MOTHER'S PREFERRED VERSUS ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND ASPECTS OF FAMILY ECOLOGY AS PREDICTORS OF ADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

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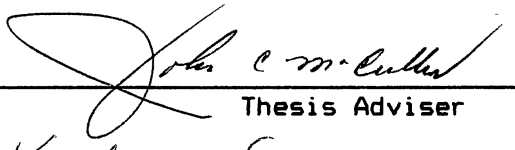

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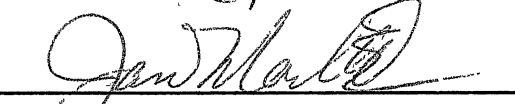

Dean of the Graduate College

PREFACE

This study was undertaken in an attempt to provide further understanding of relationships between maternal employment and the behavior and development of young children. More specifically, the study was designed to explore ways in which aspects of family ecology serve to mediate between mother's actual and preferred employment status and the adaptive behaviors of young children.

This dissertation differs somewhat from the format prescribed in the Oklahoma State University Thesis Writing Manual. The body of the thesis consists of a manuscript prepared for publication entitled, "Mother's preferred versus actual employment status and aspects of family ecology as predictors of adaptive behaviors in young children," prepared according to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Third Edition, 1983. In order that the dissertation be complete, supplemental materials usually presented in the body of the thesis, such as the review of literature, instruments, raw data and selected statistical analyses, are presented in appendices.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all the persons who assisted, supported and encouraged me during my graduate studies at Oklahoma State University. I am particularly indebted to my advisor and mentor, Dr. John C. McCullers, Professor Emeritus of Psychology and Child Development, whose challenges and demands of precision, commitment and excellence inspired and gave direction to my studies as well as to this

project. I am also deeply grateful to doctoral committee members, Dr. Kathryn Castle, Dr. David Fournier, and Dr. Patricia Knaub, and Dr. James D. Moran III, for their advisement and encouragement during the course of this work. Many thanks go as well to Kimberly Lovejoy, who provided invaluable administrative support during data collection, and to the 48 families who participated in the study. I am also appreciative of my good friends and fellow students, Carla Goble, Anne Bomba, and Lori Beasley, whose empathy and therapy were, on many occasions, invaluable.

For their love and encouragement throughout my life, but especially their support of my educational pursuits, I sincerely thank my parents, Manley and Louise Roberson. Sara, Melissa, and David also deserve special mention because they have suffered most due to my seemingly endless "quest." I hope to prove worthy of their patience and understanding. Much gratitude is due as well to my brother Bryce, my sister Laurie, and my aunt Jenny, without whose support over the past four years I certainly would not have survived.

Several other dear friends must also be recognized: Elaine Wilson, Sandra Nicholson, Ruth Ann Ball, Nancy Von Bargen and Linda Rhoten exemplified for me an abiding love for and commitment to children and families. Megan Goodwin, Leslie Lieberman, Bruce Roscoe, Saadia Saif, Jerry Strouse, and Maureen Sweeney, colleagues at Central Michigan University, provided patient support and encouragement far beyond what was deserved. Deepest gratitude is reserved for Dr. Tonya Huber, who's model of hard work, high expectation, and "style" inspired and encouraged me as I put the final touches on this project. Finally, I must commend Frederick Buechner, Garrison Keillor, and Gary Larson, whose pens and wits provided the comic relief necessary to maintain my sanity through it all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF MANUSCRIPT TABLES

Mother's Preferred versus Actual Employment Status and Aspects of Family Ecology as Predictors of Adaptive Behaviors in Young Children

Philip S. Roberson and John C. McCullers

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Abstract

This research investigated relationships between mother's preferred and actual employment status, family ecology, and adaptive behaviors in young children. The study builds upon Farel's (1980) study on the importance of congruence between mother's actual and preferred employment status as a predictor of child outcome, and on Alvarez's (1983, 1985) research on the relation of maternal employment status to parent's perceptions of their three-year-olds. Subjects were 48 two-parent families with a preschool child (21 boys and 27 girls, mean age = 55.7 months). A 2 X 2 design involving four groups of 12 families each was based on mother's actual versus preferred employment status. Child outcomes were measured by means of the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales (mother report). Each parent's positive and negative perceptions were obtained via open-ended questions drawn from Alvarez (1983). Family ecology was assessed with 3 instruments: FACES III (adaptability and cohesion), PROFILES (work and family stress), and a demographic survey. Findings tended to support the view that congruence between a mother's employment preference and actual employment status resulted in positive adaptive outcomes. Impacts of maternal employment on parent perceptions varied widely among mothers and fathers. Adjustment by various family ecological covariates, including paternal factors, yielded significant effects in some cases. Implications for future studies of the relationship between maternal employment and the development of young children are discussed, particularly the mediating role of aspects of family ecology.

Mother's Preferred versus Actual Employment Status and Aspects of Family Ecology as Predictors of Adaptive Behaviors in Young Children

In the past three decades, American society has experienced one of its most dramatic "revolutions", due to the remarkable increase in the participation of women, particularly mothers of young children, in the fulltime paid labor force. Although labor force participation and the nature of nonmaternal care has varied considerably over the years and across cultures and socioeconomic levels, in 1960 only 19% of married mothers of preschool children (fathers present) worked outside the home (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982). By 1985 (Hayghe, 1986), more than half (53.7%) of such mothers were fulltime labor force participants. Due in large measure to such changes in the American family, studies of the effects of maternal employment (i.e., paid out-of-home labor force participation) on the behavior and development of children have accounted for a growing segment of the research literature.

Recent reviews of the maternal employment literature (Hoffman, 1983, 1984, 1989; Howes, 1989; Wienraub, Jaeger & Hoffman, 1988) point consistently to the conclusion that neither maternal employment nor associated nonmaternal child care, in and of itself, has universally negative behavioral or developmental consequences for young children, even infants. Although recent findings are not definitive, they clearly depart from the traditional presumption of a "deleterious influence on

the child of mother's working outside the home" (Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982, p. 43). In the view of Lois Hoffman, whose insightful reviews of maternal employment research have spanned three decades,

> maternal employment is not so robust a variable that it can be linked directly to a child characteristic . [It] operates through its effects on the family environment and on the child care arrangements (Gottfried & Gottfried, 1988, p. xi).

Other researchers concur, suggesting the lack of concensus is due to the failure of most studies to adequately account for the family as a mediating influence between maternal employment and child outcomes (Gottfried & Gottfried, 1988; Hoffman, 1989; Howes & Olenick, 1986). While earlier studies (MacKinnon, Brody, & Stoneman, 1982, for example) assessed the effects of the family's physical environment, studies have not adequately considered until recently the social and psychological environment of the family (Gottfried & Gottfried, 1988; Hock & DeMeis, 1990; Pettit, Dodge, & Brown, 1988; Rubenstein & Howes, 1983), especially those dimensions related to parental employment. The emphasis in this study on the mediating role of family ecology, particularly the adaptive functions and coping mechanisms of the family, thus seems appropriate.

A wide variety of child outcomes has been studied in relation to maternal employment and the attendant family processes aimed at coping with the stress of conflicting employment and child-rearing demands (see Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982; Hoffman, 1983, 1989). The results have been mixed, complicated, and sometimes contradictory. Recent studies have identified potentially adverse effects of maternal employment and associated non-parental out-of-home child care in several categories:

cognitive functioning and school achievement (Belsky & Steinberg, 1978; Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1985; Farel, 1980; Gold & Andres, 1978; Piotrkowski & Katz, 1982), parent/child attachment patterns (Belsky & Steinberg, 1978; Belsky & Rovine, 1988; Brazelton, 1986; Clarke-Stewart, 1989; Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1985; Owens, Easterbrooks, Chase-Lansdale, & Goldberg, 1984; Sroufe, Fox, & Pancake, 1983; Weinraub & Jaeger, 1988), aggressive and compliant behaviors (Haskins, 1985; Howes & Olenick, 1986), and social/emotional behaviors (Rubenstein & Howes, 1983).

The goal of the present study was to further investigate the relationship between maternal employment and the adaptive behaviors of young children, as these relate to measures of family functioning. The study replicates and extends the research of Farel (1980) and Alvarez (1983, 1985; Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984).

Conceptually, the present study adopted Farel's (1980) argument that the congruence between a mother's employment preference and her actual employment status is a better predictor of child outcome than actual employment status (see also Yarrow, Scott, DeLeeuw, & Heinig, 1962; and Hock & DeMeis, 1990). Specifically, this study attempted to measure the effects of preferred versus actual maternal employment status on the child's adaptive behavior, and through an extension of the Alvarez (1983, 1985) studies, to assess parental perceptions of their young children.

This study differs from Farel's (1980) in its focus on the child's social and adaptive behaviors rather than competence and school adjustment. The rationale for this change in focus lies in the crucial role that parents play (Brazelton, 1986) in the early development of social, communication, and daily living skills. Because development in these areas generally precedes the development of school adjustment and

competence, any impact of maternal employment should be more clearly evident on adaptive behaviors in the preschool child.

Bronfenbrenner (1979) suggests that human development research should be "ecologically valid" and guided by a constant awareness of the relationship between the person and his or her social and physical environment. Bronfenbrenner's ecological model is generally compatible with family systems perspectives (Hill, 1972; Kantor & Lehr, 1975; Olson, Russell, & Sprenkle, 1983; Sawyers & Moran, 1985), and provided the theoretical base for the Alvarez (1983, 1985) studies, upon which the present research builds.

The present study differs from Alvarez's (1983, 1985) in the manner of assessing the role of family ecology in the outcomes of children of employed mothers, and other aspects of methodology. Alvarez (1983, 1985; Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez & Henderson, 1984) relied solely upon subjective maternal perceptions of their three-year-olds as a means of assessing child outcomes. The present study also addresses other methodological problems of the Alvarez (1983, 1985) studies relating to sampling procedure, the purpose for which the data were collected, and data interpretation (in terms of causality).

In a post hoc use of the original data set for a dissertation research project (Alvarez, 1983) under the direction of Bronfenbrenner, only the 152 white, two-parent families were used. The achieved sample intentionally overrepresented blacks, ethnic whites, and single parent families (Cochran & Henderson, 1982). Beyond this, the median family income figures used to select neighborhoods in the basic design (high: above $13,500 [excluded]; middle: $10,000-$13,000; moderate: $8,000-$10,000; and low: under $8,000) compare unfavorably with median family

incomes of $28,880 (1970), $30,730 (1978), and $30,853 (1987) (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989). That the Alvarez sample was "random" (Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984, p. 1363) and representative of families in "contemporary American society" (Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984, p. 1376), is thus questionable.

The initial aims of research by Bronfenbrenner and associates were to provide baseline data for a longitudinal study of social contexts as they affect young children and their families during the transition from home to school (Cochran, 1981, 1982), and to "examine the links between external [extra-family] supports and the child's [later] performance in primary school" (Cochran, 1982, p. 8). The focus of the Alvarez (1983, 1985) studies was not particularly consonant with these original aims.

Finally, in spite of a research design and method of statistical analysis which essentially preclude such assumptions (Kerlinger, 1984) reports by both Alvarez (1983, 1985) and Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, and Henderson (1984) repeatedly make claims of causality. Throughout their report, Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson (1984) employ terms such as "causality," "causal path," "causal link," "causal influence," and "causal sequence" when referring to correlations between variables.

This study was designed to test several hypotheses. First, based on Farel's (1980) results, it was hypothesized that, whether or not they were employed outside the home, mothers whose preferred and actual employment statuses were congruent would have children with more mature adaptive behaviors than mothers whose preferred and actual employment statuses were incongruent. Thus, we expected that congruence between maternal employment preference and actual employment status, rather than actual employment status, would be an important determinant of mother's

happiness, and thus associated with positive child adaptive outcomes. We further expected that, when mother's employment preference and actual status were congruent, mothers and perhaps both parents would have more positive and fewer negative perceptions of their children. These expectations are based upon what we think is a corollary to Farel's (1980) conclusion: Mothers who are happy with their work and family roles, and who feel supported by their spouses, are more likely than mothers who are unhappy and do not feel supported, to have young children with more mature adaptive behaviors.

Our remaining hypotheses dealt with the influence of aspects of family ecology on child outcomes and parent perceptions. We next hypothesized that child adaptive outcomes and parent perceptions of their children would vary with the family's adaptive abilities. Specifically, we expected child outcomes and parent perceptions to be directly related to parent scores on the FACES instrument (Olson, Portner, & Lavee, 1985), such that "balanced" families would have children with higher adaptive abilities and parent perception scores than families with FACES scores outside the balanced range. We also hypothesized that families with fewer reported work and family stress problems would have children with higher Vineland and parent perception scores than children from families that reported higher levels of work and family stress.

In assessing the role of family ecology, Alvarez (1983, pp. 12-26) found that aspects of a family's demography (mother's education, age of oldest child, years married, income, home ownership, and previous marital status) predicted maternal employment status and accounted for a pattern of positive descriptions of their children. Following this lead, we hypothesized that the effects of maternal employment status on child

outcome and parental perceptions would vary as a consequence of those sociodemographic factors measured by Alvarez (1983), and others that seemed to be logically related to child outcome (parent's education, occupation and age; the child's age and sex). We expected, for example, that maternal employment, if it proved to be detrimental, would be less detrimental to older than to younger children, and that parents with higher levels of education and income would express more positive and fewer negative perceptions of their children than parents with lower levels of education and income.

Through an extension of this hypothesis, we expected to learn whether paternal attitudes and behaviors might moderate the impact of maternal employment or employment status incongruence on child outcome and parental perceptions of the child. We hypothesized that paternal characteristics (age, education, income, occupation, non-work hours away from home, and satisfaction with his job and his wife's employment status) would be moderating influences. For example, we expected that, regardless of maternal employment status, when fathers spent fewer non-work hours away from home, child outcome and parental perceptions would be more positive than when this was not the case.

Method

Subjects and Design

The sample was comprised of 48 two-parent families with a preschool child. Families were identified through child care and nursery school programs in four states. The 2 X 2 design consisted of four groups, each containing 12 families that differed in terms of whether or not the mother wished to be employed and whether or not she was employed outside the home: (a) Congruent Employed (CE)--prefers to be employed and is

employed; (b) Incongruent Employed (IE)--prefers not to be employed but is employed; (c) Congruent Nonemployed (CN)--prefers not to be employed and is not employed; and (d) Incongruent Nonemployed (IN)--prefers to be employed but is not employed.

"Employed" mothers worked outside the home at least half-time (20 hours or more per week); "nonemployed" mothers participated in the labor force no more than five hours per week. Families in the IN group were extremely difficult to find. Either these families did not exist in large numbers in the population, or did not willingly admit membership in this group, or the method used to locate subjects (through nursery school, day care center, and church rosters) effectively screened this group out.

Characteristics of the sample. The target children (21 boys and 27 girls) ranged in age from three to five years (M = 55.67 months, SD = 7.70); none had begun kindergarten prior to data collection. Most families (35) had two children; none had more than three. The size of sample families (M = 2.06 children) compares favorably with the national average of 1.7 children for families with mothers in the 30 - 34 years age range (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989, p. 28). In 45 families, both parents were the natural parents of the target child. Families were typically white (one family was Asian, two were biracial), and, based upon father's occupation (Hollingshead, 1975), middle class. Forty-six families owned their own home. Parents were generally in their early thirties (mothers, M = 32.40 years, SD = 3.93; fathers, M = 33.81 years, SD = 4.51) and had better than average education (13 mothers and 13 fathers had more than four years of college; 25 mothers and 26 fathers

had completed some college; 10 mothers and 9 fathers had a high school diploma or less).

Median family income ($42,663) was substantially above the national average of $34,700 for married-couple families (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989, p. 32). Median income of families with nonemployed mothers ($37,225) was much lower than families in which both parents worked outside the home ($48,100). Median income for fathers (N = 48) was $33,120; median income for employed mothers (N = 24) was $18,096. Not surprisingly, maternal income was significantly higher in groups with employed mothers than in the groups where mothers were not employed, $F(3,44) = 20.32$, $p < .001$, resulting in significant between-group variability in family income, $F(3,44) = 3.35$, $p < .05$. However, father income did not vary significantly between groups, $F(3,44) = 2.68$, $p = .06$.

Instruments

A battery of four instruments and several open-ended questions was employed. Demographic data were collected with an instrument designed specifically for this study. Demographic data were used to make between-group comparisons, comparisons with the data of Alvarez (1983, 1985) and Farel (1980), and comparisons with demographic norms (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1989; Hayghe, 1986; Shank, 1986, 1988).

Family adaptive abilities were assessed by means of the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale, FACES III (Olson, Portner, & Lavee, 1985). Relationships between parental employment and family functioning were assessed by means of the PROFILES (Personal Reflections on Family Life and Employment Stressors) instrument (Englebrecht, 1983; Fournier, 1981), administered to all labor force participants. PROFILES assesses the impacts of work problems on family life and vice versa.

The Alvarez (1985) questions were asked separately of each parent. Questions about the child were: "Could you tell me a little about [child's name]. How would you describe him/her?", and "Are there things you particularly enjoy about [child's name] or that at times bother you?" Questions about maternal employment were: "How do you feel about working?", "How does this work out so far as you and your child are concerned?", and "Are there things about your job that you particularly like or dislike?" (Alvarez, 1985, p. 352).

In addition to these questions we asked each parent about preferred maternal employment status and hours of work, and perceived child attitudes about their mother's employment status. Items from the demographic questionnaire and the Alvarez (1985) questions on maternal employment were also used to assess other aspects of family functioning.

The last instrument in the battery was the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, Interview Edition (Sparrow, Balla, & Cicchetti, 1984). This instrument utilizes mother's report to measure children's adaptive behaviors in four domains: communication skills (based on 67 items in receptive, expressive, and written subdomains), daily living skills (based on 92 items in personal, domestic, and community relations subdomains), socialization skills (based on 66 items in interpersonal relations, play and leisure, and coping skills subdomains), and motor skills (based on 36 items in gross and fine motor subdomains). Although motor skills data were collected and analyzed, they were not considered. Deletion of motor domain scores is a routine Vineland procedure as motor domain scores have most relevance for the assessment of physically impaired subjects. (Appendix C includes all instruments.)

Procedure

Directors of child care centers and nursery schools were approached in Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Mt. Pleasant, Michigan; Abilene, Texas; and Jackson, Mississippi. After the research project was described to the director, permission was gained to approach two-parent families of age-eligible children currently enrolled in the program. Each eligible family was sent a letter (see Appendix B) describing the project and asked to return an attached form indicating their willingness to participate. This form served two additional purposes: One was to verify eligibility and the other was to tentatively determine actual and preferred maternal employment status. Families that declined to participate, or proved to be ineligible, were not contacted further. Eligible families that indicated interest in participation (see Appendix B) were contacted by telephone to arrange a time for the interview. Families that did not respond within ten days were contacted a second time, either in writing or by telephone, to determine if they were interested in participating. Responses to this second contact were handled in the manner described for the first contact.

All data were collected by the principal investigator. Interview sessions lasted between 40 and 75 minutes. Children were not in the room during the interviews; child care was provided when necessary. In 45 cases, data were collected from both parents in a single interview session, typically in the family home. Three sets of parents were interviewed at separate locations and times due to scheduling problems. Data were collected by mail and by telephone interview from the three Mississippi and two Texas families. Each of these families was in the difficult-to-find IN group. Measures were taken in all cases to

discourage the sharing of interview-related information between husband and wife during the interview process.

Results

All data were analyzed via the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, SPSSX (1985, 1988). Selected statistical analyses are presented in Appendix D. Appendix E, Table E-1 presents the demographic data according to the four groups of the design. Much of the descriptive demographic data has been summarized above under "Characteristics of the Sample." Those demographic data that relate to the research hypotheses will be presented here along with the principal findings of the study. Raw data are presented in Appendix F.

Preliminary analyses revealed that the four groups did not vary significantly on key demographic variables such as sex of child, $\chi^2 < 1.0$; ages of mother, father, and child; nor educational level of father, all *Fs* < 1.0. In spite of difficulties in locating families to fill the IN group, neither geographic location nor data collection method (in-person versus telephone) produced significant between group mean differences on key variables. Based on these preliminary analyses, the four groups were assumed to be generally comparable.

Prior to analysis, the data were evaluated for violations of assumptions of the statistical tests. The assumptions of normality, homogeneity of variance, linearity and multicolinearity were met in a satisfactory manner. Z-score transformations performed on Vineland scores did not substantially change levels of significance. Preliminary correlation and cross tab analyses were performed on each variable in relation to every other variable in an effort to detect relationships in the data that may not have been expected or predicted.

Our approach to hypothesis testing was to first assess mean differences in child outcomes and parent perceptions of the target child between the four groups of the design, and then to assess the influence of the family ecology variables on these same outcome variables.

Maternal Employment Status Congruence

Our primary hypothesis, that congruence between mother's employment preference and actual employment status would be associated with positive child outcomes and parent perceptions, was tested through two separate multivariate analyses of variance (MANOVAs). The independent variables (IVs) in both of these analyses were mother's preferred versus actual employment status, as reflected in the four groups of the design. The dependent variables (DVs) in the first analysis were Vineland daily living, communication, and socialization domain scores, and Vineland 3-domain composite scores. The DVs for the second analysis were mother's and father's positive and negative perceptions of the target child.

Child outcome. Table 1 reports Vineland scores for the four groups

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Insert Table 1 about here.

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of the design. As may be seen in Table 1, Vineland 3-domain composite scores, communication scores, and socialization scores were highest among children whose mother's preferred and actual employment statuses were congruent. Daily living scores were highest among children whose mothers were in the CE group and lowest among children whose mothers were in the CN group. The 3-domain composite scores were highest among mothers in the CN group and lowest among mothers in the IN group.

A series of univariate 2 x 2 analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were performed on each Vineland DV. The results of these tests, summarized in Table 1, revealed no significant effects. Essentially the same results were obtained when the Vineland variables were analyzed in combination by means of MANOVAs (see Appendix E, Tables E-14, E-15 and E-16).

Because age of child correlated consistently with Vineland scores in preliminary analyses, and proved to be a powerful predictor of communication domain scores, $\beta = -.558$, $t(47) = -4.413$, $p < .001$, it was included in an analysis of covariance. However, covariate adjustment of the overall design by age of child failed to produce significant effects (all F-ratios < 1.0).

Parent perceptions. Our original intent was to content analyze parent perceptions of their children by the four groups of the design, but these analyses were not feasible. Therefore, parent perceptions were quantified by tabulating the total numbers of positive and negative responses of each parent. Positive responses included: "loving," "funny," "friendly," "shares," "leader," and "active." Negative responses included: "does not share," "immature," "not affectionate," "difficult," "too active," "not a good listener," and "won't mind." Table 2 reports parent perceptions for the four groups of the design.

Insert Table 2 about here.

Several trends in parental perceptions may be seen in Table 2. Fathers with wives in the CN group expressed the greatest number of positive perceptions. On the other hand, mothers in the IN group voiced both the greatest numbers of positive and negative perceptions of the

target child; fathers in this group made the fewest negative comments about their children. Fathers with the most negative view of their children had wives who were employed but preferred not to be (Group IE).

Neither univariate ANOVAs nor multivariate MANOVAs yielded any significant effects (see Table 2). The interaction effect of preferred and actual employment status on mother's positive perceptions approached significance, $F(1,44) = 3.176$, $p = .082$. This effect appears to result from the low number of positive perceptions among CN mothers in comparison to the high number among IN mothers. The main effect of actual employment status on father's negative perceptions also approached significance, $F(1,44) = 2.880$, $p = .097$, (employed $M = 2.33$, $SD = 1.15$; nonemployed $M = 1.83$, $SD = .92$).

While these findings showed a tendency for maternal employment status congruence to result in higher child adaptive behavior scores and more positive parental perceptions in some cases, there was no statistical support for the hypothesis that the child's adaptive behaviors would be better and parent perceptions more positive when mother's employment preference and actual status were congruent.

The Influence of Family Ecology

To assess the influence of family ecology, six sets of covariates (CVs) were employed using the basic 2 X 2 design described above. FACES III scores were used to assess family functioning. PROFILES scores and selected demographic and paternal data were used to assess the influence

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Insert Tables 3 & 4 about here.

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of work and family stress. Table 3 presents FACES III scores and Table 4 presents PROFILES scores for the four cells of the design.

A preliminary correlational analysis revealed several significant and near significant relationships, as may be seen in Table 5.

Insert Table 5 about here.

These relationships were further explored through a series of multivariate analyses of covariance (MANCOVAs). To assess the influence of demographic and paternal variables, two sets of demographic CVs and two sets of paternal CVs were used in a series of separate analyses, also employing the basic 2 X 2 research design. (Maternal variables were also assessed but, because no significant results were obtained, they are reported in Appendix E, Tables E-11 and E-12.)

Multivariate effects. Only one of 12 MANCOVAs revealed a significant multivariate relationship between covariate sets and either dependent variable, child outcome or parent perceptions: Family demographic covariates (age and sex of child, and age and education level of each parent) significantly affected combined Vineland adaptive behavior scores, $F(18, 102) = 2.167$, $p < .01$. This effect appeared to be due to a negative relationship between the child's age and Vineland communication scores and the correlation of parents' age and sex of child with daily living scores. The effect of work and family stress covariates (three measures of income and three measures of parent availability, work and non-work hours combined) upon parent perceptions approached significance, $F(24, 124) = 1.584$, $p = .055$. This effect appeared to be the result of a positive relationship between father's

income and fathers' perceptions of their children and a negative relationship between parent availability and parent perceptions of their children. See Appendix E, Tables E-14 and E-15.

Although there were no statistically significant multivariate effects on the basic design as a result of covariate adjustment, several near significant results were obtained. The main effect of preferred employment status approached significance with respect to child outcome, $F(3,39) = 2.53$, $p = .071$, and parent perceptions, $F(4,38) = 2.25$, $p = .082$, under adjustment by paternal work and family stress covariates. Child outcomes and parent pereptions were more positive among mothers who were in their preferred employment status. Under adjustment by general work and family stress covariates, the main effect of actual employment status approached significance in relation to child outcomes, $F(3,34) = 2.87$, $p = .051$. Vineland communication scores were higher among nonemployed mothers. The interaction effect of preferred and actual employment approached significance in relation to parent perceptions under adjustment by general work and family stress covariates, $F(3,34) = 2.20$, $p = .086$, and paternal work and family stress covariates, $F(4,38) = 2.53$, $p = .056$. In each case, mothers whose employment statuses were congruent tended to have more positive perceptions of their children.

Several significant univariate associations were found between covariate sets and single measures of child outcome or parent perceptions (see Table 7 below). Results of all MANCOVAs are shown in Appendix E, Table E-15. The results of univariate ANOVAs and multiple regression tests are presented below. First, we present multiple regression results, which isolate relationships between individual DVs and CVs and assess the power of covariates to adjust separate dependent variables.

We then show the results of univariate ANOVAs, designed to show main and interactive effects of IVs under adjustment by various covariates.

Adjustment of DVs by family ecology CVs. Multiple regression analyses were preformed to determine the power of the covariates to predict DVs. Table 6 reports the significant results of these tests.

Insert Table 6 about here.

As shown in Table 6, FACES III measures which predict child outcomes are mother and couple distance-from-center (DFC) scores and family type. Couple DFC scores also predict mother's positive perceptions. As hypothesized, child outcomes and parent perceptions tended to be more positive when FACES III scores reflected balanced family types.

Several PROFILES scores (father report) predicted father's perceptions of the child, but not child outcomes. Father's positive perceptions were predicted by both work impact and family impact scores. Father's negative perceptions were predicted by family impact scores. Consistent with our hypothesis, father's perceptions tended to be more positive and less negative when PROFILES scores reflected lower levels of work and family stress.

Finally, several demographic and paternal factors were also significant predictors of child outcome and parent perceptions scores. Father income predicted father's positive perceptions and family income predicted father's negative perceptions. Father's negative perceptions were also predicted by all three measures of parent non-availability. As hypothesized, father's perceptions were more positive and less negative when demographic factors reflected more positive family demographic

circumstances. Father's age was a significant predictor of Vineland daily living, socialization, and 3-domain composite scores. Younger fathers tended to have children with higher Vineland scores. Appendix E, Tables E-14 and E-15 reflect several near significant trends in CV effects on individual child outcome and parent perception scores.

Adjustment of actual and preferred maternal employment effects by family ecology CVs. The main and interactive effects of actual and preferred maternal employment status on child outcomes, under covariate adjustment, were investigated in a series of univariate and stepdown ANOVAs. Table 7 shows significant and near-significant results of these F-tests.

Insert Table 7 about here.

Under covariate adjustment, three significant main effects were found: Adjusted by work/family CVs, actual maternal employment status had a significant effect on Vineland socialization scores. Children of employed mothers had higher socialization scores. Preferred employment status had a significant effect on Vineland socialization scores under adjustment by both sets of paternal CVs. Children of mothers who were in their preferred employment status had higher socialization scores. Five near significant main and interactive effects are also shown in Table 7. Appendix E, Tables E-15 and E-16 show complete results of these analyses.

While these results generally fail to show consistent effects of covariate adjustment, they do provide some support for the view that aspects of family ecology influence the effects of maternal employment on child outcomes and parent perceptions.

Discussion

An ecological perspective on child behavior and development is, at some level, meritorious. Had we not suspected, for example, that aspects of family ecology might moderate the effects of maternal employment on child outcomes and parent perceptions of their children, we would have concluded, based upon the initial (and more traditional) analyses of these data, that neither maternal employment status nor status congruence impacted child outcomes. Based upon Hoffman's (1988, p. xi) perspective that maternal employment is "not so robust a variable that it can be linked directly to a child characteristic," and consistent with Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological perspective on the family, we went beyond our initial unfruitful findings to discover that various aspects of family ecology affect relationships between maternal employment attitudes and behaviors and child outcomes. On the other hand, Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological framework is no panacea for conducting human and family developmental research. As the present study illustrates, it is almost impossible to assess the role of family ecology in any meaningful way without extremely large sample sizes.

Although the sample upon which the present study was based was more representative of contemporary American two-parent families than Alvarez's, it was still a relatively small, nonrandom sample of 48 families. Also, while child outcomes were not measured behaviorally, the employment of a standardized instrument, the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales (Sparrow, Balla, & Cicchetti, 1984) offered some improvement over the primarily subjective child assessment procedure of Alvarez (1983, 1985; Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984).

While our investigation of maternal factors produced no significant findings, our assessment of paternal factors produced several interesting results. These findings reinforce the need to give greater attention in future studies to father's influence, and suggest that maternal employment status congruence may affect mothers and fathers differently, especially in their perceptions of their children.

Actual employment tends to be positively related to daily living skill development in children of congruent employed mothers, but daily living skill development tends to be delayed in the children of employed mothers who prefer not to be employed. This finding supports Hoffman's (1983, 1984) "functionality" hypothesis, that mother's who work outside the home need to have children who are self-reliant, but that mothers who choose to remain at home may foster "dependent" children who "need" their mother. It is also possible that cleanliness and "order" are more valued by nonemployed mothers.

The finding that family income was lower among CN families than in the other three groups suggests that, for some families at least, mother's fulltime presence in the home is worth the loss of any additional income she might contribute to the operation of the home.

One factor which appears, based upon the findings of the present study, to merit greater attention in future studies of the effects of parent work and family behaviors on child outcomes is the total time parents spend away from home and children. Regardless of actual maternal employment status, parents in "congruent" maternal employment status families spent less time away from home (work and non-work hours combined), than parents in "incongruent" employment status families. Mother's non-work hours spent away from home did not vary significantly

by maternal employment status congruence but did increase as the child's age increased. While not statistically significant, fathers with IN wives spent the most non-work hours away from home. In both groups with employed mothers, each parent reported fewer non-work hours away from home than parents reported in the two nonemployed mother groups. Both parents in IN mother families reported the most non-work time away from home. These findings might imply that maternal employment status congruence is an important contributor to the quality of a family's "home life."

Farel (1980) found that maternal employment status congruence was a better predictor than actual employment status of school adjustment and competence in kindergarten children. This research provides only marginal support for Farel's view, when extended to the adaptive behaviors of preschool children. We also found that parent perceptions tended to be related to maternal employment status congruence and certain aspects of family ecology, which lends marginal support to the findings of Alvarez (1983, 1985).

In view of the fact that this project failed to provide strong confirmation of findings by Farel (1980) and Alvarez (1983, 1985) several questions remain unanswered. Did the small, nonrandomized sample in the present study preclude significant findings, or were the instruments used insensitive to variability actually present in the sample? Do differences in research design and data collection procedures explain the varied findings, or are the complexities and subjectivity of ecological research such that findings in particular studies have very limited generalizability?

Finally, future studies should attend to the reciprocal effects of parental employment and child behavior and development (Hock & DeMeis, 1990). The development and refinement of a method of assessing the effects of "parental" as opposed to "maternal" employment (and parental behaviors in general) on child development is needed, as is a more refined (behavioral/experimental) method of measuring aspects of family ecology as well as social and adaptive outcomes.

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Table 1

Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales by Maternal Employment Status Congruence

Vineland Domain	Group CE M	CE SD	IE M	IE SD	CN M	CN SD	IN M	IN SD	F-ratio[1]	Vineland Norms[3] M	Vineland Norms[3] SD
Communication	102.42	9.60	99.25	13.40	104.67	11.02	99.08	14.47	.576	94.35	12.55
Daily Living	96.42	9.05	91.50	11.94	89.50	17.43	92.08	11.80	.610	99.60	13.30
Socialization	94.17	14.87	92.00	11.22	100.33	13.19	91.17	7.59	1.421[2]	98.25	15.35
3-Domain Composite	96.25	7.92	92.25	14.09	97.25	12.02	91.92	10.72	.686	96.60	14.10
Motor Skills	112.17	9.13	103.08	21.35	111.25	14.84	105.67	8.25	1.112	98.20	13.65
4-Domain Composite	101.42	7.80	94.17	15.92	101.50	12.13	95.58	10.64	1.235	97.45	14.80

[1] All F-ratios nonsignificant, df = 3,44.

[2] p = .06.

[3] Vineland Adaptive Behavior norms (Sparrow, Balla, & Cicchetti, 1984, p. 20). Age 4 years, 6 months estimated by interpolation from Vineland tables provided for ages 4.0 and 5.0 years.

Table 2

Parent Perceptions by Maternal Employment Status Congruence

Parent Perception	Group								F-ratio[1]
	CE		IE		CN		IN		
	M[4]	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
Father's Positive[2]	3.833	1.030	3.667	1.436	4.250	1.603	3.750	1.422	.418
Mother's Positive	4.250	1.357	4.083	1.084	3.750	1.288	5.000	1.706	1.769
Father's Negative[3]	2.250	.866	2.417	1.311	2.000	.853	1.667	.985	1.227
Mother's Negative	2.250	.965	2.167	1.337	1.833	1.030	2.750	1.357	.226

[1] All F-ratios nonsignificant, df = 4,45.

[2] Positive perceptions include: loving, funny, friendly, shares, intelligent, leader, and active.

[3] Negative perceptions include: not affectionate, does not share, not a good listener, too active, won't mind, and immature.

[4] Mean scores are total number of positive/negative perceptions (responses to open-ended questions).

Table 3

FACES III by Maternal Employment Status Congruence

	Group FACES III FACES III											
	CE		IE		CM		IN		F-ratio	Norms[3]	
Measure	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		M	SD
Couple Adaptability	28.708	3.230	24.375	3.352	26.333	3.236	24.500	3.155	*	24.1	3.6
Couple Cohesion	43.083	3.489	42.500	3.038	42.917	2.285	41.125	4.987	*	38.5	4.7
DFC, Mother[4]	9.130	3.588	6.272	2.783	7.194	1.750	5.252	2.736	4.118[1]	**	
DFC, Father	5.361	2.620	5.123	3.045	5.170	1.887	6.813	3.542	.956	**	
DFC, Couple	7.996	2.003	5.840	2.782	6.339	2.218	6.038	2.675	1.949	***	
Family Type	2.417	.515	1.833	.718	1.750	.622	1.750	.754	2.866[2]	****	
Discrep. Score	4.89	3.52	5.94	4.09	5.47	2.99	6.16	3.44	.162	--	--

[1] $p < .01$

[2] $p < .05$

[3] FACES III norms are from Olson, Portner, & Lavee, 1985, pp. 30-37.

[4] FACES III distance-from-center score, which indicates distance from center of circumplex model.

[*] Couple adaptability and cohesion scores have non-linear characteristics and are not recommended for traditional parametric analyses (Olsen, McCubbin, Barnes, Larson, Muxen, & Wilson, 1983, p. 30).

[**] Balanced = < 6.0; Mid-Range = > 6.0, < 11.0; Extreme = > 11.0.

[***] Balanced = < 4.56; Mid-Range = > 4.56, < 8.79; Extreme = > 8.79.

[****] Balanced = 1.0; Mid-Range = 2.0; Extreme = 3.0.

Table 4

PROFILES[2] by Maternal Employment Status Congruence

	Group								
PROFILES	CE		IE		CN		IN		F-ratio[1]
Measure	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
Work Impacts	1.351	.855	1.689	1.660	1.333	.910	1.315	1.114	.276
Family Impacts	2.186	1.096	2.691	1.135	2.413	.646	2.549	.837	.615
Work Problems	1.314	.521	1.411	1.262	1.793	1.138	1.262	.631	.776
Family Problems	2.008	1.043	2.412	.612	2.051	.934	2.392	.614	.825
COMBINED	1.833	.835	1.917	.793	2.250	.866	2.000	.853	.555

[1] All F-ratios nonsignificant.

