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**Self-disclosure patterns between mothers and adult daughters as
a function of daughters' marital and parental statuses**

Weiss, Marjorie, Ph.D.

City University of New York, 1991

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SELF-DISCLOSURE PATTERNS BETWEEN
MOTHERS AND ADULT DAUGHTERS
AS A FUNCTION OF DAUGHTERS'
MARITAL AND PARENTAL STATUSES

by

MARJORIE WEISS

A dissertation submitted to the Graduate
Faculty in Psychology in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy, The City
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This manuscript has been read and accepted for the Graduate Faculty in Psychology in satisfaction of the dissertation requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Abstract

SELF-DISCLOSURE PATTERNS BETWEEN MOTHERS AND ADULT DAUGHTERS AS A FUNCTION OF DAUGHTERS' MARITAL AND PARENTAL STATUSES

by

MARJORIE WEISS

Adviser: Professor Florence Denmark

The present study examined the influence of the daughters' marital status and parental status on self-disclosure patterns between young adult daughters and their mothers. The research design involved a cross-sectional comparison of daughters (never-married, married without children, married with children) and mothers (mothers of never-married daughters, mothers of married daughters without children, and mothers of married daughters with children). Self-administered questionnaires which focused on the mother-daughter relationship were completed by 79 daughters and 63 mothers. Six mothers reported on two daughters (rather than one daughter); thus, a total of 69 questionnaires completed by mothers were analyzed. Each questionnaire consisted of six instruments: a demographic questionnaire, a liking scale, a self-disclosure measure, a self-disclosure survey regarding attitudes and perceptions, a relationship survey, and a social desirability scale. The predictions of the present study were based on theories of status similarity, theoretical and empirical writings on the mother-daughter relationship, as well as specific portions of the self-disclosure literature.

It was hypothesized that the daughters' marriage, and to a greater extent her motherhood, would positively impact both the daughters' and mothers' reports on the various disclosure and related issues indices. Virtually each hypothesis was tested by a one way analysis of variance, which when indicated was followed up by three pair-wise tests conducted by the Fisher Least Significant Difference method. Contrary to expectations, the major findings indicated that relative to the other two categories of respondents, the never-married category ranked highest on the various self-disclosure measures. Several subsidiary results of interest were obtained concerning: change in disclosure over time, negatively valenced disclosure, and the association between disclosure and relationship satisfaction. The limited qualitative data that was obtained captured an essence of the mother-daughter relationship that eluded quantification and provided some support for the hypotheses. Explanations for the observed pattern of results are discussed.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Problem Statement

The present study is an investigation of self-disclosure patterns between mothers and their young adult daughters. The mother - young adult daughter dyad differs in several respects from the dyads typically studied in research investigations on self-disclosure in families. Research reports on self-disclosure in families have frequently focused on the marital relationship. Information regarding self-disclosure in families outside the marital relationship comes primarily from older adolescents and college-aged students and focuses primarily on amounts and targets of self-disclosure (Waterman, 1979). Virtually all of these studies are conducted from the perspective of the child; studies on parental disclosure are extremely rare.

As far as the literature regarding the mother-daughter relationship is concerned, writings of both a theoretical and empirical nature have largely failed to address the span of years when the daughter is mature and independent and the mother is healthy and self-sufficient. The focus of the literature in general, has tended to be on the extremes of the life cycle; the daughter in childhood - the mother in old age (Baruch & Barnett, 1983).

The objective of the present study is to provide information about the mother-daughter relationship during a time period in their mutual life cycles that has been

virtually unexamined in the literature on self-disclosure in families and in writings concerned with the mother-daughter relationship.

The Mother-Daughter Relationship

It is widely acknowledged that the mother-daughter relationship is the most enduring and active of intergenerational bonds (Leigh, 1982; Neugarten, 1968). However, beyond the knowledge that it is an enduring bond and that there are few norms governing the relationship in adulthood (Thompson & Walker, 1984; Hess & Waring, 1978), little is known about mothers and their adult daughters. Although much has been written about the mother-daughter relationship in general it has largely been theoretical or speculative with few actual empirical studies (Notar & McDaniel, 1986).

Writings of any nature, concerning the mother-daughter relationship during the long span of years when the daughter is a mature adult and her mother typically is neither frail nor dependent, are surprisingly scarce. Despite attention in popular literature (Friday, 1977), the adult role of "daughter" has had only limited conceptual or empirical attention from social scientists (Baruch & Barnett, 1983). In their paper, Baruch and Barnett (1983) provided a review of the several strands of research and theory, that have focused attention on the salience of this relationship throughout the life span.

Studies of intergenerational relations have tended to

focus on daughters and mothers as the central figures, since daughters have been the traditional kin-keepers and the majority of dependent elderly parents are widowed mothers. For example, within social gerontology the daughter's relationship to her aging mother has been studied from the perspective of the maintenance of morale among the elderly and the provision of care for dependent parents (Troll, Miller & Atchley, 1979).

At the other end of the spectrum, early childhood-feminist theorists (Chodorow, 1978; Dinnerstein, 1976) have discussed the consequences for the female personality of a social structure that assigns child care almost solely to the mother. For children of both sexes, the mother is viewed in both the research and clinical literature as the most important figure in the child's life. Studies of girls' career choices and career aspirations, especially in the high school and college years, have focused on the mother as a role model, one who may exemplify a desirable pattern of adult life, a fate to be avoided, or both (Barnett, 1971; Baruch, 1972; Keniston & Keniston, 1964; Tangri, 1972).

Baruch and Barnett (1983) concluded that with few exceptions, the concentration has been on the extremes of the life span -- the daughter in childhood, the mother in old age. They contended that this focus in the literature has tended to distort the conception of the mother-daughter relationship during the adult years when, in contrast to issues of

dependency and care, obligation and guilt, the relationship can be viewed as voluntary, involving two status equals who are essentially independent of each other.

The studies, which will be discussed in the following sections, represent departures from the typical focus in the literature, in that the daughters are adult and the mothers are not elderly.

Relevant Research

Fischer's (1981) research focused on a potentially important transition point in the mother-daughter relationship: When the daughter becomes a mother. Writings that have concerned this important transition include the work of Freud (1933), Bribing et al. (1961), and Willmott and Young (1960). These authors generally agreed that when a woman becomes a mother she begins to identify with her own mother very strongly and experiences a reorientation toward her mother that may even begin during pregnancy. Fischer pointed out, however, that despite much conjecture, there exists very little empirical specification of what dimensions in the mother-daughter relationship are transformed by the daughter's transition to motherhood.

According to Fischer, the relationship between a mother and daughter can be thought of as having a "life-cycle" which is characterized by several periods of transition, including the daughter's adolescent years, the daughter's transitions to marriage and motherhood, and the mother's old age and

infirmary. These periods are regarded as transitional, in that they cause a more or less sudden significant change in state (cf. Parkes, 1971), not only for mothers and daughters as individuals, but also for their relationship. The adult relationship between daughter and mother directly follows the period of overt biological and social transition of the daughter's adolescent years. This transition has been referred to by Rossi (1980, p. 142) as the "winding up daughter and winding down mother."

In her paper, Fischer attempted to relate some of the literature on parent and adolescent child relations to the relationship between young adult daughters and their mothers. For example, Fischer cited Turner's (1970, p. 400) suggestion that much of the difficulty in relationships between adolescents and their parents arise from differing definitions of the adolescent's status as child or adult. Thus, Turner views conflict between adolescents and their parents as part of an ongoing process of negotiation during a transitional stage in their relationship.

Fischer also cited the work of Bengston and Kuypers (1971) who viewed the parent-adolescent child relationship from a somewhat different vantage point. These researchers also viewed parents and adolescent children as struggling with the definition of their relationship. They found that adolescent and young adult children tended to "exaggerate" their value differences from their parents while their parents

appear to "underestimate" their differences in values. Bengston and Kuypers interpreted their findings by maintaining that parents and late adolescent children have differing "developmental stakes": Children seek to break away and establish their own independence while their parents strive for a sense of continuity and connectedness with their children.

The intent of Fischer's (1981) research was to look further at the notion of "developmental stakes" in terms of the relationships between young adult daughters and their mothers. Fischer reasoned that to the extent that relationships are affected by ongoing developmental issues one should expect to find negotiations and redefinitions of relationships associated with life-cycle transitions. Thus, it was thought that a daughter's transitions to marriage and parenthood may be important in the redefinitions of the mother-daughter relationship for several reasons. Firstly, the daughter's marriage and motherhood may provide affirmation of the daughter's status as an adult. Fischer maintained that if parent-adolescent relationships entail implicit processes of negotiation about the definition of the adolescent's child or adult, then consensus may be reached through the daughter's attainment of recognizably adult roles. Secondly, a daughter's transition to motherhood may have special significance for the mother-daughter bond; the daughter who formerly acted as her mother's role complement, through

motherhood takes on a role which she has intimately observed in her own mother's role performance. Finally, these transitions promote major changes in the structure of their lives. In that, for a daughter the beginnings of marriage and motherhood are clearly major turning points in her life and for the mother, her daughter's marriage more fully than her daughter's graduation from high school means the end (or beginning of the end) of day-to-day parenting.

In her analysis, Fischer (1981) examined adaption to transition as an interactive process. Based on Turner's (1970) and Bengston and Kuyper's (1971) discussions on developmental and intergenerational relationships, Fischer predicted that transitions in the mother-daughter relationship would be characterized by processes of redefinition and renegotiation, in that mothers and daughters would come to perceive each other and interact with each other in somewhat new ways. Her exploratory research was designed to examine the following propositions:

With the daughter's transitions to marriage and motherhood-

1. Mothers and daughters will begin to redefine their relative statuses.
2. Daughters, having a new role perspective, will reevaluate their mother's role performances.
3. Concomitant with changes in their family structure, mothers and daughters will renegotiate their patterns of interaction.

Fischer's (1981) research was based on a modified family case study approach consisting of in-depth interviews with 43 daughters and 39 of their mothers and self-administered questionnaires filled out by the daughters, the mothers, and other family members. The family case study was developed from a pilot study in which Fischer (1977) interviewed 10 young mothers and one pregnant woman about their relationship with their own mothers. The results of the pilot study revealed that the daughter's motherhood could lead to changes in the mother-daughter relationship.

Fischer's (1981) research was similar to her pilot study in that it too was a small-scale, in-depth interview study, however, the following components were incorporated into its design: 1) a control sample of daughters without children; 2) a comparison of daughter and mother perspectives, since there were interviews with mothers as well as with daughters; and 3) an examination of the mother-daughter dyad within the context of other family relationships with data gathered from and about other family members.

The sampling procedure Fischer utilized was designed to obtain a cross-sectional comparison of daughters; married with children (21 cases); married without children (12 cases); and single (10 cases). The daughters all resided in small towns in Western Massachusetts, and ranged in age from 21 to 31; and, for those who were parents, their oldest children were approximately 2 1/2 years old. Fischer's total sample was

divided between daughters living near their mothers (within 20 miles) and daughters living far from their mothers (50 miles or further). There was a great deal more variability in the sample of mothers in terms of age, family position, and location.

The central independent variable in Fischer's research was the daughter's marital/parental status. In accordance with her sampling design, this variable had three values: married with children, married without children, and single. This design allowed Fischer to examine the separate effects of the daughter's transitions to marriage and parenthood. Fischer noted that the developmental transitions in terms of family stage were more clearly defined for daughters than for mothers.

Geographical distance which was included as a control variable so that the importance of face-to-face accessibility in the mother-daughter relationship could be assessed, overlapped with a social-class dimension. It became evident to Fischer that "far" daughters and their families tended to be better educated and have higher incomes than "near" daughters. Fischer concluded, however, that this contamination of the distance with socioeconomic variables was inevitable given the size of her sample.

The dependent variables in her analysis concerned characteristics of relationships which she had divided into two domains: "symbolic" and "interactional". Fischer's

discussion of the symbolic relationship referred to mothers' and daughters' evaluations of each other particularly in terms of marital and maternal roles. Whereas Fischer's interactional domain alluded to the external components of a relationship (i.e. how often mothers and daughters see and talk to each other and what they do with and for each other). Fischer's findings regarding these domains were based on information obtained from in-depth interviews and responses to questionnaire items.

Fischer's (1981) results indicated that a daughter's marriage and especially her motherhood lead to a reordering of the mother-daughter relationship on both symbolic and interactional dimensions: "Mothers and daughters reevaluate each other at the same time that they become more involved in each other's lives." Furthermore, Fischer posited that this small-scale study provided empirical support to the propositions she outlined in the introduction of her paper which indicated that the relationship between mother and daughter will change in terms of their relative status, role perspectives, and family structure. Changes along all these dimensions were viewed as a process of redefinition and renegotiation in their relationship.

Change in the relative statuses of mother and daughter entails a process of redefinition which Fischer described in her discussion of the symbolic component of their relationship. According to Fischer:

Change along this dimension is indicated by the concern expressed by both daughters and mothers with the daughters' domestic and maternal capabilities - suggesting that the daughter's role performance as wife/mother provide one (though, it could hardly be argued the only) affirmation of adult status.

The shift in role perspective which Fischer also examined in her discussion of the symbolic component of the relationship referred specifically to the change in the daughter's perspective toward her mother's mothering, once she herself is a mother; Daughters who were married with children tended to idealize their own mother's ability, as indicated by their responses to a questionnaire item that assessed the mothering ability of their mothers. Fischer concluded that, "To some extent, then, the daughters' reorientation toward their mothers derives from occupying a similar role position with a retrospective understanding of the mother perspective."

The transformation in terms of family structure examined by Fischer in terms of the "interactional" domain of the mother-daughter relationship refers to her finding that the daughter's motherhood resulted in a renegotiation of the externals of their relationship via increased contact and mutual aid. Fischer summarized that especially for the near mothers and daughters, the daughter's motherhood resulted in an intertwining of their daily lives. Ties between these mothers and daughters refer specifically to both daily contact

and involvement in an exchange relationship. The effect of the daughter's motherhood was more subtle for the "far" mother-daughter pairs. They show evidence of increased contact via the telephone, if not on a daily basis on a weekly basis. Fischer gathered that their increased involvement in each other's lives came primarily in the form of a need for more face-to-face contact. Fischer based her conclusion on comments made by both mothers and their married daughters with children which suggested that geographical distance is considered to be more of a problem. Based on her interviews concerning the interactional domain, Fischer concluded that the fact that telephone contact increases when the daughter has children was an indication that "keeping in touch" on a regular basis became more important.

Fischer concluded that as far as their mothers are concerned, the "developmental stake" of daughters after their transition to motherhood is apparently very different from that which prevailed in late adolescence. Bengston and Kuyper's (1971) finding that the developmental stake of daughters in late adolescence is to "break away" from their mothers is the antithesis of Fischer's finding for daughters after their transition to motherhood; "... daughters with children seemed to desire a continuity of ties with their mothers for themselves, and, especially, for their children." Moreover, Fischer suggested that it is when the daughter becomes a mother that the "developmental stakes" of both

daughters and mothers are most convergent; perhaps more than at any other point in their mutual life cycles.

In her book, "Linked Lives", Fischer (1986) provided a compilation of her mother-daughter research and an in-depth account of her findings. Particularly relevant to this research effort were Fischer's (1986, p. 97) results concerning the roles of husbands and mothers as confidants; this was an aspect of her mother-daughter research to which she did not allude in her earlier journal article (e.g. Fischer, 1981). In addition to those areas of interest about which she collected data and discussed in her journal article, Fischer, during her data collection also inquired about the sources of emotional support that existed for her sample of daughters, their husbands, and their mothers. The following question was given to daughters and mothers during their interviews: "Most of us have times when we feel down or depressed. What do you do at such time?" According to Fischer (1986, p. 97-98), the primary reason for asking this question was to see if mothers and daughters would mention talking with each other in response to an open-ended question. Additionally, later in the interview Fischer (1986, p. 98) asked explicitly if they talk to their mother/ daughter when they feel "down".

Based on the data from her daughter interviews, which were analyzed as a function of the daughters' parental status (i.e., childless; with children), Fischer (1986, p. 98)

concluded that most daughters rely on their husbands as confidants when they are feeling down. With respect to the data from the daughter interviews concerning husband versus mother as confidant, Fischer (1986, p. 101) reported that in general, the daughters were about equally likely to say that they confided in their mothers as in their husbands, when feeling down. Although Fischer noted one significant difference: "They were much more likely to say that there were limitations or restrictions in confiding in mothers than in husbands" (p. 101).

Of additional relevance to the present study was Fischer's investigation of the extent to which daughters discussed their husbands with their mothers. When Fischer (1986, p. 101) asked the daughter explicitly if they talked to their mothers about their husbands, she found that most indicated that they talked only in "superficial" or "general" ways.

Based on the responses to these questions, Fischer (1986, p. 103) concluded that in general daughters who have children and live near their mothers were more inclined than other mother-daughter pairs to have mutually confiding relationships.

Baruch and Barnett (1983) conducted an investigation which focused on the relationship to the mother as perceived by women ages 35 to 55 specifically: a) the nature and quality of that relationship; b) variations associated with

the daughter's role pattern and age, and with her mother's health and marital status; and c) the relationship between gratifications obtained from the role of daughter and psychological well-being. The data they presented were part of a large two-stage interview study that focused on sources of concern and sources of gratification in women's lives, in relation to: a) variations in their role pattern, defined jointly by family status and employment status; and b) psychological well-being (Barnett and Baruch, 1981, 1982).

In the first stage of the study, open-ended interviews were carried out. The purpose of these interviews were to identify major sources of concern and of gratification within various domains of life such as marriage and employment. They also inquired about attitudes toward aging, regrets, turning points, and other topics that emerged as central for one or more groups of women as the interviews proceeded. It was during this process that the salience of the role of daughter and of current relationships with family of origin -- especially with the mother -- clearly emerged as important sources of gratification and of concern. Thus, family of origin was included as a separate domain in the second stage.

The second stage of the study consisted of structured interviews. The survey instrument for the structured interview was developed on the basis of information from the first stage. In addition to demographic data and measures of well-being, major attention was given to assessing the

rewarding and distressing aspects of relevant domains of life. For each domain equal numbers of "rewards" and "concern" items were constructed; items were based on themes that had been frequent during the first-stage interviews. Subjects used a four-point scale to indicate to what extent each attribute was rewarding or a source of concern (not at all, somewhat, considerably, extremely). So that for each domain a score indicating the balance between rewards and concerns could be calculated.

Although the family-of-origin domain dealt with both parents and with siblings, three "reward" items asked only about the mothers: enjoying your mother's companionship, getting along smoothly with your mother, having a mother who is a good role model/example of aging. Unfortunately, the "concern" items had been phrased so as to refer to either parent and, thus, could not be included in the index. The three reward items were combined into what they called a "maternal-rapport" index.

The authors used this three-item index to examine the perceived relationships to mothers of women ages 35-55, for the sample as a whole and for six subgroups who differed in their role patterns.

Baruch and Barnett found that the image of the mother-daughter relationship as a normatively and permanently conflicted, anxiety producing one (Friday, 1977), was contradicted by their findings. They found that generally,

the relationship with the mother and the role of daughter provided emotional gratification important to psychological well-being, more so to the extent that the daughter lacked other social roles such as that of mother. However, they maintained that during the period when a daughter is struggling for autonomy and a sense of identity, distress associated with the relationship may overshadow the rewards. Baruch and Barnett considered this to be in accordance with Erikson's (1968) notions on development; Erikson proposed that the tasks of greater individuation from parents and increased openness to the opposite sex, were the major developmental tasks of the young adult. Similarly, Baruch and Barnett asserted that emotional gratification from the relationship may be diminished during the time when an older mother is in poor health. They further speculated that only for a minority of women, would these difficulties become long-standing and intractable.

The mother-daughter relationship has been shown to be an important source of mutual aid and emotional support (Baruch & Barnett, 1983; Thompson & Walker, 1984; Troll, Miller & Atchley, 1979); however, Suitor (1987) contended that it has been largely neglected in studies of women's non-familial status transitions such as reentry into school or the labor force. The issue of familial status transitions discussed earlier, was addressed by Fischer (1981) in her paper which examined the impact of a daughter's transitions to marriage

and motherhood on the mother-daughter relationship.

Suitor's study examined mother-daughter relations when married daughters return to school. More specifically, it focuses on daughters' reports of their mothers' attitudes toward the return to school, mothers' provision of instrumental support to their student daughters, and the frequency and content of mother-daughter interaction during the daughters' first year in a university.

The literature on status transitions and interpersonal relations provided the basis for Suitor to expect that changes in educational status similarity between mothers and daughters might help to explain the variation in mothers' responses to their daughters' return to school, as well as mothers' provision of instrumental support, and the frequency and content of mother-daughter interaction. Suitor noted that studies of other status transitions demonstrated that when individuals acquire new statuses, they often reduce contact with associates to whom they have become less similar, and intensify existing relationships or develop new relationships with associates to whom they have become more similar as the result of the status transition (e.g. Bell, 1981; Belsky & Rovine, 1984; Heatherington, Cox & Cox 1976; Suitor, 1987).

As already mentioned, the effects of increased status similarity on the mother-daughter relationship was illustrated by Fischer's (1981) finding that mother-daughter interaction was higher when daughters themselves were mothers than when

daughters were childless. Additionally, it was found that the mother-daughter relationship appeared to assume greater importance from the daughter's perspective when they themselves become mothers. Fischer's findings are similar to those presented more than two decades ago by Young and Willmott (1957) and Komarovsky (1962), suggesting a consistent pattern of changes in mother-daughter relations when daughters begin to share a large number of social statuses with their mothers.

Suitor noted that studies of intergenerational mobility have shown that decreases as well as increases in status similarity between mothers and daughters can affect their relationships. For example, Dyer's (1972) study of Swedish families found that daughters who had surpassed their families economically or occupationally reported lower levels of interaction with their parents than did those who had remained socio-economically similar to their families. And, although Adam's (1968) original findings did not show a consistent relationship between children's upward or downward mobility and affectional closeness to parents, cluster analysis provided evidence that upward mobility could affect daughters' relations with their parents.

Suitor also cited two fairly recent studies of traditional-age college students which also suggested that parent-child relations may be detrimentally affected when children's increasing educational attainment reduces their

status similarity to their parents (e.g. Billson & Terry, 1982; Piorkowski, 1983).

Based on theories of status similarity, Suitor hypothesized that the daughters would report that better-educated mothers held more positive attitudes toward the return to school, provided their daughter with higher levels of instrumental support, and interacted with them more frequently and intimately during the year than did less-educated mothers.

Suitor used a combination of quantitative and qualitative data collected during intensive interviews with 37 married returning students. The women in her sample had to meet the following criteria: a) be at least 25 years of age; b) been married for at least three years; c) have at least one child under the age of 18 living at home; d) be entering a university for the first time in at least five years; and e) be enrolled as a part-time or full-time matriculating student. If a woman met the criteria, she was asked to participate in two face-to-face interviews, one as soon as could be arranged and another shortly after the end of the academic year.

Suitor's findings indicated that mothers' educational level affected their attitudes toward their daughters' return to school in a way consistent with theories of status similarity and interaction (eg., Blau, 1977; Homans, 1950; Lazarsfeld & Merton, 1954). Suitor attributed her finding that the daughters' return to school was met with approval from well-educated mothers, to the fact that these mothers

held more liberal gender-role attitudes, and because the daughters' increased educational level augmented the similarity in attitudes and knowledge between these daughters and their mothers.

Similarly, it was found that daughters confided more in well-educated than less-educated mothers. Suitor measured the content of the women's interaction with their mothers in two ways. At both the beginning and the end of the year, the women were asked to list those individuals with whom they talked about 1) their children; b) financial problems; c) arguments with their husbands; d) problems with other relatives; e) day-to-day problems; and f) "other personal problems". For each of these items, the women could name an unlimited number of individuals. A mother was considered to be a confidant if her daughter mentioned her in response to two or more of the six questions. Additionally, at both waves the women were also asked whether they talked to their mothers about school.

Suitor noted that previous research has shown that relations between parents and adult children can become strained when the children's values come to differ substantially from those of their parents (Troll & Bengston, 1979).

In contrast, mothers' educational level was not consistently related either to mothers' provision of instrumental support or to frequency of mother-daughter interaction.

Suitor concluded that studying the effects of these and other status similarities on the mother-daughter relationship may provide valuable information on relations between parents and adult children. In particular, she indicated that further research may indicate that changes in status similarity between mothers and daughters contribute to the variations observed in the closeness of adult daughter-mother relations.

The more recent investigation conducted by Walker, Thompson and Morgan (1987) was similar in several respects to the earlier research efforts of Fischer (1981) and Baruch and Barnett (1983). Most significantly, however, each of these studies were similar in terms of their general focus --the influence of role position on the mother-daughter relationship in adulthood.

The particular focus of the research conducted by Walker et al. (1987) on the mother-daughter dyad, was on the relationship between interdependence (e.g., contact, aid, and attachment) and role position. Their research was an effort to directly test the underlying assumption in the inter-generational literature "... that family members differ in their orientation to and dependence on other generations by virtue of their unique marital, parental, and work roles (Bengston & Kuyper, 1971; Hess & Waring, 1978; Troll, Bengston & McFarland, 1979)".

Walker et al. (1987) conceptualized interdependence in a multidimensional way; namely, as aid, contact, and attachment.

Influenced by Fischer (1981), they distinguished between proximal aid - services that require physical proximity - and distal aid - economic interdependence. Frequency of visiting and telephoning were both employed as measures of contact. Attachment was regarded as the affectional measure; indicative of dependence on a specific person for emotional support, as well as the dislike and discomfort of being separated from that person.

In their paper, Walker et al. (1987) pointed out that while the mother-daughter relationship is considered to be the most enduring affectional bond, the affectional aspects of this relationship have not been studied extensively. The focus of much of the research on this relationship has been primarily on geographic proximity, frequency of contact, and the exchange of goods and services (e.g., Hill, 1970; Sussman & Burchinal, 1962).

