

MALE AND FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' PARENTAL
PREFERENCE FOR GUIDANCE CONCERNING
SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

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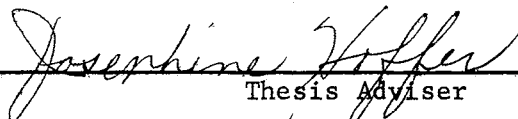
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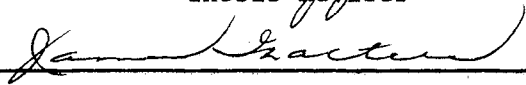
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Thesis Adviser





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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Adolescents are confronted daily with decisions that require guidance. Some of these problems or decisions are minor but some are major. All are important to the adolescent, his development and his future. There are indications from some parents and some adolescents that better communication and more guidance is desirable (6). This study is concerned with which parent an adolescent, regardless of sex, turns for guidance and help in specific situations.

Need for the Study

Desire for better communication between parents and youth have often been expressed to this researcher while working with adolescents. Parents have also expressed concern when their young people turn to some other person for guidance. The information from this study is designed to aid not only those working with youth but also the youth themselves, their parents, and those individuals working with their parents.

Purposes of the Study

The overall purpose of this study was to ascertain to which parent an adolescent turns for guidance and help concerning specific areas of behavior. Specific purposes were:

1. To determine adolescents' preferences for help and guidance in

relation to specific problems.

2. To determine if parents selected to provide guidance during the adolescent years are different from those chosen in preadolescence.

3. To determine if boys more often select their fathers or mothers for guidance.

4. To determine if girls more often select their fathers or mothers for guidance.

Hypotheses

The hypotheses examined were:

1. There is no significant difference between male adolescents and female adolescents in relation to the frequency with which they choose mother or father for help and guidance on specific problems.

2. There is no significant difference between 12 to 13 year old males and 14 to 18 year old males in relation to the frequency with which they choose mother or father for help and guidance on specific problems.

3. There is no significant difference between 12 to 13 year old females and 14 to 18 year old females in relation to the frequency with which they choose mother or father for help and guidance on specific problems.

4. There are no significant differences in the frequency with which adolescents choose parents or someone other than parents in relation to guidance on specific problems.

CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE

Areas of Conflict Between Adolescents and Parents

Adolescence is often a time of conflict between parents and youth. Members of both generations lament that they find it hard to talk things over as children become teen-agers. With the teen years comes a reluctance to discuss together many things of interest to both parents and young people (11).

Duvall (11) reported that youth's most frequent disagreements with parents are: (1) the hours question; (2) use of the family car; (3) money; (4) choosing friends; (5) studying; and (6) dating. Parent-adolescent disagreements may arise over such matters as: when the son or daughter is old enough to begin to date; steady dating; use of the family car for dates; hours for coming in after dates; possessions; clothing and hair styles; and selection of friends. Teen-agers listed their major categories of difficult situations as school, family, peers, and self (9).

Some of the conflicts become serious during the years in which the young people are dating. The parents complain that the children become self-assertive and demanding of rights and privileges which the parents are not ready to grant. The teen-agers complain that the parents become

excessively critical, irritable, and generally hard to get along with (18). Some adolescents complain that their parents are old-fashioned, or that they say embarrassing things in front of their children's friends. Parents and youth sometimes have a hard time understanding each other (17).

Underlying some of the difficulty, no doubt, is the fact that both parents and youth are in a stage of transition. Adolescents are growing toward independence and the parents are trying to grow toward their future role of being parents of a young adult instead of the parents of a child. The normal person during the teen years is achieving an increasing independence in his thinking and his actions. Many parents have difficulty seeing their child as an individual separate from themselves. How far parents will go in their attempts to control their children's choices, and to what extent they react emotionally rather than rationally, will have much to do with how much conflict occurs. Almost all growth involves occasional awkwardness and fumbling (17, 18).

Happy families are those in which all members are considerate of each other, and try to understand each other. Some conflicts can be avoided if both parents and adolescents can think clearly about the situations that sometimes cause trouble (17).

There are times when most adolescents have problems which are too big for them to handle. The intelligent person can learn to recognize when he does need help from others. When seeking help and guidance, adolescents will look for an understanding person, whether this be an adult or someone his own age (17).

Family Background and Parent-Child Relations

Craig (8) reports that a statement was once made indicating that better children can come only from better parents since it is largely through the family that the attitudes and conduct are bred, out of which antisocial lives develop. Parents are to make choices, he believes to be positive, to commit themselves to standards. They are to maintain these standards in the presence of their children. The choices and reasons for choices must be freely discussed between children and parents if good parent-child relations exist (8). The family background from which adolescents come is used as a basis for developing their own set of values, opinions, prejudices, religious beliefs, political preferences, and general pattern of living. The relationships between parents and children may be autocratic, permissive, or democratic. All three approaches may be used to meet problems in families (8).

Findings reported by Craig (8) indicate that children whose parents used the permissive approach or expected them at a very early age to make their own decisions grew up to lack focus, to be indecisive, and to be "seeking for something." The children in autocratic families often became rebellious, sullen and insecure adults.

Kohn and Carroll (16) found that discipline within a family varies according to social class. Middle-class parents think it is of primary importance that a child be able to decide for himself how to act and that he have personal resources to act on his own decisions. Rosen (32) reports that middle-class parents tend to use physical punishment less than lower-class parents and are more likely to discipline the child by using reason and appeals to guilt.

Middle-class parents read what the "experts" say, search out confirmation and advice and regard child rearing as more problematic than do the working-class parents. The working-class parents think it is more important that a child act respectably and not break proper rules. The values of parents have important consequences for their relationships with their children (15, 16).

