

FILIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPECTATIONS AMONG

ADULT CHILD - OLDER PARENT PAIRS

by

Raeann R. Kunkle Hamon

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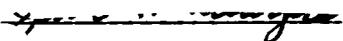
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APPROVED:

Rosemary Blieszner, Chair

 Jay A. Mancini

William J. McAuley


Janet K. Sawyers

Jake D. Thiessen

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Committee Chairperson: Rosemary Blieszner
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(ABSTRACT)

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The current study is an investigation of filial responsibility expectations endorsed by a randomly selected sample of 144 elderly parent - adult child pairs from the Harrisburg area of Pennsylvania. Descriptive statistics suggested that most older parents and adult children interpreted the filial role to include a great deal of emotional support and discussion of important matters and available resources. Both generations perceived living close and writing letters to parents on a weekly basis as less important. Parents were more likely to disapprove of receiving financial assistance from children, living with children, and having children adjust their work schedules to help them than were their offspring. Robinson's statistical measure of agreement, which examined the amount of consensus between generations, revealed that there was a moderate level of agreement between parents and their children on filial responsibility expectations. Multiple regression analyses indicated that amount of agreement on filial norms did not have an impact on parental well-being, however.

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As the elderly segment of the population grows in both number and proportion, more and more adult children are experiencing the obligations and privileges of filial duties, making this aspect of the intergenerational relationship of great concern to today's families. Despite the increasing normativity of relationships with older and older family members, a great deal of ambiguity surrounds intergenerational roles. What types of attitudes and behaviors can aging parents rightfully expect of their adult children? Similarly, with various competing demands (employment outside the home, dependent children, limited resources of time, energy and money, and so on) and increasing intervention by governmental programs (Medicare, Meals on Wheels, Senior Centers, and others) what should adult children expect of themselves with regard to their roles as responsible offspring? Do parents and children agree as to what the filial role entails? And finally, does the amount of consensus between the generations' expectations influence the personal well-being of older parents? These are questions addressed in the present investigation.

Theoretical Background

Role theory and symbolic interaction provide the theoretical foundation for this study. According to symbolic interactionists, if one wants to understand social and human behavior, the most fruitful area to study is beliefs and values that individuals acquire from interacting with others. Cognitions and other mentalistic

processes offer the most direct explanations of interactive behavior (Burr, Leigh, Day & Constantine, 1979).

Roles are comprised of a collection of social norms -- beliefs about how people ought to behave in a certain position. Although role definition permits a great deal of individual discretion for the role player, roles always consist of some socially shared expectations (Burr, Leigh, Day, & Constantine, 1979). Role expectations, or sets of cognitions and beliefs that serve as a description of appropriate conduct for individuals who occupy specific social positions, were the focus of this study. These beliefs dictate the rights and privileges, as well as the duties and obligations of the social position of adult child in relation to persons occupying the complementary position in the social system, namely parent. Not only do expectations outline which acts the filial role occupants are and are not to perform, but they also dictate "how" persons "should" conduct themselves in this position. Expectations also include time and spatial dimensions so that people expect filial role behavior to occur at the proper time and in the appropriate place (Sarbin, 1968; Sarbin & Allen, 1968).

Roles, then, do not exist in a vacuum; they involve a dynamic interface of expectations of two or more individuals. In the case of the filial role, the expectations of parents and their adult children seem to be preeminent. Consequently, in this study I used older parent - adult child dyads as the unit of analysis since the views of

both role partners are necessary to adequately investigate the filial role.

When measuring both generations on a singular subject -- filial responsibility norms -- the possibility exists that the expectations of the two generations will not be congruent. Thus, amount of consensus on role expectations, or how much the parents and their children agree or disagree on role expectations, is also important. When people agree on what they expect of the role performer, consensus exists. The amount of expectation consensus within the dyads has implications for the satisfaction pairs receive from specific relationship interactions and for individual well-being, as well. Thus, in this investigation I also examined the effect of filial expectation consensus or dissensus on the well-being of older parents.

Previous Literature

A few researchers have examined filial responsibility expectations held by elderly parents and/or adult children. In general, this research has been diverse in its focus, method, and intent. In addition, most investigators have used a small and limited number of filial expectation items.

Some researchers have considered what elderly parents expect of their adult offspring. Streib (1965) found that a sample of 291 retired parents placed greatest emphasis on the maintenance of close affectional ties with their adult children. More recently, qualitative and quantitative data from a small sample of 23 older

adults revealed that parents desire affection, thoughtfulness, and open, honest, and frequent communication from their adult offspring; they deemed direct caregiving and residential proximity less important (Blieszner & Mancini, 1987).

In analyses of data from 595 low-income elderly parents in Philadelphia, Seelbach (1977, 1978, & 1981) and his associates (Hanson, Sauer, & Seelbach, 1983; Seelbach & Sauer, 1977) examined filial responsibility expectations and realizations, variables associated with different levels of expectations, and predictors of types of assistance provided by adult children. Results suggested gender differences; females were more likely than males to think that old parents who do not wish to live alone or who are physically unable to care for themselves should live with one of their children (Seelbach, 1977). Statistically significant differences between blacks and whites were nonexistent (Seelbach, 1981). Older, widowed, low-income, and frail persons tended to expect more from their offspring; Seelbach (1978) noted that filial expectancies of old parents are usually indicative of their level of need. When comparing expectations with actual assistance received, parents who were female, widowed, had low-income, and were in poor health were likely to be profiting from filial responsibility realizations (Seelbach, 1978).

Research on the impact of rural or urban environments on filial responsibility expectations of single cohort groups has yielded contradictory results. Dinkel (1944) found that younger rural

residents were more likely to endorse filial obligation norms than their urban student counterparts. Conversely, a study by Sauer, Seelbach, and Hanson (1981) indicated that urbanites were significantly more likely to endorse filial norms. Among a sample of Caucasian students and their parents, Wake and Sporkowski (1972) found minimal and nonsignificant differences in filial attitudes between urban and rural residents.

Studies have indicated that aged parents have differing expectations of family and nonfamily members. Mancini and Simon (1984) compared the expectations of support from family, close friends and casual friends in the areas of assistance, social integration, and intimacy. Findings from their sample of 91 elderly participants indicated that expectations for support from family members exceeded those for friends, especially casual friends, particularly in the area of assistance. Expectations of family were greater in the way of lending small and large amounts of money in an emergency, giving unsolicited advice, intervening when personal safety is at risk, and providing housing when circumstances demand it. Similarly, Sanders and Seelbach (1981) analyzed age differences in preferences for family versus nonfamily sources of care for the old with telephone interview data from 450 individuals ranging from 18 to 90 years old. Although there were no significant differences in average ages of participants preferring family sources and nonfamily sources, there was a greater preference for family care among whites than blacks.

Brody (1981) and her colleagues (Brody, Johnsen, & Fulcomer, 1984; Brody, Johnsen, Fulcomer, & Lang, 1983) are responsible for one of the sparse number of studies that analyzed the attitudes and beliefs of more than one generation simultaneously. Using a sample of 433 women from three generations (225 of whom belonged to 75 family triads), they investigated opinions about appropriate filial responsibility behaviors, and personal preferences among types of providers of different types of services. Overall, the sense of filial responsibility was strong among the three generations of women; most felt that the old should be able to depend on adult children for help (Brody, 1981; Brody et al., 1983). The majority of these women believed that adult children should adjust their family schedules and help meet expenses of professional health care for the impaired elderly mother when needed. They did not view adjustment of work schedules and sharing households as appropriate, however. All three generations ranked the adult child first over five other potential providers (other relative, friend/neighbor, volunteer/civic or church group, pension/insurance, and government) for intimate functions such as confidant and financial manager (Brody et al., 1984). There were generational differences, however. The middle generation women were less likely than grandmothers or granddaughters to prefer adult children as providers of housework, personal care, and financial support (Brody, 1981). The oldest generation was most receptive to formal services for the elderly (Brody et al., 1983).

Existing research also indicates that parental expectations of filial responsibility may affect older parents' levels of well-being. Filial responsibility expectations are inversely associated with parental morale (Quinn, 1983; Seelbach & Sauer, 1977); the more parents expected from their children in the way of obligations surrounding care during illness, financial help, living nearby, visiting patterns and general feeling of duty, the lower was their life satisfaction. Seelbach and Sauer (1977) proposed that those parents with extensive expectations may be "out of tune with their offsprings' expectations" (p. 498). Similarly, in a study of 50 elderly parent-adult child dyads, parental well-being was associated with parental perceptions that their children will fulfill their roles as responsible others if crisis necessitates them to do so (Schlesinger, Tobin, & Kulys, 1981).

In light of the available research findings, I considered the individual expectations of parents and their adult children in this study. I hypothesized that both aged parents and their adult children endorse filial responsibility items that are of an emotional nature (talk over matters of personal importance, be together on special occasions, give emotional support, and so on) to a greater extent than those items that are instrumental (provide financial support, adjust family and work schedules to help, and so on) in their focus. This portion of the study replicated previous research. The current investigation also extended available knowledge by computing levels of consensus between the generations and then

determining whether degree of consensus had an impact on the well-being of older parents. I hypothesized that parental morale or sense of well-being is directly and positively related to extent of consensus (agreement) between generational filial responsibility expectations.

Methods

Respondents

One hundred forty-four elderly parent and adult child pairs from the Harrisburg area of Pennsylvania were participants in this study. I collected data during the Fall of 1986 using a two-stage probability design as described by Dillman (1978). First, using a systematic random sample of the Harrisburg telephone directory, I screened households for parents who were 65 years of age or older. If no residents were parents in their advanced years, I asked persons 21 years or older with aged parents to participate. In either case, when more than one resident was eligible for inclusion, I used a table of random numbers to select the study participant. Questioning continued with the appropriate persons, when possible, to verify their address and to elicit the names and addresses of their randomly selected pair partners. The telephone screening yielded an initial pool of 53% of total households contacted (439 unuseables, 185 refusals--including hang-ups, and 209 acceptances). (Refer to Table B-1).

The second phase of the sampling design involved mailing separate questionnaires to each member of the pair. I typed names of

the referent parent or child on the corresponding personalized cover letter in order to remind the participant which parent/child he or she was to consider in responding to the questions. A total of 328 individuals completed the questionnaire, representing a return rate of 78% after three follow-up contacts. Because the purpose of this study was to examine the level of agreement between parents and children on filial responsibility expectations, I examined only the data of 144 completed pairs (87.8% of the respondents) for the present report.

Older parents ranged in age from 60 to 94 years, with a mean of 71 years. There were more women (58.7%) than men (41.3%), and more married parents (65.5%) than widowed (31.7%) and divorced (2.8%). The majority of the sample was white (97.2%), with the remaining portion being black (2.1%) and Native American (.7%). Due to the preponderance of white participants, I cannot generalize findings to non-white populations. In the sample, 23.1% had annual incomes of less than \$10,000, 31.5% had gross incomes of \$10,000 to \$19,999, 17.7% grossed between \$20,000 and \$29,999, and the remaining 27.7% made \$30,000 or more. Although the number of living children ranged from one to ten, the average number of living offspring for this sample of older parents was 3.28. With the exception of the racial distribution, the older parents of this sample were comparable to the older segment of the Harrisburg area.

Adult children were 23 to 66 years of age, with an average age of 41 years. Thirty four percent were male and 66% were female. The

largest portion of children were first-borns (41%), with 33% second-borns, 11.8% third-borns, 5.6% fourth-borns and 8.3% beyond that. Like their parents, most (76.4%) of the children were married with fewer being widowed (3.5%) than divorced or separated (9.7%), and 10.4% never marrying at all. Gross family income tended to be higher for the children than for the parents. Only 4.4% had annual incomes of less than \$10,000, 10.3% had \$10,000 to \$19,999, 21.3% earned \$20,000 to \$29,000, and 63.9% grossed \$30,000 or above. Adult children had an average of 1.88 offspring, with an average of 1.27 of them dependent. Although comparable in most other areas, the sample of adult children had a slightly higher ratio of females to males than is found in the greater Harrisburg area. (Refer to Table B-2).

Measurement

Dillman's (1978) specifications guided the construction of the survey instruments. Questionnaires for both the parents and the children included items to ascertain their filial responsibility expectations -- their beliefs about what obligations adult offspring have with regard to meeting the needs of aging parents. I adapted items from previous research (Brody, Johnsen, Fulcomer & Lang, 1983; Seelbach & Sauer, 1977; Quinn, 1983) to create the 16-item Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale for this study. I expanded upon existing filial responsibility scales in order to include items that tapped emotive, instrumental, contact, and communicative components of filial responsibility. Items included in the scale explore attitudes towards what people typically think of as filial responsibility, such

as helping when sick, visiting or writing once a week, and giving emotional support. In addition, I included items that address many of the current issues of contemporary society. For example, with more women -- the traditional caregivers -- in the work force, it was important to learn whether filial responsibility expectations encompass children adjusting their work schedules to help. So too, in the context of a nation whose families are greatly mobile, it was significant to know whether filial responsibility expectations include family members being together on special occasions. Finally, in an industrialized country that offers governmental assistance to the aged, one might suspect that filial responsibility entails helping parents to understand governmental resources that are available to them. Thus, I designed the Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale to take current trends into account, as they might affect the parent-child relationship, particularly with regard to filial responsibility expectations and norms. The Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale items appear in the appendix.

Participants responded to each item using a 4-point Likert scale that ranged from (4) strongly agree to (1) strongly disagree, with a possible scale score of 16 to 64. Means of the items ranged from 2.29 to 3.49 for children and 2.18 to 3.42 for older parents. (See Table B-3 in Appendix B for a complete listing of means and standard deviations for the items). Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) of the Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale was .86 for the parent sample and .85 for the sample of adult children.

The measure of the aging parents' psychological well-being was the revised version of the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale (Lawton, 1975). This 17-item scale required dichotomous responses from participants and assessed three dimensions of morale: Agitation, Attitude Toward Own Aging, and Lonely Dissatisfaction. Information about the scale's development, validity and reliability is available in Lawton (1972, 1975). The Cronbach's alpha of this scale for the present sample of older parents was .84.

