

Introduction

- I would like to know if working hours during high school is associated with college expectations. Second, does parental college concern moderate this hypothesized association? [3].
- During preliminary fieldwork, I interviewed two University Undergraduate Advisors from two programs—the first served Latino undergraduates and the other served First-Generation and/or Low-Income undergraduates. I learned about a parental phenomenon that may affect the student’s academic confidence, and hence motivation. The advisors described that some Latino students’ parents, if in low-income bracket, did not fully support college-going in favor of working. Also, the sons would be expected to work, while daughters were expected to go to college. [1, 3]
- I designed this study into categorical terms first: I hypothesize that working hours during adolescence is negatively associated with level of college expectation; and, this relation is conditioned by parental college concern. I further hypothesize that Latino males’ college expectations decrease is accentuated by low-parental college concern, above and beyond a lower, base-line accentuation on the entire sample population. [2, 1, 4].

Research Questions and Objectives

- Are working hours in high school negatively associated with college expectations?
- Secondly, does high parental college concern moderate the relationship between working hours and college expectations? If so, Do Latino groups have differing expectations?
- Third, do later Wave 4 college graduation outcomes correspond to expections in the hypothesized negative association with hours worked?

Methods

Data sources

- National Longitudinal Adolescent Health Study, Stratified, cohort 1994-1995 Wave I and 2004/2005 Wave IV; N=3,694 Adolescent students

Methods

- linear regression of college expectation on working hours, $b = -.004p < .05$. Parental college concern, $b = .31, p < .001$. No statistically significant interaction of two DVs; and Welch two-sample t -test below.
- Logistic regression model of hours Worked and probability of later College graduation: -1.07, i.e., 7 percent less likely ...

Results

- H1 : Initial Hypotheses Confirmed, except for Latinos: Working hours during high school have negative association with college expectations. * Latinos and Native Americans exact opposite—they increase in college expectation when hours increase.
- H2 : Fail to reject null: Multiple regression of DV Coll. Expectation regressed on interaction between Parenting college concern and working-in-high-school in the association with expectation-to-go-to-college.
- H3 (Wave 4) : Null rejected: Hypothesis that Wave 4 college graduation outcome variable (probability of BA) is negatively associated with working hours in high school is confirmed by logistic regression.

New and Exciting Directions

- The results indicate statistically significant relationships between college expectations of working adolescents and parental college concern. The new frontier will be to compare peer network associations with parental associations.

References

[1] Stephanie A. Bohon, Monica Kirkpatrick Johnson, and Bridget K. Gorman. College Aspirations and Expectations among Latino Adolescents in the United States. *Social Problems*, 53(2):207–225, 2006.