Duvall (11) reported that a study of a group of married people and a group of divorced people, revealed that a greater proportion of these with a close or very close relationship with father and mother at least to age fifteen were in the married group more often than in the divorced group. Duvall, also, reported that additional factors that have been shown by research to be predictive of marriage happiness are: lack of conflict with mother, home discipline that was firm but not harsh, parental frankness about matters of sex.

Duncan (10) found that parents of delinquent teen-agers do not appear well adjusted themselves, are inconsistent in their feelings toward their children and are rejecting of their children, whereas, parents of normal teen-agers are relatively well adjusted, display little conflict, are fairly consistent in their feelings, and are nonrejecting. These parents are flexible in their controls, basically equalitarian in dominance, yet each parent plays specific roles that are basically those expected in our society.

Duncan (10), also, found that the parents of non-delinquents can be clearly differentiated from parents of delinquents in terms of displaying a higher activity level, less rejection, higher parental adjustment, lower consistency of controls, but higher consistency of feelings. Within delinquent groups, the parents of social delinquents

display a higher level of activity and are more restrictive in the area of control than parents of individual delinquents. Differences between mothers and fathers across groups are found with fathers advocating more use of authority, being more restrictive in the area of control, demanding more conformity, allowing the child freedom to interact with the environment, and demonstrating less affection to his child. The lack of closeness between father and son is a great factor in the turmoil of adolescence (27).

Stollenberger (36) reports that the low delinquency rate among Chinese-Americans appears to be due to such factors as abundance of nurturance and protection, intolerance of physical aggression, integrated family, and good models of behavior, despite environmental variables which should favor delinquent behavior.

Andry (2) found that delinquent boys perceived that they were more loved by their mothers than by their fathers and that their fathers particularly were deficient in the use of praise. The delinquent boys also indicated dissatisfaction with the "reasonableness of parental punishment." Medinnus (25) found that delinquent boys hold more negative attitudes toward their parents than do non-delinquent boys, with the greatest difference being in the attitude toward the father.

Parents of delinquent boys are more sanctioning of anti-social behavior than are parents of non-delinquents. Mothers of delinquents are seen by their sons as highly sanctioning. Mothers sanctioned delinquency by their anti-social expectations, their inconsistent discipline, and a cold, hostile attitude. Fathers sanctioned delinquency by their inconsistent discipline, and by serving as anti-social models (13). Solitary delinquents (those who usually break the law alone) tend to

view their mothers as being more neglecting and rejecting and less loving and view their fathers as neglecting. Social delinquents, those delinquents who usually break the law with others or with a group, tend to not think of their parents as neglecting (4).

The family process which deals with the interaction among family members and aims to strengthen the total family function as a social unit is a comprehensive undertaking and is good for the relations of all family members (22). Some of the poor parent child relations results from the changes that have been taking place in family life. Landis (17) believes the trend to move away from stern parental control to democratic family life presents some situations in which neither parents nor children know exactly what to expect or what action to take.

Communication Problems Between Parents and Adolescents

Meisels and Canter (26) reported that there are indications that the supposed generation gap is more a phenomenon of imagined ideas than of empirical data. They found that student judgments of peer values were systematically distorted in the progressive direction and that students are far less progressive than they, or others imagine. It is indicated that student values are influenced by the perception of parent as well as peer values, and that students are apparently influenced by propaganda about the generation gap. Parents and youth alike tend to think, because of propaganda, that there is a greater generation gap than actually exists. However, Duvall (11) noted that communication between parents and teen-agers is not always easy and that sex, petting, courtship, late hours, health habits, misbehavior, marriage, and

engagement are topics hardest to talk over with parents.

Munns (28) believes that one should probably expect to find idealism in youth having extremely limited real-world experience, for values transmitted to a child through an identification or assimilation have not been tested against a self-reference. Brodbelt (6) reports that the generation gap between youth and adults reflects a conflict of interest rather than mutual understanding. There is some evidence that active youth are living out their parents' values in practice. Many of the young reformers are reflections of affluent homes where there is often economic independence, an emphasis on developing the intellectual capacity, and a freedom of choice promoted. He also reports that most lower class and many middle-class youth are not strongly rebellious to adult values. Youth perceive adult values and the conflict may not be so much a product of the home as it is the end-result of inner conflict between what youth feel exists in the home or theory and in actual practice.

Weiner (37) indicated that adolescents generally develop tastes in dress, language, music, and leisure activity that adults do not usually share or appreciate. These are normal for the adolescent in his process of identity and should be placed in proper perspective. Adolescents do embrace a variety of uniquely teen-age values, but the notion of a generation gap has often been overgeneralized into a youth culture characterized by widespread disaffection, rebellion, immorality, and drug use. Available data indicate that the youth culture is largely a superficial phenomenon and that most young people are psychologically stable, concerned with meaningful goals, and an integral part of their family and community. The alienated, promiscuous, drug-habituated adolescent needs

to be recognized as a psychologically disturbed youngster in need of clinical attention.

The generation gap that does exist, or the difficulty parents and adolescents experience in communication can be narrowed or lessened through thought and active efforts. Believing that a generation gap or communication gap existed in general outlook, trust, values, attitudes and understanding between youth and adults, a program called "Speak-out" was created to provide better understanding between youth and adults. The program offered opportunities to discuss areas of mutual concern and to have the opportunity to replace hostility, misinformation, and discontent. Evaluation of the program indicated it was a definite means to narrowing the gap by using discussion as the first step to create understanding, to create unified movement toward a goal and to lead to creative action (14).