Results

Individual Expectations

Descriptive statistics provided a general picture of the expectations of the two generations. Table 1 depicts the individual items and their endorsement by both parents and children. Among the adult children, the three most strongly endorsed norms suggest that grown offspring interpret the filial role as one that includes a great deal of emotional support, and discussion of important matters and available resources. The next most popular grouping of items reveals that adult children perceive of their role as inclusive of the provision of instrumental support. They believed that responsible children would or should sacrifice personal freedom, adjust their family schedules, provide financial assistance, and open their home to their parents if the need should arise. In contrast, the majority of adult children disagreed or strongly disagreed with two items. Adult children thought it was inappropriate to ask them as responsible offspring to write to their parents once a week or to

live close to their parents. The sample of adult children was almost equally divided on the belief that children who live nearby after they grow up should visit their parents at least once a week; 51.3% either agreed or strongly agreed with that statement.

Insert Table 1 about here

In general, the percentages of endorsement among the elderly parent subgroup were not as high as those among their adult children. Older parents endorsed with highest frequency the same three items that topped the list for adult children; the role of the child as a confidant is reconfirmed as parents, too, thought children should talk to them about important issues in their lives. Also of value to parents is that their children be with them on special occasions. Many indicated that they thought it appropriate that children sacrifice some personal freedom to take care of them if they need it, suggesting a desire to feel secure in knowing that their needs would be met should they become incapable of independence. Like their adult children, most elderly parents thought it unnecessary for children to live close to their parents or write to their parents at least once a week. Unlike their offspring, however, parents disapproved of receiving financial assistance from children, living with their children, and having children adjust their work schedules to help them.

Intergenerational Consensus

In an effort to examine the amount of consensus between the generations, I submitted parent and child responses to Robinson's (1957) statistical measure of agreement. Unlike measures of correlation which require only that paired values be linked by a linear relationship, agreement requires that paired values be identical (Robinson, 1957, p. 19). For example, perfect correlation occurs if the second element of the pair (y) is always equal to a multiple (a) of the first element of the pair (x) plus a constant (b) ($y=ax+b$). The multiple and constant must be the same for all pairs. In contrast, perfect agreement can only occur if the second element (y) is always equal to the first element ($y=x$). Thus, perfect agreement implies perfect correlation, but not vice versa. The agreement coefficient ranges from 0, which indicates perfect disagreement, to 1, which suggests perfect agreement. For example, if Parent A strongly agreed that "adult children should give their parents financial help," but his/her Child A strongly disagreed with that statement, there would be perfect disagreement. On the other hand, if both Parent B and Child B strongly disagreed with the norm, there would be perfect agreement. Table 2 displays the agreement coefficients for the sixteen individual items, as well as a total response measure.

Insert Table 2 about here

Across the 130 pairs having complete data for all sixteen items, Robinson's measure of agreement was .5819; parents and their adult children were in moderate agreement with regard to filial norms. Individual items with high amounts of agreement related to residential proximity of children to parents, giving parents advice, and appropriate types and frequency of contact. The greatest divergence of agreement was evidenced in the areas of emotional and financial assistance to parents.

Parental Morale

In order to identify variables that would be helpful in explaining differences in morale scores among older parents, I conducted exploratory analyses in the form of stepwise multiple regression. Among the variables considered were two measures of parent-child agreement. Each measure assigned a value to each parent-child pair. The first measure involved a comparison of the parent and child responses on each of the 16 items. These comparisons were summarized by calculating Robinson's measure of agreement across all 16 items. The second value was a measure of agreement of the parent's and child's total (for the 16 items) scores. The two agreement measures were unimportant in explaining morale differences among elderly parents. Thus, the data did not support the major research hypothesis that consensus (agreement)

between generational filial responsibility expectations is positively related to parental morale. Consequently, the final regression model did not include either of the agreement measures. (Refer to Table 3 for variables included in the regression model).

Insert Table 3 about here

The overall regression model accounted for 40.5% of the variability in parental morale. Two interaction effects, religious preference with self-perceived health ($p=.04$) and perceived adequacy of income with perceived health ($p=.03$) were statistically significant. I used a multiple comparison procedure (pairwise t -tests) to isolate specific differences for each case of significant interaction. With regard to the interaction between religious preference and parental health, both Protestants ($p<.01$) and Catholics ($p=.08$) reporting good health had higher average morale scores than those reporting poor health ($p=.12$). However, for those with other religious preferences, the trend was reversed ($p=.12$). See Table 4 for the set of means that depicts the interaction of religious preference and health.

Insert Table 4 about here

When considering the interaction between parental perception of income adequacy and parental perception of health, the average morale

score was higher among those with adequate income and good health ($p=.14$) (See Table 5). For those with inadequate income, the trend was reversed; with inadequate income average morale scores were higher for elderly parents reporting poor, rather than good health. Said differently, those reporting good health and adequate income had higher average morale scores than those with good health and inadequate income ($p=.076$). Conversely, parents reporting poor health averaged higher morale scores if they had inadequate incomes ($p=.43$).

Insert Table 5 about here

Discussion

As hypothesized, this study reconfirmed the strength of filial responsibility norms in American society; both parents and adult children recognize certain filial obligations to be fulfilled by adult offspring. Also as expected, the adult child's significance in the emotional realm emerged as predominant for both children and parents, supporting the evidence accumulated by several other researchers (Blieszner & Mancini, 1987; Brody et. al, 1984; Streib, 1965). Instrumental assistance appears to be less important among this sample as well, supporting Seelbach's (1984) assertion that the primary role of today's American family serves best as a major source of affectional and emotional support.

The amount of endorsement of the filial responsibility items seems to be responsive to current trends in the American family. For one, although the desire for independence appears to be the norm for older parents, as evidenced in the low levels of endorsement for financial support, adjustments to family and work schedules, and the like, the data do support Schlesinger and colleagues' (1981) contention that there is security in knowing that one's child will respond when needed. The majority of both parents and children endorsed the item stating that children should feel responsible for their parents. Second, parents and children seem to have made adjustments to greater mobility among family members. Although both generations highly endorsed being together on special occasions, they deemed living close and writing and visiting once a week as less important. Third, like Sussman (1976), in this research I argue that with increasing governmental intervention, the nature of filial responsibility has changed. In an increasingly complex society, the adult child becomes an important source of affectional and emotional support and advice, and is particularly instrumental in helping parents learn of and utilize governmental resources that will prolong independent living. An additional filial norm that the current study did not measure, which appears to be important in today's society, is the adult child as coordinator and monitor of services and care to aging parents (Cicirelli, 1981). Future studies should examine the adult child's role as coordinator of services. Finally, the difference with which parents and children endorsed the filial

responsibility items might explain the existence of filial anxiety -- "the state of worry or concern about the anticipated decline and death of an aging parent and one's abilities to meet anticipated caregiving needs" (Cicirelli, 1987, p. 5). In general, the percentage of endorsement of the items was greater for adult children than for their aged parents. Children may experience some undue anxiety, to the extent that their parents do not seem to expect as much from them as they do of themselves.

From a role theory perspective, one might not be surprised to discover at least a moderate level of agreement between the generations with regard to expected behavior and attitudes for adult offspring. Through the interaction process, adult children are likely to have modified their conception of the filial role in response to the feedback they have received from their parents and other reference persons. Since role-making is a dynamic process, family practitioners could greatly assist the family of later life by facilitating intergenerational communication, particularly with regard to filial expectations. More practical strategies for encouraging honest discussions concerning appropriate filial behavior might reduce filial anxiety and help older parents realistically plan for future events. These strategies should promote direct communication of needs and desires to reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation and disappointment.

Finally, in explaining morale differences among aging parents, degree of intergenerational consensus on filial expectations appears

irrelevant. Although parents' own expectations of filial responsibility may affect their level of morale (Quinn, 1983; Seelbach & Sauer, 1977), consensus between the generations with regard to filial norms appears to be less crucial. Instead, what again emerges in explaining parental well-being has to do with their living situation (Larson, 1978), particularly perceptions of their situation in comparison to others' life circumstances. The interactive effects of health with religious preference and health with income adequacy suggest that although health is important in understanding morale, it can be modified by intervening variables.

In conclusion, this study has made several important contributions to the literature on intergenerational relationships in later life. First, it has replicated and, in most instances, reconfirmed existing data that describe the nature of the filial role in light of social changes. Second, this study has expanded the list of filial expectation items to include a multiplicity of potential role norms for adult offspring in an effort to get a more comprehensive and timely conception of this role. Third, the analysis utilized a measure of agreement in order to go beyond comparisons of frequencies of endorsement of various filial expectations in understanding generational differences and similarities. Finally, the study examined level of agreement in an effort to determine impact of intergenerational consensus on parental morale.

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Appendix

Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale

1. Married children should live close to parents.
2. Adult children should take care of their parents in whatever way necessary when they are sick.
3. Adult children should give their parents financial help.
4. If children live nearby after they grow up, they should visit their parents at least once a week.
5. Children who live at a distance, more than twenty miles away, should write to their parents at least once a week.
6. Adult children should feel responsible for their older parents.
7. Older parents and adult children should be together on special occasions, such as holidays, birthdays, and anniversaries.
8. Older parents should be able to talk over matters of personal importance, that is those that deeply affect their lives, with their adult children.
9. Adult children should give their parents emotional support.
10. Adult children should be willing to sacrifice some of their personal freedom to take care of aging parents if they need it.
11. Adult children should make room for their older parents in their home in an emergency.
12. Adult children should give older parents advice when they need it.

13. Adult children should adjust their work schedule in order to help older parents when they need it.
14. When older parents are unable to care for themselves, they should be able to live with one of their adult children.
15. Adult children should adjust their family schedule in order to help older parents when they need it.
16. Adult children should help their parents understand and use resources/services (Medicare, Meals on Wheels, and so on) that they are entitled to, when they need it.

Note. Response choices range from 4 = strongly agree to 1 = strongly disagree.

Table 1

Endorsement of Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale Items By Adult
Children and Their Parents

Item	Children			Parents		
	Freq/N	%	Rank	Freq/N	%	Rank
Help understand resources	142/143	99.3	1	139/143	97.2	2
Give emotional support	140/144	97.2	2	135/141	95.7	3
Talk over matters of import.	139/144	96.5	3	142/144	98.6	1
Make room in home in emerg.	136/144	94.4	4	103/141	73.0	7
Sacrifice personal freedom	134/143	93.7	5	115/142	81.0	6
Care when sick	133/144	92.4	6	92/143	64.3	9
Be together on spec. occas.	123/143	86.0	7	124/143	86.7	5
Give financial help	121/143	84.6	8	58/141	41.1	13
Give parents advice	121/144	84.0	9	126/142	88.7	4
Adjust fam schedule to help	116/144	80.6	10	81/141	57.4	10
Feel responsible for parent	111/142	78.2	11	95/143	66.4	8
Adjust work schedule to help	91/144	63.2	12	59/140	42.1	12
Parent should live w child	87/143	60.8	13	51/139	36.7	15
Visit once a week	74/144	51.4	14	79/142	55.6	11
Live close to parent	46/143	32.2	15	37/144	25.7	16
Write once a week	44/143	30.8	16	56/142	39.4	14

Note. Ranking reflects percent of respondents who "strongly agreed" or "agreed" with each item.

Table 2

Coefficient of Agreement for Aged Parent - Adult Child Pairs on the
Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale

<u>Item</u>	<u>Measure of Agreement</u>
Children should live close	.6294
Parent should be able to live with child	.6173
Should give parents advice when necessary	.6033
Children should write once a week	.5999
Children should visit once a week	.5987
Should be together on special occasions	.5904
Should adjust work schedule to help parent	.5389
Able to talk over matters of personal import	.5357
Children should feel responsible for parent	.5153
Children should care for parent when sick	.4901
Should make room in home in emergency	.4900
Should sacrifice personal freedom to care	.4877
Help parents understand and use resources	.4860
Should adjust family schedule to help parent	.4732
Children should give emotional support	.4610
Children should give financial help	.3618
Total	.5819

Note. N=130; Pairs with missing data in the HFR scale were deleted for this statistic's computation.

Table 3

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis For Parental Morale

<u>Independent Variables</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>F value</u>	<u>p</u>
Parent's marital status	categorical	1.01	.37
Parent's religious preference	categorical	.69	.50
Parent's income adequacy	categorical	.19	.66
Parent's perceived health	categorical	.01	.92
Religious preference x income adeq. cat. x cat.		1.73	.18
Religious preference x health	cat. x cat.	3.33	.04*
Income adequacy x health	cat. x cat.	4.92	.03*

R²=.405

Note. N=119; cases with missing data for variables included in regression model were excluded from this analysis.

Table 4

Average Morale Scores for Aged Parents by Religious Preference and
Level of Health

<u>Religious Preference</u>	<u>Health</u>	
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Poor</u>
Protestant	30.63	27.61
Catholic	30.02	27.84
Other	28.32	33.15

Note. N=119; cases with missing data were excluded from this analysis. Possible scores on morale scale ranged from 17 to 34.

Table 5

Average Morale Scores for Aged Parents by Adequacy of Income and
Level of Health

<u>Adequacy of Income</u>	<u>Health</u>	
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Poor</u>
Yes	30.68	28.98
No	28.63	30.09

Note. N=119; cases with missing data were excluded from this analysis. Possible scores on morale scale ranged from 17 to 34.

Appendix A
Literature Review

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Literature Review

This appendix describes in greater detail existing studies in the realm of filial responsibility and filial role enactment. Special attention is given to operationalization of filial responsibility, methodologies and major findings of previously conducted studies.