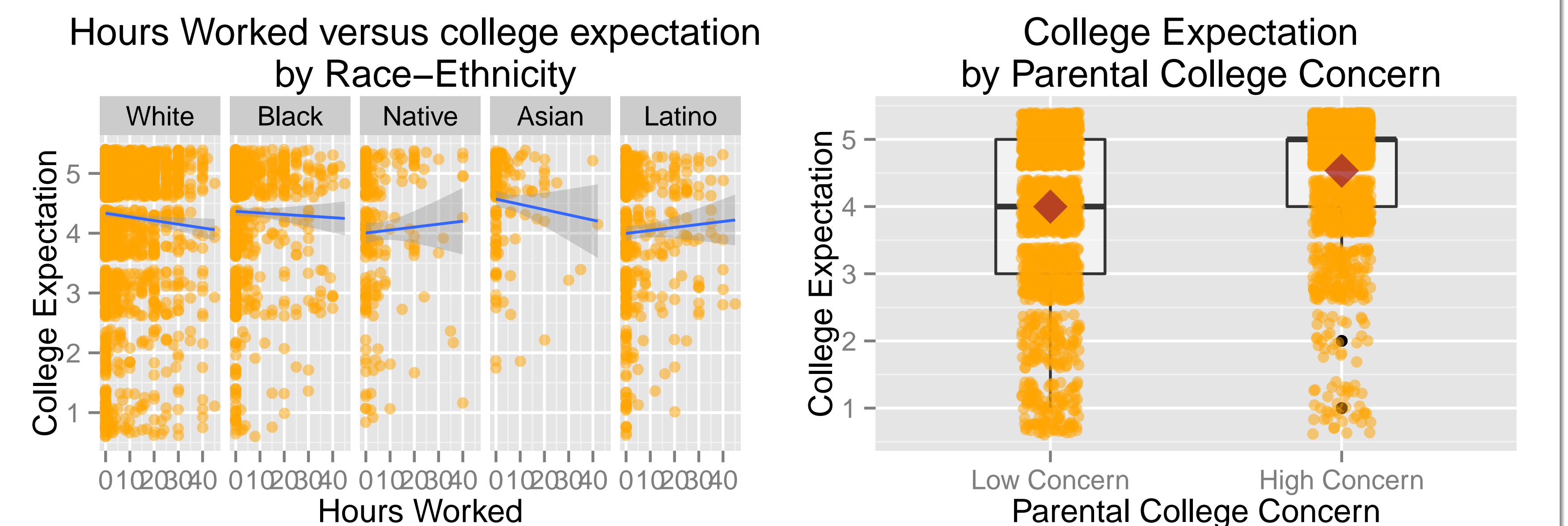
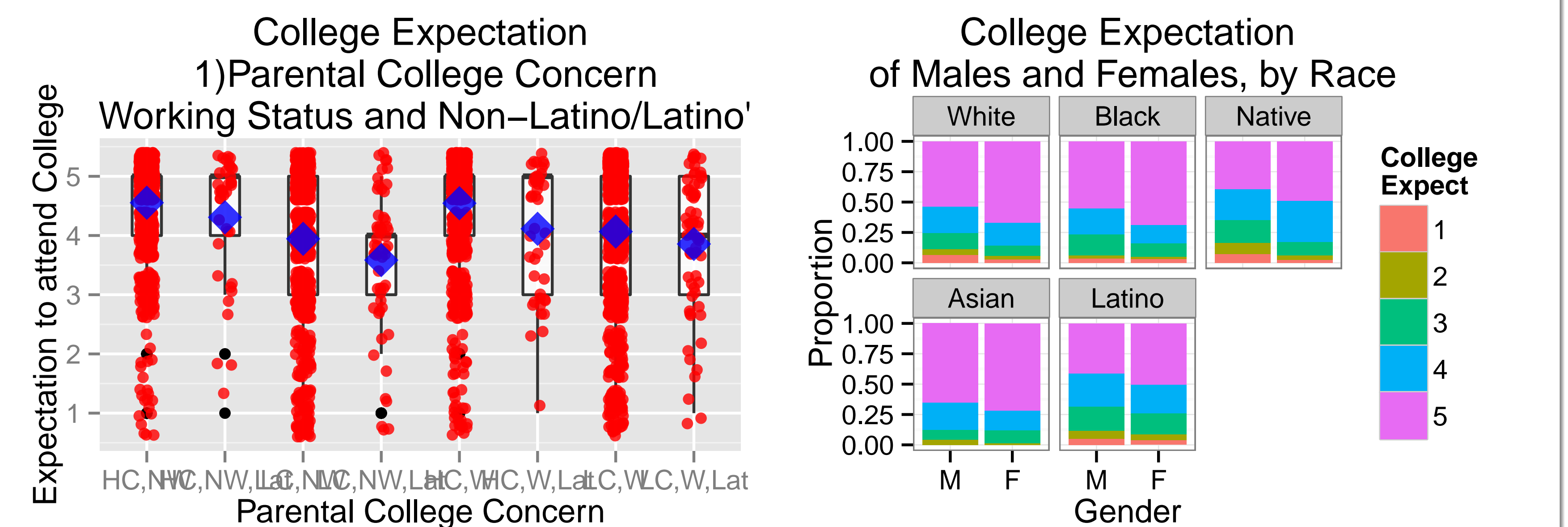
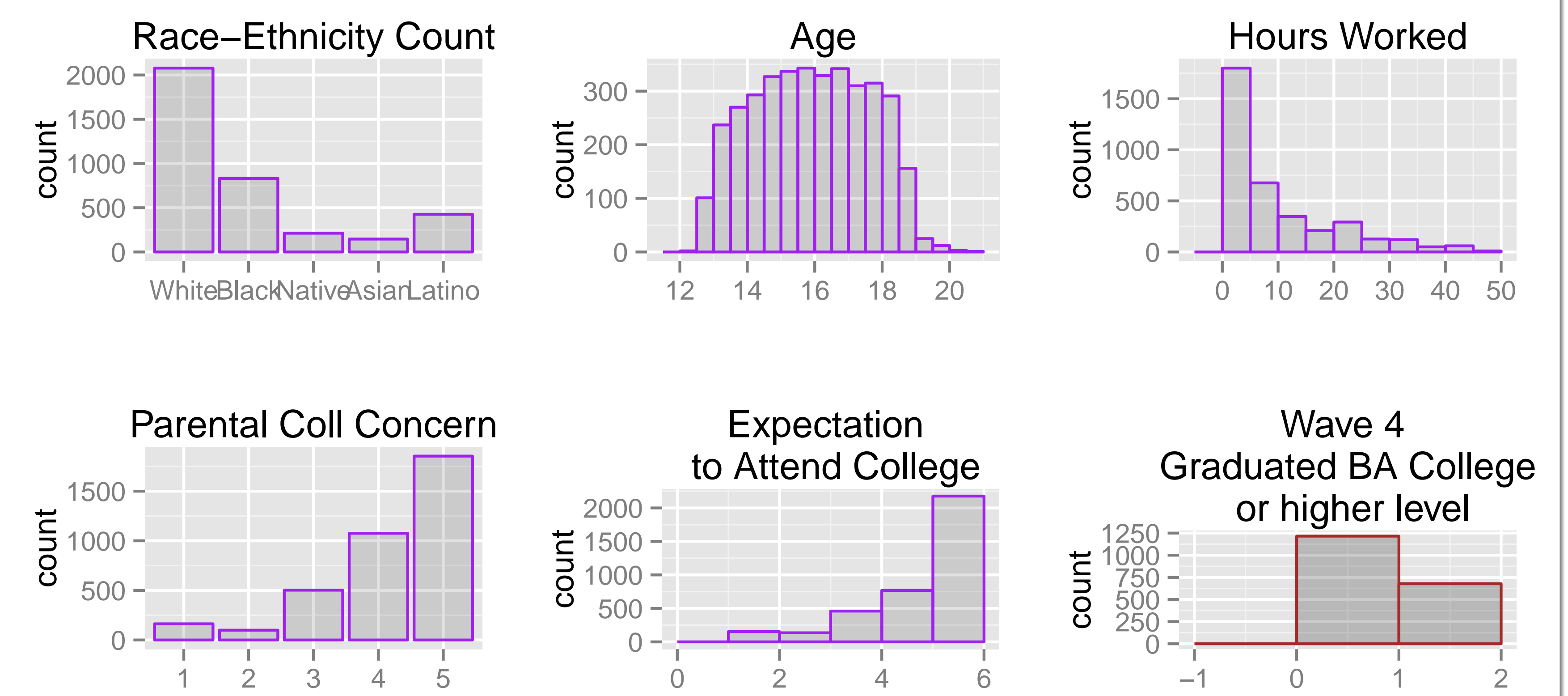
[2] Pamela E. Davis-Kean. The Influence of Parent Education and Family Income on Child Achievement: The Indirect Role of Parental Expectations and the Home Environment. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 19(2):294–304, 2005.