Evidence indicates that working with parents in group settings is beneficial. Larson (19) reports that after a program to build stronger family relationships by helping parents better understand themselves, their children, and family communication was completed, some specific changes parents noted in themselves were: improved listening, improved problem-solving skills, improved ownership of problem skill, increased self-awareness, improved friend communication, increased awareness of communication "roadblocks," improved "I" messages, increased positive attitudes, increased communication with spouse, improved confrontation skills, increased other-awareness, increased patience, increased sensitivity to others and improved family relations.

Parental Perception

Sandell (34) reports that many adolescents believe that they are different from their parents in values, goals, beliefs or life styles. They think they have a more casual way of living and are more liberal and less materialistic.

Novak and van der Veen (30) reported that emotionally disturbed adolescents perceived adjustment and satisfaction in their families to be lower than normal nondisturbed adolescents, and that disturbed adolescents stressed past achievement. He suggests that this might indicate that the normal sibling may avoid emotional disturbance and stress by avoiding intimacy and emotional involvement in family relationships and by focusing on past achievements.

Aldous and Kell (1) reported evidence to indicate that student's identification with the mother is not significantly related to the sex of the student, urban-rural residence, the parent who is primarily responsible for the control of the student while he is growing up, or the student's perception of the mother's affection. They and Brainerd (3) reported a significant positive relationship between girls' identification with their mothers and not perceiving their mothers' control as overcircumscribing their freedom. Livison (21) also found evidence that more sons than daughters show high involvement with their fathers rather than their mothers while daughters tend to be more strongly involved with their mothers.

Lickorish's (20) analysis of an investigation of boys who had been referred to a Department of Family Psychiatry for treatment to determine whether there were any important differences between the father-son and

mother-son relationships of the boys indicates that the youth think there is a very marked difference in the guidance they received from their fathers and mothers. They indicated that more interaction occurred between father and son than between mother and son. The mother-son interaction tended to be more intense than the interaction between father and son. The results indicated that the youth had a greater resistance to their mothers than to their fathers.

To determine the significance of parents in the lives of adolescents, Musgrove (29) reports the following responses to the question, "Who are the people who are most important in your life?": 25.7 per cent of the university freshmen students included in the sample referred to their mothers, 24.9 per cent referred to their fathers, 18.7 per cent indicated friends, and 16.3 per cent referred to other family members.

Brittain (5) when examining the basis of peer-compliance and parental-compliance in adolescent girls, found that: (a) the adolescent tends to be peer-compliant in choices perceived to be of high importance in the eyes of the peers; they tend to be parent-compliant concerning choices perceived to be important in the eyes of the parents, and (b) the choice tends to be parent-compliant when they are perceived to be important in the eyes of both peers and parents, and, conversely, the choices tend to be peer-compliant when they are perceived as being relatively unimportant in the eyes of both peers and parents.

In a study of parent-peer orientation of adolescents from low income families, Stinnett and Walters (35) found that those subjects who reported a low evaluation of family tended to be more peer-oriented than subjects who reported a high evaluation of family.

Christopher (7) reports a positive relationship for boys between

academic achievement and the perception that parents valued academic achievement. For girls, he reports a positive relationship between academic achievement and the strength of the parent-child relationship.

Dating and Hours

Many youth have difficulty with their families over the hours at which they get in from dates. It is often hard for parents and sons and daughters to agree on this point. Parents cannot help but think of the rules that applied when they were dating, and they may feel that those rules should apply for their youth (17).

Adult critics of early dating say that it may interfere with full personality development and may encourage cliques, which would tend to limit friendship development. Steady dating is often opposed, especially by parents, and parents tend to impose more dating restrictions on daughters than on sons. When parents and adolescents work together to find reasonable dating compromises, satisfying solutions on both sides may result. Regardless of adult restrictions, most adolescents are on their own in the actual dating situation.

Despite some independence of the adolescent from the adult culture, young people are not entirely free to date as they please. Wider social gaps such as race, religion, and economic factors limit dating choices, and small adolescent cliques determine to a great extent who is an acceptable dating partner and who is not. The clique may provide guidance, support and friendship (31).

Young people are not universally critical of their parents' dating restrictions. In some communities parents and adolescents work together to find reasonable compromises and establish dating codes satisfactory

to both. However, dissatisfied youth air their complaints, whereas agreeable adolescents usually refrain from saying anything (17).

Implications for Present Study

Findings from literature indicate that: (1) most adolescents have problems that are too great for them to handle, (2) most adolescents seek guidance from an understanding individual, (3) parents and adolescents desire communication, (4) communication between parents and adolescents is not always easy, and (5) the lack of communication between parents and adolescents is not as great as reported.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE AND METHOD

Subjects

The subjects were 61 (12-13 year olds) and 111 adolescents (14-18 year olds) in a small school in a rural setting in Oklahoma. Most of the subjects' parents were farmers or operated small businesses in a town of approximately 300 population. The inventory was administered by the investigator to all subjects over a period of approximately two weeks during the regular school classes. The investigator was a teacher in the school system and knew most of the subjects.

Development of the Parent-Child Inventory

A pilot inventory was developed using situations familiar to male and female adolescents in which their preference in selecting help or guidance from mother, father, or another was requested. The inventory was given to eleven graduating seniors, two boys and nine girls to determine if the inventory and the instructions were clear. Only two suggestions were made concerning the inventory. First, it was suggested that choices should include Mother, Father, Either, Another, No One, instead of the original three Mother, Father, Another. The second suggestion was that written instructions for the inventory need to be very specific. Specifically, it was suggested that the directions need to

more clearly indicate that the subjects are to check one only, assuming all choices are possible. The questionnaire was revised listing the above five choices instead of the original three with specific written instructions for taking the inventory (see Appendix).