Filial responsibility is an attitude of personal obligation to assist aging parents. It emphasizes duty, protection and care (Schorr, 1960). Behavioral examples of filial responsibility include shared living arrangements, assistance with household tasks, shopping, personal contact, and emotional support (Seelbach, 1984). Some attribute the sense of filial responsibility to Judeo-Christian influence originating in the Fifth Commandment, which admonishes "Honor thy father and thy mother" (Schorr, 1980). Others suggest that this pervasive sense of felt obligation may be an outgrowth of feelings of indebtedness (Seelbach, 1984) or irredeemable obligation (Berman, 1987) to one's parent. Still others argue that filial responsibility experienced by grown children is a result of friendship and mutuality, rather than indebtedness and repayment (English, 1979).

Whatever its origin, gerontologists report that there are few studies in the area of filial support norms that govern intergenerational interactions in later life (Brody, Johnsen, & Fulcomer, 1984; Mancini & Simon, 1984). The following review of

literature reports on the diverse foci, methods, and intents of existing research.

Parental Expectations

A few studies have analyzed what elderly persons actually expect of their adult children. Wayne Seelbach (1977, 1978, 1981) and his associates (Hanson, Sauer, & Seelbach, 1983; Seelbach & Sauer, 1977) probably conducted the most instrumental research in the area of filial responsibility norms among elderly parents. Their work investigated correlates of aged parent's filial responsibility expectations and realizations, the relationship between parental morale and expectations, and predictors of types of assistance provided by adult children. In their study of 595 low-income, elderly urbanites in Philadelphia, females, more so than males, thought that old persons who do not wish to live alone or who are physically unable to care for themselves should live with children (Seelbach, 1977); the researchers noted no differences in parental expectations between blacks and whites (Seelbach, 1981).

Further evidence suggests that expectations of family support tend to exceed those of friends. Mancini and Simon (1984) compared the expectations of support from family, close friends and casual friends in the areas of assistance, social integration, and intimacy. Findings from their sample of 91 elderly participants indicated that expectations of family support exceeded those of friends, especially casual friends, particularly in the area of assistance. The old expected more from family in the way of lending small and large

amounts of money in an emergency, giving unsolicited advice, intervening when personal safety is at risk, and providing housing when circumstances demand it. Similarly, Sanders and Seelbach (1981) analyzed age differences in preferences for family versus nonfamily sources of care for the old with telephone interview data from 450 individuals ranging from 18 to 90 years old. Although there were no significant differences in average ages of participants preferring family sources and nonfamily sources, whites displayed a greater preference for family care than did blacks.

What kinds of behaviors are expected of adult children? Brody and colleagues (1984) focused on opinions about appropriate filial behavior toward elderly parents and personal preferences among types of providers of various services of three generations of women (N=403, of which 80 triads were related). Opinions elicited from situational vignettes revealed that old women preferred adult children as providers of emotional support and financial management, but not income. The majority of these women thought that adult children should adjust their family schedules and help meet expenses of professional health care for the impaired elderly mother where needed. However, these same women deemed that adjustment of work schedules and sharing of households as inappropriate (Brody, et al., 1984).

More recently Blieszner and Mancini (1987) explored the parenting role of 23 older adults, including current expectations of adult children. Qualitative and quantitative data regarding parental

expectations disclosed that parents desired affection, assistance, responsibility in meeting the demands of their own work and family, thoughtfulness, and open and frequent communication from their adult children. These parents believed that married children should neither live close to their parents nor should they be obligated to want a home large enough for their parents to feel free to move in. All older parents hoped that it would not become necessary to ask their children for care. If they got sick, however, the majority (78%) wished that their children would take care of them, but most hoped to find suitable forms of care if debilitated.

Adult Children's Expectations

A sparse number of studies reported filial norms endorsed by samples of adult children. Roff and Klemmack (1986), focusing on norms concerning adult children who were members of dual-earner couples, attempted to differentiate between behaviors expected of male and of female children. Taking into account the growing number of women in the labor force, they wondered to what extent traditional norms for female responsibility for aged parents still existed. A probability sample of 315 adults (mean age of 36.5 years) responded to a vignette about an elderly woman in need of some assistance. Both genders thought sons and daughters in dual-earner couples should equally share responsibilities to help and to maintain contact with their parents. Of the 18 norms examined, only 3 norms evidenced statistically significant gender differences; most adult children thought it more appropriate for sons to assist frail parents with

yard work and daughters to aid with housework and meal preparation. The authors concluded that (a) adult children favored behaviors that facilitate independent living for both elderly parents and themselves and (b) egalitarian norms for the care of infirm parents exists.

More recently, Finley, Roberts, and Banahan (1988) interviewed 667 randomly selected adult children with elderly parents to determine potential motivators (affection) and inhibitors (role conflict or geographical distance) of attitudes of filial obligation. This study significantly contributed to existing information by analyzing filial obligation for each of four types of parental relationships (mother, father, mother-in-law, father-in-law). Results indicated that relationships of predictor variables with filial obligation varied by gender of adult child and by parent type. For instance, for daughters (not sons), affection proved significant in predicting filial obligation in relationships with mothers, fathers, and mothers-in-law (not fathers-in-law). So too, role conflict impacted one's sense of filial duty in daughter - father relationships only; the more daughters perceived role responsibilities conflicting, the less obligation they felt in their relationships with their fathers. Role conflict was not a significant predictor for either males or females for other parent types. The authors concluded by challenging the assumption that affection produces filial obligation or vice versa.

Intergenerational Studies

In an effort to compare generational differences, a few studies have examined filial norms among more than one generation simultaneously (Brody et al., 1984; Brody, Fulcomer, & Lang, 1983; Davis, 1981; Schlesinger, Tobin, & Kulys, 1981; Wake & Sporakowski, 1972). Research on effects of women's changing roles on attitudes toward care of elderly adults among three generations of 403 Philadelphia women indicated that a sense of filial responsibility was strong among all three groups; the youngest group of women, moreso than the groups of mothers and grandmothers, believed grown children should assist elderly parents. Furthermore, grandmothers were most receptive to formal services and the youngest age group was least receptive (Brody et al., 1983). The middle generation of women was less likely than granddaughters or grandmothers to prefer an adult child as a provider of housework and personal services (Brody, 1981). Using the 80 three-generation triads (N=240) subsample of these urban women in her analysis, Davis (1981) discovered that all three cohorts of women preferred adult children for provision of supportive services. She suggested that supportive assistance is more difficult for outsiders to provide because such services (e.g., role of confidant, counselor in decision-making, and grocery shopper) require "dependence on intimate knowledge of individual idiosyncracies" (Davis, 1981, p. 49).

In an analysis of the impact of retirement on intergenerational relationships, Streib (1965) discovered that most of his sample of

291 retired fathers placed greatest emphasis on the maintenance of close affectional ties with their adult children. Only one-third of the children said that ties of affection were more important than financial help, whereas two-thirds felt that affection and financial help were of equal importance. Streib suggested that older parents were not willing to jeopardize their affectional ties with children by expecting financial support, while children did not value affectional ties with their family of orientation as much as they do in their family of procreation.

Role Expectations And Well-Being

Existing research indicates that parental expectations of filial support may affect older parents' levels of well-being. Filial responsibility expectations were inversely associated with parental morale (Quinn, 1983; Seelbach & Sauer, 1977); the more parents expected from their children in the way of obligations surrounding care during illness, financial help, living nearby, visiting patterns and general feeling of duty, the lower their life satisfaction. Seelbach and Sauer (1977) proposed that those parents with extensive expectations may be "out of tune with their offsprings' expectations" (p. 498). Similarly, in a study of fifty elderly parent - adult children dyads, parental well-being was associated with their perceptions that their children will fulfill their roles as responsible others if crisis necessitates them to do so (Schlesinger et al., 1981).

In summary, a few existing studies have tapped older parents (Blieszner & Mancini, 1987; Mancini & Simon, 1984; Seelbach, 1977, 1978, 1981) or adult children (Finley et al., 1988; Roff & Klemmack, 1986) about the expectations they have of the filial role. In general, the sense of filial responsibility was strong, with expectations for assistance and support being greater for family than nonfamily members (Mancini & Simon, 1984; Sanders & Seelbach, 1981). Most researchers discovered that the most desirable filial functions had to do with the provision of emotional support (Blieszner & Mancini, 1987; Streib, 1965) and those support services that required an intimate knowledge of the parent (Brody et al., 1984; Davis, 1981). Despite the emergence of more equalitarian norms for filial duty (Brody et al., 1983; Roff & Klemmack, 1986), differing expectations on the basis of gender of child still existed (Finley et al., 1988; Houser, Berkman, & Bardsley, 1985; Roff & Klemmack, 1986). A limited number of studies examined more than one generation simultaneously (Brody et al., 1983; Brody et al., 1984; Davis, 1981, Schlesinger et al., 1981; Wake & Sporkowski, 1972) to learn that all generations reaffirmed the importance of filial norms. Finally, expectations for filial responsibility impacted parental well-being (Quinn, 1983; Seelbach & Sauer, 1977).

Parental Need and Filial Role Enactment

Situational circumstances of both older parents and adult children impact the enactment of the filial role. Elderly parents with greater numbers of resources (i.e., intact marital relationship)

received less help from children (Mutran & Reitzes, 1984). Types and amounts of assistance also differed on the basis of parental need. For instance, among a sample of 499 children with white, elderly, widowed, but unimpaired mothers, the most commonly performed filial behaviors for both sons and daughters included provision of emotional support: maintaining close contact, displaying care and concern for mother, sharing personal thoughts, making mother feel useful and important, and expressing love for mother (Houser et al., 1985).

On the other hand, Adams (1970) discovered that as parental need for assistance increased, family bonds, particularly with offspring, became more important. For example, among inner city elderly of New York, the most vulnerable elderly (i.e., oldest, poorest) received the greatest amount of assistance (Cantor, 1975). In a study that compared filial expectations with realizations, those persons who were older, widowed, had low income, and were in poor health tended to expect more from their offspring. Seelbach (1978) contended that filial expectancies of old parents are usually indicative of their need levels. Neugarten (1975) found that most elderly people want to maintain their independence as long as possible, but when they can no longer manage, they expect their children to come to their aid.

Another aspect of need is that of social support. People have a number of requirements (i.e., need for recognition, for affection, for power) which only relationships with others can supply. In fact, different types of relationships seem to provide specific social support needs (Weiss, 1974). As social networks diminish, older

persons may experience deficits in specific relational provisions. Relational losses accompanying aging may be resultant of residential relocation, retirement, departure of adult children, death of a spouse, and the like. Deficits in social support provisions may lead to distress or some type of adjustment (Weiss's, 1969, 1974).

Contingent Circumstances and Role Enactment

The significance of contingent circumstances in modifying reciprocal intergenerational expectations and behaviors is often overlooked in research studies (Seelbach, 1978). In many cases, care of aging parents is thwarted because of a number of other obligations and constraints on the adult child (Brody, 1981; Miller, 1981; Treas, 1977). For example, one researcher (Cicirelli, 1983a, 1983b, 1987) examined the effects of marital disruption on filial role enactment. Cicirelli (1983b) compared 141 adult children with disrupted marriages (divorced, widowed, remarried) with 164 children with intact marriages to see if amount of help given to elderly parents differed due to marital status. Results indicated that adult children with disrupted marriages provided less help to elderly parents. They also perceived lower parental needs, felt less filial obligation, and felt more limited in helping because of job responsibilities. More recently, Cicirelli (1987) interviewed a nonprobability sample of 93 divorced adult children (69 women, 24 men) concerning their helping and interpersonal relationships with their aged parents. Overall, the divorced children perceived their parents' needs for help as quite legitimate, but found lack of

sufficient money and time to be the major obstacles to helping. Adult children projected future help would be limited by competing demands of jobs and children.

In a study of 502 informal offspring helpers, Stoller (1983) explored the impact of employment and competing familial responsibilities on the amount of assistance provided by adult children in responding to needs of aged parents. The amount of assistance varied with level of parental need and presence or absence of parent's spouse. Married children provided less help than those not married. Of the employed offspring (69.4% of the daughters and 83.4% of the sons), being employed significantly reduced the number of hours of assistance by sons, but made no change for daughters. Number of children in the helper's household, regardless of their ages, did not have an impact on the amount of assistance provided by daughters. For sons, however, there was a positive relationship between number of children under 6 within the household and hours of assistance. Stoller (1983) suggested that sons assumed greater parental caregiving responsibilities when daughters or daughters-in-law were preoccupied with the care of young children.

While employed sons provided significantly less care to aging parents than employed daughters (Stoller, 1983), employment of daughters impinged on the types of care provided to elderly parents by female offspring (Brody & Schoonover, 1986). Using a purposive sample of married daughter caregivers (72 employed and 78 unemployed), Brody and Schoonover (1986) examined levels of

assistance provided to widowed, elderly mothers in the areas of personal care; housework and laundry; meal preparation; using the telephone; managing money and arranging needed services; grocery shopping and transportation; and emotional support. Findings indicated that daughters in both work-status categories furnished the majority of assistance to aged mothers. Data from working and nonworking daughters revealed no significant differences in amount of help provided in the realms of shopping/transportation, household tasks, managing money/arranging needed services, and emotional support. Working daughters provided fewer hours of personal care and meal preparation than nonworking daughters, although caring networks in such situations tended to involve a number of other formal and informal care providers.

Recognizing the significance of gender in understanding helping behaviors to aged parents, Horowitz (1985) examined gender differences within a New York City sample of 131 sons and daughters identified as primary caregivers to an aging parent. Horowitz discovered that sons became caregivers by default, usually because of the unavailability of a female. Sons also offered less overall assistance to their parents than daughters, particularly in the areas of transportation, household chores, meal preparation, and personal care. For less gender-stereotyped or male-oriented modes of assistance (e.g., financial help) no significant gender differences in involvement existed. Sons more frequently enlisted the assistance of their wives when providing care to aged parents, reiterating the

predominance of females in the caregiving role. Finally, sons experienced significantly less strain from caretaking than daughters, irrespective of level of involvement.