[2] PROFILES norms and item analyses are available in Engelbrecht, J.A. (1983). Assessment of conflict between family life and employment, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater. Norms unavailable for PROFILES variables used in the present study.

Table 6

Correlations between Child Outcome and Parent Perception Scores (DVs) and Aspects of Family Ecology (FACES, PROFILES, Demographics)

Dependent Variable	Father DFC (FACES)	Mother DFC (FACES)	COMBINED (PROFILES, Father Report)	Family Problems (PROFILES, Mother)	Mother Unavailability (Work + Housework)	Age of Child	Age of Father	Age of Mother	Father's Income	Socialization (Vineland)	Daily Living (Vineland)	3-Domain Composite (Vineland)	Father Negative Perceptions
Mother's Negative		-.310*		.301*									.277*
Father's Negative					.321*								
Mother's Positive	.260*		-.259*										
Father's Positive					-.252*								.251*
3-Domain Composite						-.419*	-.280*						
Communication						-.510*						.609*	
Daily Living						-.350*						.715*	
Socialization										.555*		.699*	

* $p < .001$.

* $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table 6

Aspects of Family Ecology that Predict Child Outcome and Parent Perception Scores (DVs)

Dependent Variable	Mother DFC (FACES)	Couple DFC (FACES)	Family Type (FACES)	Work Impacts (PROFILES, Father)	Family Impacts (PROFILES, Father)	Age of Father	Parent Nonavailability (Work + Nonwork)	Father Nonavailability (Work + Nonwork)	Mother Nonavailability (Work + Nonwork)	Father's Income	Family Income
Socialization						-.34 -2.06					
Daily Living			-.86 -2.58			-.36 -2.21					
Communication	.50[β] 2.23[β]	-1.06 -2.55									
3-Domain Composite						-.44 -2.64					
Father's Positive				-.45 -2.08	.68 3.07[1]					.62 2.41	
Mother's Positive		.94 2.23									
Father's Negative					.41 2.19		-.56 -2.76[1]	.48 2.66	.49 3.08[1]		.75 2.92[1]
Mother's Negative											

All t-values significant at <.05 except as noted.

[1] $p < .01$.

[β] β score

[t] t-score

Table 7

Multivariate Main (Preferred Status, Actual Status) and Interaction (Actual x Preferred Status) Effects on Individual DVs, Under Adjustment by Covariate Sets

Covariate[1] Set	Dependent Variable	Preferred Status Main Effect F (DF)	Actual Status Main Effect F (DF)	Interaction Effect F (DF)
Work/Family (General)	Vineland Socialization		4.16[b] (1,36)	3.40[c] (1,36)
	Father Negative Perceptions		4.01[c] (1,38)	
Family Demographics	Father Negative Perceptions		3.50[c] (1,38)	
Paternal Characteristics	Vineland Socialization	4.15[b] (1,40)		
Paternal (Work/Family)	Vineland Socialization	7.33[a] (1,41)		
	Mother Positive Perceptions			3.73[c] (1,41)
	Mother Negative Perceptions	3.72[c] (1,41)		

[a] $p < .01$.
[b] $p < .05$.
[c] $p < .10$, NS.

APPENDIX A

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature Review

In the past three decades, American society has experienced one of its most dramatic "revolutions", due to the remarkable increase in the participation of women, particularly mothers of young children, in the fulltime paid labor force. In 1960, only 19% of married mothers of preschool children (fathers present) worked outside the home (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982); by 1985 (Hayghe, 1986) more than half (53.7%) of such mothers were fulltime labor force participants. In the past twenty years the number of mothers (husbands present) with children under three years of age who were labor force participants increased from less than twenty-five percent (1967) to more than fifty-five percent (1987) (Shank, 1988). All indications are that these trends will continue into the forseeable future.

Because it is now normative for mothers with young children to be employed outside the home, an examination of relationships between the family environment and child development outcomes seems especially appropriate. In recent years, concerns over the potential adverse effects of maternal employment (Hoffman, 1980; Barglow, Vaughn & Molitor, 1987; Weinraub, Jaeger, & Hoffman, 1988) and associated child care (Belsky & Steinberg, 1978; Belsky, 1981; Belsky & Rovine, 1988; Haskins, 1985; Vaughn, Gove, & Egeland, 1980) on the behavior and development of young children have accounted for a growing segment of research literature. In spite of much confusion and contradiction among findings

in the past (Hoffman, 1984, 1989), the most recent maternal employment studies report no adverse effects of maternal employment, per se, on children (Chase-Lansdale & Owen, 1987; Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1985; Gottfried & Gottfried, 1988). Despite the fact that, in certain circumstances, maternal employment has been shown to have positive effects on children (Gottfried & Gottfried, 1988; Hoffman, 1984), families in our culture still feel considerable guilt when mothers work outside the home, especially mothers of infants and very young children (Brazelton, 1986; Hock & DeMeis, 1990).

The proposed study is built upon a premise, introduced by Farel (1980), that congruence between preferred and actual employment status may be a better predictor of child outcomes than actual employment status. The chief significance of the proposed study is its perspective, which views the psychosocial ecology of the family as a "filter" through which the influences of maternal employment are brought to bear upon the behavior and development of young children. Additionally, the proposed study builds upon and attempts to overcome some conceptual and methodological shortcomings of previous research by Alvarez (Alvarez, 1983, 1985; Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez & Henderson, 1984), in an effort to better clarify the effects of maternal employment on the developmental outcomes of young children.

From the perspective of theorists such as Bowlby (1951, 1953, 1969, 1973), Ainsworth (1969, 1978), and Erikson (1950, 1963, 1976), the early parent-child relationship is crucial to the child's subsequent social development. Recent societal trends toward increased labor force participation among women with young children and associated nonmaternal care of children could have implications for the child's social

development. It is therefore appropriate to examine the research literature on the effects of maternal employment. Special attention will be given to two investigators whose work has particular relevance to the proposed study, Anita M. Farel (1980) and William F. Alvarez (Alvarez, 1983, 1985; Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984).

Effects of Maternal Employment

While research on the effects of maternal employment on children was guided initially by a viewpoint of "presumed deleterious influence on the child of mother's working outside the home" (Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982. p. 43), researchers essentially rejected this view by 1960. Beyond the pessimism of this view, much of the early research was of questionable validity because of methodological flaws (Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982). Eleanor Maccoby's (1958) critique of the maternal employment literature set the tone for subsequent research in the field. It is only when factors such as age and sex of child, age of child at onset of maternal employment, maternal education level, and other family structural and demographic variables are controlled, that the effects of maternal employment on child behavioral and developmental outcomes become clarified (Hoffman, 1984). Research thus far has failed to show maternal employment status alone to be predictive of the nature of the child's behavior and development (Chase-Lansdale & Owen, 1987; Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1985; Gottfried & Gottfried, 1988; Owen, Easterbrooks, Chase-Lansdale, & Goldberg, 1984; Ireson & Gill, 1988; Pederson, Cain, Zaslow, & Anderson, 1983; Piotrkowski & Katz, 1982).

Spanning a period of three decades, Lois Hoffman's insightful analyses of the maternal employment literature (1959, 1963, 1974, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1989) gradually focused research attention on

such issues as parental attitudes about employment and children, the nature of parental employment, the nature of alternative child care arrangements, and differential child outcomes depending upon child age and gender. Research issues contained in Hoffman's (1983, 1984, 1989) recent reviews, as well as in articles by Bronfenbrenner (1986), Bronfenbrenner & Crouter (1982, 1983), Sawyers and Moran (1985), and Farel (1980) have all provided substantive and methodological guidance for the present study.

The premise of a link between maternal labor force participation (and accompanying parental attitudes) and children's behavior and development helped to foster a major study of parents of three-year-olds (Alvarez, 1985; Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984; Cochran & Henderson, 1982), which, unfortunately, has several shortcomings to be discussed at length below. Further, most recent research dealing with maternal employment has failed to objectively assess the mediating impact of the family ecological system on children whose mothers work (Hoffman, 1989). While some studies (MacKinnon, Brody, & Stoneman, 1982; Gottfried, Gottfried, & Bathurst, 1988) have assessed the effects of the family's physical environment, they have not adequately considered the social and psychological environment of the family, particularly as these interface with work and family issues related to child outcomes.

Child Behavior and Development

A wide variety of child outcomes has been studied in relation to parental labor force participation and work and family stress and support (for thorough reviews see Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982; Hoffman, 1980, 1983). The results have been mixed, complicated, and sometimes contradictory. According to Gottfried and Gottfried (1988), this lack of

concensus is due to the failure of most studies to adequately account for family environment as a mediating influence between maternal employment and child outcomes (see also Belsky, 1988; Clarke-Stewart, 1988, 1989; Pettit, Dodge, & Brown, 1988; and Phillips, McCartney, Scarr, & Howes, 1987).

A wide variety of child outcomes has been studied in relation to maternal employment and the attendant family processes aimed at coping with the stress of conflicting employment and child-rearing demands (see Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982; Hoffman, 1983, 1989). The results have been mixed, complicated, and sometimes contradictory. Recent studies have identified potentially adverse effects of maternal employment and associated non-parental out-of-home child care in several categories: cognitive functioning and school achievement (Belsky & Steinberg, 1978; Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1985; Farel, 1980; Gold & Andres, 1978; Piotrkowski & Katz, 1982), parent/child attachment patterns (Belsky & Steinberg, 1978; Belsky & Rovine, 1988; Brazelton, 1986; Clarke-Stewart, 1989; Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1985; Owens, Easterbrooks, Chase-Lansdale, & Goldberg, 1984; Sroufe, Fox, & Pancake, 1983; Weinraub & Jaeger, 1988), aggressive and compliant behaviors (Haskins, 1985; Howes & Olenick, 1986), and social/emotional behaviors (Rubenstein & Howes, 1983).

Nonmaternal Care of Young Children

Within the maternal employment literature, child behavior and development have too frequently been measured by means of parent or teacher perceptions of the child (Hock, 1980). Exceptions are studies that assessed child perceptions and attitudes, rather than the child's actual behavior (Gold & Andres, 1978; Baruch, 1972); one that assessed school adjustment and competence (Farel, 1980); and those of Haskins

(1985) and Belsky (Belsky & Steinberg, 1978; Belsky & Rovine 1988), that were concerned with the effects of day care rather than maternal employment.

A chief concern about the potential negative effects of day care on young children, especially infants, relates to attachment. Ethological theorists such as Lorenz (1971a, 1971b), Hess (1962, 1973), Bowlby (1951, 1953, 1969, 1973), and Ainsworth (Ainsworth & Wittig, 1969; Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall, 1978) have explored relationships between early infant-mother behaviors and the infant's subsequent social development. Bowlby (1953) saw infant-mother attachment behaviors as an instinctive, adaptive, species-specific process. Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall (1978) established a relationship between consistent, responsive, and supportive parenting behaviors and secure infant-mother attachment behaviors. The Ainsworth (1978) "strange situation" procedure is typically employed to assess attachment patterns among children with differing day care experiences (see, for example, Belsky & Rovine, 1988; Brazelton, 1986; Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1985).

While these and similar studies tend to show fewer incidences of secure infant-parent attachment among children who participate in nonmaternal care early in life, reliance upon the strange situation to assess day care outcomes has been questioned (Clarke-Stewart, 1989; Sroufe, Fox, & Pancake, 1983; Hoffman, 1984). Lois Hoffman (Gottfried & Gottfried, (1988, p. x), asks, "Is the strange situation really 'strange' when the baby has been accustomed to new settings and substitute caregivers? Is independence in an infant sometimes mistaken for insecure-avoidant behavior?" Because of conflicting conclusions in recent research on the effects of maternal employment and associated

nonmaternal care on child social development (Belsky, 1988; Belsky & Rovine, 1988; Belsky & Steinberg, 1978; Clarke-Stewart, 1988, 1989; Howes, 1988, 1989; Howes & Olenick, 1986; Phillips, McCartney, Scarr & Howes, 1987; Rubenstein & Howes, 1983), this study focuses on such social outcomes.

Related Ecological Issues

In spite of Bronfenbrenner's (1977, 1979, 1986; Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982, 1983) consistent advocacy of "ecologically valid" human developmental research for over a decade, published reports of studies which adequately include such a perspective are scarce. A chief aim of research designed from an ecological perspective is the "controlling in" of variables that might impact upon the factor(s) under study. However, when one considers those aspects of the family environment that might conceivably interact with maternal employment to impact on child behavior and development, dozens emerge as potentially salient. Three that would seem to be important are parental role satisfaction, family stress, and the family support system (particularly the proximity and availability of the extended family, kin networks and siblings, and the availability of suitable alternative child care services).

Role Satisfaction

The issue of role satisfaction, while related to the general concern with parental attitudes, deserves separate mention. Farel (1980) hypothesized that mothers whose attitudes toward work and actual work behaviors were congruent would have children who would be more competent and better adjusted in school. She found that maternal attitudes about labor force participation, and not employment status or sociodemographics per se, impacted most directly on the child's school adjustment and

competence. It seems appropriate, therefore, in assessing role satisfaction from a family ecology perspective, to be aware of such issues as mother's preferred work status, work and family conflict, family support, and the extent to which both parents participate in child-rearing and household tasks. Child outcomes need to be studied as well in relation to paternal labor force participation and attitudes, role support between parents as they relate to child outcomes, and the general issue of single-parent families (which is beyond the scope of the proposed study) (Hoffman, 1977, 1984).

The perspective a mother has on her major roles--wife, parent, housewife or paid worker, obviously impacts on her personal happiness and well-being. Another factor, especially for the employed mother, is role strain, the extent to which roles compete or interfere with one another. The process by which role satisfaction and role strain affects parenting behaviors and subsequent child behavior and development is not well established. In investigations of role satisfaction and role strain, discussed in detail below, researchers have focused on several issues, societal and spousal expectations (sex role stereotypes), spousal support, and the division of household labor, maternal feelings of guilt or inadequacy, and age and sex differences in child outcomes.

The recent dramatic increase in labor force participation among mothers with young children has not been associated, particularly in the families headed by blue collar husbands, with marked changes in sex role expectations of women (Emmons, Biernat, Tiedje, Lang, & Wortman, 1987). Employment of wives is a direct threat to the breadwinning role of blue collar husbands (Staines, Pottick, & Fudge, 1986). Females are still expected to be supportive and emotionally expressive, dependent, and

lacking in instrumental competence (Ireson & Gill, 1988). Traditional sex role stereotypes and, in many cases, employment policies still discourage males from increased levels of participation in household and child rearing tasks (Wilkie, 1988). When maternal employment violates the sex role expectations husbands have for their wives, marital dissatisfaction and instability increase (Kessler & McRae, 1982).

Despite the fact that it is now normative for mothers of young children to be employed (Shank, 1988), household labor and child-rearing responsibilities in wife-employed families are still divided in traditional ways, with husbands engaging in less-demanding, more-pleasurable activities and wives engaging in less pleasurable tasks and those that require higher levels of responsibility (LaRossa & LaRossa, 1981). Husbands of employed and nonemployed wives do not differ significantly in hours spent per week in household labor (employed: $\underline{M}$ = 30.13, $\underline{SD}$ = 7.77; nonemployed: $\underline{M}$ = 28.84, $\underline{SD}$ = 8.36) (Barnett & Baruch, 1987). While there is evidence of a trend toward greater levels of involvement in household labor by husbands of employed wives (Pleck, 1982; Gottfried, Gottfried, & Bathurst, 1988), maternal employment often results in increased role strain, especially among mothers of young children. There is evidence as well, that increased father participation in household and child-rearing tasks in dual-wage families may result in resentment of his wife's unavailability for child care and in a concern that his own career might be suffering due to his wife's employment (Barnett & Baruch, 1986, 1987; Emmons, et al., 1987).

One consequence for women involved in multiple roles is low morale, particularly feelings of inadequacy and guilt. Some studies (Birnbaum, 1971; Hoffman, 1963) have found guilt over parenting inadequacies among

diverse samples of working mothers. Yarrow, Scott, deLeeuw, and Heinig (1962) assessed role satisfaction in relation to mothers' preferred versus actual employment status. They concluded that, while dissatisfaction with the mother role may be found in both working and nonworking mothers, dissatisfaction with the mother role among nonworking mothers was more likely to be related to parenting tasks per se, and was more likely to impact negatively on the child. The group with the lowest self-reported "adequacy of mothering" scores was nonemployed mothers who preferred to be working. Other consequences of being unemployed but preferring to be employed are feelings of low self esteem, incompetence, loneliness, and unattractiveness (Birnbaum, 1971).

That maternal role satisfaction impacts differently on children by age and sex of child is well established (Altman & Grossman, 1977; Lerner & Galambos, 1985; Stromberg & Harkess, 1988). Adolescent daughters of employed mothers, for example, have more egalitarian sex role attitudes when their mothers are satisfied with their role (Galambos, Peterson, & Lenerz, 1988; D'Amico, Haurin, & Mott, 1983). Mothers with satisfying work roles and adolescent children are apparently less anxious and more encouraging of independence in their children (Birnbaum, 1971). Conversely, mothers with satisfying work roles and young children may overcompensate for guilt, resulting in in passive, low achieving, socially incompetent children (Hoffman, 1963, 1974). Family Stress

The relationship between parental labor force participation and subsequent work versus family stress generally has been studied from one of two contrasting perspectives (Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982). Studies of mothers have typically focused on the effects of maternal employment on the family, while studies of fathers conversely have been

concerned with the effects of paternal unemployment on the family. In both cases, studies have been concerned with "social address," employment "status," and family "structure" (Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982, p. 42). Both Hoffman (1984, pp. 123-124) and Bronfenbrenner (1986, p. 59) have called for research to get at process and "function" in ways that are not sex stereotyped. Stress within the family, whether it is within the marital dyad, in parent-child relationships, or in all relationships, severely hampers the ability of parents to cope with their problems. While an interactive effect of maternal employment and stress upon the mother-child relationship has been demonstrated in some studies (Vaughn, Gove, & Egeland, 1980; Cohen, 1978), cause and effect relations have not been established. Hoffman (1984) also suggests a need to attend to the father's role in future studies of family stress and support, as well as to sibling relationships and to the possibility of differential treatment by parents of sons and daughters.

Family Support System

Because traditional sources of family support (i.e., older siblings, extended family and kin networks) are often not available to contemporary families with young children, a perceived lack of family support is often expressed in terms of unsatisfactory alternative child care services (Bronfenbrenner, 1986). The question of the effects of day care on children is a lively and much studied one at present. Measuring the separate effects on children of maternal employment and day care have proved to be most difficult. While findings of heightened levels of aggression (Haskins, 1985) and lowered academic achievement (Belsky & Steinberg, 1978) in some children have been reported, recent studies of the effects of day care have not found the universal adverse effects many

anticipated (Hoffman, 1984). Beyond this, these research efforts have not adequately identified the source (home, day care, or other) of the effects that were found (Gottfried & Gottfried, 1988).

Several dimensions of family support, such as availability of quality, affordable child care, spousal support, availability of extended family networks, and sibling relationships appear to deserve further study in this connection. For example, a perceived lack of support within the family system by working mothers of young children can have adverse effects on mother-child relations (Hoffman, 1984; Emmons, Biernat, Tiedje, Lang, & Wortman, 1987).

Ecological Perspectives. Applications of general systems theory to families (Olson, McCubbin, Barnes, Larsen, Muxen & Wilson, 1985) offer several potentially useful frameworks. According to Bronfenbrenner (1977, 1979; Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1983), maternal employment research has failed to adequately address the family as a system. An ecological perspective would allow consideration of intra-family factors such as labor force participation and parent-child interactions (including roles, attitudes, and perceptions), as well as extra-family factors (such as employment and benefits, and day care) as they relate to the child's development.

Applications of general systems theory to the family have been developed primarily in the context of marriage and family therapy (Broderick, & Smith, 1979; Kerr, 1981). Just as family therapists have recognized the inadequacy of treating disfunctional individuals in isolation from their social environment, developmental psychologists, researchers, educators, and public policy-makers have also recently come to consider development within its ecological context (Bronfenbrenner &

Crouter, 1982, 1983). The most visible proponent of this viewpoint among human developmentalists has been Urie Bronfenbrenner (1977, 1979, 1986).

Bronfenbrenner offers a perspective for research in human development that he claims is "new in its conception of the developing person, of the environment, and especially of the evolving interaction between the two" (1979, p. 3). He proposes that human development research should be "ecologically valid" and guided by a constant awareness of the relationship between the person and his or her social and physical environment.

> The ecology of human development involves the scientific study of the progressive, mutual accommodation between the active, growing human being and the changing properties of the immediate settings in which the developing person lives, as this process is affected by relations between these settings, and by the larger contexts in which the settings are embedded (1979, p. 21).

Bronfenbrenner's ecological model is generally compatible with family systems theory, and provided a theoretical base for the Alvarez (1983, 1985) study, upon which the proposed study will attempt to build.

Previous Research

The Ecology of Human Development Project

In a thorough review of the maternal employment literature, Bronfenbrenner and Crouter (1982) called for maternal employment research that takes the following factors into account:

(1) the intervening processes both within and outside the family,

(2) the influence of mediating factors such as age and sex of child; family race, structure, socioeconomics; the mother's

preferred work status and rationale for actual work status, and the nature of her work environment,

(3) the nature of the child's alternative care,

(4) the specific nature of parent/child interactions,

(5) the behavior of the father as a function of mother's employment status, father's work status, and the nature of his work environment, and

(6) as "a highest priority," the nature of "environmental stresses and supports experienced by working mothers and their families in both family and work settings" (1982, p. 75).

At the same time that Bronfenbrenner first formally outlined his "experimental ecological of human development (1977)," he and his colleagues at Cornell University sought funding from the National Institute of Education (Bronfenbrenner & Cochran, 1976), the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families (Cross, Bronfenbrenner, & Cochran, 1977), and a variety of private sources. The project was funded and initial data collection began in 1977 in metropolitan Syracuse, New York. The sample consisted of 285 single-parent and two-parent families from neiborhoods selected for their ethnic and racial diversity. By design, the sample excluded high income neighborhoods (annual median family income above $13,500) and suburban "non-ethnic white" neighborhoods (Cochran & Henderson, 1982, p. 10). The intent of this selectivity in sampling was to over-represent black, ethnic white, and single-parent families (Cochran, 1981, p. 35). Data were collected in homes via lengthy (1-4 hour) open-ended interviews of both parents, and then content-analyzed. The original intent of the project was to

assess "the effects on children and their families of the transition from home to school" (Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez & Henderson, 1984, p. 1363).

The Ecology of Human Development Project (also known as The Ecology of Family Life study and the Family Matters Project--all based on the same data set) has generated several published research reports (Cochran, 1981, 1982; Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984; Alvarez, 1985) and is the basis of an ongoing analysis of the relation between maternal labor force participation and child outcomes. While these studies are noteworthy and highly visible, they are not without problems.

The Alvarez Study

In a post hoc use of the original data set for a dissertation research project (Alvarez, 1983) under the direction of Bronfenbrenner, only the 152 white, two-parent familes were used. This choice seems questionable since the original sample restricted, by design, the inclusion of such families (Cochran & Henderson, 1982). The Alvarez study (Alvarez, 1983, 1985; Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez & Henderson, 1984) relied solely upon subjective maternal perceptions of three-year-olds, failing to objectively assess child outcomes. This was especially unfortunate given that the study was originally designed to assess child outcomes in the context of family ecology (Cochran & Henderson, 1982).

Alvarez's study was further constrained in that mothers' perceptions of their three-year-olds were based on just two questions posed near the end of the interview: "Could you tell me a little about [child's name]. How would you describe him/her?," and "Are there things you particularly enjoy about [child's name] or that at times bother you?" (Alvarez, 1985, p. 352). Similar information was gathered from fathers but not used in collected only from mothers who were labor force participants (28 part-

time and 32 full-time participants) and was based on these three questions: "How do you feel about working?," "Are there things about your job that you particularly like or dislike?," and "How does this work out so far as you and your child are concerned?" (Alvarez, 1985, p. 352).

Among the other problems that can be identified with this investigation are a) those related to the sample, b) those related to the disparity between the original purposes for which the data were collected and the post hoc purpose of Alvarez, and c) those relating to data interpretation, specifically the repeated claims of causality.

Syracuse, New York, neighborhoods were selected with stratified random sampling procedures; subject families were then selected from these neighborhoods. Reseachers intentionally excluded neighborhoods with annual median family incomes above $13,500, and limited the participation of neighborhoods populated by non-ethnic whites (the majority population of the metropolitan area). Two-parent families were also intentionally underrepresented. The achieved sample thus overrepresented blacks, ethnic whites, and single parent families. The data collection in 1978 was based upon 1970 U.S. Census Bureau data which, by the researchers own admisssion, were "verging on obsolescence" (Cochran, 1981, p. 449). The median family income figures used to select neighborhoods in the basic design (high: above $13,500 [excluded]; middle: $10,000-$13,000; moderate: $8,000-$10,000; and low: under $8,000) compare most unfavorably with median family incomes of $28,880 (1970), $30,730 (1978), and $30,853 (1987) (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1989, see Note 3 below).

Alvarez (1983, 1985) eliminated from his sample the very families (single-parents and blacks) which the original sample was contrived to

overrepresent. The Alvarez sample was therefore neither "random" (Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984, p. 1363) nor representative of families in "contemporary American society" (Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984, p. 1376).

One purpose of the original investigation was to provide baseline data for a longitudinal study of social contexts as they affect young children and their families during the transition from home to school (Cochran, 1982). A further purpose was to "examine the links between external [extra-family] supports and the child's [later] performance in primary school" (Cochran, 1982, p. 8). The project was, by design (Cochran, 1982, pp. 6-8), an expression of Bronfenbrenner's (1977, 1979) ecological perspective on human development. In Alvarez' (1983, 1985) post hoc use of portions of the original data set, these initial intentions were ignored. He and his associates focused instead on "the development and testing of a possible explanation for a provocative set of findings" (Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson, 1984, p. 1362) emerging in research regarding maternal employment and its effects on children's development.

In spite of a research design and method of statistical analysis which essentially preclude such assumptions (Kerlinger, 1979, 1984, Kerlinger & Pedhazur, 1973), reports by both Alvarez (1983, 1985) and Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, and Henderson (1984) repeatedly make claims of causality. Throughout their report, Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez, & Henderson (1984) employ terms such as "causality," "causal path," "causal link," "causal influence," and "causal sequence" when referring to simple correlations between variables. Taken together, these design and analysis shortcomings raise substantial questions about the validity of

the Alvarez(1983, 1985, Bronfenbrenner, Alvarez & Henderson, 1984) studies.

The Farel Study

In a study of 212 kindergarteners and their mothers, Farel (1980) assessed the relationship between maternal employment and school adjustment and competence. The families in the sample were selected with stratified random sampling procedures from four school districts in North Carolina. Half of the sampled children were white and half black, half were males and half females. Some families in the sample were intact and others were single parent families. Farel found that, when various sociodemographic variables were held constant, child outcomes varied according to the congruence or incongruence of mothers' work attitudes and behaviors; however, child outcomes did not vary among working mothers according to the congruence or incongruence of maternal attitudes and behaviors.

The proposed study will modify Farel's (1980) study mainly to shift the focus from school adjustment and competence to child social and adaptive behaviors (for reasons to be discussed below), but also to address some methodological concerns about her study.

One concern relates to Farel's (1980) failure to link child outcomes to the characterisitcs of her sample. While the sample was fifty percent black, she did not report demographic comparisons by race. Such comparison seems necessary in order to interpret reported negative effects of race on two measures of child outcome (p. 1184, Table 5). Additionally, she did not compare families based upon father presence. Reported differences in child outcome due to family income (p. 1184, Table 5) may be confounded with father availability. Additonal concerns

relate to Farel's failure to define key variables such as mothers' "education level" and "work skill level," and to relate child outcomes to normative data.

The Proposed Study

Recent reviews of the maternal employment literature (Hoffman, 1984, 1989; Bronfenbrenner & Crouter, 1982) point consistently to the conclusion that neither maternal employment nor associated nonmaternal child care, in and of themselves, have universally negative behavioral or developmental consequences for young children, even infants. Further, it appears that the psychosocial ecology of the family may be critically important regarding the consequences for children of mother's employment outside the home. The goal of the proposed study is thus to investigate relationships betweeen maternal employment and the social behavior and development of young children, controlling for key intervening parent, child, and family variables. The proposed study thus extends the previous research of Alvarez (1983, 1985) and extends and replicates that of Farel (1980).

Conceptually, the proposed study will adopt Farel's (1980) perspective that the congruence between a mother's preferred and actual employment status is a better predictor of child outcomes than actual employment status. Specifically, the proposed study will attempt to measure the effects of preferred and actual maternal employment status on child social behavior and development, in light of various parent, child, and family ecological variables. An attempt will be made as well, through an extension of the Alvarez (1983, 1985) study, to assess subjective parent perceptions of their young children in relation to parental attitudes about maternal employment and child rearing.

The proposed study differs from the Farel (1980) study in that it measures the child's social and adaptive behaviors rather than school adjustment and competence. The rationale for this focus is based in previous research and in theory. In a search for possible explanations of gender differences in the effects of maternal employment on children, Hoffman (1974) speculated that girls experienced positive outcomes due to a variety of factors, including increased "independence training" in comparison with daughters of nonworking mothers. The proposed focus on social/adaptive behaviors, as measured by the Communication, Daily Living Skills, and Socialization domains of the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales (Sparrow, S.S., Balla, D.A., & Cicchetti, D.V., 1984), should reveal behavioral outcomes that vary by maternal employment status.

The proposed study differs from the Alvarez (1983, 1985) study in the attempt to better assess the role of family ecology in the outcomes of children of working mothers, and in several aspects of methodology.

The proposed study is not without limitations. Although the proposed sample will be more representative than Alvarez's sample of contemporary American two-parent families, it will be a relatively small, nonrandomized sample of forty-eight families. Child outcomes will still not be measured behaviorally. The employment of a standardized instrument (Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales; Sparrow, et al., 1984), however, does offer an improvement over the Alvarez study, which relied solely upon subjective maternal reports.

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APPENDIX B

CORRESPONDENCE

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

Board of Directors
Zion Lutheran Nursery School
701 E. Maple
Mt Pleasant, MI 48858

September 28, 1988

Dear friends:

I would like to ask for your assistance with a research project designed to investigate relationships between maternal labor force participation and the social development of young children. Data is presently being collected from several Mt. Pleasant area families whose children are enrolled in early childhood programs similar to the Zion Lutheran Nursery School program. We would like permission to contact families whose four- and five-year-old children are enrolled in your program.

Specifically, we are asking that you assist us by providing a mailing list of families enrolled in your program so that they may be approached by mail in the very near future. The proposed letter will appear on Central Michigan University letterhead and will be designed to accomplish several objectives. It will (1) explain the nature of the research project; (2) seek to identify families which qualify for participation; and, (3) seek a written response from those who are both qualified for and interested in participation in the project. (See enclosed sample letter.)

Those who indicate an interest in participating will be contacted immediately by telephone to schedule a one-time-only family interview session. We anticipate that participation will require approximately one hour of their evening or weekend family time. Participation in the project by any of your families will be strictly voluntary. Any and all findings will be held in strictest confidence. Overall results of the study will be published for the benefit of society. Additionally, each participating family will receive a written report on the overall results. They will be further given an opportunity to have presented to them the actual (confidential) results of their family's analysis.

Participants in the project will not be paid in any way for their involvement. Participants will,however, be benefited by involvement in the project in at least these ways:

(1) by contributing directly to our professional knowledge of the effects of mother's participation in the labor force on her young children; and,
(2) by gaining a better understanding as to how parental employment status effects the way their family functions and the ways that they relate to their own children.

Each parent will be interviewed during this time. The interviews will assess, in written and verbal form, some of the following matters:

(1) family demographics,
(2) work/family support and stress,
(3) family adaptability and cohesion,
(4) parent perceptions of their preschool children, and
(5) child social adaptability.

Each child's preschool teacher will also be asked to complete a brief (twenty minute) assessment of child social adaptability.

The research is being conducted by Mr. Phil Roberson, a faculty member in the Home Economics, Family Life, and Consumer Education Department at CMU and a doctoral candidate in the Department of Family Relations and Child Development at Oklahoma State University. The study is Mr. Roberson's doctoral dissertation research project. The study has been approved by human subjects review boards at both universities. Mr. Roberson would be happy to meet with you jointly or individually if you have further questions about the research project.

We very much appreciate your time as you consider this request.

Respectfully,

Phil Roberson
774-6436
774-5897

enclosure

OSU

Oklahoma State University

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY RELATIONS
AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA 74078-0337
241 HOME ECONOMICS WEST
(405) 624-5057

May 10, 1988

Dear Parents:

We are presently conducting research on maternal labor force participation, work/family stress, family adaptability and cohesion, and the relation of these to social behavior and development in preschool children. We are especially interested in these matters because of recently reported research which suggests a variety of negative effects on young children of maternal employment and associated child participation in full-time daycare. At the present time, we wish to collect information on two-parent families with four- and five-year-old children. Parents should be living together with the child, but need not be the natural parents. Mothers may or may not be employed outside the home at the time of the interview. The child may be of either sex, may have other brothers and sisters, and should have a birth date between September 2, 1982 and September 1, 1984.

Our plan is to collect information from both parents in interviews conducted at Swan Lake Children's Center or, if necessary, in the home. Information on each child will also be collected from his or her teacher at school, and possibly from existing school records. Each participating family should expect to spend about one hour in a one-time-only interview session.

To ensure confidentiality, the names of parents and children will not appear on the data forms, or be made public in any way. Information about individual families and their members will not be shared with anyone, including Swan Lake personnel. Any family member would have the right to withdraw at any time. However, we do not foresee problems connected with participation, and expect all family members to find the study to be interesting, enjoyable and beneficial. If you are a two-parent family with a four- or five-year-old child, we hope that you will assist us with this important project. While you will not receive any monetary or other reward for participation in this study, you should benefit by gaining a better understanding of the effects of parental labor force participation on family functioning and on child social behavior and development.

Mr. Phil Roberson, a doctoral student in Family Relations and Child Development at Oklahoma State University and the former owner and director of Swan Lake Children's

Center, will be the principle researcher. The project is Mr. Roberson's dissertation research project, and has been approved by the Department of Family Relations and Child Development and other officials at Oklahoma State University. While key personnel at Swan Lake have been made aware of the exact nature of the project and have allowed us to approach Swan Lake families, they are neither directly involved with nor responsible for the project. Mr. Roberson will conduct all research activities and will be available to answer your questions throughout the period of data collection. We hope to collect data from participating Swan Lake families prior to Memorial Day. Data will also be collected from families in locations other than Bartlesville. The results of the study would be available to share with you at the completion of the project.

Whether or not you plan to participate, we ask that you complete the attached parental consent form and brief family assessment, sign it, and return it to Swan Lake no later than Tuesday, May 17. If you should have any questions before returning the form, please feel free to contact Mr. Roberson through the Swan Lake office or Dr. McCullers in Stillwater at (405) 624-5061. If you agree to participate, you will be contacted by Mr. Roberson within the next few days so that an interview session may be scheduled. We thank you for your time and for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Phil Roberson
Project Director

John C. McCullers, PhD
Professor of Family Relations
and Child Development
Professor of Psychology
Faculty Advisor

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

July 1, 1988

Dear Parents:

We are presently conducting research on relationships between maternal employment, work/family stress and support, and social behavior in young children. We are especially interested in these matters because of recent research which suggests a variety of negative effects on children of maternal employment and associated full-time child care. If you meet certain qualifying criteria, we would like you to consider assisting us with this research project. Our immediate desire is to collect information on two-parent families with four- or five-year-old children. Parents should be living together with the child, but need not be the natural parents. Mothers may or may not be employed outside the home at the time of the interview. The child may be of either sex, may have other brothers and sisters, and should have a birth date between September 2, 1982 and September 1, 1984. Our plan is to collect information from both parents in interviews conducted on the Central Michigan University campus or, if necessary, in your home. Each participating family should expect to spend about one hour in a one-time-only interview session. Information on each child may also be collected from his or her day care giver or teacher.

To ensure confidentiality, the names of parents and children will not appear on the data forms, or be made public in any way. Information about individual families and their members will not be shared with anyone. While we do not foresee any problems connected with participation, any family member would have the right to withdraw at any time. If yours is a two-parent family with a four- or five-year-old child, we hope that you will assist us with this important project. While you will not receive any monetary or other reward for participation in this study, you should benefit by gaining a better understanding of the effects of maternal labor force participation on family functioning and on child social behavior.

Mr. Phil Roberson, an Individual and Family Studies faculty member at Central Michigan University and a doctoral student in Family Relations and Child Development at Oklahoma State University, will be the principal researcher. The project is Mr. Roberson's dissertation research project, and has been approved by faculty members in the Department of Family Relations and Child Development and others at Oklahoma State University. While the leaders of several employee associations at CMU have been made aware of the exact nature of the project and have allowed us to approach member families, they are neither directly involved with nor responsible for the project. Mr. Roberson will conduct all research activities and will be available to answer your questions throughout the period of data collection. We hope to collect data from participating families in Mt. Pleasant prior to mid-August. Data is also being collected from families in locations other than Mt. Pleasant. The results of the study will be available to share with you at the completion of the project.