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The purpose of this study was to ascertain to which parent an adolescent turns for guidance and help concerning specific areas of behavior. Specifically, the purposes were as follows: (A) To determine adolescents' preferences for help and guidance in relation to specific problems; (B) To determine if parents selected to provide guidance during the adolescent years are different from those chosen in pre-adolescence; (C) To determine if boys more often select their fathers or mothers for guidance; (D) To determine if girls more often select their fathers or mothers for guidance.

The data were responses of 172 subjects with 61 individuals represented in the 12-13 year old group and 111 individuals represented in the 14-18 year old group. In order to examine the hypotheses, the data were analyzed utilizing chi square.

Hypothesis I. There is no significant difference between male adolescents and female adolescents in relation to the frequency with which they choose mother or father for help and guidance on specific problems.

There was no significant difference between males and females in relation to preference for mother when the problem situation was related to trouble with a teacher or in relation to a low grade. Table I reveals that a limited number of both males and females sought help from

TABLE I

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE ADOLESCENTS AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS CONCERNING CHOICE OF MOTHER OR FATHER FOR GUIDANCE IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS AS REFLECTED BY CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS
(Male, N = 81^{**}; Female, N = 91)

Situation	Male		Female		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
1. If having trouble with a teacher, would you prefer to ask help from mother, father, either, another, no one?	23	11	36	6	2.57	N.S.
2. When bringing home a report card with a low grade, would you prefer showing it to mother, father, either, another, no one?	29	8	38	6	.42	N.S.
3. Would you prefer discussing moral standards with mother, father, either, another, no one?	16	23	40	7	16.34	.001
4. Would you prefer discussing dating etiquette with mother, father, either, another, no one?	16	21	54	4	26.45	.001
5. Would you prefer discussing time to be home from a date with mother, father, either, another, no one?	22	23	38	18	2.98	N.S.

TABLE I (Continued)

Situation	Male		Female		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
6. Would you prefer discussing clothing selection with mother, father, either, another, no one?	39	3	59	0	2.21	N.S.
7. Would you prefer discussing purchasing a car with mother, father, either, another, no one?	2	60	6	57	1.15	N.S.
8. If you need extra money, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	20	32	35	21	5.31	.05
9. Would you prefer seeking advice concerning marriage partner selection with mother, father, either, another, no one?	8	20	34	3	25.25	.001
10. If you receive a speeding ticket, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	18	18	29	15	1.46	N.S.
11. If your steady just broke up with you, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	9	3	30	2	1.47	N.S.

TABLE I (Continued)

Situation	Male		Female		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
12. You were to complete chores and did not do so, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	22	16	36	9	3.79	N.S.
13. If you had experimented with drugs, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	1	5	12	2	6.02	N.S.
14. If you had experimented with premarital sex, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	1	11	26	1	N.A.	N.S.*
15. You have eloped, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	9	12	39	3	16.63	.001
16. You arrive home one hour later than expected, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	15	21	38	4	19.02	.001
17. You just wrecked the family car, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	19	29	23	24	.50	N.S.

TABLE I (Continued)

Situation	Male		Female		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
18. You need the car for a date, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	11	52	26	35	8.21	.01
19. You want to go for a weekend visit with a friend, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	29	22	50	8	10.29	.01
20. You received an injury such as broken leg, would you prefer explaining the cause to mother, father, either, another, no one?	14	11	16	5	1.26	N.S.
21. You received an honor at school, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	8	4	11	2	N.A.	N.S.*
22. Some friend has treated you unfairly, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	6	12	37	2	21.96	.001
23. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and turned it into the office, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	3	4	13	3	N.A.	N.S.*

TABLE I (Continued)

Situation	Male		Female		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
24. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and kept it, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	7	6	23	3	N.A.	N.S.*
25. If you wrecked a friend's cycle, you were not injured, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	8	10	24	8	3.43	N.S.
26. If you had been caught shoplifting, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	5	6	17	4	N.A.	N.S.*
27. If your best friend had been shoplifting, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	5	7	14	3	N.A.	N.S.*

TABLE I (Continued)

Situation	Male		Female		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
28. If you still have childhood fears, such as fear of cats, water, bugs, lightning, the dark, etc., would you discuss the fear with mother, father, either, another, no one?	13	3	20	3	N.A.	N.S.*

*Fisher exact probability test applicable: not significant

**Indicates number taking test; however, all subjects did not select mother or father, thus accounting for discrepancy between total subjects and total responses.

N.A. = X² not applicable

the fathers concerning school situations.

A significant difference existed in relation to dating and moral issues, indicating that boys tend to go to fathers and girls to their mothers for guidance. The time to be home from a date was not significantly different for males or females. There was no significant difference between males and females in relation to clothing selection and purchasing a car. However, both tended to select mother for guidance in relation to clothing selection and father for guidance in relation to purchasing a car.

Table I reflects a difference of .05 between males and females in relation to choice of parent when money is needed, with males more often seeking help from fathers and females more often seeking help from mother. A significant difference also existed between males and females at the .001 level concerning choice of a marriage partner with males more often choosing the father for guidance and females more often choosing the mother.

In relation to a speeding ticket, there was no significant difference between males' and females' choice of parent. No significant difference was observed concerning preference for mother or father when the problem situation was related to breaking up with a steady dating partner or not completing chores at home. Both males and females preferred telling mother, as reflected in Table I.

In relation to experimenting with drugs, there was no significant difference between males' and females' preference for mother or father, however, most adolescents selected neither mother nor father but 36 selected either parent, 51 selected someone other than parents, and 65 preferred discussing it with no one at all.

