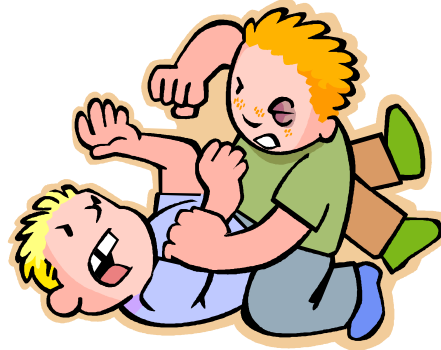


Parental Concerns About After-School Time (PCAST): Antecedents and Correlates



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Harvard Research Workshop on Families and Children

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After-School Gap of
15-25 hours per week
for most parents

Prevalence

- Parents of minor children constituted more than one-third (37.2%) of the labor force – close to 50 million employees – in 2005.
- The majority of those children are school-age; that is, in grades K through 12.
- Among parents of minor children, roughly two-thirds (67%) work full-time, and must therefore arrange for their children's care after school and before they come home from work.
- Thus, a major fraction of the U.S. labor force is at risk for parental concerns and this form of interrole conflict is likely to be associated with diminished personal well-being and poor job-related outcomes.

Measure

PCAST

- Developed through several small studies
 - Used focus groups of male and female employees who had at least one school-age child (K-12)
- 11-items
 - Safety
 - Travel
 - Reliability
 - Productive use of item after school
- Alpha = .87

PARENTAL CONCERNS ABOUT AFTER-SCHOOL TIME (PCAST) ITEMS

1. How difficult is it for you to contact your target school-aged child after school while you are still at work?
2. How difficult is it for your target school-aged child to contact you after school while you are still at work?
3. To what extent are you concerned about your target school-aged child's travel to and from (his/her) after-school arrangements?
4. To what extent are you concerned about your target school-aged child's safety getting to and from (his/her) after-school arrangements?
5. To what extent are you concerned about your target school-aged child's overall safety during the after-school hours?
6. To what extent are you concerned that your target school-aged child's after-school arrangements will fall through?

7. To what extent are you concerned that your target school-aged child might get into trouble during the after-school hours?
8. To what extent are you concerned about whether your target school-aged child is spending (his/her) after-school time productively?
9. To what extent are you concerned about whether your target school-aged child is unhappy with (his/her) after-school arrangements?
10. To what extent are you concerned that your target school-aged child's after-school arrangements aren't meeting (his/her) needs?
11. To what extent are you concerned about the kind of influence your target school-aged child's peers and friends may be having on (him/her)?

Antecedents of Parental After-School Concerns

	<u>Parental After-School Concerns</u>		
	B	β	SE
Job Flexibility	-.143***	-.174	.054
Child Time Unsupervised	.031***	.263	.008
<hr/>			
Model R ²		.24	
Adjusted R ²		.20	

Note: $N = 243$. For parent and target child gender, 1 = male, 2 = female. For partner availability, 1 = partner spends at least some time watching target child after school, 0 = partner does not spend any time watching target child after school or respondent is unpartnered.

*** $p < .001$. † $p < .10$.

Covariates: Length of commute time, Partner availability, Parent gender, Work hours, Child gender, Child age, Household income and Negative affectivity.

