This paper discusses ways in which maternal attitudes may serve as mediating variables linking social class characteristics of the family to the socialization of children. Reference is made to the Family Problem Scale (Ernhart and Loevinger) which provides a psychological characterization of social class levels on five dimensions or subscales: authoritarian family ideology, approval of conventional social role for women, denial of hostility, concern for moralistic control, basic distrust vs. trust. Ten other subscales were created by imposing a priori constructs on items of the Family Problem Scale. These "a priori scales" are: old vs. new child rearing ideologies, mother's view of sex role, toilet training attitude, mother's house cleaning attitude, resentfulness, open vs. enclosed family, affirmation vs. denial of aggression, autonomy vs. dependence, subscales of autonomy and sex role attitudes, attitudes towards pregnancy. In this report, preliminary ideas are given as to how the a priori scales might be related to social class levels or within them to variables like racial groupings and different-sized families. The a priori scales are included in an appendix. (JH)
MATERNAL ATTITUDES

Progress Report

Annegret Harnischfeger

David E. Wiley

University of Chicago

November, 1973
A component of the project: Research in the Methodology of Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Studies has been to develop and test a structural equation model for the parental production function in education. This report is a progress report for that component.

The basic strategy in developing such a parental production function is to establish the mediating variables which link the social class characteristics of the family to the child's socialization. One of the links in this chain is the attitude configuration of the mother. This report summarizes some of the work to date which formed a part of the attempt at conceptualizing the ways in which these influences are mediated. Empirical data analyses based on these conceptualizations have been and are being performed and will be described in later reports.
Analysis of the Family Problem Scale

(Ernhart & Loevinger, 1969)

One of the main goals of the analysis of the St. Louis Baby Data is not only the clustering of social strata with respect to the traditional triad of income, occupation, and education, but also to consider the variables of race, family size, housing condition, and psychological factors such as those measured in Ernhart and Loevinger's Family Problem Scale (1969). We intend to characterize social class levels psychologically the five original clusters of the Family Problem Scale and also by other scales constructed from that same instrument by us. The subscales are as follows:

(1) Ernhart & Loevinger
   Authoritarian Family Ideology
   Approval of Conventional Social Role for Women
   Denial of Hostility
   Concern for Moralistic Control
   Basic Distrust vs. Trust

(2) Harnischfeger & Wiley
   Old vs. New Child Rearing Ideologies
   Mother's View of Sex Role (Special Longitudinal Scale)
   Toilet Training Attitude
   Mother's House Cleaning Attitude
   Resentfulness
   Open vs. Enclosed Family
Affirmation vs. Denial of Aggression
Autonomy vs. Dependence
Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes
Attitudes Towards Pregnancy

The scale construction of Ernhart & Loevinger differs from ours in that the former was based on inter-item correlation as a clustering criterion (factor analysis) and therefore was empirically based, while the new scales are a priori constructs imposed on the items of the Family Problem Scale. Our target of relevance is inter-social class discrimination of psychological variables we consider important in child rearing practices. We will analyze the behavior of these a priori scales and assess their cohesiveness.

The data from the St. Louis Baby Study also allow a partial analysis of change, because the Authoritarian Family Ideology subscale (AFI) was given at two points.

Figure 1 Timepoints at which the Family Problem Scale (FPS) was administered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth of Child</th>
<th>3 years</th>
<th>3 1/2 years</th>
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<tr>
<td>AFI&lt;sub&gt;65&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>FPS, mainly to Whites of Cohert I only</td>
<td>FPS, mainly to Blacks of Cohert II only, AFI&lt;sub&gt;68&lt;/sub&gt; to Whites of Cohert II</td>
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All mothers were given the 1965 version of the Authoritarian Family Ideology subscale (AFI₆₅)¹ at the birth of the criterion child. Three years later the mothers of Cohert I - the total sample had been split into Cohert I and II - answered the whole Family Problem Scale. Unfortunately, many black mothers did not answer to questionnaire so that this measurement is mainly based on whites. The mothers of Cohert II answered the Family Problem Scale² when the criterion child was 3 1/2 years old. At this time point the emphasis was on black mothers and only the Authoritarian Family Ideology (AFI₆₈) Scale was given to whites. These conditions imply that the measurement of change cannot be based on the whole Sample and is also limited to the items of the Authoritarian Family Ideology Scale.