There was no significant difference between males and females in relation to preference for mother or father when the problem to be discussed was related to experimenting with premarital sex. Males tended to prefer fathers and females their mothers,

Table I reflects a significant difference between males and females in relation to choice of parent when the problem to be discussed was in relation to eloping; or arriving home later than expected. Males preferred fathers and females preferred mothers. There was no significant difference between males and females concerning parental preference for guidance in relation to wrecking the family car. Both males and females preferred father. In relation to getting the family car for a date and visiting a friend for the weekend, a significant difference between males' and females' choice of parent is evidenced. A greater proportion of males than females preferred to ask their father for the family car. A greater proportion of females than males preferred to ask their mother about a weekend visit with a friend.

There was no significant difference between males' and females' choice of parent in relation to discussing an injury or receiving a school honor. Mothers were preferred by both males and females.

In relation to being treated unfairly by a friend, a significant difference was found, indicating that males tend to prefer discussing the problem with fathers and females talking with their mothers. No significant difference between males and females was found in choice of parent in terms of discussing finding money at school and turning it into the office or finding money and keeping it. However, Table I reveals that females preferred telling their mothers and males preferred telling their fathers if they turned the money into the office. Both

preferred telling their mothers if they kept the money.

In discussing problems concerning wrecking a friend's cycle, being caught shoplifting, and a best friend being caught shoplifting; no significant difference was found between males and females in requesting help from their mothers or fathers. Males tended to prefer father and females preferred mothers.

There was no significant difference between males and females in relation to requesting help from mothers when the problem situation was related to still having childhood fears. Both males and females preferred discussing fears with mothers.

Hypothesis I was not accepted since in nine of the twenty-eight specific situations a significant difference was found between male adolescents and female adolescents in terms of seeking assistance with their problems from their mothers and fathers.

Hypothesis II. There is no significant difference between 12-13 year old males and 14-18 year old males in relation to the frequency with which they choose mother or father for help and guidance on specific problems.

Table II reflects no significant difference between 12-13 year old males and 14-18 year old males in relation to the frequency with which they chose mother or father for guidance in twenty-seven of the twenty-eight specific situations. Only in three, discussing moral standards was a significant difference found. The younger males preferred seeking guidance from their mothers more often than did the older males.

A close examination of Table II reveals that younger and older males tended to prefer their mothers for guidance concerning trouble with a teacher or a low grade. Concerning dating etiquette, both

TABLE II

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 12-13 YEAR OLD MALES AND 14-18 YEAR OLD MALES CONCERNING CHOICE OF MOTHERS OR FATHERS FOR GUIDANCE ON SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AS REFLECTED BY CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS
(12-13 yr., N = 26^{**}; 14-18 yr., N = 55)

Situation	<u>12-13 Males</u>		<u>14-18 Males</u>		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
1. If having trouble with a teacher, would you prefer to ask help from mother, father, either, another, no one?	9	4	14	8	N.A.	N.S.*
2. When bringing home a report card with a low grade, would you prefer showing it to mother, father, either, another, no one?	11	3	18	5	N.A.	N.S.*
3. Would you prefer discussing moral standards with mother, father, either, another, no one?	1	11	15	12	5.83	.05
4. Would you prefer discussing dating etiquette with mother, father, either, another, no one?	7	8	9	13	.00	N.S.
5. Would you prefer discussing time to be home from a date with mother, father, either, another, no one?	8	6	14	18	.27	N.S.

TABLE II (Continued)

Situation	<u>12-13 Males</u>		<u>14-18 Males</u>		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
6. Would you prefer discussing clothing selection with mother, father, either, another, no one?	16	2	23	2	N.A.	N.S.*
7. Would you prefer discussing purchasing a car with mother, father, either, another, no one?	1	23	1	44	N.A.	N.S.*
8. If you need extra money, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	6	11	14	21	.00	N.S.
9. Would you prefer seeking advice concerning marriage partner selection with mother, father, either, another, no one?	0	12	8	8	N.A.	N.S.
10. If you receive a speeding ticket, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	6	6	12	12	.12	N.S.
11. If your steady just broke up with you, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	2	2	7	1	N.A.	N.S.*

TABLE II (Continued)

Situation	12-13 Males		14-18 Males		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
12. You were to complete chores and did not do so, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	7	6	15	10	.00	N.S.
13. If you had experimented with drugs, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	0	4	1	1	N.A.	N.S.*
14. If you had experimented with pre-marital sex, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	0	4	1	7	N.A.	N.S.*
15. You have eloped, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	5	5	4	7	N.A.	N.S.*
16. You arrive home one hour later than expected, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	4	4	11	17	.02	N.S.
17. You just wrecked the family car, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	7	9	12	20	.01	N.S.

TABLE II (Continued)

Situation	12-13 Males		14-18 Males		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
18. You need the car for a date, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	1	21	10	31	2.65	N.S.
19. You want to go for a weekend visit with a friend, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	9	7	20	14	.02	N.S.
20. You received an injury such as broken leg, would you prefer explaining the cause to mother, father, either, another, no one?	4	5	10	6	N.A.	N.S.*
21. You received an honor at school, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	2	2	6	2	N.A.	N.S.*
22. Some friend has treated you unfairly, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	2	7	4	5	N.A.	N.S.*
23. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and turned it into the office, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	1	1	2	3	N.A.	N.S.*

TABLE II (Continued)

Situation	<u>12-13 Males</u>		<u>14-18 Males</u>		χ^2	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
24. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and kept it, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	2	1	5	5	N.A.	N.S.*
25. If you wrecked a friend's cycle, you were not injured, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	4	6	4	4	N.A.	N.S.*
26. If you had been caught shoplifting, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	2	3	3	3	N.A.	N.S.*
27. If your best friend had been shoplifting, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	1	5	4	2	N.A.	N.S.*

TABLE II (Continued)

Situation	<u>12-13 Males</u>		<u>14-18 Males</u>		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
28. If you still have childhood fears, such as fear of cats, water, bugs, lightning, the dark, etc., would you discuss the fear with mother father, either, another, no one?	7	2	6	1	N.A.	N.S.*

*Fisher exact probability test applicable: not significant

**Indicates number taking test; however, all subjects did not select mother or father, thus accounting for discrepancy between total subjects and total responses.

