

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



The author divided the children into four groups by sex and class including mothers and fathers of each group. The mean ages for each group of subjects are shown in Table 1. (Differences among these groups were not statistically significant.)

Table 1
Mean Ages of Subjects

Subjects	Mean Ages
Middle class boys (n = 30)	14.81
Middle class girls (n = 30)	14.60
Lower class boys (n = 30)	15.00
Lower class girls (n = 30)	14.60
Total middle class children (n = 60)	14.71
Total lower class children (n = 60)	14.80
Mothers of middle class boys (n = 30)	41.80
Mothers of middle class girls (n = 30)	41.60
Mothers of lower class boys (n = 30)	42.80
Mothers of lower class girls (n = 30)	42.60
Total mothers of middle class children (n = 60)	41.70
Total mothers of lower class children (n = 60)	42.70
Fathers of middle class boys (n = 30)	45.36

Subjects	Mean Ages
Fathers of middle class girls (n = 30)	47.50
Fathers of lower class boys (n = 30)	42.86
Fathers of lower class girls (n = 30)	45.36
Total fathers of middle class children (n = 60)	46.33
Total fathers of lower class children (n = 60)	44.11

As indicated in Table 2, almost all of the mothers of middle class boys and girls finished only mathayom muksa three (grade 10), while more fathers finished university.

Table 2

Education and Family Income of Mothers and Fathers of Middle Class Children

Subjects	Education			Family Income (per month)
	High School	Some College	College Graduate	
Middle class boys				
Mothers	76.67	3.33	20.00	2,350
Fathers	46.67	-	53.33	
Middle class girls				
Mothers	90.00	3.33	6.67	2,500
Fathers	40.00	6.67	53.33	
Total				2,425

With regard to the lower class, the majority of mothers of both boys and girls finished only elementary level while there was some variation among fathers. That is, fathers of lower class boys finished elementary school but fathers of lower class girls more often advanced to secondary level.

The total family income of middle class subjects (2425 baht per month) was 53.4% higher than that of lower class subjects (1130 baht per month).

Table 3

Education and Family Income of Mothers and Fathers of Lower Class Children

Subjects (n=60)	Education			Family Income
	Uneducated	Elementary	Secondary	
Lower class boys				
Mothers	20.00	70.00	10.00	960
Fathers	13.33	46.67	40.00	
Lower class girls				
Mothers	6.67	86.67	6.67	1,300
Fathers	6.67	36.67	56.67	
Total				1,130

Table 4

Occupations of Mothers and Fathers of Middle Class Children

Occupations	Middle Class Male(n=30)		Middle Class Female(n=30)	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Government Official 2 nd class	13.33	46.66	6.67	60.00
Government Official 3 rd class	10.00	3.33	13.33	-
Doctor	3.33	3.33	-	6.67
Pharmacist	3.33	3.33	-	-
Lawyer	-	3.33	-	-
Architect	-	6.67	-	6.67
Private trader	23.33	20.00	3.33	6.67
Agriculturer	-	3.33	-	-
Employee of large business	-	10.00	-	20.00
Housewife	46.67	-	76.67	-

Most mothers of middle class boys and girls reported their occupation as "Housewife" with mothers of middle class girls 30% higher than mothers of middle class boys.

Mothers of middle class boys had the second highest percentage on "Private trader" (23.33%) while the second highest percentage of mothers of middle class girls was "Government Official 3rd class" (13.33%)

Among fathers, 46.66% of middle class boys' listed their occupation as "Government Official 2nd class". The second most common occupation was "Private trader" (20%). A larger percentage of fathers of middle class girls reported their occupation as "Government Official 2nd class" (60%). The second highest percentage was "Employee of large business" (20%) - 10% higher than that of fathers of middle class boys.

Though the occupations of both middle and lower class subjects were not the same, there was one which could be compared for mothers i.e. "Housewife". Mothers of middle class children were 56.67% higher on this than mothers of lower class children.

Table 5

Occupations of Mothers and Fathers of Lower Class Children

Occupations	Lower Class Male (n=30)		Lower Class Female (n=30)	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Government Official 4 th class	10.00	33.33	3.33	36.67
Government Official 3 rd class	-	13.33	-	10.00
Gardener, farmer	20.00	13.33	23.33	16.67
Employee of small business	6.67	16.67	10.00	30.00
Salesman	36.67	20.00	23.33	-
Housewife	26.67	-	40.00	-
No work	-	3.33	-	6.67



The most common occupation for mothers of lower class boys was "Salesman" (36.67%) followed by "Housewife" (26.67%) and "Gardener, farmer" (20%), while mothers of lower class girls had the highest percentage in the "Housewife" category (40%) - 13.33% higher than mothers of boys, followed by "Gardener, farmer" (23.33%) and "Salesman" (23.33%).

