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THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

A RESEARCH INVESTIGATION ABOUT
PARENT-ADOLESCENT COMMUNICATION

BEING A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

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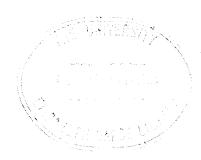
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ABSTRACT

This study was designed to test the hypothesis that communication will become more positive between the mother and her daughter through the participation of the daughter in a discussion group situation with her mother than through the participation of the daughter in a peer discussion group situation without her mother. The method of the study involved establishing two discussion groups described in the hypothesis; conducting a four week discussion group program relevant to the interests and concerns of adolescent daughters and their mothers; and administering questionnaires before, during and after the discussion program to all members of the study sample. Analysis of the data showed that, at the end of the four week program, both sections of the total sample experienced a more positive communication change. The sample associated with the peer discussion group experienced the most positive change. Due to the lack of substantial data, however, the authors conclude that the hypothesis has neither proved nor disproved. been

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This research project represents an attempt to determine change in communication between mothers and their daughters. Discussion groups were used as a setting for the project experiment, and group composition of those discussion groups was used as a potential tool for effecting communication change.

The purpose of this introductory chapter is to briefly report the nature of the problem studied, the purpose, scope, and method of research investigation, and the major findings of the study.

The fact that our society is presently concerned about the ineffectiveness of communication between parents and their children served as the basis for the nature of the problem researched. A lessening of effective communication between parents and their adolescent children is a result of natural conflicts encountered between the adolescent and parent during the family life cycle. As the adolescent strives to establish a personal identity, he tends to turn from his family to his peer group. This poses one stress situation in communication.

Representatives from various professions and the mass media have described the presence of this ineffective communication in modern Western society, and have endorsed the fact that

¹Robert E. Grinder, <u>Studies in Adolescence</u> (New York, Macmillan Co., 1963).

many elements contribute to this situation. After researching the available literature, the authors were able to locate only one research study which possessed a similar basis and focus as that of this study. Dr. Millard J. Bienvenu has spent a considerable amount of time perfecting a questionnaire which he has used as a tool for effecting communication change between parents and adolescents in his studies. The questionnaire used as a tool appears to be meeting with some success.

The authors of this study proposed that an alternative course of action be studied in order that the present family communication situation be resolved. The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that

Communication will become more positive between a mother and her daughter through the participation of the daughter in a discussion group situation with her mother than through the participation of the daughter in a peer discussion group situation without her mother.

The majority of current approaches used by individual and family service agencies to attempt to resolve present communication situations largely involve peer group discussions. One

Millard J. Bienvenu, Jr., A Counselor's Guide to
Accompany a Parent-Adolescent Communication Inventory (Durham,
North Carolina: Family Life Publications, Inc., 1969).

Millard J. Bienvenu, Jr., Parent-Teenager Communication Bridging the Generation Gap (New York: Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 438, 1969).

Social Service Audit, Inc., Report of the Technical Committee on Individual and Family Counselling (Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1968).

could legitimately ask if direct communication between parent and adolescent is made more positive as a result. The authors proposed that the use of group composition as a potential tool for improving parent-adolescent communication may be of significance to such service agencies.

In this research investigation the sample was composed of combinations of thirteen to fifteen year old girls and their mothers. The total sample was divided into an experimental sample and a comparative sample. The experimental sample members formed the membership for a mother-daughter discussion group. The girls from the comparison sample formed the membership for a peer discussion group. Each discussion group met separately for four continuous weeks with a volunteer discussion leader. Discussion centered on topics which possessed the potential for stimulating friction or stress in family communication. questionnaires were administered to the experimental and comparison sample members. The administration times were prior to the first discussion session, following the second session, and following the fourth session. The three questionnaires were then analyzed to determine communication change between mothers and their daughters over the four week period, and to compare change between the experimental and comparison samples.

There were two major findings as a result of this study.

A positive change in communication between mothers and daughters was found in both the experimental and comparison samples over the four week study period.

The overall movement in communication, however, was greater in the comparison sample than in the experimental sample. Yet due to the lack of substantial data, the authors conclude that the hypothesis has been neither proved nor disproved.

An exception to these primary findings was found while analyzing the change in communication between the first and second questionnaire administrations for both samples. The experimental sample experienced a more positive change in communication than did the comparison sample during this particular phase of the study. Between the second and third questionnaire administrations, both samples regressed in communication. The experimental sample regression, however, was four times that for the comparison group.

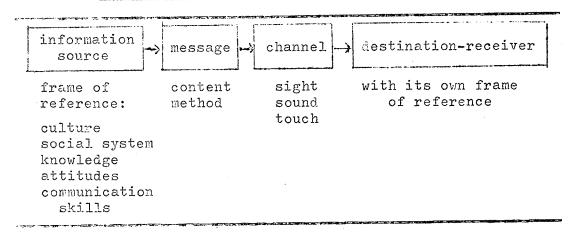
CHAPTER II

RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of this chapter is to explain the nature of the research design used in this study. Prior to such explanation, explication of three relevant concepts, which formed the foundation for the study, is presented.

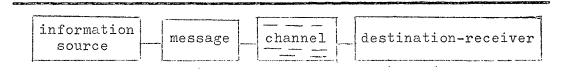
An adequate definition of communication was necessary in order for the concept of communication and communication change, as used in this study, to have a frame of reference and, thus, any meaning. Communication has been viewed as a process whereby an information source, with a particular frame of reference, transmits a message through a channel. The channelled message is received at a destination which has its own particular frame of reference. The following figure serves to elaborate this definition.

Figure 1. The Communication Process.



It is the concern of this study that the natural appearance of the communication process between parent and adolescent, in which there is partial blockage of communication, continues, and that communication channels remain open. This is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. An Effective Communication Process Between Parent and Adolescent.



Communication channels can develop from a partial blockage situation to a complete blockage. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3. An Ineffective Communication Process Between Parent and Adolescent.



A frame of reference was provided which attempted to define the concept of "more positive communication." Three progressive levels of communication have been identified. As an

Derived by the authors from material presented by David K. Berlo, The Process of Communication: an Introduction to Theory and Practice (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960), and Alfred Smith, Communication and Culture (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1966).

individual progresses from the first to third level of communication, the communication process enters a higher degree of complexity and can be said to become most positive.

1. Factual level.

The first and most basic level of communication represented physical perception of the message by the receiver. This factual level represented the degree of accuracy in the channelling of actual fact information from sender to receiver.

2. Cognitive level.

The second and more complex level of communication was cognitive interpretation by the receiver of the perceived message. The degree of accurate interpretation or cognitive "digestion" of the message by the receiver can be determined by comparing the interpreted message with the intended meaning of the sender's message.

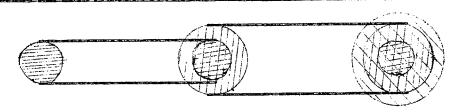
3. Empathetic level.

The third and most complex level of communication was termed empathetic response on the part of the receiver to the perceived message. This level represents the degree to which a communication receiver is able to project himself into the role(s) peculiar to the sender in order to better understand the message sent. 5

⁵ Ibid.

Communication seen in terms of progressive levels can be illustrated in the following way.

Figure 4. The Progressive Levels of Communication.



In this study discussion groups were used as a setting for implementing a major part of the research design. Because group development and group composition were variables in this study, it is important to be familiar with a basic knowledge of groups. The authors have defined a human group as a collection of people which possesses varying degrees of the following characteristics: group structure, a means for implementation of group tasks and activities, and a system of norms and values.

This study hypothesized that communication will become more positive between a mother and her daughter through the participation of the daughter in a discussion group situation with her mother than through the participation of the daughter in a peer discussion group situation without her mother. The independent variable was group composition and the dependent variable was the ability of mother and daughter to communicate. All other

variables were held constant. The design employed one experimental sample and one comparison sample. Combinations of daughters and mothers comprised the membership of each sample. The experimental sample members formed the membership of a mother-daughter discussion group. The daughters from the comparison sample formed the membership of a peer discussion group.

Specific criteria were established to delineate the population members from which the sample was to be randomly chosen.

The criteria were:

- 1. that sex be female;
- 2. that chronological age be thirteen to fifteen years;
- 3. that the member be from the middle socio-economic class.

Because the population members were chosen from the Winnipeg
Young Women's Christian Association, sex was necessarily restricted to female. The age range thirteen to fifteen was viewed as the beginning of a natural conflict between the adolescent and parent in the family life cycle. During this time the adolescent strives to establish a personal identity turning, in the process, from the family to the peer group. Such a process presents a stress to communication within the family. Class was held constant by choosing population members who resided in "middle"

⁶ Grinder.

socio-economic class" districts as defined by the Winnipeg Social Service Audit Report, May, 1969.

Sixty-eight girls composed the initial population. A letter, which extended an invitation to join a discussion group which would explore the popularly termed "communication gap," and a questionnaire were sent to each population member. The questionnaire sent outlined further criteria which were used to further delineate the more refined population from which the sample was chosen. They were:

- 1. that the member rate his physical and mental health as at least "good";
- 2. that the major spoken language be English;
- 3. that the member and her mother have been born in a culture similar to that of the remaining members;
- 4. that the mother be willing to participate, to varying degrees, in the study.

(See Appendices A and B)

A total of nine questionnaires were returned by mail.

Four indicated a positive response and five indicated a negative response to the invitation. A total of nine additional positive responses were solicited after an intensive follow-up by telephone was made with population members who had not previously responded.

⁷Social Service Audit, Inc., Report of the Social Service Audit (Winnipeg, Manitoba, May, 1969).

Thus a total of thirteen daughter-mother combinations were available to form the experimental and comparison sample memberships.

Discussion group size, held constant for both groups, was set at eight members each. Four mother-daughter combinations originally formed the experimental sample, and these experimental sample members then formed a mother-daughter discussion group. Eight mother-daughter combinations originally formed the comparison sample. A peer discussion group was composed of the eight daughters from this comparison sample.