Based on their review of the intergenerational literature, Walker et al. concluded that aspects of aid and affection between adult women and their mothers have been linked to several role changes.

Of relevance to the proposed study is their review of the findings obtained by researchers who have studied the connection between the daughter's marriage and motherhood and her relationship with her mother (e.g., Adams, 1968; Bengston & Black 1983; Fischer, 1981). Walker et al. concluded from this review that the daughter's marriage did have a positive

affect on the mother-daughter relationship in terms of increased contact, perceived closeness, and understanding.

Walker et al. contended in their paper that the intergenerational relationship literature suggests that role positions relevant to the relationship are tied to the developmental status of the individual. Thus, Walker et al. employed women from three generations, so that pairs of mothers and daughters from different developmental role positions could be studied.

These researchers were specifically interested in how "role convergence", which occurs when intergenerational partners occupy similar roles, affects the degree of interdependence that exists in this intergenerational relationship. They noted that several scholars (e.g., Adams, 1968; Fischer 1981; Hagestad, 1982; Neugarten, 1968) have suggested that the shared concerns and commitments that accompany role convergence bring parent and child closer together.

In an effort to determine how a woman's role position interacts with her partner's role position in regard to interdependence, Walker et al. investigated 135 pairs of student women and their mothers and 119 pairs of middle-aged women and their mothers. The authors studied both dyadic and individual role combinations. In younger pairs, they studied the combination of daughter's marital status and both mother's launching and work statuses; in older pairs, they studied the

combination of mother's marital status and both daughter's launching and marital statuses.

The data for their paper were part of a larger study of three generations of adult women. Student women enrolled at a university were recruited through classes, fliers, and newspaper ads. Eligible students had to meet the criteria of a living mother and a living maternal grandmother. The interested students received a letter of instruction for soliciting the help of mother and grandmother.

The students were aged 20-25, mostly in the upper division in college. The majority (63%) of the middle generation were aged 40-49 and were middle-class. About 40% of the grandmothers were 60-69 years old, another 40% were between 70-79 years old, and the remaining 20% were in their 50s.

Measurement of the various aspects of interdependence included assessments of aid and contact, as well as a 50 item questionnaire which reflected various aspects of intimacy (Walker, 1979). Each respondent reported on her perception of the two intergenerational relationships in which she was involved. The factor analysis of the intimacy items performed by Walker et al. produced five dimensions. The authors only reported on one of the factors -- attachment. Examples of the nine attachment items the authors provided were: "She is closer to me than others are; we anticipate each other's needs; and our best times are with each other."

The researchers observed that except for younger pairs, where married daughters and their mothers were shown to be less interdependent than single daughters and their mothers, interdependence proved to be unequivocally unrelated to role positions, singly or in combination. More specifically, in five of the seven measures of interdependence, married daughters were significantly more independent of their mothers than were single daughters; the remaining two measures were in the expected direction. Thus, their results indicated that marriage means more independence from mother in terms of aid, contact, and attachment.

The authors acknowledged that their results contradicted the results obtained in previous research investigations of the influence of role position on the mother-daughter relationship. As already mentioned, these prior investigators found greater ties to the mother after the marriage of the daughter (e.g. Bengston & Black, 1973; Fischer, 1981). In an effort to explain their contradictory results, Walker et al. (1987) maintained that the college-based nature of their youngest sample may have contributed to their finding in a way they were not able to predict. In particular, they cited "role overload" as a possible explanation for the decreased interdependence that they found to exist between married daughters and their mothers: "A woman who is both married and a student may have many demands on her time and emotions and little left to invest in the mother-daughter relationship."

In view of previous research findings, the authors further speculated that while marital role convergence appeared to have a negative affect on mother-daughter interdependence; the parental role convergence (unexamined in their investigation) may exert a positive influence.

Self-Disclosure Defined

Sidney Jourard was one of the pioneering psychologists to develop the area of self-disclosure for extended research and design, and his name is still strongly associated with the area. Jourard (1958) first discussed the concept of self-disclosure in terms of a healthy personality - "real self being". According to Jourard, true disclosure occurred when an individual let others know what he/she genuinely felt and thought. Moreover, Jourard contended that this process allowed one to "get outside himself" and experience self-discovery, which was facilitated if the one to whom the disclosure had been made (the target person) reflected back what he/she had heard. Jourard (1971) subsequently restated his definition more succinctly as "the act of making yourself manifest, showing yourself so others can perceive you" (p. 19).

Most significantly, Jourard (1971) emphasized the importance of self-disclosure for mental health. It was his contention that the physical and psychological health of individuals and the success of relationships requires adequate self-disclosure.

The lack of specificity inherent in Jourard's definition prompted subsequent researchers to refine his definition. Despite the variations and inconsistencies in the conceptual definitions that have emerged as a result of this effort, most researchers accept the centrality of the depth component of the construct; that is, the intimacy value or personalness of the information disclosed. The depth dimension has typically referred to the personalness of the disclosure with regard to self, that is, information about one's past, present, or future that is not readily known by others (Baxter, 1987). However, it is also the case that some theorists, in an effort to capture the richness of the phenomenon, have broadened the definition of disclosure to include any self-revelatory statement (Derlega & Grzelak, 1979). Such broad definitions of disclosure have been found to be useful when examining the functions of self-disclosure across a number of different relationships at various stages of development (Fitzpatrick, 1987).

Reciprocity and Self-Disclosure

A broad spectrum of research has been conducted that employs self-disclosure as a relevant variable. Most notably, social penetration theory (Altman Taylor, 1973), a theory of both personality and relationship development, regards self-disclosure as the primary vehicle for relationship progress. According to this theory, breadth of disclosure is generally greater in the initial stage of a relationship whereas

intimacy (or depth) increases as the relationship continues. A significant amount of self-disclosure research has been based on tenets of exchange theory, such as the concept of reciprocity. The primary tenet that "disclosure begets disclosure" has been confirmed in various studies (e.g., Ehrlich & Graeven, 1971; Jourard, 1971). However, self-disclosure has been shown to be less strictly reciprocal and more flexible in well-established relationships such as friendship (Derlega, Wilson & Chaikin, 1976). Similarly, Morton (1978) found spouses to be less reciprocally disclosing than were strangers.

Disclosure reciprocity in long-term relationships has been relatively neglected in disclosure research. Experimental studies on self-disclosure have typically been limited to observing the phenomenon between strangers (Derlega et al., 1976). The studies conducted by Derlega et al. (1976) and Morton (1978) provided empirical support for Altman's (1973) social penetration theory, which postulated that persons involved in close relationships may base their disclosure patterns on a number of considerations and may not be as concerned about matching disclosures during a single encounter. Altman (1973) reasoned that a long-term relationship rests on a foundation of previously established trust, and therefore should not be adversely affected by one partner's failure to reciprocate immediately.

Earle, Guiliano and Archer (1983) explored the effect of

power-versus-non-power oriented roles on the exchange of personal information. They predicted that the form of this exchange would be governed by the role context of the interaction rather than by obligations to reciprocate disclosure. The basic question that guided their study was: "What are the principles that govern the flow of personal information between participants in a relationship?"

Earle et al. (1983) referred to a field study conducted in a large business organization by Slobin, Miller and Porter (1968), which provided empirical evidence that personal communications are not reciprocated in situations where parties have initially unequal status or power advantages. Slobin et al., for example, found more willingness to disclose up the status hierarchy (i.e., from subordinate to boss) than down it.

Earle et al. (1983) attempted to replicate the findings obtained by Slobin et al. by replicating them in a controlled laboratory setting. To assess the hypothesized effects of power on self-disclosure, Earle et al. created a simulated work environment in the laboratory. Subject pairs were assigned to a position power, information power, or no power condition in anticipation of a game matrix task. Subjects were then instructed to select disclosure topics for themselves and their partners and self-disclose on these topics in a pre-game getting acquainted session.

The researchers expected that the obligation to

reciprocate disclosure would be superseded by this power variable. Earle's et al. (1983) results closely paralleled the findings obtained by Slobin et al. (1968). The power imbalance propelled the low-power person to seek and disclose more intimate information in an attempt to redefine the relationship and make it more equal. Alternatively, the power imbalance propelled the high-power person to keep the interaction non-intimate, in order to sustain his/her initial advantage. In the case of initial equality, a rough degree of parity in the exchange of personal information was observed.

Earle et al. (1983) pointed out that these strategies failed to support implicit reciprocity norms. Based on their findings they concluded that existing power differences mediate the occurrence of the disclosure reciprocity phenomenon. They noted that while the disclosure strategies they observed reflected departures from the principle of equal exchange, they were consistent with the condition of equity, since the latter is contingent upon subjective assessments by the parties of the value and relevance of various outcomes and inputs (cf. Walster et al., 1973).

Moreover, Earle et al. (1983) contended that the failure to find reciprocity effects in studies of long-term relationships may be attributed to power differences within these relationships that were previously unaccounted for by researchers.

Appropriateness of Self-Disclosure

Derlega (1988) makes the following statement concerning the role of self-disclosure in intimate relationships: "Self-disclosure involves decisions about whether to reveal one's thoughts feelings, or past experiences to another person, at what level of intimacy to reveal personal information, and the appropriate time, place, and target person for disclosure."

Jourard (1971, p. 32) defined self-disclosure as "a symptom of personality health and a means of ultimately achieving healthy personality". According to this definition, self-disclosure was considered intrinsically good; consequently there was no doubt about its appropriateness (Chelune, 1979). Jourard's definition of self-disclosure conveyed his humanistic/ existential approach to the person which strongly influenced much of the early self-disclosure research. However, the rise of behavioral psychology during the late 1960s and early 1970s shifted the focus of attention to situational determinants of behavior and the functional analysis of their consequences. As a result of the behavioral orientation, disclosure was no longer assumed to be of absolute value; the appropriateness of disclosure became an empirical question. The growing contention was that appropriateness should be evaluated in the context of existing social norms and in terms of its consequences (Chelune, 1979).

Chaikin and Derlega (1974) conducted an investigation in which they examined how two variables affected the perception of appropriate self-disclosure. Based on a review of the

literature, Chaikin and Derlega concluded that there was a scarcity of research on the rules governing appropriate self-disclosure or on the norms regulating when it is acceptable to divulge personal information about oneself to another.

Their investigation was comprised of two separate studies. Their first study examined intimate self-disclosure to a stranger versus an acquaintance. The results of this study supported the predictions derived from Social Penetration Theory (Altman & Taylor, 1973); disclosure of intimate information to a stranger was responded to negatively, leading subjects to rate the discloser's behavior as inappropriate and maladjusted.

In their second study, Chaikin and Derlega (1974) investigated the effect of the age of the target on the perceived appropriateness of self-disclosure. They used essentially the same design in both studies; subjects were asked to rate the disclosure made by a stimulus person to various targets, in terms of its appropriateness as well as other dimensions (liking, warmth, and psychological adjustment) .

Chaikin and Derlega (1974) noted that very little research had been conducted on the effect of age or status of the target person on the appropriateness of disclosure. They referred to Goffman's (1967) contention that higher status people may inquire about and receive information about their subordinates' private lives, but rarely is this information

reciprocated. Goffman cited the usual psychotherapist-patient relationship as an extreme example of asymmetrical disclosure. In addition, the authors referred to an empirical test of status differences in self-disclosure conducted by Slobin, Miller and Porter (1968). The findings of this early study revealed that workers in a large company reported more willingness to disclose information to immediate superiors than to immediate subordinates. However, they found that they were most willing to disclose to fellow workers of equal status. According to Slobin et al., disclosure to immediate superiors may be used to increase intimacy and thereby equalize the relationship, since intimacy is usually perceived to occur between equals.

In the second study of their investigation, Chaikin and Derlega (1974) attempted to extend the results of Slobin et al. They investigated a variable they considered to be somewhat similar to status -- namely, the age of the target relative to the discloser's age. Their hypothesis that disclosure to a peer would be perceived as relatively appropriate, was confirmed.

Chaikin and Derlega (1974) concluded that the findings of both studies emphasized the importance of mediating variables in the investigation between mental health and self-disclosure.

While it had been claimed by researchers (e.g., Chaikin & Derlega, 1974) that the appropriateness of disclosure was an

important mediating variable, it is the variables that affect the perception of self-disclosure appropriateness that have become increasingly important. For example, Caltabiano and Smithson (1983) experimentally investigated the perception of appropriate self-disclosure as a function of sex of the interactants, intimacy, and valence of self-disclosure. Their research explored the effect of these variables on ratings of appropriateness, during the acquaintance process. Of particular relevance to the present study were their results which indicated that disclosure valence and recipient gender were important contributing variables in the perception of appropriate self-disclosure.

Despite the fact that their research employed a method which they considered to be closer to the natural interactions of everyday social life, Smithson and Caltabiano (1983) asserted that it still had "limited ecological validity". They advised that future investigations should move out of the laboratory and into more naturalistic settings. Moreover, Smithson and Caltabiano suggested that future research should focus on how norms concerned with disclosure valence change as a relationship deepens.

Self-Disclosure and Marriage

Perhaps the most significant question regarding self-disclosure in marriage concerns its effects on the general level of satisfaction and happiness of the participants. Communication is the single most significant factor in

determining the kind of relationship one has with another, and that insufficient amounts of proper communication of one's feelings can result in feelings of isolation, helplessness, and rejection and by implication, unhappiness in marriage. (Satir, cited by Antill & Cotton, 1987). Morton, Alexander and Altman (1976) noted that a crucial modality of communication in relationships is self-disclosure. Similarly, Waring and Chelune (1983) maintained that the extensive evaluation of the role of intimacy in marital relationships conducted by Waring and his colleagues, revealed that the failure to develop a close, confiding relationship in marriage was associated with the development of non-psychotic emotional disorders (e.g., Hames & Waring, 1980), psychosomatic symptoms (e.g., Waring, 1980), marital dissatisfaction (e.g., Waring, McElrath, Lefcoe & Weisz, 1981), and enmeshed family structures (Waring & Russell, 1980).

The relationship between self-disclosure and marital happiness has been examined in a number of studies -- the majority of which are suggestive of a positive relationship between disclosure and happiness.

Although Shapiro and Swenson (1969) failed to find any association between the two variables, other researchers discovered a positive relationship (Antill & Cotton, 1987; Davidson, Balswick & Halverson, 1983; Hendrick, 1981; Jorgensen & Gaudy, 1980). Levinger and Senn (1967) found a positive relationship particularly for the disclosure of

positive feelings, while Burke et al. (1976) concluded that the disclosure of negative feeling in terms of tensions and anxieties was positively related to marital happiness. Finally, Katz et al. (1963) obtained a similar finding as Burke et al. (1976), but only for husbands.

Of particular relevance to the present study, was the result obtained by Antill and Cotton (1987), who unlike previous investigators, investigated the relationship between disclosure and satisfaction in the marital relationship both within each partner and between partners. They found that marital happiness correlated positively with all aspects of one's own self-disclosure and to a lesser extent, all aspects of one's spouse's disclosure level.

Finally, one of the most consistent findings in self-disclosure research has been that of matching disclosure levels between members of a dyad. This finding has been particularly prevalent among studies using married couples (Antill & Cotton, 1987; Hendrick, 1981; Katz, Goldston, Cohen & Stucker, 1963; Levinger & Senn, 1967).

Particularly pertinent to the present research was a study conducted by Bhatnagar and Washington (1986) that explored the areas and targets of self-disclosure as a function of marital and working statuses in females. These researchers noted that marital and working statuses are factors that have been relatively unexplored; consequently, there is virtually no literature to their credit. Their

sample of 40 women (25-35 years) was given the Jourard Self-Disclosure Questionnaire. The six target persons towards whom the subjects were asked to rate their amount of self-disclosure were mother, father, male/female friend, brother, sister, and spouse or some significant person.

The authors predicted that non-married women would have higher self-disclosure in comparison to married women, and that nonworking women would evidence higher rates of disclosure than working women. It was also anticipated that significant differences in the areas of targets of disclosure would be observed as a result of the independent and interactional effects of marital and working status.

Their results confirmed their hypothesis of nonworking women scoring higher than working women on self-disclosure. Of significant relevance to the present study, were their results concerning the choice of target. While Spouse and Friend received the highest disclosure rating from married women, irrespective of their working status, it was Friend and Mother who received the highest disclosure rating for the unmarried females. Their results, in general, highlight the dominance of Friend over others as the biggest confidants.

Gender and Self-Disclosure

Two prevalent topics in the research literature on self-disclosure concern the moderating influence of the discloser's gender and the disclosure content. A finding obtained by a number of researchers has been that women are more self-

disclosing than men (Jourard & Landsman, 1960; Jourard & Lasakow, 1958; Jourard & Richman, 1963). However, this finding has been qualified by more recent investigations which have indicated that women tend to disclose more than men, but mainly on intimate as compared to non-intimate topics (Lombardo & Berzonsky, 1979; Lombardo & Lavine, 1981; Morgan, 1976; Morton, 1978).

The findings of other research has suggested that men are more willing than women to self-disclose about the "masculine" aspects of themselves, while women are more willing than men to self-disclose about the "feminine" aspects of themselves (Derlega, Durham, Gockel & Sholis, 1981; Hacker, 1981). For example, Derlega et al. (1981) concluded that their results indicated that women and men are more willing to disclose those aspects of themselves that are congruent with their sex-role orientation.

The results of a more recent study conducted by Snell, Belk, Flowers and Warren (1988) supported the results obtained in earlier investigations (e.g., Derlega et al., 1981; Hacker, 1981). However Snell's et al. (1988) findings indicated that the apparent tendency of men to discuss masculine topics and women to discuss feminine topics, had its limitations. More specifically, Snell et al. (1988) found that this pattern of disclosure was dependent upon the characteristics of the disclosure recipient and the particular types of masculinity and femininity under consideration.

Snell et al. (1988) found that men were more inclined than women to discuss the global masculine aspects of themselves with a male friend, but they were less willing than women to disclose information about their expressive, interpersonal behaviors to a female and a male friend. Furthermore, they found that women were more willing than men to self-disclose about the global feminine aspects of themselves to all four of the target persons included in their investigation: female and male friends and therapists. Additional results indicated that women were more willing than men to reveal personal information about their feminine-expressive behaviors to their female and male friends. Moreover, they found that this similarity between women's and men's willingness to self-disclose about these aspects of their masculinity and femininity occurred for all four of the disclosure recipients.

Similar results were obtained in another recent investigation conducted by Snell, Miller and Belk (1988), which focused exclusively on emotional self-disclosure. Their study examined the prevailing conceptions of women's emotional disclosure, which indicated that men were reputed to be less emotionally expressive than women, and that men often described themselves as less "emotional" than women (cf. Balwick & Peek, 1971; Goldberg, 1976; Lewis, 1978; Pleck & Sawyer, 1974)

The primary purpose of their research was the development

and validation of a self-report measure of emotional self-disclosure. In addition to their successful development of such a scale, Snell et al. (1988) found that women's and men's emotional disclosures varied as a function of their gender and the personal characteristics of the disclosure recipients specified in their study: female friends, male friends, and spouses/lovers. Snell et al. (1988) found that women were more disclosing than men. Compared to their male counterparts, women reported a greater willingness to reveal their negative feelings of depression, anxiety, anger, and fear to their female friends and to their lovers.

The findings obtained by many investigations of friendship indicated that reciprocal self-disclosure is a key variable in the development and maintenance of friendship (Chaikin & Derlega, 1976; Taylor, 1968). Of relevance to the present study are the results obtained by researchers that suggest that women are better than men at sharing thoughts and feelings (Stokes, Childs & Fuehrer, 1981; Stokes, Fuehrer & Childs, 1980).

Self-Disclosure and Liking

Self-Disclosure has also been investigated in relation to the process of interpersonal liking. Since liking can be affected by the timing, the intimacy and the context of the disclosure, the relationship between disclosure and liking is not always direct (Worthy, Gary & Kahn, 1969). Of relevance to the present study are the findings obtained by Jourard and

Lasakow (1958), which suggested that disclosure to mother and father correlated significantly with liking.

Overview of the Present Study

The objective of the current research is to relate specific portions of the self-disclosure literature to the theoretical and empirical writings on the mother-adult daughter relationship. The present study is an empirical examination of a time period in the life cycle of the mother-daughter relationship that has been relatively unexplored by these bodies of literature. In particular, this study examines self-disclosure within the mother-daughter dyad, as a function of the daughters' familial status transitions to marriage and motherhood. The data for this study are both qualitative and quantitative in nature, and are gathered from the perspective of both mothers and daughters. The age range for the sample of daughters is 22 - 34.

Similarly to Fisher's (1981) study, the current research involves a cross-sectional comparison of daughters (i.e., married daughters with children; married daughters without children; and never-married daughters) and a cross-sectional comparison of mothers (i.e., mothers of married daughters with children; mothers of married daughters without children; and mothers of never-married daughters).

The present study is similar to previous investigations of the mother-daughter relationship (e.g., Fischer, 1981; Suitor, 1987), in that it too examines the impact of a

daughter's status transitions on the content of mother-daughter interaction. However, although communication between mothers and adult daughters was explored in prior studies (e.g., Fischer, 1981; Suitor, 1987), it was limited and specific reference was not made to the concept of self-disclosure. The current research refers explicitly to the concept of self-disclosure, and accordingly employs the extensive and systematic assessment procedures typically associated with self-disclosure research; self-disclosure is assessed on a wide variety of topics that vary with respect to intimacy level and valence.

Additionally, the present investigation expands upon prior literature on self-disclosure between mothers and adult daughters as a function of the daughters' marital status (e.g., Bhatnagar & Washington, 1986), in that it also examines self-disclosure as a function of the daughters' parental status. Furthermore, the mothers' disclosure level as a function of the daughters' marital and parental status, is assessed. Finally, this examination of the mother-daughter dyad is more comprehensive, in that it addresses a variety of key issues in the self-disclosure literature (i.e., reciprocity, appropriateness, relationship satisfaction, gender, valence, intimacy, interpersonal liking).

Although these self-disclosure issues have been explored in the self-disclosure literature, they have not been examined with respect to the mother-adult daughter dyad. These issues

have generally been explored in dyads comprised of strangers and in other relationship contexts, such as a friendship and marriage. In general, although self-disclosure is typically considered an essential part of family interaction, the nature and patterns of self-disclosure in families remains unclear (Norrell, 1984). Information regarding self-disclosure in families outside the marital relationship is limited, in that it mainly comes from older adolescents and college-aged students, focuses primarily on amounts and targets of self-disclosure (Waterman, 1979), and virtually neglects the issue of parental disclosure (Norrell, 1984).

Hypotheses

The hypotheses for the proposed study are based on the research previously discussed and concern the responses of daughters (i.e., married daughters with children, married daughters without children, and never-married daughters) and mothers (i.e., mothers of married daughters with children, mothers of married daughters without children, and mothers of never married daughters).

The hypotheses that concern interaction (Hypothesis 1 and Hypothesis 2) are based on Fischer's general finding of increased interaction between mothers and daughters when the daughters themselves were mothers. More specifically, the results of Fischer's study indicated that there was a greater intertwining of daily lives among "near" mother-married daughter with children pairs and greater telephone interaction for both "far" and "near" mother-married daughter with children pairs.

All respondents in the current study were regarded as living near their respective mothers and daughters; as was previously noted this was a prerequisite for participation.

Hypothesis 1 - Daily face-to-face contact.

It is anticipated that relatively high and low levels of daily face-to-face contact will be evidenced by respondents in the married daughter with children and married-only daughter categories, respectively.

Hypothesis 2 - Telephone interaction.

It is anticipated that relatively high and low levels of telephone interaction will be evidenced by respondents in the married daughter with children and married-only daughter categories, respectively.

The following two hypotheses which concern the relationship between the daughters' role position and self-disclosure within the mother-daughter dyad (Hypothesis 3 and Hypothesis 4), are based on the findings summarized below.

To a great extent, these next two hypotheses are based on the following findings obtained by Fischer (1981): a) Increased interaction between mothers and their married daughters with children; b) A shift in the relative statuses between a mother and daughter, from adult-child to adult-adult, that results from the daughters' transitions to marriage and motherhood; c) A change in the daughters' role perspective from role complement (mother-daughter), to role colleague (mother-mother), that results from the daughter's transition to motherhood; and d) Greater importance attached to the relationship by the daughter and mother upon the daughter's transition to motherhood.

Additionally, Suitor's (1987) finding that daughters reentering college had more intimate interaction with mothers who were well-educated, that supported theories of status similarity, also provided a basis for the next two hypotheses.

Finally, both of the following predictions are influenced

by the finding in the self-disclosure literature, which suggests that self-disclosure typically occurs between pairs equal in status or power (e.g., Earle et al., 1983; Slobin et al., 1968); Self-disclosure levels should be comparable, for members of a dyad that is characterized by equality, since this is considered to be appropriate behavior.

Hypothesis 3 - Self-disclosure level and perceptions of appropriateness and comfort.

It is expected that relatively high, medium, and low levels of material disclosed, as well as relatively high, medium, and low ratings of appropriateness of mother-daughter disclosure and comfortableness with mother-daughter disclosure will be evidenced by respondents in the married daughter with children, married-only daughter, and never-married daughter categories, respectively.

Hypothesis 4 - Change in disclosure level.

With respect to amount of material disclosed, it is anticipated that relatively high, medium, and low levels of change over time in an increasingly positive direction will be evidenced by respondents in the married daughter with children, married-only daughter, and never-married daughter categories, respectively.

The following hypothesis concerns the specific self-disclosure issues of intimacy (intimate-nonintimate) and valence (positive-negative). This hypothesis is primarily based on the results from investigations of the relationship

between gender and self-disclosure (e.g., Derlega et al., 1981; Hacker, 1981; Jourard & Landsman, 1960; Jourard & Lasakow, 1958, Jourard & Richman, 1963; Snell et al., 1988; Snell et al., 1988). In general, the findings of these studies revealed that women disclosed on intimate topics and revealed negative feelings to their friends. The following prediction is based on this finding and the finding obtained by Fischer (1981) concerning the peer - like quality in the mother-daughter relationship that results from the daughters' transition to motherhood.