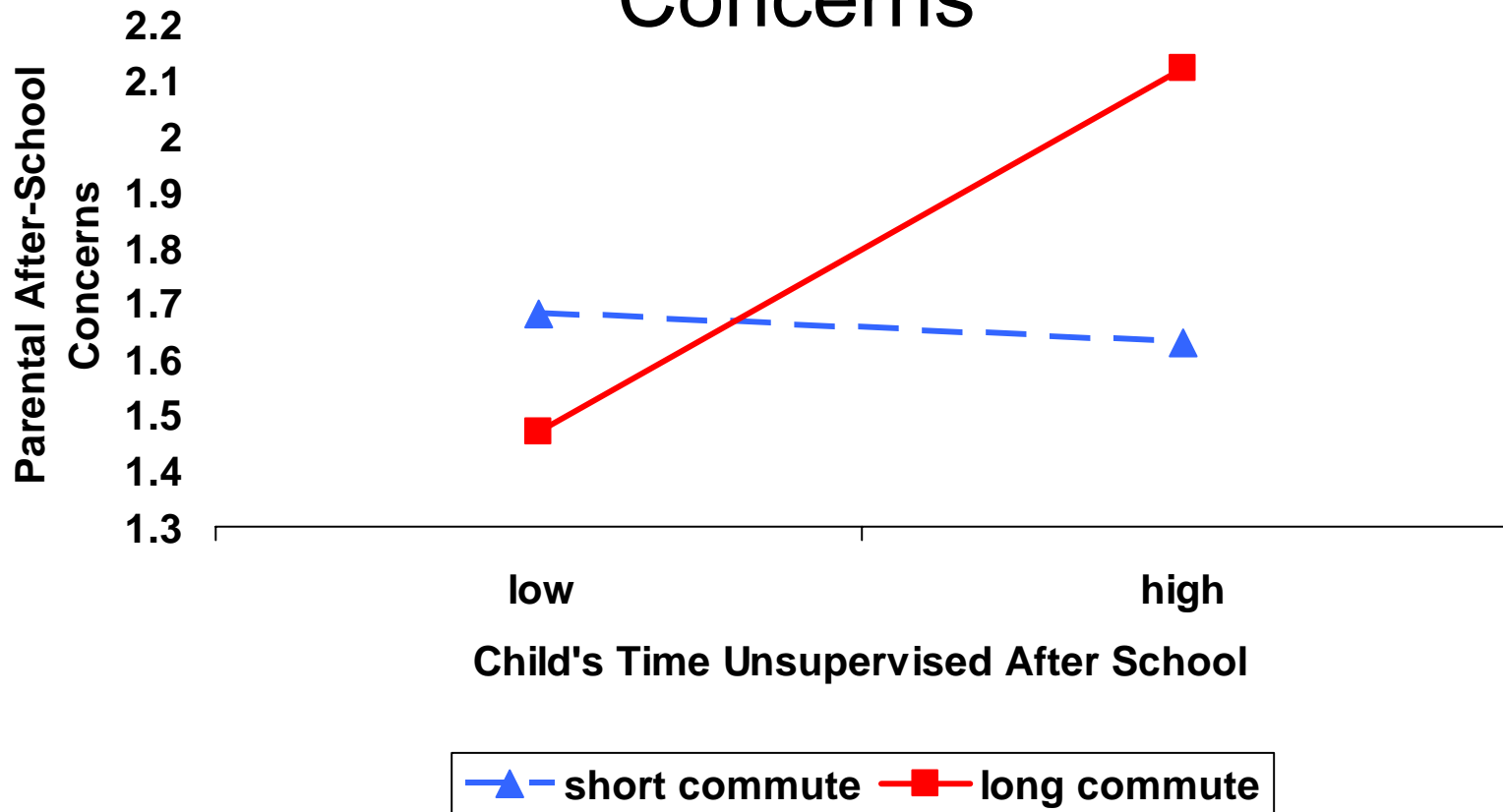
Barnett, R. C., & Gareis, K. C. (2006). Antecedents and correlates of parental after-school stress: Exploring a newly identified work-family stressor. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 49(10), 1382-1399.

Significant Moderating Effect of Commuting Time on the Relationship Between Job Flexibility and Parental After-School Concerns



Barnett, R. C., & Gareis, K. C. (2006). Antecedents and correlates of parental after-school stress: Exploring a newly identified work-family stressor. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 49(10), 1382-1399.

Significant Moderating Effect of Commuting Time on the Relationship Between Child's Time Unsupervised and Parental After-School Concerns



Barnett, R. C., & Gareis, K. C. (2006). Antecedents and correlates of parental after-school stress: Exploring a newly identified work-family stressor. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 49(10), 1382-1399.