**Assumed Discriminative Power of Subscales**

Following are some preliminary ideas of how the subscales might be related to social class level or within them to such variables as racial groupings and families of different sizes.

1. **Authoritarian Family Ideology:** We conjecture that mothers scoring high on this scale have a conservative, lower middle-class background, and may be often come from small towns or rural areas. These mothers should be upwardly mobile in their goals for children. Their ideal is the middle-class family life of about thirty years ago. High

¹ Version AFI₆₅ has 8 items that were eliminated in the AFI₆₈.
² The FPS includes the AFI₆₈ only.
scorers on this scale are in favor of traditional sex-role education; they enforce a strict toilet training, cleanliness and orderliness, and live on strict rules and schedules; they react strongly to being criticized by their children and are untouched by new insights into child development. We believe that mothers with an Authoritarian Family Ideology will be found equally often in the black and white lower-middle class groups.

2. Approval of Conventional Social Role for Women: High scorers will be found mainly in the middle class groups. This scale should be positively related to that described in 1). Surely sex-role socialization is in accordance with the socializer's view of women. High scorers approve of the housewife's role and of a strong dependency status. As a consequence of their approval of dependence they will not let their children practice autonomous behavior and develop responsibility. Surely, this attitude will not be found in lower class black families, because they cannot afford it. In these families, many of which are without father, mothers experience that men do not take over so much responsibility. In these families the children have to assume responsibility too.

3. Denial of Hostility: It seems to us that mothers scoring high on this scale will not be found in lower classes but to a considerable extent in the upper half of the social
stratum. The ideology of having to find everybody and everything nice is widely spread in the U.S. Problems are negated, mothers feel that they should be desperately happy all the time and compulsive/enjoy every minute of their life. This kind of attitude is an outcome of mis-education and socialization which lower class people "miss".

4. **Concern for Moralistic Control**: Presumably, this scale is also highly correlated with the Authoritarian Family Ideology Scale and high values may define the same group of people. Orderliness, a scheduled life, and conservative opinions about sex are characteristic of high values on both scales. Certain sex denying religious groups could be identified with this scale. Currently, we do not have information on mother's religious affiliation and we will, therefore, be limited to social class comparisons in confirming our hypotheses.

5. **Basic Distrust vs. Trust**: This scale is probably unrelated to social class level. Many of the items are concerned with self-confidence, self-esteem, and relations with other people. Some, however, seem not to fit in this picture and are not easily subsumed under the scale name. We expect that this scale is related to more basic personality traits. Trustful, self-confident persons are presumably also the more successful ones, the confirmation of which is hindered by the problem of defining successful, especially for housewives. Mother's education is a variable
which reflects social class origins and is likely unrelated to trust or distrust. An analysis with mother's occupation, however, which compares the housewife to mothers employed outside the house should produce more substantial differences. We would assume that working mothers are more trusting and that mothers level in higher occupations have even more trust and self-confidence.

6. Old vs. New Child-Rearing Ideology: Although many of the items of this scale stem from the AFI, a considerable number are different. This scale is restricted to items concerning child-rearing practices while the AFI also has more general items. We believe that mothers with high levels of education, that is, of high social class level will be in favor of new child-rearing practices -- those which are influenced by recent developments in child psychology and by psychoanalysis. This assumption is based on the observation that these mothers are more conscious about education and actively acquire information improving their children's socialization. At the other extreme, we assume, on the basis of other studies that lower-class mothers/behave more according to new child-rearing practices, because they are more permissive than lower middle-class mothers.

7. Toilet Training: This is a subscale of (6). The assumption is that rigid toilet training is in direction of older child-rearing practices.
8. **Mother's House Cleaning Attitude:** Focus on cleanliness is less expected in the lower class group. Although this scale is probably related to (1) we do not believe that it has enough discriminative power to differentiate social classes clearly.