Documentation for the selection of the discussion group size chosen is extensive. Baruch Levine has stated that for most treatment purposes groups should be composed of five to twelve members, and eight is often optimum. Both experience and research have indicated that intensified sub-grouping and centralization of power occurs, and face-to-face interaction becomes more difficult if group membership exceeds twelve.

The next step in the research design was to plan and implement a specific discussion group program which was identical for both the mother-daughter discussion group and the peer discussion group. Each discussion group met for four continuous weeks with a volunteer male discussion leader. The same leader worked with both groups. The program discussion centered around eight topics which possessed the potential for stimulating stress

Baruch Levine, <u>Fundamentals of Group Treatment</u> (Chicago: Whitehall Co., 1967), p. 13.

in adolescent-parent communication. The topics, identical for both the mother-daughter discussion group and the peer discussion group, were to be school, movies, sexual behavior, the hippie phenomenon, smoking, music, personal appearance, and money.

The anticipated change in communication, as a result of varied discussion group experiences, between mother and daughter was measured by a series of closed questionnaires. The purpose of each was to determine at which communication level each member of the sample was located at a given point in time. The series of questionnaires was designed to determine change in communication over the four week period. Questionnaires were designed for mothers and daughters respectively. A series of three questionnaires was administered personally to each mother-daughter combination in both the experimental and comparison samples. (See Appendix C) The administration times were prior to the first discussion session, following the second session, and following the fourth session. The first questionnaire established a basis for the communication pattern between mother and daughter. A pre-test of only the first questionnaire was administered to three mother-daughter combinations who were not sample members. Minor alterations were made to clarify the questionnaire items.

Each questionnaire contained approximately sixty-five items, thirty-four of which were categorized into eight topics. These topics were previously listed as the focal points for the group discussions. The thirty-four items appeared in their

original form in each of the three questionnaires. (See
Appendix D) Each topic category contained items which attempted
to measure the degree of each of the three communication levels
present at any given time as displayed by mother and daughter.

The series of questionnaires were analyzed to determine communication change between mother and daughter over the four week period. All questionnaires from the experimental sample and all questionnaires from four randomly chosen mother-daughter combinations in the comparisor sample were used. Change in communication for both the experimental sample and the comparison sample was compared in order to determine the influence of discussion group composition upon mother-daughter communication.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The purpose of this chapter is to present the data compiled from the series of questionnaires, and to analyze such data. Further explanation of the questionnaire is presented. A presentation of tables and a short analysis of each table follows.

As was previously explained in Chapter II, each of three questionnaires contained approximately sixty-five items, thirty-four of which were categorized into eight topics which possessed the potential for stimulating communication stress between mother and daughter. The topics were school, smoking, movies, music, hippies, personal appearance, money, and sexual behavior. The thirty-four items appeared in their original form in each of the three questionnaires. The remaining items on the questionnaire also related to current concerns of both parents and adolescents. The placement of these remaining items varied with each questionnaire in order to camouflage the thirty-four items held constant.

Questionnaires were designed for mothers and daughters respectively. The topic content of the individual items corresponded between the mother and the daughter questionnaires. For example:

Mother's questionnaire: Does your daughter have a steady boyfriend?

Daughter's questionnaire: Do you have a steady boyfriend?

Within each topic category, questions were developed which corresponded to the three communication levels. These were the factual, cognitive, and empathetic levels. An example of each follows:

1. Factual level

The daughter's factual question had a corresponding factual question for the mother.

Factual for the daughter: Do you have a steady boyfriend?

Factual for the mother: Does your daughter have a steady

boyfriend?

2. Cognitive level

The daughter's cognitive question had a corresponding empathetic question for the mother. This was necessary to test the validity of the daughter's cognitive response. This explanation will be referred to as C-E in the remainder of this paper.

Cognitive for the daughter: Are you satisfied with how you

are doing in school?

Empathetic for the mother: Is your daughter satisfied with how she is doing in school?

3. Empathetic level

Similarly, the daughter's empathetic question had a corresponding cognitive question for the mother. This explanation will be referred to as \underline{E} - \underline{C} in the remainder of this paper.

how you are doing in school?
Cognitive for the mother: Are you satisfied with how your
daughter is doing in school?
For each questionnaire item, the participants had a choice
of three responses which were arranged in a progression. For
example, the choice might have been:
Mother's questionnaire: Always Sometimes Never
Daughter's questionnaire: Always Sometimes Never
If the responses of the mother and her daughter were identical,
strong agreement was indicated between the mother and her
daughter regarding the particular question. If this were the
case, the mother-daughter combination was awarded a numerical
value of three. For example:
Mother's questionnaire: Always Sometimes x Never
Daughter's questionnaire: Always Sometimes x Never
If the responses made indicated slight disagreement, a numerical
value of two was awarded. For example:
Mother's questionnaire: Always x Sometimes Never
Daughter's questionnaire: Always Sometimes x Never
If the responses indicated extreme disagreement, a numerical
value of one was awarded. For example:
Mother's questionnaire: Always x Sometimes Never
Daughter's questionnaire: Always Sometimes Never _x

Empathetic for the daughter: Is your mother satisfied with

If a participant did not answer, the response for that mother-daughter was awarded a numerical value of zero.

An example of the score awarding process is presented in Figure 5. The authors have equated the symbols x, y, and z to the first, second, and third questionnaires respectively.

Figure 5. An Example of One Mother-Daughter Pair Scores for Questionnaires x, y, and z with Respect to One Topic Category.

TOPIC	QUESTIONNAIRE				
Items	x	У	Z		
a	2	2	3		
b	3	3	3		
c	3	3	3		
d	1	3	3		
е	2	2	3		

In order to determine the change in communication between x and y, a numerical score for x was subtracted from a score for y. To determine change between y and z, a score for y was subtracted from a score for z. Finally in order to determine an overall view of change in communication for the four week discussion group duration, a score for x was subtracted from a score for z. For example, the following figure illustrates the change determination process using the information presented in Figure 5.

Figure 6. The Process Used to Determine Communication Change Between Questionnaire Administrations.

TOPIC	<u>କ</u> ୂ	UESTIONNAI	RE
Items	у-х	z-y	z-x
a'(Factual)	0	1	1
b (C-E)	0	0	0
c (E-C)	0	0	0
d (E-C)	2	0	2
e (C-E)	0	1	1
TOTAL	2	2	4

The authors of this project attempted to determine communication change or movement for both the experimental sample and the comparison sample. The data were classified as follows:

- 1. Overall communication change for each of the samples;
- 2. Overall communication change for each topic category for both samples;
- 3. Differentiation of communication change for each of the three levels of communication with respect to the specific topic categories for both samples.

Table I below presents communication change between the questionnaire administrations for both the experimental sample and the comparison sample with respect to each topic category.

y-x represents communication change between the first and second

questionnaire administration; z-y represents change between the second and third administrations; z-x represents overall communication change between the first and third administrations.

TABLE 1

COMMUNICATION CHANGE BETWEEN QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATIONS WITH RESPECT TO TOPIC

	Experimental Sample			Comp	arison Sa	mple
Topic	у-х	z-y	z-x	у-х	z-y	z-x
School	* 8	- 5	3	. 0	5	5
Smoking	- 6	· - 2	- 8	- 2	- 1	- 3
Movies	4	- 2	2	3	1	4
Sex	5	0	5	* 4	- 2	2
Music	9	-10	_ 1	- 2	1	- 1
Hippies	0	2	2	* 8	- 3	5
Appearance	1	0	1	0	- 6	- 6
Money	- 3	0	- 3	0	1	1.
TOTAL	18	-17	1	11	_ 4	7

^{*}Indicates topics stressed during discussion group sessions

From Table 1 the authors observed the following:

- l. Overall communication in column z-x for the experimental sample is +1.
- 2. Overall communication for the comparison sample is +7.
- 3. With respect to the experimental sample the column y-x

shows a progression of +18. The column z-y shows a regression of -17.

- 4. With respect to the comparison sample the column y-x shows a progression of +11. The column z-y shows a regression of -4.
- 5. For the experimental sample, there was significant regression in the following topic categories:

Topic	<u>y-x</u>	z- y	Z-X
Smoking	- 6	- 2	- 8
School	8	- 5	3
Music	9	-10	- l

6. For the comparison sample, there was significant regression in the following topic category:

	<u>y-x</u>	<u>z-y</u>	z-x
Appearance	0	- 6	- 6

Table 2 presents communication change with respect to individual topic categories for the factual communication level for both the experimental and comparison samples.

TABLE 2

COMMUNICATION CHANGE AT THE FACTUAL LEVEL WITH RESPECT TO TOPIC

	Experimental Sample			Comp	arison Sa	mple
Topic	у-х	z-y	Z~X	у-х	Zy	z-x
School	1	0	1	0	1	1
Smoking	0	0	0	- 1	1	0
Movies	1	1	2	0	0	0
Sex	l	0	1	0	0	0
Music	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hippies	1	- 2	- 1.	6	-]	5
Appearance	2	- 2	0	0	- 1	- 1
Money	0	- 1	- 1	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	_ 4	3	5	0	5

Table 2 indicates that communication change, between the first and third questionnaire administrations, at the factual level was +3 for the experimental sample and +5 for the comparison sample.

Table 3 presents communication change with respect to individual topic categories for the cognitive-empathetic (C-E) and empathetic-cognitive (E-C) levels for both the experimental and comparison samples.