Relationship Between Parental After-School Concerns and Job Disruptions

	Job Disruptions		
	B	β	SE
Parental after-school concerns	.129*	.139	.056
Child gender	-.032	-.029	.063
Child age	-.028	-.171	.009
Model R ²		.31	
Adjusted R ²		.28	

Note: $N = 243$. For parent and target child gender, 1 = male, 2 = female. For partner availability, 1 = partner spends at least some time watching target child after school, 0 = partner does not spend any time watching target child after school or respondent is unpartnered.

* $p < .05$. *** $p < .001$.

Covariates: Parent gender, Work hours, Partner availability, Negative affectivity, and Household income

Barnett, R. C., & Gareis, K. C. (2006). Antecedents and correlates of parental after-school stress: Exploring a newly identified work-family stressor. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 49(10), 1382-1399.

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Relationship Between Parental After-School Concerns and Psychological Well-Being

	Main Effects		
	B	β	SE
Parental After-School Concerns	-.181**	-.152	.058
Parent Gender	-.100	-.051	.090
Child Time Unsupervised	-.009	-.066	.007
Household Income	-.008	-.025	.014
Model R ²		.58	
Adjusted R ²		.57	

Note: $N = 243$. For parent and target child gender, 1 = male, 2 = female. For partner availability, 1 = partner spends at least some time watching target child after school, 0 = partner does not spend any time watching target child after school or respondent is unpartnered.

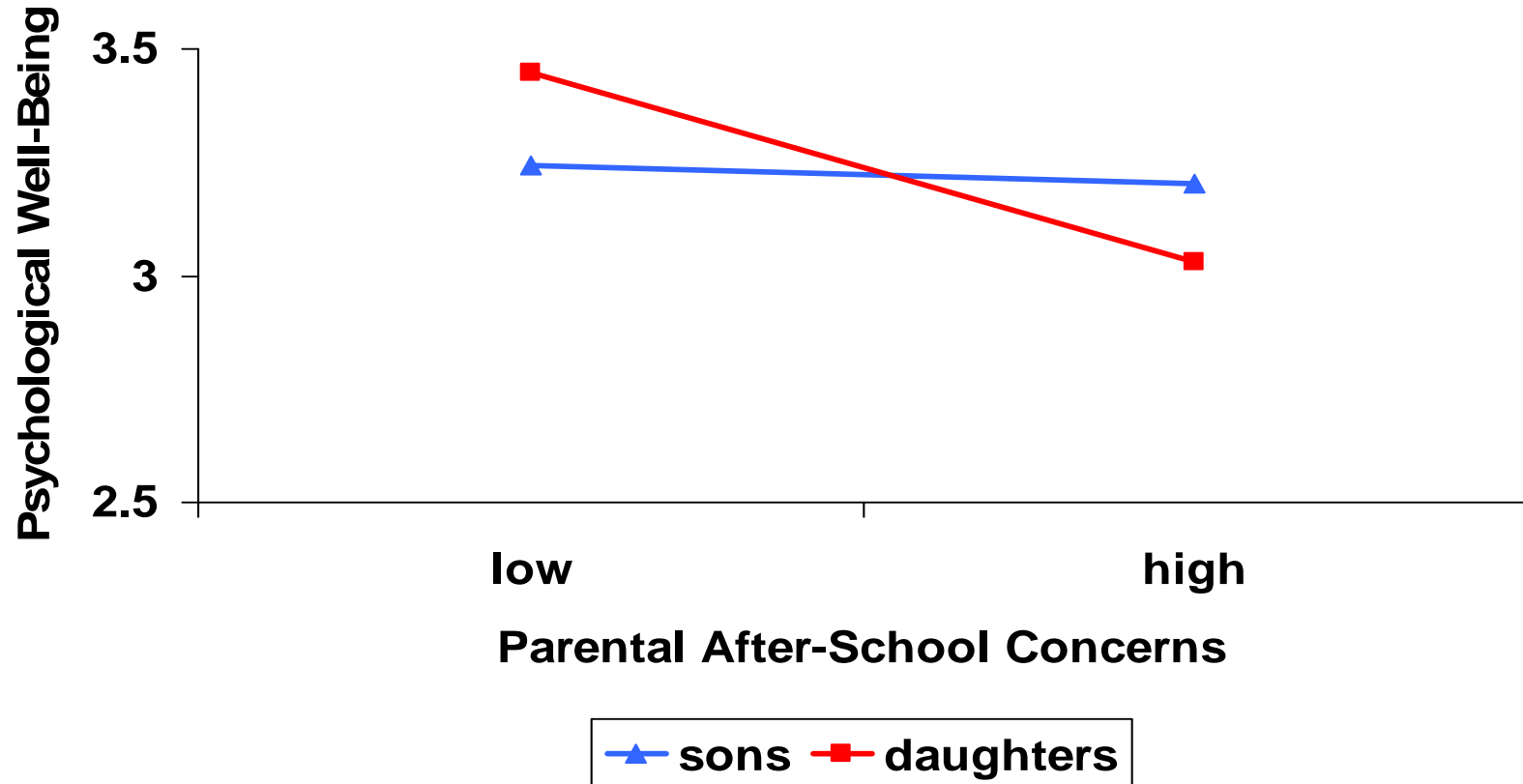
* $p < .05$. *** $p < .001$.