N.A. = X² not applicable

younger and older males preferred guidance from fathers. Younger males preferred mothers and older males preferred fathers in discussing time to be home from a date.

In discussing clothing selection and purchasing a car, both younger and older adolescents preferred mothers for help with clothing selection and preferred fathers for help with the purchase of a car. Both younger and older males preferred telling fathers extra money was needed. Younger males preferred seeking guidance from fathers concerning marriage partner selection. Older males preferred seeking guidance from their mothers concerning breaking up with a steady dating partner.

Both younger and older male adolescents preferred their mothers in discussing problems related to not completing chores. Fathers were preferred by younger males when the problem situation was related to experimenting with drugs. Both younger males and older males tended to prefer fathers in telling about experimenting with premarital sex. Older males preferred fathers when the problem situation involved discussing eloping or arriving home later than expected.

In discussing problems concerning wrecking the family car or needing the family car for a date, both younger males and older males preferred seeking guidance from their fathers. Mothers were preferred by both younger males and older males in terms of discussing a weekend visit with a friend.

Younger males tended to prefer father and older males tended to prefer mother in relation to receiving an injury. Older males preferred mother in relation to receiving an honor at school.

In discussing being treated unfairly by a friend, both younger males and older males tended to prefer fathers. Younger males preferred

fathers in discussing wrecking a friend's cycle. Younger males preferred fathers and older males preferred mothers in discussing childhood fears.

Hypothesis II was accepted since in only one situation was there a significant difference between 12-13 year old males and 14-18 year old males in relation to the frequency with which they choose mother or father for help and guidance on specific problems.

Hypothesis III. There is no significant difference between 12-13 year old females and 14-18 year old females in relation to the frequency with which they choose mother or father for help and guidance on specific problems.

Table III reflects significant differences between 12-13 year old females and 14-18 year old females in preferences of mother or father for guidance in only 4 of the twenty-eight specific situations. In situations related to discussing moral standards, a significant difference was found in which a greater number of the older females preferred their mothers. In situations which were related to needing extra money and receiving a speeding ticket, a significant difference was found with younger females preferring fathers and older females preferring mothers for help and guidance. The same choices appear for mothers and fathers in relation to needing the car for a date.

In discussing purchasing a car, both younger females and older females preferred their fathers for guidance. Younger females preferred their fathers for guidance in discussing wrecking the family car while older females indicated a slight preference for their mothers. Older females preferred their mothers in discussing receiving an injury or finding money and turning it into the office; however, younger females

TABLE III

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 12-13 YEAR OLD FEMALES AND 14-18 YEAR OLD FEMALES CONCERNING CHOICE OF MOTHER OR FATHER FOR GUIDANCE ON SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AS REFLECTED BY CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS
(12-13 yr., N = 35**; 14-18 yr., N = 56)

Situation	<u>12-13 Females</u>		<u>14-18 Females</u>		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
1. If having trouble with a teacher, would you prefer to ask help from mother, father, either, another, no one?	16	2	20	4	.00	N.S.
2. When bringing home a report card with a low grade, would you prefer showing it to mother, father, either, another, no one?	16	3	22	3	.01	N.S.
3. Would you prefer discussing moral standards with mother, father, either, another, no one?	13	6	27	1	4.97	.05
4. Would you prefer discussing dating etiquette with mother, father, either, another, no one?	20	3	34	1	.94	N.S.
5. Would you prefer discussing time to be home from a date with mother, father, either, another, no one?	14	13	24	5	4.79	N.S.

TABLE III (Continued)

Situation	<u>12-13 Females</u>		<u>14-18 Females</u>		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
6. Would you prefer discussing clothing selection with mother, father, either, another, no one?	27	0	32	0	0	N.S.
7. Would you prefer discussing purchasing a car with mother, father, either, another, no one?	0	25	6	32	2.72	N.S.
8. If you need extra money, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	8	13	27	8	6.95	.05
9. Would you prefer seeking advice concerning marriage partner selection with mother, father, either, another, no one?	11	3	24	0	N.A.	N.S.*
10. If you receive a speeding ticket, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	7	9	22	5	4.91	.05
11. If your steady just broke up with you, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	14	2	16	0	N.A.	N.S.*

TABLE III (Continued)

Situation	12-13 Females		14-18 Females		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
12. You were to complete chores and did not do so, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	11	6	25	3	2.60	N.S.
13. If you had experimented with drugs, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	6	2	6	0	N.A.	N.S.*
14. If you had experimented with premarital sex, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	15	1	11	0	N.A.	N.S.*
15. You have eloped, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	13	3	26	0	N.A.	N.S.*
16. You arrive home one hour later than expected, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	14	3	24	1	N.A.	N.S.*
17. You just wrecked the family car, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	10	12	13	12	.02	N.S.