Whether or not you plan to participate, we ask that you complete the attached family assessment survey, sign it, and return it in the enclosed envelope no later than Monday, July 11. If you should have any questions before returning the form, please feel free to contact Mr. Roberson at 774-6436 or 774-5897. If you agree to participate, you will be contacted by Mr. Roberson within the next few days so that an interview session may be scheduled. We thank you for your time and for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Phil Roberson,
Project Director and
Instructor,
Individual and
Family Studies
Central Michigan University

John C. McCullers, PhD
Professor of Family Relations
and Child Development
Professor of Psychology
Faculty Advisor
Oklahoma State University

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

September 14, 1988

Dear Parents,

Several weeks ago you received a letter from Mr Phil Roberson requesting your participation in a research project examining maternal employment and its effect on child social behavior Attached you find a follow-up letter from Mr Roberson requesting your participation Mr Roberson is beginning his second year as a member of our faculty and has had considerable experience working with young children and their families As Director of the Human Growth and Development Laboratory I would Like to urge your participation in this project

As you may recall from your Parent Handbook the Human Growth and Development Laboratory has as one of its major functions, to serve as a center for research related to children In keeping with this purpose, Mr Roberson's project has been carefully reviewed by Mrs Trainor and myself and approved as one we believe has the potential for contributing significantly to our understanding of the influences of maternal employment on family functioning We recognize how very busy all families are today, but hope you will find the time to participate in this project

Thank you for your consideration If you have any questions regarding this project please feel free to contact me I may be reached at 774-3850 or leave a message 774-3218 and I will return your call

Sincerely,

Megan P Goodwin

Megan P Goodwin, Director
Human Growth and Development Laboratory

MOUNT PLEASANT MICHIGAN 48859

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

Dear Parents: March 15, 1989

For the past several months, we've been involved in a study of relationships between maternal employment and the social behavior and development of preschool children. We are having great difficulty locating families of a particular type--**families with "unhappily unemployed" mothers.** If you (or someone you know!) fits this category (described in greater detail below) we hope you'll consider helping us.

In particular, we're looking for two-parent families with a preschool age child in which the mother is presently not employed outside the home, but would prefer to be working ("unhappily unemployed"). Parents should be living together with the child, but need not be the natural parents. The child may be of either sex, may have other brothers and sisters, and should have a birth date between September 2, 1983 and September 1, 1985.

We plan to collect information from both parents in survey sessions conducted in their homes at their convenience. You will be asked to spend about **one hour in a one-time-only written and oral survey session.** To ensure confidentiality, information about individual families will not be shared with anyone. Either parent will have the right to withdraw at any time. However, we do not foresee problems connected with participation, and expect all family members to find the study to be interesting, enjoyable and beneficial. While you will not receive any monetary or other reward for participation, you should benefit by gaining a better understanding of the relationships between maternal employment, family functioning, and child social behavior and development.

Phil Roberson, a Child Development faculty member at CMU, will conduct all research activities and is available to answer your questions at any time (774-6436/774-5905). We hope to collect data before the end of March. If you respond favorably to the attached form, either I or an associate will call within the next few days so that we can answer questions and, hopefully, arrange a survey session. Please return the attached response form by Thursday, March 23 whether or not you plan to participate. Thanks for your time and consideration of our study.

Very truly yours,

Phil Roberson

Phil Roberson
Project Director

MOUNT PLEASANT MICHIGAN 48859

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH PROJECT

We DO ____ DO NOT ____ agree to participate in the family research study described in the letter from Mr. Roberson and Dr. McCullers. We DO ____ DO NOT ____ give permission for information to be collected from Swan Lake teachers and existing records about my child, _____.

We understand that this research will be carried out by Mr. Phil Roberson, graduate student, under the supervision of Dr. John McCullers. The purpose of the study is to explore relationships between maternal labor force participation and child social behavior and development.

We recognize that the major benefit received will be a better understanding of our family and that there will be no monetary or other reward for participation. We understand that there are no anticipated risks to us or to our child. We further understand that we are free to discuss our questions and concerns with the researchers at any time.

By signing this consent form, we acknowledge that our participation in this study is voluntary. We acknowledge that we have NOT waived any of our legal rights nor released the university from liability for negligance. We may revoke our consent and withdraw our family from the study at any time. Records and results of this study will protect our family's confidentiality by not identifying either of us or our child by name.

We have read this "informed consent" document. We understand its contents and freely consent to participate in this study under the conditions described in this document. We understand that we will receive a copy of this signed consent form.

If we have any question about the research or our rights as research subjects we may contact Phil Roberson through the [school] office, or Dr. McCullers at Oklahoma State University, 405-624-5061.

We are interested in receiving the results of the study when the research is completed. YES ____ NO_____

_____ _____
Signature of Mother Date Signature of Father Date

_____
Signature of Principal Investigator Date

PRELIMINARY FAMILY INFORMATION

Our research design requires that families be initially assigned to groups based upon such factors as age and gender of child, age of child when he or she began daycare, and actual and preferred parental employment status. The following information is needed at this time to determine each family's eligibility for the study and to make initial research group assignments. Please include the following information if you have agreed to participate.

Work Phone (M)_____(F)_____ Home Phone _____

Child's Name_____ Child's Gender_____

Child's Date of Birth _____ Child's Current Age _____

Child's Age When He/She Began Daycare _____ Preschool _____

Average Hours Worked Weekly Outside the Home:

	Mother		Father	
	Actual	Preferred	Actual	Preferred
	_____	_____	_____	_____

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

PRELIMINARY FAMILY INFORMATION

Our research design requires that families be initially assigned to groups based upon such factors as age and gender of child, age of child when he or she began daycare, and actual and preferred parental employment status. The following information is needed at this time to determine each family's eligibility for the study and to make initial research group assignments. Please indicate below whether or not you are interested in this project.

A. Our family ____IS NOT interested in participating in the maternal employment research project because we are:

____ NOT ELIGIBLE

____ NOT INTERESTED

(Do not complete the remainder of this questionnaire but please DO return the form in the enclosed envelope.)

B. If eligible, our family ____IS interested in participating in the maternal employment research project described on the attached sheet. (Please provide the following information and return this form in the enclosed envelope.)

Child's Name_____ Child's Gender_____

Child's Date of Birth _____ Child's Current Age _____

Child's Age When He/She Began Daycare _____ Preschool _____

Average Hours Worked Weekly Outside the Home:

	Actual Hours	Preferred Hours
Mother	_____	_____
Father	_____	_____

Work Phone (M)_____(F)_____ Home Phone _____

Best Time of Day to Contact Father_____ Mother_____

_____ _____
Printed Name of Mother Printed Name of Father

_____ _____
Signature of Mother Date Signature of Father Date

HE-88-028

INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD
FOR HUMAN SUBJECTS
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

Proposal Title: Maternal labor force participation, preferred employment status, work/family stress and support and social/adaptive behaviors in young children.

Principle Investigator: Philip S. Roberson

Date: May 24, 1988

This application has been reviewed by the IRB and

Processed as: Exempt [X] Expedite [ ] Full Board Review [ ]

Renewal or Continuation [ ] Amendment [ ]

Approval Status: Approved [X]

Disapproved [ ]

Conditional [ ]

Deferred [ ]

Comments, Modifications/Conditions for Approval or Reason for Disapproval:

Signature: Margaret J. Weber Date: 5-24-1988
Weber
Chair of University Board

SIGNATURE APPROVAL PAGE*

G) I certify that the information furnished concerning the procedures to be taken for protection of human subjects is correct. I will seek and obtain prior approval for a substantive modification in the protocol and will report promptly any unexpected or otherwise significant adverse effects encountered in the course of the study to the Committee.

Signature of Principal Investigator(s) — Date: 8/22/88

H) In the case of student research, the application must be reviewed, sponsored, and supervised by a Faculty Advisor.

Signature of Faculty Advisor — Date

I) Signature of Approval by the Committee on the Use of Human Subjects in Research

Signature of Committee Member — Date: 8/24/88

Signature of Committee Member — Date: 8/24/88

Signature of Committee Chairperson — Date: 8/26/88

AFTER COMPLETING THESE FORMS, RETURN ORIGINAL AND THREE COPIES OF THESE MATERIALS AND ALL ATTACHED DOCUMENTS TO:

Chairperson, Committee on the Use of Human Subjects in Research
Department of Home Economics, Family Life, and Consumer Education
Wightman Hall 209
Central Michigan University
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859
(517) 774-3218

* Approval by the Committee reflects only the fact that the Committee has reviewed the information presented and has found that the research, as presented, adequately protects the subjects' rights and welfare. Any deviation from the presented procedures warrants reapproval by the Committee.

APPENDIX C

INSTRUMENTS

MATERNAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION PROJECT
FAMILY DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE

Subject Code #_____ _____
Interview Date

Previous research into the effects on young children of maternal employment and fulltime daycare experiences have identified several parent/family variables which are potentially important. Among them are: (a) child age and gender, (b) child age at onset of daycare, (c) age and gender of siblings, (d) hours per week which child spends in alternative care, (e) parental labor force participation, (f) parent age, education, race, and income level, (g) home ownership, (h) out-of-home non-work activities engaged in by parents, and (i) family structure. So that we may make comparisons between subjects in previous studies and our overall sample we ask that you provide answers to each of the following demographic questions. Please be assured that this information will be held in strictest confidence and that your personal and/or family identity will not be revealed.

(a) Child Age_____ Date of Birth_____ ___Female/Male___
day/month/year

(b) Child's Age When He/She Began Daycare____ Began Preschool____

(c) Age and Gender of Siblings: [Age]/[M or F]; ___/___; ___/___

___/___; ___/___; ___/___; ___/___; ___/___; ___/___; ___/___

(d) Average Hours Child Spends Each Week in Out-of-Home Care:

Daycare_____ Preschool_____ Other_____

(e) Parental Labor Force Participation (Average Hours per Week):

Father____ Mother_____

(f) Parent Profile:

	Father	Mother	
Age	_____	_____	
Education Level (Years)	_____	_____	
Race	_____	_____	
Monthly Income	$_____	$_____	$_____ Family Total (All Sources)

(g) Home Ownership: Own___ Rent___

(h) Out-of-Home Non-Work Activity Engaged In (average hours/week)

Father ____ Mother____

(i) Family Structure:

___ Intact (Both parents are natural parents to all children in the family.)
___ Blended (One natural parent and one step-parent/guardian to one or more children in the family.)

FACES III

David H. Olson, Joyce Portner, and Yoav Lavee

1	2	3	4	5
ALMOST NEVER	ONCE IN AWHILE	SOMETIMES	FREQUENTLY	ALMOST ALWAYS

DESCRIBE YOUR FAMILY NOW:

_____ 1. Family members ask each other for help.

_____ 2. In solving problems, the children's suggestions are followed

_____ 3. We approve of each other's friends.

_____ 4. Children have a say in their discipline.

_____ 5. We like to do things with just our immediate family.

_____ 6. Different persons act as leaders in our family.

_____ 7. Family members feel closer to other family members than to people outside the family.

_____ 8. Our family changes its way of handling tasks

_____ 9. Family members like to spend free time with each other.

_____ 10. Parent(s) and children discuss punishment together.

_____ 11. Family members feel very close to each other.

_____ 12. The children make the decisions in our family.

_____ 13. When our family gets together for activities, everybody is present

_____ 14. Rules change in our family.

_____ 15. We can easily think of things to do together as a family.

_____ 16. We shift household responsibilities from person to person

_____ 17. Family members consult other family members on their decisions.

_____ 18. It is hard to identify the leader(s) in our family.

_____ 19. Family togetherness is very important.

_____ 20. It is hard to tell who does which household chores

FAMILY SOCIAL SCIENCE, 290 McNeal Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108

FORM SF-SC

PROFILES

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS ON FAMILY LIFE AND EMPLOYMENT STRESSORS

PROFILES was designed to help individuals identify the ways in which stress can accumulate from many different sources and affect both physical and emotional well-being. Most of us are surprised to see the many ways in which family life issues and work situations affect each other both directly and indirectly. PROFILES provides a list of common events that take place at home or on the job. Please identify the events that have occured to you and then indicate how much effect that event had on your life. Your answers will help you and others better understand the relationship between work, family and the stress that we encounter every day.

GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name or ID _____ Age _____ Sex _____Male _____Female

Ethnic/Racial Identification _____

Years of Education _____ (High School=12; College=16)

Job Title/Description _____

Hours per week work away from your home _____

Overall Satisfaction With Your Job _____High _____Average _____Low

If married, is your spouse employed outside the home? Yes No

If yes, how many hours per week do they work away from home _____?

Marital Status Single _____Never Married _____Widowed _____Divorced
Married _____1st Marriage _____Separated _____Remarried

Overall Satisfaction With Marital Status _____High _____Average _____Low

Number of Children _____ Age of Oldest Child _____ Age of Youngest Child _____

Number of Persons Living in your household _____

How adequate is your family income from all sources in meeting your financial needs?

_____ Very Comfortable
_____ Comfortable
_____ Uncomfortable
_____ Very Uncomfortable

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS ON FAMILY LIFE AND EMPLOYMENT STRESSORS

INSTRUCTIONS

Please fill in the circles that best describe your experiences

(Part 1) Please identify how often each of the following events occur in your home life or work setting

3 = Often 2 = Sometimes 1 = Rarely 0 = Never

(Part 2) When the following situations occur, how much stress or impact does each have on your functioning at home or on the job

3 = Major Effect 2 = Some Effect 1 = No Effect

Check *DOES NOT APPLY*(✓) if the statement is not possible for you

PROFILES

	WORK AND FAMILY CONFLICT ISSUES	PART 1 How Often? ③ Often ② Sometimes ① Rarely ⓪ Never	Apply Not Apply ✓	PART 2 How Affected? ③ Major Effect ② Some Effect ① No Effect
A1	My work schedule creates problems for me	(fill in one circle) ③ ② ① ⓪		(fill in one) ③ ② ①
B1	Distance to my job creates problems for me	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
C1	Getting a promotion is a problem where I work	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
E1	Problems getting along with customers or clients	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
G1	Children's personal problems need my attention	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
K1	Anger or tense relations lead to bad work atmosphere	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
M1	Too tired to do things with family when get home	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
N1	Scheduling adequate child care is difficult	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
P1	Family does not support or approve of job	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
B2	Problems due to changing job site or location	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
D1	Work conditions are uncomfortable or distracting	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
F1	My job is not everything I wanted it to be	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
H1	Marital difficulties are a source of concern	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
I1	Problems with family financial matters	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
J1	Too tired or not physically ready when go to work	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
M2	Nervous, tense or frustrated when get home	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
O1	Family is neglected and not as close as it could be	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
A2	Long working hours are a problem for me	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①

PROFILES

WORK AND FAMILY CONFLICT ISSUES

		PART 1 How Often? ③ Often ② Sometimes ① Rarely ⓪ Never	Apply Not Apply ✓	PART 2 How Affected? ③ Major Effect ② Some Effect ① No Effect
C2	Employer policy on payment of wages creates problems	(fill in one circle) ③ ② ① ⓪		(fill in one) ③ ② ①
F2	My employer demands too much from my job	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
H2	Problems with parent-child relationships	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
J2	Loss of time at work because of other problems	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
M3	My personal health is a problem	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
O2	Hard to find enough time to be alone with spouse	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
B3	The place I work is in a dangerous location	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
E2	Trouble getting along with my employer	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
G2	My spouses' personality creates problems	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
J3	Personal concerns reduce my productivity at work	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
M4	My health and satisfaction are affected by problems	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
P2	Family disagreements about things related to work	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
C3	Salary and benefits of my job creates problems	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
F3	Some things about my job are a problem for me	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
I2	Lack resources to meet family's desired lifestyle	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
L1	Home duties are unfinished or not done very well	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
O3	Family members are irritable or tense at home	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
C4	My pay is unfair or not enough	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
F4	Type of job I have creates problems for me	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
I3	My lifestyle and personal interests lead to problems	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
N2	Family needs and activities are hard to schedule	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
A3	Can never be sure what hours I will work	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
E3	Trouble getting along with some of my co-workers	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
I4	Difficulties caused by friends or relatives	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
M5	Feel guilty about neglect of family	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
A4	Having no control over work hours is a problem	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
D2	Work situation is dangerous or unsafe	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
G3	My personality or personal habits create problems	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①

PROFILES

WORK AND FAMILY CONFLICT ISSUES

		PART 1 How Often? (③ Often ③ Sometimes ③ Rarely ③ Never)	PART 2 Apply Not Apply ✓	PART 2 How Affected? (③ Major Effect ③ Some Effect ③ No Effect)
J4	Other commitments interfere with my work performance	(fill in one circle) ③ ② ① ⓪		(fill in one) ③ ② ①
L2	Not taking time to do extra things around house	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
P3	Disagree on whether should be at work or with family	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
C5	My employee benefits are not enough for my needs	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
G4	Family member personal problems create difficulties	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
J5	Problems concentrating on my job when at work	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
N3	Community or school meetings are hard to attend	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
P4	Disagree with spouse on need for both of us to work	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
F5	My job is demanding, tedious and/or too tense	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
K2	Not interested in or happy about my job	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
O4	Family satisfaction is less due to other problems	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
E4	Problems getting along with some people at work	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
I5	Problems created by trying to schedule family needs	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
P5	Concern about what spouse does while at their job	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
D3	Working conditions at my job are a problem	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
H3	Marriage or family matters create problems for me	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
N4	Family health checkups or exercise hard to set up	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
B4	My job is located in an undesirable place	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
H4	Family problems are a source of concern	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
K3	Trouble with co-workers causes bad work situation	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
L3	Hard to complete household duties when tired or busy	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
E5	Supervisor on my job creates problems for me	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
N5	Difficult to schedule recreational activities	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
H5	Concern about children fighting with each other	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①
B5	Location of my job leads to certain problems	③ ② ① ⓪		③ ② ①

VINELAND

ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALES

Sara S. Sparrow, David A. Balla, and Domenic V. Cicchetti
A revision of the *Vineland Social Maturity Scale* by Edgar A. Doll

INTERVIEW EDITION

Survey Form
Record Booklet

ABOUT THE INDIVIDUAL:

Name _____ Sex

Home address _____

Telephone _____ Grade

School or other facility _____

Present classification or diagnosis _____

Race (if pertinent) _____

Socioeconomic background (if pertinent) _____

Other pertinent information _____

AGE:	YEAR	MONTH	DAY
Interview date			
Birth date			
Chronological age			

Age used for starting points _____

Type (circle one) chronological mental social

ABOUT THE RESPONDENT:

Name _____ Sex _____

Relationship to individual _____

ABOUT THE INTERVIEWER:

Name _____ Sex _____

Position _____

DATA FROM OTHER TESTS:

Intelligence _____

Achievement _____

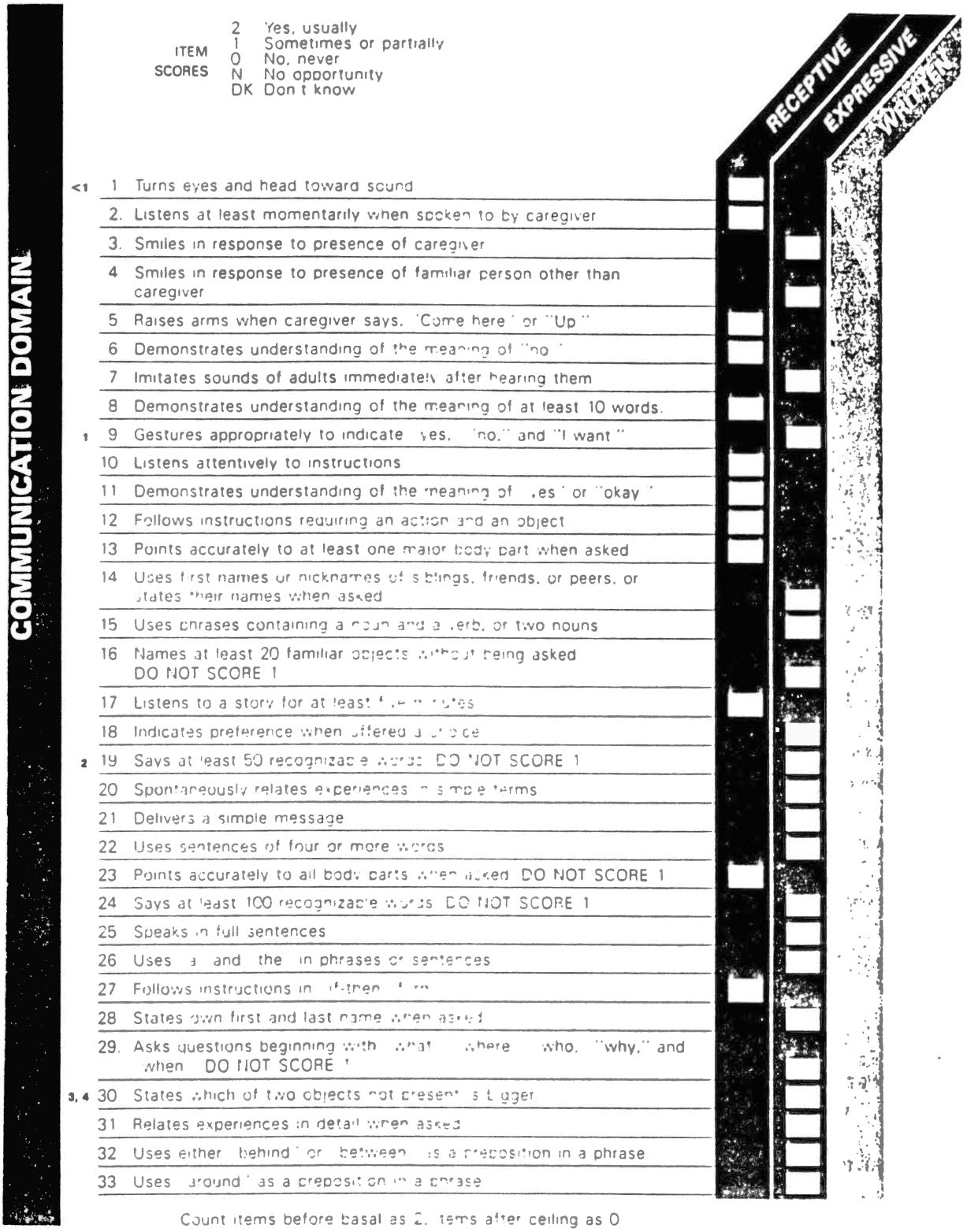
Adaptive behavior _____

Other _____

REASON FOR THE INTERVIEW: _____

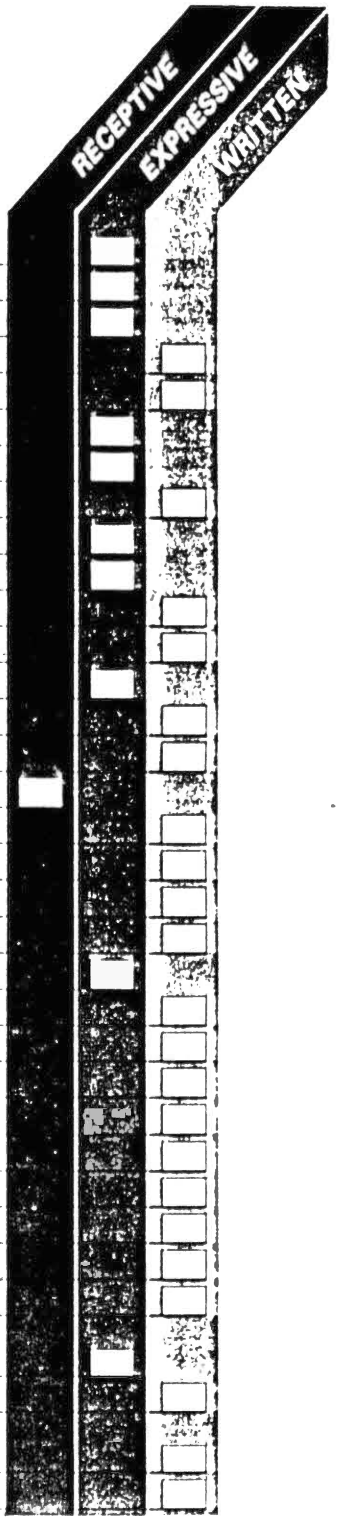
BEFORE BEGINNING ADMINISTRATION, READ THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THE MANUAL CAREFULLY.

General Directions: In each adaptive behavior domain, begin scoring with the item designated for the individual's age Score each item 2, 1, 0, N, or DK, according to the scoring criteria in the manual (Appendix C) Record each score in this booklet in the designated box. Establish a *basal* of *seven* consecutive items scored *2* and a *ceiling* of *seven* consecutive items scored *0* for each domain.



Count items before basal as 2, items after ceiling as 0

ITEM SCORES
2 Yes, usually
1 Sometimes or partially
0 No, never
N No opportunity
DK Don't know



	34	Uses phrases or sentences containing [illegible] and [illegible]
	35	Articulates clearly, without sound substitutions
	36	Tells popular story, fairy tale, lengthy joke, or television show plot
5	37	Recites all letters of the alphabet from memory
	38	Reads at least three common signs
	39	States month and day of birthday when asked
	40	Uses irregular plurals
6	41	Prints or writes own first and last name
	42	States telephone number when asked N MAY BE SCORED
	43	States complete home address, including city and state, when asked
	44	Reads at least 10 words silently or aloud
	45	Prints or writes at least 10 words from memory
	46	Expresses ideas in more than one way without assistance
	47	Reads simple stories aloud
7, 8	48	Prints or writes simple sentences of three or four words
	49	Attends to school or public lecture more than 15 minutes
	50	Reads on own initiative
	51	Reads books of at least second-grade level
	52	Arranges items or words alphabetically by first letter
	53	Prints or writes short notes or messages
9	54	Gives complex directions to others
	55	Writes beginning letters DO NOT SCORE 1
	56	Reads books of at least fourth-grade level
	57	Writes in cursive most of the time DO NOT SCORE 1
10 to 18+	58	Uses a dictionary
	59	Uses the table of contents in reading materials
	60	Writes reports or compositions DO NOT SCORE 1
	61	Addresses envelopes completely
	62	Uses the index in reading materials
	63	Reads adult newspaper stories N MAY BE SCORED
	64	Has realistic long-range goals and describes in detail plans to achieve them
	65	Writes advanced letters
	66	Reads adult newspaper or magazine stories each week N MAY BE SCORED
	67	Writes business letters DO NOT SCORE 1

Count items before basal as 2, items after ceiling as 0 1

DAILY LIVING SKILLS DOMAIN

ITEM SCORES

2 Yes, usually
1 Sometimes or partially
0 No, never
N No opportunity
DK Don't know

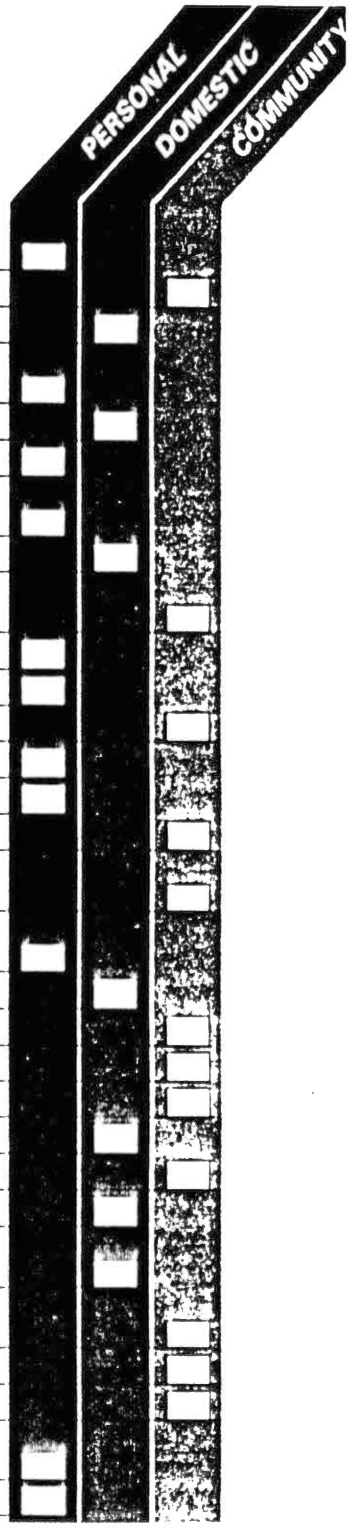
PERSONAL | DOMESTIC | COMMUNITY

<1	1.	Indicates anticipation of feeding on seeing bottle, breast, or food
	2.	Opens mouth when spoon with food is presented
	3.	Removes food from spoon with mouth.
	4.	Sucks or chews on crackers.
	5.	Eats solid food.
1	6.	Drinks from cup or glass unassisted.
	7.	Feeds self with spoon.
	8.	Demonstrates understanding that hot things are dangerous.
	9.	Indicates wet or soiled pants or diaper by pointing, vocalizing, or pulling at diaper.
	10.	Sucks from straw.
	11.	Willingly allows caregiver to wipe nose
	12.	Feeds self with fork.
	13.	Removes front-opening coat, sweater, or shirt without assistance.
2	14.	Feeds self with spoon without spilling.
	15.	Demonstrates interest in changing clothes when very wet or muddy.
	16.	Urinates in toilet or potty-chair.
	17.	Bathes self with assistance.
	18.	Defecates in toilet or potty-chair
	19.	Asks to use toilet
	20.	Puts on "pull-up" garments with elastic waistbands
	21	Demonstrates understanding of the function of money
	22.	Puts possessions away when asked
3	23.	Is toilet-trained during the night
	24.	Gets drink of water from tap unassisted
	25.	Brushes teeth without assistance. DO NOT SCORE 1
	26.	Demonstrates understanding of the function of a clock, either standard or digital
	27.	Helps with extra chores when asked
	28.	Washes and dries face without assistance
	29.	Puts shoes on correct feet without assistance
	30.	Answers the telephone appropriately N MAY BE SCORED.
	31.	Dresses self completely, except for tying shoelaces
4	32.	Summons to the telephone the person receiving a call, or indicates that the person is not available. N MAY BE SCORED
	33.	Sets table with assistance.

Count items before basal as 2, items after ceiling as 0

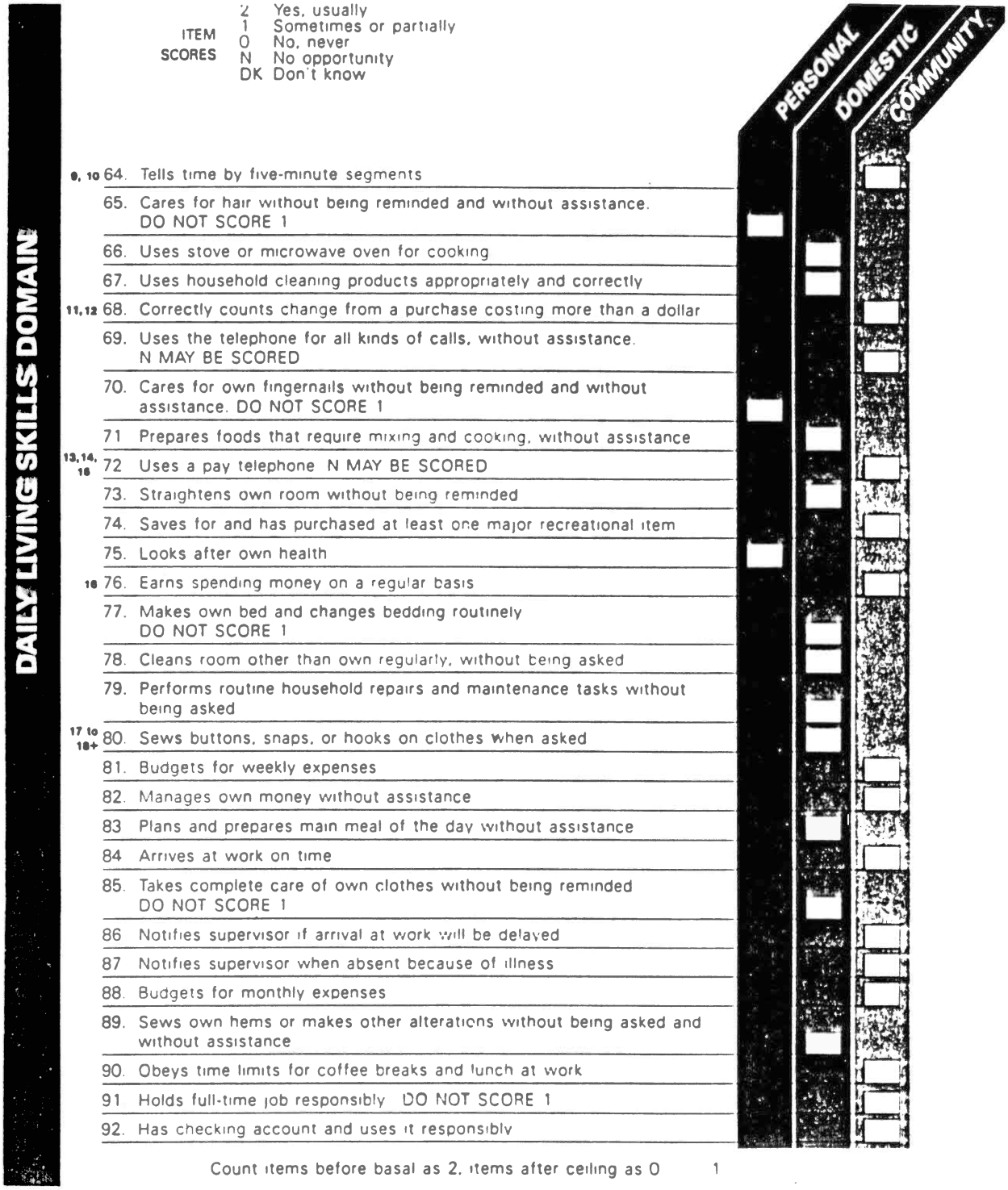
ITEM SCORES

2 Yes, usually
1 Sometimes or partially
0 No, never
N No opportunity
DK Don't know

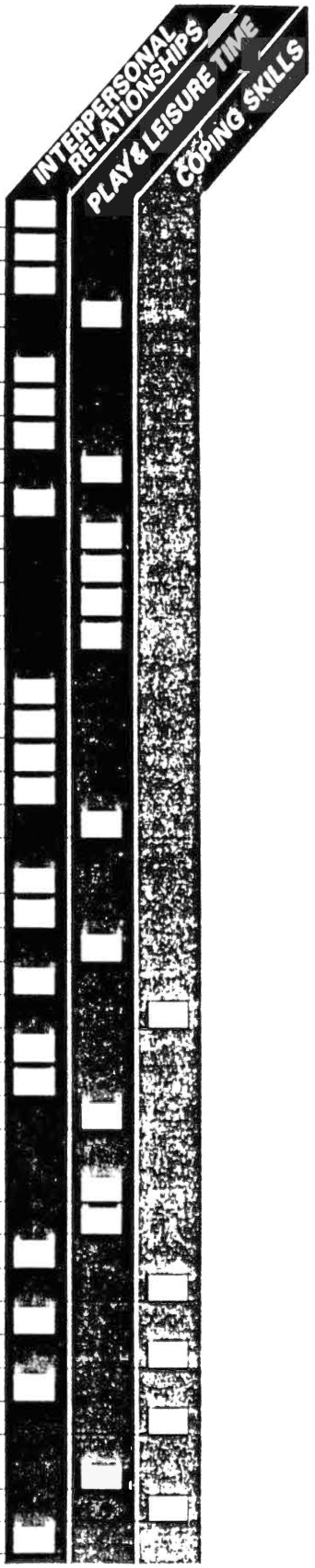


34. Cares for all toileting needs, without being reminded and without assistance. DO NOT SCORE 1.
35. Looks both ways before crossing street or road
36. Puts clean clothes away without assistance when asked
37. Cares for nose without assistance. DO NOT SCORE 1
38. Clears table of breakable items.
39 Dries self with towel without assistance
40. Fastens all fasteners DO NOT SCORE 1
5 41 Assists in food preparation requiring mixing and cooking
42. Demonstrates understanding that it is unsafe to accept rides, food, or money from strangers
43 Ties shoelaces into a bow without assistance
44 Bathes or showers without assistance DO NOT SCORE 1
45 Looks both ways and crosses street or road alone
46 Covers mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing
6 47 Uses spoon, fork, and knife competently DO NOT SCORE 1
48 Initiates telephone calls to others N MAY BE SCORED
49. Obeys traffic lights and Walk and Don't Walk signs N MAY BE SCORED
50. Dresses self completely, including tying shoelaces and fastening all fasteners DO NOT SCORE 1
51 Makes own bed when asked
52. States current day of the week when asked
53 Fastens seat belt in automobile independently N MAY BE SCORED
7 54 States value of penny, nickel, dime, and quarter
55 Uses basic tools
56 Identifies left and right on others
57 Sets table without assistance when asked
8 58. Sweeps, mops, or vacuums floor carefully, without assistance, when asked
59. Uses emergency telephone number in emergency N MAY BE SCORED.
60. Orders own complete meal in restaurant N MAY BE SCORED
61 States current date when asked
62. Dresses in anticipation of changes in weather without being reminded
63. Avoids persons with contagious illnesses, without being reminded.