Houser, Berkman, and Bardsley (1985), too, found significant sex differences in filial role enactment. In their attempt to determine the effects of birth order and gender differences on filial behavior, they examined the prevalence of 20 types of services/activities provided by a sample of 499 children of elderly, white, unimpaired widows. Although no birth order differences resulted, daughters provided more emotional assistance, daily caretaking, and social services than sons. Sons tended to perform more advisory functions than daughters, although this difference was insignificant. When adjusting for situational differences (e.g., religiosity, education, number of hours worked weekly) between male and female offspring, the only gender difference maintained was that for provision of emotional support.

The impact of the affective quality of the parent - child relationship on filial role enactment remains controversial. Some have proposed that filial responsibility norms and actual behaviors do not simply emerge from feelings of affection for one's aged parent (Finley et al., 1988; Jarrett, 1985). Others have found that long-standing intergenerational problems and conflicts such as a history of rejection, alienation or argument diminished the willingness of children to assist aging parents (Cicirelli, 1983a; Simos, 1973). Still others have discovered that if a child perceived

the relationship as characterized by fairness, understanding, trust, respect and affection (Bengston, 1973), filial responsibility role enactment seemed more likely. Cicirelli (1983a) found that strong feelings of attachment -- emotional or affectional bonds between parent and child -- led to increased attachment behaviors and influenced children's commitment to provide future help. Other relationship quality variables cited as reasons for helping older parents included: love of parent, desire to respond to perceived parental need, and feelings of gratefulness for things parent had done for child (Cicirelli, 1987).

In summary, research on filial role enactment is burgeoning as gerontologists become interested in the provision of helping behaviors from children to their aged parents. Level of parental need -- as indicated by marital status, health, age, income, size of social support network, and so on -- influenced the amount of filial role responsibility enacted by adult children (Cantor, 1975; Houser et al., 1985; Mutran & Reitzes, 1984). So too, contingent circumstances of adult children modified the degree to which grown offspring could realistically assist their parents. Factors such as marital disruption (Cicirelli, 1983a, 1983b, 1987), employment status (Brody & Schoonover, 1986; Stoller, 1983;), marital status (Brody & Schoonover, 1986; Stoller, 1983), gender (Horowitz, 1985; Houser et al., 1985), birth order (Houser et al., 1985; Wake & Sporkowski, 1972), and affection (Cicirelli, 1983a; Bengston, 1973; Finley et al., 1988; Jarrett, 1985) have varying effects on filial enactment.

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Appendix B
Methodology

Appendix B

Methodology

This appendix expounds upon the methodology utilized in this research. It provides greater detail with regard to the research site, the sampling procedure, the sample and its characteristics, variable operationalization and measurement, and methods of analysis.

Research Site

The sampling location for this investigation was the Harrisburg metropolitan area and its surrounding vicinities in the south-central region of Pennsylvania. The standard metropolitan statistical area of Harrisburg has a total population of 446,576, of which 11.6 percent are 65 years of age or older (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982).

Sampling Procedure

The researcher used a two-stage probability design as described by Dillman (1978) to obtain the specialized sample required for this research. This sampling procedure first generated a list of eligible respondents who met the criteria for inclusion in the research. Callers screened community households via the telephone to determine if the residents possessed the characteristics of the target population. Telephone callers first asked persons answering the telephone if anyone 65 years of age or older resided in the household. If more than one older adult met the selection criteria, the researcher selected the desired respondent, on the basis of

gender, by using a table of random numbers. Questioning continued with the appropriate parent, when possible, to verify his/her address and to elicit the name and address of the identified child partner. When the older parent had more than one child, the investigator selected the child for inclusion in the study on the basis of birth order, using a table of random numbers.

When households did not contain anyone 65 or over, callers asked the person answering the telephone if there were any residents of the household who were 21 years of age or older who had a parent at least 65 years old. If more than one adult child within the household met the criteria for inclusion, the caller selected one using a table of random numbers. When possible, the researcher spoke directly to the randomly identified participant in order to elicit the name and address of the identified parent partner. Callers asked eligible persons to participate in the research and, when they complied, informed them that they would receive a questionnaire within the week. See Appendix C for the detailed telephone interview schedule.

In the first phase of the sampling process, the researcher incorporated a systematic sampling design using the Harrisburg telephone directory. The investigator determined the sampling interval by dividing the total column inches of listings by the number of names to be selected from it. The researcher identified the first listing by using a random number within the sampling interval. Beginning at the random starting point, the investigator systematically identified names using the standard interval measure

until the sample was drawn (Dillman, 1978; Sudman, 1973). In the event that the n^{th} sampling interval landed upon a business or agency listing, the researcher alternated between using the preceding and subsequent residential phone number.

The investigator preferred the use of telephone directories over random-digit dialing for several reasons. First, asking for names and addresses of both the identified participant and the other pair member might become cumbersome over the telephone, especially for the older participants. By using a telephone directory, the researcher already knew the name and address of one pair member. This practice reduced the participant's task to verifying his/her own name and address, and supplying information on the pair member. Second, by using the directory, callers avoided nonresidential numbers, saving a lot of unnecessary time expenditures. As the capitol of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg has numerous governmental office numbers as well as many business numbers. Refer to Table B-1 for response rates for the telephone screening survey.

The second phase of the sampling procedure involved sending out the questionnaires to the identified pairs during the fall of 1986. Before mailing the questionnaire, the investigator typed the names of the referent parent and child on the corresponding, personalized cover-letter to serve as a reminder when the respondents filled out the questionnaires. The researcher adhered to Dillman's (1978) Total Design Method for mailed surveys when performing the second phase of the sampling procedure. With a theoretical basis which seeks to

maximize rewards and minimize costs for the respondent, Dillman's methods have yielded response rates of 77% or better, depending upon the population under consideration. In order to enhance response rates in the study, the researcher gave special attention to construction and wording of instrument items and cover letters; order of questions; format, vertical flow, and exhaustiveness of response categories; clarity of instructions; general appearance and the attractiveness of instrument; and use of a booklet format. (See Appendices D and E for cover letters and questionnaires for children and parents, respectively). Although the researcher reduced the size of the children's questionnaires (booklet 5.5" x 8.5") in accordance to Dillman's specifications, she maintained pica-size type (booklet 8.5" x 11") for the elderly parent questionnaires due to increased incidence of visual impairments among the older population.

The researcher stamped each questionnaire with an identification number to assure confidentiality. The number also permitted the respondent's name to be removed from the mailing list when he/she completed and returned the questionnaire. Dillman's (1978) Total Design Method also entailed sending follow-up mailings to encourage greater response rates. Approximately one week after the initial mailing, the investigator sent a postcard reminder to the entire sample. It expressed gratitude to those who had responded and served as a courteous reminder to those who had not. Three weeks after the original mailout, the researcher sent a letter and replacement questionnaire to nonrespondents only. It informed the participants

that the researcher had not yet received their questionnaires, and reiterated, a little more strongly, the desire for response. Using the certified mail system, the investigator sent the final mailing seven weeks after the initial mailing. It was a little more urgent in requesting cooperation. (See Appendices D and E for follow-up correspondence to children and parents, respectively.) All of the mailings, with the exception of the postcard, included pre-addressed and stamped reply envelopes in which to return the questionnaire. The sampling procedure during this phase of the data collection yielded response rates of 79.4% for elderly parents and 77.9% for adult children, for a total of 328 participants.

Sample

One hundred forty-four pairs of adult children and their elderly parents were the subjects of this study. To be included in the study, individuals had to be 65 years of age or older and have at least one living child whose name and address they were willing to share. Adult children had to be 21 years of age or older and have a parent who was at least 65 years old to be considered eligible for inclusion. See Table B-2 for demographic characteristics of children and parents, as compared to the general population. The investigator treated the study's participants in accordance with the ethical standards of the American Psychological Association and the Human Subjects Review Board at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Operationalization of Dependent Variables

Psychological Well-Being. The revised version of the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale (Lawton, 1975) measured morale, the extent to which an individual possesses a basic sense of satisfaction with self, feels integrated with the environment and society, and accepts what exists and cannot be changed (Lawton, 1976, p. 148). The seventeen item scale examined three dimensions of morale: Agitation (6 items), Attitude toward own aging (5 items), and Lonely dissatisfaction (6 items). Lawton (1975) reported that each factor has a high degree of internal consistency; the Cronbach's alphas being .85, .81, and .85 respectively. All of the items required dichotomous responses from respondents. Level of psychological well-being was the sum of the scale items, with possible scores ranging from 17 to 34. The Cronbach's alpha for the summed scale used with the present sample of older parents was .84.

The researcher selected the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale because it is appropriate for aged subjects, as well as being relatively brief and reliable (Lawton, 1972). So too, the content of individual items and subscales appear to lend themselves to associational relationships with various dependent and independent variables in the current study. For example, persons who are highly Agitated (i.e., worry so much that they can't sleep, are afraid of a lot of things, etc.) might be less likely to experience high filial responsibility consensus. In contrast, high scores on the Attitude Toward Own Aging subscale (i.e., are as happy now as when they were

younger, believe things are better than they thought they would be in old age, etc.) should be positively related to filial responsibility expectations, and amount of role enactment by the child. The third factor of the PGC Morale Scale, Lonely Dissatisfaction, is also likely to be related. For instance, persons who rarely feel lonely and see enough of their friends and relatives are likely to be recipients of numerous child provisions. Amount of role enactment by the child is also likely to be high.

Amount of role enactment by adult child. A scale of 20 different types of services to elderly parents assessed the number of filial role behaviors provided for elderly parents. The helping behaviors were classified as those measuring amount of contact (i.e., visiting, calling, writing), activities of daily living (cooking, laundry, cleaning, shopping, personal care), advisory functions (legal aid, manage finances), and psychological support (companionship, emotional support). Adult children circled the appropriate frequency of their performance of each item on a 6-point scale ranging from never (0) to daily (6). (Refer to Part C of the Child's Questionnaire found in Appendix D for a complete listing of items). The investigator computed scale scores by summing responses for the twenty items. Enactment scores could range from 0 to 120.

Provisions of social relationships. This research used an adaptation of Russell and Cutrona's (1984) Social Provisions Scale to measure the relational functions of the adult child - aged parent pair as perceived by the elderly parent. Weiss's (1974) delineation

of six categories of relational provisions or social support provided the theoretical underpinnings of this scale. The six social provisions in Weiss's theory are 1) **attachment**, a sense of security and place evidenced in relationships with spouses and very close friends; 2) **social integration**, a feeling of network membership in which common interests and ideas are shared and favors exchanged; 3) **opportunity for nurturance**, assuming responsibility for care of others, particularly one's children, and developing a sense of being needed; 4) **reassurance of worth**, a sense of competence and esteem often acquired from interaction with colleagues; 5) **reliable alliance**, a knowledge that one can depend on receiving assistance in time of need, obtained typically from kin; and 6) **guidance**, access to relationships with persons who can provide authoritative advice, knowledge and expertise. Weiss suggested that although all of these provisions are essential for "adequate life organization," the primacy of these functions may fluctuate throughout different phases of the life course.

Russell and Cutrona (1984) operationalized each provision with two positive and two negative statements. Participants responded to the availability of each type of support on a four-point Likert scale ranging from "strongly agree" (4) to "strongly disagree" (1). The sum of the items for each provision subscale indicated the availability of each of the social provisions. The sum of all 24 items produced a scale score, ranging from 24 to 96. With a sample of 494 older adults, Blieszner and Mancini (1985) found satisfactory

internal consistency for each subscale and construct validity for the overall scale.

Operationalization of Independent Variables

Filial responsibility expectations. Filial responsibility expectations are attitudes or beliefs that dictate what adult offsprings' obligations concerning the needs of their aging parents are or should be (Seelbach, 1978). This study examined normative expectations of aged parents and their adult children separately. The Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale measured filial expectations and is a composite of items adapted from previous research (Brody, Johnsen, Fulcomer & Land, 1983; Seelbach & Sauer, 1977; Quinn, 1983). Seelbach and Sauer (1977) developed the original items reflected in numbers one through six, and Quinn (1983) used items seven through nine. The researcher derived the next six items from a study performed by Brody and colleagues (1984) and constructed the final item. The investigator intended to develop a more global and comprehensive measure of filial responsibility, which included items that tapped accommodation, instrumental, contact and communicative components of the filial role. (See Part A of the child's and parent's questionnaire in Appendices D and E, respectively for a full listing of items in the Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale).

Participants responded to each item using a 4-point Likert scale which ranged from (4) strongly agree to (1) strongly disagree. Total scale scores could range from 16 to 64. Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) of the Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale was .86

for the parent sample and .85 for the sample of adult children. A group of experts confirmed face validity of the instrument.

Consensus on filial responsibility expectations. This variable was an index of the extent of agreement between elderly parents and their adult children concerning filial responsibility. When the two generations shared similar expectations of the adult child as a role performer of filial behaviors, high consensus existed. A large discrepancy between the two sets of expectations suggested low consensus. The major article of this document discusses statistical computation of this variable, as well as the results derived.

Parental needs: Demographic characteristics of parents. Answers to the following questions determined parental need for assistance: (a) What is your present age?, (b) What is your sex?, (c) What is your present marital status?, (d) How many years of school did you complete?, and (e) Which of the following best describes your racial or ethnic identification? Income and its perceived adequacy was another indicator of parental need. The following item tapped participants' financial resources: What is your approximate gross family income from all sources (including spouse's income), before taxes, in 1985? There were eight response categories ranging from (1) less than \$4,999 to (8) over \$35,000. A potentially less threatening item measured perceived adequacy of income through responses to: Do you feel that your present income is adequate? The question required a dichotomous response choice of yes or no.

Another important measure of parental need was perceived health. The questionnaire employed two self-assessed health measures as operational measures of health status. The first question was "For someone your age, do you consider your health to be good, fair or poor?" In his compilation of health measures, Stahl (1982) reported that this frequently used instrument (Shanas, Townsend, Wedderburn, Friis, Milhoi, Stehouwer, 1968) is among the best single-item measures available for assessments of elderly persons' health. The second question was "How much does your health prevent you from doing what you want or need to do?" The researcher used these variables to independently identify older sample members who theoretically have the greatest need for assistance from their children.