Hypothesis 5 - Intimacy level and valence of disclosure.

It is expected that relatively high, medium, and low levels of disclosure on highly intimate and negatively valenced material will be evidenced by respondents in the married daughter with children, married-only daughter, and never-married daughter categories, respectively.

The basis for the next hypothesis is provided by the self-disclosure literature and the literature on the effect of status transitions on interpersonal relations. It has been suggested in the self-disclosure literature that liking is a prerequisite for self-disclosure even where parent-child disclosure is concerned (e.g., Cozby, 1973). And as Suitor (1987) noted, according to theories of status similarity, greater similarity in status promotes interaction and liking.

Hypothesis 6 - Liking.

It is anticipated that relatively high, medium, and low

levels of liking for one's dyad counterpart will be evidenced by respondents in the married daughter with children, married-only daughter, and never-married daughter categories, respectively.

The following prediction which concerns the emotional characterization of the mother-daughter relationship is in direct accordance with the previously stated hypotheses. It is predicted that concomitant with the higher ratings that are expected on the various indices as a function of increased status similarity, noted in the aforementioned hypotheses, will be movement in an increasingly positive direction with respect to emotional characterization.

Hypothesis 7 - Change in characterization of emotional relationship.

With respect to the emotional characterization of the mother-daughter relationship it is anticipated that relatively high, medium, and low level endorsements of movement in an increasingly positive direction over time will be evidenced by respondents in the married daughter with children, married-only daughter, and never-married daughter categories, respectively.

The final hypotheses (Hypothesis 8 and Hypothesis 9) for this investigation are based on the literature concerned with self-disclosure and the marital relationship. These hypotheses are based on the findings obtained in investigations of self-disclosure and marriage. More

specifically, researchers found a positive relationship between disclosure and relationship satisfaction (e.g., Antill & Cotton, 1987; Davidson, Balswick & Halverson, 1983; Hendrick, 1981; Jorgensen & Gaudy, 1980; Levinger & Senn, 1967) and a high degree of matching on disclosure levels between members of the marital dyad (e.g., Antill & Cotton, 1987; Hendrick, 1981; Katz et al., 1963; Levinger & Senn, 1967).

Hypothesis 8 - Mutual disclosure levels and relationship satisfaction.

Exclusively with regard to the married daughters with children and mothers of married daughters with children, it is predicted that there will be a positive correlation between level of relationship satisfaction and one's general disclosure level, and one's perception of their mother's/daughter's level of disclosure.

Hypothesis 9 - Matching self-disclosure levels.

Exclusively with regard to the subsample of respondents comprised of actual mother-daughter pairs, it is anticipated that relatively high, medium, and low levels of disclosure matching in terms of amount of material disclosed will be evidenced by respondents in the married daughter with children, married-only daughter, and never-married daughter categories, respectively.

2. METHOD

Sample and Design

The sampling procedure for the current research was designed to obtain a cross-sectional comparison of daughters (i.e., married daughters with children, married daughters without children, and never-married daughters) and mothers (i.e., mothers of married daughters with children, mothers of married daughters without children, mothers of never-married daughters). Built into the design of the study were the following controls: daughter's age (22 - 34 years), daughter's marital status (currently married and never-married), and age of the only or oldest child of daughters who were parents (five years or younger). Participants for this study were obtained at places of employment such as: schools and business firms, as well as at informal social gatherings such as: meetings of religious organizations, bowling league game, jewelry/clothing parties, aerobic classes, play groups, and card games. The small sub-sample of actual mother-daughter pairs was recruited exclusively at jewelry/clothing parties which both members of the dyad attended together.

All participants resided in the New York Metropolitan area. Geographical distance was built into the design of the study, so that all participants lived at least 10 minutes and not more than 60 minutes from their role counterpart. All respondents were regarded as living near to their respective mothers/daughters.

(See Appendix A, Pp. 152-154).

The target population for inclusion in the study were Caucasian, middle-class women, although other volunteers were not denied an opportunity to participate. Each respondent received a fine quality pen as a token expression of the researcher's appreciation for their cooperation.

A total sample of 158 respondents participated in the study, the questionnaires completed by 79 daughters and 63 mothers were included in the final analyses. Fewer than 10 women refused to participate in the investigation. A total of six respondents (four daughters and two mothers) were dropped because their demographic information did not comply with one or more of the controls which were built into the design of the study. Similarly, participants who responded in a socially desirable manner on the social-desirability scale (e.g., the endorsement of three or more of the five items in a socially desirable direction) were excluded from the final sample. As a result, the questionnaires of three daughters and five mothers were not analyzed -- three of these five mothers also failed to complete large segments of the questionnaire. Two additional daughters were dropped from the analyses because they only completed the demographic portion of the questionnaire.

The final sample of daughters of living mothers consisted of 79 women; A total of 26 were married with children, 26 were married-only, and 27 were never-married. The average age of

all daughter respondents was 28.3 years. The average ages of the never-married, married-only, and married with children daughters were 24.7 years, 27.3 years, and 30.8 years, respectively. All of the 79 females were caucasian and were mainly Catholic (23 cases; 29.5%) or Jewish (48 cases; 61.5%). The socioeconomic status of the women in this sample was middle to upper, middle-class. The sample was comprised mainly of women who had graduated from college (43 cases; 54.4%) and women who had pursued graduate studies (24 cases; 30.4%). Virtually all of the women had some college experience. All of the never-married daughters and married daughters without children worked full-time. Of the 26 married daughters with children 11 (42.3%) worked part-time, one worked full-time, and the remaining 14 (53.8%) were at home.

The demographic information provided by the sample of 79 daughters regarding their mothers is detailed in the following profile. The average age of all the mothers in this reference sample was 57.7 years. The average ages of the mothers of never-married, married-only, and married with children daughters in this reference sample were 54.2 years, 58.6 years, and 60.3 years, respectively.

With respect to the demographic information concerning socioeconomic status, race, and religion, the profile of the mothers was virtually identical to that of the daughters'. The majority of the mothers were currently married (70 cases;

88.6%); the remaining mothers were either separated/divorced (2 cases; 2.5%) or widowed (7 cases; 8.9%). The majority of the mothers were either high school graduates (24 cases; 30.4%) or had some college (27 cases; 34.2%). With respect to employment, 38 (48.1%) worked full-time, 13 (16.5%) worked part-time, and the remaining 28 (35.4%) were not currently working.

The final sample of mothers consisted of 63 women, six of whom reported on two daughters which resulted in the analysis of a total of 69 questionnaires completed by mothers. The total sample of mothers was classified as falling into one of the following three mutually exclusive categories: mothers of married daughters with children (25 cases); mothers of married daughters without children (19 cases); and mothers of never-married daughters (25 cases).

The average age of all the mothers in this sample was 58.3 years. The average ages of the mothers of never-married, married-only, and married with children daughters were 55.2 years, 60.1 years, and 59.7 years, respectively. All of the mothers were caucasian, and were primarily Catholic (18 cases; 28.6%) and Jewish (43 cases; 68.3%). The sample was comprised mainly of currently married women (57 cases; 90.3%). The socioeconomic status of the women in this sample was middle to upper, middle-class. With respect to the level of education, the sample was comprised mainly of women who had experienced college at some level (47 cases; 74.6%). More specifically,

17 (26.9%) of the women had some college experience, 6 (9.5%) of the women were college graduates, and 24 (38.1%) of the women had pursued graduate studies. With regard to employment, 39 (61.9%) of the women worked full-time, 8 (12.7%) of the women worked part-time, and several of the 12 (19.1%) women who took part-time classes were currently retired.

The demographic information provided by the sample of mothers regarding their daughters (69 in total) is detailed in the following profile. The average age of all the daughters in this reference sample was 29.1 years. The average ages of the never-married, married-only, and married with children daughters in this reference sample were 25.5 years, 30.7 years, and 31.2 years, respectively. The daughters' profile was essentially identical to that of the mothers' with respect to demographic status, race, and religion. According to the demographic information provided by the mothers, the reference sample of daughters was comprised mainly of college graduates (28 cases; 40.6%) and women who pursued graduate studies (28 cases); Virtually all daughters had some college experience. Additionally, with regard to employment, all of the never-married and married daughters without children worked full-time (51 cases; 73.9%). Of the 25 married daughters with children 9 (36.1%) worked part-time and the remaining 16 (23.2%) were at home full-time.

The total sample of 79 daughters and 63 mothers who

participated in the study was comprised of a total of 28 actual mother-daughter pairs. More specifically, the sample consisted of 8 mother-never-married daughter pairs, 10 mother-married daughter without children pairs, and 10 mother-married daughter with children pairs.

The Instruments

With the exception of the perspective from which the information was obtained and several minor modifications with respect to demographic data, the two versions of the questionnaire (i.e., "Daughter Form" and "Mother Form") that were used in the present study were virtually identical. Both versions contained: a general statement, a cover-sheet, a demographic questionnaire, a liking scale, a self-disclosure measure, a survey regarding attitudes and perceptions of disclosure, a relationship survey, and a social desirability scale.

General statement. On the first page of the questionnaire booklet was a general statement concerning the study. Incorporated into this statement was an explanation of the nature of the study and a brief discussion of important issues such as anonymity, truthfulness, and confidentiality. (See Appendix B, Pp. 155-156).

Cover sheet. The cover sheet identified the questionnaire booklet as either the "Daughter Form" (completed by women ages 22 - 34) or the "Mother Form" (completed by women who have daughters 22 - 34 years of age). On the cover

sheet of the "Mother Form" the respondent was asked to complete the questionnaire in reference to her daughter(s) in this age range. The procedure the respondent should follow in the event that she has more than one daughter in this age category, was explained on the cover sheet. The respondent was asked to complete the questionnaire with respect to her oldest daughter in this age range, and given the opportunity to request an additional form to complete in reference to her second oldest daughter in this category. Thus, a "Mother Form" respondent was able to complete a maximum of two forms. A space was provided on the cover sheet of the "Mother Form" for the respondent to indicate the daughter to which the questionnaire pertains.

(See Appendix C, Pp. 157-159).

The subsample of respondents comprised of actual mother-daughter pairs were given a modified general statement and cover sheet. The following sentence in the general statement which pertained to the identification of oneself was deleted: "Thus, it will not be necessary for you to identify yourself by name or in any other manner on this questionnaire." Alternatively, as per instructions given on their cover sheet, these respondents entered a code derived from the mother's maiden name on the label which appeared on the envelope in which their questionnaire booklet was enclosed. Additionally, the mothers in this subsample received only one questionnaire booklet and as per the instructions on their cover sheet,

completed the questionnaire in reference only to their daughter who was also completing a questionnaire.

(See Appendix D, Pp. 160-163).

Demographic questionnaire. The demographic questionnaire collected data on both daughter and mother. The daughter provided demographic information about herself and her mother, and the mother provided demographic information about herself and her daughter(s). The demographic data common to both forms concerned the daughter's and mother's: age, date of birth, marital status, economic status, educational status, race, religion, number of ages of children, and daily activities. Demographic data common to both forms also concerned: geographic distance between daughter and mother, and amount of telephone contact between daughter and mother. The demographic data requested on both forms differs in only several minor respects.

(See Appendix E, Pp. 164-173).

Liking scale. Zick Rubin's (1970) Liking-scale items was completed by all participants. According to Rubin (1970), the conception of liking as defined by the liking-scale items, included components of favorable evaluation and respect for the target person, as well as the perception that the target is similar to oneself. Moreover, Rubin contended that these items were reflective of traditional conception and measurements of interpersonal attraction (e.g., Lindzey & Byrne, 1968, cited by Rubin, 1970). Rubin developed and used these

liking items in conjunction with a love-scale he also developed, in an attempt to introduce and validate a social psychological construct of romantic love.

A "Daughter Form" respondent completed the items in reference to her mother, and a "Mother Form" respondent completed the items in reference to her daughter(s). Each of the liking-scale items was responded to on a continuum ranging from "Definitely not true" (scored as 1) to "Definitely true" (scored as 9). Total scores were computed by summing scores on individual items.

(See Appendix F, Pp. 174-176).

Self-disclosure instrument. Jourard's self-disclosure questionnaire (Jourard, 1971). The scale was comprised of six topical categories: attitudes and opinions, tastes and interests, work (or studies), money, personality, and body. Each of these six categories is comprised of ten items which all pertain to the specific topic. The scale had been slightly modified for use in the present study to permit the systematic assessment of valence (positive and negative material). Several of Jourard's items which contained material that was both positively and negatively valenced, were separated and interspersed among the other items in the category. Thus, while the actual content of the items in each sub-scale had not changed, three of the topics (i.e., work/studies - 12 items, personality - 11 items, body - 11 items) has more than ten items.

The respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they have talked about each item to the target person(s) on a five point scale ranging from "Have disclosed nothing about this aspect of myself" (scored as 1) to "Have disclosed fully on this topic" (scored as 5) or to indicate "Have lied or misrepresented myself" (scored as X). The target person for the daughters were their mothers. The target person(s) for the mothers was their daughter(s) 22 - 34 years of age. To get the mean for each category, all items in that category were summed and divided by number of items. To get the mean for the total scale, all items were summed and divided by 64 (total number of items).

Additionally, three questions appeared at the end of each of the six topical categories. These questions were answered according to the same five point scale and assessed the degree of change (if any) that had occurred in the respondents' general discussion of each category in the last five years. The degree of change was obtained by computing the difference between the current and previous disclosure level for each sub-scale and for the entire scale.

To permit the systematic assessment of intimacy in the present study, the items on the Jourard self-disclosure questionnaire were distinguished in terms of their level of intimacy. Based on categories originally reported by Strassberg and Anchor (1975), Sollie and Fischer (1985) developed and statistically validated valuations of intimacy

for items on the Jourard self-disclosure questionnaire. The designations with respect to intimacy, of the items on the Jourard self-disclosure questionnaire put forth by Sollie and Fischer (1985), were utilized in the present study.

Strassberg and Anchor scaled material that encompassed aspects of an individual's personal life into three intimacy levels. The first level, non-intimate or low intimate, refers to information that people would probably be willing to share with another person who they don't know very well. According to Sollie and Fischer, eighteen items on Jourard's scale correspond to the material referred to as low intimacy level information. These items pertain to information about politics, likes and dislikes, hobbies, habits, and views on desirable qualities in a mate. The second level reported by Strassberg and Anchor, moderately intimate, refers to information that people will probably share only with someone to whom they feel fairly close. Sollie and Fischer identified 28 items on Jourard's scale that correspond to this level. Such items include information pertaining to religion, morality, work, ambition, money, health, and personal appearance. The third level designated by Strassberg and Anchor, highly intimate, consists of material that individuals will share only with someone to whom they feel very close. According to Sollie and Fischer, fourteen items on Jourard's scale classify as highly intimate material. These items include information that pertains to personality;

shortcomings; feelings such as guilt, hurt and anger; and sexual behavior.

Sollie and Fischer computed Cronbach's alpha measure of internal consistency for the three intimacy levels. For the low intimacy items, alpha was .88; for the medium intimacy items, .95; and for high intimacy items, .92. Thus, it was concluded that this scaling procedure resulted in scales with high internal consistency.

(See Appendix G, Pp. 177-189).

Self-disclosure survey. This survey of attitudes and perceptions of self-disclosure was designed for use in the present study. Items which appeared on the "Daughter Form" concerned the daughter's relationship with her mother. Items which appeared on the "Mother Form" concerned the mother's relationship with her daughter(s) 22 - 34 years of age.

The participants were asked to indicate how "comfortable" they currently feel and how "comfortable" they felt five years ago, discussing certain topics with their mothers/daughters, on a continuum ranging from "Not at all comfortable" (scored as 1) to "Very comfortable" (scored as 5). The participants were also be asked to indicate how "appropriate" they currently feel it is to discuss certain topics within the context of a mother-adult daughter relationship, and how "appropriate" they felt it was five years ago, on a continuum ranging from "Not at all appropriate" (scored as 1) to "Very appropriate" (scored as 5). The following list of topics on

which those ratings were based were derived from Suitor's (1987) research on the relationship of reentry college women to their mothers: children, financial problems, arguments with boyfriend or husband, problems with other relatives, everyday type problems, other personal problems.

Additionally, participants were requested to indicate the extent to which their mothers/daughters have disclosed to them on a total of 12 items derived from the Jourard self-disclosure questionnaire; each of the six topical categories of the scale is represented. The response scale used for the Jourard self-disclosure questionnaire was modified for use in this measure. Obviously, the perspective was altered so that the respondent is the recipient or target of the disclosure. More specifically, the "Daughter Form" inquired about the extent of the disclosure from the mother to the daughter, and the "Mother Form" inquired about the extent of the disclosure from the daughter to the mother.

(See Appendix H, Pp. 190-196).

Relationship survey. Participants were asked to characterize how their emotional relationship with their mother/daughter has changed over the last five years on a continuum ranging from "We've become much more distant from each other" to "We've become a lot closer to each other".

(See Appendix E, Pp. 168, 173).

Participants were asked to indicate how satisfied they are with their mother-daughter relationship on a continuum

ranging from "Not at all satisfied (scored as 1) to "Very satisfied" (scored as 5).

(See Appendix H, Pp. 191, 194).

Two open-ended questions were provided for the participants to complete. The "Daughter Form" requested that she describe how her marital/parental status affects her relationship with her mother. The "Mother Form" requested that she describe how her daughter's marital/parental status affects their relationship.

(See Appendix I, Pp. 197-199).

Social desirability scale. The social desirability scale that seemed most appropriate for use in the present study was adapted from Edmonds' (1967) marital conventionalization scale. Five of the most discriminating items of Edmonds' (1967) scale were employed as a measure of social desirability in studies of the marital relationship conducted by Miller (1975) and Jorgensen and Gaudy (1980). These items assessed the extent to which self-assessments of the marriage involved impossibly favorable responses, such as: "My marriage is a perfect success." These five items were endorsed as either "True" or "False". The wording of these items were modified with respect to target, so that they were appropriate for use in the present study.

(See Appendix J, Pp. 200-202).

Summary of Dependent Measures

- Demographic questionnaire.

- Zick Rubin's (1970) Liking-scale (modified version).
- Jourard's (1971) self-disclosure questionnaire (modified version).
- Self-disclosure survey. A survey of attitudes and perceptions of self-disclosure within the mother-daughter relationship (developed for use in the present study).
- Relationship survey. A survey of perceptions regarding relationship satisfaction and emotional characteristics of mother-daughter relationship as a function of daughters' marital and parental statuses (developed for use in the present study).
- Social desirability scale. A measure of social desirability used in studies of the marital relationship derived from the five most discriminating items of Edmonds' (1967) marital conventionalization scale (modified version).

Procedure

All participants in the study completed a self-administered questionnaire which consisted of a written general statement concerning the nature of the study followed by six research instruments. After reading the general statement the participants completed the demographic questionnaire and then the Jourard Self-Disclosure Questionnaire. To control for order effects, the sequence for the four remaining instruments was varied; the open-ended

questions always appeared last. The sample of mothers received two booklets, so that in the event they had more than one daughter in the prescribed age-range of 22 - 34 years and wished to complete an additional questionnaire for their second eldest daughter in this age category. Questionnaire completion typically required about 25 minutes, obviously more time was taken by mothers who were completing an additional questionnaire booklet.

In general, participants were specifically instructed not to enter an identifying code number. It was explained in the general statement that each participant's questionnaire booklet would be randomly assigned a number after it had been anonymously submitted. The exception to this concerned the actual mother-daughter pairs, since it was necessary to link their questionnaires for some aspects of the analyses.

The mothers and daughters in this subset of respondents were instructed to enter a code on the label provided on the envelope in which their questionnaire was submitted, which was comprised of the first initial of the mother's maiden name followed by the number of letters in the mother's maiden name.

3. RESULTS

Social Desirability Scale

The highest possible score a respondent could receive on this five item measure was a five, which indicated that each item was endorsed in a way that was not socially desirable. The social desirability score was determined to be a criterion for inclusion in the final sample of respondents. Preliminary examination of the data revealed that the scores of the respondents in the overall final sample were in the 3 to 5 range, thereby eliminating the need to incorporate level of social desirability in any further statistical analyses. With respect to the sample of daughters: 21 (15.2%) scored 3; 29 (36.7%) scored 4; and 38 (48.1%) scored 5. With respect to the sample of mothers: 34 (49.3%) scored 4; and 35 (50.7%) scored 5.

Scale Reliability

The internal consistency of the form of the Jourard Self-Disclosure Questionnaire and the scales which pertain to perceptions and attitudes of disclosure within the mother-daughter dyad, was computed by mean of Cronbach's coefficient alpha. More specifically, reliability was computed the following: the three additional summary items which appeared at the end of each of the six subsections of the Jourard Self-Disclosure Questionnaire, the scale derived from the intimacy level and valence of the items of the Jourard Self-Disclosure Questionnaire, the scale which assessed the respondent's

perception of their role counterpart's level of disclosure, and the survey of attitudes (i.e., appropriateness and comfortableness) regarding disclosure between mothers and daughters. For the most part, the reliability of these scales exceeded the levels (.80) typically required for scales of this type.

(See Appendix K, Pp. 203-207).

Tests of Hypotheses

Virtually all of the hypotheses for the current investigation addressed the belief that the three groups of mothers and daughters would differ with respect to specific items, primarily dealing with level of disclosure. With the exception of one hypothesis (i.e., Hypothesis 8) which entailed correlation analysis, each hypothesis was tested by a one way Analysis of Variance, which tests for a difference amongst the three groups. When this test proved statistically significant ($p < .05$) or evidenced a trend toward significance ($p < .10$) it was followed up by the three possible pair-wise tests: single vs. married alone; single vs. married with children; married alone vs. married with children. These tests were conducted by the Fisher LSD (Least Significant Difference) method at the .05 level and at the .10 level.

Daily face-to-face contact.

Hypothesis 1 stated that the amount of face-to-face contact reported would be relatively high for married daughter with children respondents and low for married-only daughter

respondents. The results indicate that this hypothesis was supported by the data. Contact was reported on the nine point scale, but the respondents used only the first five points: (1) Most Days, (2) A Few Times a Week, (3) Once a Week, (4) A Few Times a Month, and (5) Once a Month. Table 1 represents the means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the frequency of face-to-face contact for both samples.

Daughters' Reports. The analysis of variance revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,76)=3.22$, $p=.05$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean frequency of face-to-face contact score ($\bar{M}=3.4$) of married-only daughters denoted less contact than the mean frequency of contact scores of ($\bar{M}=2.8$) never-married daughters ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=2.7$) married daughters with children ($p<.10$).

Mothers' Reports. The analysis of variance revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=6.69$, $p=.002$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean frequency of face-to-face contact score ($\bar{M}=3.90$) of mothers of married-only daughters denoted less contact than the mean frequency of contact scores of ($\bar{M}=2.83$) mothers of never-married daughters ($p<.05$) and mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 1
Frequency of Daily Face-to-Face Contact

	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
Variable	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
<u>Daughters^a</u>											
How Often do you see mother?	2.81	.23	3.42	.17	2.70	.20	3.22	.05	*		**
<u>Mothers^b</u>											
How Often do you see daughter?	2.83	.24	3.90	.16	3.24	.19	6.69	.002	**		**

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,76

^bdf = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Telephone interaction. Hypothesis 2 stated that the amount of telephone contact reported would be relatively high for married daughters with children respondents and low for married-only daughter respondents. The results indicate that this hypothesis was supported by the data. Table 2 presents the means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for frequency of telephone interaction for both samples.

Daughters' reports. The analysis of variance revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,76)=3.34$, $p=.04$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean telephone interaction score ($M=1.5$) of married daughters with children denoted more telephone interaction than the mean

telephone scores of ($\bar{M}=2.1$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=1.9$) never-married daughters ($p<.05$).

Mothers' reports. The analysis of variance revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant $F(2,66)=3.09$, $p=.05$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that mean frequency of telephone interaction score ($\bar{M}=2.15$) of mothers of married-only daughters denoted less contact than the mean frequency of telephone interaction scores of ($\bar{M}=1.52$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=1.67$) mothers of never-married daughters ($p<.10$).

Table 2

Frequency of Telephone Interaction

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married		
									Married	Child	Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
<u>Daughters^a</u>											
How Often speak with mother?	1.92	.19	2.10	.18	1.52	.13	3.34	.04	*		**
<u>Mothers^b</u>											
How Often speak with daughter?	1.67	.21	2.15	.18	1.52	.15	3.09	.052	*		**

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,76

^bdf = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Self-disclosure level and perceptions of appropriateness and comfort. Hypothesis 3 stated that the level of disclosure, ratings of appropriateness of disclosure, and

degree of comfort with disclosure would be: highest for married daughter with children respondents; lower for married-only daughter respondents; and lowest for never-married daughter respondents. The results indicate that this hypothesis was partially supported by the data.

Level of disclosure. Disclosure was indicated on a five point scale ranging from "Have disclosed nothing about this aspect of myself" (scored as 1) to "Have disclosed fully on this topic" (scored as 5) or "Have lied or misrepresented myself" (scored as X).

To reduce the likelihood of a Type 1 error, composite scores from the individual items were formed and used to test the various hypotheses. Details on differences between groups on the items that formed the composites were included to highlight specific areas in which the differences were especially pronounced. However, these tests on items must be seen in this context only. Thus, if the composite for a certain area did not prove significant, then a single item from this composite, even if significant, could be due to chance.

This approach provided for a fair level of protection against Type 1 error, while keeping good power to detect differences.

Attitudes and Opinions. The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the 10 item composite and for each item in this

category are presented for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 3 and 4, respectively.

Daughters' reports. Attitudes and Opinions. The ANOVA for the 10 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.81$, $p=.45$. However, a trend toward significance did emerge on two individual items.