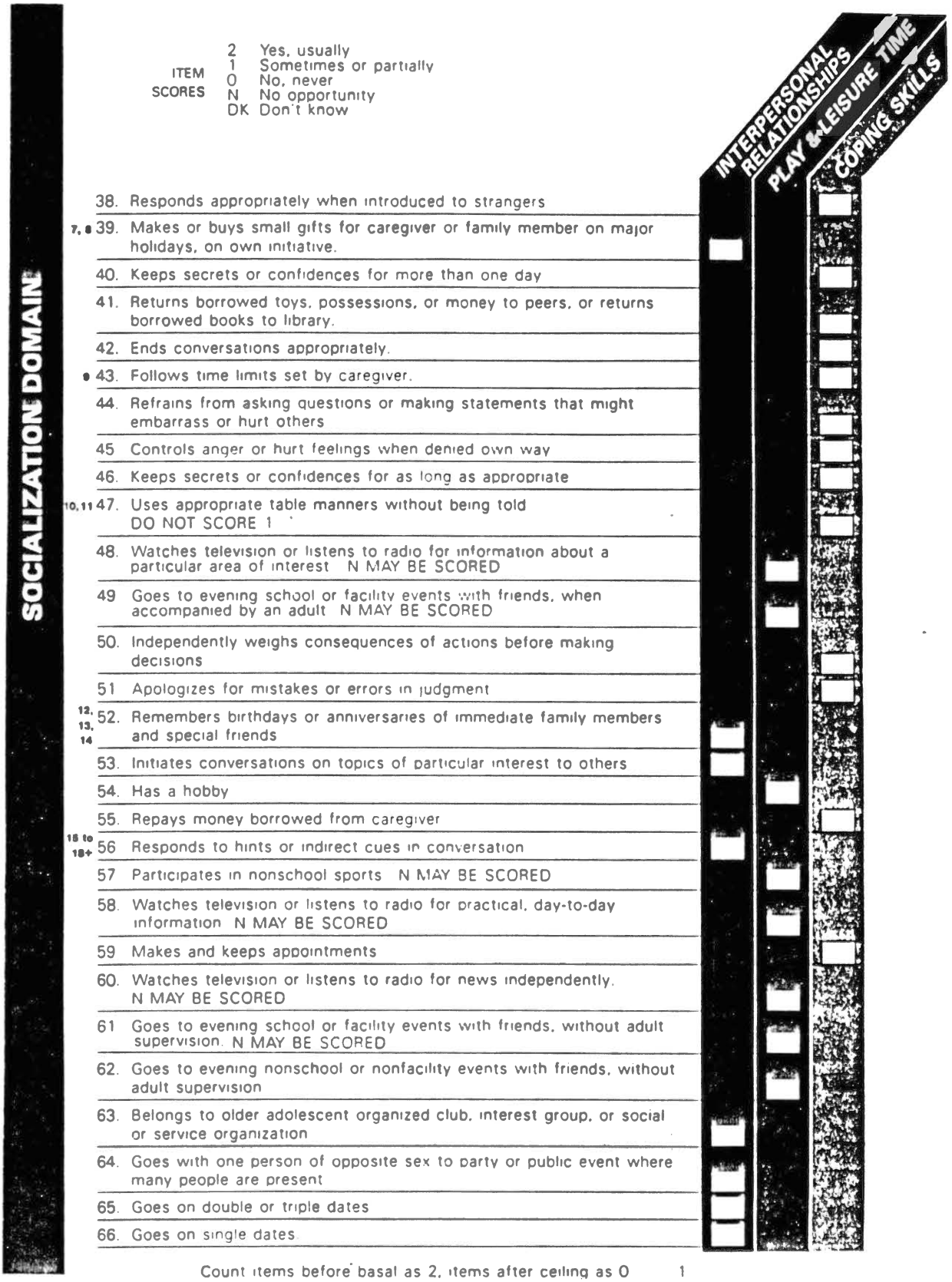
Count items before basal as 2, items after ceiling as 0.


DAILY LIVING SKILLS DOMAIN
ITEM SCORES
2 Yes, usually
1 Sometimes or partially
0 No, never
N No opportunity
DK Don't know
PERSONAL
DOMESTIC
COMMUNITY
9, 10 64. Tells time by five-minute segments
65. Cares for hair without being reminded and without assistance. DO NOT SCORE 1
66. Uses stove or microwave oven for cooking
67. Uses household cleaning products appropriately and correctly
11,12 68. Correctly counts change from a purchase costing more than a dollar
69. Uses the telephone for all kinds of calls, without assistance. N MAY BE SCORED
70. Cares for own fingernails without being reminded and without assistance. DO NOT SCORE 1
71 Prepares foods that require mixing and cooking, without assistance
13,14, 15 72 Uses a pay telephone N MAY BE SCORED
73. Straightens own room without being reminded
74. Saves for and has purchased at least one major recreational item
75. Looks after own health
16 76. Earns spending money on a regular basis
77. Makes own bed and changes bedding routinely DO NOT SCORE 1
78. Cleans room other than own regularly, without being asked
79. Performs routine household repairs and maintenance tasks without being asked
17 to 18+ 80. Sews buttons, snaps, or hooks on clothes when asked
81. Budgets for weekly expenses
82. Manages own money without assistance
83 Plans and prepares main meal of the day without assistance
84 Arrives at work on time
85. Takes complete care of own clothes without being reminded DO NOT SCORE 1
86 Notifies supervisor if arrival at work will be delayed
87 Notifies supervisor when absent because of illness
88. Budgets for monthly expenses
89. Sews own hems or makes other alterations without being asked and without assistance
90. Obeys time limits for coffee breaks and lunch at work
91 Holds full-time job responsibly DO NOT SCORE 1
92. Has checking account and uses it responsibly
Count items before basal as 2, items after ceiling as 0
1

ITEM SCORES
2 Yes, usually
1 Sometimes or partially
0 No, never
N No opportunity
DK Don't know



<1 1. Looks at face of caregiver.
2. Responds to voice of caregiver or another person
3. Distinguishes caregiver from others.
4. Shows interest in novel objects or new people
5. Expresses two or more recognizable emotions such as pleasure, sadness, fear, or distress.
6. Shows anticipation of being picked up by caregiver
7. Shows affection toward familiar people
8. Shows interest in children or peers other than siblings.
9. Reaches for familiar person.
10. Plays with toy or other object alone or with others
11. Plays very simple interaction games with others
12. Uses common household objects for play
13. Shows interest in activities of others
14. Imitates simple adult movements, such as clapping hands or waving good-bye, in response to a model
1, 2 15. Laughs or smiles appropriately in response to positive statements.
16. Addresses at least two familiar people by name
17. Shows desire to please caregiver
18. Participates in at least one game or activity with others
19. Imitates a relatively complex task several hours after it was performed by another
20. Imitates adult phrases heard on previous occasions
21. Engages in elaborate make-believe activities, alone or with others
3 22. Shows a preference for some friends over others
23. Says "please" when asking for something
24. Labels happiness, sadness, fear, and anger in self
25. Identifies people by characteristics other than name, when asked
4 26. Shares toys or possessions without being told to do so
27. Names one or more favorite television programs when asked, and tells on what days and channels the programs are shown
N MAY BE SCORED
28. Follows rules in simple games without being reminded
29. Has a preferred friend of either sex
30. Follows school or facility rules
5 31. Responds verbally and positively to good fortune of others
32. Apologizes for unintentional mistakes
33. Has a group of friends
34. Follows community rules
6 35. Plays more than one board or card game requiring skill and decision making
36. Does not talk with food in mouth
37. Has a best friend of the same sex



ITEM SCORES
2 Yes, usually
1 Sometimes or partially
0 No, never
N No opportunity
DK Don't know

38. Responds appropriately when introduced to strangers
7, 8 39. Makes or buys small gifts for caregiver or family member on major holidays, on own initiative.
40. Keeps secrets or confidences for more than one day
41. Returns borrowed toys, possessions, or money to peers, or returns borrowed books to library.
42. Ends conversations appropriately.
9 43. Follows time limits set by caregiver.
44. Refrains from asking questions or making statements that might embarrass or hurt others
45 Controls anger or hurt feelings when denied own way
46. Keeps secrets or confidences for as long as appropriate
10, 11 47. Uses appropriate table manners without being told
DO NOT SCORE 1
48. Watches television or listens to radio for information about a particular area of interest N MAY BE SCORED
49 Goes to evening school or facility events with friends, when accompanied by an adult N MAY BE SCORED
50. Independently weighs consequences of actions before making decisions
51 Apologizes for mistakes or errors in judgment
12, 13, 14 52. Remembers birthdays or anniversaries of immediate family members and special friends
53. Initiates conversations on topics of particular interest to others
54. Has a hobby
55. Repays money borrowed from caregiver
15 to 18+ 56 Responds to hints or indirect cues in conversation
57 Participates in nonschool sports N MAY BE SCORED
58. Watches television or listens to radio for practical, day-to-day information N MAY BE SCORED
59 Makes and keeps appointments
60. Watches television or listens to radio for news independently. N MAY BE SCORED
61 Goes to evening school or facility events with friends, without adult supervision. N MAY BE SCORED
62. Goes to evening nonschool or nonfacility events with friends, without adult supervision
63. Belongs to older adolescent organized club, interest group, or social or service organization
64. Goes with one person of opposite sex to party or public event where many people are present
65. Goes on double or triple dates
66. Goes on single dates

Count items before basal as 2, items after ceiling as 0 1

ITEM SCORES
2 Yes, usually
1 Sometimes or partially
0 No, never
N No opportunity
DK Don't know

Note. The Motor Skills domain is for individuals 5-11.30 or under and optional for older individuals for whom a motor deficit is suspected. See Chapters 4 and 5 in the manual for procedures for administering and scoring the Motor Skills domain for individuals 6-0-0 or older.

<1	1	Holds head erect for at least 15 seconds without assistance when held vertically in caregiver's arms
	2	Sits supported for at least one minute.
	3.	Picks up small object with hands, in any way
	4	Transfers object from one hand to the other
	5.	Picks up small object with thumb and fingers
	6.	Raises self to sitting position and maintains position unsupported for at least one minute.
	7	Crawls across floor on hands and knees, without stomach touching floor
	8.	Opens doors that require only pushing or pulling
1	9	Rolls ball while sitting.
	10.	Walks as primary means of getting around
	11	Climbs both in and out of bed or steady adult chair
	12	Climbs on low play equipment
	13	Marks with pencil, crayon, or chalk on appropriate writing surface
2	14	Walks up stairs, putting both feet on each step.
	15.	Walks down stairs, forward, putting both feet on each step.
	16.	Runs smoothly, with changes in speed and direction
	17	Opens doors by turning and pulling doorknobs.
	18.	Jumps over small object.
	19.	Screws and unscrews lid of jar
	20.	Pedals tricycle or other three-wheeled vehicle for at least six feet N MAY BE SCORED
	21	Hops on one foot at least once, while holding on to another person or stable object, without falling
	22	Builds three-dimensional structures, with at least five blocks
	23.	Opens and closes scissors with one hand
3, 4+	24	Walks down stairs with alternating feet, without assistance
	25	Climbs on high play equipment
	26	Cuts across a piece of paper with scissors
	27	Hops forward on one foot at least three times without losing balance DO NOT SCORE 1
	28	Completes non-inset puzzle of at least six pieces DO NOT SCORE 1
	29	Draws more than one recognizable form with pencils or crayons
	30	Cuts paper along a line with scissors
	31.	Uses eraser without tearing paper.
	32.	Hops forward on one foot with ease. DO NOT SCORE 1.
	33.	Unlocks key locks.
	34	Cuts out complex items with scissors
	35	Catches small ball thrown from a distance of 10 feet, even if moving is necessary to catch it
	36.	Rides bicycle without training wheels, without falling N MAY BE SCORED.

Count items before basal as 2, items after ceiling as 0.

MATERNAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION PROJECT
ALVAREZ REPLICATION QUESTIONS

One objective of the present study is to replicate and extend a recently published maternal employment study conducted in Syracuse, New York by William Alvarez (1985). His project was based upon parent responses to the following open-ended questions.

Could you tell me a little about [child's name]? How would you describe him/her?

_____

_____

Are there things you particularly enjoy about [child's name] or that at times bother you?

_____

_____

_____

_____

And now, concerning your [your wife's] CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS....
How do you feel about your current employment status?
[How do you feel about your wife's current employment status?]

_____

_____

Are there things about your job that you particularly like or dislike?
[Are there things about her job that your wife particularly likes or dislikes?] [**FOR LABOR FORCE PARTICIPANTS ONLY.**]

_____

_____

_____

How does this work out so far as you [your wife] **and [child's name] are concerned?**

_____

_____

Now, I'd like for us to explore the issue of PREFERRED EMPLOYMENT STATUS.
***[For those whose ACTUAL and PREFERRED employment status DO NOT match.]**
In the BRIEF FAMILY INFORMATION part of the initial CONSENT FORM you said that your ACTUAL hours worked each week outside the home was ___ and that your PREFERRED number of hours worked each week was ___. Given your present family situation, would you say that your [your wife's] stated preference for hours worked was REALISTIC___ or IDEALISTIC___? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

***[For all participants.]
How many hours per week would you think that your spouse would prefer that you work, if the decision was his/hers?

_____ **Explain.**_____

_____

How do you think [child's name] feels about your/your wife's current level of employment?

_____

_____

***[For labor force participants only.]
When you think about your PRESENT WORK SITUATION (i.e., your duties and responsibilities, your supervisors, your fellow-workers, your pay and benefits, your workplace, etc.), how do you feel?

_____

_____

_____

***[For husbands of labor force participants only.]
When you consider what your wife says from time to time about her PRESENT WORK SITUATION (i.e., her duties and responsibilities, her supervisors, her fellow-workers, her pay and benefits, her workplace, etc.), how do you think she feels?

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX D

SELECTED STATISTICAL ANALYSES

APPENDIX D

Table of Contents

```
MANOVA   SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL CDLSCOMP BY EMSTATP EMSTATA (0,1)
  WITH KIDAGE
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP)
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP) WITH KIDAGE
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
```

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
SOCTOTL	
DLTOTL	
COMTOTL	

3 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
0 COVARIATES

WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	SOCTOTL	DLTOTL	COMTOTL
SOCTOTL	12.02460		
DLTOTL	.31001	12.91918	
COMTOTL	.13989	.23055	12.27224

STATISTICS FOR WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.16114
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 6.79494 WITH 3 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .079

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.15433 WITH (3,44) D. F.

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

VARIABLE .. COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	99.083	14.469	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	104.667	11.015	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	99.250	13.404	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	102.417	9.596	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		101.354	12.105	48

VARIABLE .. DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	92.083	11.805	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	89.500	17.428	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	91.500	11.943	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	96.417	9.050	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		92.375	12.757	48

VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	91.167	7.590	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	100.333	13.186	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	92.000	11.217	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	94.167	14.868	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		94.417	12.186	48

VARIABLE .. CDLSCOMP THREE DOMAIN COMPOSITE

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	91.917	10.723	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	97.250	12.024	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	92.250	14.085	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	96.250	7.921	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		94.417	11.295	48

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 20)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.06733	1.01064	3.00	42.00	.398
HOTELLINGS	.07219	1.01064	3.00	42.00	.398
WILKS	.93267	1.01064	3.00	42.00	.398
ROYS	.06733				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.03193	.25

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	147.00000	6362.00000	147.00000	144.59091	1.01666	.319
DLTOTL	168.75000	7343.83333	168.75000	166.90530	1.01105	.320
COMTOTL	17.52083	6626.75000	17.52083	150.60795	.11633	.735

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.17224
DLTOTL	.17190
COMTOTL	.05158

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	147.00000	144.59091	1.01666	1	44	.319
DLTOTL	283.42632	154.37337	1.83598	1	43	.182
COMTOTL	31.58281	148.57609	.21257	1	42	.647

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 20)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.04510	.66118	3.00	42.00	.581
HOTELLINGS	.04723	.66118	3.00	42.00	.581
WILKS	.95490	.66118	3.00	42.00	.581
ROYS	.04510				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	1.98353	.18

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	85.33333	6362.00000	85.33333	144.59091	.59017	.446
DLTOTL	120.33333	7343.83333	120.33333	166.90530	.72097	.400
COMTOTL	13.02083	6626.75000	13.02083	150.60795	.08646	.770

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.14886
DLTOTL	.16500
COMTOTL	.04901

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	85.33333	144.59091	.59017	1	44	.446
DLTOTL	194.69099	154.37337	1.26117	1	43	.268
COMTOTL	24.47370	148.57609	.16472	1	42	.687

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 20)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.08083	1.23120	3.00	42.00	.310
HOTELLINGS	.08794	1.23120	3.00	42.00	.310
WILKS	.91917	1.23120	3.00	42.00	.310
ROYS	.08083				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.69361	.30

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	385.33333	6362.00000	385.33333	144.59091	2.66499	.110
DLTOTL	16.33333	7343.83333	16.33333	166.90530	.09786	.756
COMTOTL	229.68750	6626.75000	229.68750	150.60795	1.52507	.223

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.35840
DLTOTL	.05013
COMTOTL	.22449

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	385.33333	144.59091	2.66499	1	44	.110
DLTOTL	5.87756	154.37337	.03807	1	43	.846
COMTOTL	155.40771	148.57609	1.04598	1	42	.312

```
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S   O F   V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN   1 * * * * * * * * * *

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR CDLSCOMP USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES
SOURCE OF VARIATION          SS      DF        MS         F  SIG OF F

WITHIN CELLS           5727.67      44    130.17
EMSTATP                 261.33       1    261.33      2.01      .164
EMSTATA                   1.33       1      1.33       .01      .920
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA        5.33       1      5.33       .04      .841

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
OBSERVED POWER AT THE .0500 LEVEL
                        NONCEN-
SOURCE OF VARIATION     TRALITY   POWER

EMSTATP                2.00757    .283
EMSTATA                 .01024    .038
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA      .04097    .043

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR DEPENDENT VARIABLE CDLSCOMP

ERROR TERM                   STD. DEV.
WITHIN CELLS                 11.40939

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
```

```
MANOVA   SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL CDLSCOMP BY EMSTATP EMSTATA (0,1)
  WITH KIDAGE
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL/DLTOTL/COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP)
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL/DLTOTL/COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP) WITH KIDAGE
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
```

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS
VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	91.167	7.590	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	92.000	11.217	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	100.333	13 186	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	94.167	14.868	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		94 417	12.186	48

VARIABLE . DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	92.083	11.805	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	91.500	11.943	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	89 500	17.428	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	96.417	9.050	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		92.375	12.757	48

VARIABLE COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	99.083	14.469	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	99.250	13.404	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	104.667	11.015	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	102.417	9.596	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		101.354	12.105	48

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS (CONT.)
VARIABLE . CDLSCOMP THREE DOMAIN COMPOSITE

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	91.917	10.723	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	92.250	14.085	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	97.250	12.024	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	96.250	7.921	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		94.417	11.295	48

VARIABLE .. KIDAGE TARGET CHILD AGE IN MONTHS

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	56.250	9.107	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	57.083	7.391	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	53.833	6.926	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	55.500	7.822	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		55.667	7.695	48

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR COMTOTL USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	6626.75	44	150.61		
EMSTATP	229.69	1	229.69	1.53	.223
EMSTATA	13 02	1	13.02	.09	.770
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	17.52	1	17.52	.12	.735

- -

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR SOCTOTL USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	6362.00	44	144.59		
EMSTATP	385 33	1	385.33	2.66	.110
EMSTATA	85.33	1	85.33	.59	.446
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	147.00	1	147.00	1.02	.319

- -

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR DLTOTL USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	7343.83	44	166.91		
EMSTATP	16.33	1	16.33	.10	.756
EMSTATA	120.33	1	120.33	.72	.400
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	168.75	1	168 75	1.01	.320

- -

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR CDLSCOMP USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	5727.67	44	130.17		
EMSTATP	261.33	1	261.33	2.01	.164
EMSTATA	1 33	1	1.33	.01	.920
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	5.33	1	5.33	.04	.841

- -

* A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 2 *

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR SOCTOTL USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	6277.51	43	145.99		
REGRESSION	84.49	1	84 49	.58	.451
EMSTATP	332.95	1	332.95	2.28	.138
EMSTATA	71.31	1	71.31	.49	.488
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	140.78	1	140.78	.96	.332

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COVARIATES AND PREDICTED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

	COVARIATE
VARIABLE	KIDAGE
SOCTOTL	-1.00000

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR DLTOTL USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	6820.05	43	158.61		
REGRESSION	523.78	1	523.78	3.30	.076
EMSTATP	.98	1	.98	.01	.938
EMSTATA	164 55	1	164 55	1.04	314
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	185.48	1	185.48	1.17	.286

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COVARIATES AND PREDICTED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

	COVARIATE
VARIABLE	KIDAGE
DLTOTL	-1.00000

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR COMTOTL USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	4561.09	43	106.07		
REGRESSION	2065.66	1	2065.66	19.47	.000
EMSTATP	81.57	1	81.57	.77	.385
EMSTATA	.03	1	.03	.00	.987
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	8.56	1	8.56	.08	.778

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COVARIATES AND PREDICTED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

	COVARIATE
VARIABLE	KIDAGE
COMTOTL	-1.00000

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	-.1764416876	-.1152380649	.23194	-.76073	.451

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.14564

- -

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	- 4393232205	-.2670633785	.24175	-1.81726	.076

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.42672

- -

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	-.8724436529	-.558	19770	-4.41295	.000

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.99064

- -

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR CDLSCOMP USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	4485.55	43	104 32		
REGRESSION	1242 12	1	1242.12	11.91	.001
EMSTATP	129 47	1	129.47	1.24	.271
EMSTATA	3.13	1	3.13	.03	.863
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	1.78	1	1.78	.02	897

- -

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COVARIATES AND PREDICTED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

	COVARIATE
VARIABLE	KIDAGE
CDLSCOMP	-1.00000

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. CDLSCOMP THREE DOMAIN COMPOSITE

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	-.6765338083	-.4656849718	.19606	-3.45070	.001

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.92029

- -

```
MANOVA KIDPOSF TO KIDNEGM  BY EMSTATA EMSTATP (0,1) WITH KIDAGE
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSF KIDNEGF KIDPOSM KIDNEGM)
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSF KIDNEGF KIDPOSM KIDNEGM) WITH KIDAGE
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
```

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
KIDPOSF	
KIDNEGF	
KIDPOSM	
KIDNEGM	

4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
0 COVARIATES

WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS ON DIAGONAL

	KIDPOSF	KIDNEGF	KIDPOSM	KIDNEGM
KIDPOSF	1.38854			
KIDNEGF	-.25392	1.02062		
KIDPOSM	.14958	.02965	1.37689	
KIDNEGM	-.00115	.34595	-.01973	1.18545

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS
VARIABLE .. KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	3.750	1.422	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	4.250	1.603	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	3.667	1.435	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	3.833	1.030	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		3.875	1.362	48

VARIABLE .. KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	1.667	.985	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	2 000	.853	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	2.417	1.311	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	2.250	.866	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		2.083	1.028	48

VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	5.000	1.706	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	3.750	1.288	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	4.083	1.084	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	4.250	1.357	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		4 271	1.410	48

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS (CONT.)
VARIABLE . KIDNEGM

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	2.750	1.357	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	1.833	1.030	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	2.167	1.337	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	2.250	.965	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		2.250	1.194	48

VARIABLE .. KIDAGE TARGET CHILD AGE IN MONTHS

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	56.250	9.107	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	53.833	6.926	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED			
EMSTATP	NOT IN P	57.083	7.391	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE	55.500	7.822	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		55.667	7.695	48

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EFFECT .. EMSTATA BY EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.17076	2.11070	4.00	41.00	.097
HOTELLINGS	.20592	2.11070	4.00	41.00	.097
WILKS	.82924	2.11070	4.00	41.00	.097
ROYS	.17076				

NOTE . F STATISTICS ARE EXACT

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	8.44280	.58

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EFFECT .. EMSTATA BY EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.33333	84.83333	.33333	1.92803	.17289	.680
KIDNEGF	.75000	45.83333	.75000	1.04167	.72000	.401
KIDPOSM	6.02083	83.41667	6.02083	1.89583	3.17582	.082
KIDNEGM	3.00000	61.83333	3.00000	1.40530	2.13477	.151

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSF	.05331
KIDNEGF	.16497
KIDPOSM	.41379
KIDNEGM	.29775

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	33333	1.92803	.17289	1	44	.680
KIDNEGF	.94454	.99717	94722	1	43	.336
KIDPOSM	6.76364	1 93196	3.50092	1	42	.068
KIDNEGM	4.56748	1.31245	3 48013	1	41	.069

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.11675	1.35483	4.00	41.00	.266
HOTELLINGS	.13218	1.35483	4.00	41.00	.266
WILKS	.88325	1.35483	4.00	41.00	.266
ROYS	.11675				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	5.41930	.38

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	1.33333	84.83333	1.33333	1.92803	.69155	.410
KIDNEGF	.08333	45.83333	.08333	1 04167	.08000	.779
KIDPOSM	3.52083	83.41667	3.52083	1.89583	1.85714	.180
KIDNEGM	2.08333	61.83333	2.08333	1.40530	1.48248	.230

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSF	.16365
KIDNEGF	.04829
KIDPOSM	.26470
KIDNEGM	.21937

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	1.33333	1.92803	.69155	1	44	.410
KIDNEGF	.25027	.99717	.25098	1	43	.619
KIDPOSM	4.30358	1.93196	2.22757	1	42	.143
KIDNEGM	2.81834	1.31245	2.14739	1	41	.150

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.08387	.93832	4.00	41.00	.451
HOTELLINGS	.09154	.93832	4.00	41.00	.451
WILKS	.91613	.93832	4.00	41.00	.451
ROYS	.08387				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.75329	.27

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EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.75000	84.83333	.75000	1.92803	.38900	.536
KIDNEGF	3.00000	45.83333	3.00000	1.04167	2.88000	.097
KIDPOSM	.52083	83 41667	.52083	1.89583	.27473	.603
KIDNEGM	.08333	61.83333	.08333	1.40530	.05930	.809

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSF	.06784
KIDNEGF	.38207
KIDPOSM	.05053
KIDNEGM	.04566

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.75000	1.92803	.38900	1	44	.536
KIDNEGF	2.44459	.99717	2.45154	1	43	.125
KIDPOSM	.52243	1.93196	.27042	1	42	.606
KIDNEGM	.91858	1 31245	.69990	1	41	.408

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
KIDPOSF	KIDAGE
KIDNEGF	
KIDPOSM	
KIDNEGM	

4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
1 COVARIATE

- -

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	KIDPOSF	KIDNEGF	KIDPOSM	KIDNEGM
KIDPOSF	1.40431			
KIDNEGF	-.26029	1.01975		
KIDPOSM	.14829	.01085	1.38245	
KIDNEGM	-.00128	.34919	-.02070	1.19913

- -

STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) =	-.23676
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY =	9.66766 WITH 6 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE =	.139
F(MAX) CRITERION =	1.89643 WITH (4,43) D. F

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EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.04262	.44521	4.00	40.00	.775
HOTELLINGS	.04452	.44521	4.00	40.00	.775
WILKS	.95738	.44521	4.00	40.00	.775
ROYS	.04262				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	1.78084	.14

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EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.00040	.01997	.00000	.03384	1.97208	.01716	.896
KIDNEGF	.02439	.15618	.00171	1.11804	1.03989	1.07515	.306
KIDPOSM	.01482	.12173	.00000	1.23602	1.91118	64673	.426
KIDNEGM	.00005	.00671	.00000	.00279	1.43792	.00194	.965

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.03384	1.97208	.01716	1	43	.896
KIDNEGF	1.19230	.99252	1.20129	1	42	.279
KIDPOSM	.98424	1.95508	.50343	1	41	.482
KIDNEGM	.14803	1.34156	.11034	1	40	.741

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REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT 0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	.0035312903	.0199729283	.02696	.13100	.896

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.03839

DEPENDENT VARIABLE KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	.0202972425	.1561844906	.01958	1.03690	.306

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.17510

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG OF T
KIDAGE	.0213412762	.1217266182	.02654	80420	.426

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.15757

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	.0010133268	.0067132030	.02302	.04402	.965

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.03596

EFFECT .. EMSTATA BY EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.17115	2.06487	4 00	40.00	.104
HOTELLINGS	.20649	2.06487	4.00	40.00	.104
WILKS	.82885	2.06487	4 00	40.00	.104
ROYS	.17115				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	8 25948	.56

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EFFECT .. EMSTATA BY EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.33898	84.79949	.33898	1.97208	.17189	.680
KIDNEGF	.80099	44.71529	.80099	1.03989	.77026	.385
KIDPOSM	5.86611	82 18065	5.86611	1.91118	3.06937	.087
KIDNEGM	2.99264	61.83055	2.99264	1 43792	2.08123	.156

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSF	.05345
KIDNEGF	.16569
KIDPOSM	.40215
KIDNEGM	.29120

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.33898	1.97208	.17189	1	43	.680
KIDNEGF	1.00605	.99252	1.01363	1	42	.320
KIDPOSM	6.46997	1.95508	3.30932	1	41	.076
KIDNEGM	4.60049	1.34156	3.42921	1	40	.071

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.11604	1.31279	4.00	40.00	.282
HOTELLINGS	.13128	1.31279	4.00	40 00	.282
WILKS	.88396	1.31279	4 00	40.00	.282
ROYS	.11604				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	5.25115	.37

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EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	1.36627	84.79949	1.36627	1.97208	.69280	.410
KIDNEGF	.18109	44.71529	.18109	1.03989	.17415	.679
KIDPOSM	2.93589	82.18065	2.93589	1.91118	1.53617	.222
KIDNEGM	2.02726	61.83055	2.02726	1.43792	1.40986	.242

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSF	.16349
KIDNEGF	.05345
KIDPOSM	.22565
KIDNEGM	.21059

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	1.36627	1.97208	.69280	1	43	.410
KIDNEGF	.41131	.99252	.41441	1	42	.523
KIDPOSM	3.63213	1.95508	1.85779	1	41	.180
KIDNEGM	2.93391	1.34156	2.18695	1	40	.147

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.07949	.86351	4.00	40.00	.494
HOTELLINGS	.08635	.86351	4.00	40.00	.494
WILKS	.92051	.86351	4.00	40.00	.494
ROYS	.07949				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.45403	.25

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EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.77139	84.79949	.77139	1.97208	.39115	.535
KIDNEGF	2.68472	44.71529	2.68472	1.03989	2.58173	.115
KIDPOSM	.65821	82.18065	.65821	1.91118	.34440	.560
KIDNEGM	.08530	61.83055	.08530	1.43792	.05932	.809

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSF	.06888
KIDNEGF	.34880
KIDPOSM	.05641
KIDNEGM	.04575

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSF	.77139	1.97208	.39115	1	43	.535
KIDNEGF	2.14873	.99252	2.16492	1	42	.149
KIDPOSM	.58663	1.95508	30005	1	41	.587
KIDNEGM	.87727	1.34156	.65392	1	40	.423

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MANOVA SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL CDLSCOMP BY EMSTATP EMSTATA (0,1) WITH
  DFCMOM DFCDAD DFCCOU FAMTYP3
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP) WITH DFCMOM DFCDAD DFCCOU
  FAMTYP3
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP) WITH FAMTYP3
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
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CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL — VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	91.167	7.590	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	92.000	11.217	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	100.333	13.186	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	94.167	14.868	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		94.417	12.186	48

VARIABLE .. DLTOTL — VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	92.083	11.805	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	91.500	11.943	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	89 500	17.428	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	96.417	9.050	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		92.375	12.757	48

VARIABLE .. COMTOTL — VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	99.083	14.469	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	99.250	13.404	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	104.667	11.015	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	102.417	9.596	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		101.354	12.105	48

VARIABLE .. CDLSCOMP — THREE DOMAIN COMPOSITE

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	91.917	10.723	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	92.250	14.085	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	97.250	12.024	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	96.250	7.921	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		94.417	11.295	48

VARIABLE .. DFCMOM DISTANCE FORM CENTER-MOTHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	5.252	2.736	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	6.272	2.783	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	7.194	1.745	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	9.130	3.588	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		6.962	3.061	48

VARIABLE .. DFCDAD DISTANCE FROM CENTER-FATHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	6.813	3.542	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	5.129	3.045	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	5.170	1.887	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	5.361	2.640	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		5.618	2.840	48

VARIABLE .. DFCCOU DISTANCE FORM CENTER-COUPLE

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	6.038	2.675	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	5.840	2.782	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	6.339	2.218	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	7.996	2.003	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		6.553	2.514	48

VARIABLE .. FAMTYP3 FAMILY TYPE-THREE-WAY

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.750	.754	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	1.833	.718	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.750	.622	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.417	.515	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		1.937	.697	48

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
SOCTOTL	DFCMOM
DLTOTL	DFCDAD
COMTOTL	DFCCOU
	FAMTYP3

3 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
4 COVARIATES

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ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	SOCTOTL	DLTOTL	COMTOTL
SOCTOTL	12.47406		
DLTOTL	.31134	12.46079	
COMTOTL	.18446	.32901	11.73529

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STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.22491
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 8.58424 WITH 3 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .035

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.12987 WITH (3,40) D. F.

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EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 3, M = 0, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	APPROX. F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.38768	1.48405	12.00	120.00	.139
HOTELLINGS	.49920	1.52534	12.00	110.00	.126
WILKS	.64530	1.51294	12.00	100.83	.132
ROYS	.26949				

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
PILLAIS	17.80855	.77
HOTELLINGS	18.30411	.78
WILKS	15.85163	.70

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (4,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	.02168	.14724	.00000	34.47949	155.60205	.22159	.925
DLTOTL	.15428	.39278	.06970	283.24663	155.27117	1.82421	.143
COMTOTL	.16872	.41076	.08559	279.51697	137.71705	2.02965	.109

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	34.47949	155.60205	.22159	4	40	.925
DLTOTL	257.31303	143.81546	1.78919	4	39	.151
COMTOTL	342.21191	128.19338	2.66950	4	38	.047

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DFCMOM	.2051203260	.0476041661	1.04517	.19625	.845
DFCDAD	-.1732134979	-.0409644177	.77949	-.22221	.825
DFCCOU	1.3094557458	.2657975548	2.21776	.59044	.558
FAMTYP3	-3.6139600862	-.1979309174	6.51432	-.55477	.582

COVARIATE	POWER
DFCMOM	.04293
DFCDAD	.04461
DFCCOU	.05832
FAMTYP3	.05286

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DFCMOM	-.0568023078	-.0122698053	1.04406	-.05441	.957
DFCDAD	.1931251590	.0425108055	.77866	.24802	.805
DFCCOU	3.6957016738	.6982203280	2.21540	1.66819	.103
FAMTYP3	-16.7764282313	-.8551951228	6.50739	-2.57806	.014

COVARIATE	POWER
DFCMOM	.03711
DFCDAD	.04635
DFCCOU	.37010
FAMTYP3	.70832

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DFCMOM	2.1948469983	.4990994075	.98327	2.23218	.031
DFCDAD	.6024097058	.1395929719	.73333	.82147	.416
DFCCOU	-5.3143578622	-1.0569574169	2.08641	-2.54712	.015
FAMTYP3	8.6302145282	.4631252036	6.12852	1.40821	.167

COVARIATE	POWER
DFCMOM	.58406
DFCDAD	.16145
DFCCOU	.69788
FAMTYP3	.27879

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.09497	1.32920	3.00	38.00	.279
HOTELLINGS	.10494	1.32920	3.00	38.00	.279
WILKS	.90503	1.32920	3.00	38.00	.279
ROYS	.09497				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.98759	.32

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EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	145.06656	6224.08205	145.06656	155.60205	.93229	.340
DLTOTL	287.88667	6210.84683	287.88667	155.27117	1.85409	.181
COMTOTL	1.50241	5508.68211	1.50241	137.71705	.01091	.917

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.16754
DLTOTL	.26341
COMTOTL	.03837

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	145.06656	155.60205	.93229	1	40	.340
DLTOTL	419.26298	143.81546	2.91528	1	39	.096
COMTOTL	22.74925	128.19338	.17746	1	38	.676

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.14083	2.07632	3.00	38.00	.120
HOTELLINGS	.16392	2.07632	3.00	38.00	.120
WILKS	.85917	2.07632	3.00	38.00	.120
ROYS	.14083				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	[illegible].22895	.49

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	69.73056	6224.08205	69.73056	155.60205	.44813	.507
DLTOTL	467.88447	6210.84683	467.88447	155.27117	3.01334	.090
COMTOTL	97.78493	5508.68211	97.78493	137.71705	.71004	.404

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.09298
DLTOTL	.39507
COMTOTL	.16360

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	69.73056	155.60205	.44813	1	40	.507
DLTOTL	580.47973	143.81546	4.03628	1	39	.051
COMTOTL	209.81987	128.19338	1.63674	1	38	.209

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.04305	.56977	3.00	38.00	.638
HOTELLINGS	.04498	.56977	3.00	38.00	.638
WILKS	.95695	.56977	3.00	38.00	.638
ROYS	.04305				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	1.70932	.16

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	192.63444	6224.08205	192.63444	155.60205	1.23799	.273
DLTOTL	30.55711	6210.84683	30.55711	155.27117	.19680	.660
COMTOTL	119.72620	5508.68211	119.72620	137.71705	.86936	.357

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.19081
DLTOTL	.05365
COMTOTL	.16593

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	192.63444	155.60205	1.23799	1	40	.273
DLTOTL	1.42304	143.81546	.00989	1	39	.921
COMTOTL	65.05161	128.19338	.50745	1	38	.481

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
CDLSCOMP	DFCMOM
	DFCDAD
	DFCCOU
	FAMTYP3

1 DEPENDENT VARIABLE
4 COVARIATES

- -

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR CDLSCOMP USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	5387.03	40	134.68		
REGRESSION	340.63	4	85.16	.63	.642
EMSTATP	149.81	1	149.81	1.11	.298
EMSTATA	1.27	1	1.27	.01	.923
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	.75	1	.75	.01	.941

- -

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COVARIATES AND PREDICTED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

	COVARIATE			
VARIABLE	DFCMOM	DFCDAD	DFCCOU	FAMTYP3
CDLSCOMP	.26839	-.04015	-.29091	-.57364

- -

AVERAGED SQUARED CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COVARIATES AND PREDICTED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

VARIABLE	AVER. R-SQ
DFCMOM	.07203
DFCDAD	.00161
DFCCOU	.08463
FAMTYP3	.32907

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT THE .0500 LEVEL

SOURCE OF VARIATION	NONCEN-TRALITY	POWER
REGRESSION	2.52927	.190
EMSTATP	1.11236	.179
EMSTATA	.00943	.038
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	.00554	.038

- -

STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR DEPENDENT VARIABLE CDLSCOMP

ERROR TERM	STD. DEV.
WITHIN CELLS	11.60499

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. CDLSCOMP THREE DOMAIN COMPOSITE

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DFCMOM	1.0088528495	.2467584615	.97236	1.03753	.306
DFCDAD	.2055549764	.0512343244	.72519	.28345	.778
DFCCOU	.0108947785	.0023307008	2.06325	.00528	.996
FAMTYP3	-5.4475157009	-.3144392423	6.06047	-.89886	.374

COVARIATE	POWER
DFCMOM	.17582
DFCDAD	.04872
DFCCOU	.03668
FAMTYP3	.16529

- -

* A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 2 *

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
SOCTOTL	FAMTYP3
DLTOTL	
COMTOTL	

3 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
1 COVARIATE

- -

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	SOCTOTL	DLTOTL	COMTOTL
SOCTOTL	12.14615		
DLTOTL	.33069	12.74064	
COMTOTL	.14753	.21080	12.32585

- -

STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.16841
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 6.93283 WITH 3 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .074

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.10029 WITH (3,43) D. F.