9. **Mother's View of Sex-Role:** Again, a conservative traditional attitude is predicted for middle class -- especially lower middle-class -- mothers. Mothers from small towns or rural backgrounds should be even more extreme in their conservative views.

10. **Resentfulness:** This scale measures the degree of pessimism toward the world and it is expected that people scoring high on this scale will score low on Trust (5). As with the latter we assume no relation to social class but expect that the scale reflects more basic personality traits such as self-esteem and self-confidence. We will perform some of the same analyses with this scale as with (5).

11. **Autonomy vs. Dependence:** Mothers who prefer dependence are probably less frequently employed and less trustful. Presumably they tend to follow the ideology of "a woman's place is in the home" and they keep their children dependent on themselves and tied to the house. This type of mother seems to occur more frequently in middle and upper middle class families and especially in small families.
Mothers of large families usually cannot avoid becoming more independent and autonomous and find it difficult to keep their children from developing independence. The impossibility of rigid control and close attachment of children in large families to their mother increases their autonomy even with basically dependence-fostering mothers.

12. Enclosed vs. Open Family: Enclosed families are those which prefer to be by themselves and have few guests and friends. We assume that this type of family is small and is found mostly in the middle and lower-middle classes. In large families it is more likely that some members bring friends home and a few additional persons more or less do not really increase the amount of effort any more. With respect to child-rearing, we expect this to be an important variable. We believe that children from open families are more likely to develop good relationships to others and to make more subtle evaluation of others.

13. Affirmation vs. Denial of Aggression: Mothers who permanently suppress their aggression surely exert a lot of it towards their children. They also force their children to deny aggression which ultimately brings about the same behavior. A permanently tense home atmosphere is one result. This behavior is closely related to Denial of Hostility (3) and will be analyzed similarly.
14. **Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes:** We formed four subscales which focus on both autonomy or dependence and traditional or more contemporary sex role attitudes. The subscales cover the areas of women working outside the home, of women's general activities outside the home, of women's social roles, and more general basic issues of sex role differentiation. We expect the differentiative power of these scales to be in the direction indicated for the scales "Autonomy vs. Dependence" and "Mother's View of Sex Role".

15. **Attitudes Towards Pregnancy:** We assume that this short scale might differentiate mothers with few children from those with many. Mothers with higher social class backgrounds and many children, we believe to have especially positive attitudes towards pregnancy.
APPENDIX

Scale                      Descriptions
Autonomy vs. Dependence

Child

Item-No.

B. A boy should not be allowed to break his own toys.
A. A boy has a right to break his own toys.

B. A child of 8 should make good use of his time after school and during vacations. A child of 8 should tell his parents how he spends his money.
A. The best kind of family life is the kind where the whole family does everything together. Everyone, even a child, needs some privacy in his life.
B. Nowadays what most children need is more time to themselves, even if they waste it.
A. A girl should never go on a blind date. Blind dates can be lots of fun.

Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.
A. There is no use a girl being given a little education in high school courses in all kinds of subjects that will never do her any good after she gets married.
B. Children should make good use of their time after school and during vacations. Money to spend without telling his parents for college girls.
A. Children should make good use of their time after school and during vacations. Money to spend without telling his parents for college girls.
B. A child of 8 should have a little more time to themselves, even if they waste it. Everyone, even a child, needs some privacy in his life.
A. Nowadays what most children need is more time to themselves, even if they waste it.
B. A child of 8 should tell his parents how he spends his money. A child of 8 should tell his parents how he spends his money.
A. A boy has a right to break his own toys.
B. A boy should not be allowed to break his own toys.

A. A girl should never go on a blind date.
B. Blind dates can be lots of fun.
Autonomy vs. Dependence continued

A. A nine-year-old should be able
B. A nine-year-old is too young to go places by himself on bus or streetcar. A. A 13-year-old girl is old enough to go on a date with a boy from school. B. A 13-year-old girl is too young to go out alone with a boy. A. Most husbands are proud of their wives having activities outside the home. B. Most husbands secretly resent their wives having activities outside of the home. A. A 13-year-old girl is old enough to go out alone with a boy. B. A 13-year-old girl is too young to go places by herself on bus or streetcar. A. Married women shouldn’t take jobs away from men in hard times. B. It married women can work as well as men, they should be given a chance.