The ANOVA for item #5 (i.e., My views on the present government) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,76)=2.86$, $p=.06$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this item ($\bar{M}=2.42$) of married daughters with children was lower than the mean disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=3.04$) never-married daughters ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=2.96$) married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

The ANOVA for item #7 (i.e., My views on drinking) indicated that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,76)=2.52$, $p=.09$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean disclosure score on this item ($\bar{M}=4.07$) of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=3.46$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=3.50$) married daughters with children ($p<.10$).

Table 3
Daughters' Disclosure - Attitudes and Opinions

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
What I think about religion	3.56	.26	3.46	.20	3.54	.23	0.05	0.954			
Feelings about other religious views	3.59	.26	3.19	.19	2.96	.23	1.95	0.149			
Qualities desirable in a man	3.74	.18	3.96	.23	3.35	.23	2.04	0.136			
My views on communism	2.33	.25	2.35	.21	2.12	.22	0.31	0.732			
My views on government	3.04	.21	2.96	.20	2.42	.18	2.86	0.064	**		*
My views on racial integration	3.52	.25	3.15	.25	3.27	.22	0.61	0.564			
My views on drinking	4.07	.18	3.46	.24	3.50	.23	2.52	0.088	**		*
My views on sexual morality	3.33	.21	3.38	.26	3.00	.23	0.80	0.453			
Qualities desirable in a woman	3.11	.23	3.19	.23	2.96	.26	0.23	0.792			
How parents should deal w/children	3.85	.20	3.73	.24	4.19	.17	1.37	0.260			
ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	3.41	.15	3.28	.16	3.13	.16	0.81	0.449			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Attitudes and Opinions. The ANOVA for the 10 item composite indicated that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=1.79$, $p=.17$. However, a difference did emerge on one individual item.

The ANOVA for item #2 (i.e., My personal opinions and feelings about other religious groups than my own) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,66)=2.67$, $p=.08$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score of ($M=4.21$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($M=3.56$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.65$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

Table 4
Mothers' Disclosure - Attitudes and Opinions

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
What I think about religion	4.37	.18	3.95	.26	3.88	.21	1.50	.230			
Feelings about other religious views	4.21	.20	3.65	.24	3.56	.22	2.67	.076	*		**
Qualities desirable in a man	3.96	.19	4.10	.24	3.72	.21	0.81	.446			
My views on communism	2.88	.25	2.40	.28	2.40	.24	1.14	.323			
My views on government	4.04	.25	2.65	.29	2.80	.26	0.97	.382			
My views on racial integration	3.33	.31	3.20	.35	3.20	.27	0.06	.938			
My views on drinking	4.04	.24	3.75	.22	3.88	.27	0.33	.718			
My views on sexual morality	4.25	.17	3.65	.25	3.88	.23	1.82	.169			
Qualities desirable in a woman	4.00	.20	3.40	.26	3.80	.17	2.04	.137			
How parents should deal w/children	4.21	.19	3.80	.27	4.20	.17	1.17	.315			
ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	3.84	.15	3.46	.19	3.53	.12	1.79	.174			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Tastes and Interests. The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the 10 item composite and for each item in this category are presented for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 5 and 6, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Tastes and Interests. The ANOVA for the 10 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.55$, $p=.58$. However, a difference did emerge on one individual item.

The ANOVA for item #3 (i.e., My likes and dislikes in music) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,76)=3.50$, $p=.04$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this item ($\bar{M}=3.78$)

of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure score ($M=3.04$) of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 5
Daughters' Disclosure - Tastes and Interests

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			Child	Child	Child
Favorite food, tastes in food	4.52	.14	4.46	.13	4.35	.16	0.38	0.688			
Favorite beverages, ones dislike	4.30	.20	4.04	.21	4.08	.20	0.48	0.624			
Likes and dislikes in music	3.78	.18	3.35	.21	3.04	.21	3.50	0.035		**	
Favorite reading matter	3.59	.19	3.54	.22	3.46	.21	0.10	0.903			
Favorite movies and TV shows	4.00	.20	3.92	.20	3.73	.22	0.45	0.637			
Tastes in clothing	4.56	.13	4.19	.19	4.42	.16	1.27	0.284			
Style of house and furnishings	4.00	.21	3.92	.20	4.42	.15	2.05	0.136			
Kinds of parties I enjoy	3.89	.17	4.00	.22	3.81	.21	0.22	0.800			
Favorite ways of spending time	4.30	.17	4.19	.18	4.27	.19	0.09	0.914			
What I would want for a present	4.19	.18	3.73	.26	3.88	.23	1.08	0.344			
TASTES AND INTERESTS	4.11	.13	3.93	.14	3.95	.14	0.55	0.579			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Tastes and Interests. The ANOVA for the 10 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=1.64$, $p=.20$. However, differences did emerge on several of the individual items.

The ANOVA for item #5 (i.e., Favorite movies and T.V. shows) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=3.21$, $p=.05$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean disclosure score on this item of ($M=4.00$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$)

and ($\bar{M}=4.10$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

The ANOVA for item #9 (i.e., My favorite ways of spending spare time) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,66)=2.51$, $p=.09$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this item of ($\bar{M}=4.71$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=4.20$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #10 (i.e., What I would appreciate most for a present) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=3.62$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this item of ($\bar{M}=4.00$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=3.10$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=3.20$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

Table 6
Mothers' Disclosure - Tastes and Interests

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Favorite food, tastes in food	4.29	.18	4.10	.23	4.32	.15	0.40	.669			
Favorite beverages, ones dislike	4.38	.18	4.00	.25	4.08	.23	0.80	.453			
Likes and dislikes in music	4.12	.16	3.75	.26	3.48	.26	2.09	.130			
Favorite reading matter	4.00	.18	3.95	.25	4.08	.18	0.10	.899			
Favorite movies and TV shows	4.62	.12	4.10	.23	4.00	.22	3.21	.046	*		**
Tastes in clothing	4.54	.12	4.15	.23	4.60	.14	2.08	.131			
Style of house and furnishings	4.25	.18	4.20	.22	4.24	.18	0.01	.982			
Kinds of parties I enjoy	4.25	.17	3.95	.23	3.96	.21	0.69	.502			
Favorite ways of spending time	4.71	.11	4.20	.22	4.36	.15	2.51	.088	**		
What I would want for a present	4.00	.24	3.20	.26	3.16	.26	3.62	.032	**		**
TASTES AND INTERESTS	4.32	.11	3.96	.20	4.03	.14	1.64	.200			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Work (or Studies). The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the 10 item composite and for each item in this category are presented for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 7 and 8, respectively.

Daughters' reports. Work (or Studies). The ANOVA for the 12 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=1.33$, $p=.27$. However, a significant difference did emerge on one individual item.

The ANOVA for item #3 (i.e., What I find to be the most boring and unenjoyable aspects of my work) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,76)=3.50$, $p=.04$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the

mean disclosures score on this item ($M=4.07$) of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($M=3.31$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.50$) married daughters with children ($p<.10$).

Table 7
Daughters' Disclosure - Work or Studies

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married		
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			Married	Child	Child
Worst pressure and strains	3.89	.20	3.62	.22	3.88	.18	0.61	0.544			
Favorable feelings about people	3.96	.20	3.58	.19	3.73	.21	0.95	0.392			
Boring and enjoyable aspects	4.07	.18	3.31	.22	3.50	.24	3.50	0.035	**	*	
Positive feelings about work choice	4.30	.16	4.04	.16	3.81	.21	1.92	0.153			
Satisfaction in present work	4.19	.16	3.92	.19	3.92	.18	0.73	0.486			
Shortcomings and handicaps in work	3.41	.25	3.35	.20	2.92	.23	1.31	0.277			
My strong points in work	3.96	.16	3.65	.22	3.58	.22	1.01	0.367			
Dissatisfaction with career choice	3.37	.23	3.35	.25	3.15	.22	0.26	0.775			
How my work is appreciated by others	3.78	.23	3.77	.21	3.54	.26	0.34	0.712			
Ambitions and goals in work	3.93	.17	3.62	.24	3.42	.24	1.37	0.258			
Feelings about salary	3.93	.22	3.65	.21	3.73	.25	0.40	0.675			
Unfavorable things about people	3.89	.20	3.69	.23	3.38	.28	1.11	0.333			
WORK OR STUDIES	3.89	.15	3.63	.15	3.55	.17	1.33	0.270			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Work (or Studies). The ANOVA for the 12 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=.73$, $p=.48$. This same pattern of results was present for the individual items as well.

Table 8
Mothers' Disclosure - Work or Studies

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			Married	Child	Child
Worst pressure and strains	4.04	.22	3.85	.23	3.88	.16	0.25	.772			
Favorable feelings about people	4.21	.20	3.75	.22	3.88	.12	1.72	.186			
Boring and enjoyable aspects	3.54	.29	3.50	.25	3.18	.15	0.84	.432			
Positive feelings about work choice	3.96	.24	3.85	.24	4.00	.17	0.11	.890			
Satisfaction in present work	4.12	.19	3.60	.26	3.64	.15	2.21	.117			
Shortcomings and handicaps in work	3.63	.27	3.25	.25	3.00	.16	1.96	.149			
My strong points in work	4.08	.25	3.70	.28	3.60	.21	1.12	.332			
Dissatisfaction with career choice	3.17	.32	3.40	.23	3.16	.17	0.27	.760			
How my work is appreciated by others	4.04	.27	3.75	.24	3.48	.21	1.46	.238			
Ambitions and goals in work	3.87	.27	3.70	.28	3.52	.17	0.57	.567			
Feelings about salary	3.96	.27	3.65	.24	3.80	.19	0.41	.664			
Unfavorable things about people	3.71	.30	3.50	.21	3.64	.17	0.19	.826			
WORK OR STUDIES	3.86	.22	3.62	.22	3.56	.13	0.73	.483			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Money. The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the 10 item composite and for each item in this category are present for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 9 and 10, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Money. The ANOVA for the 10 item composite indicated that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,76)=3.86$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this composite ($M=3.79$) of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($M=2.97$) married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.27$) married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

This same pattern of results was evident for several individual items as well.

The ANOVA for item #1 (i.e., How much money I make at work) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,76)=6.35$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this item ($M=4.67$) of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($M=3.8$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.50$) married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #7 (i.e., All my present sources of income) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant $F(2,76)=3.38$, $p=.04$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this item ($M=4.11$) of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($M=3.35$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.23$) married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #8 (i.e., My total financial worth) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,76)=5.23$, $p=.07$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean disclosure score on this item ($M=2.50$) of married daughters with children was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($M=3.70$) never-married daughters ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.19$) married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

The ANOVA for item #9 (i.e., My most pressing need for money) indicated that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant $F(2,76)=3.73$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD tests

revealed that the mean disclosure score on this item ($\bar{M}=4.07$) of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=3.12$) of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 9
Daughters' Disclosure - Money

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
How much I make	4.67	.15	3.81	.27	3.50	.29	6.35	0.003	**	**	
Whether or not I owe money	3.85	.23	3.35	.24	3.15	.28	2.11	0.128			
Whom I have borrowed from	3.56	.26	3.08	.27	2.92	.29	1.50	0.229			
Amount of savings	3.81	.27	3.35	.24	3.08	.28	2.04	0.137			
Who owes me money	3.11	.25	2.77	.26	2.46	.26	1.64	0.201			
Whether or not I gamble	3.59	.24	3.31	.26	3.00	.25	1.42	0.247			
My present sources of income	4.11	.24	3.35	.28	3.23	.27	3.38	0.039	**	**	
My total financial worth	3.70	.26	3.19	.27	2.50	.27	5.23	0.007		**	*
My present needs for money	4.07	.22	3.65	.24	3.12	.28	3.73	0.028		**	
How I budget my money	3.41	.27	2.85	.28	2.77	.23	1.83	0.167			
MONEY	3.79	.18	3.27	.23	2.97	.22	3.86	0.025	*	**	

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Money. The ANOVA for the 10 item composite revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,66)=2.53$, $p=.09$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this composite ($\bar{M}=3.47$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=2.85$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=2.95$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.10$).

The ANOVA for item #1 (i.e., How much money I make at work)

indicated that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=.55$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD Tests revealed that the mean disclosure score on this item of ($\bar{M}=4.08$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=3.32$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=3.35$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #2 (i.e., Whether or not I owe money) indicated that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=6.37$, $p=.01$. The Fisher LSD Tests revealed that the mean disclosure score on this item of ($\bar{M}=3.67$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=3.67$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=2.85$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #3 (i.e., Whom I owe money to at present) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=3.93$, $p=.02$. The Fisher LSD Tests revealed that the mean disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=3.46$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=2.48$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=2.70$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

Table 10

Variable	Mothers' Disclosure - Money								
	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			Child vs. Child
How much I make	4.08	.21	3.35	.27	3.32	.223	.55	.034	**
Whether or not I owe money	3.67	.27	2.85	.28	2.44	.22	6.37	.003	**
Whom I have borrowed from	3.46	.27	2.70	.29	2.48	.24	3.93	.024	*
Amount of savings	3.54	.24	2.90	.32	3.40	.20	1.67	.196	
Who owes me money	3.21	.28	2.50	.28	2.64	.28	1.79	.175	
Whether or not I gamble	3.54	.28	2.90	.22	2.88	.27	2.07	.134	
My present sources of income	3.63	.31	2.95	.30	3.32	.24	1.32	.273	
My total financial worth	3.21	.31	2.85	.28	3.40	.24	0.96	.386	
My present needs for money	3.04	.25	2.80	.30	2.60	.21	0.83	.437	
How I budget my money	3.33	.29	2.75	.36	3.04	.22	0.99	.376	
MONEY	3.47	.21	2.85	.25	2.95	.17	2.53	.087	**

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Personality. The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the 11 item composite and for each of the items in the category are presented for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 11 and 12, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Personality. The ANOVA for the 11 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76) = .36$, $p = .70$. This same pattern of results was evident for the individual items as well.

Table 11

Daughters' Disclosure -Personality

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Handicaps in my personality	3.07	.23	3.38	.22	2.85	.25	1.29	0.279			
Feelings I have trouble expressing	2.93	.28	3.23	.23	2.96	.24	0.44	0.644			
Problems with sex life	1.81	.19	1.81	.21	1.42	.13	1.55	0.219			
Whether I feel attractive	2.81	.28	3.35	.22	2.92	.24	1.25	0.291			
Things I feel guilty about	2.15	.22	2.42	.20	2.31	.23	0.40	0.669			
Things that make me furious	3.81	.19	3.46	.24	3.27	.23	1.55	0.218			
What gets me depressed	3.00	.25	3.12	.26	3.04	.24	0.06	0.946			
Positive aspects of sex life	1.78	.17	1.85	.21	1.73	.20	0.09	0.917			
What gets me worried	3.07	.26	3.12	.26	3.08	.25	0.01	0.991			
What hurts my feelings	3.15	.24	3.38	.26	3.19	.27	0.24	0.787			
What I am proud of	3.30	.27	3.35	.25	3.27	.25	0.02	0.977			
PERSONALITY	2.81	.18	2.95	.19	2.73	.18	0.36	0.698			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Personality. The ANOVA for the 11 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=.82$, $p=.44$. This same pattern of results was evident for the individual item as well.

Table 12

Mothers' Disclosure - Personality

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Handicaps in my personality	3.42	.26	3.35	.29	3.04	.20	0.68	.510			
Feelings I have trouble expressing	3.63	.24	3.05	.28	3.00	.20	2.23	.115			
Problems with sex life	1.21	.13	1.35	.13	1.16	.09	0.63	.532			
Whether I feel attractive	3.21	.26	3.05	.23	2.80	.22	0.77	.466			
Things I feel guilty about	2.29	.19	2.25	.24	2.08	.11	0.39	.672			
Things that make me furious	4.25	.18	3.80	.25	3.68	.20	2.19	.119			
What gets me depressed	3.29	.27	3.45	.25	3.24	.19	0.20	.813			
Positive aspects of sex life	1.33	.19	1.35	.21	1.16	.09	0.42	.659			
What gets me worried	3.42	.29	3.60	.28	3.28	.25	0.33	.715			
What hurts my feelings	3.58	.22	3.70	.21	3.44	.22	0.35	.699			
What I am proud of	3.42	.25	3.60	.23	3.40	.26	0.18	.836			
PERSONALITY	3.00	.15	2.96	.19	2.75	.12	0.82	.441			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Body - The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the 11 item composite and for each of the items in the category are presented for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Body. The ANOVA for the 11 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.99$, $p=.38$. This same pattern of results was evident for the individual items as well.

Table 13

Daughters' Disclosure -Body

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
									Married	Child	Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
How I wish I looked	3.30	.24	3.65	.21	3.23	.19	1.09	0.341			
How I feel about part of body	3.30	.24	3.31	.24	2.96	.27	0.61	0.546			
Problems with appearance in past	3.19	.27	3.73	.22	3.08	.25	1.98	0.145			
Thinks dislike about appearance	3.41	.26	3.88	.18	3.27	.26	1.84	0.166			
Any health problems	3.89	.25	4.19	.18	3.77	.21	1.03	0.361			
Long range health concerns	3.22	.27	3.35	.25	2.96	.24	0.60	0.553			
Past illness and treatment	4.11	.25	4.15	.21	4.04	.18	0.07	0.931			
Special efforts to keep fit	4.00	.23	3.88	.20	3.69	.19	0.56	0.572			
Physical measurements	3.30	.29	3.42	.24	3.12	.26	0.34	0.712			
Adequacy in sexual behavior	1.52	.18	2.12	.27	1.69	.23	1.79	0.173			
Things I like about my appearance	3.07	.30	3.23	.22	3.31	.23	0.22	0.803			
BODY	3.30	.20	3.54	.17	3.19	.16	0.99	0.377			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Body. The ANOVA for the 11 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=1.93$, $p=.15$. However, significant differences did emerge on two individual items.

The ANOVA for item #6 (i.e., Long range health concerns) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=3.28$, $p=.04$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this item of ($M=3.75$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosures score of ($M=2.80$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #9 (i.e., My present physical measurements) revealed that the difference amongst the groups

proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=4.41$, $p=.02$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score on this item of ($M=2.64$) married daughters with children was lower than the mean disclosure scores of ($M=3.54$) mothers of never-married daughters ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.25$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

Table 14

Variable	Mothers' Disclosure - Body						Single Single Married		
	Single	SE	Married Only	SE	Married & Children	SE	F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married
									Child vs. Child
Variable	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			
How I wish I looked	3.79	.23	3.20	.32	3.32	.24	1.41	.251	
How I feel about part of body	3.25	.27	3.15	.31	2.72	.23	1.15	.321	
Problems with appearance in past	3.25	.24	3.10	.21	2.68	.21	1.49	.230	
Thinks dislike about appearance	3.75	.22	3.55	.29	3.08	.24	2.00	.143	
Any health problems	3.79	.26	3.50	.29	3.28	.23	1.06	.351	
Long range health concerns	3.75	.30	3.20	.30	2.80	.22	3.28	.043	*
Past illness and treatment	4.12	.20	3.50	.29	3.52	.25	2.12	.128	
Special efforts to keep fit	4.04	.25	3.40	.31	3.68	.26	1.36	.264	
Physical measurements	3.54	.23	3.25	.27	2.64	.19	4.41	.015	** *
Adequacy in sexual behavior	1.21	.12	1.55	.28	1.12	.09	1.76	.179	
Things I like about my appearance	3.29	.25	3.40	.30	3.28	.26	0.05	.946	
BODY	3.44	.17	3.16	.25	2.92	.16	1.93	.153	

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

- Perception of role counterpart's disclosure level -
Disclosure was indicated on a five point scale ranging from "My mother/daughter has told me nothing about this" (scored as 1) to "My mother/daughter has spoken with me in full and complete detail about this. I know my mother/daughter fully in this respect and could describe her accurately" (scored as

5) or "My mother/daughter has lied or misrepresented herself to me so that I have a false picture of her" (scored as X).

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the 12 item composite and for each individual item are presented for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 15 and 16, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Mother's disclosure level. The ANOVA for the 12 item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.65$, $p=.52$. This same pattern of results was evident for the individual items as well.

Table 15

Daughters - What Mother has Told Daughter

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Religious views	3.89	.21	3.96	.17	4.04	.20	0.15	0.860			
Qualities desired in a man	3.59	.22	4.04	.17	3.81	.19	1.33	0.272			
Preferences in movies and TV	4.11	.16	4.15	.17	4.38	.18	0.74	0.480			
Favorite ways of spending time	4.33	.15	4.35	.16	4.50	.13	0.40	0.669			
Pressure at work	4.15	.17	3.85	.16	4.35	.16	2.29	0.108			
How work is appreciated by others	4.15	.16	3.92	.16	4.23	.17	0.97	0.385			
Financial net worth	3.56	.20	3.23	.23	3.81	.23	1.70	0.189			
Pressing needs for money	3.37	.23	3.27	.26	3.50	.27	0.21	0.811			
Aspects of personality dislikes	3.11	.22	3.19	.27	3.12	.22	0.04	0.963			
Source of worries and anxieties	3.70	.22	3.92	.21	4.00	.23	0.49	0.614			
How she would like to look	3.52	.25	3.38	.23	3.38	.25	0.10	0.901			
Adequacy in sexual behavior	1.59	.19	1.65	.20	1.88	.24	0.54	0.283			
WHAT MOTHER TOLD DAUGHTER	3.50	.10	3.58	.12	3.75	.13	0.65	0.523			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Daughter's disclosure level. The ANOVA for the 12 item composite revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=3.88$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=3.86$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=3.27$) of mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$). This pattern of results was evident on individual items as well.

The ANOVA for item #3 (i.e., The kind of movies that my daughter likes to see the best; the T.V. shows that are her favorites) indicated that the difference amongst the group proved to be significant $F(2,66)=3.23$, $p=.05$. The Fisher LSD

tests revealed that the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=4.50$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher on this item than the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=3.84$) of mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #4 (i.e., My daughter's favorite ways of spending spare time) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=3.59$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=4.08$) of mothers of married daughters with children was lower on this item than the mean disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=4.63$) of mothers of never-married daughters ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=4.50$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

The ANOVA for item #6 (i.e., How my daughter feels that her work is appreciated by others) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=4.04$, $p=.02$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=4.42$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher on this item than the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=3.72$) of mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.10$).

The ANOVA for item #7 (i.e., My daughter's total financial worth) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,66)=5.50$, $p=.06$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=3.92$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher on this item than the mean disclosure score ($\bar{M}=2.56$) of mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #8 (i.e., My daughter's most pressing need for money right now) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=3.37$, $p=.04$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean disclosure score ($M=3.71$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher on this item than the mean disclosure score ($M=2.75$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 16

Mothers - What Daughter has Told Mother

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Religious views	3.67	.27	3.35	.23	3.12	.29	1.09	.339			
Qualities desired in a man	3.67	.23	4.15	.20	3.68	.23	1.41	.250			
Preferences in movies and TV	4.50	.15	4.05	.27	3.84	.17	3.23	.045	**		
Favorite ways of spending time	4.63	.12	4.50	.14	4.08	.19	3.59	.033	**		*
Pressure at work	4.42	.15	3.95	.25	4.20	.17	1.49	.233			
How work is appreciated by others	4.42	.15	4.15	.18	3.72	.20	4.04	.022		*	
Financial net worth	3.92	.28	3.20	.34	2.56	.28	5.50	.006		**	
Pressing needs for money	3.71	.30	2.75	.32	2.80	.28	3.37	.040	**	**	
Aspects of personality dislikes	3.83	.26	3.80	.32	3.12	.25	2.26	.114			
Source of worries and anxieties	3.83	.27	3.70	.36	3.16	.27	1.53	.223			
How she would like to look	3.92	.26	3.75	.33	3.28	.26	1.46	.241			
Adequacy in sexual behavior	1.79	.24	1.85	.21	1.64	.15	0.28	.751			
WHAT DAUGHTER TOLD MOTHER	3.86	.15	3.60	.18	3.27	.14	3.88	.025		**	

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

- Appropriateness of disclosure - Level of appropriateness of disclosure on the part of the daughter and on the part of the mother was indicated on a five point continuum ranging from "Not at all appropriate" (scored as 1) to "Very appropriate" (scored as 5).

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the six item composite and for each individual item are presented for the sample of daughters in Tables 17 and 18, respectively; and for the sample of mothers in Tables 19 and 20, respectively.

Daughters' reports. Appropriateness of daughter disclosure. The ANOVA for the six item composite revealed

that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,75)=.08$, $p=.92$. However, a difference did emerge on one of the individual items.

The ANOVA for item #1 (i.e., Children) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,75)=2.56$, $p=.08$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean appropriateness of daughter disclosure score ($M=4.85$) of married daughters with children was higher on this item than the mean appropriateness of daughter disclosure scores of ($M=4.33$) never-married daughters ($p<.05$) and ($M=4.40$) married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

Table 17

Daughters' Rating - Appropriateness of Daughter Disclosure

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Married Child	Married vs. Married Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Children	4.33	.20	4.40	.22	4.85	.07	2.56	0.083		**	*
Financial Problems	3.93	.19	3.56	.20	3.73	.22	0.81	0.450			
Argument with boyfriend	3.52	.18	3.04	.28	3.38	.24	1.11	0.335			
Problems with relatives	4.07	.18	4.28	.18	3.88	.19	1.11	0.336			
Everyday-type problems	4.30	.18	4.32	.18	4.31	.18	.00	0.996			
Other personal problems	3.67	.21	4.04	.20	4.00	.20	1.00	0.371			
Composite	3.97	.15	3.94	.15	4.03	.15	0.08	0.923			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,75

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Daughters' reports. Appropriateness of mother disclosure.

The ANOVA for the six item composite revealed that there was

no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,73)=2.01$, $p=.14$. However, differences did emerge on several individual items.