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.07247	1.06784	3.00	41.00	.373
HOTELLINGS	.07813	1.06784	3.00	41.00	.373
WILKS	.92753	1.06784	3.00	41.00	.373
ROYS	.07247				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.20353	.27

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	.00287	.05357	.00000	18.25910	147.52886	.12377	.727
DLTOTL	.04955	.22260	.02745	363.90102	162.32401	2.24182	.142
COMTOTL	.01417	.11904	.00000	93.90975	151.92652	.61813	.436

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	18.25910	147.52886	.12377	1	43	.727
DLTOTL	421.43600	148.01474	2.84726	1	42	.099
COMTOTL	42.07575	151.17366	.27833	1	41	.601

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAMTYP3	.9781659389	.0535726120	2.78043	.35180	.727

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	POWER
FAMTYP3	.05157

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAMTYP3	-4.3668122271	-.2226025986	2.91652	-1.49727	.142

COVARIATE	POWER
FAMTYP3	.30904

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAMTYP3	-2.2183406114	-.1190433267	2.82156	-.78621	.436

COVARIATE	POWER
FAMTYP3	.15360

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.09220	1.38805	3.00	41.00	.260
HOTELLINGS	.10156	1.38805	3.00	41.00	.260
WILKS	.90780	1.38805	3.00	41.00	.260
ROYS	.09220				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	4.16415	.34

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	163.21108	6343.74090	163.21108	147.52886	1.10630	.299
DLTOTL	287.46751	6979.93231	287.46751	162.32401	1.77095	.190
COMTOTL	3.58894	6532.84025	3.58894	151.92652	.02362	.879

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.17867
DLTOTL	.25409
COMTOTL	.04014

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	163.21108	147.52886	1.10630	1	43	.299
DLTOTL	445.90567	148.01474	3.01258	1	42	.090
COMTOTL	12.76129	151.17366	.08441	1	41	.773

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.07229	1.06490	3.00	41.00	.374
HOTELLINGS	.07792	1.06490	3.00	41.00	.374
WILKS	.92771	1.06490	3.00	41.00	.374
ROYS	.07229				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.19471	.27

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	101.45268	6343.74090	101.45268	147.52886	.68768	.412
DLTOTL	254.46471	6979.93231	254.46471	162.32401	1.56763	.217
COMTOTL	.48523	6532.84025	.48523	151.92652	.00319	.955

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.16317
DLTOTL	.22945
COMTOTL	.03678

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	101.45268	147.52886	.68768	1	43	.412
DLTOTL	372.18882	148.01474	2.51454	1	42	.120
COMTOTL	6.32988	151.17366	.04187	1	41	.839

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.07726	1.14426	3.00	41.00	.343
HOTELLINGS	.08373	1.14426	3.00	41.00	.343
WILKS	.92274	1.14426	3.00	41.00	.343
ROYS	.07726				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.43279	.28

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	329.86393	6343.74090	329.86393	147.52886	2.23593	.142
DLTOTL	67.83332	6979.93231	67.83332	162.32401	.41789	.521
COMTOTL	287.28013	6532.84025	287.28013	151.92652	1.89092	.176

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.30931
DLTOTL	.07909
COMTOTL	.26854

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	329.86393	147.52886	2.23593	1	43	.142
DLTOTL	3.56290	148.01474	.02407	1	42	.877
COMTOTL	183.27799	151.17366	1.21237	1	41	.277

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MANOVA KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF BY EMSTATP EMSTATA (0,1) WITH
  DFCMOM DFCDAD DFCCOU FAMTYP3
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF) WITH DFCMOM DFCDAD DFCCOU
  FAMTYP3
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF) WITH FAMTYP3
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
```

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS
VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	5.000	1.706	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	4.083	1.084	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	3.750	1.288	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	4.250	1.357	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		4.271	1 410	48

VARIABLE .. KIDNEGM

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	2.750	1.357	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.167	1.337	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.833	1.030	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.250	.965	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		2 250	1.194	48

VARIABLE .. KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.667	.985	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.417	1.311	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	2.000	.853	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.250	.866	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		2.083	1.028	48

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS (CONT.)
VARIABLE . KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	3.750	1.422	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	3.667	1.435	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	4.250	1.603	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	3.833	1.030	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		3.875	1.362	48

VARIABLE .. DFCMOM DISTANCE FORM CENTER-MOTHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	5.252	2 736	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	6.272	2.783	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	7.194	1.745	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	9.130	3.588	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		6.962	3.061	48

- -

VARIABLE .. DFCDAD DISTANCE FROM CENTER-FATHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	6.813	3 542	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	5.129	3.045	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	5.170	1.887	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	5.361	2.640	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		5.618	2.840	48

- -

VARIABLE .. DFCCOU DISTANCE FORM CENTER-COUPLE

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	6.038	2.675	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	5.840	2.782	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	6.339	2.218	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	7.996	2.003	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		6.553	2.514	48

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS (CONT.)

VARIABLE .. FAMTYP3 FAMILY TYPE-THREE-WAY

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.750	.754	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	1.833	.718	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.750	.622	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.417	.515	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		1.937	.697	48

- -

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
KIDPOSM	DFCMOM
KIDNEGM	DFCDAD
KIDNEGF	DFCCOU
KIDPOSF	FAMTYP3

4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
4 COVARIATES

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	KIDPOSM	KIDNEGM	KIDNEGF	KIDPOSF
KIDPOSM	1.33134			
KIDNEGM	-.01173	1.21092		
KIDNEGF	.06940	.36872	.98415	
KIDPOSF	.11538	.01696	-.27519	1.42670

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 4, M = -1/2, N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	APPROX. F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.42420	1.18630	16.00	160.00	.284
HOTELLINGS	.50562	1.12184	16.00	142.00	.341
WILKS	.62991	1.16040	16.00	113.67	.311
ROYS	.20643				

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
PILLAIS	18.98079	.75
HOTELLINGS	17.94939	.71
WILKS	13.92361	.56

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (4,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.15007	.38739	.06507	3.12954	1.77246	1.76564	.155
KIDNEGM	.05143	.22678	.00000	.79501	1.46633	.54217	.706
KIDNEGF	.15472	.39335	.07020	1.77288	.96855	1.83046	.142
KIDPOSF	.04025	.20061	.00000	.85354	2.03548	.41933	.794

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	3.12954	1.77246	1.76564	4	40	.155
KIDNEGM	.79101	1.50372	.52603	4	39	.717
KIDNEGF	1.75577	.87537	2.00575	4	38	.113
KIDPOSF	1.03174	1.95499	.52774	4	37	.716

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG OF T
DFCMOM	-.1047885597	-.2123833916	.11155	-.93939	.353
DFCDAD	.0172274627	.0355808886	.08319	.20707	837
DFCCOU	.5274852421	.9350630290	.23670	2.22851	.032
FAMTYP3	-1.2819078620	-.6131369843	.69526	-1.84377	.073

COVARIATE	POWER
DFCMOM	.16617
DFCDAD	.04362
DFCCOU	.58267
FAMTYP3	.43558

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG OF T
DFCMOM	.0095814994	.0225556446	.10146	.09444	.925
DFCDAD	.0824445496	.1977755070	.07567	1.08953	.282
DFCCOU	-.0834840662	-.1718894620	.21529	-.38778	.700
FAMTYP3	-.1546920439	-.0859377079	.63238	-.24462	.808

COVARIATE	POWER
DFCMOM	.03805
DFCDAD	18563
DFCCOU	.05360
FAMTYP3	.04612

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DFCMOM	.1602170030	.4380775306	.08246	1.94298	.059
DFCDAD	-.0217088235	-.0604877530	.06150	-.35300	.726
DFCCOU	-.0455948925	-.1090391513	.17497	-.26059	.796
FAMTYP3	-.5705071603	-.3681268511	.51395	-1.11004	.274

COVARIATE	POWER
DFCMOM	.47341
DFCDAD	.05252
DFCCOU	.04720
FAMTYP3	.19021

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DFCMOM	.0509212177	.1023407537	.11954	.42598	.672
DFCDAD	.0268108384	.0549096929	.08915	.30073	.765
DFCCOU	.0591137419	.1039111552	.25365	.23305	.817
FAMTYP3	-.0504531016	-.0239293952	.74507	-.06772	.946

COVARIATE	POWER
DFCMOM	.05387
DFCDAD	.04980
DFCCOU	.04534
FAMTYP3	.03736

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EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.15596	1.70918	4.00	37.00	.169
HOTELLINGS	.18478	1.70918	4.00	37.00	.169
WILKS	.84404	1.70918	4.00	37.00	.169
ROYS	.15596				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	6.83672	.47

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1, 40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	4.38870	70.89853	4.38870	1.77246	2.47604	.123
KIDNEGM	3.28920	58.65330	3.28920	1.46633	2.24315	.142
KIDNEGF	.09996	38.74181	.09996	.96855	.10321	.750
KIDPOSF	.73238	81.41919	.73238	2.03548	.35981	.552

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.33594
KIDNEGM	.30929
KIDNEGF	.05099
KIDPOSF	.06076

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	4.38870	1.77246	2.47604	1	40	.123
KIDNEGM	3.17425	1.50372	2.11093	1	39	.154
KIDNEGF	.84944	.87537	.97039	1	38	.331
KIDPOSF	2.31967	1.95499	1.18653	1	37	.283

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.06169	.60813	4.00	37.00	.659
HOTELLINGS	.06574	.60813	4 00	37.00	.659
WILKS	.93831	.60813	4 00	37.00	.659
ROYS	.06169				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT 0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	2.43251	.18

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.02936	70.89853	.02936	1.77246	.01656	.898
KIDNEGM	.06582	58.65330	.06582	1.46633	.04489	.833
KIDNEGF	2.33903	38.74181	2.33903	.96855	2.41499	.128
KIDPOSF	1.03903	81.41919	1.03903	2.03548	.51046	.479

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.03930
KIDNEGM	.04393
KIDNEGF	.32901
KIDPOSF	.12099

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.02936	1.77246	.01656	1	40	.898
KIDNEGM	.06673	1.50372	.04438	1	39	.834
KIDNEGF	2.07898	.87537	2.37498	1	38	.132
KIDPOSF	.10839	1.95499	.05544	1	37	.815

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.05523	.54075	4.00	37.00	.707
HOTELLINGS	.05846	.54075	4 00	37.00	.707
WILKS	.94477	.54075	4.00	37.00	.707
ROYS	.05523				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	2.16300	.17

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	2.90533	70.89853	2.90533	1.77246	1.63915	.208
KIDNEGM	.52059	58.65330	.52059	1.46633	.35503	555
KIDNEGF	.08432	38.74181	.08432	.96855	.08705	.769
KIDPOSF	.28216	81.41919	.28216	2.03548	.13862	.712

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.23743
KIDNEGM	.05967
KIDNEGF	.04945
KIDPOSF	.05321

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	2.90533	1.77246	1.63915	1	40	.208
KIDNEGM	.52562	1.50372	.34954	1	39	.558
KIDNEGF	.00035	.87537	.00040	1	38	.984
KIDPOSF	.56057	1.95499	.28674	1	37	.596

* A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 2

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
KIDPOSM	FAMTYP3
KIDNEGM	
KIDNEGF	
KIDPOSF	

4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
1 COVARIATE

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	KIDPOSM	KIDNEGM	KIDNEGF	KIDPOSF
KIDPOSM	1.38520			
KIDNEGM	-.00409	1.18552		
KIDNEGF	.05388	.32465	1.00783	
KIDPOSF	.13592	.02242	-.22876	1.38799

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.07391	.79809	4 00	40.00	.534
HOTELLINGS	.07981	.79809	4.00	40 00	.534
WILKS	.92609	.79809	4.00	40.00	.534
ROYS	.07391				

NOTE. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.19236	.23

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.01091	.10443	.00000	.90975	1.91877	.47413	.495
KIDNEGM	.02262	.15041	.00000	1.39884	1.40545	.99529	.324
KIDNEGF	.04707	.21697	.02491	2.15757	1.01572	2.12419	.152
KIDPOSF	.02349	.15326	.00078	1.99272	1.92653	1.03436	.315

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.90975	1.91877	.47413	1	43	.495
KIDNEGM	1.37579	1.43889	.95614	1	42	.334
KIDNEGF	1.34777	.94974	1.41909	1	41	.240
KIDPOSF	.70641	1.89388	.37300	1	40	.545

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAMTYP3	.2183406114	.1044323917	.31709	.68857	.495

COVARIATE	POWER
FAMTYP3	.10223

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAMTYP3	-.2707423581	-.1504083669	.27138	-.99764	.324

COVARIATE	POWER
FAMTYP3	.16982

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAMTYP3	-.3362445415	-.2169659785	.23071	-1.45746	.152

COVARIATE	POWER
FAMTYP3	.29482

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAMTYP3	.3231441048	.1532639766	.31773	1.01704	.315

COVARIATE	POWER
FAMTYP3	.17218

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EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.16017	1 90719	4 00	40.00	.128
HOTELLINGS	.19072	1.90719	4 00	40.00	.128
WILKS	.83983	1.90719	4.00	40.00	.128
ROYS	.16017				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	7.62876	.53

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	4.73367	82 [illegible]691	4.73367	1.91877	2.46704	.124
KIDNEGM	3.81818	60.[illegible]450	3 81818	1.40545	2.71669	.107
KIDNEGF	.26292	43.67576	.26292	1.01572	.25886	.614
KIDPOSF	.77545	82.84061	.77545	1.92653	.40251	.529

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.33585
KIDNEGM	.36383
KIDNEGF	05104
KIDPOSF	.07299

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	4.73367	1.91877	2.46704	1	43	.124
KIDNEGM	3.63918	1.43889	2.52916	1	42	.119
KIDNEGF	1.15890	.94974	1.22024	1	41	.276
KIDPOSF	2.38267	1.89388	1.25809	1	40	.269

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.11186	1.25946	4.00	40.00	.302
HOTELLINGS	.12595	1.25946	4.00	40.00	.302
WILKS	.88814	1.25946	4 00	40.00	.302
ROYS	.11186				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	5.03785	.36

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.92856	82.50691	.92856	1.91877	.48394	.490
KIDNEGM	.00365	60.43450	.00365	1.40545	.00260	.960
KIDNEGF	4.32173	43.67576	4.32173	1.01572	4.25486	.045
KIDPOSF	1.51897	82.84061	1.51897	1.92653	.78845	.380

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.10912
KIDNEGM	.03669
KIDNEGF	.52073
KIDPOSF	.16583

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.92856	1.91877	.48394	1	43	.490
KIDNEGM	.00322	1.43889	.00224	1	42	.963
KIDNEGF	4.36441	.94974	4.59538	1	41	.038
KIDPOSF	08677	1.89388	.04582	1	40	.832

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.11350	1.28034	4.00	40.00	.294
HOTELLINGS	.12803	1.28034	4.00	40.00	.294
WILKS	.88650	1.28034	4.00	40.00	.294
ROYS	.11350				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	5.12135	.36

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,43) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	4.17409	82.50691	4.17409	1.91877	2.17540	.148
KIDNEGM	1.29901	60.43450	1.29901	1.40545	.92426	.342
KIDNEGF	.37484	43.67576	.37484	1.01572	.36904	.547
KIDPOSF	.65110	82.84061	.65110	1.92653	.33797	.564

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.30226
KIDNEGM	.16778
KIDNEGF	.06205
KIDPOSF	.05528

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	4.17409	1.91877	2.17540	1	43	.148
KIDNEGM	1.25201	1.43889	87012	1	42	.356
KIDNEGF	.94954	.94974	.99979	1	41	.323
KIDPOSF	2.03633	1.89388	1.07521	1	40	.306

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MANOVA SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL CDLSCOMP BY EMSTATP EMSTATA (0,1) WITH
           WORKPROB TO FAMIMPCT
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP)
    WITH WORKPROB TO FAMIMPCT
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN
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CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS
VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	91.167	7.590	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	92.000	11.217	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	100.333	13.186	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	94.167	14.868	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		94.417	12.186	48

VARIABLE .. DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	92.083	11.805	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	91.500	11.943	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	89.500	17.428	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	96.417	9.050	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		92.375	12.757	48

VARIABLE .. COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	99.083	14.469	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	99.250	13.404	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	104.667	11.015	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	102.417	9.596	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		101.354	12.105	48

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS (CONT.)
VARIABLE .. CDLSCOMP THREE DOMAIN COMPOSITE

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	91.917	10.723	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	92.250	14.085	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	97.250	12.024	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	96.250	7.921	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		94.417	11.295	48

VARIABLE .. WORKPROB	PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK		
FACTOR CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP NOT IN P			
EMSTATA NONEMPLO	1.262	.631	12
EMSTATA EMPLOYED	1.411	1.262	12
EMSTATP IN PREFE			
EMSTATA NONEMPLO	1.792	1.138	12
EMSTATA EMPLOYED	1.314	.521	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE	1.445	.936	48

VARIABLE .. FAMPROB	PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY		
FACTOR CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP NOT IN P			
EMSTATA NONEMPLO	2.392	.614	12
EMSTATA EMPLOYED	2 412	.612	12
EMSTATP IN PREFE			
EMSTATA NONEMPLO	2.051	.934	12
EMSTATA EMPLOYED	2.007	1.043	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE	2.215	.819	48

VARIABLE .. WRKIMPCT	IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK		
FACTOR CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP NOT IN P			
EMSTATA NONEMPLO	1.315	1.114	12
EMSTATA EMPLOYED	1.689	1.660	12
EMSTATP IN PREFE			
EMSTATA NONEMPLO	1.332	.910	12
EMSTATA EMPLOYED	1.351	.855	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE	1.422	1.151	48

VARIABLE .. FAMIMPCT	IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY		
FACTOR CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP NOT			
EMSTATA NONEMPLO	2.549	.837	12
EMSTATA EMPLOYED	2.691	1.135	12
EMSTATP IN PREFE			
EMSTATA NONEMPLO	2.412	.646	12
EMSTATA EMPLOYED	2.186	1.096	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE	2.460	.938	48

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
SOCTOTL	WORKPROB
DLTOTL	FAMPROB
COMTOTL	WRKIMPCT
	FAMIMPCT

3 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
4 COVARIATES

- -

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	SOCTOTL	DLTOTL	COMTOTL
SOCTOTL	12.10161		
DLTOTL	.27125	13.27959	
COMTOTL	.13706	.23868	12.58558

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STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.14108
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 5.38460 WITH 3 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .146

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.20416 WITH (3,40) D. F.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 3, M = 0, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	APPROX. F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.14177	.49599	12.00	120.00	.914
HOTELLINGS	.15389	.47022	12.00	110.00	.928
WILKS	.86274	.48223	12.00	100.83	.921
ROYS	.09422				

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
PILLAIS	5.95187	.27
HOTELLINGS	5.64259	.25
WILKS	5.08656	.23

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (4,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	.07923	.28147	.00000	126.01091	146.44891	.86044	.496
DLTOTL	.03948	.19870	.00000	72.48426	176.34741	.41103	.800
COMTOTL	.04390	.20951	.00000	72.72033	158.39672	.45910	.765

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	126.01091	146.44891	.86044	4	40	.496
DLTOTL	25.79133	167.56128	.15392	4	39	.960
COMTOTL	75.25524	156.29408	.48150	4	38	.749

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
WORKPROB	-1.6750296906	-.1313729608	2.82162	-.59364	.556
FAMPROB	1.1561627723	.0791840902	2.77088	.41725	.679
WRKIMPCT	-2.9961175081	-.2936331159	2.38979	-1.25372	.217
FAMIMPCT	2.8048996635	.2215007160	3.00070	.93475	.356

COVARIATE	POWER
WORKPROB	.05910
FAMPROB	05390
WRKIMPCT	.22936
FAMIMPCT	.16600

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
WORKPROB	-1.1669349910	-.0851854785	3.09628	-.37688	.708
FAMPROB	.1458879577	.0092998045	3.04060	.04798	.962
WRKIMPCT	-2.3666911281	-.2158853640	2.62241	-.90249	.372
FAMIMPCT	2.4555695773	.1804868123	3.29279	.74574	.460

COVARIATE	POWER
WORKPROB	.05334
FAMPROB	.03701
WRKIMPCT	.16533
FAMIMPCT	.13829

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
WORKPROB	1.7195981990	.1321469059	2.93446	.58600	.561
FAMPROB	3.0899887217	.2073587581	2.88169	1.07228	.290
WRKIMPCT	-1.3590505307	-.1305053557	2.48536	-.54682	.588
FAMIMPCT	-.9820269533	-.0759849796	3.12071	-.31468	.755

COVARIATE	POWER
WORKPROB	.05732
FAMPROB	.18207
WRKIMPCT	.05233
FAMIMPCT	.05062

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.06794	.92335	3.00	38.00	.439
HOTELLINGS	.07290	.92335	3.00	38.00	.439
WILKS	.93206	.92335	3.00	38.00	.439
ROYS	.06794				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	2 77006	.23

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	185.30974	5857.95637	185.30974	146.44891	1.26535	.267
DLTOTL	135.07244	7053.89628	135.07244	176.34741	.76595	.387
COMTOTL	11.40349	6335.86866	11.40349	158.39672	.07199	.790

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.19372
DLTOTL	.16495
COMTOTL	.04772

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	185.30974	146.44891	1.26535	1	40	.267
DLTOTL	238.14101	167.56128	1.42122	1	39	.240
COMTOTL	20.37527	156.29408	.13036	1	38	.720

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.04074	.53801	3.00	38.00	.659
HOTELLINGS	.04247	.53801	3.00	38.00	.659
WILKS	.95926	.53801	3.00	38.00	.659
ROYS	.04074				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	1.61403	.15

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	56.12768	5857.95637	56.12768	146.44891	.38326	.539
DLTOTL	142.91772	7053.89628	142.91772	176.34741	.81043	.373
COMTOTL	2.81592	6335.86866	2.81592	158.39672	.01778	.895

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.06727
DLTOTL	.16530
COMTOTL	.03950

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	56.12768	146.44891	.38326	1	40	.539
DLTOTL	199.29911	167.56128	1.18941	1	39	.282
COMTOTL	12.00579	156.29408	.07682	1	38	.783

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.09622	1.34848	3.00	38.00	.273
HOTELLINGS	.10646	1.34848	3.00	38.00	.273
WILKS	.90378	1.34848	3.00	38.00	.273
ROYS	.09622				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	4 [illegible]43	.33

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH [illegible]0) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	486.59[illegible]	5857.95637	486.59448	146.44891	3.32262	.076
DLTOTL	36.42[illegible]	7053.89628	36.42774	176.34741	.20657	.652
COMTOTL	219.37[illegible]	6335.86866	219.37006	158.39672	1.38494	.246

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.42765
DLTOTL	.05342
COMTOTL	.20716

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	486.59448	146.44891	3.32262	1	40	.076
DLTOTL	.25975	167.56128	.00155	1	39	.969
COMTOTL	128.03928	156.29408	.81922	1	38	.371

```
MANOVA KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF BY EMSTATP EMSTATA (0,1) WITH
        WORKPROB TO FAMIMPCT
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF)
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF) WITH  WORKPROB TO
    FAMIMPCT
  /PRINT=CELLINFO (MEANS) HOMOGENEITY (ALL) SIGNIF (STEPDOWN)
  ERROR (COR)
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
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CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS
VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	5.000	1.706	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	4.083	1.084	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	3.750	1.288	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	4.250	1.357	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		4.271	1.410	48

VARIABLE .. KIDNEGM

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	2.750	1.357	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.167	1.337	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.833	1.030	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.250	.965	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		2.250	1.194	48

VARIABLE .. KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.667	.985	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.417	1.311	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	2.000	.853	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.250	.866	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		2.083	1.028	48

CELL MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS (CONT.)
VARIABLE .. KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	3.750	1.422	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	3.667	1.435	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	4.250	1.603	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	3.833	1.030	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		3.875	1.362	48

VARIABLE .. WORKPROB PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.262	.631	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	1.411	1.262	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.792	1.138	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	1.314	.521	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		1.445	.936	48

VARIABLE .. FAMPROB PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	2.392	.614	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.412	.612	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	2.051	.934	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.007	1.043	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		2.215	.819	48

VARIABLE .. WRKIMPCT IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.315	1.114	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	1.689	1.660	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	1.332	.910	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	1.351	.855	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		1.422	1.151	48

VARIABLE .. FAMIMPCT IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY

FACTOR	CODE	MEAN	STD. DEV.	N
EMSTATP	NOT IN P			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	2.549	.837	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.691	1.135	12
EMSTATP	IN PREFE			
EMSTATA	NONEMPLO	2.412	.646	12
EMSTATA	EMPLOYED	2.186	1.096	12
FOR ENTIRE SAMPLE		2.460	.938	48

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
KIDPOSM	
KIDNEGM	
KIDNEGF	
KIDPOSF	

4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
0 COVARIATES

WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	KIDPOSM	KIDNEGM	KIDNEGF	KIDPOSF
KIDPOSM	1.37689			
KIDNEGM	-.01973	1.18545		
KIDNEGF	.02965	.34595	1.02062	
KIDPOSF	.14958	-.00115	-.25392	1.38854

STATISTICS FOR WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) =	-.23327
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY =	9.75842 WITH 6 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE =	.135
F(MAX) CRITERION =	1.85091 WITH (4,44) D. F.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 1 * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.17076	2.11070	4.00	41.00	.097
HOTELLINGS	.20592	2.11070	4.00	41.00	.097
WILKS	.82924	2.11070	4.00	41.00	.097
ROYS	.17076				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	8.44280	.58

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	6.02083	83.41667	6.02083	1.89583	3.17582	.082
KIDNEGM	3.00000	61.83333	3.00000	1.40530	2.13477	.151
KIDNEGF	.75000	45.83333	.75000	1.04167	.72000	.401
KIDPOSF	.33333	84.83333	.33333	1.92803	.17289	.680

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.41379
KIDNEGM	.29775
KIDNEGF	.16497
KIDPOSF	.05331

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	6.02083	1.89583	3.17582	1	44	.082
KIDNEGM	2.93430	1.43742	2.04136	1	43	.160
KIDNEGF	1.87040	.95922	1.94992	1	42	.170
KIDPOSF	1.99761	1.86492	1.07115	1	41	.307

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.08387	.93832	4.00	41.00	.451
HOTELLINGS	.09154	.93832	4.00	41.00	.451
WILKS	.91613	.93832	4.00	41.00	.451
ROYS	.08387				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.75329	.27

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.52083	83.41667	.52083	1.89583	.27473	.603
KIDNEGM	.08333	61.83333	.08333	1.40530	.05930	.809
KIDNEGF	3.00000	45.83333	3.00000	1.04167	2.88000	.097
KIDPOSF	.75000	84.83333	.75000	1.92803	.38900	.536

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.05053
KIDNEGM	.04566
KIDNEGF	.38207
KIDPOSF	.06784

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.52083	1.89583	.27473	1	44	.603
KIDNEGM	.09000	1.43742	.06261	1	43	.804
KIDNEGF	3.35141	.95922	3.49391	1	42	.069
KIDPOSF	.00036	1.86492	.00019	1	41	.989

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.11675	1.35483	4.00	41.00	.266
HOTELLINGS	.13218	1.35483	4.00	41.00	.266
WILKS	.88325	1.35483	4.00	41.00	.266
ROYS	.11675				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	5.41930	.38

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	3.52083	83.41667	3.52083	1.89583	1.85714	.180
KIDNEGM	2.08333	61 83333	2.08333	1.40530	1.48248	.230
KIDNEGF	.08333	45.83333	.08333	1.04167	.08000	.779
KIDPOSF	1.33333	84.83333	1.33333	1.92803	.69155	.410

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.26470
KIDNEGM	.21937
KIDNEGF	.04829
KIDPOSF	.16365

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	3.52083	1.89583	1.85714	1	44	.180
KIDNEGM	2.08820	1.43742	1.45274	1	43	.235
KIDNEGF	.55061	.95922	.57402	1	42	.453
KIDPOSF	2.80284	1.86492	1.50293	1	41	.227

* * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 2 * *

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
KIDPOSM	WORKPROB
KIDNEGM	FAMPROB
KIDNEGF	WRKIMPCT
KIDPOSF	FAMIMPCT

4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
4 COVARIATES

- -

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	KIDPOSM	KIDNEGM	KIDNEGF	KIDPOSF
KIDPOSM	1.37164			
KIDNEGM	-.01962	1.21732		
KIDNEGF	.09117	.41716	1.00105	
KIDPOSF	.20488	-.01247	-.17313	1.29713

- -

STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.29296
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 11.08347 WITH 6 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .086

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.87745 WITH (4,40) D. F.

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 4, M = -1/2, N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	APPROX. F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.50726	1.45231	16.00	160.00	.124
HOTELLINGS	.64566	1.43255	16.00	142.00	.135
WILKS	.56528	1.45850	16.00	113.67	.128
ROYS	.25391				

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
PILLAIS	23.23704	.85
HOTELLINGS	22.92086	.84
WILKS	17.42379	.68

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (4,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.09783	.31278	.00762	2.04021	1.88140	1.08441	.377
KIDNEGM	.04138	.20341	.00000	.63959	1.48187	.43161	.785
KIDNEGF	.12544	.35417	.03798	1.43733	1.00210	1.43432	.240
KIDPOSF	.20666	.45460	.12733	4.38290	1.68254	2.60493	.050

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	2.04021	1.88140	1.08441	4	40	.377
KIDNEGM	.63928	1.51929	.42078	4	39	.793
KIDNEGF	1.89360	.86086	2.19966	4	38	.087
KIDPOSF	3.72822	1.66348	2.24121	4	37	.083

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
WORKPROB	-.0285690188	-.0195681253	.31981	-.08933	.929
FAMPROB	-.4034984974	-.2413411002	.31406	-1.28478	.206
WRKIMPCT	.0100122108	.0085593246	.27087	.03696	.971
FAMIMPCT	-.1364399302	-.0940956853	.34011	-.40116	.690

COVARIATE	POWER
WORKPROB	.03790
FAMPROB	.23888
WRKIMPCT	.03687
FAMIMPCT	.05382

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
WORKPROB	-.0521501339	-.0414881825	.28383	-.18374	.855
FAMPROB	-.2116179515	-.1470134125	.27873	-.75923	.452
WRKIMPCT	.1942426029	.184[illegible]2919	.24039	.80802	.424
FAMIMPCT	.1051983230	.0842659504	.30185	.34852	.729

COVARIATE	POWER
WORKPROB	.04216
FAMPROB	.14448
WRKIMPCT	.15928
FAMIMPCT	.05233

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
WORKPROB	.0534225405	.0493644299	.23341	.22888	.820
FAMPROB	.5027281697	.4056563526	.22921	2.19332	.034
WRKIMPCT	.0821665214	.0948739981	.19768	.41565	.680
FAMIMPCT	-.4269010321	-.3971834278	.24822	-1.71985	.093

COVARIATE	POWER
WORKPROB	.04506
FAMPROB	.56934
WRKIMPCT	.05390
FAMIMPCT	.38912

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
WORKPROB	.0772410998	.0524620786	.30244	.25539	.800
FAMPROB	-.4042778499	-.2397797281	.29700	-1.36120	.181
WRKIMPCT	-.5337778169	-.4530230281	.25615	-2.08382	.044
FAMIMPCT	.9882932590	.6758607153	.32163	3.07272	.004

COVARIATE	POWER
WORKPROB	.04685
FAMPROB	.26326
WRKIMPCT	.52749
FAMIMPCT	.84899

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EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.19349	2.21915	4.00	37.00	.086
HOTELLINGS	.23991	2.21915	4.00	37.00	.086
WILKS	.80651	2.21915	4.00	37.00	.086
ROYS	.19349				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	8.87661	.59

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	5.08103	75.25583	5.08103	1.88140	2.70067	.108
KIDNEGM	3.25520	59.27497	3.25520	1.48187	2.19668	.146
KIDNEGF	.91413	40.08402	.91413	1.00210	.91221	.345
KIDPOSF	.05371	67.30173	.05371	1.68254	.03192	.859

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.36105
KIDNEGM	.30390
KIDNEGF	.16689
KIDPOSF	.04185

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	5.08103	1.88140	2.70067	1	40	.108
KIDNEGM	3.18344	1.51929	2.09536	1	39	.156
KIDNEGF	2.69594	.86086	3.13168	1	38	.085
KIDPOSF	1.12896	1.66348	.67867	1	37	.415

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.10307	1.06294	4.00	37.00	.389
HOTELLINGS	.11491	1.06294	4.00	37.00	.389
WILKS	.89693	1.06294	4.00	37.00	.389
ROYS	.10307				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	4 [illegible]178	.30

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.57828	75.25583	.57828	1.88140	.30737	.582
KIDNEGM	.18641	59.27497	.18641	1.48187	.12579	.725
KIDNEGF	2.62426	40.08402	2.62426	1.00210	2.61876	.113
KIDPOSF	.10316	67.30173	.10316	1.68254	.06131	.806

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.05283
KIDNEGM	.05259
KIDNEGF	.35196
KIDPOSF	.04633

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.57828	1.88140	.30737	1	40	.582
KIDNEGM	.19651	1.51929	.12934	1	39	.721
KIDNEGF	3.29041	.86086	3.82224	1	38	.058
KIDPOSF	.12127	1.66348	.07290	1	37	.789

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.17123	1.91116	4.00	37.00	.129
HOTELLINGS	.20661	1.91116	4.00	37.00	.129
WILKS	.82877	1.91116	4.00	37.00	.129
ROYS	.17123				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	7.64465	.52

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	5.44687	75.25583	5.44687	1.88140	2.89512	.097
KIDNEGM	1.80689	59.27497	1.80689	1.48187	1.21933	.276
KIDNEGF	.18795	40.08402	.18795	1.00210	.18755	.667
KIDPOSF	1.62355	67.30173	1.62355	1.68254	.96494	.332

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.38234
KIDNEGM	.18888
KIDNEGF	.05381
KIDPOSF	.16886