TABLE 3

COMMUNICATION CHANGE AT THE COGNITIVE AND EMPATHETIC LEVELS WITH RESPECT TO TOPIC

	Experimental	Sample	Compariso	n Sample
	E-C	C-E	E-C	С-Е
Topic	у-х z-у z-х у	-x z-y z-x	у-х z-у z-х	у-х z-у z-х
Smoking	-5 0-5 -	. 1 - 2 - 3	0 0 0	-1-2-3
Movies	3 - 2 1	0 - 1 - 1	1 1 2	2 0 2
Sex	1 0 1	3 0 3	0 - 1 - 1	4-1 3
Music	8 - 6 2	0 - 4 - 4	-121	-1-1-2
Hippies	2 0 2 -	· 3 4 1	0 0 0	2 - 2 0
Appearance	-121	0 0 0	0 - 2 - 2	0 - 4 - 4
Money	-1 0-1 -	-2 1-1	0 1 1	0 0 0
TOTAL	9 - 8 1	2 - 5 - 3	0 4 4	6 -10 - 4

Table 3 indicates the following:

1. The daughters' total change at the cognitive level in both samples was:

Sample	<u>л-х</u>	<u>z-y</u>	z-x
Experimental	2	- 5	- 3
Comparison	6	-10	_ 4

2. The daughters' total change at the empathetic level in both samples was:

Sample	<u>у-х</u>	z-у	Z-X
Experimental	9	- 8	1
Comparison	0	$L_{ m L}$	4

3. The mothers' total change at the cognitive level in both samples was:

Sample	<u>y-x</u>	z -y	Z-X
Experimental	9	- 8	1
Comparison	0	4	4

4. The mothers' total change at the empathetic level in both samples was:

Sample	<u>у-х</u>	z-y	Z-X
Experimental	2	- 5	- 3
Comparison	6	-10	- 4

The data presented in this chapter represent communication change as seen from a number of perspectives. The authors believe that the information included in the tables is most relevant to the variable to be measured in this study. This information, however, is not exhaustive.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE DATA

This study focused upon change in communication between mothers and daughters as a result of their discussion group experiences in which group composition varied. It is the purpose of this chapter to discuss the findings presented in the previous chapter and to draw subsequent pertinent conclusions. For purposes of continued clarification, it should be noted once again that the experimental sample formed the membership for a mother-daughter discussion group, while the peer discussion group drew its members from the comparison sample.

Data presented in the previous chapter indicated that overall positive communication change occurred in both the experimental sample and the comparison sample. The overall movement in communication, however, was greater in the comparison sample than in the experimental sample. This study hypothesized that communication would become more positive in the experimental sample than in the comparison sample. The primary findings of this study, however, do not indicate whether the hypothesis was proved or disproved due to the lack of substantial data.

An exception to the above primary findings is noted when one compares the communication change between the first and second questionnaire administrations for the two samples. At that time the positive communication change in both samples was

substantial, the change of eighteen in the experimental sample being greater than the change of eleven in the comparison sample. There was a regression, however, in communication which occurred between the second and third questionnaire administrations for both samples. There was four times the regression for the experimental sample than for the comparison sample. This regression ratio accounts for the greater positive communication change for the four week period in the comparison sample as compared to the experimental sample. It is most important to note that communication regression characterized the termination of the four week study for both samples. Direct confrontation and thus hostility between the experimental sample mother and her daughter may explain the greater regression for this sample. It is predictable that, given a longer study duration, both samples would have experienced more positive communication.

The data regarding the questionnaire topics and communication levels substantiated the primary finding of this study. An examination of the findings for the overall communication change for each topic revealed that positive communication change for both samples occurred in five of the eight topic categories. Non-positive change occurred in the remaining three topics. The degree to which this change occurred varied in both samples. Positive scores were tabulated, for the following topic categories, in the experimental sample: school, movies, sex, hippies, and appearance. Non-positive scores were tabulated for: smoking, music, and money. Positive scores for the comparison sample occurred in: school, movies, sex, hippies, and money. Non-positive scores

were tabulated for: smoking, music, and appearance.

It is interesting to note that three topics which were discussed in depth in the discussion group sessions, school in the mother-daughter group, sex and the hippie phenomenon in the peer group, were all characterized by regression in communication for the respective samples at the time the four week study terminated.

In four topic categories, movies, sex, music, and money, there was no change in factual responses given in each of the three questionnaires by all of the comparison sample members. For the same topics, however, communication change did occur in the experimental sample. Change in the latter sample may have been a result of the confrontation between mothers and daughters in a discussion group setting.

The range in communication change at the factual level of communication for the experimental sample was numerically smaller than the range in change for the combined communication levels. The range for the factual level was eleven, while the range for the combined levels was thirty-five. If the topic of the hippie phenomenon were removed from the analysis of communication change at the factual level, the numerical range of change over the four week period for the comparison sample would be zero, while the change for the experimental sample would be a positive four. If this topic were to be removed in the examination of the combined level results of this study, the difference in communication

change between the two groups would be reduced considerably. While it can be argued that the removal of any topic from the analysis of present data would change the primary finding, the authors think it is important that the topic of the hippie phenomenon was the only topic whose removal would account for major changes in both the primary finding, as well as in the factual level findings of this study.

A comparison of the findings for the two groups at the E-C level (empathetic for daughter--cognitive for mother) of communication revealed results similar to the findings for the combined communication levels. Again, the comparison sample experienced a greater positive change for the four week period than did the experimental sample.

At the C-E level (cognitive for daughter--empathetic for mother) negative communication scores were recorded for both samples over the four week period: negative three for the experimental sample and negative four for the comparison sample. The authors do not think this difference is significant. Within both the experimental and comparison samples, the empathetic response of the daughter was generally more positive than the empathetic response of the mother for any particular question. It can be concluded that the daughter's understanding of her mother increased as a result of the mother-daughter discussion group experience, while the mother's understanding of the daughter did not increase. An examination of the C-E level of communica-

tion for both samples again substantiated the primary finding of this study—the comparison sample experienced a more positive change in communication over the four week period than did the experimental sample.

CHAPTER V

LIMITATIONS

It is the purpose of this chapter to discuss the limitations of this study which, in the authors' opinion, have significantly influenced the findings.

One significant limitation concerned the size of the sample. Sample size was too small for substantial results. The limited population from which the total sample was drawn prevented the involvement of more than two individual samples for research purposes. Generalizations, therefore, would be difficult to draw from the conclusions of this study. Linked with this limitation, the pressure of time in which to do the study presented another limitation. As a result, segments of the research design which may have been improved, given adequate time, were not explored fully.

The four week time period during which the discussion group sessions were conducted represented another most significant limitation. Meaningful group development and thus individual growth requires a duration of time which would allow for the group to extend beyond a formative phase of group development.

Absenteeism was a limitation which was encountered in the course of the discussion group sessions and appeared to be significant in view of the limited number of meetings held. For

example, if one participant missed one meeting she had missed twenty-five per cent of the sessions.

The questionnaire topic categories were not identically presented in all three questionnaires as was planned. Also, the possible responses for each questionnaire item should have been more thoroughly researched in order that each response for any given item represented a clear distinction from the two remaining responses. Thus the devised questionnaires did not validly measure communication.

The discussion group program content was not held constant or nearly constant for both groups, and was not necessarily consistent with the topic categories in the questionnaires as had been originally planned; another variable was unintentionally introduced into the research design by this.

Perhaps the most basic limitation of this study was the application of the concept of communication in which communication was viewed as a process involving three progressive levels. With respect to the questionnaires, the only possible means to obtain a response at the cognitive level in the daughter's questionnaires was to compare it to a response at the empathetic level in the mother's corresponding questionnaires rather than comparing it to a response at the cognitive level, as had been anticipated. The reverse was also true. In addition, the questionnaire analysis revealed that a participant could receive a higher score for the

cognitive and/or empathetic communication level than for the preceding factual level. This finding was not consistent with the original communication definition.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The hypothesis of this study was:

Communication will become more positive between a mother and her daughter through the participation of the daughter in a discussion group situation with her mother than through the participation of the daughter in a peer discussion group situation without her mother.

Due to the lack of substantial data, the authors conclude that the hypothesis has been neither proved nor disproved.

One conclusion to be drawn from this study is that mother-daughter communication was facilitated by mother-daughter interaction in a group setting, although mother-daughter communication was facilitated to a greater degree by peer group interaction in a group setting. Such findings, however, should not be regarded as conclusive evidence that the hypothesis is invalid.

Due to the limitations outlined in the previous chapter, this study deserves further research incorporating the following recommendations. It will be necessary to reconstruct the concept of communication as it was used in this study. It was extremely difficult to apply the concept that communication consists of three progressive levels and that positive communication at one level then makes possible movement to a higher and more complex level. This study has shown that it was possible for a mother and daughter to communicate positively on an empathetic level, even though they appeared not to communicate as positively on a factual or cognitive level. It is, therefore, recommended that the

concept of levels of communication be retained, but that the levels not be regarded as progressive. Ideal communication can exist in which the three levels are being used. It is possible, however, that any one level can be in use without the maximum use of the other level.

It is recommended that future attempts to reconstruct this study should involve a change in study design. More discussion group sessions will be needed in order to more accurately measure communication change. Studies about group development process have indicated that an absolute minimum amount of time is required for group participants to move into a phase of group maturation in which norms and values, a means for activity implementation, and social organization emerge to make possible effective group attainment of group goals. An increase in the number of discussion group sessions would also decrease the impact of absenteeism on study results.

It is recommended that sample size be increased. In addition, there should be at least two experimental samples and/or comparison samples. This measure would help to insure more accurate data. As well, it would represent a system of data checks which would allow for better comparison of the research data compiled.

Walter Lampe, Professor, University of Manitoba School of Social Work, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Sample selection should be based upon an additional criterion: that a degree of non-positive communication be present between mother and daughter. This study involved some mother-daughter combinations which most likely were experiencing maximized positive communication. The researchers would thus know that a communication stress situation does exist in the sample units, if the criterion were used, and that positive communication change would be a realistic alternative.

The group discussion leader recommended to the authors that future mother-daughter discussion groups might be composed of mothers and daughters who are respectively unrelated. This recommendation is based on the hypothesis that initial confrontation between mothers and daughters in a discussion group setting inhibits communication. Perhaps each participant can learn to understand her mother or daughter by learning to understand other mothers or daughters. The writers are in agreement with such a recommendation and believe that in future studies such a group could be used as the experimental group or as a second comparison group.