Parental need: Size of potential support network. Several questions probed the size of the older person's informal support network in order to give an indication of potential breadth of support. Because kin and friends generally comprise this group, the following three questions were asked: (a) How many living children do you have?, (b) How many living brothers and sisters do you have?, and (c) How many close friends do you have? Respondents wrote in the appropriate number for each of the three questions. This information identified older persons who theoretically have the greatest need.

Child's social situation. Several questions assessed children's contingent circumstances which might impinge upon their role enactment. One of these questions was: What is your present age?

Additional questions revealed the existence of other social positions held by the child. For example, "What is your marital status?", revealed if the child was also a husband or a wife. Similarly, "How many living children do you have?" told whether or not the child also filled a parental role. "How many of these children are still dependent upon you for your time, money and the like?" gave an indication of the resources demanded by children. Likewise, "What is your sex?" and "Are you presently employed?" disclosed whether the respondents were daughters or sons and whether they serve in the role as employee, respectively.

Residential proximity is likely to greatly influence actual role enactment. Thus, the question measuring geographical distance between the two generations was: How close do you live to your parent named in the cover letter? Responses ranged from (1) within the same household to (8) over 6 hours away.

Measures of affectional solidarity or positive affect nominally defined the perceived quality and perceived reciprocity of interaction (Bengston & Schrader, 1982). Bengston's (1973) Positive Affect Index tapped the affectional quality of the parent-child relationship. This instrument is composed of ten items representing five dimensions of positive affect: (a) understanding, (b) fairness, (c) trust, (d) respect, and (e) affection. The scale consists of five questions that are repeated twice, with the referent changing from "self" (child) to "other" (parent). Two sample questions are "How much do you feel your parent trusts you?" and its

reciprocal, "How much do you trust your parent?" Response choices range from (4) very much to (1) very little. The summation score of the items provides an index of positive affect ranging from 10 to 40. Formal tests of reliability and validity suggest the relative strength of this instrument. Test-retest reliability data revealed a correlation (ρ) of .89 over the two time periods. In a test of homogeneity/dimensionality, the Cronbach's alpha was .92 (Bengston & Schrader, 1982). Likewise, the Cronbach's alpha for this sample of adult children was .92.

Methods of Analysis

The initial analysis consisted of descriptive statistics such as crosstabulations and frequencies to summarize sample characteristics for parents and adult children, and to examine each independent and dependent variable. The next step was to compute correlations among the independent and dependent variables. (See Tables B-4 and B-5).

Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale. Cross-tabulation procedures provided preliminary assessments of the endorsement of filial norms among parents and their adult children. See Table 1 in the major article for a visual representation of percentages and frequencies of endorsement of the 16 items. The researcher also computed means and standard deviations of the Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale items for both adult children and their older parents. Means ranged from 2.29 to 3.49 for children and 2.18 to 3.42 for older parents, on a 4-point scale. For children, two items tied for having the lowest mean: living close to parents and writing to parents once a week.

The item suggesting children should help parents understand resources available to them exhibited the highest mean among the offspring respondents. For parents, living close to parent revealed the lowest mean, while talking over matters of importance produced the highest mean score. See Table B-3 for a complete listing of means and standard deviations for the items.

In order to analyze the relationships among the 16 items of the Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale, the researcher calculated intercorrelations for the items for both adult children and elderly parents. The majority of the relationships between items were significant ($p < .05$) for both the adult children's and older parents' responses. (See Tables B-4 and B-5 for intercorrelations of children's and parent's filial responsibility expectations, respectively).

The researcher factor analyzed the 16-item Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale in an effort to best summarize any clustering of variables. The varimax technique, using orthogonal rotation, identified four factors in the Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale for both children's and parents' responses: accommodation, communication, contact, and instrumental help. Most items loaded on one factor, suggesting clear dimensions within filial responsibility. In those five instances where items loaded on two factors, the second loading was relatively low. Tables B-6 and B-7 report the factor loadings for children and parents, respectively. Items in the accommodation dimension reflected flexibility in meeting parental

needs and included things like sacrificing personal freedom to care for parent, making some room in home for parent, and adjusting work and family schedules to assist parents. Common items in the communication dimension included giving emotional support and helping parents understand resources. The contact dimension comprised of such items as living close and visiting and writing once a week. Parent and child responses had no common items in the fourth dimension. For childrens' responses, this dimension appeared to reflect instrumental help -- giving financial help, caring when sick, and feeling responsible for parent. For parents, dimension IV suggested a confidante function as it included being together on special occasions and talking over personal matters.

When comparing filial responsibility expectations endorsed by parents with those endorsed by children, the researcher utilized Robinson's (1957) statistical measure of agreement. Unlike the Pearson correlation which measures the degree to which paired values of the two variables are proportional (when expressed as deviations from their means), Robinson's agreement measures the degree to which the two variables are identical (Robinson, 1957, p. 19). Consensus/agreement coefficients are reported in the major article of this document and displayed in Table 2 thereof.

Parental psychological well-being. The investigator employed stepwise multiple regression to assess the connection between intergenerational consensus of filial responsibility norms and parental well-being. With the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale

Scale (Lawton, 1975) representing the dependent variable, independent variables entered in the regression equation included: amount of agreement on filial responsibility norms, parent's age, parent's marital status, parent's number of living children, parent's educational attainment, parent's race, parent's gender, parent's religious orientation, and adequacy of parent's income. Upon the identification of significant main effects, the researcher constructed a second regression model that included the significant main effects and their pairwise interactions. Successive eliminations of insignificant variables resulted in a more parsimonious model. See the major article for details of the findings.

Child's enactment of filial responsibility. Stepwise multiple regression procedures explored the importance of child's circumstantial and parental situational variables in explaining amount of filial role enactment. During this preliminary stage, the researcher entered the following main effects into the stepwise analysis: child's gender, child's marital status, child's age, number of living and number of dependent children, geographical distance from parent, child's birth order, child's affection toward parent, parent's gender, parent's marital status, parent's number of children, parent's age, parent's number of brothers and sisters, parent's number of close friends, years of education received by parent, parent's religious preference, and parent's health.

Using the significant main effects identified in the exploratory stepwise procedure, the researcher created a second regression model which included the significant main effects and their pairwise interactions. The researcher performed successive regression analyses in an effort to eliminate unimportant variables. Refer to Appendix F, Supplementary Results and Discussion, for the findings.

Social provisions of the adult child - aged parent relationship.

The investigator utilized exploratory stepwise regression procedures to identify helpful main effects in explaining amount of social support provided by the intergenerational relationship. Again the researcher desired to learn the importance of parental and child situational variables which promoted the provision of social support. The exploratory stepwise regression model included: parental need variables as reflected by demographic characteristics (age, marital status, gender, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and religious preference) and size of potential support network (number of living children, number of living brothers and sisters, number of close friends), and child's social situation variables (gender, marital status, age, number of living children, number of dependent children, employment status, residential distance from parent, birth order, religious orientation, and affection toward parent).

The researcher formulated a second regression model using the significant main effects, as identified by the stepwise procedure, and their pairwise interactions. The investigator continued to reduce the model until only significant variables were included. A

complete explanation of findings is available in Appendix F,
Supplementary Results and Discussion.

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Table B-1

Telephone Screening Response Rates (N=833)

No answer	34
Disconnected/Changed	20
Not eligible	<u>385</u>
Total Unuseable	439
Refusals	185
(including hang-ups)	
Useable sample	209

Table B-2

Demographic Characteristics of Adult Children and Elderly Parents

	Children		Parents	
	Sample %	U.S. Census % ^a	Sample %	U.S. Census % ^a
Age:^b				
20-29 years	11.1%	28.1%		
30-39 years	36.8%	22.1%		
40-49 years	32.0%	17.4%		
50-59 years	18.0%	18.3%		
60-69 years	2.1%	14.0%		
60-64 years			10.4%	29.0%
65-74 years			64.6%	43.1%
75+ years			25.9%	27.9%
Gender:				
Female	66.0%	55.8%	58.7%	51.9%
Male	34.0%	44.2%	41.3%	48.1%
Race:				
White	97.9%	93.2%	97.2%	94.9%
Black	2.1%	6.8%	2.1%	5.0%
Native American	0.0%		.7%	.09%
Marital Status:				
Married	76.4%		65.5%	
Widowed	3.5%		31.7%	
Divorced/Separated	9.7%		2.8%	
Never Married	10.4%		0.0%	
Number of Children:^c				
None	19.6%		0.0%	
One	15.4%		10.4%	
Two	37.7%		26.4%	
Three or Four	24.5%		45.8%	
Five or More	2.8%		17.4%	
Years of Education:^d				
1-6	0.0%		5.0%	
7-12	27.1%		57.4%	
13-16	50.7%		25.5%	
17 or more	22.2%		12.1%	

	Children		Parents	
	Sample %	U.S. Census %	Sample %	U.S. Census %
Yearly Income: ^e				
Less than 10,000	4.4%		23.1%	
10,000 - 19,999	10.3%		31.5%	
20,000 - 29,999	21.3%		17.7%	
30,000 +	64.0%		27.7%	
Employment Status:				
Not at all	15.3%		81.9%	89.8%
Part-time	13.9%		8.3%	†10.2%
Full-time	70.8%		9.7%	
Religious Preference:				
Protestant	70.1%		72.9%	
Jewish	2.8%		2.8%	
Catholic	18.7%		19.4%	
Other	2.1%		2.1%	
None	6.3%		2.8%	
Birth Order:				
First	41.0%			
Second	33.3%			
Third	11.8%			
Fourth	5.6%			
Fifth or later	8.3%			

^a Comparison data are for Harrisburg SMSA (U.S. Census, 1982).

^b Mean ages are 41.4 years for children and 71.3 years for parents.

^c Average number of children is 1.88 for adult children and 3.28 for older parents.

^d Average years of education is 14.8 for children and 12.46 for parents.

^e Median income for persons 65+ in Harrisburg SMSA is \$13,754.

Table B-3

Means and Standard Deviations of the Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale
Items for Children and Parents

Items	Children		Parents	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Live close to parent	2.29	.67	2.18	.67
Care for parent when sick	3.21	.61	2.72	.71
Give parent financial help	2.98	.56	2.35	.66
Visit parent once a week	2.62	.82	2.61	.84
Write to parent once a week	2.29	.69	2.36	.80
Feel responsible for parent	2.96	.69	2.68	.69
Be together on special occasion	3.15	.70	3.11	.61
Talk over matters of importance	3.38	.58	3.42	.52
Give parent emotional support	3.38	.57	3.16	.53
Sacrifice freedom to care	3.20	.54	2.85	.56
Make room in home in emergency	3.26	.58	2.79	.63
Give parent advice when needed	3.04	.61	3.01	.56
Adjust work schedule to help	2.70	.64	2.36	.69
Parent should live with child	2.70	.76	2.23	.72
Adjust family schedule to help	2.93	.54	2.55	.65
Help parent understand resource	3.49	.52	3.24	.55

Note. Scores on each item ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).

Table B-4 Intercorrelations of Children's Responses to Hason Filial Responsibility Scale

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1. Live Close		<u>.27</u>																
2. Care when sick			<u>.56</u>															
3. Financial help				<u>.21</u>														
4. Visit once a week					<u>.06</u>													
5. Write once a week						<u>.44</u>												
6. Feel responsible for							<u>.27</u>											
7. Be together								<u>.32</u>										
8. Talk over matters									<u>.25</u>									
9. Give emotional support										<u>.45</u>								
10. Sacrifice freedom											<u>.41</u>							
11. Make room in home												<u>.38</u>						
12. Give advice													<u>.67</u>					
13. Adjust work schedule														<u>.52</u>				
14. Live with child															<u>.49</u>			
15. Adjust family schedule																<u>.44</u>		
16. Help understand resources																	<u>.47</u>	
																		<u>.19</u>
																		<u>.33</u>
																		<u>.14</u>
																		<u>.23</u>
																		<u>.15</u>
																		<u>.29</u>
																		<u>.34</u>
																		<u>.10</u>
																		<u>.37</u>
																		<u>.15</u>
																		<u>.24</u>
																		<u>.45</u>
																		<u>.16</u>
																		<u>.45</u>
																		<u>.17</u>
																		<u>.36</u>
																		<u>.20</u>
																		<u>.52</u>
																		<u>.43</u>
																		<u>.36</u>
																		<u>.40</u>
																		<u>.41</u>
																		<u>.35</u>
																		<u>.49</u>
																		<u>.12</u>
																		<u>.43</u>
																		<u>.03</u>
																		<u>.21</u>

Note. N = 139 adult children with complete data on 16 items. Correlations significant at $p < .05$ are underscored.

Table B-5 Intercorrelations(r) of Parents' Responses to Hamon Filial Responsibility Scale

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Live Close		.13	.19	.33	.25	.17	.09	.00	-.03	.22	.13	.07	.32	.31	.19	.01
2. Care when sick			.50	.34	.31	.51	.24	.16	.26	.42	.47	.18	.40	.42	.47	.16
3. Financial help				.21	.22	.41	.09	.04	.27	.51	.50	.20	.49	.53	.45	.10
4. Visit once a week					.73	.27	.29	.20	.23	.38	.30	.24	.41	.31	.32	.09
5. Write once a week						.26	.22	.15	.17	.35	.35	.24	.34	.32	.35	.05
6. Feel responsible for							.20	.18	.23	.53	.39	.16	.32	.42	.45	.15
7. Be together								.32	.20	.18	.27	.13	.23	.25	.16	.03
8. Talk over matters									.41	.11	.20	.32	.08	.09	.10	.34
9. Give emotional support										.27	.33	.51	.22	.07	.07	.48
10. Sacrifice freedom											.47	.37	.54	.40	.46	.15
11. Make room in home												.34	.46	.61	.37	.23
12. Give advice													.24	.14	.12	.33
13. Adjust work schedule														.49	.53	.11
14. Live with child															.42	.07
15. Adjust family schedule																
16. Help understand resources																

Note. N = 134 parents with complete data on 16 items. Correlations significant at $p < .05$ are underscored.