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	5.44687	1.88140	2.89512	1	40	.097
KIDNEGM	1.78836	1.51929	1.17711	1	39	.285
KIDNEGF	1.02881	.86086	1.19510	1	38	.281
KIDPOSF	3.62562	1.66348	2.17954	1	37	.148

```
MANOVA SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL CDLSCOMP BY EMSTATP EMSTATA (0,1) WITH
  MOMEDUC TO FAMINCOM SEXKID KIDAGE FJOBTYPE MJOBTYPE PAVAIL TO MAVAIL
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP) WITH KIDAGE SEXKID
  MOMEDUC TO DADAGE
  /PRINT=SIGNIF (STEPDOWN), ERROR (COR),
   HOMOGENEITY (BARTLETT, COCHRAN, BOXM)/
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
  /ANALYSIS=(SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL/CDLSCOMP) WITH MOMINCOM TO
  FAMINCOM FJOBTYPE MJOBTYPE PAVAIL TO MAVAIL
  /PRINT=SIGNIF (STEPDOWN), ERROR (COR),
   HOMOGENEITY (BARTLETT, COCHRAN, BOXM)/
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
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* * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 1 * *

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
SOCTOTL	KIDAGE
DLTOTL	SEXKID
COMTOTL	MOMEDUC
	DADEDUC
	MOMAGE
	DADAGE

3 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
6 COVARIATES

- -

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	SOCTOTL	DLTOTL	COMTOTL
SOCTOTL	12.28955		
DLTOTL	.31767	11.39321	
COMTOTL	.03734	.12797	10.54057

- -

STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.12290
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 4.44486 WITH 3 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .217

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.35939 WITH (3,38) D. F.

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 3, M = 1 , N = 17)

TEST NAME	VALUE	APPROX. F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.74899	2.10734	18.00	114.00	.010
HOTELLINGS	1.13690	2.18959	18.00	104.00	.007
WILKS	.40108	2.16704	18 00	102.31	.008
ROYS	.40260				

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
PILLAIS	37.93206	.97
HOTELLINGS	39.41255	.98
WILKS	36.42025	.97

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (6,38) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	.09788	.31287	.00000	103.79022	151.03312	.68720	.661
DLTOTL	.32833	.57300	.22228	401.87215	129.80527	3.09596	.014
COMTOTL	.36289	.60241	.26230	400.80210	111.10362	3.60746	.006

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	103.79022	151.03312	.68720	6	38	.661
DLTOTL	367.20321	119.86043	3.06359	6	37	.016
COMTOTL	347.90787	115.35413	3.01600	6	36	.017

- -

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	-.1256878224	-.0820895653	.25981	-.48376	.631
SEXKID	2.9724574930	.1268339732	4.08892	.72695	.472
MOMEDUC	-2.7058065574	-.1507590744	3.39762	-.79638	.431
DADEDUC	4.8099817919	.2640097069	3.13609	1.53375	.133
MOMAGE	.6805276843	.2220906742	1.02671	.66282	.511
DADAGE	-.6976423165	-.2481997558	.92685	-.75270	.456

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.05309
SEXKID	.12817
MOMEDUC	.15626
DADEDUC	.32119
MOMAGE	.08949
DADAGE	.14125

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	-.1511087234	-.0918585777	.24086	-.62736	.534
SEXKID	9.6254883071	.3822769760	3.79070	2.53924	.015
MOMEDUC	.0173624680	.0009003961	3.14981	.00551	.996
DADEDUC	-4.2530930082	-.2172785073	2.90736	-1.46287	.152
MOMAGE	2.2366697974	.6793941841	.95183	2.34986	.024
DADAGE	-1.8606377113	-.6161206709	.85925	-2.16542	.037

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.07138
SEXKID	.69409
MOMEDUC	.03695
DADEDUC	.29667
MOMAGE	.62683
DADAGE	.55767

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	-.9210524265	[illegible]	[illegible]284	-4.13328	.000
SEXKID	1.2084038662	[illegible]	[illegible]	.34457	.732
MOMEDUC	-4.3947820433	[illegible]222900	2.91409	-1.50812	.140
DADEDUC	2.9165847679	.1568547247	2.68978	1.08432	.285
MOMAGE	.0382860599	.0122425458	.88060	.04348	.966
DADAGE	.0276136521	.0096258463	.79495	.03474	.972

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.98039
SEXKID	.05239
MOMEDUC	.31225
DADEDUC	.18419
MOMAGE	.03722
DADAGE	.03712

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EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 17)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.10009	1.33470	3.00	36.00	.278
HOTELLINGS	.11123	1.33470	3.00	36.00	.278
WILKS	.89991	1.33470	3.00	36.00	.278
ROYS	.10009				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	4.00411	.32

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,38) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	181.10347	5739.25871	181.10347	151.03312	1.19910	.280
DLTOTL	215.05103	4932.60045	215.05103	129.80527	1.65672	.206
COMTOTL	.40899	4221.93741	.40899	111.10362	.00368	.952

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.18648
DLTOTL	.23914
COMTOTL	.03749

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	181.10347	151.03312	1.19910	1	38	.280
DLTOTL	336.38154	119.86043	2.80644	1	37	.102
COMTOTL	5.33856	115.35413	.04628	1	36	.831

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 17)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.04122	.51596	3.00	36.00	.674
HOTELLINGS	.04300	.51596	3.00	36.00	.674
WILKS	.95878	.51596	3.00	36.00	.674
ROYS	.04122				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	1.54788	.15

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,38) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	7.79852	5739.25871	7.79852	151.03312	.05163	.821
DLTOTL	149.00005	4932.60045	149.00005	129.80527	1.14787	.291
COMTOTL	27.06965	4221.93741	27.06965	111.10362	.24364	.624

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.04517
DLTOTL	.18156
COMTOTL	.05282

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	7.79852	151.03312	.05163	1	38	.821
DLTOTL	169.52375	119.86043	1.41434	1	37	.242
COMTOTL	13.42318	115.35413	.11636	1	36	.735

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 17)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.09625	1.27796	3.00	36.00	.297
HOTELLINGS	.10650	1.27796	3.00	36.00	.297
WILKS	.90375	1.27796	3.00	36.00	.297
ROYS	.09625				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.83387	.31

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,38) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	486.03186	5739.25871	486.03186	151.03312	3.21805	.081
DLTOTL	63.17458	4932.60045	63.17458	129.80527	.48669	.490
COMTOTL	105.92981	4221.93741	105.92981	111.10362	.95343	.335

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.41589
DLTOTL	.11070
COMTOTL	.16798

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	486.03186	151.03312	3.21805	1	38	.081
DLTOTL	1.95356	119.86043	.01630	1	37	.899
COMTOTL	81.63825	115.35413	.70772	1	36	.406

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR CDLSCOMP USING UNIQUE SUMS OF SQUARES

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F	SIG OF F
WITHIN CELLS	3795.48	38	99.88		
REGRESSION	1932.19	6	322.03	3.22	.012
EMSTATP	275.65	1	275.65	2.76	.105
EMSTATA	37.33	1	37.33	.37	.545
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	.43	1	.43	.00	.948

- -

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COVARIATES AND PREDICTED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

VARIABLE	COVARIATE KIDAGE	SEXKID	MOMEDUC	DADEDUC	MOMAGE	DADAGE
CDLSCOMP	-.80178	.56093	-.13864	-.02252	-.22002	-.49298

- -

AVERAGED SQUARED CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COVARIATES AND PREDICTED DEPENDENT VARIABLE

VARIABLE	AVER. R-SQ
KIDAGE	.64285
SEXKID	.31464
MOMEDUC	.01922
DADEDUC	.00051
MOMAGE	.04841
DADAGE	.24303

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT THE .0500 LEVEL

SOURCE OF VARIATION	NONCEN-TRALITY	POWER
REGRESSION	19.34494	.880
EMSTATP	2.75983	.367
EMSTATA	.37372	.065
EMSTATP BY EMSTATA	.00430	.038

- -

STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR DEPENDENT VARIABLE CDLSCOMP

ERROR TERM	STD. DEV.
WITHIN CELLS	9.99405

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
CDLSCOMP	KIDAGE
	SEXKID
	MOMEDUC
	DADEDUC
	MOMAGE
	DADAGE

1 DEPENDENT VARIABLE
6 COVARIATES

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. CDLSCOMP THREE DOMAIN COMPOSITE

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
KIDAGE	-.5500590919	-.3786274234	.21128	-2.60341	.013
SEXKID	5.7081974286	.2567006066	3.32517	1.71666	.094
MOMEDUC	-2.9865759033	-.1753752241	2.76299	-1.08092	.287
DADEDUC	1.6721593591	.0967302012	2.55031	.65567	.516
MOMAGE	1.2864781950	.4424812980	.83494	1.54081	.132
DADAGE	-1.1277951918	-.4228698656	.75373	-1.49629	.143

COVARIATE	POWER
KIDAGE	.71566
SEXKID	.38713
MOMEDUC	.18348
DADEDUC	.08543
MOMAGE	.32367
DADAGE	.30815

- -

* * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 2 * *

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
SOCTOTL	MOMINCOM
DLTOTL	DADINCOM
COMTOTL	FAMINCOM
	FJOBTYPE
	MJOBTYPE
	PAVAIL
	FAVAIL
	MAVAIL

3 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
8 COVARIATES

- -

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	SOCTOTL	DLTOTL	COMTOTL
SOCTOTL	11.38277		
DLTOTL	.43047	13.51563	
COMTOTL	.16508	.23812	12.34616

- -

STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.26842
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 9.17104 WITH 3 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .027

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.40986 WITH (3,36) D. F.

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 3, M = 2 , N = 16)

TEST NAME	VALUE	APPROX. F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.61210	1.15349	24.00	108.00	.302
HOTELLINGS	.85243	1.16025	24.00	98.00	.298
WILKS	.48835	1.15884	24.00	99.21	.299
ROYS	.35543				

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
PILLAIS	27.68384	.83
HOTELLINGS	27.84594	.82
WILKS	26.77317	.80

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (8,36) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	.26683	.51656	.10390	212.19687	129.56736	1.63773	.149
DLTOTL	.10453	.32331	.00000	95.95455	182.67214	.52528	.830
COMTOTL	.17193	.41465	.00000	142.41887	152.42775	.93434	.501

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	212.19687	129.56736	1.63773	8	36	.149
DLTOTL	160.05574	153.07455	1.04561	8	35	.422
COMTOTL	136.29017	151.46690	.89980	8	34	.528

- -

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. SOCTOTL VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
MOMINCOM	2.5779222553	.2630667290	2.21067	1.16613	.251
DADINCOM	.6603677292	.0751236808	2.45561	.26892	.790
FAMINCOM	1.3099341230	.1542801243	2.42857	.53939	.593
FJOBTYPE	-2.0389750539	-.2252850710	1.70172	-1.19818	.239
MJOBTYPE	3.9185673611	.2452310488	2.58285	1.51715	.138
PAVAIL	-4.1641571115	-.2601643488	3.66707	-1.13556	.264
FAVAIL	3.2092607864	.1964267227	3.39947	.94405	.351
MAVAIL	2.1864676034	.1019552598	4.05769	.53885	.593

COVARIATE	POWER
MOMINCOM	.20346
DADINCOM	.04821
FAMINCOM	.05351
FJOBTYPE	.21224
MJOBTYPE	.31466
PAVAIL	.19558
FAVAIL	.16549
MAVAIL	.05349

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. DLTOTL VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
MOMINCOM	-2.4577614884	-.2334378475	2.62490	-.93633	.355
DADINCOM	.2965682387	.0314015497	2.91573	.10171	.920
FAMINCOM	2.9229356446	.3204167451	2.88362	1.01363	.318
FJOBTYPE	2.2340473322	.2297461790	2.02058	1.10564	.276
MJOBTYPE	-.8311453948	-.0484128409	3.06681	-.27101	.788
PAVAIL	-.0800372164	-.0046542325	4.35419	-.01838	.985
FAVAIL	-1.4908583267	-.0849312200	4.03644	-.36935	.714
MAVAIL	-2.1412815668	-.0929342489	4.81800	-.44443	.659

COVARIATE	POWER
MOMINCOM	.16517
DADINCOM	.03883
FAMINCOM	.17160
FJOBTYPE	.18846
MJOBTYPE	.04835
PAVAIL	.03729
FAVAIL	.05366
MAVAIL	.05448

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. COMTOTL VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
MOMINCOM	-3.7331376092	-.3732644651	2.39777	-1.55692	.128
DADINCOM	-3.9883365801	-.4445589496	2.66345	-1.49744	.143
FAMINCOM	4.4505639982	.5135965694	2.63411	1.68959	.100
FJOBTYPE	.1792321592	.0194036296	1.84575	.09711	.923
MJOBTYPE	2.7928273392	.1712532274	2.80145	.99692	.325
PAVAIL	-3.4746785456	-.2127070323	3.97743	-.87360	.388
FAVAIL	-1.2348917642	-.0740578320	3.68718	-.33491	.740
MAVAIL	2.8486051896	.1301503645	4.40111	.64725	.522

COVARIATE	POWER
MOMINCOM	.32858
DADINCOM	.30783
FAMINCOM	.37628
FJOBTYPE	.03868
MJOBTYPE	.16957
PAVAIL	.16380
FAVAIL	.05218
MAVAIL	.08151

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 16)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.16227	2.19536	3.00	34.00	.107
HOTELLINGS	.19371	2.19536	3.00	34.00	.107
WILKS	.83773	2.19536	3.00	34.00	.107
ROYS	.16227				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	6.58609	.51

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,36) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	441.04909	4664.42508	441.04909	129.56736	3.40401	.073
DLTOTL	149.74121	6576.19697	149.74121	182.67214	.81973	.371
COMTOTL	5.70791	5487.39907	5.70791	152.42775	.03745	.848

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.43417
DLTOTL	.16437
COMTOTL	.04325

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	441.04909	129.56736	3.40401	1	36	.073
DLTOTL	482.08959	153.07455	3.14938	1	35	.085
COMTOTL	2.85820	151.46690	.01887	1	34	.892

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 16)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.20204	2.86953	3.00	34.00	.051
HOTELLINGS	.25319	2.86953	3.00	34.00	.051
WILKS	.79796	2.86953	3.00	34.00	.051
ROYS	.20204				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	8.60858	.63

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,36) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	539.16619	4664.42508	539.16619	129.56736	4.16128	.049
DLTOTL	210.93313	6576.19697	210.93313	182.67214	1.15471	.290
COMTOTL	29.89671	5487.39907	29.89671	152.42775	.19614	.661

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.50852
DLTOTL	.18182
COMTOTL	.05450

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	539.16619	129.56736	4.16128	1	36	.049
DLTOTL	624.36151	153.07455	4.07881	1	35	.051
COMTOTL	31.39833	151.46690	.20729	1	34	.652

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1/2, N = 16)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.09402	1.17612	3.00	34.00	.333
HOTELLINGS	.10378	1.17612	3.00	34.00	.333
WILKS	.90598	1.17612	3.00	34.00	.333
ROYS	.09402				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.52836	.29

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,36) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	405.83457	4664.42508	405.83457	129.56736	3.13223	.085
DLTOTL	29.15803	6576.19697	29.15803	182.67214	.15962	.692
COMTOTL	113.34522	5487.39907	113.34522	152.42775	.74360	.394

VARIABLE	Power
SOCTOTL	.40594
DLTOTL	.05442
COMTOTL	.16346

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
SOCTOTL	405.83457	129.56736	3.13223	1	36	.085
DLTOTL	22.06133	153.07455	.14412	1	35	.707
COMTOTL	58.00087	151.46690	.38293	1	34	.540