In this study group composition has been viewed as a means for changing one's ability to communicate with others. The authors have presented a potential tool which, if explored further, could become a useful tool for promoting more positive communication between parents and adolescents. Such a tool can be of considerable use to social service agencies which are interested in families and their concerns.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

of Winnipeg

- MRS. K. E. DAVIDSON Executive Director: MISS PHYLLIS R. TROTTER



October 14, 1969

Dear Member.

We are wondering whether you, as a member of a TWCA program. would be interested in taking part in a study concerning the possible communication gap or generation gap which everyone talks about today. This study about communication between girls and their mothers is being conducted by the YWCA and a research group from the School of Social Work at the University of Manitoba. The YWCA is very interested in issues which involve girls and women.

There will be two groups in the study

- (1) one with 10 girls, age 13 15 (you can join even if your mother does not want to)
- (2) one with 5 girls, age 13 15, and their mothers

The study consists of a one-hour group discussion session per week. Four weeks will be the time length of the study. All girls in the two groups and their mothers will be asked to complete simple questionnaires which are related to the discussions.

We shall be able to accept only a limited number of girls, but we would like to know your answers to the questions on the second page of this letter. These questions are necessary in order to make sure that there are as many similarities as possible between the girls and between the mothers in the study. We hope that you will complete the second page titled "Study Information," and will return it to the YWCA in the enclosed self-addressed and stamped envelope. If it is at all possible, please return the "Study Information" page by Monday, November 3, 1969.

We hope that you will consider taking part in this study. If you or your mother have any questions at all, please phone Mrs. Cordes at 269-3513 after 6:00 pm any day. We shall notify you by mail shortly after October 23, 1969, if you have or have not been one of the limited number of girls accepted. Thank you very much for your help. We are looking forward to hearing from you. Please return the "Study Information" page even if you can not join a group. Sincerely.

Phyllis Trotter Executive Director, YWCA Enc.

Georgia Cordes Representative, Research Group



STUDY INFORMATION

PLEASE FILL IN THE BLANK WITH YOUR INFORMATION			
1. What is your name (first and last name)?			
2. What is your home phone number?			
3. What is the name of your school?			
4. What grade in school are you in?			
PLEASE MARK AN "X" IN THE CORRECT BLANK			
1. Were you (daughter) born in Canada? YES NO			
2. Was your mother born in Canada? YES NO			
3. Are you (daughter) in good health			
average health poor health			
4. Does your mother think she is in			
good health average health			
poor health			
5. The group discussions will be conducted in the English language.			
Is your (daughter) first or major language English? YESNO			
6. Is your mother's first or major language English?			
YES NO			
7. Would you (daughter) be interested in participating in this			
study? YES NO MAYBE			
8. Would your mother be interested in participating in this study? YES NO MAYBE			
AFTER YOU HAVE WRITTEN DOWN YOUR INFORMATION PLEASE PLACE ONLY THIS PAGE IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE WHICH IS STAMPED AND ADDRESSED			
TO THE YWCA. THEN PLEASE MAIL THE ENVELOPE BY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3,			
1969, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.			
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP.			

PLEASE FILL IN THIS FORM EVEN IF YOU CANNOT JOIN A DISCUSSION GROUP.

BT A BATE	
NAME	
THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWIND TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN	

DAUGHTER'S QUESTIONNAIRE #1

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please indicate your choice of reply with a check mark. Answer every question.

Please give only one answer per question.

Please give	only one answer per question	11.0
l. Do you enjoy being in		
Always	Sometimes	Never
2. Do you think you will	tell your friends about th	is project?
Yes	Possibly	No
3. Do you introduce your		
Always	Sometimes	Never
4. Does your mother appr	rove of your choice of frier	nds?
Always	Sometimes	Wever
5. Do you care if your	mother approves of your cho	ice of friends?
Always	Sometimes	Never
6. How would you react	if your mother refused to l	et you bring your friends home?
Accepting .	Unconcerned	Upset
7. How would your mothe	er react if you brought frie	ends home for dinner announced?
	Unconcerned	
8. Does your whole fami	ily discuss family issues to	gether?
Regularly	Occasionally	Never
9. Does your mother th	ink your whole family should	d discuss family issues together?
Regularly	Occasionally	
10. Do you think your w	hole family should discuss	family issues together?
Regularly		Never
11. Would your mother d	discuss family budgeting wit	h you?
	Possibly	No
12. How are you doing i	in school?	
Above average		Below average
13. Is your mother sat:	isfied with how you are doin	ng in school?
Satisfied		Dissatisfied
14. Are you satisfied	with how you are doing in s	chool?
Satisfied	1	

15. How would your mothe	r react if you failed you	if grade at solitor this year
Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
16. How would you react	if you failed your grade	at school this year?
Concerned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
17. Do you smoke cigaret	tes?	
Regularly	Occasionally	Never
18. How would your mother	er react if she found out	you were smoking?
Accepting	Unconcerned	Opposed
	f your mother found out	
Concerned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
20. Do you go to movies	?	
Regularly	Occasionally	Never
21. Does your mother app	prove of your choice of m	ovies?
Approve	Unconcerned	Disapprove
22. Do you care if your	mother approves of your	choice of movies?
Always	Sometimes	Never
23. How would your moth	er react if you went to a	restricted show?
Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset
24. How would you react	if your mother went to a	restricted show?
Surprised	Fairly surprised	Indifferent
25. Do you know anyone	whom you would consider t	to be a hippie?
Yes	Possibly	No
26. Do you sympathize w	rith the hippie culture?	
Always	Sometimes	Never
27. Does your mother sy	mpathize with the hippie	culture?
Always	Sometimes	Never
28. How would your moth	er react if you told her	you wanted to be a hippie?
Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset
29. Would you like to h	oe a hippie?	
Yes	Possibly	No
30. Do you listen to re	ecords in your home?	
Regularly	Occasionally	Never
31. Do you approve of	your mother&s choice of m	usic?
Always	Sometimes	Never

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32.	Does your mother appro	ove of your choi	ce of music?
Alwa	.ys	Sometimes	Never
33.	Does your mother care	if you approve	of her choice of music?
۸٦	2770	Sometimes	Never
34.	How would you react i latest songs?	f you found your	mother listening to one of John Lennon's
Suri	nri sed	Fairly surprise	dIndifferent
35.	How would your mother latest songs?	r react if she f	ound you listening to one of John Lennon's
Iind		Unconcerned_	Upset
36	Do you discuss matte		
	277.01.	Sometimes	Never
37.	. Would or do you feel	comfortable dis	scussing matters relating to sex with your
	mother?		
Co	mfortable	Unconcerned	Uncomfortable
38	. Would or does your a sex with you?	mother feel comf	ortable discussing matters relating to
Co	omfortable	Unconcerned	Uncomfortable
39). Do you go steady?		
Re	egularly	Occasionally	Never
40	O. Do you approve of a	going steady?	
	pprove	Unconcerned_	Disapprove
4	l. Does your mother a	pprove of going	steady?
	.pprove	Unconcerned_	73.1
	2. How would your mot	her react to you	r going steady?
	approve		Disapprove
	43. Do you take drugs	(sniff, pot, LSI))?
	Regularly	Occasionall	yNever
	44. How would your mot		
	Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
	Accepting	l if your mother	found out you were taking drugs?
		Fairly cond	ernedUnconcerned
1000 September 1000 P			re when you are not at home?
		Sometimes	Never
	Always mother	think she should	d know where you are when you are not at home?
		Sometimes_	Matron
	Always	DOME OTHER	and the second s

48.	How would your mother	react if you went to a poo	l hall?
Unde	rstanding	Indifferent	Upset
49.	Do you wear eye-liner?		
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never
	Does your mother appro	ve of your appearance?	
Alwa	.ys	Sometimes	Never
		ther approves of your appe	earance?
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never
52.	Does your mother ever	feel you wear too much mal	ke-up?
Alwa	ays	Sometimes	Never
	Do you discuss religio		
Reg	ularly	Occasionally	Never
54.	Are you willing to dis	scuss religion with your ma	other?
Will	ing	Fairly willing	Unwilling
55.	Is your mother willing	g to discuss religion with	you?
Will	ling	Fairly willing	Unwilling
56.	How would your mother	react if you did not acce	pt her religious views?
Unde	erstanding	Unconcerned	Upset
57.	How would you react i	f your mother did not acce	pt your religious views?
Und	erstanding	Unconcerned	Upset
58.	Do you have a c urfew?		
Alw	ays	Sometimes	Never
59.	Does your mother thin	k you need a curfew?	
Alw	ays	Sometimes	Never
60.	Do you think you need	a curfew?	
Alw	ays	Sometimes	Never
		mother feels when you con	
Wor	ried	Fairly worried	Unconcerned
62.	Do you drink?		
Reg	ularly	Occasionally	Never
63.	. How would your mother	react if she found out you	ou were drinking?
		Unconcerned	
		f your mother found out yo	
	- a a mun o d	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned

65.	Do you and your mothe	er share the same ideas ab	out your spending money:
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never
66.	Do you think you have	e enough spending money?	•
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never
67.	Does your mother thin	nk you ever waste your mor	ney?
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never

NAME	
TANK LATER	

MOTHER'S QUESTIONNAIRE #1

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please indicate your choice of reply with a check mark.
Answer every question.