Among fathers, the most common occupations of lower class boys was "Government Official 4th class" (33.33%) and "Salesman" (20%). Fathers of lower class girls had the highest percentage in the "Government Official 4th class" category (36.67%) - which was similar to that reported by fathers of boys.

The second most common occupation of girls' fathers was reported as "Employee of small business" (30%)

Since the name of each scale in the CRPBI is long, the following abbreviations has been used in discussing the findings:

Scales	Abbreviations
Extreme autonomy	Ex. aut.
Lax discipline	Lax. dis.
Moderate autonomy	Mod. aut.
Encouraging sociability	En. soc.
Positive evaluation	Pos. eva.
Sharing	Shar.
Expression of affection	Ex. aff.
Encouraging independent thinking	En. ind. think.
Emotional support	Em. sup.

Scales	Abbreviations
Equalitarian treatment	Equal. treat.
Intellectual stimulation	In. stim.
Child-centeredness	Chi.-cent.
Possessiveness	Possess.
Protectiveness	Protect.
Intrusiveness	Intrus.
Suppression of aggression	Sup. agg.
Strictness	Strict.
Punishment	Punish.
Control through guilt	Con. thro. gui.
Parental direction	Par. direct.
Nagging	Nag.
Negative evaluation	Neg. eva.
Irritability	Irrit.
Rejection	Rej.
Neglect	Neg.
Ignoring	Ign.

Table 10

The following tables will present those scales which showed statistical differences.

Looking at the differences in perceptions of maternal behavior between middle and lower class subjects in Table 6, the scales which produced significant differences were "Extreme autonomy",

"Lax discipline", "Emotional support", "Strictness", "Control through guilt", "Irritability" and highly significant differences on the "Intellectual stimulation" scale ($p < .001$).

Table 6
Differences in Perceptions of Maternal Behavior
Between Middle and Lower Class Children

Scales	Middle (n = 60)		Lower (n = 60)		t	p
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Ex. out.	2.88	1.21	4.67	1.86	7.59	.001
Shar.	7.23	1.23	6.77	1.53	2.25	.05
Ex. aff.	7.22	1.64	6.50	2.35	2.36	.05
Em. sup.	7.88	1.36	7.05	2.15	3.09	.01
In. stim.	6.67	1.06	5.38	1.68	6.08	.001
Strict.	7.22	1.25	6.55	2.18	2.50	.05
Par. direct.	6.88	1.02	6.30	1.93	2.23	.05
Neg. eva.	4.25	1.13	5.07	1.90	3.49	.001
Irrit.	4.77	1.21	5.67	1.89	3.78	.001

As these findings indicate, middle class children were significantly higher ($p < .05$) on these scales: "Sharing", "Expression of aggression", "Strictness" and "Parental direction". On the scales of "Emotional support" and "Intellectual stimulation" middle class children were significantly higher than lower class children at the

.01 and .001 level respectively. However, on the scales of "Extreme autonomy", "Negative evaluation" and "Irritability" the means of the lower class children were significantly higher ($p < .001$) than those of middle class children.

When the sex of the children was controlled and class membership varied (Table 7), the results were similar to those reported in Table 6. That is, the same scales were found to produce consistent differences, although the level of significance was not the same.

Table 7
Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal
Behavior of Middle Class and Lower Class Boys

Scales	Middle (n = 30)		Lower (n = 30)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Shar.	7.33	1.33	6.37	1.82	2.43	.05
Ex. aff.	7.37	1.25	6.43	2.05	2.21	.05
Em. sup.	7.97	1.29	6.67	2.45	2.65	.01
In. stim.	6.67	1.13	5.12	2.09	3.67	.001
Par. direct.	6.90	1.31	6.00	2.06	2.09	.05
Irrit.	4.67	1.35	5.63	2.11	2.19	.05

The results for "Sharing", "Expression of affection" and "Parental direction" were similar to those in the previous table i.e. means of middle class boys were significantly higher than

that for lower class boys ($p < .05$). The means for "Emotional support" and "Intellectual stimulation" were significantly higher for the middle class than for the lower class ($p < .01$ and $p < .001$ respectively). Again, lower class boys were significantly higher than middle class boys ($p < .05$) on the scale of "Irritability".