Barnett, R. C., Gareis, K. C., Sabattini, L., & Carter, N. M. (in preparation). Parental concerns about after-school time: Antecedents and correlates among full-time employed dual-earner parents. *Journal of Marriage and Family*.

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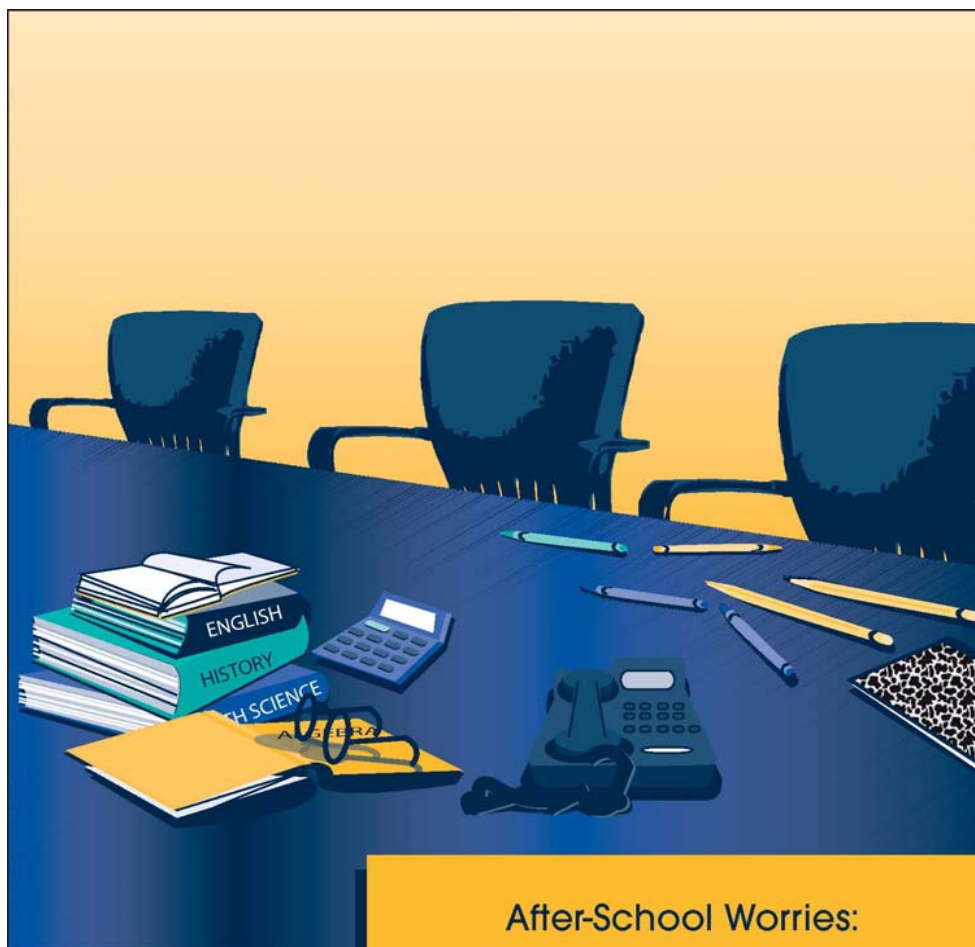
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Moderating Effect of Target Child Gender on the Relationship Between Parental After-School Concerns and Psychological Well-Being



