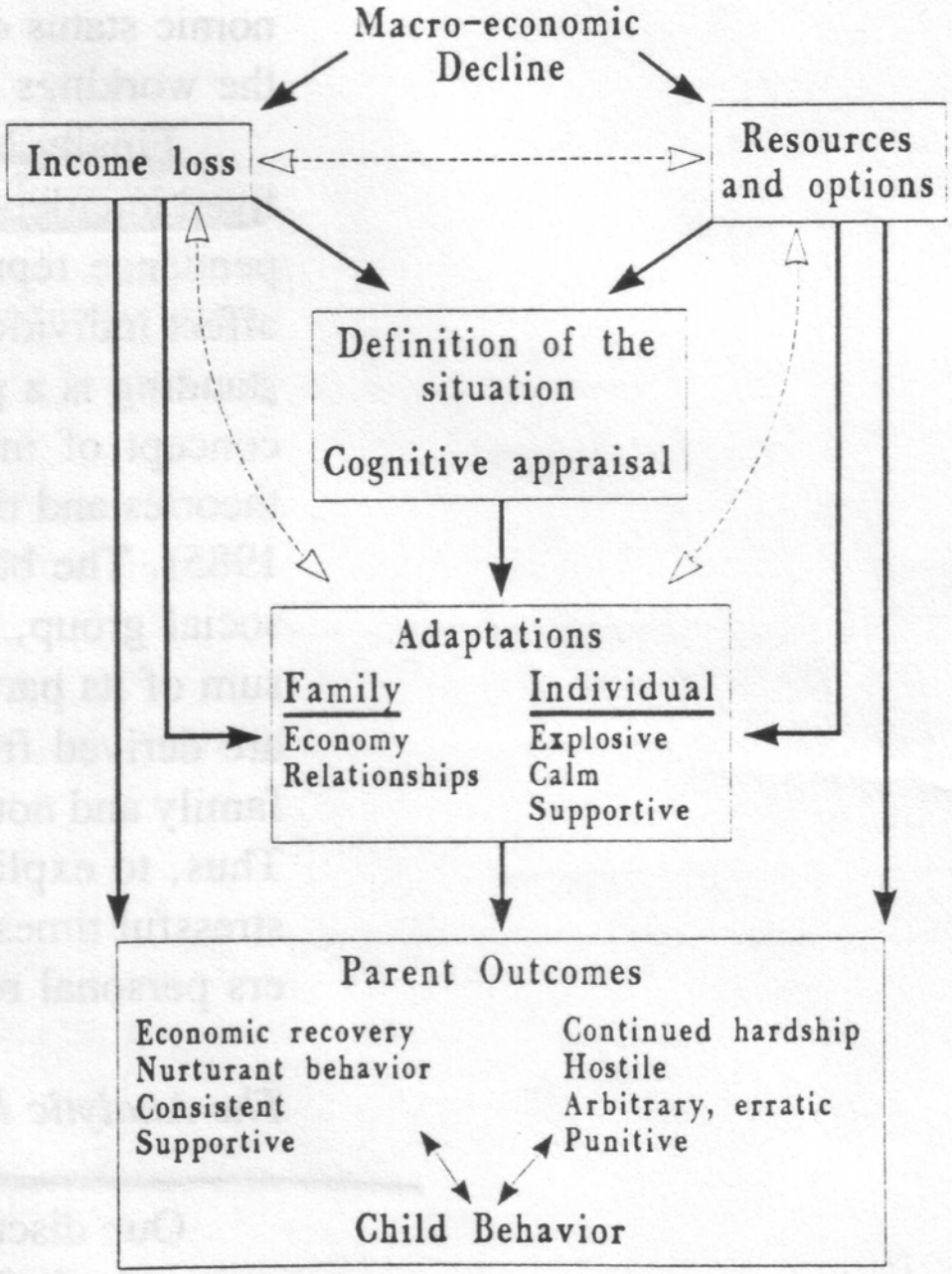


Fig. 1. Analytic model relating macroeconomic change to family and individual outcomes.