Please give only one answer per question.

		v	
1.	Do you enjoy being	in groups?	
Alw	ays	Sometimes	Never
		ll tell your friends about	
Yes		Possibly	No
3.	Does your daughter	introduce her friends to g	you?
Alw	a y s	Sometimes	Never
4.	Do you approve of 3	our daughter's choice of	friends?
Alw	ays	Sometimes	Never
5.	Does your daughter	care if you approve of he	r choice of friends?
Alv	vays	Sometimes	Never
6.	How would your dau,	ghter react if you refused	to let her bring her friends home?
Aco	cepting	Unconcerned	Upset
		t if your daughter brought	
Aco	cepting	Unconcerned	Upset
8.	Does your whole fa	mily discuss family issues	s together?
Re	gularly	Occasionally	Never
			ss family issues together?
Re	gularly	Occasionally	Never
			should discuss family issues together?
Reg	gularly	Occasionally	Never
11.	, Would you discuss	family budgeting with you	r daughter?
Yes	5	Possibly	No
12	. How is your daugh	ter doing in school?	
Ab	ove average	Average	Below average
		with how your daughter is	doing in school?
	tisfied	1	Dissatisfied

14. Is your daughter sa	tisfied with how she is do	ing in school:
Satisfied	Unconcerned	Dissatisfied
15. How would you react	if your daughter failed h	er grade at school this year?
Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
16. How would your daug	hter react if she failed h	er grade at school this year?
Concerned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
17. Does your daughter		
		Never Don't know
18. How would you react	, if you found out your day	ighter was smoking?
Accepting	Unconcerned	Opposed
	ghter feel if you found out	
Concerned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
20. Does your daughter		
Regularly	Occasionally	Never
	your daughter's choice of	
Approve	Unconcerned	Disapprove
22. Does your daughter	care if you approve of he	r choice of movies?
Always	Sometimes	Never
23. How would you read	t if your daughter went to	a restricted movie?
Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset
24. How would your day	ighter react if you went to	a restricted show?
Surprised	Fairly surprised	Indifferent
25. Does your daughter	know anyone whom she woul	ld consider to be a hippie?
Yes	Possibly	No Don't know
26. Does your daughte	r sympathize with the hipp	ie culture?
Always	Sometimes	Never
27. Do you sympathize	with the hippie culture?	
Always	Sometimes	Never
28. How would you rea	ct if your daughter told y	ou she wanted to be a hippie?
Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset
29. Do you think your	daughter would like to be	a hippie?
Yes	Possibly	No Don't know
30. Does your daughte	er listen to records in you	ar home?
Remilerly	Occasionally	Never

		-3-	
31. Does your daughter approve of your choice of music?			
Alway	"S	Sometimes	Never
32.	Do you approve of yo	our daughter's choice of m	music?
Alway	75	Sometimes	Never
33.	Do you care if your	daughter approves of your	r choice of music?
	7s	Sometimes	
	Lennon's latest son	gs?	ou listening to one of John
		Fairly surprised	
35.	How would you react Lennon's latest son	if you found your daught gs?	er listening to one of John
Unde	rstanding	Unconcerned	Upset
36.		discuss matters relating	
		Sometimes	
	to sex with you?		e discussing matters relating
Comi		Unconcerned	
38.	Would or do you fe your daughter?	el comfortable discussing	matters relating to sex with
Com	fortable	Indifferent	Uncomfortable
39.	Does your daughter	go steady?	
Reg	ularly	Occasionally	Never
		approve of going steady?	
App	rove	Unconcerned	Disapprove
41.	Do you approve of	going steady?	
		Unconcerned	
		ghter think you would read	
		Unconcerned	
43.	. Does your daughte	r take drugs (sniff, pot,	LSD)?
Re	gularly	Occasionally	Never Don't know
			daughter was taking drugs?
ÂC	cepting	Unconcerned	Upset
			out she was taking drugs?
550000000000000000000000000000000000000		Fairly concerned	
46	. Do you know where	your daughter is when sh	
Al	ways	Sometimes	Never

47.	Do you think you sho	ould know where your daught	ter is when she is not at nome:
Alway	rs	Sometimes	Never
48.	How would you react	if your daughter went to a	a pool hall?
Under	rstanding	Indifferent	Upset
49.	Does your daughter	wear eye-liner?	
Alway	ys	Sometimes	Never
50.	Do you approve of y	our daughter's appearance?	
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never
51.	Does your daughter	care if you approve of her	appearance?
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never
52.	Do you feel your da	ughter wears too much make	-up?
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never
-3.	Does your daughter	discuss religion with you?	
Regu	larly	Occasionally	Never
54.	Is your daughter wi	illing to discuss religion	with you?
Will	ing	Fairly willing	Unwilling
55.	Are you willing to	discuss religion with your	r daughter?
Will	ing	Fairly willing	Unwilling
56.	How would you reac	t if your daughter did not	accept your religious views?
Unde	erstanding	Unconcerned	Upset
57.	How would your dau	ghter react if you did not	accept her religious views?
Und	erstanding	Unconcerned	Upset
58·	Does your daughter	have a curfew?	
Alw	ays	Sometimes	Never
59.	Do you think your	daughter needs a curfew?	
Alw	ays	Sometimes	Never
60.	Does your daughter	think she needs a curfew?	?
Alw	ays	Sometimes	Never
61.	How does your dau	ghter think you feel when s	she comes in late?
Wor	ried	Fairly worried	Unconcerned
	Does your daughte		
Re	gularly	Occasionally	Never Don't know
		ct if you found out your d	
	derstanding		

64.	How would your daugh	nter feel if you found out	she was drinking:
Conc	erned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
65.	Do you and your daug	ghter share the same ideas	about her spending money?
Alwa	ys	Sometimes	Never
66.	Does your daughter	think she has enough spend	ing money?
Alwa	.ys	Sometimes	Never
67.	Do you think your d	aughter ever wastes her mo	ney?
Alwa	rys	Sometimes	Never

3			

	••		NAME	
i gyorana siil	DAUGHTER*S	3 QUESTIONNAIRE #	2	
INSTRUCTIONS:	Please indicate you		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	eck mark.
eret.	and the second s		repry wrom a circ	San
a de la companya de desperado de la constante	Answer every question	and the second of the second o		and the second second
	Please give only on			' + · · + · · ·
•	your mother have sim		<i>J</i> •	
Always	Some	times	Never	
2. Does your	mother let you pick o	ut your own cloth	nes?	ATT OF THE PARTY O
Always	Some	etimes	Never	
3 What would	your mother's reacti	on be if you cho	se to buy a mazi	-coat?
Accepting	Indi	fferent	Opposed	
	doing in school?		e de la companya del la companya de	Samuel Marie
Above ave	rageAver	rage	Below ave	rage
	other satisfied with h			
	Unc			
هاد المعاد المعا				
1.68	iotalied with now you	are doing in sch	Dissatis	fied
Satisfied	one	oncerned	- and at school	this year?
	your mother react if			
				
8. How would	you react if you fai	led your grade at	t school this ye	ary Brook and the second second
Concerned	Fai	rly Concerned	Unconcer	ned
9. Do you wa	nt to go to universit	y?		
Yes	Und	lecided	No	· ·
	mother want you to g			
Yes	•••	lecided		
	scuss politics with y	your mother?		eg. Te
	000		Never	. V.
	nother willing to disc			
	Fa:			ng <u>1988 - 19</u> Oc. 18
	willing to discuss po			
		irly willing	Houri 11 to	าต
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	e na the consense consenses agreements to	irty witting	OIIWAAAA	-0
14. Do you a	pprove of Trudeau?	* ***		en e
Approve	In	different	Disappr	ove

Section of the second contraction of the sec 15. Does your mother approve of Trudeau? Disapprove _____ Approve ____ Indifferent _____ 10 % 2 16. Do you wear eye-liner? Sometimes Never Always ____ 17. Does your mother approve of your appearance? Always Sometimes 18. Do you care if your mother approves of your appearance? Always ____ Sometimes ____ Never ____ 19. Does your mother feel you wear too much make-up? Sometimes Never 20. Do you and your mother share the same ideas about your spending money? Sometimes Never Always ____ 21. Do you think you have enough spending money? Sometimes ____ Never 22. Does your mother ever think you waste your money? Sometimes ____ Never ____ 23. Have you ever gone to the Centennial Concert Centre and/or Planetarium? More than once Once ____ Never Merk Moli 24. Has your mother ever gone to the Centennial Concert Centre and/or Planetarium? More than once _____ Once ____ Never ____ 25. Do you know anyone whom you would consider to be a hippie? Possibly ____ Yes No ____ 26. Do you sympathize with the hippie culture? Never Always ____ Sometimes _____ 27. Does your mother sympathize with the hippie culture? Sometimes _____ Never ____ 28. How would your mother react if you told her you wanted to be a hippie? Unconcerned Understanding _____ 29. Would you like to be a hippie? Possibly _ 30. Do you read books? Regularly Occasionally Never _ 31. Does your mother approve of your choice of books? Regularly Occasionally Never 32. Do you care if your mother approves of your choice of books? Always ____ Sometimes _____ Never ____

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Control of the state of the sta	Occasionslly	
Al D mathan modd	about the things happenin	g in the United States space
		Never
39. Do Aon Tueronnes Aont	Comptimes	Never
Always	Sometimes	3. East 10 (10) 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
36. Does your mother appr	cove of your choice of irie	Never
		let you bring your friends hom
Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
38. How would your mothe	r react if you brought fri	ends home for dinner unannound
		un grand Upset No. 32
39. Do you smoke cigaret		1863.8°C
		Never
	r react if she found out y	
TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY		Upset
41. How would you feel i	f your mother found out you	of were smoking:
Concerned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
42. Do you hesitate to c	itsagree with your monior.	
Regularly	Occasionally	Never
		u?
		Never
	s most of your favourite p	
		Twelve
51X	to form motheric fa	vourite programs on it?
Six T	Seven	Twelve
		e a francisco de la compaña de la compaña La compaña de la compaña d
Regularly	Occasionally	Never
	oprove of your choice of mo	
figns I fingleways:	Unconcerned	Disapprove
10 Da ********* 1 T TO!! X	e mother approves of your o	MOTOC OF WOLFEL
	레크레 그 시간, 영국의 사이트 한 전문에 가는 사람들이 하는데 그리고 있다.	
10 Harris 20 motil	ner react if you went to a	Neverrestricted show?
Understanding	Unconcerned	