Table B-6

Factor Loadings of Four Dimensions of Hamon Filial Responsibility ScaleItems For Adult Children

Items	Factors				h ²
	I	II	III	IV	
Live close			.66		.47
Care when sick				.74	.71
Give financial help				.85	.75
Visit once a week			.70		.61
Write once a week	.34		.71		.64
Feel responsible for	.37			.61	.60
Be together on special occasion			.56		.42
Talk over personal matters		.73			.61
Give emotional support		.72			.61
Sacrifice freedom to care	.77				.69
Make room in home	.69	.35			.62
Give parents advice	.57	.47			.57
Adjust work schedule to help	.67				.51
Parent should live with child	.76				.66
Adjust family schedule to help	.69				.51
Help parent understand resource		.75			.60
Factor Intercorrelations					
Factor II	.26				
Factor III	.32	.16			
Factor IV	.33	.29	.30		

Note. Factor loadings <.30 are omitted from the table.

Table B-7

Factor Loadings of Four Dimensions of Hamon Filial Responsibility ScaleItems for Older Parents

Items	Factors				h ²
	I	II	III	IV	
Live close			.62		.45
Care when sick	.70				.57
Give financial help	.79				.67
Visit once a week			.81		.79
Write once a week			.78		.71
Feel responsible for	.68				.51
Be together on special occasion				.80	.70
Talk over personal matters				.61	.62
Give emotional support		.80			.70
Sacrifice freedom to care	.66				.59
Make room in home	.67				.58
Give parents advice		.73			.60
Adjust work schedule to help	.64		.40		.58
Parent should live with child	.72				.57
Adjust family schedule to help	.69				.55
Help parent understand resources		.76			.59
Factor Intercorrelations					
Factor II	.26				
Factor III	.44	.15			
Factor IV	.18	.23	.20		

Note. Factor loadings <.30 are omitted from the table.

Appendix C
The Telephone Interview Schedule

Telephone Interview Schedule

Hello. My name is _____ and I am calling from Messiah College in Grantham. I am doing research on parents over 65 and their adult children. Your household is one of a select few chosen to participate in this study, if you are willing to do so.

I. Is anyone in your household a parent who is 65 or older?

A. If YES: O.K. Including yourself, how many parents in your house are over 65? _____ (If more than one eligible parent, select one using table of random numbers, and ask to speak directly to that person, if available. Mothers are odd numbers and fathers are even numbers).

1) If YES: How many children do you/_____ have? _____ (If more than one child, use a random number table to choose one according to birth order. First borns will be 1, second borns will be 2 and so on.). I would like to ask you/_____ and child number _____ a few more questions about relations between parents and adult children. I would like you/_____ to fill out a short questionnaire that I will send in the mail. It will take about 20 minutes to complete. Since our goal is to get responses from both parent and child, I need both your/ _____'s name and mailing address, as well as that of the child.

Name of parent _____

Address _____

Name of child _____

Address _____

Thank you for your help. The questionnaire should reach your house within seven days.

2) If NO: O.K. Is there anyone in this household who has a living parent who is 65 years or older? _____

a). If YES: How many adult children? _____ (If more than one eligible, use random numbers table to identify one and ask to speak directly to that person, if available.

Females are odd numbers and males are even numbers). How many parents? _____ (If child has more than one living parent use random number table to choose one. Mothers will be odd numbers and fathers will be even numbers). I would like to ask you/_____ and your/_____ 's mother/father a few more questions about relations between adult children and their parents. I would like to send you/_____ a questionnaire that will take about 20 minutes to complete. Since our goal is to get responses from both child and parent, I will need both mailing addresses.

Name of child _____

Address _____

Name of parent _____

Address _____

Thank you for your help. You should receive your questionnaire within 7 days.

B. If NO: (Go back to section A, number 2 and ask for adult child).

Appendix D

The Cover Letter

The Child's Questionnaire

The Reminder Postcard

The Second Follow-up Mailing Letter

The Third Follow-up Mailing Letter

Parent and Adult Child Project

September 26. 1986

Dear []:

While the bond between parent and child is one of a kind, there is much about this relationship that is still not understood. I am studying parent and adult child pairs in order to learn more about this relationship in later life. This research is important because family ties influence our everyday lives.

About one week ago during our telephone survey, you were randomly identified as one of a select group of adult children to participate in our study. Your mother/father is also being asked to participate. I urge you to answer all the questions and return your booklet as soon as possible since complete surveys from parent and adult child pairs are essential to our research. I greatly appreciate the time (about 20 minutes) that you take to complete the survey.

Each questionnaire has a code number on it to assure complete confidentiality. Your name will not be connected with your answers.

Please answer these questions about your parent named []. Please think of this parent as you answer the questions.

Please call me if you have any questions. Call collect, if long distance. My telephone number is (717) 766-2511, extension 285.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon
Project Director

PART A

Adult children have many different ideas about what they should or should not do for their parents. Now, thinking specifically of your parent mentioned in the letter accompanying this questionnaire, please respond to the following statements. There are no right or wrong answers, so just give your own opinion. Circle the number from 4 to 1 which indicates how much you Agree or Disagree with each statement.

STRONGLY AGREE 4	AGREE 3	DISAGREE 2	STRONGLY DISAGREE 1
<hr/>			
1. Married children should live close to parents 4 3 2 1			
2. Adult children should take care of their parents in whatever way necessary when they are sick. 4 3 2 1			
3. Adult children should give their parents financial help. 4 3 2 1			
4. If children live nearby after they grow up, they should visit their parents at least once a week. 4 3 2 1			
5. Children who live at a distance, more than twenty miles away, should write to their parents at least once a week. 4 3 2 1			
6. Adult children should feel responsible for their older parents 4 3 2 1			
7. Older parents and adult children should be together on special occasions, such as holidays, birthdays, and anniversaries. 4 3 2 1			
8. Older parents should be able to talk over matter of personal importance, that is those that deeply affect their lives, with their adult children. 4 3 2 1			

STRONGLY AGREE 4	AGREE 3	DISAGREE 2	STRONGLY DISAGREE 1
<hr/>			
9. Adult children should give their older parents emotional support			
			4 3 2 1
10. Adult children should be willing to sacrifice some of their personal freedom to take care of aging parents if they need it			
			4 3 2 1
11. Adult children should make room for their older parents in their home in an emergency			
			4 3 2 1
12. Adult children should give older parents advice when they need it.			
			4 3 2 1
13. Adult children should adjust their work schedule in order to help older parents when they need it.			
			4 3 2 1
14. When older parents are unable to care for themselves, they should be able to live with one of their adult children			
			4 3 2 1
15. Adult children should adjust their family schedule in order to help older parents when they need it.			
			4 3 2 1
16. Adult children should help their parents understand and use resources/services (Medicare, Meals on Wheels and so forth), that they are entitled to, when they need it.			
			4 3 2 1
17. How would you rate your overall relationship with your parent? (Circle number)			

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 VERY POOR | 4 GOOD |
| 2 POOR | 5 VERY GOOD |
| 3 FAIR | |

PART B

An important part of this study surrounds the feelings that parents and children have for one another. Please answer the following questions as honestly as possible by circling the number of the best answer.

VERY MUCH 4	MUCH 3	LITTLE 2	VERY LITTLE 1
<hr/>			
1. How much do you feel your parent understands you?	4	3	2 1
2. How much do you feel your parent trusts you?	4	3	2 1
3. How fair do you feel your parent is toward you?	4	3	2 1
4. How much respect would you say your parent has for you?	4	3	2 1
5. How much affection do you feel your parent has for you?	4	3	2 1
6. How much do you understand your parent?	4	3	2 1
7. How much do you trust your parent?	4	3	2 1
8. How fair do you feel you are toward your parent?	4	3	2 1
9. How much do you respect your parent?	4	3	2 1
10. How much affection do you have toward this parent?	4	3	2 1

PART C

An important purpose of this study is to learn more about what adult children actually do for their parents. Once again, think about what you do for your parent named on the cover letter as you answer the questions. Circle the number of your answer.

NEVER	ONCE A YEAR	SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR	ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH	EVERY WEEK	2 OR 3 TIMES A WEEK	DAILY
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

1. How often do you see your parent? . . 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

2. How often do you talk to your parent
on the phone? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

3. How often do you send letters or
cards to your parent? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

4. How often do you provide the following
types of assistance for your parent? . .

a. Housekeeping (washing dishes,
vacuuming, taking out garbage,
dusting and so on) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

b. Cooking/Meal preparation 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

c. Laundry. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

d. Minor household repairs and
maintenance. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

e. Yardwork (mowing, weeding and so on) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

f. Car care (washing, fixing) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

g. Shopping 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

h. Help with transportation (drive
parent places) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

i. Personal care (help with bathing,
grooming, dressing, moving about). . 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

j. Help during illness. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

NEVER	ONCE A YEAR	SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR	ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH	EVERY WEEK	2 OR 3 TIMES A WEEK	DAILY
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

- k. Help with important decisions. . . . 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- l. Manage finances. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- m. Financial aid. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- n. Legal aid. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- o. Help get parent information about
resources in the community for
senior citizens. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- p. Emotional support. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- q. Companionship (spend time together). 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

PART D

Finally, I would like to ask some background questions about yourself to help interpret the results. Circle the number of your answer.

1. What is your sex? (Circle number of your answer)

- 1 MALE
- 2 FEMALE

2. What is your present marital status?

- 1 MARRIED 3 DIVORCED 5 NEVER MARRIED
- 2 WIDOWED 4 SEPARATED

3. What is your present age? _____ YEARS

4. How many living children do you have? _____ CHILDREN

SONS
 (age) (age) (age) (age) (age)

DAUGHTERS
 (age) (age) (age) (age) (age)

5. How many of these children are still dependent upon you for your time, money, and so forth? _____ DEPENDENT CHILDREN

6. How close do you live to your parent named in the cover letter? (Circle number)

- 1 IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD
- 2 LESS THAN 15 MINUTES AWAY (By car)
- 3 16 TO 30 MINUTES AWAY (By car)
- 4 31 to 60 MINUTES AWAY (By car)
- 5 61 MINUTES TO 2 HOURS AWAY (By car)
- 6 OVER 2 HOURS, BUT LESS THAN 4 HOURS
- 7 OVER 4 HOURS, BUT LESS THAN 6 HOURS
- 8 OVER 6 HOURS AWAY (By car)

7. How many living brothers and sisters do you have?
(Write in number; if you are an only child, write 0)

_____ BROTHERS _____ SISTERS

8. What is your place in the birth order of your family? (Circle number)

- 1 FIRST BORN 5 FIFTH BORN
- 2 SECOND BORN 6 SIXTH BORN
- 3 THIRD BORN 7 SEVENTH BORN
- 4 FOURTH BORN 8 OTHER (specify): _____

9. How many years of school did you complete?
(Circle number)

ELEMENTARY						JUNIOR HIGH			HIGH SCHOOL			COLLEGE OR TRADE SCHOOL				POST COLLEGE			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20+

10. Which of the following best describes your racial or ethnic background? (Circle number)

- 1 BLACK 4 WHITE
- 2 CHICANO 5 ORIENTAL
- 3 NATIVE AMERICAN 6 OTHER (specify) _____

11. What is your religious preference? (Circle number)

- 1 PROTESTANT
- 2 JEWISH
- 3 CATHOLIC
- 4 OTHER (specify) _____
- 5 NONE

12. Are you presently employed? (Circle number)

- 1 NOT AT ALL
- 2 PART TIME (LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK)
- 3 FULL TIME (30 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK)

13. What was your approximate gross family income from all sources (including spouse's income), before taxes, in 1985? (Circle number)

- 1 LESS THAN \$5,000
- 2 \$5,000 TO \$9,999
- 3 \$10,000 TO \$14,999
- 4 \$15,000 TO \$19,999
- 5 \$20,000 TO \$24,999
- 6 \$25,000 TO \$29,999
- 7 \$30,000 TO \$34,999
- 8 OVER \$35,000

14. Do you feel that your present income is adequate? (Circle number)

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

15. For someone your age, do you consider your health to be poor, fair, or good? (Circle number)

- 1 POOR
- 2 FAIR
- 3 GOOD

16. How much does your health prevent you from doing what you need or want to do? (Circle number)

- 1 A GREAT DEAL
- 2 A LITTLE
- 3 NOT AT ALL

(See back cover)

Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your relationship with your parent, particularly as related to your expectations of each other? If so, please use this space for that purpose.

Also, any comments you wish to make that you think may help us in future efforts to understand the parent - adult child relationship will be appreciated, either here or in a separate letter.

Your contribution to this study is greatly appreciated. If you would like a summary of results, please print your name and address on the back of the return envelope (NOT on the questionnaire). We will see that you get it.

October 6, 1986

Last week a questionnaire was mailed to you seeking information about parent - adult child relationships. If you have already completed and returned it to us, please accept our sincere thanks. If not, your prompt response will be very much appreciated. Although your participation is voluntary, it is important that your questionnaire be included in the study if the results are to be truly representative of adult children in the Harrisburg area.

If by some chance you do not have the questionnaire, please call me immediately, (717) 766-2511 or send me a note. I will mail another one to you.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon, Project Director
Messiah College
Grantham, PA 17027

Parent and Adult Child Project

October 20, 1986

Dear []:

About three weeks ago I wrote to you asking you to participate in a parent - adult child relationship project. As of today, we have not received your completed questionnaire.

Our study will look at the expectations that adult children hold for themselves in regard to helping their parents. What you have to say on this topic is important to the study of parents in later life and their children.

I am writing to you again because although participation is voluntary, your response is important to this study. It is essential that each person in the sample return his/her questionnaire if results are to accurately express the opinions of adult children.

Please remember that you should answer the questions with your parent, [], in mind.