Attitude Towards Women’s Working

A. One of the wonderful things about marriage is that a young woman doesn’t have to worry about going out and making a living. B. Most young women would really like to have both a career and marriage. A. Most husbands are proud of their wives having activities outside the home. B. Most husbands secretly resent their wives having activities outside of the home. A. Most husbands are proud of their wives having activities outside the home. B. Most husbands secretly resent their wives having activities outside of the home. A. Most husbands are proud of their wives having activities outside the home. B. Most husbands secretly resent their wives having activities outside of the home.
Autonomy vs. Dependence

continued

A. It's better to be one of the crowd who takes over the decisions.

A. A woman has more respect for a man than to be thought a bit peculiar.

B. It's better to have some people think you are a bit peculiar.

B. The hardest part about raising children is not being able to get out every day.

B. Most women want the kind of husband who won't let them have a job outside the home.

A. Most women want the kind of husband who takes over all the big decisions.

A. If a woman has small children, she shouldn't work outside her home.

B. Some women with small children will be better mothers if they have outside jobs than if they don't.

A. A woman has more respect for a man who takes over all the big decisions.

A. A woman resents her husband who will let them have a job outside the home.

B. It's better to have some people think you are a bit peculiar than to be just like everyone else.

B. Don't have outside jobs, then if they will be better mothers if they have a job outside the home.

A. Most women want the kind of husband who will let them have a job outside the home.

B. Some women with small children don't think they can handle it.

A. If a woman has small children, she won't let them have a job outside.

A. It's easier for a woman to stay home with children than go to work.

B. The hardest part about raising children is not being able to get out.

A. It's easier for a woman to stay home.

A. Autonomy vs. Dependence continued
Autonomy vs. Dependence continued

A. Parents of small children should try to get a baby-sitter and go out together at least once a week.

B. When children are small, it is best not to leave them with baby-sitters.
Subscales of Both Autropicx and Sex Role Attitudes

Attitudes towards Women's Working

Traditional (Dependent)

Items:

7. One of the wonderful things about marriage is that she doesn't have to worry about going out and making a living. Most men have more interesting work than the kind of work most women do for a living.

18. Raising children and keeping house is not as interesting as raising children who will let them have a job outside the home. It's easier for a woman to stay at home every day.

25. It's easier for a woman to go to work with children than for a man to stay home with children. Some women with small children will be better mothers if they have outside jobs than if they don't.

58. Most women want the kind of husband who will let them have a job outside the home. If a woman has small children, she shouldn't work outside her home.

Autonomous

Items:

4. One of the wonderful things about marriage is that she doesn't have to worry about going out and making a living. Most men have more interesting work than the kind of work most women do for a living.

15. Married women shouldn't take jobs away from men in hard times. Most women want the kind of husband who won't let them have a job outside the home.

22. The hardest part about raising children is not being able to get out and worry about making a living. Most women want the kind of husband who will let them have a job outside the home.

55. If a woman has small children, she shouldn't work outside her home. Most women want the kind of husband who will let them have a job outside the home.

72. Most women want the kind of husband who won't let them have a job outside the home. It's easier for a woman to go to work with children than for a man to stay home with children.
Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes continued

Attitudes towards Women's Outside Activities

Traditional (Dependent)

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<th>Item-No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>A. The home is the only thing that matters to a good mother.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Most husbands secretly resent women outside the home.</td>
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</table>

Traditional (Independent)

<table>
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<th>Item-No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<td>35</td>
<td>A. A woman has more respect for a man who takes over the decisions.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. A woman who takes over the decisions.</td>
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</table>

Sex Role Attitudes, General

Attitudes towards General Women's Role

Traditional (Dependent)

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96(42)</td>
<td>A. A woman should never be alone on the streets at night.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. A woman should never be alone about coming home alone at night.</td>
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</table>

Traditional (Independent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item-No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Autonomous</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A. A woman should never be alone.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Every mother should have some interests outside the home.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. Women having activities outside of the home.</td>
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</table>

Attitudes towards Women's Outside Activities continued
Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes continued

Traditional

1.  A. There have been getting out with girls.
   B. Most boys marry the same kind of girl.

2.  A. Men are more considerate than women.
    B. There is no use a girl being given courses in all kinds of subjects that will never do her any good after she gets married.