Elder, G. H. & Caspi, A. (1988). Economic stress in lives:
Developmental perspectives. Journal of Social Issues, 44, 25-45.

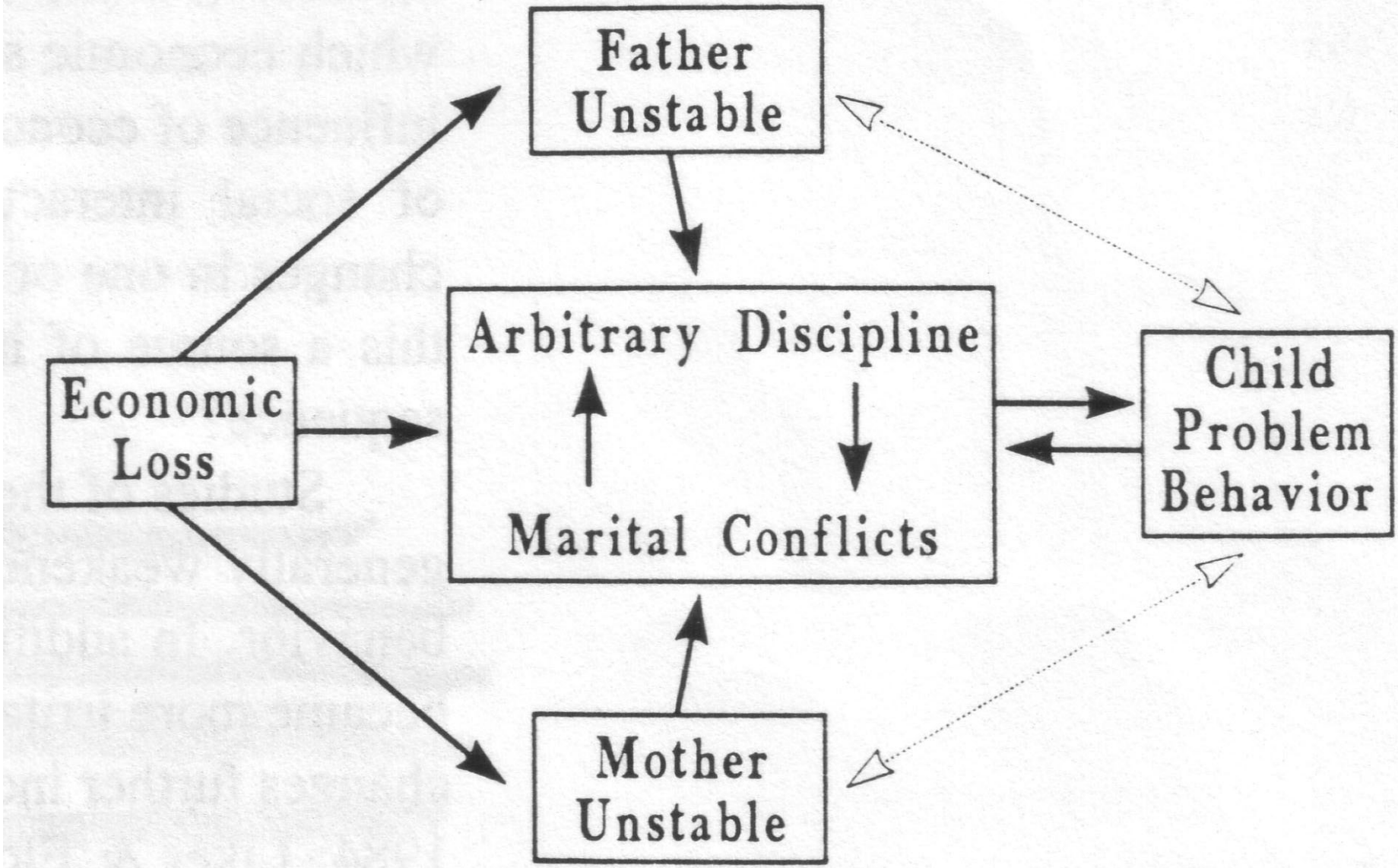


Fig. 2. The dynamics of family behavior under stress.