	Patrick States			49
50		r mother went to a restrict	ed show?	
<i>,</i> 0.	The same and the s	Fairly surprised		A West Joney
~-	A High Charles	ating to sex with your moth	* * * *	vir dig
51.	•		Never	Auston Mag age
		Sometimes	/:	
52.		rtable discussing matters r	elating to sex	mother?
	Comfortable	· ·	Uncomfortable	100
53		feel comfortable discussing	g matters relat	ing to-sex out
<i>))</i> •	Promove was	The state of the s		THE WALL WALL TO SEE
	Comfortable	Indifferent	Uncomfortable	e with
54.	Do you listen to records :	in your home?	Trues	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never	
55.	Does your mother approve	of your choice of music?	Tourist Testagn	of the state of
		Sometimes	Never	
56.		you approve of her choice o		
	Always	Sometimes		
57		u found your mother listeni	ng to one of J	ohn Lennon's
71	Mars.		J. C.	0000
	Surprised	Fairly surprised	Indifferent	
58	. How would your mother rea	ct if she found you listeni	ng to one of J	ohn Lennon's. songs?
	and the second	1	Upset	
	Understanding			
59	. Does your family go on va		the second secon	
	Regularly	The state of the s	Never	
60	. Does your family plan act		The second second	St. AA
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never	
61	. Do you think your mother	interferes too much in your	r affairs?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never	
62	. Do you think you should	have more privacy than you	are allowed?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never	
63		our mother listened in on o	ne of your tele	ephone ations?
			COLLACTOR	
		Indifferent	* ** ***	
6	교하는 그림 전 등대학교 보다 그는 가는 하는 경험이 하고 그 그 모든 때문에			Rigiotics Notice
	Yes	Undecided	Sept Steen policy Cartering Commence	
	The Mark Section 1995	Bearing and the same party of the same and t		HV (4) SOV (VOIC) - Ca Solo - Ca
	where the transformation of $g_{\mu\nu}(x)$ and $g_{\mu\nu}(x)$. We have	The second secon		

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MOTHER'S QUESTIONNAIRE #2

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	question.	Liteage Stac out	eply with a check mark. Answer every reply per question.
1.	Do you and your daugh	ter have similar taste	es with regards to what clothes suit her best?
	Always	Sometimes	Menet.
2.	Do you let your daugh	ter pick out her own	clothes?
	Always	Sometimes	Never
3.	How would you react i	if your daughter chose	to buy a maxi-coat:
	Accepting	Indifferent	Opposed
4.	How is your daughter	doing in school?	The Control of the Co
- 7•	Ahove average	Average	Below average
5.	Are you satisfied Wi	th how your daughter i	s doing in school?
∫•	Satisfied	Unconcerned	Dissatisfied
<u>.</u>	Te wour daughter sat	isfied with how she is	s doing in school?
6.	Soticfied	Unconcerned	Dissatisfied
rı	Herring was react	if your daughter fail	ed her grade at school this year?
7.	formation	Unconcerned	Upset
A	The real days days	hter react if she fail	ed her grade at school this year:
8,	Concerned	Fairly concerned	dUnconcerned
0		want to go to Universi	
. 7,	You	Undecided	No
7.0	De won went your de	aughter to go to Univer	rsity?
1.0	. Do you wante your	Undecided	No real real real real real real real real
	Description doughter	discuss politics with	you?
11	. Does your daugitoer	Occasionally	Never
	Regularly	discuss politics with	your daughter?
12	2. Are you willing to	Fairly willing	Unwilling
	Willing	· rainty withing.	itics with you?
1	3. Is your daughter w	Tilling to discuss point	Unwilling
	Willing	Fairly Willing.	
1	4. Does your daughter	approve of frudeau.	Di sapprove
Service (A)			Disapprove
	5. Do you approve of	Trudeau?	Disapprove
	hpprove	Indifferent	Disapprove
	16. Does your daughte	r wear eye-liner?	in the state of th

Sometimes____

Always__

Never_

•::::	%lways	Sometimes	Never
18.	A STATE OF THE STA	er care if you approve of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Always	Sometimes	Never
19.	and the second s	r daughter wears too much	· ·
	Always	Sometimes	Never
20.			ideas about her spending money?
		Sometimes	
21.		er think she has enough	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
22.	and the second section of the second section s	your daughter wastes he	•
		Sometimes	
23.			nnial Concert Centre and/or planetar
			Never
24.	g representative of the		cert Centre and/or planetarium?
·		Once	
25.		•	would consider to be a hippie?
	•	Possibly	
26.	•	er sympathize with the h	
			Never
27.		e with the hippie cultur	
		Sometimes	
28.			d you she wanted to be a hippie?
			Upset
29.		ar daughter would like to	
			No
30.			
		• in •	Never
31.		of your daughter's choice	
			Never
32.	The second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section section.	ter care if you approve o	of her choice of books?
		Sometimes	XX : 사람들이 10 전 10
33			s happening in the United States space
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never
31			in the United States space program?
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never

<i>)</i>)•	Does your daugitter that	00000 1101 1110000.	Jour
· ·	Always	Sometimes	Never
36.	Do you approve of your	daughter's choice	of friends?
	Always	Sometimes	Never
37.	How would your daughter	r react if you refu	sed to let her friends home?
	Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
38.	How would you react if	your daughter brou	ight friends home for dinner unannounced
	Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
39•	Does your daughter smol	ke cigarettes?	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never Don't know
40.	How would you react if	you found out your	daughter was smoking?
	Accepting	Unconcerned_	Upset
41	How would your daughter	feel if you found	out she was smoking?
	Concerned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
42.	Does your daughter hes	itate to disagree w	with you?
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never
43.	Do you hesitate to dis	• •	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never
44.	Which TV channel has m		
	Six	Seven	Twelve
45.	Which TV Channel has mo	st of your daughte	r's favourite programs on it?
	SixS	evenT	welve
46.	Does your daughter go	to the movies?	
	RegularlyOc	casionally	Never
47.	Do you approve of your	daughter's choice	of movies?
	ApproveUncon	ncerned	Disapprove
48.	Does your daughter car	e if you approve o	f her choice of movies?
	AlwaysSomet	imes	Never
49.	How would you react if	your daughter wen	t to a restricted show?
	Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset
50.	How would your daughte	er react if you wen	t to a restricted show?
	Surprised	Fairly surprise	dIndifferent
51.	Does your daughter dis	scuss matters relat	ing to sex with you?
	Always	Sometimes	Never
52.			able discussing matters relating to
	Comfortable	Unconcerned	sex with you? Uncomfortable

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12.

13.

53.	Would or do you fe	el comfortable discus	sing matters relating t	o sex with your daughter?
	Comfortable	Indifferent	Uncomfortable	
54.	Does your daughter	listen to records in	your home?	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never	·
55.		your daughter s choic		
	Always	Sometimes	Never	
56.	Do you care if you	r daughter approves o	f your choice of music?	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	hlways	Sometimes	Never	
57.	How would your dau	ghter react if she fo	ound you listening to or	ne of John Lennon's latest songs?
	Surprised	Fairly surprised	Indifferent	-
58.	How would you read	t if you found your d	laughter listening to or Lennon's latest :	ne of John songs?
	Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset	
59.	Does your family g	o on vacations togeth	er?	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never	on the state of th
60.	Does your family p	olan activities togeth	er?	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never	
61.	Does your daughter	think you interfere	too much in her affair	s? (() () () () () ()
	Always	Sometimes	Never	
62.	Does your daughter	think she should have	ve more privacy than sh	e is allowed?
	Always	Sometimes	Never	
63.	How would your day	nghter react if you li	istened in on one of he	r telephon@ conversations?
	Accepting	Indifferent	Upset	
64.	Is your daughter	enjoying the discussion	on group that she is no	w in?
	Yes	Undecided	No	
•		en e		

NAME:		

DAUGHTER'S QUESTIONNAIRE #3#

INS	שוחיב	TT	-بلكات	$\Gamma \cap$	MTC	٠.
TIME	ノエエ	יטי	U.L.	LV	'IN'	,

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Please mark your desired reply with a check mark. Please give only one reply per question Answer all questions.

	Answer all questi	ons.	•
1.	Did you enjoy the group di	scussions at the Y. ?	
	Yes	Possibly	No
2.	Did you find the discussion	on helpful?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
3•	Did you discuss the session	ons with your Mother?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
4.	Did you think that there w	vere too many sessions ?	
	Yes	Undecided	No
5.	Did you make any new frien	nds through the discussion gro	up?
	Yes	Possibly	No
6.	Do you introduce your frie	ends to your Mother ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
7.	Does your Mother approve of	of your choice of friends ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
8.	Do you care if your Mother	approves of your choice of f	riends ?
	Always	Sometimes	Never
9•	How would you react if you	ur Mother refused to let you b	ring your friends home?
	Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
10.	How would your Mother read	et if you brought friends home	for dinner unannounced?
	Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
11.	Are you looking forward to	Christmas time ?	
	Yes	Undecided	No
12.	Is your Mother looking for	rward to Christmas time ?	
	Yes	Undecided	No
13.	Does your family do things	s together at Christmas time ?	
	Yes	Sometimes	No

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14.	How are you doing in school	1 ?	•
	Above average	Average	Below Average
15.	Is your Mother satisfied w	ith how you are doing in school?	
	Satisfied	Unconcerned	Dissatisfied
16.	Are you satisfied with how		
	Satisfied	Unconcerned	Dissatisfied
17.		t if you failed your grade at school	
	Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
18.	How would you react if you	failed your grade at school this y	ear ?
	Concerned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
19.	Were you interested in man	n's second moon walk ?	
	Interested	Indifferent	Disinterested
20.	Was your Mother interested	d in man's second moon walk ?	
	Interested	- Indifferent	Disinterested
21.			
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never
22.	How would your Mother read	ct if she found out you were smoking	s ?
	Accepting	Unconcerned	Opposed
23.	How would you feel if you	r Mother found out you were smoking	?
	Concerned	Fairly concerned	Unconcerned
24.	Do you go to movies ?		
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never
25.	Does your Mother approve	of your choice of movies ?	
	Approve	Unconcerned	Disapprove
26.	Do you care if your Mothe	er approves of your choice of movies	?
	Always	Sometimes	Never
27.	How would your Mother rea	act if you went to a restricted movi	e ?
	Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset
28.	How would you react if yo	our Mother went to a restricted show	?
6. / /- 	Surpri sed	Fairly surprised	Indifferent