3.  A. A woman does not find her true self until she keeps house and rears children.
    B. Sometimes it is better for the child to go to the father when there is a divorce.

4.  A. Everything about taking care of a baby is fun, even changing his diapers.
    B. Taking care of a baby is fun except for changing his diapers.

5.  A. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.
    B. College as boys get.

6.  A. A woman's personality suffers when she is all involved in keeping house and rearing children.
    B. Sometimes it is better for the child to go to the father when there is a divorce.

7.  A. Women are more considerate than men.
    B. Men are more considerate than women.

8.  A. A child is always best off with its own mother.
    B. There is no use a girl being given courses in all kinds of subjects that will never do her any good after she gets married.

9.  A. Girls like to date "fast" girls.
    B. Boys like to date "fast" girls.

10. A. Everything about taking care of a baby is fun, even changing his diapers.
     B. Everything about taking care of a baby is fun, except for changing his diapers.

11. A. A woman's personality suffers when she is all involved in keeping house and rearing children.
     B. Sometimes it is better for the child to go to the father when there is a divorce.

12. A. Men are more considerate than women.
     B. Women are more considerate than men.

13. A. A woman's personality suffers when she is all involved in keeping house and rearing children.
     B. Sometimes it is better for the child to go to the father when there is a divorce.

14. A. Boys like to date "fast" girls.
     B. Boys like to date "fast" girls.

15. A. Girls like to date "fast" girls.
     B. Girls like to date "fast" girls.

16. A. A woman's personality suffers when she is all involved in keeping house and rearing children.
     B. Sometimes it is better for the child to go to the father when there is a divorce.
Mother's view of sex role (Special Longitudinal Scale)

A. It is silly for a woman to worry about coming home alone at night. A woman should never be alone on the streets at night.

B. Most boys marry the same kind of girl as their mother. Most boys marry the girls whom they have more respect.

21. If a little girl is a tomboy, her mother should let her play boys' games. If a little girl is a tomboy, her mother should try to get her interested in dolls and playing house.

Item: No. 3. A little girl should wear dresses instead of overalls. A little girl should wear overalls are often the most practical traditional.
controlling their children.
A. A child should be allowed to
A. A boy has a right to break his own
toys.
B. A mother should not be harsh with
B. A mother should not be allowed to
disrespectful of their parents.

New

Aggressive Control

A. A boy has a right to break his own
B. A mother should not be allowed to
disrespectful of their parents.

Old

Aggressive Control

A. A boy has a right to break his own
B. A mother should not be allowed to
disrespectful of their parents.

Controlling Attitudes

New

Contr. No.

Old

In your new child-rearing practices,

Contr. No.
Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued

Old

B. Parents should punish small children when they use naughty words.
A. If a boy of 6 or 7 lies or steals, he should be punished severely.
A. If an older child strikes a younger one, he should always be punished.
B. It is best to make up with a child right after punishing him.
A. A baby should not be allowed to mess with his food.
B. Mothers should teach children to eat everything on their plates.

New

A. Parents should not pay any attention when small children use naughty words.
B. Lying and stealing aren't very serious in boys 6 or 7.
A. If an older child strikes a younger one, the may have a good reason for it.
B. It is best to make up with a baby right after ward.
A. The best way to wean a baby is to do it gradually.
B. The best way to wean a baby is to take it away and never let him see it again.

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<th>Item-No.</th>
<th>Punishment</th>
<th>Oral Attitudes</th>
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Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued

**Old**

B. Small babies should be fed on a regular schedule.

A. Parents of small children should school.

A. A 13-year-old girl is old enough don't have outside jobs than if they will be better mothers if they B. Some women with small children B. A 13-year-old girl is too young to go out alone with a boy.