Barnett, R. C., & Gareis, K. C. (2006). Parental after-school stress and psychological well-being. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 68, 101-108.

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After-School Worries:
Tough on Parents, Bad for Business



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Parent Demographics

Occupational Level	3.5% Executive/Officer/Dept. Head 9.7% Vice President/Director 25.8% Manager/Supervisor 61.1% Individual Contributor
Work Hours	Mean: 45.9 Hours/Week
Marital Status	85.6% Married/Living with Partner
Partner Work Status	82.7% Employed
Partner Work Hours	Mean: 41.6 Hours/Week

Catalyst. (2006). *After-School worries: Tough on parents, bad for business*. New York: Catalyst.

Parent Demographics

Parents were employed by 1 of 3 <i>Fortune</i> 100 Companies	
Gender	44.7% Male 55.3% Female
Racial Origin	77.1% White/Caucasian 12.5% Black or African-American 8.4% Asian 2.0% Other
Ethnic Origin	5.9% Hispanic or Latino/Latina
Education	Median: Associate's Degree Range: < HS to Professional Degree
Household Income	Median: \$105,000 - \$124,999 Range: < \$30,000 to \$125,000+

Catalyst. (2006). *After-School worries: Tough on parents, bad for business*. New York: Catalyst.

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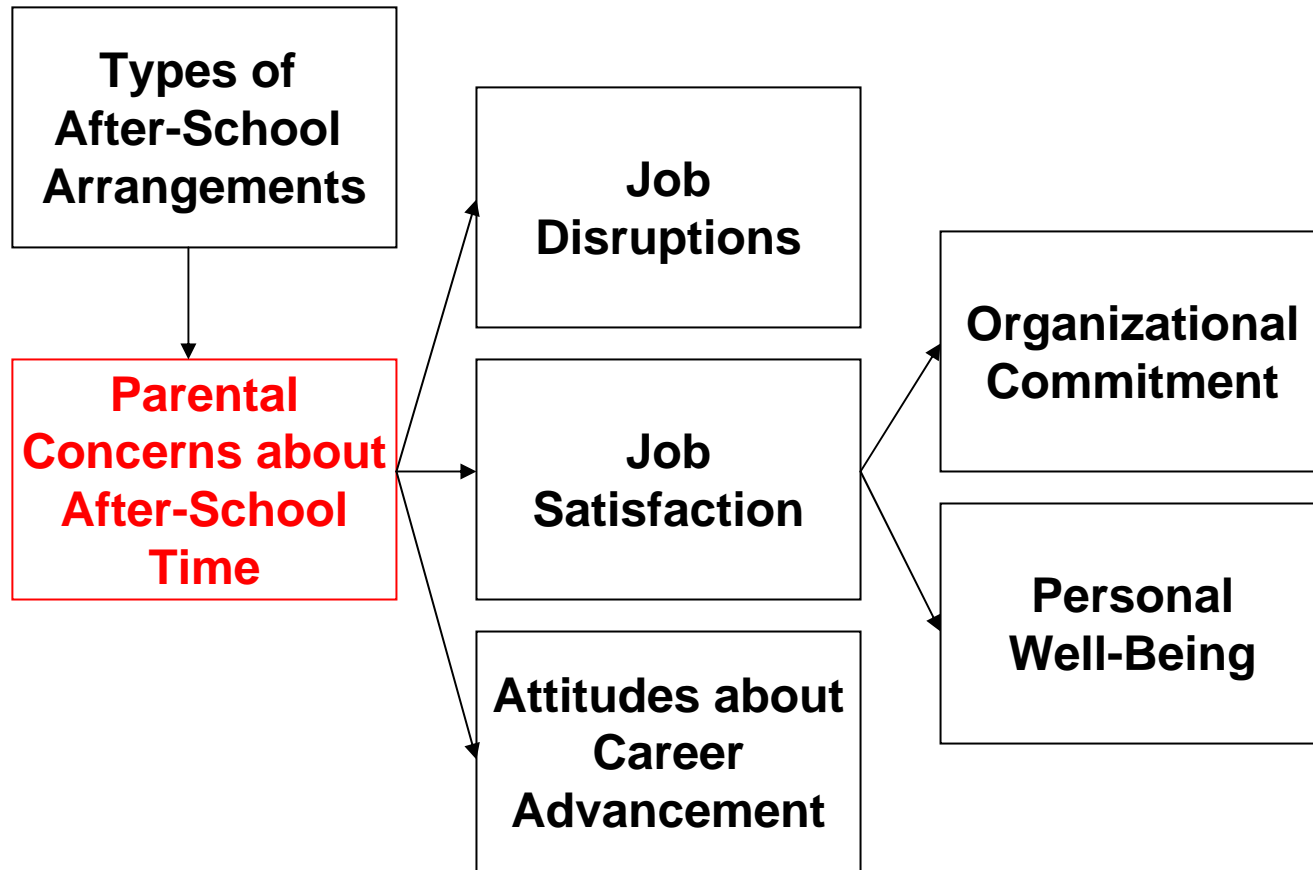
Child Demographics