[3] Frank F. Furstenberg. The Sociology of Adolescence and Youth in the 1990s: A Critical Commentary. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 62(4):896–910, 2000.

[4] Stephen F. Maestas. Trends in Black-White Differences in Educational Expectations, 1980-99. *Sociology of Education*, 60(4):298–310, 1996.

College Expectations by Hours Worked, Conditioned by Parental College Concern

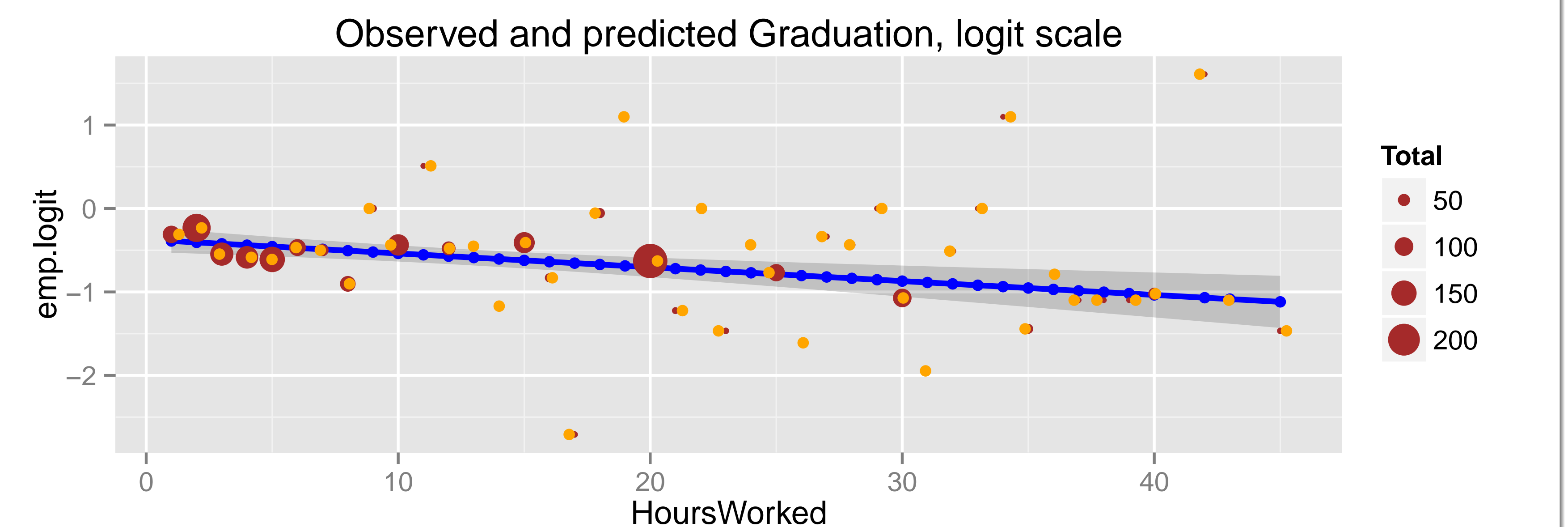
“Results indicate an s.s. positive relation between college expectations and parental college concern, $b = .31, p < .001$. There is negative relation with working hours, $b = -.003, p = .036$; Parenting does not condition the association of college expectation and working hours. ” $H_0 : \mu_{HPCC} = \mu_{LPCC}$ versus $H_A : \mu_{HPCC} \neq \mu_{LPCC}$



- ‘Is the population mean college expectation different for those with Parents of High College Concern(HPC) versus those with low College Concern(LPC)?’ * $H_0 : \mu_{Hi-ParConcern} = \mu_{LPC}$ versus $H_A : \mu_{HPC} \neq \mu_{Lo-ParConcern}$ Let $\alpha = 0.05$, t he significance level of the test and the Type-I error probability if the null hypothesis is true. $t_s = 'rsignif(t.summary.Exstatistic, 4)'$.p=‘r signif(t.summary.Exp.value, 3)’, this is the observed significance of the test. Because $p = 'rsignif(t.summary.Exp.value, 3)'$ <0.05

Wave 4, 20 years later: BA Graduation

“Do Working Hours in adolescence associate with probability of graduating College?”



- Hours Worked associated with reduced odds of graduating college, $b = -0.017, p < .001$