For girls, when class was varied and sex controlled, the results, in general, were similar to those for boys.

Table 8
Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal
Behavior of Middle and Lower Class Girls

Scales	Middle (n = 30)		Lower (n = 30)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Ex. aut.	4.07	.83	4.50	.94	1.96	.05
In. stim.	6.67	.92	5.63	1.11	4.05	.001
Con. thro. gui.	5.67	1.27	6.60	1.48	2.72	.01
Neg. eva.	4.17	.95	5.17	1.21	3.69	.001
Irrit.	4.87	1.07	5.70	1.67	2.38	.05

The mean for middle class girls was significantly higher ($p < .001$) on the "Intellectual stimulation" scale. This was similar to the results for middle class boys and for middle class children as a whole. On the other hand, the mean for lower class girls on the scale "Irritability" was higher ($p < .05$). This was

similar to the results for lower class boys and for lower class children as a whole. For the "Extreme autonomy", "Control through guilt" and "Negative evaluation" scales, the means for the lower class were higher at the .05, .01 and .001 level of significance, respectively.

When class membership was controlled and sex varied, the results were significantly different from when sex was controlled and class varied.

Table 9
Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal
Behavior of Middle Class Boys and Girls

Scales	Boys (n = 30)		Girls (n = 30)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Ex. aut.	5.03	1.38	4.07	.83	3.42	.001
Pos. eva.	7.03	1.10	6.10	1.18	3.27	.01
In. stim.	7.23	1.13	6.67	.92	2.16	.05
Possess.	6.97	1.13	7.57	1.20	2.06	.05

The means for middle class boys were significantly higher than those for middle class girls on the "Extreme autonomy", "Positive evaluation" and "Intellectual stimulation" scales. The levels of significance were .001, .01 and .05 respectively. On the scale of "Possessiveness", the mean for girls was significantly higher than for boys ($p < .05$).

Table 10
Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal
Behavior of Lower Class Boys and Girls

Scales	Boys (n = 30)		Girls (n = 30)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Shar.	6.37	1.82	7.17	1.19	2.08	.05
Con. thro. gui.	5.53	1.82	6.60	1.48	2.58	.01

From Table 10, it would be noted that the means for lower class girls were significantly higher on the "Sharing" and "Control through guilt" scales at the .05 and .01 level of significance respectively.

While there were many scale differences in Tables 6 - 10, not all were highly significant. Therefore, the author devoted attention to those that were most interesting, had the highest level of significance and could be most clearly understood.

Tables 6 - 10 reported the results of perceptions towards maternal behavior. As fathers also have an influence upon children, the author next compared both classes and sexes on perceptions towards paternal behavior.

Table 11
Differences in Perceptions Towards Paternal
Behavior of Middle and Lower Class Children

Scales	Middle (n = 60)		Lower (n = 60)		t	p
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Mod. aut.	6.55	1.15	6.10	1.84	1.96	.05
En. soc.	7.50	1.30	6.83	1.89	2.75	.01
Ex. aff.	7.05	2.79	5.87	1.89	3.31	.001
En. ind. think.	6.43	2.11	5.43	1.84	3.37	.001
Em. sup.	7.27	2.83	5.92	1.96	3.70	.001
Chi.-cent.	6.65	2.08	5.95	1.78	2.41	.05
Possess.	7.03	1.86	6.20	1.05	3.69	.001
Neg. eva.	4.27	.48	4.85	1.53	3.44	.001
Rej.	3.65	1.44	4.13	1.25	2.40	.05
Neg.	4.16	1.06	4.80	1.70	3.04	.01

For the total sample of subjects of both classes there were significant differences. For example, on the scales of "Moderate autonomy", "Equalitarian treatment," "Child-centeredness", the means for middle class fathers were significantly higher ($p < .05$) than for the lower class fathers. On the "Expression of affection", "Encouraging independent thinking", "Emotional support", "Intellectual stimulation" and "Possessiveness" scales, the means for middle class fathers were found to be significantly higher beyond the .001

level of significance. On the scale of "Encouraging sociability" the mean for middle class fathers was significantly higher at the .01 level of significance. On the scales of "Negative evaluation", "Rejection" and "Neglect", the means for lower class fathers were found to be significantly higher at the .001, .05 and .01 levels, respectively.