The ANOVA for item #2 (i.e., Financial problems) indicated that the difference amongst groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,75)=3.01$, $p=.06$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean appropriateness of daughter disclosure score ($M=4.04$) of married daughters with children was higher on this item than the mean appropriateness score ($M=3.32$) of married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #3 (i.e., Argument with boyfriend or husband) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,74)=3.71$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean appropriateness of mother disclosure score ($M=2.6$) of married-only daughters was lower on this item than the mean appropriateness of mother disclosure scores of ($M=3.54$) married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.22$) never-married daughters ($p<.10$).

Table 18

Daughters' Rating - Currently, Appropriateness of Mother Disclosure

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Children ^a	4.22	.18	4.20	.22	4.58	.13	1.43	0.247			
Financial Problems ^a	3.70	.21	3.32	.24	4.04	.17	3.01	0.055			**
Argument with boyfriend ^a	3.22	.17	2.67	.29	3.54	.22	3.71	0.029	*		**
Problems with relatives ^a	3.81	.20	4.08	.21	3.96	.19	0.45	0.640			
Everyday-type problems ^a	4.11	.19	4.16	.19	4.46	.15	1.17	0.317			
Other personal problems ^a	3.78	.18	3.79	.23	4.27	.15	2.21	0.117			
Composite ^c	3.81	.16	3.72	.18	4.14	.12	2.01	0.141			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,75^adf = 2,74^cdf = 2,73

*p < .10

**p < .05

Mothers' reports - Appropriateness of daughter disclosure.

The ANOVA for the six item composite revealed that there was no significant difference amongst the groups, $F(2,64)=.75$, $p=.48$. However, significant differences did emerge on two individual items.

The ANOVA for item #1 (i.e., Children) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,64)=3.66$, $p=.03$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated the mean appropriateness of daughter disclosure score of ($M=4.79$) mothers of married daughters with children was higher on this item than the mean appropriateness of daughter disclosure score of ($M=4.13$) mothers of never-married daughter ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #3 (i.e., Argument with boyfriend or husband) revealed that the difference amongst the groups

proved to be significant, $F(2,65)=4.48$, $p=.02$. The Fisher LSD test indicated that the mean appropriateness of daughter disclosure score of ($M=3.83$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher on this than the mean appropriateness of daughter disclosure score of ($M=2.96$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 19

Mothers' Rating - Appropriateness of Daughter Disclosure

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married		
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			vs. Married	vs. Child	vs. Child
Children ^a	4.13	.23	4.40	.17	4.79	.12	3.66	.031			**
Financial Problems ^a	4.00	.23	3.55	.15	3.46	.21	2.05	.136			
Argument with boyfriend ^a	3.83	.22	3.35	.15	2.96	.24	4.48	.015			**
Problems with relatives ^a	4.08	.18	4.00	.18	4.21	.16	0.36	.697			
Everyday-type problems ^a	4.25	.18	4.00	.19	4.46	.16	1.60	.209			
Other personal problems ^a	4.08	.18	3.60	.21	3.75	.20	1.56	.217			
Composite ^a	4.08	.18	3.82	.14	3.94	.12	0.75	.478			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,64

^adf = 2,65

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Appropriateness of mother disclosure.

The ANOVA for the six item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,59)=1.36$, $p=.27$. However, a difference did emerge on one individual item.

The ANOVA for item #6 (i.e., Other personal problems) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,63)=2.74$, $p=.07$. The Fisher

LSD tests revealed that the mean appropriateness of mother disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=4.00$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher on this time than the mean appropriateness of mother disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=3.26$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 20

Mothers' Rating - Appropriateness of Mother Disclosure

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Married
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			Married	Child	Child
Children ^a	4.33	.18	4.15	.22	4.43	.22	0.47	.624			
Financial Problems ^a	3.46	.21	3.30	.24	2.91	.19	1.83	.168			
Argument with boyfriend ^b	3.13	.26	3.00	.19	2.67	.22	1.10	.339			
Problems with relatives ^a	3.88	.19	3.80	.19	3.74	.19	0.13	.875			
Everyday-type problems ^a	3.96	.21	3.90	.20	3.70	.22	0.43	.653			
Other personal problems ^c	4.00	.24	3.55	.22	3.26	.22	2.74	.073		**	
Composite ^a	3.83	.18	3.61	.17	3.43	.16	1.36	.265			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,64

^bdf = 2,60

^cdf = 2,63

^ddf = 2,59

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

- Comfort with disclosure - Degree of comfort with disclosure was indicated on a continuum ranging from "Not at all comfortable" (scored as 1) to "Very comfortable" (scored as 5).

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the six item composite and for each individual item are presented for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 21 and 22,

respectively.

Daughters' reports - Comfortableness with disclosure. The ANOVA for the six item composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,72)=.21$, $p=.80$. However, differences did emerge on two of the individual items.

The ANOVA for item #1 (i.e., Children) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,74)=5.30$, $p=.07$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean comfortableness with disclosure score ($M=4.81$) of married daughters with children was higher on this item than the mean comfortableness with disclosure scores of ($M=3.88$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($M=4.12$) never-married daughters ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #2 (i.e., Financial problems) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,75)=3.42$, $p=.04$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean comfortableness with disclosure score of ($M=4.15$) never-married daughters was higher on this item than the mean comfortableness with disclosure scores of ($M=3.31$) married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.44$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

Table 21

Daughters' Rating - Comfortableness Discussing with Mother

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Children ^a	4.12	.24	3.88	.26	4.81	.10	5.30	.007		**	**
Financial Problems ^b	4.15	.22	3.44	.22	3.31	.29	3.42	.038	**	**	
Argument with boyfriend ^b	3.19	.24	3.11	.27	3.00	.25	0.15	.864			
Problems with relatives ^c	4.19	.20	4.23	.17	4.19	.21	0.02	.984			
Everyday-type problems ^c	4.44	.17	4.15	.20	4.38	.19	0.67	.515			
Other personal problems ^c	3.44	.25	3.77	.19	3.73	.22	0.65	.526			
Composite ^d	3.97	.18	3.81	.16	3.90	.17	0.21	.804			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,74

^bdf = 2,75

^cdf = 2,76

^ddf = 2,72

*p < .10

**p < .05

Mothers' reports - Comfortableness with disclosure. The ANOVA for the six item composite revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,51)=3.41$, $p=.04$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean comfortableness with disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=4.11$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher on this composite than the mean comfortableness with disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=3.44$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$). This pattern was evident on two individual items as well.

The ANOVA for item #3 (i.e. Argument with boyfriend or husband) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,61)=5.88$, $p=.05$. The mean comfortableness with disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=2.41$) of mothers

of married daughters with children was lower on this item than the mean comfortableness with disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=3.26$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=3.67$) mothers of never-married daughters ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for item #6 (i.e., Other personal problems) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,61)=3.21$, $p=.05$. The mean comfortableness with disclosure score of ($\bar{M}=4.21$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher on this item than the mean comfortableness with disclosure scores of ($\bar{M}=3.55$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($\bar{M}=3.55$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 22

Mothers' Rating - Comfortableness Discussing with Daughter

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married		
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			vs. Married	vs. Child	vs. Child
Children ^a	4.35	.20	4.31	.22	4.57	.22	0.41	.663			
Financial Problems ^a	3.67	.23	3.26	.25	2.96	.26	2.24	.115			
Argument with boyfriend ^c	3.57	.24	3.26	.23	2.41	.28	5.88	.005		**	**
Problems with relatives ^b	4.25	.19	3.85	.20	3.87	.29	0.93	.401			
Everyday-type problems ^b	4.42	.16	3.90	.18	4.21	.24	1.65	.200			
Other personal problems ^c	4.21	.17	3.55	.20	3.55	.29	3.21	.048	**	**	
Composite ^c	4.11	.15	3.64	.18	3.44	.25	3.41	.041		**	

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,59

^bdf = 2,63

^cdf = 2,61

^ddf = 2,65

^edf = 2,51

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Change in disclosure level. Hypothesis 4 stated that the amount of change in disclosure level over the past five years in an increasingly positive direction would be: highest for married daughter with children respondents, lower for married-only daughter respondents; and least for never-married daughter respondents. The results indicate that this hypothesis was not supported by the data.

- Change in disclosure level - Respondents indicated their current and past disclosure levels for each of the six subject areas on two questionnaire items. The respondents utilized the same five point continuum they used to characterize their disclosure level for each of the subject areas. In addition, respondents indicated a change in self-disclosure on a summary item using a three point scale. A rating of 2 indicates no change; a rating below 2 indicates less disclosure; and a rating above 2 indicates more disclosure.

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the current and past composites and for the summary change composite and individual subject areas are presented for the sample of daughters in Tables 23 and 24, respectively; and for the sample of mothers in Tables 25 and 26, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Change in disclosure level. The ANOVA for the current composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.81$, $p=.45$.

The ANOVA for the past composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.25$, $p=.78$.

Table 23

Daughters - Composite of Current and Past Disclosure

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
									Married	Child	Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
CURRENT	3.78	.15	3.67	.15	3.52	.15	0.81	0.446			
PAST	3.24	.16	3.36	.11	3.22	.17	0.25	0.783			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

The ANOVA for the composite summary change item revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=2.19$, $p=.19$. However, differences emerged on two individual items.

The ANOVA for subject area #3 (i.e., Work or Studies) revealed that the differences amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,76)=7.06$, $p=.00$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean change in disclosure score ($M=2.67$) of never-married daughters denoted more change in the direction of increased disclosure than the mean change on disclosure scores of ($M=1.96$) married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($M=2.19$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for subject area #6 (i.e., Body) revealed that the differences amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward

significance, $F(2,76)=2.43$, $p=.10$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean change in disclosure score ($M=2.30$) of never-married daughters denoted more change in the direction of increased disclosure than the mean change in disclosure score of ($M=1.96$) married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

Table 24
Daughters' Disclosure -Summary Items of Change

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Single Married		
									Married	Child	Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Attitudes and opinions - CHANGE	2.56	.12	2.46	.11	2.31	.11	1.17	0.313			
Tastes - CHANGE	2.37	.12	2.31	.11	2.19	.11	0.63	0.534			
Work - CHANGE	2.67	.14	2.19	.14	1.96	.13	7.06	0.002	**		**
Money - CHANGE	2.15	.13	2.12	.13	2.23	.10	0.24	0.784			
Personality - CHANGE	2.22	.14	2.38	.11	2.12	.13	1.09	0.343			
Body - CHANGE	2.30	.12	1.96	.10	2.12	.10	2.43	0.095	**		
INCREASE - TOTAL	2.38	.09	2.24	.07	2.15	.06	2.19	0.118			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Change in disclosure level. The ANOVA for the current composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=.25$, $p=.78$.

The ANOVA for the past composite revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,66)=2.59$, $p=.08$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean past disclosure score of ($M=3.58$) mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure score of ($M=3.13$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 25

Mothers - Composite of Current and Past Disclosure

Variable		Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
CURRENT	CURRENT - TOTAL	4.09	.13	3.75	.20	3.65	.14	2.28	.110			
PAST	PAST - TOTAL	3.58	.15	3.28	.19	3.13	.10	2.59	.082		**	

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

*p < .10

**p < .05

The ANOVA for the composite summary change item revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=.00$, $p=.98$. This trend was apparent on individual items as well.

Table 26

Mothers' Disclosure - Summary Items of Change

Variable		Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Attitudes and opinions - CHANGE		2.42	.10	2.35	.11	2.40	.13	0.08	.920			
Tastes - CHANGE		2.25	.11	2.35	.11	2.40	.15	0.37	.689			
Work - CHANGE		2.42	.10	2.20	.12	2.12	.13	1.73	.185			
Money - CHANGE		2.17	.10	2.30	.13	2.40	.14	0.93	.396			
Personality - CHANGE		2.38	.10	2.35	.11	2.32	.11	0.06	.932			
Body - CHANGE		2.21	.10	2.30	.13	2.24	.10	0.16	.848			
INCREASE - TOTAL		2.31	.07	2.31	.08	2.31	.10	0.00	.997			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

*p < .10

**p < .05

Intimacy level and valence of disclosure. Hypothesis 5 stated that the disclosure of highly intimate and negatively valenced material would be: highest for married daughter with children respondents; lower for married-only daughter respondents; and least for never-married daughter respondents. The results indicate that this hypothesis was not supported by the data.

- Intimacy level - The items on the self-disclosure questionnaire were scaled for intimacy (i.e., high, medium, and low). A larger, full composite scale as well as a refined, smaller select scale were used for the analyses. (The scales differed mainly with respect to the medium and low intimacy items).

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the intimate full composites and select composites are presented for the daughters in Tables 27 and 28, respectively; and for the mothers in Tables 29 and 30, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Intimacy level. The ANOVA for the high intimacy full composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=0.65$, $p=.53$.

The ANOVA for the high intimacy select composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.67$, $p=.52$.

No specific predictions were made concerning the low and medium intimacy levels.

The ANOVA for the low intimacy full composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=1.31$, $p=.28$.

The ANOVA for the low intimacy select composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.76$, $p=.47$.

THE ANOVA for the medium intimacy full composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=1.64$, $p=.20$.

The ANOVA for the medium intimacy select composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.99$, $p=.38$.

Table 27

Daughters' Disclosure - Low, Mid, and High Intimacy (Full) Composites

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
LOW INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	3.83	.12	3.64	.13	3.56	.12	1.31	0.277			
MID INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	3.69	.13	3.53	.14	3.33	.15	1.64	0.201			
HIGH INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	2.96	.17	3.02	.16	2.77	.17	0.65	0.528			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Table 28

Daughters' Disclosure - Low, Mid, and High Intimacy (Select) Composites

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
LOW INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	3.92	.12	3.80	.13	3.71	.13	0.76	0.470			
MID INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	3.64	.15	3.58	.14	3.37	.14	0.89	0.377			
HIGH INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	2.82	.17	2.94	.17	2.65	.18	0.67	0.515			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

*p < .10

**p < .05

Mothers' reports - Intimacy level. The ANOVA for the high intimacy full composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=.74$, $p=.48$.

The ANOVA for the high intimacy select composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=.78$, $p=.46$.

No specific predictions were made concerning the low and medium intimacy levels.

The ANOVA for the low intimacy full composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=2.23$, $p=.12$.

The ANOVA for the low intimacy select composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=1.89$, $p=.16$.

The ANOVA for the medium intimacy full composite revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend

toward significance, $F(2,66)=2.68$, $p=.08$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean mid-intimacy disclosure score ($M=3.74$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean mid-intimacy disclosure scores of ($M=3.28$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.35$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.10$). This same pattern of results was evident on the medium intimacy select composite as well.

Table 29

Mothers' Disclosure - Low, Mid, and High Intimacy (Full) Composites

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value Prob.		Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
LOW INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	4.01	.11	3.65	.20	3.69	.10	2.23	.115			
MID INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	3.74	.13	3.35	.21	3.28	.13	2.68	.076	*		**
HIGH INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	3.06	.14	2.97	.18	2.83	.10	0.74	.480			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Table 30

Mothers' Disclosure - Low, Mid, and High Intimacy (Select) Composites

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value Prob.		Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
LOW INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	4.18	.11	3.83	.20	3.89	.11	1.89	.159			
MID INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	3.83	.13	3.43	.22	3.38	.14	2.47	.091	*		**
HIGH INTIMACY ALL ITEMS	2.93	.14	2.87	.18	2.70	.11	0.78	.460			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

*p < .10

**p < .05

- Valence - The items on the self-disclosure questionnaire were scaled for valence (i.e., positive, ambiguous, and negative).

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for negative ambiguous, and positive composites and individual items are presented for the daughters in Tables 31, 32, and 33, respectively; and for the mothers in Tables 34, 35, and 36, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Valence. The ANOVA for the composite scale of negative items revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.99$, $p=.38$. However, a trend toward significance did emerge on one individual item.

The ANOVA for the negative items in category #4 (i.e., Money) revealed that the difference amongst the groups

evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,76)=2.79$, $p=.07$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean negative disclosure score ($M=3.77$) of never-married daughters was higher than the mean negative disclosure score ($M=3.05$) of married daughters with children ($p<.05$).

Table 31

Daughters' Disclosure - Composite Scales of Negative Items

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
TASTES AND INTERESTS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
WORK OR STUDIES	3.73	.17	3.46	.17	3.37	.17	1.22	0.301			
MONEY	3.77	.19	3.35	.23	3.05	.24	2.79	0.067			
PERSONALITY	2.87	.19	3.03	.19	2.78	.19	0.44	0.648			
BODY	3.56	.21	3.86	.16	3.42	.16	1.49	0.231			
NEGATIVE COMPOSITE	3.36	.16	3.36	.15	3.10	.15	0.99	0.377			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

No specific predictions were made concerning ambiguous and positive items.

The ANOVA for the composite of ambiguous items revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=1.92$, $p=.15$. However, a significant difference did emerge on one individual item.

The ANOVA for the ambiguous items in category #4 (i.e., Money) revealed that the difference amongst the groups proved

to be significant, $F_{(2,76)}=4.61$, $p=.01$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean ambiguous disclosure score ($M=3.80$) of never-married daughters was higher than the mean ambiguous disclosure scores of ($M=2.89$) married daughters with children ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.19$) married-only daughters ($p<.10$).

Table 32

Daughters' Disclosure - Composite Scales of Ambiguous Items

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married		
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			Married	Child	Child
ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	3.41	.16	3.12	.17	3.13	.16	0.83	0.442			
TASTES AND INTERESTS	4.28	.14	4.06	.17	4.42	.14	1.46	0.238			
WORK OR STUDIES	3.85	.20	3.71	.18	3.63	.23	0.29	0.750			
MONEY	3.80	.19	3.19	.24	2.89	.22	4.61	0.013	*		**
PERSONALITY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
BODY	3.47	.21	3.57	.18	3.25	.18	0.72	0.489			
AMBIGUOUS COMPOSITE	3.64	.13	3.40	.14	3.27	.15	1.92	0.153			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

The ANOVA for the composite of positive items revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F_{(2,76)}=.87$, $p=.42$. This same pattern of results was evident for the individual items as well.

Table 33

Daughters' Disclosure - Composite Scales of Positive Items

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	3.43	.19	3.58	.20	3.15	.23	1.07	0.349			
TASTES AND INTERESTS	4.15	.15	3.98	.14	3.96	.15	0.51	0.604			
WORK OR STUDIES	4.07	.14	3.76	.16	3.69	.17	1.64	0.201			
MONEY	3.81	.27	3.35	.24	3.08	.28	2.04	0.137			
PERSONALITY	2.54	.19	2.60	.20	2.50	.20	0.06	0.939			
BODY	3.07	.30	3.23	.22	3.31	.23	0.22	0.802			
POSITIVE COMPOSITE	3.77	.13	3.62	.13	3.52	.14	0.87	0.422			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Valence. The ANOVA for the composite scale of negative items revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,66)=2.32$, $p=.10$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean negative disclosure score ($M=3.42$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean disclosure score ($M=2.97$) of mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.05$). A similar pattern of results emerged for the negative items in two subject areas.

The ANOVA for the negative items in category #4 (i.e., Money) revealed that the differences amongst the groups proved to be significant, $F(2,66)=4.17$, $p=.02$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean negative disclosure score ($M=3.43$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean negative disclosure scores of ($M=2.60$) mothers of married

daughters with children ($p < .05$) and ($M = 2.81$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p < .10$).

The ANOVA for category #6 (i.e., Body) revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,66) = 2.51$, $p = .09$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that the mean negative disclosure score ($M = 3.73$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean negative disclosure score ($M = 3.07$) of mothers of married daughters with children ($p < .05$).

Table 34

Mothers' Disclosure - Composite Scales of Negative Items

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married		
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			Child	Child	Child
ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
TASTES AND INTERESTS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
WORK OR STUDIES	3.62	.24	3.50	.21	3.37	.13	0.42	.653			
MONEY	3.43	.21	2.81	.25	2.60	.19	4.17	.019	*		**
PERSONALITY	3.14	.16	3.07	.20	2.86	.12	0.94	.392			
BODY	3.73	.20	3.37	.27	3.07	.19	2.51	.089			**
NEGATIVE COMPOSITE	3.42	.15	3.18	.20	2.97	.11					**

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

No specific predictions were made concerning ambiguous and positive items.

The ANOVA for the ambiguous composite revealed that the difference amongst the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,66) = .09$. The Fisher LSD tests revealed that

the mean ambiguous disclosure score ($M=3.78$) of mothers of never-married daughters was higher than the mean ambiguous disclosure scores of ($M=3.34$) mothers of married-only daughters ($p<.05$) and ($M=3.43$) mothers of married daughters with children ($p<.10$).

Table 35

Mothers' Disclosure - Composite Scales of Ambiguous Items

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	3.81	.16	3.38	.20	3.48	.15	1.80	.173			
TASTES AND INTERESTS	4.40	.14	4.18	.21	4.42	.14	0.64	.529			
WORK OR STUDIES	4.00	.26	3.70	.23	3.64	.18	0.76	.472			
MONEY	3.49	.22	2.88	.26	3.14	.19	1.85	.165			
PERSONALITY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
BODY	3.66	.17	3.25	.27	3.09	.18	2.09	.131			
AMBIGUOUS COMPOSITE	3.78	.12	3.34	.20	3.43	.12	2.53	.087	**		*

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

The ANOVA for the positive composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=1.35$, $p=.27$. This pattern of results was evident for the individual positive items as well.

Table 36

Mothers' Disclosure - Composite Scales of Positive Items

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	3.98	.17	3.75	.22	3.76	.17	0.50	.607			
TASTES AND INTERESTS	4.33	.12	3.93	.21	4.00	.15	1.86	.163			
WORK OR STUDIES	4.05	.20	3.72	.24	3.73	.13	1.03	.362			
MONEY	3.54	.24	2.90	.32	3.40	.20	1.67	.196			
PERSONALITY	2.38	.19	2.48	.18	2.28	.14	0.32	.726			
BODY	3.29	.25	3.40	.30	3.28	.26	0.05	.945			
NEGATIVE COMPOSITE	3.87	.10	3.58	.20	3.61	.11	1.35	.265			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,66

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Liking. Hypothesis 6 stated that the degree of liking for the other member of the dyad would be: highest for married daughter with children respondents; lower for married-only daughter respondents; and least for never-married daughter respondents. The results indicate that this hypothesis was not supported by the data.

- Liking - Respondents indicated their degree of liking for their role counterpart on a nine point continuum ranging from "Definitely not true" (scored as 1) to "Definitely true" (scored as 9).

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for the liking composite and for the individual scale items are presented for the samples of daughters and mothers in Tables 37 and 38, respectively.

Daughters' reports - Liking. The ANOVA for the composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.20$, $p=.82$. This pattern of results was evident for individual items as well.

Table 37

Variable	Daughters - Liking for Mother						Single Single Married		
	Single	Mean	SE	Married Only	Mean	SE	F-Value	Prob.	vs. vs. vs.
									Married Child Child
Variable	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE			
Mom and I share mood	5.37	.40	5.42	.38	5.15	.36	0.14	.872	
Mother is well adjusted	6.04	.47	5.38	.51	5.96	.47	0.50	.585	
Recommend mother for responsible job	8.11	.33	8.15	.25	7.85	.37	0.27	.763	
Mother is exceptionally mature	7.48	.36	7.12	.38	7.62	.33	0.52	.597	
Have confidence in mother's judgment	7.74	.34	7.19	.29	7.54	.36	0.71	.495	
People react favorably to mother	7.81	.26	8.04	.24	8.00	.22	0.25	.778	
Mother and I are quite similar	5.96	.38	5.88	.48	6.65	.40	1.00	.373	
I would vote for mother	7.11	.38	7.15	.37	7.31	.32	0.08	.921	
Mother wins respect quickly	7.30	.31	7.42	.28	7.69	.26	0.48	.615	
Mother is extremely intelligent	7.74	.29	7.35	.29	7.46	.27	0.52	.592	
Mother is very likeable	7.11	.39	6.58	.42	6.88	.36	0.47	.623	
Would like to be like mother	5.70	.51	5.77	.47	6.27	.49	0.40	.671	
Easy for mother to gain admiration	7.04	.34	7.00	.33	7.12	.29	0.03	.967	
LIKING COMPOSITE	6.96	.28	6.80	.25	7.04	.26	0.20	.818	

Note: All tests are two-tailed

df = 2,76

* $p < .10$

** $p < .05$

Mothers' reports - Liking. The ANOVA for the composite revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,64)=.91$, $p=.41$. This pattern of results was evident for the individual items as well.

Table 38

Mothers - Liking for Daughter

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value	Prob.	Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
Daughter and I share mood ^a	5.54	.37	6.45	.35	6.04	.39	1.43	.245			
Daughter is well adjusted ^a	6.67	.45	7.40	.26	7.28	.31	1.23	.299			
Recommend daughter for responsible job ^a	8.08	.32	8.35	.24	8.40	.17	0.47	.624			
Daughter is exceptionally mature ^a	7.17	.36	7.60	.28	7.84	.20	1.51	.227			
Have confidence in daughter's judgment ^a	7.33	.37	7.85	.25	7.96	.23	1.35	.266			
People react favorably to daughter ^a	7.71	.27	8.10	.24	7.72	.23	0.77	.479			
Daughter and I are quite similar ^a	6.04	.41	5.95	.38	5.88	.45	0.04	.961			
I would vote for daughter ^a	8.33	.33	8.85	.11	8.12	.23	2.09	.131			
Daughter wins respect quickly ^a	7.67	.29	8.15	.18	7.48	.26	1.71	.189			
Daughter is extremely intelligent ^a	7.88	.25	8.40	.18	8.00	.22	1.37	.261			
Daughter is very likeable ^a	7.50	.27	7.85	.23	7.56	.29	0.44	.648			
Would like to be like daughter ^a	6.78	.43	6.74	.37	6.68	.36	0.02	.982			
Easy for daughter to gain admiration ^a	7.46	.36	8.15	.22	7.32	.24	2.26	.112			
LIKING COMPOSITE ^a	7.23	.27	7.66	.19	7.41	.17	0.91	.406			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,66

^adf = 2,64

*p < .10

**p < .05

Change in characterization of emotional relationship - Hypothesis 7 stated that movement in an increasingly positive direction with respect to characterization of emotional relationship over a five year period would be: highest for married daughter with children respondents; lower for married-only daughter respondents; and least for never-married daughter respondents. The results indicate that this hypothesis was not supported by the data.