29.	Did you see "The Sound	-3- of Music?"	·
	Yes	Possibly	No
30.	Did your Mother see "Th	ne Sound of Music?"	
	Yes	Possibly	No
31.	Does your Mother appro-	ve of going steady?	
	Approve	Indifferent	Disapprove
32.	Do you have a steady be	oyfriend ?	
	Yes	Occasionally	No
33•	Do you know anyone who	m you would consider to be a hippie?	•
	Yes	Possibly	No
34.	Do you sympathize with	the hippie culture?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
35•	Does your Mother sympa	thize with the hippie culture ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
36.	How would your Mother	react if you told heryou wanted to be	a hippie?
	Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset
37•	Would you like to be	a hippie ?	
	Yes	Possibly	No
38.	Do you take drugs (s	niff,pot, LSD ?)	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never
39•	How would your Mother	react to your taking drugs ?	
	Accepting	Unconcerned	Upset
40.	Do you think they sh	nould legalize marijuana use ?	
	Yes	Undecided	No
41.	Does your Mother thin	nk they should legalize marijuana use	?
	Yes	Undecided	No
42.	Do you listen to reco	ords in your home ?	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Never
43.	Do you approve of you	ur Mother's choice of music ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never

44.	Does your Mother approve of your	choice of music ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
45.	Does your Mother care if you app	prove of her choice of music ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
46.	How would you react if you found latest songs ?	d your Mother listening to one of	f John Lennon's
	Surprised	Fairly Surprised	Indifferent
47.	How would your Mother react if s latest songs ?	she found you listening to one of	f John Lennon's
	Understanding	Unconcerned	Upset
48.	Do you think there are enough so	ocial activities for teens in you	ır area ?
	Always	Sometimes	Never
49.	Do you think you need a curfew?		
	Always	Sometimes	Never
50.	Do you discuss matters relating	to sex with your Mother ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
51.	Would or do you feel comfortable Mother?		
	Comfortable	Indifferent Unco	omfortable
52.	Would or does your Mother feel owith you ?	comfortable discussing matters re	elating to sex
	Comfortable	Indifferent Unco	omfortable
53•	Do you wear eye-liner ?		
	Always	Sometimes New	ver
54·	Does your Mother approve of your	appearance ?	
	Always	Sometimes Ne	ver
55•	Do you care if your Mother appro	oves of your appearance ?	
	Always	SometimesNo	ever
56.	Does your Mother ever think you	wear too much make-up?	
	Always	Sometimes No	ever
57.	Do you and your mother share the	e same ideas about your spending	money?
	Always	SometimesN	ever

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58.	Do you	think you have enough spending money ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
59.	Does yo	our Mother ever think you waste your money ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
60.	Do you t	chink there is a communication gap between parents and	youth ?
	Yes	Possibly	No
61.	Do you	think you understand your Mother ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
62.	Do you	find it easy to talk to other adults ?	
	Always	Sometimes	Never
63,•	Do you	think the three questionnaires were significant ?	
	All	Some	None
64.	Did yo	ar Mother discuss the questions with you ?	
	All	Some	None

NAME	

MOTHER'S QUESTIONNAIRE #3

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please mark your desired reply with a check mark.

Please give only one reply per question.

Answer all questions.

Answer all question	110 •	
1. Did your daughter enjoy the g	roup discussions at the Y?	
yes	possibly	no
2. Did your daughter find the di	scussions helpful?	
always	sometimes	never
3. Did your daughter discuss the	sessions with you?	
always	sometimes	never
4. Did your daughter think that t	there were too many sessions?	
yes	undecided	no
5. Did your daughter make any new	v friends through the discussion group?	
yes	possibly	no
6. Does your daughter introduce	her friends to you?	
always	sometimes	never
7. Do you approve of your daught	er's choice of friends?	
always	sometimes	never
8. Does your daughter care if yo	ou approve of her choice of friends?	
always	sometimes	never
9. How would your daughter react	t if you refused to let her bring her f	riends home?
accepting	unconcerned	upset
10. How would you react if your o	laughter brought friends home for dinne	er unannounced?
accepting	unconcerned	upset
ll. Are you looking forward to Ch	nristmas time?	
yes	undecided	no
12. Is your daughter looking for	ward to Christmas time?	
yes	undecided	no

13. Does your family do things to	ogether at Christmas time?	
yes	sometimes	no
14. How is your daughter doing in	n school?	
above average	average	below average
15. Are you satisfied with how yo		
satisfied	unconcerned	dissatisfied
16. Is your daughter satisfied w		
satisfied	unconcerned	dissatisfied
17. How would you react if your	daughter failed her grade at sch	ool this year?
accepting	unconcerned	upset
18. How would your daughter reac	t if she failed her grade at sch	ool this year?
concerned	fairly concerned	unconcerned
19. Were you interested in man's		
interested	indifferent	disinterested
20. Was your daughter interested		***************************************
interested	indifferent	disinterested
interested 21. Does your daughter smoke cig		disinterested
	arettes?	
21. Does your daughter smoke cig	enally never do	on°t know
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio	enally never do	on°t know
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f	nally never do cound out your daughter was smoki	on't know
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f accepting 23. How would your daughter feel	nally never do cound out your daughter was smoki	on't know ing? opposed
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f accepting 23. How would your daughter feel	arettes? nally never do cound out your daughter was smoking unconcerned if you found out she was smoking fairly concerned	on't know ing? opposed
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f accepting 23. How would your daughter feel concerned 24. Does your daughter go to move	arettes? nally never do cound out your daughter was smoking unconcerned if you found out she was smoking fairly concerned	on't know ing? opposed
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f accepting 23. How would your daughter feel concerned 24. Does your daughter go to move	nally never do ound out your daughter was smoking unconcerned if you found out she was smoking fairly concerned ries? occasionally	on't know ing? opposed ng? unconcerned
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f accepting 23. How would your daughter feel concerned 24. Does your daughter go to move regularly	mally never do cound out your daughter was smoking unconcerned if you found out she was smoking fairly concerned vies? occasionally atter's choice of movies?	on't know ing? opposed ng? unconcerned
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f accepting 23. How would your daughter feel concerned 24. Does your daughter go to mov regularly 25. Do you approve of your daugh approve	mally never do cound out your daughter was smoking unconcerned if you found out she was smoking fairly concerned vies? occasionally atter's choice of movies?	on't know ing? opposed ng? unconcerned never
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f accepting 23. How would your daughter feel concerned 24. Does your daughter go to mov regularly 25. Do you approve of your daugh approve 26. Does your daughter care if y	carettes? conally never do cound out your daughter was smoking unconcerned if you found out she was smoking fairly concerned vies? occasionally nter's choice of movies? unconcerned	on't know ing? opposed ng? unconcerned never
21. Does your daughter smoke cig regularly occasio 22. How would you react if you f accepting 23. How would your daughter feel concerned 24. Does your daughter go to mov regularly 25. Do you approve of your daugh approve 26. Does your daughter care if y always	carettes? mally never do cound out your daughter was smoking unconcerned if you found out she was smoking fairly concerned ries? occasionally nter's choice of movies? unconcerned you approve of her choice of movies.	on't know ing? opposed ng? unconcerned never disapprove

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28. How would your daughter reac	t if you went to a restricted sho	W?
surprised	fairly surprised	indifferent
29. Did you see "The Sound of Mu	sic"?	
yes	possibly	no
30. Did your daughter see "The S	ound of Music"?	
yes	possibly	no
31. Do you approve of going stea	dy?	
approve	indifferent	disapprove
32. Does your daughter have a st	eady boyfriend?	
yes	occasionally	no
33. Does your daughter know anyo	ne whom she would consider to be	a hippie?
yes possibly	no d	lon°t know
34. Does your daughter sympathiz	e with the hippie culture?	
always	sometimes	never
35. Do you sympathize with the h	ippie culture?	
always	sometimes	never
36. How would you react if your	daughter told you she wanted to k	pe a hippie?
understanding	unconcerned	upset
37. Do you think your daughter w	rould like to be a hippie?	
yes possibly	no	don't know
38. Does your daughter take drug	gs (snif, pot, LSD)?	
regularly	occasionally	never
39. How would you react to your	daughter taking drugs?	
accepting	unconcerned	upset
40. Do you think they should lea	galize marijuana us ė ?	
yes	undecided	no
41. Does your daughter think the	ey should legalize marijuana use?	
yes	undecided	no
42. Does your daughter listen to		
regularly	occasionally	never

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43. Does your daughter approve of	your choice of music?	
always	sometimes	never
44. Do you approve of your daught	er's choice of music?	
	sometimes	never
45. Do you care if your daughter	approves of your choice of music	?
a.z.wa.j b	··	never
46. How would your daughter react latest songs?		
surprised	fairly surprised	indifferent
47. How would you react if you for latest songs?	ound your daughter listening to o	ne of John Lennons (
understanding	unconcerned	upset
	social activities for teens in y	rour area?
	sometimes	never
49. Does your daughter think she	needs a curfew?	
		never
50. Does your daughter discuss m	matters relating to sex with you?	
		never
51. Would or does your daughter sex with you?	feel comfortable discussing matt	ers relating to
comfortable	dileonorma	omfortable
52. Would or do you feel comfor daughter?	table discussing matters relating	
comfortable	indifferent und	comfortable
53. Does your daughter wear eye	e-liner?	
always	sometimes	never
54. Do you approve of your daug	ghter's appearance?	
always	sometimes	never
55. Does your daughter care if	you approve of her appearance?	
always	sometimes	never
56. Do you feel your daughter	wears too much make-up?	
always	sometimes	never

57. Do you and your daughter shar	e the same ideas about her spendi	ng money?
always	sometimes	never
58. Does your daughter think she	has enough spending money?	
always	sometimes	never
59. Do you think your daughter ev	er wastes her money?	
always	sometimes	never
60. Do you think there is a commu	nication gap between parents and	youth?
yes	possibly	no
61. Do you think you understand y	our daughter?	
always	sometimes	never
62. Does your daughter easily tal	k to other adults?	
always	sometimes	never
63. Do you think the three questi	onnaires were significant?	
all	some	none
64. Did your daughter discuss the	questions with you?	
all	some	none