A. If a woman has small children she shouldn't work outside her home.

A. A nine-year-old should be able to go places by himself on bus or streetcar.

B. A nine-year-old should be able to read when they are hungry.

A. Small babies should be read

**New**

B. When children are small, it is best not to leave them with a babysitter.

B. A 13-year-old girl is too young to go out alone with a boy.

A. A 13-year-old girl is too young to go on a date with a boy.

B. A nine-year-old girl is able to read.

A. If a woman has small children, she shouldn't work outside her home.

B. Some women with small children will be better mothers if they have outside jobs than if they don't.

A. A nine-year-old girl is old enough to go on a date with a boy from school.

B. Parents of small children should try to get a babysitter and go out together at least once a week.

B. A nine-year-old should be able to read when they are hungry.

A. Small babies should be read.

**Overprotection**

B. On a regular schedule, small babies should be fed.

**Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued**

- 3 -
Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued

General Attitudes

Old

1. Most mothers know instinctively what is the best way to bring up children.

2. Even if a mother tries not to show favoritism, it's only natural for her to like one child better than another.

3. Most mothers love all their children equally.

4. After she gets married, a woman never do her any good courses in all kinds of subjects that will never do her any good after she gets married.

5. There is no use a girl being given all the housework.

6. Children should be taught to have good manners when a guest comes to the house.

7. Children should be taught to have good manners when a guest comes to the house.

8. Children should be taught to have good manners when a guest comes to the house.

9. Children should be taught to have good manners when a guest comes to the house.

10. Children should be taught to have good manners when a guest comes to the house.

New

1. Most mothers nowadays aren't sure what is the best way to bring up children.

2. Teen-agers cannot be expected to be grateful to their parents.

3. Most mothers nowadays aren't sure what is the best way to bring up children.

4. What is the best way to bring up children?

5. Most mothers know instinctively what is the best way to bring up children.

6. Children should make good use of their time after school and during vacations.

7. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.

8. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.

9. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.

10. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.
A. Children are not concerned about things related to sex until they reach teen age.

B. It is important to see that a young child does not form bad habits.

A. If a child is old enough to be asked a question, he should be answered.

B. If a young child is happy, he will not form bad habits.

A. The home is the only thing that matters to a good mother.

B. Every mother should have some interests outside the home.

A. A three-year-old is likely to be more disturbed by having his tonsils out than a six-year-old, since a three-year-old soon forgets.

B. Youngsters in high school should not go steady.

A. The home is the only thing that should not be known about.

B. Children ask questions about a lot of things they shouldn't know about.

A. It is important to see that a young child does not form bad habits.

B. Young children ask questions about a lot of things they shouldn't know about.

A. It is better to have tonsils taken out at three than at six, since a three-year-old soon forgets.
Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices

Old Item-No.

B. When three-year-olds have water play in their own backyards, they should wear some clothes.

A. It is all right for three-year-olds have water play in their own backyards. They should wear some clothes.

New Item-No.

B. A five-year-old should not to tell big stories that aren't true.

A. It is all right for small children not to watch their parents get dressed and undressed.

A. It is best for small children to watch their parents get dressed and undressed.

B. You can spot a tiny baby by picking him up every time he cries.

A. You cannot spot a tiny baby by picking him up every time he cries.

A. Children are harmed by too much violence and sex on TV programs.

B. A five-year-old should be taught not to tell big stories that aren't true.

B. A five-year-old should be taught not to tell big stories that aren't true.

A. If a little girl is a tomboy, her mother should try to get her interested in dolls and playing house.

B. It is all right for three-year-olds have water play in their own backyards.

A. It is all right for small children not to watch their parents get dressed and undressed.
Toilet Training

A. If a mother trains her baby properly, he will not need diapers after he is one year old.

A. A child of three should be made to feel ashamed of himself.

A. It is up to the parents to train a child to have regular toilet habits.

B. A child of five should be reminded every day to have his bowel movement.

B. It is too much fuss if it's made, a child's toilet training will take care of itself.

B. There is no use making a child feel ashamed when he wets his pants.

B. If too much fuss isn't made, a child's toilet training will take care of itself.

A. Parent's should not ask about a five-year-old's bowel movement, unless he is sick.

B. There is no use making a child feel ashamed when he wets his pants.

B. It is better not to start toilet training until after a child is at least a year old.

B. It is better not to start toilet training a baby until he is at least a year old.

B. It is better not to start toilet training her baby if a mother trains her baby properly, he will not need diapers after he is one year old.
Mother's House Cleaning