- Emotional characterization - Respondents characterized the movement of their mother-daughter relationship on a five

point continuum ranging from "We've become much more distant from each other" to "We've become a lot closer to each other".

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests are presented for both samples in Table 39.

Daughters' reports. Emotional characterization. The ANOVA revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.25$, $p=.78$.

Mothers' reports. Emotional characterization. The ANOVA revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,66)=1.96$, $p=.15$.

Table 39

Change in Emotional Relationship

	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value Prob.		Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
Variable	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
<u>Daughters^a</u>											
Emotional Relationship w/mother	3.63	.21	3.77	.17	3.81	.18	0.25	.779			
<u>Mothers^b</u>											
Emotional Relationship w/daughter	3.67	.21	3.85	.17	4.16	.17	1.96	.148			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

*df = 2,76

*df = 2,66

*p < .10

**p < .05

- Relationship Satisfaction - No predictions were made concerning relationship satisfaction. Relationship satisfaction was measured on a five point scale which ranged from "Not at all Satisfied" (scored as 1) to "Very Satisfied"

(scored as 5). Current satisfaction, as well as satisfaction five years ago was assessed.

The means and standard errors; as well as the results of the analysis of variance and Fisher LSD tests for current and past relationship satisfaction are presented for both samples in Table 40.

Daughters' reports. Relationship satisfaction. The ANOVA for current relationship satisfaction revealed that the differences among the groups evidenced a trend toward significance, $F(2,76)=2.43$, $p=.09$. The Fisher LSD tests indicated that the mean relationship satisfaction score ($M=4.31$) of married daughters with children was higher than the mean relationship satisfaction score ($M=3.65$) of married-only daughters ($p<.05$).

The ANOVA for past relationship satisfaction revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,76)=.88$, $p=.42$.

Mothers' reports. Relationship satisfaction. The ANOVA for current relationship satisfaction revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,65)=.28$, $p=.76$.

The ANOVA for past relationship satisfaction revealed that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,65)=1.51$, $p=.23$.

Table 40

Relationship Satisfaction

Variable	Single		Married Only		Married & Children		F-Value Prob.		Single vs. Married	Single vs. Child	Married vs. Child
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE					
<u>Daughters</u>											
^a CURRENT - Satisfied with relationship	4.07	.20	3.65	.25	4.31	.18	2.43	.095			**
^a 5 YRS AGO - Satisfied with relationship	3.63	.19	3.35	.23	3.77	.26	0.88	.420			
<u>Mothers</u>											
^a CURRENT - Satisfied with relationship	4.38	.17	4.55	.14	4.46	.17	0.28	.755			
^a 5 YRS AGO - Satisfied with relationship	3.87	.24	3.35	.27	3.92	.23	1.51	.288			

Note: All tests are two-tailed

^adf = 2,76

^adf = 2,65

*p < .10

**p < .05

Mutual disclosure levels and relationship satisfaction.

Hypothesis 8 stated that with respect to the respondents in the married daughter with children category there will be a positive correlation between current relationship satisfaction and one's general disclosure level and one's perception of their mother's/daughter's level of disclosure. The results indicated that this hypothesis was partially supported by the data.

Total self-disclosure level was calculated by taking the mean of self-disclosure across the six subject areas.

Perception of the role counterparts' disclosure level was calculated by taking the mean of disclosure on the 12 item (700 section) scale which appeared at the end of the self-disclosure instrument.

Correlational analyses - The correlations between current relationship satisfaction and one's own disclosure level and one's perception of the other's disclosure level for daughters and mothers are presented in Tables 41 and 42, respectively.

Daughter's reports - The results indicated that for married daughters with children a positive relationship was found only between current relationship satisfaction and one's own disclosure level. Although no predictions were made concerning the other two groups of daughters, this same pattern of results were obtained. The relationship between current relationship satisfaction and one's own disclosure level was significant for all three groups of daughters: For married daughters with children $r=.53$ ($p<.05$); for married-only daughters $r=.64$ ($p<.05$); and for never-married daughters $r=.64$ ($p<.05$).

Mothers' reports - The results indicated that for mothers of married daughters with children there was a positive relationship found only between current relationship satisfaction and one's own disclosure level. This relationship was significant for this group of mothers, with $r=.47$ ($p<.05$).

Although no predictions were made concerning the other two

groups of mothers, the results indicate that a positive relationship was not obtained between current relationship satisfaction and either one's own disclosure level or one's perception of daughter's disclosure level.

Correlational analyses - The correlations between current relationship satisfaction and negatively valenced disclosure for daughters and mothers are also presented in Tables 41 and 42, respectively, although no predictions were made concerning this relationship for any of the groups.

Daughters' reports - The results indicate that a positive relationship was found between current relationship satisfaction and negatively valenced disclosure. This relationship was significant for all three groups of daughters: For married daughters with children $r=.44$ ($p<.05$); for married-only daughters $r=.56$ ($p<.05$); and for never-married daughters $r=.59$ ($p<.05$).

Mothers' reports - The results indicate that a positive relationship was found between current relationship satisfaction and negatively valenced disclosure only for mothers of married daughters with children. This relationship was significant for this group of mothers, with $r=.47$ ($p<.05$).

Table 41

Daughters - Correlations Between Relationship Satisfaction and One's Own Level of Disclosure and One's Perception of Mother's Disclosure Level and One's Own Negatively Valenced Disclosure

Groups	One's Disclosure Level	Perception Mother's Disclosure Level	One's Negative Disclosure
Single (n=27)	.64*	.22	.59*
Married-only (n=26)	.64*	.39	.56*
Married & Children (n=26)	.53*	.28	.44*

* $p < .05$

Table 42

Mothers - Correlations Between Relationship Satisfaction and One's Own Level of Disclosure and One's Perception of Daughter's Disclosure and One's Own Negatively Valenced Disclosure

Groups	One's Disclosure Level	Perception Daughter's Disclosure Level	One's Negative Disclosure
Single (n=24)	.26	.30	.17
Married-only (n=20)	.16	.07	.18
Married & Children (n=24)	.47*	.28	.47*

* $p < .05$

Matching self-disclosure levels. Hypothesis 9 stated that from the reports of self-disclosure by actual mother-daughter dyads, relatively high, medium, and low levels of disclosure matching in terms of amount of disclosure would be evidenced by: married daughter with children respondents; married-only daughter respondents; and never-married daughter respondents. The results indicate that this hypothesis was not supported by the data.

This subsample of respondents consisted of: 10 mother-married daughter with children pairs; 10 mother-married-only daughter pairs; and 8 mother-never-married daughter pairs.

For each mother and for each daughter, disclosure was assessed as the mean of the six disclosure subscales. For every mother-daughter pair, the absolute difference between the mother's score and the daughter's score was computed. Thus, for an example, a difference of 1.0 would indicate that the mother in a pair had reported 1 point of disclosure more than (or less than) that person's own daughter.

The mean absolute difference for the never-married pairs was .50, for the married-only pairs was .57, and for the married with children pairs was .45. These differences were tested by a one way ANOVA, which indicated that there was no difference amongst the groups, $F(2,25)=0.48$, $p=.626$.

4. DISCUSSION

The overall pattern of results obtained does not provide support for the basic premise underlying virtually each hypothesis of the current study, namely, that a positive relationship would exist between status similarity and ranking on the various self-disclosure and related issues indices. With few exceptions, these data lead to an unequivocal rejection of this proposition, which was derived primarily from the theoretical and empirical writings on the mother-adult daughter relationship, as well as specific portions of the self-disclosure literature. More specifically, these diverse bodies of literature included: a) research regarding the mother-adult daughter relationship (Fischer, 1981; Suitor, 1987), which consistent with the literature on status transitions and interpersonal relations (Bell, 1981; Belsky & Rovine, 1984; Heatherington, Cox & Cox, 1976) indicated that increased status similarity had a positive effect on mother-daughter relations; b) the findings in the self-disclosure research which suggested that self-disclosure typically occurs between dyads equal in status (Earle et al., 1983; Slobin et al., 1968); c) the findings obtained in investigations of self-disclosure and gender which indicated the women disclosed on highly intimate topics and revealed negative feelings to their friends (Derlega et al., 1981; Hacker, 1981; Jourard & Landsman, 1960; Jourard & Lasakow, 1958; Jourard & Richman, 1963; Snell et al., 1988; Snell et al., 1988).

Partial support for this premise was provided by a small portion of these data, in that relatively high ratings were evidenced by the married daughter with children category of respondents with respect to: face-to-face contact; telephone interaction; appropriateness rating - "Children"; comfortableness rating - "Children" (daughter sample only); and current level of relationship satisfaction (daughter sample only).

Fischer's (1981) finding that mother-daughter interaction in general, was higher when married daughters themselves were mothers than when married daughters were childless, was clearly supported by these data. However, the anticipated association of an incremental increase in status similarity with a significant incremental increase in ranking across all categories of respondents on the various indices was not evident in the observed pattern of results. While the married daughter with children category of respondents ranked relatively higher on these particular indices cited above, they either ranked higher than both of the two other categories of respondents (with the remaining pair-wise comparison revealing no significant difference between groups), or they ranked higher than one of the two other categories of respondents (with the two remaining pair-wise comparisons revealing no significant differences between groups). In other words, only partial support for the essential proposition was obtained. Even in the instances

when relatively higher ratings were evidenced by the married daughter with children category the significant differences between groups needed to produce the anticipated descending presentation of respondent categories (i.e., married daughter with children, married-only daughter, and never-married daughter) did not emerge.

The married-only daughter category of respondents was not associated with a consistent and widespread trend; pair-wise comparisons involving this category frequently did not result in any significant differences. However, this category did prove to differ somewhat from the other two categories. While this group never ranked highest relative to the two other categories they did rank significantly lower in the following instances: face-to-face contact; telephone interaction (mother sample only); and appropriateness rating - "Arguments with husband or boyfriend" (daughter sample rating of appropriateness of mother disclosure). Contrary to expectations, the married-only daughter category never ranked midway between the other two categories of respondents as was anticipated.

A noteworthy pattern of negative results was revealed with respect to the relatively high rankings evidenced by the never-married daughter category of respondents. The most compelling aspect of this fairly strong and consistent finding concerns the high ranking of the never-married daughter category (either daughter sample, mother sample, or both)

relative to both of the other two categories of respondents (while the two remaining categories were not distinctly different from each other). This particular pattern was revealed with respect to: Tastes and Interests disclosure - "Favorite movies and T.V. shows"; Tastes and Interests disclosure - "What I would appreciate most for a present" (mother sample only); Work or Studies disclosure - "What I consider to be the most boring and unenjoyable aspects of my work" (daughter sample only); Money disclosure - composite; comfortableness rating - "Financial problems" (daughter sample only); comfortableness rating - "Personal problems" (mother sample only); change in disclosure rating - "Work or studies" (daughter sample only); disclosure of mid-intimacy items - "composite" (mother sample only); and disclosure of negatively valenced items - "Money" (mother sample only).

The instances in which the never-married daughter category ranked distinctly higher than the married daughter with children category (pair-wise comparisons involving the married-only category did not result in significant differences in these instances) further illustrates the full extent of the contradictory nature of the results. This negative pattern of results was revealed with respect to: Body disclosure - "Long range health concerns" (mother sample only); perception of role counterparts' disclosure level (mother sample rating of daughters' disclosure level); appropriateness rating - "Arguments with husband or boyfriend"

(mother sample rating of appropriateness of daughter disclosure); appropriateness rating "Personal problems" (mother sample rating of appropriateness of mother disclosure); comfortableness rating - "composite" (mother sample only); and disclosure of negatively valenced items - "Money" (daughter sample only).

While the findings with respect to the never-married daughter category of respondents contradicts the research which is suggestive of a consistent pattern of changes in mother-daughter relations when daughters begin to share a larger number of social statuses with their mothers (Fischer, 1981; Komarovsky, 1962; Young & Willmott, 1957) they are somewhat consistent with the results obtained in other investigations of the mother-adult daughter relationship.

The trend that was evidenced in this investigation by the never-married daughters, who were somewhat younger than the other two categories of daughters (which were more comparable with respect to age), was also apparent in the findings obtained by Baruch and Barnett (1981) who utilized a relatively older sample of daughters (35-55) and by Walker et al. (1987) who utilized a relatively younger, college-based sample of daughters (20-25). More specifically, Baruch and Barnett (1981) observed that strong ties to the mother were more important for the psychological well-being of the daughter when she lacked other social roles and relationships. While Walker et al. (1987) did not include a measurement of

psychological well-being, their data similarly revealed stronger ties among unmarried women and their mothers.

Taken together these findings suggest that indications of a strong relationship between single daughters and their mothers are evident during the daughters' young adulthood as well as midlife. Based on the relatively higher ratings displayed by this category of women on the indices employed it can be concluded that the lack of marital and parental role convergence between mothers and single daughters had a positive, rather than negative, impact on the relationship, as far as the various constructs investigated are concerned.

This finding as it pertains to the relatively younger, single women is particularly compelling. Intuitively, the daughter's marital status would seem to negatively influence the relationship to a greater extent when the daughter is younger, given the increased likelihood that the mother would have certain expectations regarding her daughter's lifestyle at this time. Accordingly, it can be contended that the expectations held by the mother change as the daughter ages and the mother becomes more conditioned to her single lifestyle, thereby making it less of an issue in their relationship.

The implications discussed by Baruch and Barnett (1981) and Walker et al. (1987) regarding the comparatively stronger relationship they observed between mothers and single daughters are relevant to the findings obtained in the current

investigation. More specifically, a more comprehensive understanding of this particular dyadic interaction is facilitated by the consistency of their findings with the results of the present study which similarly revealed that the extent of the daughter's involvement in other social roles is inversely related to both mother and daughter disclosure: less involvement - more disclosure; more involvement - less disclosure.

With respect to the daughter, this pattern of disclosure may be attributable, in part, to the fact that she lacks a husband with whom she can discuss issues such as financial problems and work-related concerns. Additionally, the single daughter has in reality more time and energy to devote to her relationship with her mother. Although the never-married daughters no longer resided with their mothers, since they have not established other family ties they are probably perceived to be closely associated with their family-of-origin by themselves and their mothers.

The relatively higher disclosure evidenced by mothers of never-married daughters may be due to the mother's perception that her daughter has more time for their relationship. The mother of a never-married daughter might not feel that she is overburdening her daughter by discussing her financial matters, personal problems, and health concerns, since the daughter is not currently bearing the burden of concerns typically associated with marriage and motherhood. Similarly

from the mother's perspective, she may be receptive to the daughter's disclosure since she is aware that the daughter lacks a husband in whom she can confide.

Evidently the daughters' lack of social roles was associated with the mothers' high degree of comfort with disclosure. This comfortableness may have resulted from the mothers' experience with a pattern of disclosure which thus far has not been complicated by the daughters' role(s) as wife (and mother). In particular, the mother may be comforted by the knowledge that her disclosures are not being made known to the daughter's husband as perhaps they would be if the daughter was married.

Additionally, the daughters' marital/parental status appeared to influence the mothers' sense of what she considered to be an appropriate topic for discussion. For example, discussion by the daughter about an "argument with her boyfriend/husband" was considered to be more appropriate by mothers of never-married daughters than by mothers of married daughters with children. Perhaps after the daughter's marriage and motherhood certain issues and problems such as those dealing with the daughter's marital happiness become too distressful for the mother to discuss. For instance, hearing unsettling news about the state of her daughter's marriage might make the mother anxious about what her caretaking responsibilities for the daughters child (children) might be in the event of divorce (cf. Barnett, 1988).

One possible interpretation that can be offered to explain the general findings of the current study was alluded to by Walker et al. (1987). In trying to understand their data which revealed that married daughters (without children) were more independent from their mothers than were single daughters, Walker et al. (1987) contended that perhaps Hess and Waring (1978) were correct in maintaining that the primary adult loyalty is to the conjugal bond. Given the nature of their findings, Walker et al. concluded that while marital role convergence was found to exert a negative influence on mother-daughter interdependence, parental role convergence would probably herald a positive change.

Their assertion receives some degree of confirmation from the overall pattern of results of the current study which revealed: comparatively higher disclosure levels between mothers and never-married daughters; relatively low rankings by the married-only daughter category on interaction; as well as relatively high rankings by the married daughter with children category on interaction and "child"-related disclosure. Thus, the present findings indicate that there may be movement away from the mother when the daughter is married-only, and movement toward the mother once the daughter has children. However, the conjugal bond appears to retain its primacy once the daughter has children, given that the increased disclosure activity is largely child-centered, as is probably the case as far as increased interaction is

concerned. In summary, the results are somewhat consistent with Walker's et al. (1987) expectation regarding the positive effect of the daughters' parental status on the mother-daughter relationship.

It could be contended that the positive effect of the daughter's motherhood on her relationship with her mother is most palpable when the daughter's role as mother is still fairly new. At this juncture, the mother can be thought to regain prominence in the daughter's life in a positive way. Upon becoming a mother, the daughter may feel empowered and independent from her mother. Yet, the daughter may also be enjoying the greater intertwining of her life with her mother's, since it is the result of her new and presumably welcomed status transition and not from a negative event in her life. Similarly for the mother, in addition to now viewing her daughter as a mother, her role as grandmother is most likely providing her with enjoyment and satisfaction.

The positive effect of the daughter's motherhood probably diminishes to some extent as the years progress. For instance, the daughter may become more emotionally involved with her children as they become mature adults. Additionally, the role of grandmother is obviously transformed as grandchildren grow older.

The results of the present study regarding disclosure and interaction were not entirely in accordance with theories of status similarity and interpersonal relations (Bell, 1981;

Belsky & Rovine, 1984; Heatherington, Cox & Cox, 1976; Slobin et al. 1968) or with findings concerning the effects of increased status similarity on the mother-daughter relationship (Fischer, 1981; Komarovsky, 1962; Suitor, 1987; Young & Willmott, 1962).

Contrary to expectations, interaction and disclosure were found to be negatively related to status similarity. The normative occurrence of greater interaction and disclosure between pairs equal in status was not observed with respect to the mother-daughter dyad. In terms of its influence on interaction and disclosure, status similarity may be more of an issue in the context of friendships or business relationships.

Additionally, respondents in the never-married category were more willing to share negative material with their respective mothers and daughters. Evidence of this pattern of disclosure has been observed between female friends (Snell et al., 1988; Snell et al., 1988). Reciprocal disclosure, considered to be a key variable in the dyadic interaction between friends and typically observed between pairs equal in status (Chaikin & Derlega, 1976; Cozby, 1973; Earle et al. 1983; Ehrlich & Graeven, 1971; Jourard, 1971; Taylor, 1968; Slobin et al, 1968) was evident as well for the never-married daughter category of respondents, as was indicated by their relatively higher disclosure levels. Contrary to expectations, certain characteristics of the disclosure

patterns evidenced between female friends and between mothers and never-married daughters appear to be similar.

It is interesting to note that negatively valenced disclosure was positively associated with relationship satisfaction for all three groups of daughters. Based on the dynamics of the early mother-child relationship, this finding is intuitively appealing. It would seem that being able to convey the negative aspect about oneself and one's life to one's mother would be associated with a healthy mother-child relationship. The pattern of results evidenced by these daughters regardless of their marital/parental status, suggests that this continues to be the case for the mother-adult child relationship as well.

The association revealed in the current investigation between disclosure and relationship satisfaction are similar in several respects to the findings obtained regarding the association between disclosure and marital happiness. In particular the results of the present study were somewhat consistent with the findings that one's marital happiness is highly related to the amount of one's own disclosure and to a lesser extent the amount of disclosure by one's spouse (Antill & Cotton, 1987).

This was particularly evident with respect to the daughter's own disclosure level and her level of relationship satisfaction. A strong relationship between these variables was obtained for all three categories of daughters. Whereas

with respect to the sample of mothers, a significant positive correlation between these variables was obtained only for mothers of married daughters with children.

For this category of mothers, greater relationship satisfaction was associated with higher disclosure to their daughters. Apparently, level of disclosure is a more important consideration as far as relationship satisfaction is concerned for mothers of married daughters with children, than it is for the other two categories of mothers. In other words, although the mothers of married daughters with children did not evidence comparatively higher disclosure to their daughters, to the extent that they did disclose they also reported higher levels of relationship satisfaction.

One possibility is that as the mother and daughter become more similar in status, the mother's evaluation regarding her daughter's role as confidant may be enhanced. Thus, it may be that married daughters with children are perceived by their mothers to be valuable confidants. For example, mothers of married daughters with children are probably very appreciative when their daughters make themselves emotionally accessible to them, given that their daughters' emotional energy is in great demand.

A similar pattern of results evidenced by the three groups of mothers, with respect to the association between relationship satisfaction and one's own disclosure of negatively valenced material provides additional support for

this interpretation. The findings indicated that while the mothers of never-married daughters evidenced the highest level of negative disclosure, a positive association between negatively valenced disclosure and relationship satisfaction was obtained only for mothers of married daughters with children.

Although the correlations obtained between marital happiness and one's spouse's disclosure level were less impressive than the strong relationship found between marital happiness and one's own disclosure, some degree of association between these two variables did emerge. Conversely, the findings of the present study failed to reveal an association between the perception of one's mother's/daughter's disclosure and one's level of relationship satisfaction. Evidently for both daughters and mothers, the extent of the other's disclosure appears to be of little consequence to relationship satisfaction.

The apparent lack of association between daughters' level of disclosure and mothers' current level of relationship satisfaction is particularly puzzling. This finding is not at all reflective of the asymmetrical disclosure pattern -- the child as primary discloser and mother as primary disclosure target -- that is characteristic of the earlier mother-child relationship. Based on this disclosure scenario, it would be reasonable to expect that the daughter's disclosure level might be a significant consideration in the mother's level of

relationship satisfaction with her adult child.

Evidence of this earlier pattern of mother-daughter disclosure was revealed in the results obtained for daughters. As was previously noted, the daughters' overall level of disclosure and negative disclosure level were both found to be positively associated with their current level of relationship satisfaction.

As was expected given the design of the present investigation, the qualitative data was limited relative to the voluminous quantitative data that was obtained. Unfortunately, in most cases the comments provided by respondents to the two open-ended questions were not particularly substantive in nature. The fairly widespread lack of response that was observed may have been due, in part, to the placement of these questions on the final page of a rather lengthy questionnaire booklet. While the responses to this section of the questionnaire were generally not as thoughtful as was anticipated, the meaningful responses that were obtained seemed to capture an essence of the mother-adult daughter relationship that was not reflected in the quantitative data.

In fact, the richness of the qualitative data that was obtained brought into focus the basic limitation of this study. To a great extent, the nature of this dyadic interaction appeared to have eluded quantification.

Indications of the impact the daughters' familial status

transitions exert on the mother-daughter relationship are evident in the following fairly representative samples of responses to the open-ended questions:

My marriage has definitely made an impact on my relationship with my mother. It seems that being married validates my adulthood. Prior to the marriage the mother/daughter roles were clearly defined. However, now we converse as adult to adult, as friends, discussing various issues in our lives. Since my mother married her first boyfriend at an early age, she could not fully comprehend my single/career life. Although she would try to empathize with me, life had changed drastically from her teen years to my single years. She always said that if I wanted to be a career woman and remain single she would support me in that role. However, now that I am married, I believe, deep in her heart, she is relieved.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #146]

My mom seems to respect me more now that I am married. She is questioning me about when I'm going to begin a family.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #167]

Since I have recently married, I am keenly aware of the subtle changes that have taken place in my relationship with my mother. For one thing, she is confiding in me as more of a friend/peer than she did before I got married. Also, she seems to be adjusting to the fact that she does not have as much control over me as she used to, or at least as much control as she used to think she had over me. I, in turn, feel that I am relating to her as more of a peer, an equal so to speak, although I still have great respect and admiration for her. Still I feel that I have attained a social status that is highly regarded in our society and my culture/religion (Judaism) and this makes me feel on more equal footing with her.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #158]

Yes, my relationship with my mother changed for the better. We became even closer. We talk about things that we would normally keep to ourselves.

We ask each other advice on marital questions; as well as family situations. I am not afraid or embarrassed to ask my mother anything. Being single I was very independent, and did not feel I needed any advice. Marriage changed all that. There were many questions I needed advice to, and found my mother was my best friend that I could ask anything without her questioning me on it.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #152]

My relationship improved with marriage. I don't need my mother as much as I did when I was single. I rely on my husband.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #134]

Yes, [marriage] it has given me the opportunity to identify myself with her on yet one more plateau. We can discuss family and marital joys, worries, and rewards in a more level manner.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #123]

I think that being married has affected the manner in which I relate to my mother. I will share more of the issues discussed in the questionnaire with my husband. I feel it is important to share more of my time with him, and to consider his needs, or talk about what is important to him/us/me. My relationship with my husband, which has developed my ability to be flexible, understand another's needs, and compromise, has also enhanced my ability to be open with my mother. In general, "life's experiences" has heightened my self-awareness and self-esteem, which has helped make my relationship with my mom more open in some respects; and one where I use more discretion with other issues.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #122]

The onset of children has had even a greater impact on my relationship with my mother. We now have the children (grandchildren) to love, care for and discuss. Our conversations are mainly about the children and everyday living and we rarely digress from these issues. I feel that since my mother was a wife/mother/homemaker and I am currently a full-time homemaker, we have come full circle and now I am living in her shoes. Therefore, we have a stronger relationship. Conversely, if my mother was a full-time business woman and I was the

homemaker or vice-versa, our relationship would be different.