APPENDIX D

	ITI	EMS KEPT CONSTANT IN THE SERIES OF QUESTIONNAIRES
1.	FACT	How are you doing in school?
		Above average Average Below Average
2.	E-C	Is your Mother satisfied with how you are doing in school?
		Satisfied Unconcerned Dissatisfied
3.	<u>C-E</u>	Are you satisfied with how you are doing in school?
		Satisfied Unconcerned Dissatisfied
4.	E-C	How would your Mother react if you failed your grade at school this year?
		Accepting Unconcerned Upset
5•	<u>C-E</u>	How would you react if you failed your grade at school this year?
		Concerned Fairly concerned Unconcerned
6.	FACT	Do you smoke cigarettes?
		Regularly Occasionally Never
7.	<u>E-C</u>	How would your Mother react if she found out you were smoking?
		Accepting Unconcerned Opposed
8.	<u>C-E</u>	How would you feel if your Mother found out you were smoking?
		Concerned Fairly concerned Unconcerned
9.	FACT	Do you go to movies?
		Regularly Occasionally Never
LO.	E-C	Does your Mother approve of your choice of movies?
		Approve Unconcerned Disapprove
ll.	<u>C-E</u>	Do you care if your Mother approves of your choice of movies?
		Always Sometimes Never

12.	E-C	How would your Mother react if you went to a restricted movie?
		Understanding Unconcerned Upset
13.	<u>C-E</u>	How would you react if your Mother went to a restricted show?
		Surprised Fairly surprised Indifferent
14.	FACT	Do you know anyone whom you would consider to be a hippie?
		Yes Possibly No
15.	<u>C-E</u>	Do you sympathize with the hippie culture?
		Always Sometimes Never
16.	E-C	Does your Mother sympathize with the hippie culture?
		Always Sometimes Never
17.	E-C	How would your Mother react if you told her you wanted to be a hippie?
		Understanding Unconcerned Upset
18.	<u>C-E</u>	Would you like to be a hippie?
		Yes Possibly No
19.	FACT	Do you listen to records in your home?
		Regularly Occasionally Never
20.	<u>C-E</u>	Do you approve of your Mother's choice of music?
		Always Sometimes Never
21.	E-C	Does your Mother approve of your choice of music?
		Always Sometimes Never
22.	E-C	Does your Mother care if you approve of her choice of music?
		Always Sometimes Never
23.	<u>C-E</u>	How would you react if you found your Mother listen- ing to one of John Lennon's latest songs?
		Surprised Fairly Surprised Indifferent

24.	E-C	How would your Mother react if she found you listening to one of John Lennon's latest songs?
		Understanding Unconcerned Upset
25.	FACT	Do you discuss matters relating to sex with your Mother?
		Always Sometimes Never
26.	<u>C-E</u>	Would or do you feel comfortable discussing matters relating to sex with your Mother?
		Comfortable Indifferent Uncomfortable
27.	E-C	Would or does your Mother feel comfortable discussing matters relating to sex with you?
		Comfortable Indifferent Uncomfortable
28.	FACT	Do you wear eye-liner?
		Always Sometimes Never
29.	<u>C-E</u>	Does your Mother approve of your appearance?
		Always Sometimes Never
30.	<u>C-E</u>	Do you care if your Mother approves of your appearance?
		Always Sometimes Never
31.	<u>E-C</u>	Does your Mother ever think you wear too much make-up?
		Always Sometimes Never
32.	FACT	Do you and your mother share the same ideas about your spending money?
		Always Sometimes Never
33.	C-E	Do you think you have enough spending money?
		Always Sometimes Never
34.	E-C	Does your Mother ever think you waste your money?
		Always Sometimes Never

APPENDIX E

REPORT OF MICHAEL OSADCHUK, GROUP DISCUSSION LEADER

General Comments on the Two Groups

In the girls' group the leader had the feeling of being a "stranger in a strange land." However, there was much more happening and more things to which one could relate in the mother-daughter group. The dynamics of inter-generational conflict were present, i.e. it was possible to make use of actual situations in the group. Discussions were more abstract in the daughters only group for the things that were discussed were the things that were happening "out there". The daughters only group was less willing to consider the fact that there might be a widening gap between themselves and their parents in a few years.

Both groups were dealt with in a non-experimental way. Rather than trying to keep specific topics constant various means of discussion leading were used that would stimulate discussion regarding parent-child communication. As stated above, the girls only group related to things outside the group, whereas the mother-daughter group made use of actual situations in the group.

The Daughters Only Group

First Session:

The first half of the meeting was spent talking about rather abstract things such as the possibilities of a generation gap in other families. No information about themselves was given. The general feeling of the girls was that they were not sure of there being a generation gap. The discussion then turned to the type of question asked in the questionnaire—for example, mothers' reaction to their daughters' use of marijuana.

The decision arrived at was that the girls felt at least half of their parents would be shocked and surprised at the things their daughters would consider doing.

The second part of the meeting dealt with the aspect of "trust" between parents and their children.

Second Session:

The main topics of conversation were friends—specifically whether they felt free about bringing their friends home. The girls were very firm about feeling that their parents should

accept their friends.

There was some discussion regarding hippies and some sympathy expressed towards them. War and peace were also discussed.

The girls spent some time trying to get at what the difficulties in parent-child communication are--if there are any. Until the very end of the meeting the general feeling was that there were not any difficulties.

There were some problems in group dynamics in terms of trying to get conversation started and continuing it once started.

Third Session:

Communication continued to be a topic of conversation. The subject of privacy was also discussed. The group leader felt that this was the best session with the girls. The girls discussed both of their parents and the one with whom they could communicate the best. The group leader felt they had more problems with their fathers.

The girls felt it was "really dirty" when parents betray the confidence of their teenagers. One girl in particular was very vocal in expressing the fact that parents do not allow their children enough privacy. Leaving one's door closed was an issue discussed.

Fourth Session:

One of the girls opened the session by suggesting they discuss unwed mothers and premarital sex--but no one followed this up.

The next suggestion was drugs. One of the girls said that her father, a druggist, had said that marijuana was addicting. She was asked how she would react towards her father if she used it, and found out that she had not become addicted. This led to a discussion of loyalties that people develop to people outside the family, etc.

The group leader had the feeling that the girls understood a lot more than they were willing to talk about. Indications of this came from comments such as:

1. Parents start to delude themselves about the goodness of their kids at this age.

2. Kids can teach parents about the things with which the kids are in touch, but with which parents are not.

There seemed to be two levels in the conversation. At a superficial level there was a discussion of the good-bad aspects of what kids are involved in. Related to this is a comment made by the group regarding the questionnaire. The girls felt it was based more on "the sins of the daughter" as opposed to the "sins of the mother". At a deeper level the girls showed insight into where there were stresses—but such understanding only came out in side comments.

In evaluating the group sessions, the girls felt that their discussions evolved mainly around:

- (a) the larger more important issues where the girls and their parents agree;
- (b) the trivial instances of disagreement as opposed to the larger issues or topics which could have been chosen.

The group leader's general feeling of the girls was that they were kids who were moving away from their parents and picking up other values, but were unwilling to talk about how things might be in the next two or three years.

Mother-Daughter Group

The group leader's general feeling was that this group was "a lot more fun."

First Session:

The session began with a discussion of the question, "Is there a generation gap?" There was a cautious positive agreement to the question. The group leader felt that the mother-daughter pair sitting side by side was affecting the discussion so suggested they change seats. The intended result was that all the mothers sat on one side, the daughters on the other.

One of the parents began the discussion re. curfews. The group leader felt discussing his own personal problems re. curfews seemed to enable those present to discuss also their problems on a more personal level. There was disagreement as to what is the correct hour for curfew.

The girls in the group were very articulate--coming on very strong. The mothers were more cautious, more defensive.

The group leader then asked if they thought parents were confident. The daughters answered yes—the mothers no. A discussion followed regarding the isolation of parents in an adult world, i.e. parents in general do not discuss problems in a problemsolving type of way.

Note: All but one of the daughters present at the first meeting was the oldest in the family.

Second Session:

This session was an "experiment in communication" as had been agreed to at the previous meeting. Mothers and daughters were put into situations where, at times, one group comprised the participants and the others observers, and vice versa.

The girls discussed "friendship" within their group and then the mothers grouped to discuss the same topic. As a total, the group discussed the similarities and differences regarding the topic and the way in which each group communicated.

Privacy in the home was discussed. There was also a discussion of the degree to which parents feel responsible for the way in which their kids turn out.

The last half of the meeting focused on the "convent." Three pairs had faced the same situation in which the private school was used as a threat if the daughters didn't shape up.

The group discussed who makes this type of decision. One daughter who said she would reject such a decision of her mother admitted that she would go if her father said so.

Third Session:

Continuation of the private school discussion. The daughters expressed their opinions in a hostile manner. They were asked if they had used any other type of approach.

Fourth Session:

This was described by the group leader as a very good sharing session. The focus was on drugs. There was good exchange of information with the daughters educating the parents as to what's happening and where it's at.

They discussed the relationship between the generations and looked at realities, in especially the fact that the daughters

are not apt to confide in their mothers. There are things which are private and difficult to share. The topic of curfew came up again. The daughters said that they are not going to tell their parents what they are doing and thinking if they know the parent is against them. This was compared to the marriage situation, and those topics which are discussed regularly between the mother and father and those discussed infrequently.

The conclusion was that open communication is justified if they are prepared to handle the results.

General Conclusions Regarding Leadership

The group leader felt that if non-professionals were to be used as group leaders in these situations that it would be easier to work with the daughters only group, although he personally had more problems with this group.

With the mother-daughter group more things were coming out and, therefore, someone is needed who can deal with the expressed conflicts.

He suggested a third alternative--parents and children together in a group, but not from the same family.

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