TABLE III (Continued)

Situation	<u>12-13 Females</u>		<u>14-18 Females</u>		χ^2	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
18. You need the car for a date, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	6	22	20	13	7.97	.01
19. You want to go for a weekend visit with a friend, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	16	5	34	3	N.A.	N.S.*
20. You received an injury such as broken leg, would you prefer explaining the cause to mother, father, either, another, no one?	4	4	12	1	N.A.	N.S.*
21. You received an honor at school, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	2	1	9	1	N.A.	N.S.*
22. Some friend has treated you unfairly, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	16	2	21	0	N.A.	N.S.*
23. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and turned it into the office, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	3	3	10	0	N.A.	N.S.*

TABLE III (Continued)

Situation	<u>12-13 Females</u>		<u>14-18 Females</u>		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
24. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and kept it, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	8	3	15	0	N.A.	N.S.*
25. If you wrecked a friend's cycle, you were not injured, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	9	5	15	3	N.A.	N.S.*
26. If you had been caught shoplifting, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	6	2	11	2	N.A.	N.S.*
27. If your best friend had been shoplifting, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	6	3	8	0	N.A.	N.S.*

TABLE III (Continued)

Situation	<u>12-13 Females</u>		<u>14-18 Females</u>		X^2	Level of Sig.
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father		
28. If you still have childhood fears, such as fear of cats, water, bugs, lightning, the dark, etc., would you discuss the fear with mother, father, either, another, no one?	8	2	12	1	N.A.	N.S.*

*Fisher exact probability test applicable: not significant

**Indicates number taking test; however, all subjects did not select mother or father, thus accounting for discrepancy between total subjects and total responses.

N.A. = X^2 not applicable

indicated no preference for father or mother in discussing their problems.

Hypothesis IV. There are no significant differences between males and females in the frequency of choice of parents or someone other than parents concerning guidance on specific problems.

Table IV reflects no significant differences between males and females with which adolescents choose parents or someone other than parents for guidance in twenty-seven of the twenty-eight situations. Only in the situation which was related to discussing fears, was a significant difference found.

Table IV reveals that adolescents preferred parents for guidance more often than others in all of the specific situations. However, in some situations, adolescents preferred guidance from no one. Hypothesis IV was accepted since in only one situation was a significant difference found between males and females in the frequency with which adolescents choose parents or someone other than parents in relation to guidance on specific problems.

TABLE IV

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES CONCERNING CHOICE OF PARENTS OR SOMEONE OTHER THAN PARENTS FOR GUIDANCE ON SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AS REFLECTED BY CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS
(N = 172)**

Situation	Parents		Others		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1. If having trouble with a teacher, would you prefer to ask help from mother, father, either, another, no one?	58	70	9	7	.31	N.S.
2. When bringing home a report card with a low grade, would you prefer showing it to mother, father, either, another, no one?	69	80	0	1	.01	N.S.
3. Would you prefer discussing moral standards with mother, father, either, another, no one?	63	63	11	18	.93	N.S.
4. Would you prefer discussing dating etiquette with mother, father, either, another, no one?	55	67	14	12	.35	N.S.
5. Would you prefer discussing time to be home from a date with mother, father, either, another, no one?	63	81	5	3	.45	N.S.

TABLE IV (Continued)

Situation	Parents		Others		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
6. Would you prefer discussing clothing selection with mother, father, either, another, no one?	52	65	13	14	.02	N.S.
7. Would you prefer discussing purchasing a car with mother, father, either, another, no one?	69	84	3	1	.46	N.S.
8. If you need extra money, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	77	83	3	2	.00	N.S.
9. Would you prefer seeking advice concerning marriage partner selection with mother, father, either, another, no one?	57	60	10	21	2.05	N.S.
10. If you receive a speeding ticket, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	64	77	7	4	.73	N.S.
11. If your steady just broke up with you, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	29	43	22	21	.89	N.S.

TABLE IV (Continued)

Situation	Parents		Others		χ^2	Level of Sig.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
12. You were to complete chores and did not do so, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	63	74	2	3	.04	N.S.
13. If you had experimented with drugs, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	24	32	27	24	.72	N.S.
14. If you had experimented with premarital sex, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	20	32	15	17	.28	N.S.
15. You have eloped, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	57	72	6	8	.03	N.S.
16. You arrive home one hour later than expected, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	67	76	2	1	.01	N.S.
17. You just wrecked the family car, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	75	76	2	6	.99	N.S.

TABLE IV (Continued)

Situation	Parents		Others		χ^2	Level of Sig.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
18. You need the car for a date, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	75	82	5	2	.70	N.S.
19. You want to go for a weekend visit with a friend, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	82	86	2	0	.53	N.S.
20. You received an injury such as broken leg, would you prefer explaining the cause to mother, father, either, another, no one?	74	83	2	1	.01	N.S.
21. You received an honor at school, would you prefer telling mother, father, either, another, no one?	75	84	3	1	.35	N.S.
22. Some friend has treated you unfairly, would you prefer discussing it with mother, father, either, another, no one?	42	51	18	17	.19	N.S.
23. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and turned it into the office, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	63	72	7	6	.04	N.S.

TABLE IV (Continued)

Situation	Parents		Others		χ^2	Level of Sig.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
24. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and kept it, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	45	60	13	17	.02	N.S.
25. If you wrecked a friend's cycle, you were not injured, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	53	68	13	7	2.30	N.S.
26. If you had been caught shoplifting, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	38	43	13	18	.07	N.S.
27. If your best friend had been shoplifting, would you tell mother, father, either, another, no one?	30	32	11	11	.01	N.S.

TABLE IV (Continued)

Situation	<u>Parents</u>		<u>Others</u>		X ²	Level of Sig.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
28. If you still have childhood fears, such as fear of cats, water, bugs, lightning, the dark, etc., would you discuss the fear with mother, father, either, another, no one?	38	44	8	25	3.91	.05

* Fisher exact probability test applicable: not significant

** Indicates number taking test; however, all subjects did not select mother or father, thus accounting for discrepancy between total subjects and total responses.