Another questionnaire is included in case you misplaced the first one. Please call me if you have any questions. My telephone number is (717) 766-2511, extension 285.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon
Project Director

Parent and Adult Child Project

November 19, 1986

Dear []:

Although participation is voluntary, your response is important to the success of our study about parent - adult child relationships. Past experiences suggest that those of you who have not yet responded may have quite different opinions than those who have already returned their questionnaires.

This is one of the first studies of this type ever conducted in the Harrisburg area. What you have to say is important for the accuracy of my results.

In case my other mailings did not reach you, another questionnaire is enclosed. I am grateful for the 20 minutes that you take to complete and return the survey.

Please answer the following questions about your parent named [].

Thank you for your contribution to the success of this study.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon
Project Director

Parent and Adult Child Project

November 19, 1986

Dear []:

Although participation is voluntary, your response is important to the success of our study about parent - adult child relationships. Past experiences suggest that those of you who have not yet responded may have quite different opinions than those who have already returned their questionnaires.

Your parent named [] has already returned his/her questionnaire. Since this study needs the response of both parent and adult child, it is important that I receive your survey. What you have to say is important for the accuracy of my results.

In case my other mailings did not reach you, another questionnaire is enclosed. I am grateful for the 20 minutes that you take to complete and return the survey.

Please answer the following questions about your parent named [].

Thank you for your contribution to the success of this study.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon
Project Director

Appendix E

The Cover Letter

The Parent's Questionnaire

The Reminder Postcard

The Second Follow-up Mailing Letter

The Third Follow-up Mailing Letter

Parent and Adult Child Project

September 26, 1986

Dear []:

While the bond between parent and child is one of a kind, there is much about this relationship that is still not understood. I am studying parent and adult child pairs in order to learn more about this relationship in later life. This research is important because family ties influence our everyday lives.

About one week ago during our telephone survey, you were randomly identified as one of a select group of parents to participate in our study. Your son/daughter is also being asked to participate. I urge you to answer all the questions and return your booklet to us as soon as possible since complete surveys from parent and adult child pairs are essential to my research. I greatly appreciate the time (about 20 minutes) that you take to complete the survey.

Each questionnaire has a code number on it to assure complete confidentiality. Your name will not be connected with your answers.

Please answer these questions about your child named []. Please think of this child as you answer the questions.

Please call me if you have any questions. Call collect, if long distance. My telephone number is (717) 766-2511, extension 285.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon
Project Director

PART A

Parents have many different ideas about what their children should or should not do for them. Now, thinking specifically of your child mentioned in the letter accompanying this questionnaire, please respond to the following statements. There are no right or wrong answers, so just give your own opinion. Circle the number from 4 to 1 which indicates how much you Agree or Disagree with each statement.

STRONGLY AGREE 4	AGREE 3	DISAGREE 2	STRONGLY DISAGREE 1
<hr/>			
1. Married children should live close to parents 4 3 2 1			
2. Adult children should take care of their parents in whatever way necessary when they are sick. 4 3 2 1			
3. Adult children should give their parents financial help. 4 3 2 1			
4. If children live nearby after they grow up, they should visit their parents at least once a week. 4 3 2 1			
5. Children who live at a distance, more than twenty miles away, should write to their parents at least once a week. 4 3 2 1			
6. Adult children should feel responsible for their older parents 4 3 2 1			
7. Older parents and adult children should be together on special occasions, such as holidays, birthdays, and anniversaries. 4 3 2 1			
8. Older parents should be able to talk over matter of personal importance, that is those that deeply affect their lives, with their adult children. 4 3 2 1			

STRONGLY AGREE 4	AGREE 3	DISAGREE 2	STRONGLY DISAGREE 1
9. Adult children should give their older parents emotional support			
4	3	2	1
10. Adult children should be willing to sacrifice some of their personal freedom to take care of aging parents if they need it			
4	3	2	1
11. Adult children should make room for their older parents in their home in an emergency			
4	3	2	1
12. Adult children should give older parents advice when they need it.			
4	3	2	1
13. Adult children should adjust their work schedule in order to help older parents when they need it.			
4	3	2	1
14. When older parents are unable to care for themselves, they should be able to live with one of their adult children			
4	3	2	1
15. Adult children should adjust their family schedule in order to help older parents when they need it.			
4	3	2	1
16. Adult children should help their parents understand and use resources/services (Medicare, Meals on Wheels, and so on) that they are entitled to, when they need it.			
4	3	2	1

PART B

Next I would like to ask you about your relationship with your child, the one mentioned in the cover letter. Please indicate how well each of these statements describes your relationship with your child. Circle the number which best reveals how strongly you Agree or Disagree.

1. I can depend on my child to help me if I really need it.			
4	3	2	1
2. I feel that I do <u>not</u> have a close relationship with my child.			
4	3	2	1
3. I <u>cannot</u> turn to my child for guidance in times of stress			
4	3	2	1

STRONGLY AGREE 4	AGREE 3	DISAGREE 2	STRONGLY DISAGREE 1
4. My child depends on me for help.	4	3	2 1
5. My child enjoys the same social activities that I do	4	3	2 1
6. My child does <u>not</u> view me as competent	4	3	2 1
7. I feel personally responsible for the personal well-being of my child	4	3	2 1
8. My child shares my attitudes and beliefs	4	3	2 1
9. I do <u>not</u> think my child respects my skills and abilities	4	3	2 1
10. If something went wrong, my child would come to my assistance	4	3	2 1
11. I have a close relationship with my child that provides me with a sense of emotional security and well-being	4	3	2 1
12. I could talk to my child about important decisions in my life.	4	3	2 1
13. My child recognizes my competence and skills.	4	3	2 1
14. My child does <u>not</u> share my interests and concerns.	4	3	2 1
15. My child does <u>not</u> rely on me for his/her well being	4	3	2 1
16. My child is trustworthy; I could turn to my child for advice if I were having problems.	4	3	2 1
17. I feel a strong emotional bond with my child.	4	3	2 1
18. My child <u>cannot</u> be depended on for aid if I really needed it.	4	3	2 1

STRONGLY AGREE 4	AGREE 3	DISAGREE 2	STRONGLY DISAGREE 1
------------------------	------------	---------------	---------------------------

19. I do not feel comfortable talking about
problems with my child. 4 3 2 1
20. My child admires my talents and skills. . . . 4 3 2 1
21. I feel a lack of intimacy with my child . . . 4 3 2 1
22. My child does not like the things I do. . . . 4 3 2 1
23. I can count on my child in an emergency . . . 4 3 2 1
24. My child does not need me to care for
him/her 4 3 2 1
25. How would you rate your overall relationship with your
child? (Circle number)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 VERY POOR | 4 GOOD |
| 2 POOR | 5 VERY GOOD |
| 3 FAIR | |

PART C

An important part of this study is your outlook on life.
Please circle the number of the most appropriate answer.

- | | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 1. Little things bother me more this year | 1 | 2 |
| 2. I sometimes worry so much that I can't sleep . . . | 1 | 2 |
| 3. I am afraid of a lot of things | 1 | 2 |
| 4. I take things hard | 1 | 2 |
| 5. I get mad more than I used to. | 1 | 2 |
| 6. I get upset easily | 1 | 2 |

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
7. Things keep getting worse as I get older	1	2
8. I have as much pep as I had last year.	1	2
9. As you get older you are less useful	1	2
10. I have a lot to be sad about.	1	2
11. I am as happy now as when I was younger	1	2
12. Life is hard for me much of the time.	1	2
13. I see enough of my friends and relatives. . . .	1	2
14. I sometimes feel that life isn't worth living .	1	2
15. How much do you feel lonely? (Circle number)		

- 1 MUCH
- 2 NOT MUCH

16. How satisfied are you with your life today? (Circle number)

- 1 NOT SATISFIED
- 2 SATISFIED

17. As you get older are things getting better or worse than you thought they would be? (Circle number)

- 1 WORSE
- 2 BETTER

PART D

Finally, I would like to ask some background questions about yourself to help interpret the results.
Circle the number of your answer.

1. What is your sex? (Circle number of your answer)

- 1 MALE
- 2 FEMALE

2. What is your present marital status?

- 1 MARRIED
- 2 WIDOWED
- 3 DIVORCED
- 4 SEPARATED
- 5 NEVER MARRIED

3. What is your present age? _____ YEARS

4. How many living children do you have? _____ CHILDREN

SONS

(age) (age) (age) (age) (age)

DAUGHTERS

(age) (age) (age) (age) (age)

5. How close do you live to your child named in the cover letter? (Circle number)

- 1 IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD
- 2 LESS THAN 15 MINUTES AWAY (By car)
- 3 16 TO 30 MINUTES AWAY (By car)
- 4 31 to 60 MINUTES AWAY (By car)
- 5 61 MINUTES TO 2 HOURS AWAY (By car)
- 6 OVER 2 HOURS, BUT LESS THAN 4 HOURS
- 7 OVER 4 HOURS, BUT LESS THAN 6 HOURS
- 8 OVER 6 HOURS AWAY (By car)

6. How many living brothers and sisters do you have? (Write in number)

_____ BROTHERS _____ SISTERS

7. How many close friends do you have? (Write in number)

_____ CLOSE FRIENDS

8. How many years of school did you complete? (Circle number)

ELEMENTARY						JUNIOR HIGH			HIGH SCHOOL			COLLEGE OR TRADE SCHOOL			POST COLLEGE				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20+

9. Which of the following best describes your racial or ethnic background? (Circle number)

- 1 BLACK
- 2 CHICANO
- 3 NATIVE AMERICAN
- 4 WHITE
- 5 ORIENTAL
- 6 OTHER (specify) _____

10. What is your religious preference? (Circle number)

- 1 PROTESTANT
- 2 JEWISH
- 3 CATHOLIC
- 4 OTHER (specify) _____
- 5 NONE

11. Are you presently employed? (Circle number)

- 1 NOT AT ALL
- 2 PART TIME (LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK)
- 3 FULL TIME (30 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK)

12. Are you currently or have you ever provided care for you own dependent parent(s) or parent(s)- in- law? (Circle number)

- 1 YES (If yes, go to question 12.a.)
- 2 NO (If no, go to question 13)

- 12.a. If yes, do your past experiences with your own live-in or dependent parent or parent-in-law influence your current expectations of support from your own child? (Circle number)
- 1 YES (If yes, go to question 12.b.)
 - 2 NO (If no, go to question 13)

- 12.b. If yes, do you expect more, less, or about the same of your child now, since you have had this experience with your own parents?(Circle number)
- 1 MORE
 - 2 LESS
 - 3 ABOUT THE SAME

13. What was your approximate gross family income from all sources (including spouse's income), before taxes, in 1985? (Circle number)

- 1 LESS THAN \$5,000
- 2 \$5,000 TO \$9,999
- 3 \$10,000 TO \$14,999
- 4 \$15,000 TO \$19,999
- 5 \$20,000 TO \$24,999
- 6 \$25,000 TO \$29,999
- 7 \$30,000 TO \$34,999
- 8 OVER \$35,000

14. Do you feel that your present income is adequate?
(Circle number)

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

15. For someone your age, do you consider your health to be poor, fair, or good? (Circle number)

- 1 POOR
- 2 FAIR
- 3 GOOD

16. How much does your health prevent you from doing what you need or want to do? (Circle number)

- 1 A GREAT DEAL
- 2 A LITTLE
- 3 NOT AT ALL

(See back cover)

Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your relationship with your adult child, particularly as related to your expectations of each other?

If so, please use this space for that purpose. Also, any comments you wish to make that you think may help us in future efforts to understand the parent - adult child relationship will be appreciated, either here or in a separate letter.

Your contribution to this study is greatly appreciated. If you would like a summary of results, please print your name and address on the back of the return envelope (NOT on the questionnaire). We will see that you get it.

October 6, 1986

Last week a questionnaire was mailed to you seeking information about parent - adult child relationships. If you have already completed and returned it to us, please accept our sincere thanks. If not, your prompt response will be very much appreciated. Although your participation is voluntary, it is important that your questionnaire be included in the study if the results are to be truly representative of parents in the Harrisburg area.

If by some chance you do not have the questionnaire, please call me immediately, (717) 766-2511 or send me a note. I will mail another one to you.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon, Project Director
Messiah College
Grantham, PA 17027

Parent and Adult Child Project

October 20, 1986

Dear []:

About three weeks ago I wrote to you asking you to participate in a parent - adult child relationship project. As of today, we have not received your completed questionnaire.

Our study will look at the expectations that parents have of their adult children. What you have to say on this topic is important to the study of parents in later life and their children.

I am writing to you again because although your participation is voluntary, your response is important to this study. It is essential that each person in the sample return his/her questionnaire if results are to accurately express the opinions of parents.

Please remember that you should answer the questions with your child, [], in mind.

Another questionnaire is enclosed in case you misplaced the first one. Please call me if you have any questions. My telephone number is (717) 766-2511, extension 285.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon
Project Director

Parent and Adult Child Project

November 19, 1986

Dear []:

Although your participation is voluntary, your response is important to the success of my study about parent - adult child relationships in the Harrisburg area. Past experiences suggest that those of you who have not yet responded may have quite different opinions than those who have already returned their questionnaires.

This is one of the first studies of this type ever conducted in the Harrisburg area. What you have to say is important for the accuracy of my results.

In case my other mailings did not reach you, another questionnaire is enclosed. I am grateful for the 20 minutes that you take to complete and return the survey.

Please answer the following questions about your child named [].

Thank you for your contribution to the success of this study.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon
Project Director

Parent and Adult Child Project

November 19, 1986

Dear []:

Although your participation is voluntary, your response is important to the success of my study about parent - adult child relationships in the Harrisburg area. Past experiences suggest that those of you who have not yet responded may have quite different opinions than those who have already returned their questionnaires.

Your child named [] has already returned his/her questionnaire. Since this study needs the response of both parent and adult child, it is important that I receive your survey. What you have to say is important for the accuracy of my results.

In case my other mailings did not reach you, another questionnaire is enclosed. I am grateful for the 20 minutes that you take to complete and return the survey.