The results of the total children of both classes in perceiving maternal and paternal behaviors were similar for some scales. For example, the scales of "Expression of affection", "Emotional support" and "Intellectual stimulation". The means for middle class fathers and mothers were significantly higher than those for the lower class.

When separated by class and sex, the results were similar for some scales to the total sample of subjects. This was particularly true for the comparison between fathers of middle and lower class girls (Table 12). The results were consistent with the total comparison (Table 11); for the positive scales the means for middle class fathers were significantly higher than those for the lower class.

Table 12
Differences in Perceptions Towards Paternal Behavior
Behavior of Middle and Lower Class Girls

Scales	Middle (n = 30)		Lower (n = 30)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Ex. aut.	4.57	1.25	4.57	1.10	0	-
Lax. dis.	5.37	.99	5.93	1.14	2.12	.05
Mod. aut.	6.70	1.24	6.07	1.29	2.01	.05
En. soc.	7.67	1.06	6.90	1.24	2.66	.01
Ex. aff.	7.60	1.77	6.17	1.56	3.69	.001
En. ind. think.	6.47	1.74	5.30	1.37	2.99	.01
En. sup.	7.67	1.49	6.23	1.74	3.55	.001
Equal. treat.	6.97	1.47	6.20	1.46	2.09	.05
In. stim.	7.47	1.37	6.70	1.58	2.08	.05
Possess.	7.40	1.22	6.57	1.19	2.77	.01
Protect.	7.73	1.77	6.80	.78	2.73	.01
Neg.	5.53	1.74	5.53	1.46	0	-
Neg. eva.	3.90	.92	4.83	1.29	3.33	.001
Irrit.	4.50	1.01	5.23	1.59	2.21	.05
Rej.	3.30	1.37	4.20	.91	3.10	.01

Looking at table 12, it will be seen that there were no significant differences for fathers of girls in both classes on the scales of "Extreme autonomy" and "Nagging".

In contrast to the positive scales, the means for middle class fathers were significantly lower than those for lower class fathers on the negative scales.

When perceptions towards paternal behavior for middle and lower class boys were compared, the means for fathers of middle class boys were significantly higher ($p < .001$) than those for the lower class on the "Intellectual stimulation" scale. This was consistent with the response to this scale for the total children's report of paternal behavior.

Table 13
Differences in Perception Towards Paternal
Behavior of Middle Class Boys and Girls

Scales	Boys (n = 30)		Girls (n = 30)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Punish.	5.63	.72	4.87	1.77	2.28	.05
Neg. eva.	4.63	.81	3.90	.92	3.38	.001
Irrit.	5.16	1.55	4.50	1.01	2.16	.05
Rej.	4.00	1.44	5.30	1.37	2.00	.05
Ign.	5.33	1.62	4.63	1.19	1.98	.05

When the variable of class was controlled and sex varied for perceptions of paternal behavior, some significant differences were noted. When fathers of middle class boys were compared to fathers

of girls, significant differences occurred only on the negative scales. That is, on the scales of "Punishment", "Irritability", "Rejection" and "Ignoring", the means for Fathers of boys were significantly higher beyond the .05 level of significance. For the "Negative evaluation" scale, the result was similar but was significant at the .001 level of significance.

When fathers of lower class boys and girls were compared, the only scale that produced a significant difference was the scale of "Lax discipline". In this case the mean for fathers of boys was found to differ significantly at the .01 level of significance from that for fathers of girls with $t = 2.57$. On the scale "Control through guilt", there were no differences between the two groups.

As a check, the author separated the data from reports of fathers from both classes and sexes into four pairs by controlling class and grade and varying sex i.e. comparison of perceptions towards paternal behavior between middle class males and females of grade 9, then of grade 10, and similarly for the lower class (see Appendix C).

The results for middle class children were not significantly different. The only exception was the comparison for boys and girls in grade 10 on the scale of "Intellectual stimulation". In this case, the mean for fathers of girls was significantly higher than that of boys ($t = 4.42$; $p = .001$). There was no significant difference on the scale of "Irritability".

The results from lower class children varied more than those from the middle class. Fathers of boys and girls in grade 10 had only one scale which produced a significant difference between them at the .05 level of significance. This was the scale of

"Possessiveness", in which the mean for lower class boys was significantly higher than that for girls.