```
MANOVA KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF BY EMSTATP EMSTATA (0,1) WITH
  DADAGE DADEDUC DADINCOM FJOBTYPE FJOBSAT FAVAIL DFCDAD OUTHOMEF
  COMBINED
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF)
  /PRINT=SIGNIF (STEPDOWN), ERROR (COR),
   HOMOGENEITY (BARTLETT, COCHRAN, BOXM)/
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF) WITH DADAGE DADEDUC
  DADINCOM FJOBTYPE
  /PRINT=SIGNIF (STEPDOWN), ERROR (COR),
   HOMOGENEITY (BARTLETT, COCHRAN, BOXM)/
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF) WITH FAVAIL OUTHOMEF
  FJOBSAT
  /PRINT=SIGNIF (STEPDOWN), ERROR (COR),
   HOMOGENEITY (BARTLETT, COCHRAN, BOXM)/
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
  /ANALYSIS=(KIDPOSM KIDNEGM KIDNEGF KIDPOSF) WITH DFCDAD COMBINED
  /PRINT=SIGNIF (STEPDOWN), ERROR (COR),
   HOMOGENEITY (BARTLETT, COCHRAN, BOXM)/
  /POWER
  /DESIGN/
```

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
KIDPOSM	
KIDNEGM	
KIDNEGF	
KIDPOSF	

4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
0 COVARIATES

- -

WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	KIDPOSM	KIDNEGM	KIDNEGF	KIDPOSF
KIDPOSM	1.37689			
KIDNEGM	-.01973	1.18545		
KIDNEGF	.02965	.34595	1.02062	
KIDPOSF	.14958	-.00115	-.25392	1.38854

- -

STATISTICS FOR WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.23327
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 9.75842 WITH 6 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .135

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.85091 WITH (4,44) D. F.

- -

* A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.17076	2.11070	4.00	41.00	.097
HOTELLINGS	.20592	2.11070	4.00	41.00	.097
WILKS	.82924	2.11070	4 00	41.00	.097
ROYS	.17076				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	8.44280	.58

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	6.02083	83.41667	6.02083	1.89583	3.17582	.082
KIDNEGM	3.00000	61.83333	3.00000	1.40530	2.13477	.151
KIDNEGF	.75000	45.83333	.75000	1.04167	.72000	.401
KIDPOSF	.33333	84.83333	.33333	1.92803	.17289	.680

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.41379
KIDNEGM	.29775
KIDNEGF	.16497
KIDPOSF	05331

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	6.02083	1.89583	3.17582	1	44	.082
KIDNEGM	2 93430	1 43742	2.04136	1	43	.160
KIDNEGF	1.87040	.95922	1.94992	1	42	.170
KIDPOSF	1.99761	1 86492	1.07115	1	41	.307

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S O F V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.08387	.93832	4.00	41 00	.451
HOTELLINGS	.09154	.93832	4.00	41.00	.451
WILKS	.91613	93832	4.00	41.00	.451
ROYS	.08387				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	3.75329	.27

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.52083	83.41667	.52083	1.89583	.27473	.603
KIDNEGM	.08333	61 83333	.08333	1.40530	.05930	.809
KIDNEGF	3.00000	45.83333	3.00000	1.04167	2.88000	.097
KIDPOSF	.75000	84.83333	.75000	1 92803	.38900	.536

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.05053
KIDNEGM	.04566
KIDNEGF	.38207
KIDPOSF	.06784

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.52083	1 89583	.27473	1	44	.603
KIDNEGM	.09000	1.43742	.06261	1	43	.804
KIDNEGF	3.35141	.95922	3.49391	1	42	.069
KIDPOSF	.00036	1.86492	.00019	1	41	.989

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S   O F   V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN   1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 19 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.11675	1.35483	4 00	41.00	.266
HOTELLINGS	.13218	1.35483	4.00	41.00	.266
WILKS	.88325	1.35483	4.00	41.00	.266
ROYS	.11675				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	5.41930	.38

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,44) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	3.52083	83.41667	3.52083	1.89583	1.85714	.180
KIDNEGM	2.08333	61.83333	2.08333	1.40530	1.48248	.230
KIDNEGF	.08333	45.83333	.08333	1.04167	.08000	.779
KIDPOSF	1.33333	84 83333	1.33333	1.92803	.69155	.410

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.26470
KIDNEGM	.21937
KIDNEGF	.04829
KIDPOSF	.16365

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	3.52083	1.89583	1.85714	1	44	.180
KIDNEGM	2.08820	1.43742	1.45274	1	43	.235
KIDNEGF	.55061	.95922	.57402	1	42	.453
KIDPOSF	2.80284	1.86492	1.50293	1	41	.227

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S   O F   V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN   2 * * * * * * * *

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

  VARIATES      COVARIATES

   KIDPOSM        DADAGE
   KIDNEGM        DADEDUC
   KIDNEGF        DADINCOM
   KIDPOSF        FJOBTYPE

   4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
   4 COVARIATES

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

                    KIDPOSM          KIDNEGM          KIDNEGF          KIDPOSF

KIDPOSM             1.38570
KIDNEGM             -.09608          1.16922
KIDNEGF              .03808           .37894          1.06551
KIDPOSF              .13766          -.13317          -.26287          1.32687

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) =                -.26658
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY =   10 08566 WITH 6 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE =                       .121

F(MAX) CRITERION =                1.69130 WITH (4,40) D. F.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * A N A L Y S I S   O F   V A R I A N C E -- DESIGN 2 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 4, M = -1/2, N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	APPROX. F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.38353	1.06052	16.00	160.00	.397
HOTELLINGS	.49573	1 09990	16.00	142 00	.361
WILKS	.64783	1.08483	16.00	113.67	.378
ROYS	.27132				

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
PILLAIS	16.96838	.69
HOTELLINGS	17.59833	.70
WILKS	13.03162	.52

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EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (4,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.07924	.28149	.00000	1.65246	1.92017	.86058	.496
KIDNEGM	.11563	.34005	.02720	1.78748	1.36709	1.30751	.284
KIDNEGF	.00917	.09578	.00000	.10512	1.13532	.09259	.984
KIDPOSF	.16986	.41214	.08685	3.60243	1.76059	2.04615	.106

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	1.65246	1 92017	.86058	4	40	.496
KIDNEGM	1.90767	1.38919	1.37322	4	39	.261
KIDNEGF	.41244	1.01677	.40564	4	38	.803
KIDPOSF	3.11677	1 72959	1.80203	4	37	.149

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REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT 0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DADAGE	-.0333126738	-.1035019289	.05666	-.58792	.560
DADEDUC	.6320266321	.3029578835	.42817	1.47611	.148
DADINCOM	.2747144300	.2729247404	.20001	1.37353	.177
FJOBTYPE	.2677391651	.2583466428	.27016	.99103	.328

COVARIATE	POWER
DADAGE	.05774
DADEDUC	.30183
DADINCOM	.26730
FJOBTYPE	.16969

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DADAGE	.0393396370	.1419660129	.04781	.82283	.415
DADEDUC	.4098792174	.2282011684	.36128	1.13452	.263
DADINCOM	.3051341208	.3521010287	.16876	1.80809	.078
FJOBTYPE	.2839709558	.3182584378	.22796	1.24572	.220

COVARIATE	POWER
DADAGE	.16163
DADEDUC	.19609
DADINCOM	.42210
FJOBTYPE	.22695

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DADAGE	-.0122481963	-.0513389266	.04357	-.28112	.780
DADEDUC	- 1512517892	-.0978099629	.32924	-.45940	.648
DADINCOM	.0221223988	.0296503173	.15379	.14385	.886
FJOBTYPE	-.0495086519	-.0644477430	.20774	-.23832	.813

COVARIATE	POWER
DADAGE	.04856
DADEDUC	.05329
DADINCOM	.03999
FJOBTYPE	.04570

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
DADAGE	.1050542234	.3236649094	.05426	1.93624	.060
DADEDUC	.2636292656	.1253093995	.40999	.64301	.524
DADINCOM	.1803966193	.1777186387	.19151	.94195	.352
FJOBTYPE	.1036866938	.0992103756	.25869	.40081	.691

COVARIATE	POWER
DADAGE	.47083
DADEDUC	.07810
DADINCOM	.16627
FJOBTYPE	.05381

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.10591	1.09576	4.00	37.00	.373
HOTELLINGS	.11846	1 09576	4.00	37.00	.373
WILKS	.89409	1.09576	4.00	37 00	.373
ROYS	.10591				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	4.38304	.31

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	1.66613	76.80684	1.66613	1.92017	.86770	.357
KIDNEGM	.19340	54.68341	.19340	1.36709	.14147	.709
KIDNEGF	.38640	45.41287	.38640	1.13532	.34034	.563
KIDPOSF	3.17968	70.42359	3.17968	1.76059	1.80603	.187

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.16590
KIDNEGM	.05332
KIDNEGF	.05678
KIDPOSF	.25763

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	1.66613	1.92017	86770	1	40	.357
KIDNEGM	.29011	1.38919	.20883	1	39	.650
KIDNEGF	.70504	1.01677	.69341	1	38	.410
KIDPOSF	4.43926	1 72959	2.56666	1	37	.118

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.05486	.53694	4.00	37.00	.709
HOTELLINGS	.05805	.53694	4.00	37.00	.709
WILKS	.94514	.53694	4.00	37.00	.709
ROYS	.05486				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	2.14775	.16

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.00542	76.80684	.00542	1.92017	.00282	.958
KIDNEGM	.25508	54.68341	.25508	1.36709	.18659	.668
KIDNEGF	2.55123	45.41287	2.55123	1.13532	2.24715	.142
KIDPOSF	.05277	70.42359	.05277	1.76059	.02998	.863

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.03709
KIDNEGM	.05382
KIDNEGF	.30975
KIDPOSF	.04153

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.00542	1.92017	.00282	1	40	.958
KIDNEGM	.26113	1.38919	.18797	1	39	.667
KIDNEGF	1.99323	1.01677	1.96035	1	38	.170
KIDPOSF	.07971	1.72959	.04609	1	37	.831

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 17 1/2)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.07158	.71317	4.00	37.00	.588
HOTELLINGS	07710	.71317	4 00	37.00	.588
WILKS	.92842	.71317	4.00	37.00	.588
ROYS	.07158				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	2.85269	.21

- -

EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,40) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	1.16339	76.80684	1.16339	1.92017	.60588	441
KIDNEGM	.71127	54.68341	.71127	1.36709	.52028	.475
KIDNEGF	.10090	45.41287	.10090	1.13532	.08887	.767
KIDPOSF	1.54593	70.42359	1.54593	1.76059	.87807	.354

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.15170
KIDNEGM	.12506
KIDNEGF	.04964
KIDPOSF	.16608

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	1.16339	1.92017	.60588	1	40	.441
KIDNEGM	.85348	1.38919	.61437	1	39	.438
KIDNEGF	.44422	1 01677	.43689	1	38	.513
KIDPOSF	2.09262	1.72959	1.20990	1	37	.278

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE -- DESIGN 3 * * * *

ORDER OF VARIABLES FOR ANALYSIS

VARIATES	COVARIATES
KIDPOSM	FAVAIL
KIDNEGM	OUTHOMEF
KIDNEGF	FJOBSAT
KIDPOSF	

4 DEPENDENT VARIABLES
3 COVARIATES

- -

ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS WITH STD. DEVS. ON DIAGONAL

	KIDPOSM	KIDNEGM	KIDNEGF	KIDPOSF
KIDPOSM	1.35354			
KIDNEGM	-.07442	1.16604		
KIDNEGF	.05806	.34839	1.02340	
KIDPOSF	.14155	.00292	- 28079	1.42382

- -

STATISTICS FOR ADJUSTED WITHIN CELLS CORRELATIONS

LOG(DETERMINANT) = -.27003
BARTLETT TEST OF SPHERICITY = 10 48624 WITH 6 D. F.
SIGNIFICANCE = .106

F(MAX) CRITERION = 1.93562 WITH (4,41) D. F.

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 3, M = 0, N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	APPROX. F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.30820	1 14496	12.00	120.00	.331
HOTELLINGS	.35622	1.08844	12.00	110 00	.377
WILKS	.71832	1.11924	12 00	100.83	.353
ROYS	.17703				

- -

OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
PILLAIS	13.73955	.63
HOTELLINGS	13 06127	.60
WILKS	11.75606	.54

- -

EFFECT .. WITHIN CELLS REGRESSION (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (3,41) D. F

VARIABLE	SQ. MUL. R	MUL. R	ADJ. R-SQ.	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	.09952	.31547	.03363	2.76718	1.83208	1.51040	.226
KIDNEGM	.09845	.31377	.03248	2.02916	1.35965	1.49241	.231
KIDNEGF	.06311	.25121	.00000	.96411	1.04734	.92053	.439
KIDPOSF	.02023	.14222	.00000	.57193	2.02726	.28212	.838

- -

ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	2.76718	1.83208	1 51040	3	41	.226
KIDNEGM	2.12405	1 38593	1.53259	3	40	.221
KIDNEGF	.95419	.95960	.99436	3	39	.406
KIDPOSF	1.08517	1.92648	56329	3	38	.643

- -

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM
--- INDIVIDUAL UNIVARIATE .9500 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
--- TWO-TAILED OBSERVED POWER TAKEN AT .0500 LEVEL

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR WITHIN CELLS ERROR TERM (CONT.)
DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAVAIL	-.2241278220	-.1198013601	.34841	-.64329	.524
OUTHOMEF	-.3559877609	-.2333201548	.27527	-1.29323	.203
FJOBSAT	-.0209372463	-.0081855570	.39690	-.05275	.958

COVARIATE	POWER
FAVAIL	.07718
OUTHOMEF	.24128
FJOBSAT	.03674

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGM

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAVAIL	.1308194062	.0812181770	.30014	.43586	.665
OUTHOMEF	-.3619791572	-.2755597866	.23714	-1.52645	.135
FJOBSAT	-.4997013110	-.2269103217	.34192	-1.46145	.152

COVARIATE	POWER
FAVAIL	.05321
OUTHOMEF	.31910
FJOBSAT	.29659

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDNEGF TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG OF T
FAVAIL	.4324898887	.3118728940	.26343	1.64179	.108
OUTHOMEF	-.1987327779	-.1757204821	.20813	-.95486	.345
FJOBSAT	.0475089127	.0250575994	.30009	.15831	.875

COVARIATE	POWER
FAVAIL	.36029
OUTHOMEF	.16669
FJOBSAT	.04036

DEPENDENT VARIABLE .. KIDPOSF TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER

COVARIATE	B	BETA	STD. ERR.	T-VALUE	SIG. OF T
FAVAIL	.1781724549	.0944386329	.36650	.48615	.629
OUTHOMEF	-.1668423915	-.1084343162	.28956	-.57619	.568
FJOBSAT	.2998200612	.1162338210	.41751	.71812	.477

COVARIATE	POWER
FAVAIL	.05177
OUTHOMEF	.05443
FJOBSAT	.12242

EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.21043	2.53192	4 00	38.00	.056
HOTELLINGS	.26652	2.53192	4.00	38.00	.056
WILKS	.78957	2.53192	4.00	38.00	.056
ROYS	.21043				

NOTE . F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	10.12766	.66

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EFFECT .. EMSTATP BY EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,41) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	6.82495	75.11514	6.82495	1.83208	3.72525	.061
KIDNEGM	2.96832	55.74584	2.96832	1.35965	2.18315	.147
KIDNEGF	.85493	42.94102	85493	1.04734	.81628	.372
KIDPOSF	.28748	83.11754	.28748	2.02726	.14181	.708

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.40891
KIDNEGM	.30262
KIDNEGF	.16557
KIDPOSF	.05321

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	6.82495	1.83208	3.72525	1	41	.061
KIDNEGM	3.27585	1 38593	2 36365	1	40	.132
KIDNEGF	2.29336	95960	2.38991	1	39	.130
KIDPOSF	2.41209	1 92648	1.25207	1	38	.270

EFFECT .. EMSTATA
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.15687	1.76759	4.00	38.00	.156
HOTELLINGS	.18606	1.76759	4.00	38.00	.156
WILKS	.84313	1.76759	4.00	38.00	.156
ROYS	.15687				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	7.07036	.49

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EFFECT .. EMSTATA (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,41) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	2.21705	75.11514	2.21705	1.83208	1.21013	.278
KIDNEGM	1.07997	55.74584	1.07997	1.35965	.79430	.378
KIDNEGF	3.14943	42.94102	3.14943	1.04734	3.00707	.090
KIDPOSF	.45817	83.11754	.45817	2.02726	.22600	.637

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.18810
KIDNEGM	.16543
KIDNEGF	.39478
KIDPOSF	.05259

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	2.21705	1.83208	1.21013	1	41	.278
KIDNEGM	1.25058	1.38593	.90234	1	40	.348
KIDNEGF	4.56930	.95960	4.76166	1	39	.035
KIDPOSF	.29681	1.92648	.15407	1	38	.697

EFFECT .. EMSTATP
MULTIVARIATE TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (S = 1, M = 1 , N = 18)

TEST NAME	VALUE	EXACT F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
PILLAIS	.19140	2.24874	4.00	38.00	.082
HOTELLINGS	.23671	2.24874	4.00	38.00	.082
WILKS	.80860	2.24874	4.00	38.00	.082
ROYS	19140				

NOTE.. F STATISTICS ARE EXACT.

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OBSERVED POWER AT .0500 LEVEL

TEST NAME	NONCENT.	POWER
(ALL)	8.99494	.60

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EFFECT .. EMSTATP (CONT.)
UNIVARIATE F-TESTS WITH (1,41) D. F.

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. SS	ERROR SS	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	F	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	5.38295	75.11514	5.38295	1.83208	2.93817	.094
KIDNEGM	5.05701	55.74584	5.05701	1.35965	3.71934	.061
KIDNEGF	.00039	42.94102	.00039	1.04734	.00037	.985
KIDPOSF	1.00200	83.11754	1.00200	2.02726	.49426	.486

VARIABLE	Power
KIDPOSM	.38736
KIDNEGM	.46833
KIDNEGF	.03660
KIDPOSF	.11393

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ROY-BARGMAN STEPDOWN F - TESTS

VARIABLE	HYPOTH. MS	ERROR MS	STEPDOWN F	HYPOTH. DF	ERROR DF	SIG. OF F
KIDPOSM	5.38295	1.83208	2.93817	1	41	.094
KIDNEGM	5.36374	1.38593	3.87014	1	40	.056
KIDNEGF	.58401	.95960	.60860	1	39	.440
KIDPOSF	2.63818	1.92648	1.36943	1	38	.249

APPENDIX E

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table E-1

Demographics by Maternal Employment Status Congruence

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	A. Cong Empl (Actual-yes/ Prefer-yes) M	SD	B. Incong Empl (Actual-yes/ Prefer-no) M	SD	C. Incong Nonemp (Actual-no/ Prefer-yes) M	SD	D. Cong Nonemp (Actual-no/ Prefer-no) M	SD	Overall M	SD
Sex of Child	= .93 df=3, NS	1.500	.522	1.583	.515	1.667	.492	1.500	.522	1.563	.501
Age of Child (mos)	F= .372 NS	55.500	7.822	57.083	9.391	56.250	9.101	53.833	6.926	55.667	7.695
Mother Age (yrs)	F= 1.037 NS	33.167	3.243	31.000	2.763	33.500	4.719	31.917	4.602	32.396	3.929
Father Age (yrs)	F= .979 NS	35.167	3.271	32.500	4.057	34.833	3.614	33.583	5.744	34.021	4.275
Educ. Level, Mother	= 6.57 df=3, p=.087	2.000	.000	1.750	.432	1.833	.389	1.583	.515	1.792	.410
Income Lvl, Mother	= 40.00 df=6, <.001	2.417	.793	2.333	.492	1.250	.622	1.000	.000	1.750	.838
Income Lvl, Father	= 10.12 df=6, p=.120	2.167	.835	1.750	.866	2.583	.753	1.750	.754	2.063	.810
Income Lvl, Family	= 14.55 df=6, <.05	2.083	.669	2.000	.739	2.000	.853	1.250	.622	1.833	.781
Nonavail of Parents	= 25.36 df=9, <.01	3.250	.754	3.667	.492	2.500	.905	1.917	.793	2.833	.996
Nonavail of Mother	= 42.14 df=9, <.001	2.417	.793	2.333	.793	1.250	.622	1.000	.000	1.750	.838
Nonavail of Father	= 4.41 df=6, NS	3.000	.739	2.917	.793	3.333	.779	3.250	.622	3.125	.733
Out-of-home Hours, Dad	= 6.86 df=3, p=.080	1.333	.492	1.500	.522	1.833	.389	1.667	.492	1.583	.498
Out-of-home Hours, Mom	= 2.46 df=3, NS	1.250	.452	1.250	.452	1.500	.522	1.417	.515	1.354	.483
Work Hours Prefer Wife to Work	= 59.31 df=6, <.001	.083	.289	.833	.389	.750	.452	.083	.289	.438	.501

(n = 48)

Table E-2

Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales by Maternal Employment Status Congruence

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	A. Cong Empl (Actual-yes/ Prefer-yes) M	SD	B. Incong Empl (Actual-yes/ Prefer-no) M	SD	C. Incong Nonemp (Actual-no/ Prefer-yes) M	SD	D. Cong Nonemp (Actual-no/ Prefer-no) M	SD	Overall M	SD
COMTOTL	F= .576 NS	102.42	9.60	99.25	13.40	99.08	14.47	104.67	11.02	101.35	12.27
DLTOTL	F= .610 NS	96.42	9.05	91.50	11.94	92.08	11.80	89.50	17.43	92.38	12.76
SOCTOTL	F= 1.421 NS <.06	94.17	14.87	92.00	11.22	91.17	7.59	100.33	13.19	94.42	12.19
MOTTOTL	F= 1.112 NS	112.17	9.13	103.08	21.35	105.67	8.25	111.25	14.84	108.04	14.44
CDLSCOMP	F= .686 NS	96.25	7.92	92.25	14.09	91.92	10.72	97.25	12.02	94.42	11.29
ADPTBEHP	F= 1.235 NS	101.42	7.80	94.17	15.92	95.58	10.64	101.50	12.13	98.17	12.07
						Discrete Scores (L/M/H)					
SOCTOTLX	= 10.53 df=6, p=.10	2.168	.718	1.833	.937	1.667	.779	2.500	.674	2.042	.824
COMTOTLX	= 2.58 df=6, NS	1.917	.793	2.000	.853	1.917	.900	2.167	.718	2.000	.799
DLTOTLX	= 2.82 df=6, NS	2.333	.779	1.917	.900	2.000	.853	1.833	.835	2.021	.838
MOTTOTLX	= 8.48 df=6, NS	2.417	.793	1.818	.874	2.000	.739	2.417	.900	2.170	.842
ADPTBEHX	= 8.50 df=6, NS	2.167	.718	1.750	.965	2.000	.739	2.083	.900	2.000	.837
VINCOMP3	= 1.88 df=6, NS	2.083	.793	1.833	.835	1.917	.793	2.083	.900	1.979	.812
						Raw Scores					
SOCRAW	F= .387 NS	68.44	10.38	68.00	7.91	66.75	5.69	71.17	10.07	68.44	10.38
COMRAW	F= .108 NS	81.25	4.33	80.08	7.34	81.25	6.98	80.67	4.23	80.81	5.73
DLRAW	F= 1.210 NS	83.92	12.15	81.33	7.68	82.08	11.86	73.83	20.86	80.29	14.08
MOTRAW	F= 2.116 NS	68.33	2.67	63.82	7.32	65.83	7.49	67.50	4.01	66.43	4.80
COMPRAW4	F= .382 NS	301.33	27.47	290.55	28.02	295.83	21.81	293.00	25.00	295.28	25.11
COMPRAW3	F= .217 NS	233.00	25.89	228.58	21.37	230.00	18.78	225.50	25.92	229.27	22.60

(n = 48, df = 3,44; mother report)

Table E-3
Demographics and Dependent Variables by Family Location

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. Oklahoma n = 12		2. Michigan n = 31		3. Mississippi n = 3		4. Texas n = 2		Overall n = 48	
A. Demographics		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
SEXKID	= 6.26 df=3, p=.099	1.42	.51	1.61	.50	2.00	.00	1.00	.00	1.56	.50
MOMEDUC	= 4.23 df=6, NS	2.33	.65	1.94	.68	2.00	1.00	2.50	.71	2.06	.70
DADEDUC	= 10.77 df=6, p=.096	1.92	.51	2.03	.71	2.67	.58	3.00	.00	2.08	.68
KIDAGE (mos)	F = .896 NS	57.75	8.16	54.35	7.31	59.67	11.93	57.50	2.12	55.67	7.69
AGECC	_ = 4.47 df=6, NS	2.09	1.30	1.74	.99	2.00	.00	2.50	.71	1.79	1.15
AGEPS	_ = 1.32 df=6, NS	3.17	.72	3.00	.89	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.41	3.05	.84
MOMAGE (yrs)	F = .665 NS	33.33	3.85	31.84	4.07	34.33	4.16	32.50	.71	32.40	3.93
DADAGE (yrs)	F = .823 NS	34.58	4.36	33.48	4.46	37.33	1.53	34.00	1.41	34.02	4.28
MOMINCOM	= 19.43 df=18, NS	3.00	1.60	1.45	2.01	0	0	3.00	1.41	1.81	1.99
DADINCOM	= 18.66 df=18, NS	5.83	1.11	4.68	1.42	6.67	1.15	5.50	.71	5.13	1.44
FAMINCOM	= 28.52 df=18, p=.055	5.17	.34	3.65	1.50	4.67	1.15	5.00	1.41	4.15	1.49
OUTHOMEF	= 24.12 df=9, <.01	1.25	.45	1.81	1.05	1.68	.58	3.00	.00	1.71	.94
OUTHOMEM	= 8.08 df=9, NS	1.00	.60	1.35	.95	2.00	1.00	2.50	.71	1.35	.91
FJOBTYPE	= 10.99 df=12, NS	2.83	.94	3.84	1.37	2.67	.58	2.50	.71	3.46	1.30
FJOBSAT	= 6.93 df=6, NS	2.83	.39	2.42	.56	2.67	.58	3.00	.00	2.56	.54
MJOBTYPE	= 20.17 df=12, p=.064	2.75	1.36	1.90	2.21	.00	.00	1.50	2.12	1.98	2.02
MJOBSAT	= 1.94 df=4, NS	2.50	.53	2.43	.65	.00	.00	2.00	.00	2.44	.58
HOURPRFW	= 10.81 df=6, p=.095	2.42	.67	2.06	.63	1.33	.58	2.00	.66	2.10	.66
HOURPRFF	= 15.29 df=6, <.05	2.33	.65	2.03	.61	1.73	.57	1.00	.00	2.02	.67
PAVAIL	= 6.03 df=9, NS	3.00	.95	2.77	1.02	2.67	1.53	3.00	.00	2.83	1.00
FAVAIL	= 7.34 df=6, NS	2.68	.55	3.29	.69	3.00	1.00	3.50	.71	3.13	.70
MAVAIL	= 10.34 df=6, NS	2.00	.60	1.68	.91	1.67	1.15	1.50	.71	1.75	.84

Table E-3 (Continued)

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. Oklahoma n = 12		2. Michigan n = 31		3. Mississippi n = 3		4. Texas n = 2		Overall n = 48	
B. FACES		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
FAMTYP3	NS	1.75	.75	1.97	.68	2.00	1.00	2.50	.71	1.94	.70
CXADPT	NS	25.50	2.63	26.52	3.80	23.00	2.50	25.00	7.07	25.98	3.61
CXCOH	NS	42.88	3.01	42.29	3.10	40.33	9.52	44.50	.71	42.41	3.56
DFCDAD	NS	5.10	2.56	5.43	2.41	9.37	6.55	5.95	.14	5.62	2.84
DFCMOM	NS	6.35	3.12	7.27	3.02	5.52	4.32	8.00	2.79	6.96	3.06
DFCCOU	NS	5.93	2.70	6.56	2.34	7.81	4.19	8.36	1.16	6.55	2.51
DISCREP	F= .785 NS	4.89	3.52	6.53	3.24	5.97	5.33	4.58	2.47	6.00	3.40

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. Oklahoma n = 12		2. Michigan n = 31		3. Mississippi n = 3		4. Texas n = 2		Overall n = 48	
C. PROFILES		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
WORKPROB	NS	1.21	.67	1.59	1.06	.96	.53	1.38	.04	1.44	.94
FAMPROB	NS	2.21	.91	2.22	.84	1.93	.58	2.57	.39	2.22	.82
WRKIMPCT	NS	1.47	.97	1.42	1.22	.47	.22	2.54	1.25	1.42	1.15
FAMIMPCT	NS	2.52	.89	2.42	1.00	2.27	.89	2.94	.54	2.45	.94
COMBINED	NS	1.84	.67	1.95	.87	1.49	.64	2.23	.38	1.90	.79
WRKPROBW *	F= 4.957 <.05	1.08	.55	1.80	.91					1.50	.85
FAMPROBW *	NS	2.23	1.28	2.92	1.24					2.63	1.28
WRKMPCTW *	NS	1.77	1.15	2.04	1.39					1.92	1.27
FAMMPCTW *	NS	3.20	2.43	3.25	1.57					3.23	1.48
CMBINEDW *	NS	2.04	.92	2.49	1.10					2.30	1.03

*n = 24

Table E-3 (Continued)

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. Oklahoma n = 12		2. Michigan n = 31		3. Mississippi n = 3		4. Texas n = 2		Overall n = 48	
D. Vineland		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
COMTOTL	F= 3.850 <.05	95.33	12.21	105.00	9.64	99.00	15.52	84.50	23.33	101.35	12.41
DLTOTL	NS	94.25	11.38	92.52	13.40	95.33	3.21	74.50	10.61	92.38	12.78
SOCTOTL	NS	93.50	10.01	95.39	13.74	89.67	4.93	92.00	7.07	94.42	12.19
MOTTOTL	NS	105.33	18.82	109.65	13.30	106.33	11.68	102.00	8.49	108.04	14.44
CDLSCOMP	NS	92.25	11.60	96.45	10.70	92.00	9.17	79.50	16.26	94.42	11.30
ADPTBEHP	NS	94.83	13.07	100.55	11.21	96.33	11.02	84.00	15.56	98.17	12.08

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. Oklahoma n = 12		2. Michigan n = 31		3. Mississippi n = 3		4. Texas n = 2		Overall n = 48	
E. Parent Perceptions		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
KIDPOSF	NS	4.08	1.08	3.77	1.38	5.00	2.00	2.50	.71	3.88	1.36
KIDNEGF	NS	2.25	1.12	2.09	1.01	1.67	.58	1.50	.71	2.08	1.03
KIDPOSM	F= 3.998 <.05	4.08	1.16	4.06	1.34	6.67	1.53	5.00	.00	4.27	1.41
KIDNEGM	NS	2.25	1.22	2.13	1.18	3.33	1.53	2.50	.71	2.25	1.19

Table E-4
Demographics and Dependent Variables by Geographic Difference

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. South n = 17		2. North n = 31		Overall n = 48	
A. Demographics		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
SEXKID	= .42 df=1, NS	1.47	.51	1.61	.50	1.56	.50
MOMEDUC	= 3.10 df=2, NS	2.29	.69	1.94	.68	2.06	.70
DADEDUC	= .84 df=2, NS	2.18	.64	2.03	.71	2.08	.68
KIDAGE (mos)	F = 2.633 NS	58.06	8.03	54.35	7.31	55.67	7.69
AGECC	= .72 df=2, NS	1.87	1.36	1.74	.99	1.79	1.15
AGEPS	= .64 df=2, NS	3.12	.78	3.00	.89	3.05	.84
MOMAGE (yrs)	F = 1.790 NS	33.41	3.55	31.84	4.07	32.40	3.90
DADAGE (yrs)	F = 1.392 NS	35.00	3.84	33.48	4.46	34.02	4.28
MOMINCOM	= 7.44 df=6, NS	2.47	1.81	1.45	2.01	1.81	1.99
DADINCOM	= 12.36 df=6, p=.055	5.94	1.09	4.68	1.42	5.13	1.44
FAMINCOM	= 19.79 df=6, <.01	5.06	.97	3.65	1.50	4.15	1.49
OUTHOMEF	= 10.84 df=3, <.05	1.53	.72	1.81	1.05	1.71	.94
OUTHOMEM	= .42 df=3, NS	1.35	.86	1.35	.95	1.35	.91
FJOBTYPE	= 10.06 df=4, <.05	2.76	.83	3.84	1.37	3.46	1.30
FJOBSAT	= 6.35 df=2, <.05	2.82	.39	2.42	.56	2.56	.54
MJOBTYPE	= 11.78 df=4, <.05	2.12	1.65	1.90	2.21	1.98	2.02
MJOBSAT	= .99 df=2, NS	2.45	.52	2.43	.65	2.44	.58
HOURPRFW	= 1.07 df=2, NS	2.18	.73	2.06	.63	2.10	.66
HOURPRFH	= 2.48 df=2, NS	2.00	.79	2.03	.60	2.02	.67
PAVAIL	= 1.69 df=3, NS	2.94	.97	2.77	1.02	2.83	1.00
FAVAIL	= 4.59 df=2, NS	2.82	.73	3.29	.69	3.13	.73
MAVAIL	= 4.88 df=3, NS	1.88	.70	1.68	.91	1.75	.84

Table E-4 (Continued)

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. South n = 17		2. North n = 31		Overall n = 48	
B. FACES		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
FAMTYP3	F= .162 NS	1.88	.78	1.97	.66	1.94	.70
CXADPT	F= 1.982 NS	25.00	3.10	26.52	3.80	25.98	3.61
CXCOH	F= .091 NS	42.62	4.34	42.29	3.10	42.41	3.56
DFCDAD	F= .336 NS	5.96	3.55	5.43	2.41	5.62	2.84
DFCMOM	F= .886 NS	6.40	3.16	7.27	3.02	6.96	3.06
DFCCOU	F= .000 NS	6.55	2.88	6.56	2.34	6.55	2.51
DISCREP	F= 2.151 NS	5.04	3.56	6.53	3.24	6.00	3.40

Table E-4 (Continued)

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. South n = 17		2. North n = 31		Overall n = 48	
C. PROFILES		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
WORKPROB	F= 2.029 NS	1.19	.61	1.59	1.06	1.44	.94
FAMPROB	F= .005 NS	2.20	.80	2.22	.84	2.22	.82
WRKIMPCT	F= .001 NS	1.42	1.04	1.42	1.22	1.42	1.15
FAMIMPCT	F= .129 NS	2.53	.83	2.42	1.00	2.46	.94
COMBINED	F= .258 NS	1.82	.64	1.95	.87	1.90	.79
WRKPROBW	F= 4.957 <.05	1.08	.55	1.80	.91	1.50	.85
FAMPROBW	F= 1.772 NS	2.23	1.28	2.92	1.24	2.63	1.28
WRKMPCTW	F= .257 NS	1.77	1.15	2.04	1.39	1.92	1.28
FAMMPCTW	F= .007 NS	3.20	1.43	3.25	1.57	3.23	1.48
CMBINEDW	F= 1.116 NS	2.04	.92	2.49	1.10	2.30	1.03

Table E-4 (Continued)

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. South n = 17		2. North n = 31		Overall n = 48	
D. Vineland		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
COMTOTL	F= 9.351 <.005	94.71	13.55	105.00	9.64	101.35	12.11
DLTOTL	F= .011 NS	92.12	11.89	92.52	13.40	92.38	12.76
SOCTOTL	F= .550 NS	92.65	8.80	95.39	13.74	94.42	12.19
MOTTOTL	F= 1.082 NS	105.12	16.32	109.65	13.30	108.04	14.44
CDLSCOMP	F= 2.960 NS	90.71	11.72	[illegible]	10.70	94.42	11.30
ADPTBEHP	F= 3.593 NS	93.82	12.72	100.55	11.21	98.17	12.07

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. South n = 17		2. North n = 31		Overall n = 48	
E. Parent Perceptions		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
KIDPOSF	F= .474 NS	4.06	1.34	3.77	1.38	3.88	1.36
KIDNEGF	F= .015 NS	2.06	1.09	2.10	1.01	2.08	1.03
KIDPOSM	F= 1.910 NS	4.65	1.50	4.06	1.34	4.27	1.41
KIDNEGM	F= .900 NS	2.47	1.23	2.13	1.18	2.25	1.19

Table E-5
Demographics and Dependent Variables by Data Collection Method

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. In Person n = 43		2. Telephone n = 5		Overall n = 48	
A. Demographics		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
SEXKID	= .00 df=1, NS	1.56	.51	1.60	.55	1.56	.50
MOMEDUC	= .50 df=2, NS	2.05	.69	2.20	.84	2.06	.70
DADEDUC	= 8.02 df=2, <.05	2.00	.65	2.80	.45	2.08	.68
KIDAGE (mos)	F = .924 NS	55.30	7.61	58.80	8.58	55.67	7.70
AGECC	= 2.19 df=2, NS	1.87	1.11	1.25	1.50	1.79	1.15
AGEPS	= .83 df=2, NS	3.05	.84	3.00	1.00	3.05	.85
MOMAGE (yrs)	F = .519 NS	32.26	4.02	33.60	3.13	32.40	3.90
DADAGE (yrs)	F = 1.201 NS	33.79	4.41	36.00	2.24	34.02	4.28
MOMINCOM	= 2.14 df=6, NS	1.88	2.01	1.20	1.79	1.81	1.99
DADINCOM	= 7.37 df=6, NS	5.00	1.43	6.20	1.10	5.13	1.44
FAMINCOM	= 7.95 df=6, NS	4.07	1.52	4.80	1.10	4.15	1.49
OUTHOMEF	= 1.55 df=3, NS	1.65	.95	2.20	.84	1.71	.94
OUTHOMEM	= 5.28 df=3, NS	1.26	.88	2.20	.84	1.35	.91
FJOBTYPE	= 4.37 df=4, NS	3.56	1.33	2.60	.55	3.46	1.30
FJOBSAT	= 1.11 df=2, NS	2.54	.55	2.80	.45	2.56	.54
MJOBTYPE	= 2.95 df=4, NS	2.14	2.03	.60	1.34	1.98	2.02
MJOBSAT	= 1.13 df=2, NS	2.46	.59	2.00	.00	2.44	.58
HOURPRFW	= 3.35 df=2, NS	2.16	.65	1.60	.55	2.10	.66
HOURPRFH	= 11.96 df=2, <.01	2.12	.63	1.20	.45	2.02	.67
PAVAIL	= 2.33 df=3, NS	2.84	1.00	2.80	1.10	2.83	1.00
FAVAIL	= .12 df=2, NS	3.12	.73	3.20	.84	3.13	.73
MAVAIL	= 1.18 df=3, NS	1.77	.84	1.60	.89	1.75	.84

Table E-5 (Continued)

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. In Person n = 43		2. Telephone n = 5		Overall n = 48	
B. FACES		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
FAMTYP3	F= .789 NS	1.91	.68	2.20	.84	1.94	.70
CXADPT	F= 2.086 NS	26.23	3.51	23.80	4.10	25.98	3.61
CXCOH	F= .071 NS	42.45	3.05	42.00	7.12	42.41	3.56
DFCDAD	F= 4.209 <.05	5.34	2.43	8.00	5.00	5.62	2.84
DFCMOM	F= .118 NS	7.01	3.03	6.51	3.62	6.96	3.06
DFCCOU	F= 1.965 NS	6.38	2.43	8.03	3.04	6.55	2.51
DISCREP	F= .163 NS	6.07	3.36	5.42	4.04	6.00	3.40

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. In Person n = 43		2. Telephone n = 5		Overall n = 48	
C. PROFILES		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
WORKPROB	F= .642 NS	1.48	.97	1.13	.50	1.44	.94
FAMPROB	F= .007 NS	2.22	.85	2.19	.57	2.22	.82
WRKIMPCT	F= .068 NS	1.44	1.15	1.29	1.31	1.42	1.15
FAMIMPCT	F= .038 NS	2.45	.96	2.54	.78	2.46	.94
COMBINED	F= .121 NS	1.92	.81	1.79	.64	1.90	.79
WRKPROBW		No subjects in group 2.					
FAMPROBW		No subjects in group 2.					
WRKMPCTW		No subjects in group 2.					
FAMMPCTW		No subjects in group 2.					
CMBINEDW		No subjects in group 2.					

Table E-5 (Continued)

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. In Person n = 43		2. Telephone n = 5		Overall n = 48	
D. Vineland		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
COMTOTL	F= 2.620 NS	102.30	11.17	93.20	17.88	101.35	12.11
DLTOTL	F= .991 NS	93.00	12.76	87.00	12.79	92.38	12.76
SOCTOTL	F= .542 NS	94.86	12.72	90.60	5.13	94.42	12.19
MOTTOTL	F= .313 NS	108.44	14.93	104.60	9.58	108.04	14.44
CDLSCOMP	F= 2.483 NS	95.28	10.99	87.00	12.45	94.42	11.30
ADPTBEHP	F= 1.782 NS	98.95	11.88	91.40	12.92	98.17	12.07

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	1. In Person n = 43		2. Telephone n = 5		Overall n = 48	
E. Parent Perceptions		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
KIDPOSF	F= .046 NS	3.86	1.30	4.00	2.00	3.88	1.36
KIDNEGF	F= 1.240 NS	2.14	1.06	1.60	.55	2.08	1.03
KIDPOSM	F=10.000 <.01	4.07	1.28	6.00	1.41	4.27	1.41
KIDNEGM	F= 2.262 NS	2.16	1.17	3.00	1.22	2.25	1.19

Table E-6

PROFILES by Maternal Employment Status Congruence (Employed Mother Report)

Variable Code	Test of Signif.	A. Cong Empl (Actual-yes/ Prefer-yes) M	SD	B. Incong Empl (Actual-yes/ Prefer-no) M	SD	C. Incong Nonemp (Actual-no/ Prefer-yes) M	SD	D. Cong Nonemp (Actual-no/ Prefer-no) M	SD	Overall M	SD
WRKMPCTW	F= 2.931	1.495	1.196	2.353	1.259					1.924	1.279
*	NS (p=.101)										
FAMMPCTW	F= 8.002	2.478	1.410	3.977	1.176					3.228	1.482
*	p<.01										
WRKPROBW	F= 1.421	1.293	.721	1.702	.942					1.498	.847
*	NS										
FAMPROBW	F= .284	2.493	1.278	2.776	1.315					2.635	1.276
*	NS										
CMBINEDW	F= 3.876	1.913	.991	2.695	.954					2.304	1.032
*	NS (p=.062)										

*n = 24, employed mothers only.

Table E-7

Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales by Maternal Employment Status with Demographic Covariates

Effect	Child Outcome (DV)	Univariate F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Stepdown F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Alpha
[a]Demographic Covariates	Vineland Communication	3.607	6/38	<.01	3.607	6/38	<.01	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	3.096	6/38	<.02	2.671	6/37	<.02	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.687	6/38	NS	.650	6/36	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	3.22	6/38	<.05	-	-	-	.05
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Vineland Communication	.004	1/38	NS	.004	1/38	<.01	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	1.657	1/38	NS	1.660	1/37	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	1.199	1/38	NS	2.283	1/36	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.00	1/38	NS	-	-	-	.05
Preferred Status	Vineland Communication	.953	1/38	NS	.953	1/38	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.487	1/38	NS	.317	1/37	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	3.218	1/38	NS	2.529	1/36	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	2.76	1/38	NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual Status	Vineland Communication	.244	1/38	NS	.244	1/38	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	1.148	1/38	NS	.999	1/37	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.052	1/38	NS	.327	1/36	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.37	1/38	NS	-	-	-	.05
[b]Work/Family Covariates	Vineland Communication	1.105	6/38	NS	1.105	6/38	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.499	6/38	NS	.477	6/37	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	1.528	6/38	NS	1.809	6/36	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	3.22	6/38	<.05	-	-	-	.05
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Vineland Communication	.033	1/38	NS	.033	1/38	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.913	1/38	NS	.857	1/37	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	3.507	1/38	.069	5.286	1/36	<.05	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.12	1/38	NS	-	-	-	.05
Preferred Status	Vineland Communication	.426	1/38	NS	.426	1/38	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.119	1/38	NS	.039	1/37	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	2.514	1/38	NS	2.126	1/36	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	1.20	1/38	NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual Status	Vineland Communication	.352	1/38	NS	.352	1/38	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	2.350	1/38	NS	1.988	1/37	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	2.116	1/38	NS	4.306	1/36	<.05	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.14	1/38	<.05	-	-	-	.05

[a] Demographic CVs: Child age; child sex; mother age, education; father age, education.

[b] Work/Family CVs: Mother, father, family income; parent, father, mother work/non-work hours unavailable.

Table E-8

Parent Perceptions by Maternal Employment Status with Demographic Covariates

Effect	Child Outcome (DV)	Univariate F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Stepdown F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Alpha
[a]Demographic Covariates	Father Positive	1.609	6/38	NS	1.609	6/38	NS	.02
	Father Negative	1.123	6/38	NS	1.086	6/37	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	1.595	6/38	NS	1.519	6/36	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.579	6/38	NS	.442	6/35	NS	.01
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Father Positive	1.993	1/38	NS	1.993	1/38	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.054	1/38	NS	.340	1/37	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	2.408	1/38	NS	2.775	1/36	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	1.185	1/38	NS	1.470	1/35	NS	.01
Preferred Status	Father Positive	.616	1/38	NS	.616	1/38	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.258	1/38	NS	.508	1/37	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.819	1/38	NS	.920	1/36	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	1.384	1/38	NS	1.950	1/35	NS	.01
Actual Status	Father Positive	.229	1/38	NS	.229	1/38	NS	.02
	Father Negative	4.011	1/38	.052	3.661	1/37	.063	.01
	Mother Positive	.058	1/38	NS	.002	1/36	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.052	1/38	NS	.189	1/35	NS	.01
[b]Work/Family Covariates	Father Positive	1.586	6/38	NS	1.586	6/38	NS	.02
	Father Negative	3.802	6/38	<.01	3.251	6/37	.011	.01
	Mother Positive	.915	6/38	NS	.804	6/36	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	1.067	6/38	NS	1.046	6/35	NS	.01
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Father Positive	.786	1/38	NS	.786	1/38	NS	.02
	Father Negative	1.333	1/38	NS	1.592	1/37	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	2.173	1/38	NS	2.406	1/36	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	1.615	1/38	NS	3.165	1/35	.083	.01
Preferred Status	Father Positive	.899	1/38	NS	.899	1/38	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.067	1/38	NS	.015	1/37	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	2.443	1/38	NS	2.675	1/36	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	1.074	1/38	NS	1.182	1/35	NS	.01
Actual Status	Father Positive	.122	1/38	NS	.122	1/38	NS	.02
	Father Negative	3.500	1/38	.069	3.649	1/37	.064	.01
	Mother Positive	.113	1/38	NS	.048	1/36	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	2.339	1/38	NS	.773	1/35	NS	.01

[a] Demographic CVs: Child age; child sex; mother age, education; father age, education.

[b] Work/Family CVs: Mother, father, family income; parent, father, mother work/non-work hours unavailable.

Table E-9

Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales by Maternal Employment Status with Paternal Covariates

Effect	Child Outcome (DV)	Univariate F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Stepdown F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Alpha
[a]Paternal Demographic Covariates	Vineland Communication	.655	4/40	NS	.655	4/40	<.01	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	2.475	4/40	.060 NS	2.510	4/39	.057 NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	2.100	4/40	.099 NS	1.756	4/38	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	1.93	4/40	NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Vineland Communication	.032	1/40	NS	.032	1/40	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	2.065	1/40	NS	2.276	1/39	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	1.047	1/40	NS	1.855	1/38	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.01	1/40	NS	-	-	-	.05
Preferred Status	Vineland Communication	1.563	1/40	NS	1.563	1/40	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.690	1/40	NS	.273	1/39	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	4.147	1/40	<.05	2.942	1/38	.094 NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	3.56	1/40	.067 NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual Status	Vineland Communication	.074	1/40	NS	.074	1/40	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.868	1/40	NS	1.033	1/39	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.421	1/40	NS	.755	1/38	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.00	1/40	NS	-	-	-	.05
[b]Paternal Work/Family Covariates	Vineland Communication	.371	3/41	NS	.370	3/41	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.148	3/41	NS	.266	3/40	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	3.213	3/41	<.05	3.193	3/39	<.05	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.79	3/41	NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Vineland Communication	.102	1/41	NS	.102	1/41	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	1.002	1/41	NS	1.203	1/40	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	1.135	1/41	.069	1.756	1/39	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.03	1/41	NS	-	-	-	.05
Preferred Status	Vineland Communication	1.186	1/41	NS	1.186	1/41	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.177	1/41	NS	.025	1/40	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	7.326	1/41	<.01	6.251	1/39	<.05	.01
	3-Domain Composite	3.42	1/41	.072 NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual Status	Vineland Communication	.292	1/41	NS	.292	1/41	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.787	1/41	NS	1.067	1/40	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.069	1/41	NS	.007	1/39	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.10	1/41	NS	-	-	-	.05

[a] Demographic CVs: Father age, education level, income, and job type. [b] Work/Family CVs: Father job satisfaction, nonavailability (combined work/non-work), and non-work out-of-home hours.

Table E-10

Parent Perceptions by Maternal Employment Status with Paternal Covariates

Effect	Child Outcome (DV)	Univariate F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Stepdown F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Alpha
[a]Demographic Covariates	Father Positive	2.046	4/40	NS	2.046	4/40	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.093	4/40	NS	.139	4/39	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.861	4/40	NS	.792	4/38	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	1.308	4/40	NS	1.537	4/37	NS	.01
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Father Positive	1.806	1/40	NS	1.806	1/40	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.343	1/40	NS	.879	1/39	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.868	1/40	NS	1.293	1/38	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.141	1/40	NS	.448	1/37	NS	.01
Preferred Status	Father Positive	.878	1/40	NS	.878	1/40	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.089	1/40	NS	.304	1/39	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.606	1/40	NS	.855	1/38	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.520	1/40	NS	.844	1/37	NS	.01
Actual Status	Father Positive	.030	1/40	NS	.030	1/40	NS	.02
	Father Negative	2.247	1/40	NS	2.211	1/49	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.003	1/40	NS	.001	1/38	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.187	1/40	NS	.018	1/37	NS	.01
[b]Work/Family Covariates	Father Positive	.282	3/41	NS	.282	3/41	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.921	3/41	NS	1.120	3/40	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	1.150	3/41	NS	1.484	3/39	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	1.492	3/41	NS	1.639	3/38	NS	.01
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Father Positive	.141	1/41	NS	.141	1/41	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.816	1/41	NS	1.075	1/40	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	3.725	1/41	.061 NS	4.161	1/39	<.05	.01
	Mother Negative	2.183	1/41	NS	4.203	1/38	<.05	.01
Preferred Status	Father Positive	.494	1/41	NS	.494	1/41	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.004	1/41	NS	.033	1/40	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	2.938	1/41	.094 NS	3.253	1/39	.079 NS	.01
	Mother Negative	3.719	1/41	.061 NS	4.825	1/38	<.05	.01
Actual Status	Father Positive	.226	1/41	NS	.226	1/41	NS	.02
	Father Negative	3.008	1/41	.090 NS	2.699	1/40	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	1.120	1/41	NS	1.322	1/39	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.794	1/41	NS	2.614	1/38	NS	.01

[a] Demographic CVs: Father age, education level, income, and job type. [b] Work/Family CVs: Father job satisfaction, nonavailability (combined work/non-work), and non-work out-of-home hours.

Table E-11

Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales by Maternal Employment Status with Maternal Covariates

Effect	Child Outcome (DV)	Univariate F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Stepdown F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Alpha
[a]Paternal Demographic Covariates	Vineland Communication	1.744	4/18	NS	1.744	4/18	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.426	4/18	NS	.565	4/17	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	2.576	4/18	.073 NS	2.933	4/16	.054 NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	1.62	4/18	NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Cannot be tested due to empty cells.							
Preferred Status	Vineland Communication	2.309	1/18	NS	2.309	1/18	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	2.079	1/18	NS	.508	1/17	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.884	1/18	NS	.308	1/16	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	2.71	1/18	NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual Status	Vineland Communication	.234	1/18	NS	.234	1/18	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.840	1/18	NS	1.694	1/17	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.323	1/18	NS	1.180	1/16	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.00	1/18	NS	-	-	-	.05
[b]Paternal Work/Family Covariates	Vineland Communication	1.177	3/18	NS	1.177	3/18	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.613	3/18	NS	1.866	3/17	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.602	3/18	NS	.683	3/16	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.82	3/18	NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Cannot be tested due to empty cells.							
Preferred Status	Vineland Communication	.136	1/18	NS	.136	1/18	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	.752	1/18	NS	.624	1/17	NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.017	1/18	NS	.166	1/16	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.756	1/18	NS	-	-	-	.05
Actual Status	Vineland Communication	.120	1/18	NS	.120	1/18	NS	.02
	Vineland Daily Living	1.578	1/18	NS	3.353	1/17	.085 NS	.02
	Vineland Socialization	.151	1/18	NS	.004	1/16	NS	.01
	3-Domain Composite	.57	1/18	NS	-	-	-	.05

[a] Demographic CVs: Mother age, education level, income, and job type. [b] Work/Family CVs: Mother job satisfaction, nonavailability (combined work/non-work), and non-work out-of-home hours.

Table E-12

Parent Perceptions by Maternal Employment Status with Maternal Covariates

Effect	Child Outcome (DV)	Univariate F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Stepdown F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Alpha
[a]Demographic Covariates	Father Positive	2.124	4/18	NS	2.124	4/18	NS	.02
	Father Negative	1.604	4/18	NS	.749	4/17	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.469	4/18	NS	.581	4/16	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	1.726	4/18	NS	2.256	4/15	NS	.01
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Cannot be tested due to empty cells.							
Preferred Status	Father Positive	.446	1/18	NS	.446	1/18	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.148	1/18	NS	.016	1/17	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.444	1/18	NS	.577	1/16	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.012	1/18	NS	.055	1/15	NS	.01
Actual Status	Father Positive	3.155	1/18	NS	3.155	1/18	NS	.02
	Father Negative	1.097	1/18	NS	2.921	1/17	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.810	1/18	NS	.927	1/16	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.269	1/18	NS	.250	1/15	NS	.01
[b]Work/Family Covariates	Father Positive	3.782	3/18	<.05	3.782	3/18	<.05	.02
	Father Negative	.734	3/18	NS	.356	3/17	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.212	3/18	NS	.199	3/16	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.398	3/18	NS	.523	3/15	NS	.01
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Cannot be tested due to empty cells.							
Preferred Status	Father Positive	.928	1/18	NS	.928	1/18	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.049	1/18	NS	.510	1/17	NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.000	1/18	NS	.000	1/16	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.169	1/18	NS	.238	1/15	NS	.01
Actual Status	Father Positive	3.130	1/18	.094 NS	3.130	1/18	NS	.02
	Father Negative	.795	1/18	NS	3.006	1/17	.100 NS	.01
	Mother Positive	.014	1/18	NS	1.322	1/16	NS	.01
	Mother Negative	.485	1/18	NS	2.614	1/15	NS	.01

[a] Demographic CVs: Mother age, education level, income, and job type. [b] Work/Family CVs: Mother job satisfaction, nonavailability (combined work/non-work), and non-work out-of-home hours.

Table E-13

Paternal Demographic and Work/Family Covariates as Predictors of Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales and Parent Perceptions

Predictor	Child Outcome (DV)	Beta	T-test (DF)	Signif. Level
[a]Demographic Covariates				
Father's Age	Vineland Daily Living	.36	t(48) = -2.21	p<.05
Father's Age	Vineland Socialization	.34	t(48) = -2.06	p<.05
Father's Age	3-Domain Composite	.44	t(48) = -2.64	p<.05
Father's Age	Father's Positive Perceptions	.32	t(48) = 1.94	p =.060
Father's Income	Mother's Positive Perceptions	.35	t(48) = 1.81	p =.078
[b]Work/Family Covariates	All Nonsignificant			

[a] Demographic CVs: Father age, education level, income, and type of job. [b] Work/Family CVs: Father job satisfaction, out-of-home non-work hours, nonavailability due to work/non-work.

Table E-14

Family Demographic and Work/Family Covariates as Predictors of Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales and Parent Perceptions

Predictor	Dependent Variables	Beta	T-test (DF)	Signif. Level
[a]Demographic Covariates				
Age of Child	Vineland Communication	.59	t(47) = 4.13	p<.001
Age of Child	Vineland Composite (3)	.38	t(47) = -2.60	p<.05
Sex of Child	Vineland Daily Living	.38	t(47) = 2.54	p<.05
Mother's Age	Vineland Daily Living	.68	t(47) = 2.35	p<.05
Father's Age	Vineland Daily Living	.62	t(47) = -2.17	p<.05
Mother's Age	Mother's Positive Perceptions	.75	t(47) = 2.37	p<.05
Father's Age	Mother's Positive Perceptions	.81	t(47) = -2.60	p<.05
Mother's Education	Father's Negative Perceptions	.34	t(47) = -1.84	p =.074, NS
[b]Work/Family Covariates				
Father's Income	Vineland Socialization	.49	t(47) = -1.83	p =.076, NS
Family Income	Vineland Communication	.52	t(47) = 1.74	p =.090, NS
Father's Income	Father's Positive Perceptions	.62	t(47) = 2.41	p<.05
Family Income	Father's Positive Perceptions	.56	t(47) = -1.91	p =.063, NS
Mother's Income	Father's Negative Perceptions	.37	t(47) = -1.87	p =.069, NS
Father's Income	Father's Negative Perceptions	.40	t(47) = -1.75	p =.089, NS
Family Income	Father's Negative Perceptions	.75	t(47) = 2.92	p<.01
Parent Nonavail.	Father's Negative Perceptions	.56	t(47) = -2.76	p<.01
Father Nonavail.	Father's Negative Perceptions	.48	t(47) = 2.66	p<.05
Mother Nonavail.	Father's Negative Perceptions	.49	t(47) = 3.08	p<.01

[a] Demographic CVs: Child age; child sex; mother age, education; father age, education.

[b] Work/Family CVs: Mother, father, family income; parent, father, mother work/non-work hours unavailable.

Table E-15

Multivariate Tests of Significance: Child Outcome and Parent Perceptions by Family Ecology Covariates, IV Effects Removed

Covariate Set	DV Set	Wilks Value[1]	Approx. F	Hypothesis DF	Error DF	Signif. of F
Family Functioning (FACES)	Child Outcomes	.645	1.513	12	100.83	.132
	Parent Perceptions	.630	1.160	16	113.67	.311
Work/Family (PROFILES)	Child Outcomes	.863	.482	12	100.83	.921
	Parent Perceptions	.565	.128	16	113.67	.128*
Work/Family (General)	Child Outcomes	.488	1.159	24	99.21	.299
	Parent Perceptions	.392	1.584	24	124.31	.055**
Family Demographics	Child Outcomes	.401	2.167	18	102.31	<.01***
	Parent Perceptions	.503	1.119	24	123.31	.334
Paternal Characteristics	Child Outcomes	.632	1.590	12	100.83	.107
	Parent Perceptions	.648	1.085	16	113.67	.378
Paternal (Work/Family)	Child Outcomes	.769	1.206	9	95.07	.300****
	Parent Perceptions	.718	1.119	12	100.83	.353

[1] = 1 - Wilks

* CV set related to individual [illegible], $F(4,40) = 2.61$, $p = .05$.

** CV set related to individual DV, parent's negative perceptions, $F(6,38) = 3.80$, $p<.01$.

*** CV set related to individual DVs, Communication, $F(6,38) = 3.61$, $p<.01$. and Daily Living, $F(6,38) = 3.10$, $p<.05$.

**** CV set related to individual DV, Socialization, $F(3,41) = 3.21$, $p<.05$.

Table E-16

Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales and Parent Perceptions by Maternal Employment Status with Covariate Adjustment

Effect	Child Outcome (DV)	Univariate F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Stepdown F-ratio	DF	Signif. Level	Alpha
[a]Demographic Covariates	Vineland Socialization	2.100	4/40	.099 NS	1.756	4/38	NS	.01
	Vineland Daily Living	2.475	4/40	.060 NS	2.510	4/39	NS	.02
Preferred Status	Vineland Socialization	4.147	1/40	<.05	2.942	1/38	.074 NS	.01
[b]Work/Family Covariates	Vineland Socialization	3.213	1/41	<.05	3.193	3/39	<.05	.01
Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Vineland Socialization	1.135	1/41	.069	1.756	1/39	NS	.01
Preferred Status	Vineland Socialization	7.326	1/41	<.01	6.251	1/39	<.05	.01
	3-Domain Composite	3.42	1/41	.072 NS	-	-	-	.05
[b]Actual by Preferred Status Interaction	Mother Positive	3.725	1/41	.061 NS	4.161	1/39	<.05	.01
	Mother Negative	2.183	1/41	NS	4.203	1/38	<.05	.01
Preferred Status	Mother Positive	2.938	1/41	.094 NS	3.252	1/39	.079 NS	.01
	Mother Negative	3.719	1/41	.061 NS	4.825	1/38	<.05	.01
Actual Status	Father Negative	3.008	1/41	NS	1.322	1/39	NS	.01

[a] Demographic CVs: Father age, education level, income, and type of job. [b] Work/Family CVs: Father job satisfaction, out-of-home non-work hours, nonavailability due to work/non-work.

APPENDIX F

RAW DATA

Data Set Interpretation Guide

Data set "DISS4.DATA" contains raw data for each of 48 subject families. Data for each family are arranged in 5 records (horizontal rows). The first two digits of line 1 identify the family (Family Numbers 01 through 48). The data set excerpt copied below thus contains data for families #01 and #48.