Please answer the following questions about your child named [].

Thank you for your contribution to the success of this study.

Sincerely,

Raeann R. Hamon
Project Director

Appendix F
Supplementary Results and Discussion

Appendix F

Supplementary Results and Discussion

This appendix reports the results of the analysis of two additional hypotheses. First, do male, employed, married, and residentially distant offspring with low positive affect for parent do considerably less for their elderly parents, particularly when parental needs are low? Second, do parents who are older, widowed, female, frail and limited with regard to social support networks receive more social support (social provisions) from their adult children than those who are younger, male, healthy and have large social networks? These research questions utilized data provided by a series of items tapping actual filial behaviors (See Part C of Child's Questionnaire in Appendix D) and an adaptation of Russell and Cutrona's Social Provisions Scale (1984) (See Part B of Elderly Parent's Questionnaire in Appendix E).

Filial Role Enactment

To begin, exploratory analyses in the form of stepwise regression identified those variables that helped to explain differences in level of filial role enactment. Based on the results of these analyses, the researcher built a complete regression model. The final model accounted for 63.2% of the variability in filial role enactment (See Table F-1 for a summary of the independent variables included in the regression model). One main effect, parental marital status, was statistically significant ($p < .01$). More specifically, children whose parents were widowed had

significantly higher enactment means than those whose parents were married ($p < .01$). There were no significant differences between the widowed and divorced/separated ($p = .86$) nor between the married and divorced/separated ($p = .20$). (Refer to Table F-2 for enactment means by parents' marital status).

In addition to the effects of parental marital status, three significant interaction effects emerged -- child's gender with parental health ($p = .02$), adult child's number of dependent children with geographical distance from parent ($p = .07$), and affection toward parent with geographical distance from parent ($p = .02$). A multiple comparisons procedure (pairwise t-test) isolated specific differences for each case of interaction. Starting with the interaction of child's gender and parental health status, evidence suggested that daughters exhibit greater levels of enactment than sons when parent health was fair ($p < .01$) or good ($p = .06$). Male offspring had higher average enactment scores than female offspring when parent health was poor, although this difference was nonsignificant ($p = .15$). (See Table F-3 for average enactment scores for daughters and sons across levels of parental health).

The significant interaction between number of dependent children and distance from parent indicated that this relationship between enactment and number of dependent children was not consistent across distance categories. Consequently, a single beta weight cannot adequately describe the relationship between enactment and number of children because potentially different weights must be

considered for each level of distance. Beta weights and their significance levels are listed in Table F-4 and suggest that as the number of dependent children increased, enactment decreased. This relationship was particularly relevant when aged parents live in the same household as their adult child ($p=.01$) and when aged parents live less than 30 minutes away (by car) ($p<.01$). When examining differences in beta weights across levels of distance, beta weights in those cases in which parents resided (a) less than 30 minutes away, (b) between 31 minutes and 2 hours away, (c) over 2 hours but less than 6 hours away, and (d) over 6 hours away significantly differed from the beta weight of adult offspring sharing the same household with their elderly parent (p values of .07, .02, .03, .01 respectively). In addition, the beta weight for those residing over 6 hours away also differed from that for those living less than 30 minutes from their parent ($p=.09$).

Finally, the overall test showed interaction between distance and amount of affection for parent. The existence of this interaction suggested that the nature of the linear relationship between enactment and affection (in particular, slope or beta weight) was not consistent across various geographical distances. The general pattern of this interaction indicated that as affection increased, enactment increased, although this varied across geographical distance from parent. (Individual betas and their related significance levels are listed in Table F-5). Results revealed that the beta weight for those living in the same household

differed significantly from that for parents less than 30 minutes away; for those 31 minutes to 2 hours away; for those over 2 hours but less than 6 hours away; and for those over 6 hours away (p values were .08, .002, .05, .02, respectively). In addition, beta weights for children less than 30 minutes away and those over 2 hours but less than 6 hours away differed from that for 31 minutes to 2 hours away ($p=.02$ and $p=.09$, respectively).

Social Provisions

Exploratory stepwise multiple regression procedures also examined the impact of parental situations on the provision of social support provided by adult children, as measured by an adaptation of Russell and Cutrona's (1984) Social Provisions Scale. The ultimate regression model explained about 51% of the variability in the dependent variable, social provision (Refer to Table F-6 for a summary of the regression model). Three main effects and two interaction effects emerged as significant. Multiple comparison procedures (pairwise t-tests) isolated specific differences for each main effect and for each case of interaction. Parents' educational attainment was positively (beta weight=.17, $p=.04$) related to the amount of social provisions provided by adult children. Distance from parent also impacted level of social provision ($p=.09$); the average social provision was significantly greater for children who were over 6 hours away from their parents than for those over 2 hours away, but less than 6 ($p=.08$), and for those less than 30 minutes away ($p=.06$). Children whose parents lived 31 minutes to 2

hours away also had a significantly higher average provision score than did those over 2 hours away, but less than 6 ($p=.08$); and those less than 30 minutes away ($p=.04$). Children's religious preference also affected amount of social provision provided ($p=.02$); Catholic children had a higher average score than both Protestants ($p=.01$) or those having other or no religious orientations ($p=.01$). (See Table F-7 for listing of average social provision scores for geographical distance, and child's religious preference).

The interaction between parent's gender and child's marital status indicated significance ($p<.01$) in its contribution to the overall model of the dependent variable, social provision. Aged mothers had a significantly higher average social provision score than older fathers when children were married ($p<.01$) or divorced/separated ($p<.01$). Older fathers had a significantly higher average social provision score than elderly mothers when children were never married ($p=.07$). (See Table F-8 for average social provision scores).

Because of the interaction between affection and child's marital status in the overall regression model ($p=.09$), the relationship between affection and the amount of social provision to aged parents was not consistent across all levels of marital status. Table F-9 lists the beta weights for each marital status level. These betas suggest that the average provision score increased as affection heightened for married children ($p<.01$) and never married children ($p=.06$). When examining differences in beta

weights across marital statuses, married children differed from divorced/separated children ($p=.03$), and never married children differed from divorced/separated children ($p=.09$).

Discussion

This study of intergenerational relationships in later life generally supported the research hypothesis which suggested that circumstantial variables, impinging upon the lives of adult children and parental need, impact the enactment of the filial role. The regression model included child's gender, employment status, affection for parent, residential distance from parent, and number of dependent children, with most of them involved in interactions. As asserted by other researchers (Brody 1981; Miller, 1981; Treas, 1977), extraneous obligations tended to constrain the adult child's likelihood of and ability to provide assistance. For instance, when adult offspring had familial obligations of their own via dependent children, the amount of filial role enactment decreased, particularly for those elderly parents who lived in the same household or within 30 minutes of their child's home.

Affection towards one's parent was positively related to filial role enactment, although the specific relationship varied across levels of distance. Generally speaking, as affection increased, so did the child's role enactment. This finding supported Cicirelli's (1983a) contention, on the basis of his research with 148 adult children with elderly mothers, that affectional bonds between parent

and child led to increased attachment behaviors and influenced commitment to provide future help.

So too, parental need factors such as marital status and health were important in explaining filial role enactment. Widowed parents experienced greater amounts of assistance from their children, reiterating the significance of offspring when a spouse is no longer present (Shanas, 1979). Parental health status also impacted the enactment of filial responsibilities, although the relationship depended upon the gender of one's child; filial role enactment by sons seemed contingent on poor parental health. In contrast to daughters whose assistance remained fairly consistent across levels of parent's health, sons appeared to reserve substantial involvement for when parents' failing health dictated it as necessary. Despite growing support for norms of equalitarianism between the sexes with regard to provision of care to parents (Brody, Johnsen, Fulcomer, & Lang, 1983; Roff & Klemmack, 1986), "kinkeeping" still largely appears to be the domain of women. Perhaps females encounter greater "self-role congruence" than their male counterparts when it comes to kinkeeping functions, equipping them to perceive the filial role as more compatible to their images of themselves. (Sarbin, 1968).

The second hypotheses, which suggested that parental need factors (e.g., marital status, health status, and age) and support network variables (e.g., number of close friends, number of siblings) would influence the amount of social support older parents

would receive from their adult children, received only minimal substantiation. With the exception of parent's gender, most factors thought to be important in explaining amount of social support received from the parent-child relationship were not significant. Instead, other variables emerged as important in explaining the amount of social support parents and children receive from their relationship with each other. For example, parents' education was positively related to the amount of social provisions received from adult children.

Interaction effects indicated that fathers had higher social provision scores than elderly mothers when children were never married. Mothers, on the other hand, had higher average provision scores than aged fathers when children were married or divorced/separated. Although mothers seemed to do well after the marriage and possible divorce of their children, fathers lagged behind in the social provisions they received from such intergenerational relationships. Future research should analyze how mothers are able to maintain support provisions when children are no longer single.

Finally, average provision scores increased as affection increased for married children and never married children. One possible explanation for these differences might be that relationships between parents and their divorced/separated offspring are more strained than those between parents and married or never married offspring. Another plausible explanation could be that

divorced/separated children are necessarily concerned about meeting the demands of their own life circumstances. For instance, Cicirelli (1983b), in a comparison of helping behavior to elderly parents of adult children with disrupted versus intact marriages, discovered that offspring of disrupted marriages gave significantly less total help to aged parents, felt less filial obligation toward them, and felt more limited in assisting them.

This analysis has gone beyond a mere analysis of filial expectations to examine actual filial behaviors and the level of social support received from the intergenerational relationship. By examining these areas more closely, family practitioners might identify those situations in which older parents might be more susceptible to need outside services and social support.

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Table F-1

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Filial Role Enactment

<u>Independent Variable</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>F value</u>	<u>p</u>
Child's gender	discrete	.00	.98
Child's no. dependent children	continuous	1.25	.27
Distance from parent	discrete	1.53	.20
Child's employment status	discrete	1.26	.29
Parent's marital status	discrete	10.83	<.01*
Parent's health	discrete	2.14	.12
Affection for parent	continuous	16.27	<.01*
Child's gender x parent's health	dis. x dis.	4.58	.01*
No. dependent child. x distance	cont. x dis.	2.36	.06*
Affection x distance	cont. x dis.	2.68	.04*

R²=.642

Note. N=124; Cases with missing data for variables included in regression model were excluded from the analysis.

Table F-2

Average Enactment Scores for Adult Children by Parents'Marital Status

<u>Parents' Marital Status</u>	<u>Child's Average Enactment Score</u>
Married	23.80
Widowed	32.53
Divorced/Separated	31.45

Note. N=124; Cases with missing data were excluded from analysis.

Possible enactment scores range from 0 to 120.

Table F-3

Average Enactment Scores for Adult Children by Child's Gender and Parental Health

<u>Child's Gender</u>	<u>Parental Health</u>		
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>
Male	22.25	20.24	44.57
Female	27.12	32.55	28.81

Note. N=124; Cases with missing data were excluded from analysis.

Possible enactment scores range from 0 to 120.

Table F-4

Beta Weights for the Relationship Between Enactment and Number of
Dependent Children by Geographical Distance from Parent

<u>Geographical Distance</u>	<u>Beta Weight</u>	<u>Unstd. Beta</u>	<u>p</u>
Living in same household	-1.01	-13.21	.01
Less than 30 minutes away	-0.25	-3.31	.01
31 minutes to 2 hours away	-0.01	-0.09	.96
Over 2 hours but less than 6 hours	-0.05	-0.59	.73
Over 6 hours away	0.11	1.40	.57

Note. N=124; Cases with missing data were excluded from analysis.

Table F-5

Beta Weights for Relationship Between Enactment and Child's Amount
of Affection for Parent by Geographical Distance from Parent

<u>Geographical Distance</u>	<u>Beta Weight</u>	<u>Unstd. Beta</u>	<u>p</u>
Living in same household	.81	2.35	.001
Less than 30 minutes away	.35	1.02	.001
31 minutes to 2 hours away	-.08	-.22	.62
Over 2 hours but less than 6 hours	.27	.77	.04
Over 6 hours away	.12	.34	.48

Note. N=124 Cases with missing data were excluded from analysis.

Table F-6

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Social Provisions

<u>Independent Variable</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>F value</u>	<u>p</u>
Parent's gender	discrete	1.17	.28
Parent's years of education	continuous	4.50	.04*
Parent's religious preference	discrete	1.13	.34
Child's marital status	discrete	2.32	.08*
Distance from parent	discrete	2.69	.04*
Child's religious preference	discrete	4.10	<.01*
Affection for parent	continuous	2.29	.13
Parent's gender x child's marital	dis. x dis.	6.53	<.01*
Affection x child's marital stat.	cont. x dis.	2.38	.07*

R²=.539

Note. N=126; Cases with missing data for variables included in regression model were excluded from analysis.

Table F-7

Average Social Provision Scores For Levels of Significant
Independent Variables

Variable	Mean
Geographical Distance	
In same household	76.08
Less than 30 minutes away	73.55
31 minutes to 2 hours away	76.59
Over 2 hours but less than 6 hours away	73.33
More than 6 hours away	76.68
Child's Religious Preference	
Catholic	80.92
Protestant	72.94
Other or none	71.89

Note. N=126; Cases with missing data were excluded from analysis.

Table F-8

Average Social Provision Scores Reported By Aged Parents by Child's
Marital Status and Parent's Gender

<u>Child's Marital Status</u>	<u>Parent Gender</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Married	73.77	77.65
Widowed	109.01	39.46
Divorced/Separated	67.27	80.88
Never Married	80.41	73.51

Note. N=126; Cases with missing data were excluded from analysis.

Table F-9

Beta Weights for the Relationship Between Social Provision and
Child's Affection for Parent by Child's Marital Status

Child's Marital Status	<u>Beta Weight</u>	<u>Unstd. Beta</u>	<u>p</u>
Married	.43	.63	<.001
Widowed	7.63	11.04	.21
Divorced/Separated	-.21	-.30	.44
Never Married	.35	.51	.06

Note. N=126; Cases with missing data were excluded from analysis.

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