After separating the perceptions towards maternal and paternal behavior, the author compared these two to find whether or not they were different.

Table 14
Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal
and Paternal Behavior of Middle Class Children

Scales	Mother (n = 60)		Father (n = 60)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Ex. aut.	2.88	1.21	4.78	1.51	9.27	.001
In. stim.	6.67	1.06	7.45	1.36	4.28	.001
Protect.	8.07	1.19	7.13	2.84	2.06	.01
Intrus.	6.52	1.52	5.75	2.69	2.34	.05
Sup. agg.	7.00	1.03	6.55	1.82	2.04	.05
Strict.	7.02	1.25	6.57	2.36	2.30	.05
Hag.	6.38	1.30	5.70	2.06	2.65	.01
Rej.	4.02	1.08	3.65	1.44	1.96	.05

The means for fathers on "Extreme autonomy" and "Intellectual stimulation" were significantly higher ($p < .001$) while means for mothers were found to be significantly higher ($p < .01$) on the scales of "Protectiveness" and "Hagging" in which middle class boys had

similar results on the scale of "Protectiveness" and middle class girls on "Nagging", but at different levels of significance (both $p < .05$). On the scales of "Intrusiveness", "Suppression of aggression", "Strictness" and "Rejection", the means for mothers were found to be significantly higher beyond the .05 level of significance in which middle class girls had similar results on the scale of "Rejection" at a different level of significance ($p < .001$).

Table 15

Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal and Paternal
Behavior of Middle Class Boys

Scales	Mother (n = 30)		Father (n = 30)		t	p
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
In. stim.	6.67	1.13	7.43	1.31	2.52	.05
Protect.	7.93	1.25	6.53	3.75	2.01	.05

It would be noted from Table 15 that there were only two scales which produced significant differences between these pairs. The mean for fathers was found to be significantly higher at the .05 level of significance on the scale of "Intellectual stimulation", while the mean for mothers on "Protectiveness" was also significantly higher beyond the .05 level of significance.

Table 16
Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal and Paternal
Behavior of Middle Class Girls

Scales	Mother (n = 30)		Father (n = 30)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
In. stim.	6.67	.92	7.47	1.37	2.75	.01
Strict.	7.30	.94	6.37	2.25	2.17	.05
Hag.	6.30	.86	5.53	1.75	2.23	.05
Rej.	4.17	1.16	5.30	1.37	2.73	.01

The means for mothers on "Strictness", "Hagging" and "Rejection" were significantly higher than those for the fathers ($p < .05$) with the exception of the "Rejection" scale which was significant beyond the .01 level of significance. On the "Intellectual stimulation" scale the mean for fathers was significantly higher at the .01 level of significance.

With regard to the results for the lower class subjects, there were no significant differences when comparing perceptions towards parental behavior for boys. For the results from the total children of both sexes and from the girls, results on some scales were similar. For example, on the "Emotional support", "Possessiveness", "Protectiveness" and "Intrusiveness" scales, the means for mothers were found to be significantly higher than those from fathers (see Table 17).

Table 17
Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal and Paternal
Behavior for Lower Class Subjects

Scales	Mother (n = 30)		Father (n = 30)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Pos. eva.	6.60	1.99	5.77	1.79	2.94	.01
Em. sup.	7.05	2.15	5.92	1.96	3.67	.001
In. stim.	5.38	1.68	6.30	1.99	3.32	.01
Chi.-cent.	6.68	1.66	5.95	1.78	2.84	.01
Possess.	6.88	1.79	6.20	1.05	3.11	.01
Protect.	8.30	1.93	6.53	1.56	6.72	.001
Intrus.	6.27	1.88	5.33	2.19	3.05	.01
Ign.	4.73	1.53	5.25	1.85	2.04	.05

The means for mothers of the lower class children as a whole, were found to be significantly higher ($p < .01$) on the scales "Positive evaluation", "Child-centeredness", "Possessiveness" and "Intrusiveness"; the means for fathers were significantly higher on the "Intellectual stimulation" and "Ignoring" scales beyond the .01 and .05 levels of significance, respectively.

On the scales of "Emotional support" and "Protectiveness" the means for mothers were found to be significantly higher at the .001 level of significance.