[Married daughter with children
Participant #120]

Yes, I believe that just as my having gotten married made me feel closer and more "equal" so to speak, with my mother, I feel that having children would make me feel even closer. This is because I would have more common experiences to discuss with her as a mother. I would begin to understand how she perceived her children (me and my sisters) and why she acted the way she did sometimes when I could not understand her motives or inspiration. Having my own children, then, would help me to understand my own mother better, which would help me to feel closer and relate better with her.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #118]

Being a mother has made me appreciate many of the things she did for her children as I know the time, effort, and devotion it takes to be a mother. The unconditional love she has for her grandchild, and shows him, assures me that she will be a spectacular grandmother to my child, as her mother was to me. Realizing this and seeing her with him, makes me all the happier to share things with her.

[Married daughter with children
Participant #119]

When I became a mother our relationship changed for the better. Before the children, we spoke once or twice a week, now we do everyday - mostly to discuss the grandchildren. As a grandmother she is really important to my children, so I have more patience for her shortcomings. I overlook things she does that irritate me because my children adore her. I invite her over much more often (because my children like to see her and she is important to them). Somehow she became more intelligent since I became a mother!! She actually has some good advice about motherhood and children.

[Married daughter with children
Participant #162]

Yes, my relationship with my mother would change if I had children. It might bring us closer and maybe I would understand her thoughts and feelings a little more.

[Married daughter without children
Participant #109]

My status as a mother has affected my relationship. I can relate to her about my problems. Ask her questions when I am going nuts, on how to handle some situations. After having my children I became a more stable person with less time to myself. My mother helped me organize my life so there was time for me, not just my children. My mother is very close to my children, and the love, affection, and attention she gives them; reminds me of what I must have had at that age. I need my mother. Her love and help has made our relationship a very special one. She is always there when I need her. When you are single you feel your mother is checking up on you, and you learn after you have children that it was not the case. She was just checking to see and know if everything is okay.

[Married daughter with children
Participant #140]

Now that my daughter is married, our relationship has changed. Although we still have a good relationship, she has developed a closer relationship to her husband and she has no need to share all her feelings and experiences with me.

[Mother of a married daughter
without children
Participant #531]

Since her marriage we relate much more as women. We are closer. I feel I can trust her. I also look to her more for advice. We can discuss almost any topic. She also understands much more about life, this is reflected in her respect for me and what it takes to work and run a household. We were always close but now I feel that we are also friends.

[Mother of a married daughter
without children
Participant #518]

Our relationship became more natural and honest with her marriage, as we had so many more issues that were meaningful to each of us.

[Mother of a married daughter
without children
Participant #513]

Yes, [with marriage] but more as a result of her becoming a mother. If she were single, I would have been obsessed with her getting married. She

is more dependent on my advice. Our interests are more focused in the same direction - the kids.

[Mother of a married daughter
with children
Participant #533]

Our relationship has changed as a result of having these children. In a way, she is more involved with her children and less with me. Yet, we have become closer. We are now sharing and comparing our experiences. She is constantly sharing with me each stage of her children's development.

[Mother of a married daughter
with children
Participant #530]

Our relationship since she has her own daughter is closer. She looks to me for advice. But she is a wonderful mother on her own. I am very proud of her parenting. She appreciates any help I can give and has made me feel very loved and needed as a grandmother. I always ask her permission before I do anything with my granddaughter.

[Mother of a married daughter
with children
Participant #529]

In summary, the participants in the married-only daughter and married daughter with children categories frequently expressed in their responses an awareness of the greater sense of equality they were currently experiencing in their mother-daughter relationship. For example, the words "equal", "friend", and "peer" were frequently employed. Of particular relevance to the present study was the acknowledgment by both members of the dyad of increased disclosure on a wider range of issues, and the daughters' role as advice seeker. Interestingly, both mothers and daughters attribute the occurrence of these phenomena to the daughters' marriage (and motherhood). Additionally, the primacy of the husband versus the mother as confidant was a fairly prevalent theme of the

responses.

The most strikingly heartfelt responses were obtained from the married daughter with children category of participants. These responses conveyed the most favorable sentiments between mothers and daughters. Feelings of mutual admiration and appreciation, as well as a sense of contentment with the relationship were particularly evident in these responses. The trend revealed in the quantitative data which suggested that married daughters with children experienced relatively greater satisfaction in their relationships with their mothers was also apparent in the qualitative data.

Indications of the impact the daughters' single status exerts on the mother-daughter relationship are evident in the following fairly representative sample of responses to the open-ended questions:

Because I am single, my mother is one of my closest friends. If I had a husband I feel some of the ideas I have shared with my mom would be shared with my husband instead. Also, I wouldn't spend as much time with my mother.

[Never-married daughter
Participant #142]

I believe that when I get married my mother and I will relate to each other much better. I feel that she will think of me and treat me more as an adult and less as a child. Also sex is a subject that we have two different views. After I'm married when we touch upon that subject I feel that she will not treat it as a moralistic matter and not lecture, but talk about it.

[Never-married daughter
Participant #112]

I think my relationship would get closer with my mother if I were to get married. I think this is true because we would have a little more in common

and probably many similar experiences. We could commiserate and complain good-naturedly about our husbands.

[Never-married daughter
Participant #138]

My single lifestyle has an effect on our relationship. I am not the person - (lifestyle wife) my mother wants me to be. Her not letting go of this concept and her ties to me have a great strain on our relationship.

[Never-married daughter
Participant #106]

Marital status affects relationships. If she was married it would be better. Our relationship would be better if she had children. She knows I would like to see her married with children.

[Mother of never-married daughter
Participant #524]

We are close now perhaps because she is a single woman living alone. My husband and I feel very protective towards her. If she were married obviously we would allow her more latitude in her life. I don't think we would interfere in her life but she would always know mom and dad are "there for her".

[Mother of a never-married daughter
Participant #510]

If my daughter does have children (and she'd better get married first!) I would expect our relationship to change. She would probably ask for my "expertise" and I would probably treat her more as an equal.

[Mother of a never-married daughter
Participant #511]

In general, comparatively fewer and briefer responses were provided by the never-married category of participants. Their responses, in contrast to the responses obtained from the other two participant categories, did not convey a sense of shared equality. Instead, these statements were reflective of an acknowledged asymmetry between mother and daughter. Implicit in several of these responses was a sense of

ambivalence regarding the closeness of the mother-daughter relationship. Although mother and daughter seemed to be close, it was not typically considered by either of them to be the optimal scenario. Frequently expressed in these statements was the view that the daughters' future roles as wife and mother would have a positive effect on the relationship.

The findings obtained with respect to the never-married category of respondents in the current investigation may be similar in some ways to the findings obtained by Baruch and Barnett (1983) concerning the relationship between divorced women (35 - 55) and their mothers. Barnett (1988), in a paper written subsequent to the investigation she conducted with Baruch, offers an interpretation of their finding that among their sample of divorced women the closer they were to their mothers, the lower was their sense of well-being. Barnett contended that for the divorced daughters, closeness to their mothers may have actually heightened the very anxiety that propelled their desire for closeness.

Barnett's interpretation may help explain the apparent contradiction of the quantitative and qualitative data provided by the never-married participant category. Although the quantitative analysis indicates that this group is more intertwined than the other two groups, the qualitative data suggests that this is not deemed desirable by either the mothers or daughters; more specifically, it may be the cause

as well as the result of their anxiety. The relatively higher level of negatively valenced disclosure evidenced by the never-married group provides support for this interpretation.

The positive relationship between maternal rapport and well-being that Baruch and Barnett (1983) obtained for their sample of never-married daughters might have been due to the fact that their sample of daughters was somewhat older than the daughters used in present study. The responses to the open-ended questions presented in the current study might have been different had the daughters been older. For example, the responses given by older adult daughters probably would not have emphasized the asymmetry between mother and daughter as a result of the daughter's marital/parental status to as great an extent. As was previously stated, the salience of the daughter's marital/parental status probably decreases over time.

A systematic content analysis of the answers provided to the open-ended questions was precluded by the widespread lack of response to this section. However, the considerable amount of insight concerning the mother-daughter relationship that was gleaned from the informal analysis of responses that were obtained, made the apparent contradictory nature of the quantitative results more understandable. In contrast to the quantitative results, the results of this analysis proved to be somewhat consistent with the research which indicated that increased status similarity has a positive effect on mother-

daughter relations (Fischer, 1981; Komarovsky, 1962; Suitor, 1987; Young & Willmott, 1957).

Several possible directions for future research were derived from the informal content analysis of the responses provided to the open-ended questions. Future research investigations should undoubtedly include a stronger qualitative component and focus more heavily on the affect that accompanies disclosure. Perhaps a self-disclosure instrument specifically relevant to the mother-daughter relationship could be derived from intensive interviews with mothers and daughters.

Future research questions should include: "How does each member of this dyad react emotionally to the disclosures of their role counterpart?"; "What issues do mothers and daughters generally discuss with one another?"; "What expectations does each dyad member have regarding their own and their counterpart's roles as discloser and confidant (recipient)?"; "What are the psychological implications of being the discloser and being the disclosure recipient?"; and "What perceptions do the members of this dyad have regarding their relative statuses?" Additionally, self-disclosure patterns between adult sons and their mothers could be explored.

The homogenous nature of the sample of women employed in this investigation limits the generalizability of the specific findings. The samples of mothers and daughters overrepresented

Caucasian, fairly educated, middle-class, Jewish and Catholic women. Future investigations of the general propositions should employ a more heterogenous sample of women. Clearly, further research of this relationship is needed.

APPENDIX A

Table A-1
Daughters - Crosstabulations of
Distance from Mother

Variable	Single	Married Only	Married and Children
10-30 minutes	66%	46%	48%
30-60 minutes	33%	54%	22%

Daughters' reports - The three groups were comparable with respect to distance from mother. Chi-square = 2.75, df=2, p=.25.

Table A-2

Mothers - Crosstabulations of
Distance from Daughter

Variable	Single	Married Only	Married and Children
10-30 minutes	58%	35%	40%
30-60 minutes	42%	65%	60%

Mothers' reports - The three groups were comparable with respect to distance from daughter. Chi-square = 2.79, df=2, p=.25.

APPENDIX B

This questionnaire has been developed by a City University graduate student who is conducting doctoral dissertation research on the mother-adult daughter relationship. You can contribute to the increased understanding of this relationship by providing candid and thoughtful responses to the items on this questionnaire.

Although the questionnaire items focus on your particular mother-daughter relationship, findings will be reported in terms of general group trends and not specific pairs. Thus, it will not be necessary for you to identify yourself by name or in any other manner on this questionnaire. Once anonymously submitted, your questionnaire booklet will be assigned a random number which will be placed in the spaces provided on the pages of your questionnaire. The purpose of this number is to ensure that the various pages of your questionnaire stay linked together properly. As you fill-out the questionnaire, keep in mind that you are doing so anonymously and that all data will be confidential. Your honest response to each questionnaire item will be greatly appreciated.

Please complete this questionnaire in private and do not discuss it with other family members until the questionnaire has been returned.

Thank you for your participation.

Kindly return all questionnaire material. Please make sure to close the envelope.

APPENDIX C

Study I.D. # _____

THIS FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY
DAUGHTERS 22 - 34 YEARS OF AGE

This questionnaire is to be filled out anonymously. Please do not write your name or place a number on this questionnaire booklet.

Study I.D. # _____

**THIS FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY MOTHERS OF WOMEN
22 - 34 YEARS OF AGE**

This form applies to your oldest or only daughter in the 22 - 34 years old age category.

If you have more than one daughter in this age-range and would like to fill-out an additional questionnaire in reference to your second eldest daughter in this age category, it would be greatly appreciated.

Check here _____ if you will be completing an additional form.

This questionnaire is to be filled out anonymously. Please do not write your name or place a number on this questionnaire booklet.

APPENDIX D

Study I.D. # _____

This questionnaire has been developed by a City University graduate student who is conducting doctoral dissertation research on the mother-adult daughter relationship. You can contribute to the increased understanding of this relationship by providing candid and thoughtful responses to the items on this questionnaire.

Although the questionnaire items focus on your particular mother-daughter relationship, findings will be reported in terms of general group trends. Once anonymously submitted, your questionnaire booklet will be assigned a random number which will be placed in the spaces provided on the pages of your questionnaire. The purpose of this number is to ensure that the various pages of your questionnaire stay linked together properly. As you fill-out the questionnaire, keep in mind that you are doing so anonymously and that all data will be confidential. Your honest response to each questionnaire item will be greatly appreciated.

Please complete this questionnaire in private and do not discuss it with other family members until the questionnaire has been returned.

Thank you for your participation.

Kindly return all questionnaire material. Please make sure to close the envelope.

Study I.D. # _____

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY
DAUGHTERS 22 - 34 YEARS OF AGE

Each mother-daughter pair will have the identical code, which is derived from the mother's maiden name. This code will allow the researcher to properly link corresponding mother-daughter questionnaires, while preserving each participant's anonymity.

Please enter the following code on the label that is provided on the envelope in which your questionnaire was enclosed: Enter the first letter of your mother's maiden name followed by the number of letters in her maiden name.

For example, if your mother's maiden name is Jones, enter - J5.

It is not necessary for you to enter this code or any other ID # on your questionnaire booklet.

Study I.D. # _____

**THIS FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY MOTHERS OF WOMEN
22 - 34 YEARS OF AGE**

Please complete this form in reference only to your daughter who is also completing a questionnaire.

Each mother-daughter pair will have the identical code, which is derived from the mother's maiden name. This code will allow the researcher to properly link corresponding mother-daughter questionnaires, while preserving each participant's anonymity.

Please enter the following code on the label that is provided on the envelope in which your questionnaire was enclosed: Enter the first letter of your maiden name followed by the number of letters in your maiden name.

For example, if your maiden name is Jones, enter - J5.

It is not necessary for you to enter this code or any other ID # on your questionnaire booklet.

APPENDIX E

ID _____

Please provide the following information about yourself:

_____ Age
 _____ Date of Birth: Month/Day/Year

Marital Status

_____ Never married
 _____ Currently married; this marriage started _____ years ago.
 _____ Divorced/Separated
 _____ How many years ago did you marry for the first time?
 _____ How many children did you have? (If none, write 0)
 _____ How many years ago did you give birth to (or adopt) your first child?

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?

_____ Grade School
 _____ Some High School
 _____ High School Graduate
 _____ Some College
 _____ College Graduate
 _____ Graduate Studies

How would you classify your economic status?

_____ Lower Class
 _____ Lower Middle Class
 _____ Middle Class
 _____ Upper Middle Class
 _____ Upper Class

What is your family income?

_____ Under \$20,000
 _____ \$20,000 - \$40,000
 _____ \$40,000 - \$60,000
 _____ \$60,000 - \$80,000
 _____ Over \$80,000

Do you currently? (Check all that apply)

_____ Attend classes part-time
 _____ Attend classes full-time
 _____ Work part-time Occupation _____
 _____ Work full-time Occupation _____

Are you a full-time homemaker? _____ yes _____ no

ID _____

What is your spouse's occupation? _____

What is your race?

_____ White _____ African American _____ Hispanic
_____ Asian _____ Other: Specify _____

What is your religion?

_____ Catholic _____ Jewish
_____ Protestant _____ Other: Specify _____

How many siblings do you have? (Fill in a number for each)

_____ Older brothers	_____ Older sisters
_____ Twin brother	_____ Twin sister
_____ Younger brothers	_____ Younger sisters

ID _____

What is your mother's marital status?

- ☐ Married
☐ Separated/Divorced
☐ Widowed
☐ Mother is deceased

What is your mother's general health status?

- ☐ Requires constant care
☐ Poor
☐ Fair
☐ Good
☐ Mother is deceased

_____ What is your mother's age?

What is the highest level of formal education your mother has completed?

- ☐ Grade School
☐ Some High School
☐ High School Graduate
☐ Some College
☐ College Graduate
☐ Graduate Studies

How would you classify your mother's economic status?

- ☐ Lower Class
☐ Lower Middle Class
☐ Middle Class
☐ Upper Middle Class
☐ Upper Class

Does your mother currently? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Attend classes part-time
☐ Attend classes full-time
☐ Work part-time Occupation _____
☐ Work full-time Occupation _____

Is she a full-time homemaker? _____ yes _____ no

What is/was your mother's occupation? _____

Race: ☐ White ☐ African American ☐ Hispanic
☐ Asian ☐ Other: Specify _____

Religion: ☐ Catholic ☐ Jewish
☐ Protestant ☐ Other: Specify _____

How far do you live from your mother (travel time)?

- _____ Less than 10 minutes
- _____ 10-30 minutes
- _____ 30-60 minutes
- _____ 1-2 hours
- _____ 2-4 hours
- _____ More than 4 hours

How often do you see your mother?

- _____ Most days
- _____ A few times a week
- _____ Once a week
- _____ A few times a month
- _____ Once a month
- _____ A few times a year
- _____ Once a year
- _____ Less than once a year

How often do you speak with your mother?

- _____ Most days
- _____ A few times a week
- _____ Once a Week
- _____ A few times a month
- _____ Once a month
- _____ A few times a year
- _____ Once a year
- _____ Less than once a year

How has your emotional relationship with your mother changed in the last five years?

- _____ We've become much more distant from each other
- _____ We've become a little more distant from each other
- _____ It's about the same as it was five years ago
- _____ We've become a little closer to each other
- _____ We've become a lot closer to each other

Do you and your mother live as close to each other now as you did five years ago?

- _____ We live much further apart now than we did five years ago
- _____ We live a little further apart now than we did five years ago
- _____ We live about the same distance now as we did five years ago
- _____ We live a little closer to each other now than we did five years ago
- _____ We live much closer to each other than we did five years ago

ID _____

Please provide the following information about yourself:

_____ Age
 _____ Date of Birth: Month/Day/Year

Marital Status

_____ Never married
 _____ Currently married; this marriage started _____ years ago.
 _____ Divorced/Separated
 _____ How many years ago did you marry for the first time?
 _____ How many children did you have? (If none, write 0)
 _____ How many years ago did you give birth to (or adopt) your first child?

What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?

_____ Grade School
 _____ Some High School
 _____ High School Graduate
 _____ Some College
 _____ College Graduate
 _____ Graduate Studies

How would you classify your economic status?

_____ Lower Class
 _____ Lower Middle Class
 _____ Middle Class
 _____ Upper Middle Class
 _____ Upper Class

What is your family income?

_____ Under \$20,000
 _____ \$20,000 - \$40,000
 _____ \$40,000 - \$60,000
 _____ \$60,000 - \$80,000
 _____ Over \$80,000

Do you currently? (Check all that apply)

_____ Attend classes part-time
 _____ Attend classes full-time
 _____ Work part-time Occupation _____
 _____ Work full-time Occupation _____

Are you a full-time homemaker? _____ yes _____ no

ID _____

What is your spouse's occupation? _____

What is your race?

_____ White _____ African American _____ Hispanic
_____ Asian _____ Other: Specify _____

What is your religion?

_____ Catholic _____ Jewish
_____ Protestant _____ Other: Specify _____

How many siblings do you have? (Fill in a number for each)

_____ Older brothers	_____ Older sisters
_____ Twin brother	_____ Twin sister
_____ Younger brothers	_____ Younger sisters

ID _____

Please provide the following information about THIS daughter:

_____ Daughter's age

Daughter's Marital Status

_____ Never married

_____ Currently married; this marriage started _____ years ago.

_____ Divorced/Separated

_____ How many years ago did this daughter marry for the first time?

_____ How many children does this daughter have? (If none, write 0)

_____ How many years ago did this daughter give birth to (or adopt) her first child?

What is the highest level of formal education this daughter has completed?

_____ Grade School

_____ Some High School

_____ High School Graduate

_____ Some College

_____ College Graduate

_____ Graduate Studies

How would you classify this daughter's economic status?

_____ Lower Class

_____ Lower Middle Class

_____ Middle Class

_____ Upper Middle Class

_____ Upper Class

What is this daughter's family income?

_____ Under \$20,000

_____ \$20,000 - \$40,000

_____ \$40,000 - \$60,000

_____ \$60,000 - \$80,000

_____ Over \$80,000

Does this daughter currently? (Check all that apply)

_____ Attend classes part-time

_____ Attend classes full-time

_____ Work part-time Occupation _____

_____ Work full-time Occupation _____

Is she a full-time homemaker? _____ yes _____ no

What is her husband's occupation? _____

ID _____

What is her race?

_____ White _____ African American _____ Hispanic
_____ Asian _____ Other: Specify _____

What is her religion?

_____ Catholic _____ Jewish
_____ Protestant _____ Other: Specify _____

How many siblings does this daughter have? (Fill in a number for each)

_____ Older brothers	_____ Older sisters
_____ Twin brother	_____ Twin sister
_____ Younger brothers	_____ Younger sisters

How far do you live from this daughter (travel time)?

- _____ Less than 10 minutes
- _____ 10-30 minutes
- _____ 30-60 minutes
- _____ 1-2 hours
- _____ 2-4 hours
- _____ More than 4 hours

How often do you see this daughter?

- _____ Most days
- _____ A few times a week
- _____ Once a week
- _____ A few times a month
- _____ Once a month
- _____ A few times a year
- _____ Once a year
- _____ Less than once a year

How often do you speak with this daughter?

- _____ Most days
- _____ A few times a week
- _____ Once a Week
- _____ A few times a month
- _____ Once a month
- _____ A few times a year
- _____ Once a year
- _____ Less than once a year

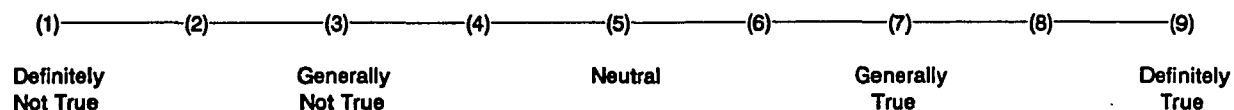
How has your emotional relationship with this daughter changed in the last five years?

- _____ We've become much more distant from each other
- _____ We've become a little more distant from each other
- _____ It's about the same as it was five years ago
- _____ We've become a little closer to each other
- _____ We've become a lot closer to each other

Do you and your daughter live as close to each other now as you did five years ago?

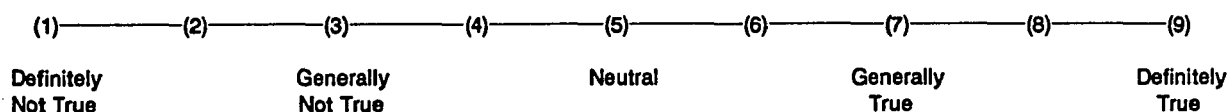
- _____ We live much further apart now than we did five years ago
- _____ We live a little further apart now than we did five years ago
- _____ We live about the same distance now as we did five years ago
- _____ We live a little closer to each other now than we did five years ago
- _____ We live much closer to each other than we did five years ago

APPENDIX F



Please use the scale above to indicate how each of the following sentences applies to you and your mother.

- _____ (1) When I am with my mother, we are almost always in the same mood.
- _____ (2) I think that my mother is unusually well adjusted.
- _____ (3) I would highly recommend my mother for a responsible job.
- _____ (4) In my opinion, my mother is an exceptionally mature person.
- _____ (5) I have great confidence in my mother's good judgment.
- _____ (6) Most people would react very favorably to my mother after a brief acquaintance.
- _____ (7) I think that my mother and I are quite similar to each other.
- _____ (8) I would vote for my mother in a class or group election.
- _____ (9) I think that my mother is one of those people who quickly wins respect.
- _____ (10) I feel that my mother is an extremely intelligent person.
- _____ (11) My mother is one of the most likable people I know.
- _____ (12) My mother is the sort of person whom I myself would like to be.
- _____ (13) It seems to me that it is very easy for my mother to gain admiration.
- _____ (14) None of the above is true of my mother.



Please use the scale above to indicate how each of the following sentences applies to you and this daughter.

- _____ (1) When I am with this daughter, we are almost always in the same mood.
- _____ (2) I think that this daughter is unusually well adjusted.
- _____ (3) I would highly recommend this daughter for a responsible job.
- _____ (4) In my opinion, this daughter is an exceptionally mature person.
- _____ (5) I have great confidence in this daughter's good judgment.
- _____ (6) Most people would react very favorably to this daughter after a brief acquaintance.
- _____ (7) I think that this daughter and I are quite similar to each other
- _____ (8) I would vote for this daughter in a class or group election.
- _____ (9) I think that this daughter is one of those people who quickly wins respect.
- _____ (10) I feel that this daughter is an extremely intelligent person.
- _____ (11) This daughter is one of the most likable people I know.
- _____ (12) This daughter is the sort of person whom I myself would like to be.
- _____ (13) It seems to me that it is very easy for this daughter to gain admiration.
- _____ (14) None of the above is true of this daughter.

APPENDIX G

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH YOUR MOTHER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told my mother nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with my mother about this.
- 3 I have talked with my mother about this in general terms. My mother has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with my mother about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with my mother in full and complete detail about this. My mother knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.

X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my mother so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS (100)

- _____ (1) What I think and feel about religion; my personal religious views.
- _____ (2) My personal opinions and feelings about other religious groups than my own, e.g. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, atheists.
- _____ (3) The qualities I would see as desirable in a man.
- _____ (4) My views on communism.
- _____ (5) My views on the present government -- the president, government policies, etc.
- _____ (6) My views on the question of racial integration in schools, transportation, etc.
- _____ (7) My personal views on drinking.
- _____ (8) My personal views on sexual morality.
- _____ (9) The qualities I would see as desirable in a woman.
- _____ (10) My feelings about how parents ought to deal with children.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to your mother about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to your mother FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH YOUR MOTHER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told my mother nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with my mother about this.
- 3 I have talked with my mother about this in general terms. My mother has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with my mother about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with my mother in full and complete detail about this. My mother knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.
- X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my mother so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

TASTES AND INTERESTS (200)

- _____ (1) My favorite foods, the way I like food prepared, and my food dislikes.
- _____ (2) My favorite beverages, and the ones I don't like.
- _____ (3) My likes and dislikes in music.
- _____ (4) My favorite reading matter.
- _____ (5) The kinds of movies that I like to see the most; the TV shows that are my favorites.
- _____ (6) My tastes in clothing.
- _____ (7) The style of house, and the kinds of furnishings that I like the best.
- _____ (8) The kind of party or social gathering that I like best, and the kind that would bore me, or that I wouldn't enjoy.
- _____ (9) My favorite ways of spending spare time, e.g. shopping, reading, cards, sports events, parties, dancing, etc.
- _____ (10) What I would appreciate most for a present.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to your mother about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to your mother FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH YOUR MOTHER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told my mother nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with my mother about this.
- 3 I have talked with my mother about this in general terms. My mother has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with my mother about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with my mother in full and complete detail about this. My mother knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.