```
01 1123   11314042 465111 1 831112 54 40 33 1 2 40 40 1 50 40 433 333
147150 107 158 0874 1424 1458 045 199 092 229 0757 1556 1369 22
255 445 05201 05104 06807 2 03162 1  086 089 092 099 088 085 1
1010 2080   50     402010 60     3010 3030 0000 30203030 4040 1010
51 51 11 432 070 076 066 063 212 275
02 1113   11223434 466111 1 821018 67 45 33 1 1 24 20 1 40 40 333 323
079101 118 136 0856 1119 1057 123 217 148 273 0975 1881 1905 23
245 440 03202 05277 06203 2 02236 1  094 104 097 116 103 097 2
1010 2010 2050   2010   2050   1010 3010 0000 20203020 4040 3060
32 32 11 222 085 104 078 072 267 339
```

Also included in this Appendix is the data set "MANOVAA. DATA." This file includes a data list which assigns a location for each variable in the data set, arranged in records /1 through /5 (see excerpt below of records /1 and /2). Family number (FAMNUM) is in record /1 in the 7th and 8th space (each line of data begins with space #7). Record /2 contains PROFILES data. Variable FAMPROB (family problems) is found in spaces 10- 12. The number in parentheses (2) is the number of decimal spaces for the variable.

```
DATA LIST FILE=USE RECORDS=5
  /1 FAMNUM 7-8 FAMLOC 10 SIBNUM 11 SIBSEX 12 SIBAGE1 13
  SIBAGE2 14 MOMRACE 17 DADRACE 18 MOMEDUC 19
  DADEDUC 20 MOMAGE 21-22 DADAGE 23-24 MOMINCOM 26 DADINCOM 27
  FAMINCOM 28 HOMEOWN 29 OUTHOMEF 30 OUTHOMEM 31 SEXKID 33
  KIDDOB 35-40 KIDAGE 42-43 CCHOURS 45-46 AGECC 48 AGEPS 49
  FAMSTRC 51 MWORKHRS 53 MOMACT 55-56 MOMPREF 58-59 EMPLSTAT 61
  DADACT 63-64 DADPREF 66-67 FJOBTYPE 69 FJOBSAT 70 FINCSAT 71
  MJOBTYPE 73 MJOBSAT 74 MINCSAT 75
  /2 WORKPROB 7-9 (2) FAMPROB 10-12 (2) WRKIMPCT 14-16 (2)
  FAMIMPCT 18-20 (2) FREQCONF 22-25 (3) MPCTCONF 27-30 (3)
  COMBINED 32-35 (3) WRKPROBW 37-39 (2) FAMPROBW 41-43 (2)
  WRKMPCTW 45-47 (2) FAMMPCTW 49-51 (2) FRQCONFW 53-56 (3)
  MPCTCNFW 58-61 (3) CMBINEDW 63-66 (3) COMBSTDF 68 COMBSTDM 69
```

MANOVAA.DATA also includes variable labels, "value labels" for each variable, and a section of "recoded" variables. Each SPSSI job uses the raw data set (DISS4.DATA) and the data interpretation set (MANOVAA.DATA) for each analysis. Actual data analysis commands (such as the one printed below) are included following the recoded variables at the end of the MANOVAA.DATA file.

```
CORRELATIONS VARIABLES=SOCTOTL DLTOTL COMTOTL CDLSCOMP KIDPOSM KIDPOSF
  KIDNEGM KIDNEGF DFCMOM DFCDAD DFCCOU DFCMOMZ DFCDADZ DFCCOUZ FAMTYP3
  FAMTYP3Z WORKPROB FAMPROB WRKIMPCT FAMIMPCT COMBINED WRKPROBW
  FAMPROBW WRKMPCTW FAMMPCTW CMBINEDW KIDAGE MOMAGE DADAGE MOMINCOM
  DADINCOM FAMINCOM OUTHOMEF OUTHOMEM PAVAIL FAVAIL MAVAIL/
  MISSING=INCLUDE/
  STATISTICS=ALL/
  PRINT=SIG/
```

```
DATA SET: U10240A.DISS4.DATA
DATE: 90/09/17              TIME: 19:47                              PAGE:      1

     01 1123   11314042 465111 1 831112 54 40 33 1 2 40 40 1 50 40 433 333
     147150 107 158 0874 1424 1458 045 199 092 229 0757 1556 1369 22
     255 445 05201 05104 06807 2 03162 1  086 089 092 099 088 085 1
     1010 2080   50     402010 60     3010 3030 0000 30203030 4040 1010
     51 51 11 432 070 076 066 063 212 275
     02 1113   11223434 466111 1 821018 67 45 33 1 1 24 20 1 40 40 333 323
     079101 118 136 0856 1119 1057 123 217 148 273 0975 1881 1905 23
     245 440 03202 05277 06203 2 02236 1  094 104 097 116 103 097 2
     1010 201010 2050   2010   2050   1010 3010 0000 20203020 4040 3060
     32 32 11 222 085 104 078 072 267 339
     03 1121   11333033 466111 2 840611 47 53 13 1 2 40 40 1 45 40 233 323
     165403 240 359 1263 2025 2796 175 569 458 589 1656 1900 4139 33
     315 435 03905 13063 09183 3 09899 2  112 095 100 109 105 103 2
     1010 2050   2030   502060 2060   1030 3030 0000 30303020 1040 5030
     43 53 11 332 079 068 064 070 211 281
     04 1122   11223434 555112 1 840115 52 45 13 1 2 40 30 2 40 40 233 333
     116209 100 242 1113 1444 1707 105 199 084 305 1075 1556 1824 33
     240 400 00806 01204 02220 1 02000 1  097 096 088 102 094 091 1
     1010 204070 506020 50     4060   1010 3010 2020 20203000 4000 6060
     53 33 10 423 075 080 062 063 217 280
     05 12313  12223434 053210 1 830908 57 05  3 1 0 00 00 4 45 40 223 0
     270277 280 304 1406 2088 2834                                    3
     255 430 04420 08417 05337 1 03317 1  098 085 097 114 097 091 1
     1010 506040 402010 4060   2050   1010 1010 0000 20202020 0000 0000
     54 43 01 131 079 075 071 069 225 294
     06 1224   11323843 476111 1 830916 56 43 44 1 2 40 00 2 40 40 233 333
     096261 205 306 0963 1669 2063 147 215 219 446 1375 1675 2621 33
     260 445 03324 06845 06912 2 03606 1  080 078 074 055 066 071 1
     1010 20     80     2070   4060   1010 1010 2020 30303030 3030 6010
     42 34 10 322 067 068 054 047 179 226
     07 1111   11122727 345111 2 840817 45 40 34 1 2 40 00 2 40 40 333 423
     046307 008 242 0925 1256 1513 080 208 144 191 0881 1500 1466 22
     210 395 07762 04801 03712 1 10817 2  112 112 109 100 111 115 3
     1010 502060 5060   5070   50     1010 2010 2000 30302020 0000 4060
     33 41 10 322 077 083 070 058 230 288
     08 1111   11213135 356120 1 830207 63 45 44 1 2 45 00 2 50 45 532 423
     120236 230 226 1313 1431 1888 051 200 120 401 1013 1456 1968 32
     260 375 05608 04884 01726 1 05385 1  116 081 082 093 090 090 1
     1010 2030   503020 10     5030   1030 1010 2020 30303030 4030 1010
     24 22 10 433 095 079 064 065 238 303
     09 1123   11323835 086121 2 831118 54 45 14 1 0 00 40 3 50 40 234 0
     129170 270 385 1169 1738 2341                                    3
     275 410 08947 04342 04525 1 10817 2  088 108 101 110 102 098 2
     1010 205060 20     2040   2050   3030 1010 1010 10102020
     42 64 00 231 071 093 073 067 237 304
     10 1113   11223334 275112 2 821123 66 20 12 1 1 20 20 1 60 40 334 434
     073100 000 101 0463 1228 0777 033 111 060 088 0606 1131 0681 11
     235 445 04342 04201 06749 2 02000 1  092 102 097 116 102 095 2
     1010 2060   6020   106050 6020   1010 1010 0000 20202030 4040 0030
     42 42 11 342 084 103 078 072 265 337
     11 1121   11323030 465121 2 830520 60 40 12 1 2 40 30 2 50 40 323 323
     190283 138 326 1213 1856 2436 193 113 224 271 1181 1650 2063 33
     275 435 04002 08698 06537 2 03162 1  088 100 102 122 104 095 2
     1010 205080 00     502010 00     1010 1010 2010 20202020 4040 1030
     60 50 10 432 076 094 078 072 248 320
     12 1121   11223134 354111 1 820608 72 40 13 2 2 40 20 2 40 40 333 333
     025157 066 240 0688 1531 1220 125 200 216 403 1263 1706 2374 23
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DATA SET: U10240A.DISS4.DATA
DATE: 90/09/17 TIME: 19:47 PAGE: 2

235 490 09708 09394 11229 3 02236 1 081 081 083 128 076 076 1
1010 5030 60 206030 60 3030 3030 2020 30302030 40 6010
41 52 10 322 082 092 075 071 249 320
13 2122 11212935 454111 1 840715 50 40 1 1 2 40 40 1 70 40 434 423
128172 170 183 0988 1363 1586 017 064 020 045 0375 1044 0348 21
265 445 00922 09992 07052 2 09487 2 105 092 093 113 100 095 2
1010 5070 2060 205070 6030 1010 1010 0000 20202020 4040 0000
22 52 11 424 078 073 064 066 215 281
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 DATE: 90/09/17              TIME: 19:46                                  PAGE:      1

//U10240AA JOB (10240,386-44-5721),ROBERSON,TIME=(0,10),                  00000100
//  MSGCLASS=E,CLASS=2,NOTIFY=U10240A                                     00000200
/*ROUTE PRINT LOCAL                                                      00000300
/*JOBPARM ROOM=R,FORMS=9001                                              00000400
//  EXEC SPSSX,REGION.GO=5000K                                           00000500
//USE DD DSN=U10240A.DISS4.DATA,DISP=SHR                                 00000600
//GO.SYSIN DD *                                                          00000700
DATA LIST FILE=USE RECORDS=5                                             00000800
  /1 FAMNUM 7-8 FAMLOC 10 SIBNUM 11 SIBSEX 12 SIBAGE1 13                 00000900
  SIBAGE2 14 MOMRACE 17 DADRACE 18 MOMEDUC 19                            00001000
  DADEDUC 20 MOMAGE 21-22 DADAGE 23-24 MOMINCOM 26 DADINCOM 27           00001100
  FAMINCOM 28 HOMEOWN 29 OUTHOMEF 30 OUTHOMEM 31 SEXKID 33              00001200
  KIDDOB 35-40 KIDAGE 42-43 CCHOURS 45-46 AGECC 48 AGEPS 49             00001300
  FAMSTRC 51 MWORKHRS 53 MOMACT 55-56 MOMPREF 58-59 EMPLSTAT 61         00001400
  DADACT 63-64 DADPREF 66-67 FJOBTYPE 69 FJOBSAT 70 FINCSAT 71          00001500
  MJOBTYPE 73 MJOBSAT 74 MINCSAT 75                                      00001600
  /2 WORKPROB 7-9 (2) FAMPROB 10-12 (2) WRKIMPCT 14-16 (2)               00001700
  FAMIMPCT 18-20 (2) FREQCONF 22-25 (3) MPCTCONF 27-30 (3)               00001800
  COMBINED 32-35 (3) WRKPROBW 37-39 (2) FAMPROBW 41-43 (2)               00001900
  WRKMPCTW 45-47 (2) FAMMPCTW 49-51 (2) FRQCONFW 53-56 (3)               00002000
  MPCTCNFW 58-61 (3) CMBINEDW 63-66 (3) COMBSTDF 68 COMBSTDM 69          00002100
  /3 CXADPT 7-9 (1) CXCOH 11-13 (1) DFCDAD 15-19 (3)                     00002200
  DFCMOM 21-25 (3) DFCCOU 27-31 (3) FAMTYP3 33                           00002300
  DISCREP 35-39 (3) CONGTYP 41 COMTOTL 44-46 DLTOTL 48-50                00002400
  SOCTOTL 52-54 MOTTOTL 56-58 ADPTBEHP 60-62 CDLSCOMP 64-66              00002500
  VINERANK 68                                                            00002600
  /4 DESCKIDM 7-8 (1) DESCKIDF 9-10 (1) KDNJOYF1 12-13 (1)               00002700
  KDNJOYF2 14-15 (1) KDNJOYF3 16-17 (1) KDBTHRF1 19-20 (1)               00002800
  KDBTHRF2 21-22 (1) KDBTHRF3 23-24 (1) KDNJOYM1 26-27 (1)               00002900
  KDNJOYM2 28-29 (1) KDNJOYM3 30-31 (1) KDBTHRM1 33-34 (1)               00003000
  KDBTHRM2 35-36 (1) KDBTHRM3 37-38 (1) EMSTAT 40-41 (1)                 00003100
  EMSTATH 42-43 (1) JOBOKKID 45-46 (1) JOBOKKDH 47-48 (1)                00003200
  PREFOK  50-51 (1) PREFOKH 52-53 (1) HOURPRFW 55-56 (1)                 00003300
  HOURPRFH 57-58 (1) HRPRFCM 59-60 (1) HRPRFCF 61-62 (1)                 00003400
  JOBLIKE 64-65 (1) JOBLIKEH 66-67 (1) JOBDSLK 69-70 (1)                 00003500
  JOBDSLKH 71-72 (1)                                                     00003600
  /5 KIDPOSF 7 KIDNEGF 8 KIDPOSM 10 KIDNEGM 11 EMSTATA 13 EMSTATP 14     00003700
  PAVAIL 16 FAVAIL 17 MAVAIL 18 COMRAW 20-22 DLRAW 24-26 SOCRAW 28-30    00003800
  MOTRAW 32-34 COMPRAW3 36-38 COMPRAW4 40-42                             00003900
VARIABLE LABELS FAMNUM 'CONFIDENTIAL FAMILY CODE NUMBER'                 00004000
  SIBAGE1 'AGE OF YOUNGEST SIBLING'                                      00004100
  SIBAGE2 'AGE OF SECOND YOUNGEST SIBLING'                               00004200
  MOMINCOM 'GROSS MONTHLY INCOME OF MOTHER'                              00004300
  HOMEOWN 'DOES FAMILY OWN THEIR HOME?'                                  00004400
  OUTHOMEF 'AVG NON-WORK HRS/WK OUT OF HOME-DAD'                         00004500
  OUTHOMEM 'AVG NON-WORK HRS/WK OUT OF HOME-MOM'                         00004600
  KIDDOB 'TARGET CHILD DATE OF BIRTH'                                    00004700
  KIDAGE 'TARGET CHILD AGE IN MONTHS'                                    00004800
  CCHOURS 'NON-MATERNAL CHILD CARE HRS/WK'                               00004900
  AGECC 'CHILD AGE AT ONSET OF CHILD CARE'                               00005000
  AGEPS 'CHILD AGE AT ONSET OF PRESCHOOL'                                00005100
  FAMSTRC 'FAMILY STRUCTURE'                                             00005200
  MWORKHRS 'CATEGORY OF HRS/WK WORKED-MOTHER'                            00005300
  MOMACT 'ACTUAL HOURS WORKED WEEKLY-MOTHER'                             00005400
  MOMPREF 'PREFERRED HOURS WORKED WEEKLY-MOTHER'                         00005500
  EMPLSTAT 'MOTHER ACTUAL VS PREF WORK STATUS'                           00005600
  MJOBTYPE 'MOTHER JOB TYPE'                                             00005700
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 MJOBSAT 'MOTHER JOB SATISFACTION'                          00005800
 MINCSAT "MOTHER'S FAMILY INCOME SATISFACTION"              00005900
 WORKPROB 'PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK'                   00006000
 FAMPROB 'PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY'                  00006100
 WRKIMPCT 'IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK'                    00006200
 FAMIMPCT 'IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY'                  00006300
 FREQCONF 'AVERAGE FREQUENCY OF CONFLICT'                   00006400
 MPCTCONF 'AVERAGE IMPACT OF CONFLICT'                      00006500
 COMBINED 'COMBINED CONFLICT/IMPACT SCORES'                 00006600
 WRKPROBW 'PROBS ASOCIATED WITH WORK-WIFE'                  00006700
 FAMPROBW 'PROBS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY-WIFE'               00006800
 WRKMPCTW 'IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK-WIFE'               00006900
 FAMMPCTW 'IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY-WIFE'             00007000
 FRQCONFW 'AVG FREQUENCY OF CONFLICT-WIFE'                  00007100
 MPCTCNFW 'AVG IMPACT OF CONFLICT-WIFE'                     00007200
 CMBINEDW 'COMBINED CONF/IMPACT SCORES-WIFE'                00007300
 COMBSTDF 'COMBINED CONF/IMP STD SCORES-DAD'                00007400
 COMBSTDM 'COMBINED CONF/IMP STD SCORES-MOM'                00007500
 CXADPT 'MEAN COUPLE ADAPTABILITY SCORE'                    00007600
 CXCOH 'MEAN COUPLE COHESION SCORE'                         00007700
 DFCDAD 'DISTANCE FROM CENTER-FATHER'                       00007800
 DFCMOM 'DISTANCE FORM CENTER-MOTHER'                       00007900
 DFCCOU 'DISTANCE FORM CENTER-COUPLE'                       00008000
 FAMTYP3 'FAMILY TYPE-THREE-WAY'                            00008100
 DISCREP 'COUPLE DISCREPANCY SCORE'                         00008200
 CONGTYP 'COUPLE CONGRUENCE SCORE'                          00008300
 COMTOTL 'VINELAND COMMUNICATION DOMAIN'                    00008400
 DLTOTL 'VINELAND DAILY LIVING DOMAIN'                      00008500
 SOCTOTL 'VINELAND SOCIALIZATION DOMAIN'                    00008600
 MOTTOTL 'VINELAND MOTOR DOMAIN'                            00008700
 ADPTBEHP 'ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR COMPOSITE-PARENT'              00008800
 CDLSCOMP 'THREE DOMAIN COMPOSITE'                          00008900
 VINERANK 'VINELAND RANKED COMPOSITES'                      00009000
 DESCKIDM 'DESCRIBE YOUR CHILD-MOTHER'                      00009100
 DESCKIDF 'DESCRIBE YOUR CHILD-FATHER'                      00009200
 KDNJOYF1 'ENJOY ABOUT CHILD?-DAD (1ST)'                    00009300
 KDBTHRF1 'THINGS THAT BOTHER?-DAD (1ST)'                   00009400
 KDNJOYM1 'ENJOY ABOUT CHILD?-MOM (1ST)'                    00009500
 KDBTHRM1 'THINGS THAT BOTHER?-MOM (1ST)'                   00009600
 EMSTAT 'HOW FEEL ABOUT EMPL STATUS?'                       00009700
 EMSTATH "HOW FEEL ABOUT WIFE'S EMPL STATUS?"               00009800
 JOBOKKID 'HOW EMPL STAT AFFECTS RELATION TO KID'           00009900
 JOBOKKDH "HOW W'S EM STAT AFFECTS RELA TO HER KID"         00010000
 PREFOK 'CHANGE IN EMPL STATUS REALISTIC?'                  00010100
 PREFOKH "CHANGE IN WIFE'S EMPL STATUS REALISTIC?"          00010200
 HOURPRFW 'HOURS SPOUSE WOULD PREFER YOU WORK'              00010300
 HOURPRFH 'HOURS WIFE WOULD PREFER TO WORK'                 00010400
 HRPRFCM 'HOURS CHILD WOULD PREFER YOU TO WORK'             00010500
 HRPRFCF 'HOURS CHILD WOULD PREFER MOM TO WORK'             00010600
 JOBLIKE 'THINGS YOU LIKE ABOUT WORK'                       00010700
 JOBLIKEH 'THINGS YOUR WIFE LIKES ABOUT WORK'               00010800
 JOBDSLK 'THINGS YOU DISLIKE ABOUT WORK'                    00010900
 JOBDSLKH 'THINGS YOUR WIFE DISLIKES ABOUT WORK'            00011000
 KIDPOSF 'TOTAL POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER'                00011100
 KIDNEGF 'TOTAL NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS-FATHER'                00011200
 EMSTATA "MOTHER'S ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT STATUS"                00011300
 EMSTATP 'MOTHER IN PREFERRED WORK STATUS'                  00011400
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DATA SET: U10240A.MANOVAA:DATA
DATE: 90/09/17              TIME: 19:46                          PAGE:      3

  PAVAIL 'PARENT AVAILABILITY'                                          00011500
  FAVAIL 'FATHER AVAILABILITY'                                          00011600
  MAVAIL 'MOTHER AVAILABILITY'                                          00011700
  COMRAW 'VINELAND COMMUNICATION RAW'                                   00011800
  DLRAW 'VINELAND DAILY LIVING RAW'                                     00011900
  SOCRAW 'VINELAND SOCIALIZATION RAW'                                   00012000
  MOTRAW 'VINELAND MOTOR RAW'                                           00012100
  COMPRAW3 'VINELAND 3-DOMAIN COMPOSITE'                                00012200
  COMPRAW4 'VINELAND 4-DOMAIN COMPOSITE'                                00012300
VALUE LABELS FAMLOC 1 'BARTLESVILLE OK' 2 'MT PLEASANT MI'              00012400
  3 'JACKSON MS' 4 'ABILENE TX'/                                        00012500
  SIBSEX  0 'NO SIBS' 1 'MALE' 2 'FEMALE' 3 'BOTH SEX SIBS'/            00012600
  SIBAGE1 0 'NO SIBS' 1 'B - TWO' 2 '3-5' 3 '6-12' 4 '13+'/             00012700
  SIBAGE2 0 'N/A' 1 'B - TWO' 2 '3-5' 3 '6-12' 4 '13+'/                 00012800
  MOMRACE 1 'WHITE' 2 'BLACK' 3 'HISPAN' 4 'ORIENT' 5 'OTHER'/          00012900
  DADRACE 1 'WHITE' 2 'BLACK' 3 'HISPAN' 4 'ORIENT' 5 'OTHER'/          00013000
  MOMEDUC 1 '12 YEARS OR LESS' 2 '1 TO 4 YEARS COLLEGE'                 00013100
          3 'ONE OR MORE YEARS BEYOND COLLEGE DEGREE'/                  00013200
  DADEDUC 1 '12 YEARS OR LESS' 2 '1 TO 4 YEARS COLLEGE'                 00013300
          3 'ONE OR MORE YEARS BEYOND COLLEGE DEGREE'/                  00013400
  MOMINCOM 0 'NO INCOME' 1 '$1-$499' 2 '$500-$999'                      00013500
           3 '$1000-$1499' 4 '$1500-$1999' 5 '$2000-$2999'              00013600
           6 '$3000-$3999' 7 '$4000-$4999' 8 '$5000+'/                  00013700
  DADINCOM 0 'NO INCOME' 1 '$1-$499' 2 '$500-$999'                      00013800
           3 '$1000-$1499' 4 '$1500-$1999' 5 '$2000-$2999'              00013900
           6 '$3000-$3999' 7 '$4000-$4999' 8 '$5000+'/                  00014000
  FAMINCOM 0 'NO INCOME' 1 '$1-$999' 2 '$1000-$1999'                    00014100
           3 '$2000-$2999' 4 '$3000-$3999' 5 '$4000-$4999'              00014200
           6 '$5000-$5999' 7 '$6000-$9999' 8 '$10,000+'/                00014300
  HOMEOWN 1 'OWN HOME' 2 'DO NOT OWN HOME'/                             00014400
  OUTHOMEF 0 'NONE' 1 '1-4 HOURS' 2 '5-9 HOURS' 3 '10 HOURS+'/          00014500
  OUTHOMEM 0 'NONE' 1 '1-4 HOURS' 2 '5-9 HOURS' 3 '10 HOURS+'/          00014600
  SEXKID 1 'MALE' 2 'FEMALE'/                                           00014700
  AGECC 0 'N/A' 1 'YOUNGER THAN 6 MONTHS' 2 '6-11 MONTHS'               00014800
        3 '12-35 MONTHS' 4 '3 YEARS OR OLDER'/                          00014900
  FAMSTRC 1 'INTACT' 2 'BLENDED' 3 'OTHER'/                             00015000
  MWORKHRS 0 'FIVE HOURS OR LESS' 1 'PARTTIME (20-34 HOURS)'            00015100
           2 'FULLTIME (35+ HOURS)'/                                    00015200
  EMPLSTAT 1 'YES ACTUAL/YES PREFERRED (CONGRUENT EMPLOYED)'            00015300
           2 'YES ACTUAL/NO PREFERRED (NONCONGRUENT EMPLOYED)'          00015400
           3 'NO ACTUAL/YES PREFERRED (NONCONGRUENT UNEMPLOYED)'        00015500
           4 'NO ACTUAL/NO PREFERRED (CONGRUENT UNEMPLOYED)'/           00015600
  FJOBTYPE 0 'UNEMPLOYED' 1 'MAJOR PROF' 2 'MANAGERIAL' 3 'ADMIN/SALES' 00015700
           4 'CLER/TECH' 5 'SKILLED' 6 'SEMISKILL' 7 'UNSKILLED'/       00015800
  FJOBSAT 1 'LOW' 2 'MODERATE' 3 'HIGH'/                                00015900
  FINCSAT 1 'VERY UNCOMFORTABLE' 2 'UNCOMFORTABLE'                      00016000
          3 'COMFORTABLE' 4 'VERY COMFORTABLE'/                         00016100
  MJOBTYPE 0 'UNEMPLOYED' 1 'MAJOR PROF' 2 'MANAGERIAL' 3 'ADMIN/SALES' 00016200
           4 'CLER/TECH' 5 'SKILLED' 6 'SEMISKILL' 7 'UNSKILLED'/       00016300
  MJOBSAT 0 'UNEMPLOYED' 1 'LOW' 2 'MODERATE' 3 'HIGH'/                 00016400
  MINCSAT 0 'NO RESPONSE' 1 'VERY UNCOMFORTABLE'                        00016500
          2 'UNCOMFORTABLE' 3 'COMFORTABLE' 4 'VERY COMFORTABLE'/        00016600
  FAMTYP3 1 'BALANCED' 2 'MID-RANGE' 3 'EXTREME'/                       00016700
  CONGTYP 1 'CONGRUENT' 2 'INCONGRUENT'/                                00016800
  DESCKIDM 1 'POSITIVE' 2 'NEUTRAL' 3 'NEGATIVE'/                       00016900
  DESCKIDF 1 'POSITIVE' 2 'NEUTRAL' 3 'NEGATIVE'/                       00017000
  KDNJOYF1 1 'LOVING' 2 'FRIENDLY' 3 'SHARES' 4 'FUNNY'                 00017100
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DATA SET: U10240A.MANOVAA.DATA
DATE: 90/09/17              TIME: 19:46                                PAGE:      4

          5 'INTELLIGENT' 6 'LEADER' 7 'ACTIVE' 8 'OTHER'/                    00017200
  KDBTHRF1 1 'NOT AFFECTIONATE' 2 'DIFFICULT' 3 'DOES NOT SHARE'              00017300
          4 'NOT GOOD LISTENER' 5 'OVER ACTIVE' 6 "WON'T MIND"                00017400
          7 'IMMATURE' 8 'OTHER'/                                             00017500
  KDNJOYM1 1 'LOVING' 2 'FRIENDLY' 3 'SHARES' 4 'FUNNY'                       00017600
          5 'INTELLIGENT' 6 'LEADER' 7 'ACTIVE' 8 'OTHER'/                    00017700
  KDBTHRM1 1 'NOT AFFECTIONATE' 2 'DIFFICULT' 3 'DOES NOT SHARE'              00017800
          4 'NOT GOOD LISTENER' 5 'OVER ACTIVE' 6 "WON'T MIND"                00017900
          7 'IMMATURE' 8 'OTHER'/                                             00018000
  EMSTAT 1 'POSITIVE' 2 'NEUTRAL' 3 'NEGATIVE'/                               00018100
  EMSTATH 1 'POSITIVE' 2 'NEUTRAL' 3 'NEGATIVE'/                              00018200
  JOBOKKID 1 'POSITIVE' 2 'NEUTRAL' 3 'NEGATIVE'/                             00018300
  JOBOKKDH 1 'POSITIVE' 2 'NEUTRAL' 3 'NEGATIVE'/                             00018400
  PREFOK 0 'IN PREF STAT' 1 'REALISTIC' 2 'IDEALISTIC'                        00018500
         3 'OTHER'/                                                           00018600
  PREFOKH 0 'IN PREF STAT' 1 'REALISTIC' 2 'IDEALISTIC'                       00018700
          3 'OTHER'/                                                          00018800
  HOURPRFW 1 'MORE' 2 'SAME' 3 'LESS'/                                        00018900
  HOURPRFH 1 'MORE' 2 'SAME' 3 'LESS'/                                        00019000
  HRPRFCM 1 'MORE' 2 'SAME' 3 'LESS'/                                         00019100
  HRPRFCF 1 'MORE' 2 'SAME' 3 'LESS'/                                         00019200
  JOBLIKE 0 'NO REPORT' 1 'PAY/BENEFITS' 2 'HOURS' 3 'PEOPLE'                 00019300
          4 'SATISFYING' 5 'LOCATION' 6 'OTHER'/                              00019400
  JOBLIKEH 0 'NO REPORT' 1 'PAY/BENEFITS' 2 'HOURS' 3 'PEOPLE'                00019500
          4 'SATISFYING' 5 'LOCATION' 6 'OTHER'/                              00019600
  JOBDSLK 0 'NO REPORT' 1 'PAY/BENEFITS' 2 'HOURS' 3 'PEOPLE'                 00019700
          4 'SATISFYING' 5 'LOCATION' 6 'OTHER'/                              00019800
  JOBDSLKH 0 'NO REPORT' 1 'PAY/BENEFITS' 2 'HOURS' 3 'PEOPLE'                00019900
          4 'SATISFYING' 5 'LOCATION' 6 'OTHER'/                              00020000
  EMSTATA 1 'EMPLOYED' 0 'NONEMPLOYED'/                                       00020100
  EMSTATP 1 'IN PREFERRED STATUS' 0 'NOT IN PREF STATUS'/                     00020200
  PAVAIL 1 '<50 WRK/OTHR HOURS' 2 '50-69 WRK/OTHR HRS'                        00020300
         3 '70-89 WRK/OTHR HRS' 4 '>89 WRK/OTHR HRS'/                         00020400
  FAVAIL 1 '<20 WRK/OTHR HOURS' 2 '20-44 WRK/OTHR HRS'                        00020500
         3 '45-59 WRK/OTHR HRS' 4 '>59 WRK/OTHR HRS'/                         00020600
  MAVAIL 1 '<20 WRK/OTHR HOURS' 2 '20-44 WRK/OTHR HRS'                        00020700
         3 '45-59 WRK/OTHR HRS' 4 '>59 WRK/OTHR HRS'/                         00020800
RECODE SIBAGE1 (MISSING=SYSMIS) (1=1) (2=1) (3=2) (4=2) INTO SIBYGOLD/        00020900
  MOMEDUC (1=1) (2=2) (3=2) INTO EDLVLM/ DADEDUC (1=1) (2=2) (3=2) INTO       00021000
  EDLVLF/ MOMAGE (LO THRU 32=1) (33 THRU HI=2) INTO MOMAGEX/ DADAGE           00021100
  (LO THRU 33=1) (34 THRU HI=2) INTO DADAGEX/ MOMINCOM (0=1) (1=1)            00021200
  (2=2) (3=2) (4 THRU 8=3) INTO MOMINCX/ DADINCOM (0 THRU 4=1) (5=2)          00021300
  (6 THRU 8=3) INTO DADINCX/ FAMINCOM (0 THRU 3=1) (4=2) (5=2)               00021400
  (6 THRU 8=3) INTO FAMINCX/ OUTHOMEF OUTHOMEM (0=1) (1=1) (2=2) (3=2)       00021500
  INTO OUTHOMFX OUTHOMMX/ KIDAGE (LO THRU 47=3) (48 THRU 59=4) (60 THRU       00021600
  HI=5) INTO KIDAGEX/ MOMACT MOMPREF (LO THRU 14=1) (20 THRU 39=2)            00021700
  (40 THRU HI=3) INTO MACTCAT MPREFCAT/ DADACT (LO THRU 45=1) (46 THRU        00021800
  HI=2) INTO DACTCAT/ WORKPROB (LO THRU 0.99=1) (1.00 THRU 1.46=2) (1.47      00021900
  THRU HI=3) INTO WRKPROBX/ FAMPROB (LO THRU 1.99=1) (2.00 THRU 2.70=2)       00022000
  (2.71 THRU HI=3) INTO FAMPROBX/ WRKIMPCT (LO THRU 0 75=1) (0 76 THRU        00022100
  1.63=2) (1.64 THRU HI=3) INTO WRKMPCTX/ FAMIMPCT (LO THRU 2.00=1) (2.00     00022200
  THRU 3.00=2) (3.01 THRU HI=3) INTO FAMMPCTX/ COMBINED (LO THRU 1.549=1      00022300
  )                                                                           00022400
  (1.550 THRU 2.281=2) (2.282 THRU HI=3) INTO COMBINFX/ WRKPROBW (LO          00022500
  THRU                                                                        00022600
   1.46=1) (1.47 THRU HI=2) INTO WRKPRBWX/ FAMPROBW (LO THRU 2.15=1)          00022700
  (2.16 THRU HI=2) INTO FAMPRBWX/ WRKMPCTW (LO THRU 1.50=1) (1.51 THRU        00022800
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DATA SET: U10240A.MANOVAA.DATA
DATE: 90/09/17              TIME: 19:46                          PAGE:      5

 HI=2) INTO WRKMPTWX/ FAMMPCTW (LO THRU 3.05=1) (3.06 THRU HI=2) INTO  00022900
 FMMPTWX/ CMBINEDW (LO THRU 2.099=1) (2.100 THRU HI=2) INTO CMBINWX/   00023000
 DFCDAD (LO THRU 4.002=1) (4.003 THRU 6.454=2) (6.455 THRU HI=3) INTO  00023100
 DFCDADX/ DFCMOM (LO THRU 5.239=1) (5.240 THRU 7.864=2) (7.865 THRU    00023200
 HI=3) INTO DFCMOMX/ DFCCOU (LO THRU 5 337=1) (5.338 THRU 7.545=2)     00023300
 (7.546 THRU HI=3) INTO DFCCOUX/ COMTOTL (LO THRU 96=1) (97 THRU 108=2)00023400
 (109 THRU HI=3) INTO COMTOTLX/ DLTOTL (LO THRU 86=1) (87 THRU 98=2)   00023500
 (99 THRU HI=3) INTO DLTOTLX/ SOCTOTL (LO THRU 88=1) (89 THRU 100=2)   00023600
 (101 THRU HI=3) INTO SOCTOTLX/ MOTTOTL (LO THRU 102=1) (103 THRU      00023700
 112=2) (113 THRU HI=3) INTO MOTTOTLX/ ADPTBEHP (LO THRU 94=1) (95     00023800
 THRU 103=2) (104 THRU HI=3) INTO ADPTBEHX/ CDLSCOMP (LO THRU 90=1)   00023900
 (91 THRU 98=2) (99 THRU HI=3) INTO VINCOMP3/ PAVAIL (1=2) (2=2) (3=3) 00024000
 (4=4) INTO PAVAILX/ FAVAIL (1=2) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) INTO FAVAILX/      00024100
 MAVAIL (1=2) (2=2) (3=3) (4=4) INTO MAVAILX/ HOURPRFW (1.0=1) (2.0=2) 00024200
 (3.0=1) INTO HRPRFWX/ HOURPRFH (1.0=1) (2.0=2) (3.0=1) INTO HRPRFHX/  00024201
 FAMLOC (1=1) (2=1) (3=2) (4=2) INTO COLLMETH/ FAMLOC (1=1) (2=2)      00024202
 (3=1) (4=1) INTO GEOGDIFF/ CXCOH (LO THRU 34.9=1)(35 0 THRU 45 9=2) ( 00024203
 46.0 THRU HI=3) INTO CXCOHX/ CXADPT (LO THRU 19.9=1) (20.0 THRU 28.9= 00024204
 2) (29 THRU HI=3) INTO CXADPTX/                                       00024205
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VITA

Philip Stanley Roberson

Candidate for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Thesis: MOTHER'S PREFERRED VERSUS ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND ASPECTS OF FAMILY ECOLOGY AS PREDICTORS OF ADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Major Field: Home Economics/Family Relations and Child Development

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Haleyville, Alabama, January 15, 1947, the son of Manley C. and L. Louise Roberson. The father of Melissa Lea Roberson and David Philip Roberson.

Education: Graduated from Center Line High School, Center Line, Michigan in May, 1964; received Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Harding College in June, 1969; received Master of Arts degree in American Government from Texas Tech University in June, 1971; received Master of Religious Education degree from Abilene Christian University in May, 1980; completed requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Oklahoma State University in December, 1990.

Professional Experience: Teaching Assistant, Department of Political Science, Texas Tech University, August, 1970 to May, 1971; Instructor of American Government, University of Maryland Extension, Republic of South Korea, January to May, 1973; Instructor, Department of Political Science, Abilene Christian University, January, 1979 to May, 1980; Director, Swan Lake Children's Center, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, August, 1976 to June, 1977 and November, 1982 to June, 1986; Teaching and Research Assistant, Department of Family Relations and Child Development, Oklahoma State University, August, 1986 to May, 1987; Instructor, Department of Home Economics, Family Life, and Consumer Education, Central Michigan University, August, 1987 to December, 1989; Early Childhood Program Supervisor, Department of Curriculum, Oklahoma City Public Schools, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, January - June, 1990; Child Development Specialist, Guidance Center, Garfield County Health Department, Enid, Oklahoma, Beginning November 1, 1990.