Gender	47.3% Male 52.7% Female
Grade Level	Median: Fifth Grade Range: Kindergarten to Twelfth Grade

Catalyst. (2006). *After-School worries: Tough on parents, bad for business*. New York: Catalyst.

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Results



Catalyst. (2006). *After-School worries: Tough on parents, bad for business*. New York: Catalyst.

Full-Time Employees Dual-Earner Parents

$N = 936$

Men = 310 33.2%

Women = 626 66.8%

Number of Hours/week

Men = 47.04
(range 37.5-83)

Women = 45.2
(range 35-85)

Barnett, R. C., Gareis, K. C., Sabattini, L., & Carter, N. M. (in preparation). Parental concerns about after-school time: Antecedents and correlates among full-time employed dual-earner parents.

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Antecedents of Parental Concerns about After-School Time

Variable	B	β	(SE)
Parent Gender	-.156**	-0.117	-0.06
Schedule Control	-.142***	-0.227	-0.024
Partner Work Hours	.006*	0.089	-0.002
Child Time Unsupervised	.013**	0.113	-0.005
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Parent Gender x	---	---	---
Partner Work Hours	---	---	---

Note. $N = 936$. For parent and target child gender, 1 = *male*, 2 = *female*.

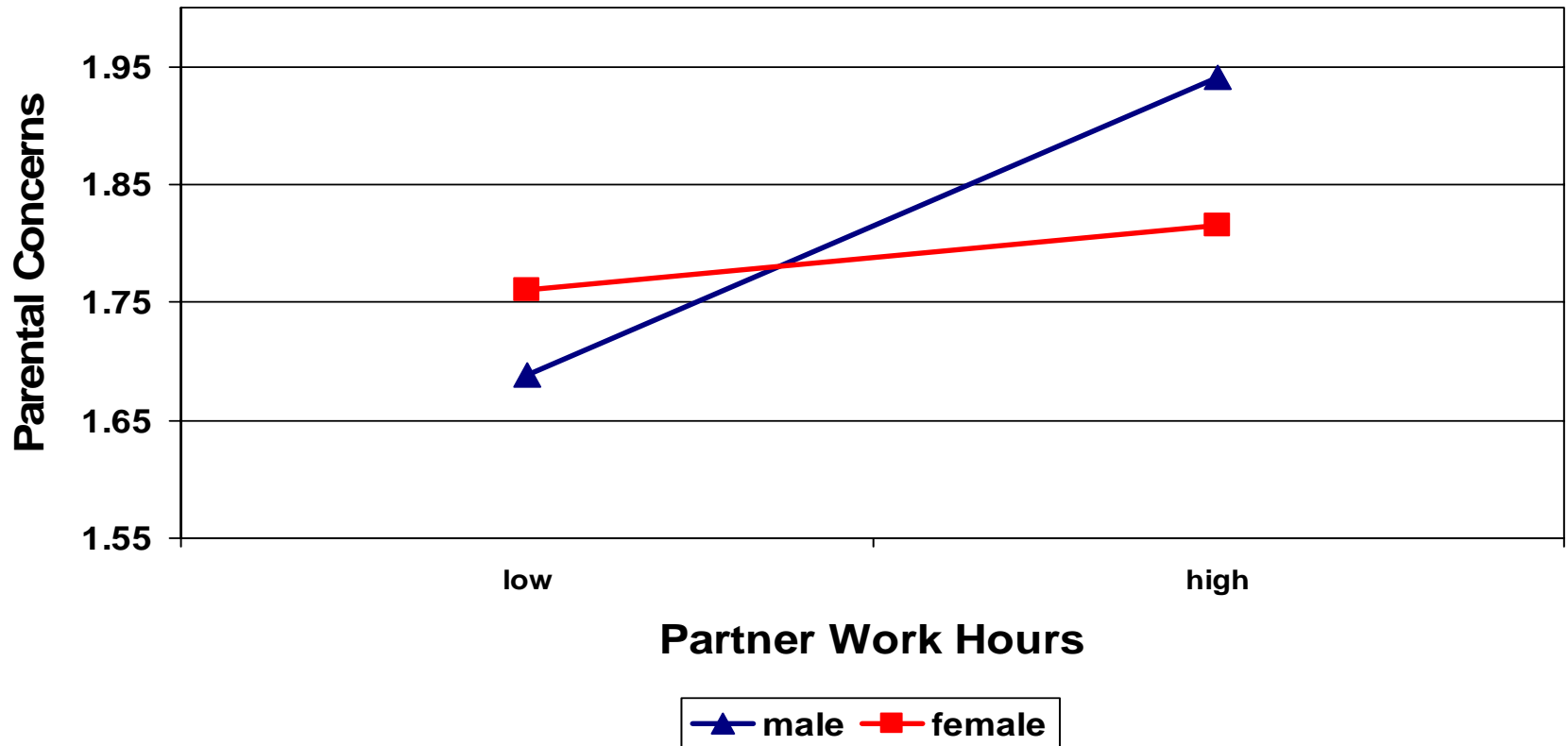
* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Covariates: Negative affectivity, Household income, Occupational level, Schedule control, Commute time home, Number of children, Partner work hours, Child-care responsibility, Time in formal program, Parent age, Educational level, Work hours, and Concern about child.

Catalyst. (2006). *After-School worries: Tough on parents, bad for business*. New York: Catalyst.

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The Relationship Between Partner Work Hours and Parental Concerns about After-School Time Is Moderated by Parent Gender



Catalyst. (2006). *After-School worries: Tough on parents, bad for business*. New York: Catalyst.

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Correlates of Parental Concerns about After-School Time

	Job Satisfaction			Job Disruptions		
	B	β	(SE)	B	β	(SE)
Parental Concerns	-.150**	-0.108	-0.054	.205***	0.222	-0.036
Model R2				0.22		0.22
Adjusted R2				0.2		0.2

Note. $N = 936$. For parent and target child gender, 1 = male, 2 = female.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Covariates: Parent gender, Occupational level, Schedule control, Commute time home, Years with company, Decision Control, Work hours, Negativity affectivity, Educational level, household income and Task control.

Catalyst. (2006). *After-School worries: Tough on parents, bad for business*. New York: Catalyst.

Within-Couple Model Linking Parental Concerns about After-School Time (PCAST) to Adolescent Outcomes