X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my mother so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

WORK (OR STUDIES) (300)

- _____ (1) What I find to be the worst pressures and strains in my work.
- _____ (2) The favorable feelings I have about the people with whom I work.
- _____ (3) What I find to be the most boring and unenjoyable aspects of my work.
- _____ (4) The positive feelings I have regarding my career choice.
- _____ (5) What I enjoy most, and get the most satisfaction from in my present work.
- _____ (6) What I feel are my shortcomings and handicaps that prevent me from working as I'd like to, or that prevent me from getting further ahead in my work.
- _____ (7) What I feel are my special strong points and qualifications for my work.
- _____ (8) The feelings of dissatisfaction I have regarding my career choice.
- _____ (9) How I feel that my work is appreciated by others (e.g. boss, fellow-workers, teacher, husband, etc.)
- _____ (10) My ambitions and goals in my work.
- _____ (11) My feelings about the salary or rewards that I get for my work.
- _____ (12) The unfavorable feelings I have about the people with whom I work.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to your mother about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to your mother FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH YOUR MOTHER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told my mother nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with my mother about this.
- 3 I have talked with my mother about this in general terms. My mother has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with my mother about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with my mother in full and complete detail about this. My mother knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.
- X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my mother so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

MONEY (400)

- _____ (1) How much money I make at work, or get as an allowance.
- _____ (2) Whether or not I owe money; if so, how much.
- _____ (3) Whom I owe money to at present; or whom I have borrowed from in the past.
- _____ (4) Whether or not I have savings, and the amount.
- _____ (5) Whether or not others owe me money; the amount, and who owes it to me.
- _____ (6) Whether or not I gamble; if so, the way I gamble, and the extent of it.
- _____ (7) All of my present sources of income -- wages, fees, allowances, dividends, etc.
- _____ (8) My total financial worth, including property, savings, bonds, insurance, etc.
- _____ (9) My most pressing need for money right now, e.g., outstanding bills.
- _____ (10) How I budget my money -- the proportion that goes to necessities, luxuries, etc.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to your mother about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to your mother FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH YOUR MOTHER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told my mother nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with my mother about this.
- 3 I have talked with my mother about this in general terms. My mother has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with my mother about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with my mother in full and complete detail about this. My mother knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.
- X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my mother so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

PERSONALITY (500)

- _____ (1) The aspects of my personality that I dislike, worry about, or regard as a handicap to me.
- _____ (2) What feelings, if any, I have trouble expressing or controlling.
- _____ (3) The problematic aspects of my sex life.
- _____ (4) Whether or not I feel that I am attractive.
- _____ (5) Things in the past or present that I feel ashamed and guilty about.
- _____ (6) The kinds of things that just make me furious.
- _____ (7) What it takes to get me feeling real depressed and blue.
- _____ (8) The positive aspects of my sex life.
- _____ (9) What it takes to get me real worried, anxious, and afraid.
- _____ (10) What it takes to hurt my feelings deeply.
- _____ (11) The kinds of things that make me especially proud of myself, elated, full of self-esteem or self-respect.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you **CURRENTLY** express your feelings to your mother about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to your mother **FIVE YEARS AGO** about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH YOUR MOTHER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told my mother nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with my mother about this.
- 3 I have talked with my mother about this in general terms. My mother has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with my mother about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with my mother in full and complete detail about this. My mother knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.
- X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my mother so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

BODY (600)

- _____ (1) How I wished I looked -- my ideals for overall appearance.
- _____ (2) My feelings about different parts of my body.
- _____ (3) Any problems and worries that I had with my appearance in the past.
- _____ (4) Things I don't like about my appearance.
- _____ (5) Whether or not I now have any health problems -- e.g. trouble with sleep, digestion, female complaints, heart condition, allergies, headaches, piles, etc.
- _____ (6) Whether or not I have any long-range worries or concerns about my health, e.g. cancer, ulcers, heart trouble.
- _____ (7) My past record of illness and treatment.
- _____ (8) Whether or not I now make special efforts to keep fit, healthy, and attractive, e.g. calisthenics, diet.
- _____ (9) My present physical measurements, e.g. height, weight, waist, etc.
- _____ (10) My feelings about my adequacy in sexual behavior -- whether or not I feel able to perform adequately in sex relationships.
- _____ (11) Things I like about my appearance.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to your mother about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to your mother FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with my mother more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH THIS DAUGHTER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told this daughter nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with this daughter about this.
- 3 I have talked with this daughter about this in general terms. My daughter has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with this daughter about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with this daughter in full and complete detail about this. My daughter knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.

X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my daughter so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS (100)

- _____ (1) What I think and feel about religion; my personal religious views.
 - _____ (2) My personal opinions and feelings about other religious groups than my own, e.g. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, atheists.
 - _____ (3) The qualities I would see as desirable in a man.
 - _____ (4) My views on communism.
 - _____ (5) My views on the present government -- the president, government policies, etc.
 - _____ (6) My views on the question of racial integration in schools, transportation, etc.
 - _____ (7) My personal views on drinking.
 - _____ (8) My personal views on sexual morality.
 - _____ (9) The qualities I would see as desirable in a woman.
 - _____ (10) My feelings about how parents ought to deal with children.
-

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to this daughter about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to this daughter FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH THIS DAUGHTER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told this daughter nothing about this.
 2 I have rarely spoken with this daughter about this.
 3 I have talked with this daughter about this in general terms. My daughter has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
 4 I have spoken with this daughter about this fairly often.
 5 I have talked with this daughter in full and complete detail about this. My daughter knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.
 X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my daughter so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

TASTES AND INTERESTS (200)

- _____ (1) My favorite foods, the way I like food prepared, and my food dislikes.
 _____ (2) My favorite beverages, and the ones I don't like.
 _____ (3) My likes and dislikes in music.
 _____ (4) My favorite reading matter.
 _____ (5) The kinds of movies that I like to see the most; the TV shows that are my favorites.
 _____ (6) My tastes in clothing.
 _____ (7) The style of house, and the kinds of furnishings that I like the best.
 _____ (8) The kind of party or social gathering that I like best, and the kind that would bore me, or that I wouldn't enjoy.
 _____ (9) My favorite ways of spending spare time, e.g. shopping, reading, cards, sports events, parties, dancing, etc.
 _____ (10) What I would appreciate most for a present.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to this daughter about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to this daughter FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter less than I did five years ago.
 _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter about as often as I did five years ago.
 _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH THIS DAUGHTER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told this daughter nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with this daughter about this.
- 3 I have talked with this daughter about this in general terms. My daughter has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with this daughter about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with this daughter in full and complete detail about this. My daughter knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.

X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my daughter so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

WORK (OR STUDIES) (300)

- _____ (1) What I find to be the worst pressures and strains in my work.
- _____ (2) The favorable feelings I have about the people with whom I work.
- _____ (3) What I find to be the most boring and unenjoyable aspects of my work.
- _____ (4) The positive feelings I have regarding my career choice.
- _____ (5) What I enjoy most, and get the most satisfaction from in my present work.
- _____ (6) What I feel are my shortcomings and handicaps that prevent me from working as I'd like to, or that prevent me from getting further ahead in my work.
- _____ (7) What I feel are my special strong points and qualifications for my work.
- _____ (8) The feelings of dissatisfaction I have regarding my career choice.
- _____ (9) How I feel that my work is appreciated by others (e.g. boss, fellow-workers, teacher, husband, etc.)
- _____ (10) My ambitions and goals in my work.
- _____ (11) My feelings about the salary or rewards that I get for my work.
- _____ (12) The unfavorable feelings I have about the people with whom I work.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to this daughter about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to this daughter FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH THIS DAUGHTER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told this daughter nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with this daughter about this.
- 3 I have talked with this daughter about this in general terms. My daughter has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with this daughter about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with this daughter in full and complete detail about this. My daughter knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.
- X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my daughter so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

MONEY (400)

- _____ (1) How much money I make at work, or get as an allowance.
- _____ (2) Whether or not I owe money; if so, how much.
- _____ (3) Whom I owe money to at present; or whom I have borrowed from in the past.
- _____ (4) Whether or not I have savings, and the amount.
- _____ (5) Whether or not others owe me money; the amount, and who owes it to me.
- _____ (6) Whether or not I gamble; if so, the way I gamble, and the extent of it.
- _____ (7) All of my present sources of income -- wages, fees, allowances, dividends, etc.
- _____ (8) My total financial worth, including property, savings, bonds, insurance, etc.
- _____ (9) My most pressing need for money right now, e.g., outstanding bills.
- _____ (10) How I budget my money -- the proportion that goes to necessities, luxuries, etc.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to this daughter about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to this daughter FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH THIS DAUGHTER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told this daughter nothing about this.
 2 I have rarely spoken with this daughter about this.
 3 I have talked with this daughter about this in general terms. My daughter has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
 4 I have spoken with this daughter about this fairly often.
 5 I have talked with this daughter in full and complete detail about this. My daughter knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.

X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my daughter so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

PERSONALITY (500)

- _____ (1) The aspects of my personality that I dislike, worry about, or regard as a handicap to me.
 _____ (2) What feelings, if any, I have trouble expressing or controlling.
 _____ (3) The problematic aspects of my sex life.
 _____ (4) Whether or not I feel that I am attractive.
 _____ (5) Things in the past or present that I feel ashamed and guilty about.
 _____ (6) The kinds of things that just make me furious.
 _____ (7) What it takes to get me feeling real depressed and blue.
 _____ (8) The positive aspects of my sex life.
 _____ (9) What it takes to get me real worried, anxious, and afraid.
 _____ (10) What it takes to hurt my feelings deeply.
 _____ (11) The kinds of things that make me especially proud of myself, elated, full of self-esteem or self-respect.
-

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to this daughter about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to this daughter FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter less than I did five years ago.
 _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter about as often as I did five years ago.
 _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter more often than I did five years ago.

ID _____

HOW MUCH DO YOU SPEAK WITH THIS DAUGHTER ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Use the following scale:

- 1 I have told this daughter nothing about this.
- 2 I have rarely spoken with this daughter about this.
- 3 I have talked with this daughter about this in general terms. My daughter has only a general idea about this aspect of me.
- 4 I have spoken with this daughter about this fairly often.
- 5 I have talked with this daughter in full and complete detail about this. My daughter knows me fully in this respect and could describe me accurately.
- X I have lied or misrepresented myself to my daughter so that she has a false picture of me.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

BODY (600)

- _____ (1) How I wished I looked -- my ideals for overall appearance.
- _____ (2) My feelings about different parts of my body.
- _____ (3) Any problems and worries that I had with my appearance in the past.
- _____ (4) Things I don't like about my appearance.
- _____ (5) Whether or not I now have any health problems -- e.g. trouble with sleep, digestion, female complaints, heart condition, allergies, headaches, piles, etc.
- _____ (6) Whether or not I have any long-range worries or concerns about my health, e.g. cancer, ulcers, heart trouble.
- _____ (7) My past record of illness and treatment.
- _____ (8) Whether or not I now make special efforts to keep fit, healthy, and attractive, e.g. calisthenics, diet.
- _____ (9) My present physical measurements, e.g. height, weight, waist, etc.
- _____ (10) My feelings about my adequacy in sexual behavior -- whether or not I feel able to perform adequately in sex relationships.
- _____ (11) Things I like about my appearance.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you CURRENTLY express your feelings to this daughter about this topic in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how you expressed your feelings to this daughter FIVE YEARS AGO about this topic in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter less than I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter about as often as I did five years ago.
- _____ I currently discuss this topic with this daughter more often than I did five years ago.

APPENDIX H

CURRENTLY, HOW COMFORTABLE DO YOU FEEL DISCUSSING EACH OF THESE TOPICS WITH YOUR MOTHER?

- _____ (1) Children
 _____ (2) Financial Problems
 _____ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
 _____ (4) Problems with other relatives
 _____ (5) Everyday type problems
 _____ (6) Other personal problems

FIVE YEARS AGO, HOW COMFORTABLE DID YOU FEEL DISCUSSING EACH OF THESE TOPICS WITH YOUR MOTHER?

- _____ (1) Children
 _____ (2) Financial Problems
 _____ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
 _____ (4) Problems with other relatives
 _____ (5) Everyday type problems
 _____ (6) Other personal problems

(1) ————— (2) ————— (3) ————— (4) ————— (5)

Not at all Satisfied Moderately Satisfied Very Satisfied

____ Currently, how SATISFIED are you with the relationship that you have with your mother?
Five years ago, how SATISFIED were you with the relationship that you had with your mother?

Currently, how appropriate do you think it is for a woman similar to yourself, to discuss each of the following topics with her mother (use the scale above)?

- _____ (1) Children
 _____ (2) Financial Problems
 _____ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
 _____ (4) Problems with other relatives
 _____ (5) Everyday type problems
 _____ (6) Other personal problems

If you had been asked this question 5 years ago, what answers would you have given (use the same scale)?

- _____ (1) Children
 _____ (2) Financial Problems
 _____ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
 _____ (4) Problems with other relatives
 _____ (5) Everyday type problems
 _____ (6) Other personal problems

Currently, how appropriate do you think it is for a woman similar to your mother, to discuss each of the following topics with her daughter (use the scale above)?

- _____ (1) Children
 _____ (2) Financial Problems
 _____ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
 _____ (4) Problems with other relatives
 _____ (5) Everyday type problems
 _____ (6) Other personal problems

If you had been asked this question 5 years ago, what answers would you have given (use the same scale)?

- _____ (1) Children
 _____ (2) Financial Problems
 _____ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
 _____ (4) Problems with other relatives
 _____ (5) Everyday type problems
 _____ (6) Other personal problems

ID _____

THIS PAGE IS DIFFERENT THAN THE OTHERS; READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

HOW MUCH HAS YOUR MOTHER TOLD YOU ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING TOPICS

Use the following scale: (700)

- 1 My mother has told me nothing about this.
- 2 My mother has rarely spoken with me about this.
- 3 My mother has talked about this in general terms. I have only a general idea of this aspect of my mother.
- 4 My mother has spoken with me about this fairly often.
- 5 My mother has spoken with me in full and complete detail about this. I know my mother fully in this respect and could describe her accurately.
- X My mother has lied or misrepresented herself to me so that I might have a false picture of her.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

-
- _____ (1) What my mother thinks and feels about religion; her personal religious views.
 - _____ (2) The qualities my mother would see desirable in a man.
 - _____ (3) The kinds of movies that my mother likes to see the best; the TV shows that are her favorites.
 - _____ (4) My mother's favorite ways of spending spare time, e.g. shopping, reading, cards, sports events, parties, dancing, etc.
 - _____ (5) What my mother finds to be the worst pressures and strains in her work.
 - _____ (6) How my mother feels that her work is appreciated by others (e.g. boss, fellow-workers, teacher, husband, etc.)
 - _____ (7) My mother's total financial worth, including property, savings, bonds, insurance, etc.
 - _____ (8) My mother's most pressing need for money right now, e.g., outstanding bills
 - _____ (9) The aspects of my mother's personality that she dislikes, worries about, or regards as a handicap to herself.
 - _____ (10) What it takes to get my mother real worried, anxious, and afraid.
 - _____ (11) How my mother wishes she looked -- her ideals for overall appearance.
 - _____ (12) My mother's feelings about her adequacy in sexual behavior -- whether or not she feels able to perform adequately in sex relationships.
-

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how your mother **CURRENTLY** express her feelings to you about these topics in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how your mother expressed her feelings to you **FIVE YEARS AGO** about these topics in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ My mother currently discusses these topics with me less often than she did five years ago.
- _____ My mother currently discusses these topics with me about as often as she did five years ago.
- _____ My mother currently discusses these topics with me more often than she did five years ago.

CURRENTLY, HOW COMFORTABLE DO YOU FEEL DISCUSSING EACH OF THESE TOPICS WITH THIS DAUGHTER?

- ☐ (1) Children
- ☐ (2) Financial Problems
- ☐ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
- ☐ (4) Problems with other relatives
- ☐ (5) Everyday type problems
- ☐ (6) Other personal problems

FIVE YEARS AGO, HOW COMFORTABLE DID YOU FEEL DISCUSSING EACH OF THESE TOPICS WITH THIS DAUGHTER?

- ☐ (1) Children
- ☐ (2) Financial Problems
- ☐ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
- ☐ (4) Problems with other relatives
- ☐ (5) Everyday type problems
- ☐ (6) Other personal problems

(1) ————— (2) ————— (3) ————— (4) ————— (5)

Not at all Satisfied Moderately Satisfied Very Satisfied

- ____ Currently, how SATISFIED are you with the relationship that you have with this daughter?
Five years ago, how SATISFIED were you with the relationship that you had with this daughter?

- ☐ (1) Children
- ☐ (2) Financial Problems
- ☐ (3) Argument with boyfriend or husband
- ☐ (4) Problems with other relatives
- ☐ (5) Everyday type problems
- ☐ (6) Other personal problems

ID _____

THIS PAGE IS DIFFERENT THAN THE OTHERS; READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

HOW MUCH HAS THIS DAUGHTER TOLD YOU ABOUT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING TOPICS

Use the following scale: (700)

- 1 My daughter has told me nothing about this.
- 2 My daughter has rarely spoken with me about this.
- 3 My daughter has talked about this in general terms. I have only a general idea of this aspect of my daughter.
- 4 My daughter has spoken with me about this fairly often.
- 5 My daughter has spoken with me in full and complete detail about this. I know my daughter fully in this respect and could describe her accurately.
- X My daughter has lied or misrepresented herself to me so that I might have a false picture of her.

If the item does not apply, leave it blank.

-
- _____ (1) What my daughter thinks and feels about religion; her personal religious views.
 - _____ (2) The qualities my daughter would see desirable in a man.
 - _____ (3) The kinds of movies that my daughter likes to see the best; the TV shows that are her favorites.
 - _____ (4) My daughter's favorite ways of spending spare time, e.g. shopping, reading, cards, sports events, parties, dancing, etc.
 - _____ (5) What my daughter finds to be the worst pressures and strains in her work.
 - _____ (6) How my daughter feels that her work is appreciated by others (e.g. boss, fellow-workers, teacher, husband, etc.)
 - _____ (7) My daughter's total financial worth, including property, savings, bonds, insurance, etc.
 - _____ (8) My daughter's most pressing need for money right now, e.g., outstanding bills
 - _____ (9) The aspects of my daughter's personality that she dislikes, worries about, or regards as a handicap to herself.
 - _____ (10) What it takes to get my daughter real worried, anxious, and afraid.
 - _____ (11) How my daughter wishes she looked -- her ideals for overall appearance.
 - _____ (12) My daughter's feelings about her adequacy in sexual behavior -- whether or not she feels able to perform adequately in sex relationships.
-

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how your daughter CURRENTLY express her feelings to you about these topics in general.

_____ Use the scale at the top of the page to describe how your daughter expressed her feelings to you FIVE YEARS AGO about these topics in general.

To summarize (Check one of the following)

- _____ My daughter currently discusses these topics with me less often than she did five years ago.
- _____ My daughter currently discusses these topics with me about as often as she did five years ago.
- _____ My daughter currently discusses these topics with me more often than she did five years ago.

APPENDIX I

BY THE COURT

ID _____

Do you think that your marital status (single or married) has affected the manner in which you relate to your mother? If you are single, do you think that your relationship with your mother would change if you were to marry? If you are married -- did your relationship with your mother change as a result of the marriage? Please elaborate.

Do you think that your status as a mother (if you are a mother) has affected the relationship with your own mother? If you do not have children: Do you think that your relationship with your mother would change if you had children? If you do have children: Has your relationship with your mother changed as a result of your having these children? Please elaborate.

ID _____

Do you think that this daughter's marital status (single or married) has affected the manner in which you relate to each other? If she is single, do you think that your relationship with her would change if she married? If she is married - did your relationship with her change as a result of the marriage? Please elaborate.

How has your daughter's status as a mother (if she has children of her own) affected the relationship between your daughter and yourself? If your daughter does not have children: Do you think that your relationship with her would change if she had children? If she does have children: Has your relationship changed as a result of her having these children? Please elaborate.

APPENDIX J

ID _____

Read each statement and decide whether it is true as applied to you, your mother, or your relationship with your mother.

If it is true as applied to you, your mother, or your relationship with your mother, circle the letter T.

If it is false as applied to you, your mother, or your relationship with your mother, circle the letter F.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| T | F | There are times when my mother does things that make me unhappy. |
| T | F | My relationship with my mother is not a perfect success. |
| T | F | My mother has all of the qualities I've always wanted in a mother. |
| T | F | If my mother has any faults I am not aware of them. |
| T | F | My mother and I understand each other completely. |

Read each statement and decide whether it is true as applied to you, this daughter, or your relationship with this daughter.

If it is true as applied to you, this daughter, or your relationship with this daughter, circle the letter T.

If it is false as applied to you, this daughter, or your relationship with this daughter, circle the letter F.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| T | F | There are times when this daughter does things that make me unhappy. |
| T | F | My relationship with this daughter is not a perfect success. |
| T | F | This daughter has all of the qualities I've always wanted in a daughter. |
| T | F | If this daughter has any faults I am not aware of them. |
| T | F | This daughter and I understand each other completely. |

APPENDIX K

Scales for Daughters

Positive Items	
Attitudes and Opinions	Reliability = .7684
Tastes and Interests	Reliability = .8369
Work and Studies	Reliability = .8627
Personality	Reliability = .6014
Mother Disclosure	Reliability = .5100
Negative Composite	Reliability = .7205
Ambiguous Composite	Reliability = .7414
Positive Composite	Reliability = .7825
Low Intimacy Composite	Reliability = .8944
Mid Intimacy Composite	Reliability = .9387
High Intimacy Composite	Reliability = .9315
Low Intimacy Mother Disclosure	Reliability = .5100
Mid Intimacy Mother Disclosure	Reliability = .6573
High Intimacy Mother Disclosure	Reliability = .6168
Low Intimacy Select Items	Reliability = .8675
Mid Intimacy Select Items	Reliability = .9174
High Intimacy Select Items	Reliability = .9312
Current Summary Items	Reliability = .8318
Past Summary Items	Reliability = .8031
Change Summary Items	Reliability = .6977
Appropriateness Scales	
Current: Daughter Disclosure	Reliability = .8552
Past: Daughter Disclosure	Reliability = .8434
Current: Mother Disclosure	Reliability = .8716
Past: Mother Disclosure	Reliability = .8493
Current: Comfortable	Reliability = .8493
Past: Comfortable	Reliability = .8596

Scales for Daughters

Opinion of Mother	Reliability =	.9225
Attitudes and Opinions	Reliability =	.8864
Tastes and Interests	Reliability =	.8782
Work or Studies	Reliability =	.9199
Money	Reliability =	.9508
Personality	Reliability =	.9372
Body	Reliability =	.9224
Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.8257
Negative Items		
Work or Studies	Reliability =	.8065
Money	Reliability =	.8829
Personality	Reliability =	.9286
Body	Reliability =	.8407
Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.7339
Ambiguous Items		
Attitudes and Opinions	Reliability =	.8717
Tastes and Interests	Reliability =	.6423
Work or Studies	Reliability =	.7672
Money	Reliability =	.9075
Body	Reliability =	.8248
Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.3624

Scales for Mothers

Positive Items		
Attitudes and Opinions	Reliability =	.6788
Tastes and Interests	Reliability =	.8727
Work and Studies	Reliability =	.9088
Personality	Reliability =	.4150
Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.6453
Negative Composite	Reliability =	.7291
Ambiguous Composite	Reliability =	.7517
Positive Composite	Reliability =	.7744
Low Intimacy Composite	Reliability =	.9043
Mid Intimacy Composite	Reliability =	.9457
High Intimacy Composite	Reliability =	.8972
Low Intimacy Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.6453
Mid Intimacy Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.7467
High Intimacy Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.7579
Low Intimacy Select Items	Reliability =	.8863
Mid Intimacy Select Items	Reliability =	.9336
High Intimacy Select Items	Reliability =	.8856
Current Summary Items	Reliability =	.8632
Past Summary Items	Reliability =	.8041
Change Summary Items	Reliability =	.7967
Appropriateness Scales		
Current: Daughter Disclosure	Reliability =	.8496
Past: Daughter Disclosure	Reliability =	.8986
Current: Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.8719
Past: Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.8916
Current: Comfortable	Reliability =	.8695
Past: Comfortable	Reliability =	.9021

Scales for Mothers

Opinion of Daughter	Reliability =	.9049
Attitudes and Opinions	Reliability =	.8437
Tastes and Interests	Reliability =	.9025
Work or Studies	Reliability =	.9571
Money	Reliability =	.9327
Personality	Reliability =	.8887
Body	Reliability =	.9300
Daughter Disclosure	Reliability =	.8762
Negative Items		
Work or Studies	Reliability =	.9088
Money	Reliability =	.8644
Personality	Reliability =	.8745
Body	Reliability =	.9060
Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.8226
Ambiguous Items		
Attitudes and Opinions	Reliability =	.8366
Tastes and Interests	Reliability =	.7807
Work or Studies	Reliability =	.8935
Money	Reliability =	.8717
Body	Reliability =	.8187
Mother Disclosure	Reliability =	.5822

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