Similar results were obtained with regard to the reports towards maternal behavior for lower class girls (Table 18). The means

for mothers were significantly higher than for fathers on "Emotional support" ($p < .01$), "Possessiveness" ($p < .05$), "Protectiveness" ($p < .01$) and "Intrusiveness" ($p < .05$).

Table 18
Differences in Perceptions Towards Maternal and Paternal
Behavior of Lower Class Girls

Scales	Mother (n = 30)		Father (n = 30)		t	t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD			
En. soc.	7.47	.97	6.90	1.24	2.04	.05	
En. ind. think.	6.13	1.72	5.30	1.37	2.15	.05	
Em. sup.	7.43	1.77	6.23	1.74	2.75	.01	
In. stim.	5.63	1.11	6.70	1.58	3.13	.01	
Possess.	7.23	1.13	6.57	1.19	2.29	.05	
Protect.	7.67	1.47	6.80	.78	2.95	.01	
Intrus.	6.40	1.84	5.43	1.72	2.17	.05	
Punish.	5.00	1.28	5.00	1.25	0	-	

Looking at Table 18, it would be observed that the means for mothers were significantly higher on each of the eight scales, the only exception being "Intellectual stimulation" - for which the mean for fathers was higher at the .01 level of significance. There was no significant difference on the scale of "Punishment".

When reports from mothers were compared to reports for their

children, the results, in general, seemed to be in agreement. However, some significant differences on several scales were found and will be mentioned. In comparing the data from the mothers of both boys and girls, but of different classes, the means for mothers of middle class children were found to be significantly higher (beyond the .01 level of significance) on the scales of "Sharing", "Expression of affection", "Emotional support" and at the .001 level of significance on "Intellectual stimulation" (see Table 19).

Table 19
Differences in Maternal Behavior From Reports of
Mothers of Middle and Lower Class Children

Scales	Mo. L. (n = 60)		Mo. M. (n = 41)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Shar.	7.15	1.29	7.90	1.19	3.02	.01
Ex. aff.	7.20	1.32	7.78	1.19	2.87	.01
Em. sup.	7.40	1.45	8.29	.97	3.25	.01
In. stim.	6.30	1.42	7.41	.99	4.40	.001
Irrit.	5.32	1.02	4.85	1.19	2.12	.05

Notes: Mo. L. was abbreviated from Mothers of Lower Class Subjects; Mo. M-Mothers of Middle Class Subjects.

The mean for mothers of lower class children was found to be significantly higher beyond the .01 level of significance on the "Irritability" scale.

Table 20
Differences in Maternal Behavior From Reports of
Mothers of Middle and Lower Class Boys

Scales	Mo. L. (n = 30)		Mo. M. (n = 16)		t	P
	\bar{x}	SD	\bar{x}	SD		
Shar.	6.97	1.24	7.94	.93	2.82	.01
Ex. aff.	6.93	1.31	7.88	1.31	2.40	.05
Em. sup.	7.17	1.51	8.13	.96	2.37	.05
In. stim.	6.07	1.31	7.38	.72	3.82	.001
Par. direct.	7.77	1.07	7.00	1.26	2.28	.05
Irrit.	5.27	.95	4.50	1.10	2.50	.05

The results in Table 20 were similar to those found in Table 19, but at different levels of significance. On the scales of "Sharing" ($p < .01$), "Expression of affection" ($p < .05$), "Emotional support" ($p < .05$), "Intellectual stimulation" ($p < .001$), the means for mothers of middle class children were found to be significantly higher. On the scales of "Parental direction" and "Irritability", the means for mothers of lower class children were significant beyond the .05 level of significance.



Table 21

Differences in Maternal Behavior From Reports of
Mothers of Middle and Lower Class Girls

Scales	Mo. L. (n = 30)		Mo. M. (n = 25)		t	P
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD		
Em. sup.	7.63	1.38	6.40	.96	2.36	.05
In. stim.	6.53	1.50	7.44	1.16	2.48	.05

The means for mothers of middle class girls were also found to be significantly higher at the .05 level of significance on the "Emotional support" and "Intellectual stimulation" scales when compared to the mothers of the lower class girls.

Using the data from the maternal reports, controlling class but varying sexes of children, the results were not found to be significantly different when comparisons were made between mothers of lower class boys and girls. For the comparison between the mothers of the middle class boys and girls, there was only one significant difference on the scale of "Suppression of aggression" with the mean of the mothers of girls significantly higher ($t = 2.24$; $p < .05$).