N.A. = X² not applicable

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to ascertain to which parent an adolescent turns for guidance and help concerning specific areas of behavior. Specifically, the purposes were as follows: (A) To determine adolescents' preferences for help and guidance concerning specific problems; (B) To determine if parents selected to provide guidance during the adolescent years are different from those chosen in preadolescence; (C) To determine if boys more often select their fathers or mothers for guidance; (D) To determine if girls more often select their fathers or mothers for guidance.

An inventory was developed using situations familiar to male and female adolescents in which their preference in selecting help or guidance from mother, father, either, another, or no one was requested. The inventory was given to students during regular school hours and their responses comprise the data for this study.

Major Findings

1. Adolescents tend to prefer guidance from mothers in school situations.
2. Boys tend to prefer fathers and girls prefer mothers for guidance in relation to dating and moral issues.
3. Adolescents preferred guidance from their mothers concerning

clothing selection and guidance from their fathers concerning purchasing a car.

4. Male adolescents preferred guidance from fathers and female adolescents preferred guidance from mothers concerning need of money.

5. Male adolescents preferred fathers and female adolescents preferred mothers for guidance concerning selection of a marriage partner.

6. Adolescents preferred their mother for guidance concerning discussing breaking up with a steady or not completing chores at home.

7. Most adolescents preferred telling no one about experimenting with drugs.

8. Males tended to prefer their fathers and females tended to prefer their mothers for guidance concerning experimenting with pre-marital sex.

9. Males preferred their fathers and females preferred their mothers in discussing eloping.

10. Adolescents preferred their fathers in discussing getting the family car and preferred their mothers in discussing a weekend visit with a friend.

11. Males preferred their fathers and females preferred their mothers for guidance concerning being treated unfairly by a friend, finding money and turning it into the office, and wrecking a friend's cycle.

12. Younger males preferred their fathers and older males preferred their mothers in discussing moral standards.

13. Male adolescents preferred their fathers for guidance concerning dating etiquette.

14. Younger males preferred their fathers for help and older males preferred their mothers for help when receiving an injury.

15. A greater number of older females than younger females preferred their mothers in discussing moral standards.

16. Younger females preferred fathers and older females preferred mothers for help and guidance in situations related to needing extra money and receiving a speeding ticket.

17. Younger females preferred fathers and older females preferred mothers in discussing needing the car for a date.

18. Adolescents prefer parents as contrasted with someone other than parents when discussing fears.

19. Adolescents preferred parents for guidance as compared with others in all of the specific situations.

20. In selected situations, e.g., use of drugs, adolescents indicated they would seek help and guidance from no one.

Recommendations

The findings from this study apply to a group of rural, relatively low income subjects; therefore, before generalizations could be applied to other groups of adolescents, further testing should be conducted.

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APPENDIX

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS INVENTORY

I am involved in studying parent-child relations and I need your help. Your checking of this inventory will help me.

Please check male or female on the page and your preference for an answer assuming that all were available for you to talk with. Do not include your name on the paper. Select only one, your first preference if all were available.

The following explanation should help you in selecting the right response:

Mother means that you prefer telling your mother.

Father means that you prefer telling your father.

Either means that it makes no difference. You have no preference but would tell either of your parents.

Another means that you would prefer telling another adult such as an aunt, uncle, teacher, pastor, friend, etc.

No One means that you would tell no one at all.

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS INVENTORY

Age _____ Grade _____ Male _____ Female _____

1. If having trouble with a teacher, would you prefer to ask help from
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
2. When bringing home a report card with a low grade, would you prefer
 showing it to
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
3. Would you prefer discussing moral standards with
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
4. Would you prefer discussing dating etiquette with
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
5. Would you prefer discussing time to be home from a date with
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
6. Would you prefer discussing clothing selection with
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
7. Would you prefer discussing purchasing a car with
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
8. If you need extra money, would you prefer telling
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
9. Would you prefer seeking advice concerning marriage partner selec-
 tion with
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
10. If you receive a speeding ticket, would you prefer telling
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
11. If your steady just broke up with you, would you prefer telling
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
12. You were to complete chores and did not do so, would you prefer
 telling
 Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____

13. If you had experimented with drugs, would you prefer discussing it with
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
14. If you had experimented with premarital sex, would you prefer telling
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
15. You have eloped, would you prefer telling
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
16. You arrive home one hour later than expected, would you prefer discussing it with
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
17. You just wrecked the family car, would you prefer discussing it with
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
18. You need the car for a date, would you prefer discussing it with
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
19. You want to go for a weekend visit with a friend, would you prefer discussing it with
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
20. You received an injury such as a broken leg, would you prefer explaining the cause to
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
21. You received an honor at school, would you prefer telling
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
22. Some friend has treated you unfairly, would you prefer discussing it with
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
23. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and kept it, would you tell
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
24. If you found a \$10.00 bill on the school yard and turned it into the office, would you tell
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
25. If you wrecked a friend's cycle, you were not injured, would you tell
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
26. If you had been caught shoplifting, would you tell
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____

27. If your best friend had been shoplifting, would you tell
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____
28. If you still have childhood fears, such as fear of cats, water,
bugs, lightning, the dark, etc., would you discuss the fear with
Mother _____ Father _____ Either _____ Another _____ No One _____

VITA

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Master of Science

Thesis: MALE AND FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' PARENTAL PREFERENCE FOR GUIDANCE CONCERNING SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

Major Field: Family Relations and Child Development

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