A. If a wife does not like housework, she should let some of it go and do things she likes better.

B. A woman should keep her house neat even when she has a bad cold.

A. A house that looks a little untidy is more attractive than one where everything is picked up.

B. It is more important to have pretty things in a house than to keep it spotless.

A. It is foolish for a woman to spend time cleaning house when she has a bad cold.

B. A woman should keep her house neat even when she has a bad cold.

A. There is no excuse for a wife not keeping up with her housework.

B. It is more important to have pretty pictures and flowers in the house than to have it spotless.
Resentfulness

A. More people are doing a good job.

B. Most men are crude by nature.

A. There is too much emphasis on sex in books and movies nowadays.

B. Most children nowadays aren't taught to respect their parents enough.

A. Before she is married a girl has such high hopes for marriage that the real thing is bound to be disappointing.

B. The doubts a girl feels before she is married soon vanish as she settles down to married life.

A. Most children nowadays are doing a good job of raising children today than 30 years ago.

B. Fewer people are doing a good job of raising children today than 30 years ago.

A. Most men are little boys at heart.

B. Most men have more interesting work to do than their wives have.

A. If books and movies are like real life, they are bound to have a lot of sex in them.

B. If books and movies are like real life, they are bound to have a lot of sex in them.

A. Most men are little boys at heart.

B. Most men are crude by nature.

Item No.
A. Most mothers nowadays let their children get away with too much.

B. Most mothers nowadays do a pretty good job of raising their children.

A. The world is in such a terrible state, it is frightening to think what the future holds for our children. Even though there are problems along the way, the future holds a lot of promise.

B. The future holds a lot of promise, even though the world is in such a terrible state.
Your neighborhood and pleasant to be friendly with.

B. It makes life more interesting interest outside the home.

B. Every mother should have some kind of different people.

A. Children should get to know all

A. It is best not to get too friendly with your neighborhood or they might start prying into your life.

A. It is best to stay away from peculiar people--you never know whether you can trust them.

A. It is best for children to play with boys and girls whose parents are like their own.

A. The home is the only thing that matters to a good mother.

A. Personal problems should be kept to one's self.

B. Every mother should have some interests outside the home.

B. Personal problems can best be solved by talking them over with a friend.

A. Children should get to know all kinds of different people.

B. A wife shouldn't be expected to have dinner ready for a guest on short notice.

A. A wife should be willing to let her husband bring a friend home on short notice.

B. It's best for children to play with boys and girls whose parents are like their own.

A. It is best not to get too friendly with your neighbors or they might start prying into your life.

B. It is best to stay away from peculiar people--you never know whether you can trust them.

Item No. Open FAMILY

- 32

A. Odd people are often the most interesting and trusting friends.

B. Most guests would rather see children just the way they usually are.

40

A. A wife should be willing to let her husband bring a friend home on short notice.

B. A wife shouldn't be expected to have dinner ready for a guest on short notice.

54

A. A wife should be willing to let her husband bring a friend home on short notice.

B. A wife shouldn't be expected to have dinner ready for a guest on short notice.

B. Personal problems should be kept to one's self.

71

A. The home is the only thing that matters to a good mother.

B. It's best for children to play with boys and girls whose parents are like their own.

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### Affirmation vs. Denial of Aggression

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<tr>
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Attitudes Toward Pregnancy

A. Baby, pregnancy is an unpleasant experience.

A. No matter how much a woman wants

B. Most women want one more baby,

B. No matter how many children they have.

B. Pregnancy is a time when most

B. No matter how cleverly maternity clothes are made, a pregnant woman looks clumsy and unattractive.

A. Pregnancy is a time when most women look especially nice.

B. Most women find pregnancy an especially pleasant time of life.

B. No matter how many children no woman should be expected to have more than two children.

A. No matter how much a woman wants

B. Most women want one more baby.