Elder, G. H. & Caspi, A. (1988). Economic stress in lives: Developmental perspectives. Journal of Social Issues, 44, 25-45.

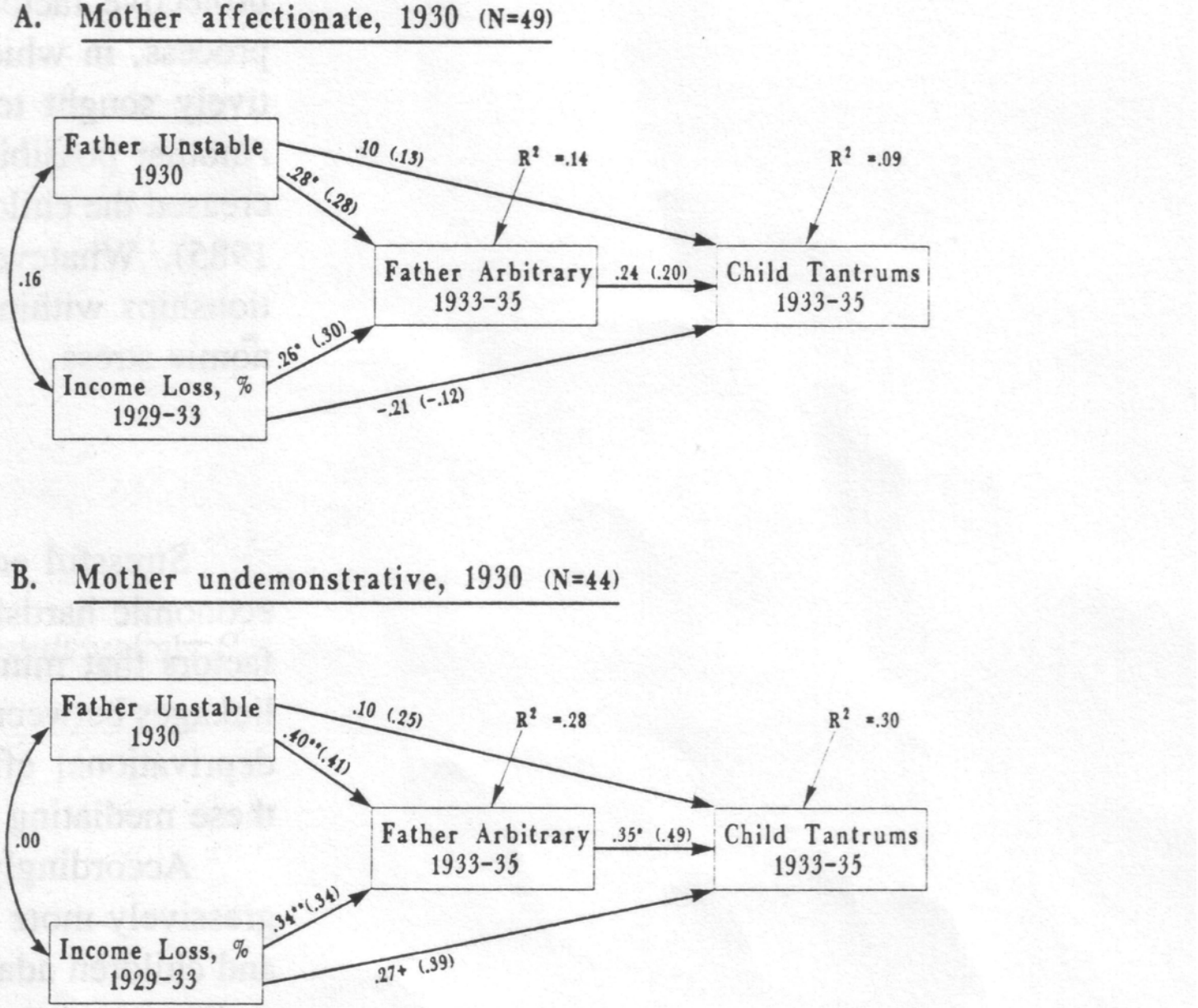
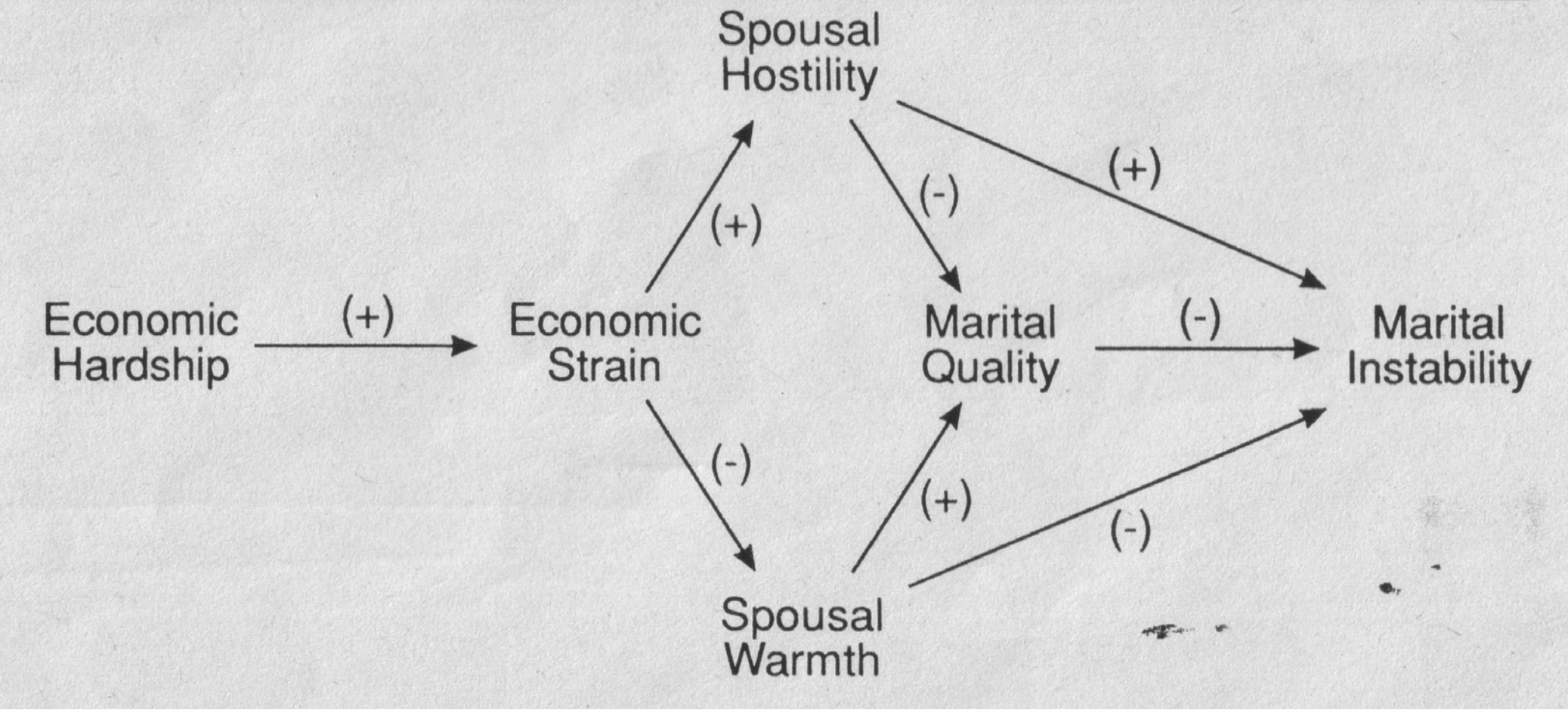


Fig. 3. Linking family hardship to children's lives by maternal demonstrativeness. (*Note*: Regression coefficients in standardized form. Zero-order correlations in parentheses. $+p < .10$; $*p < .05$; $**p < .01$.)

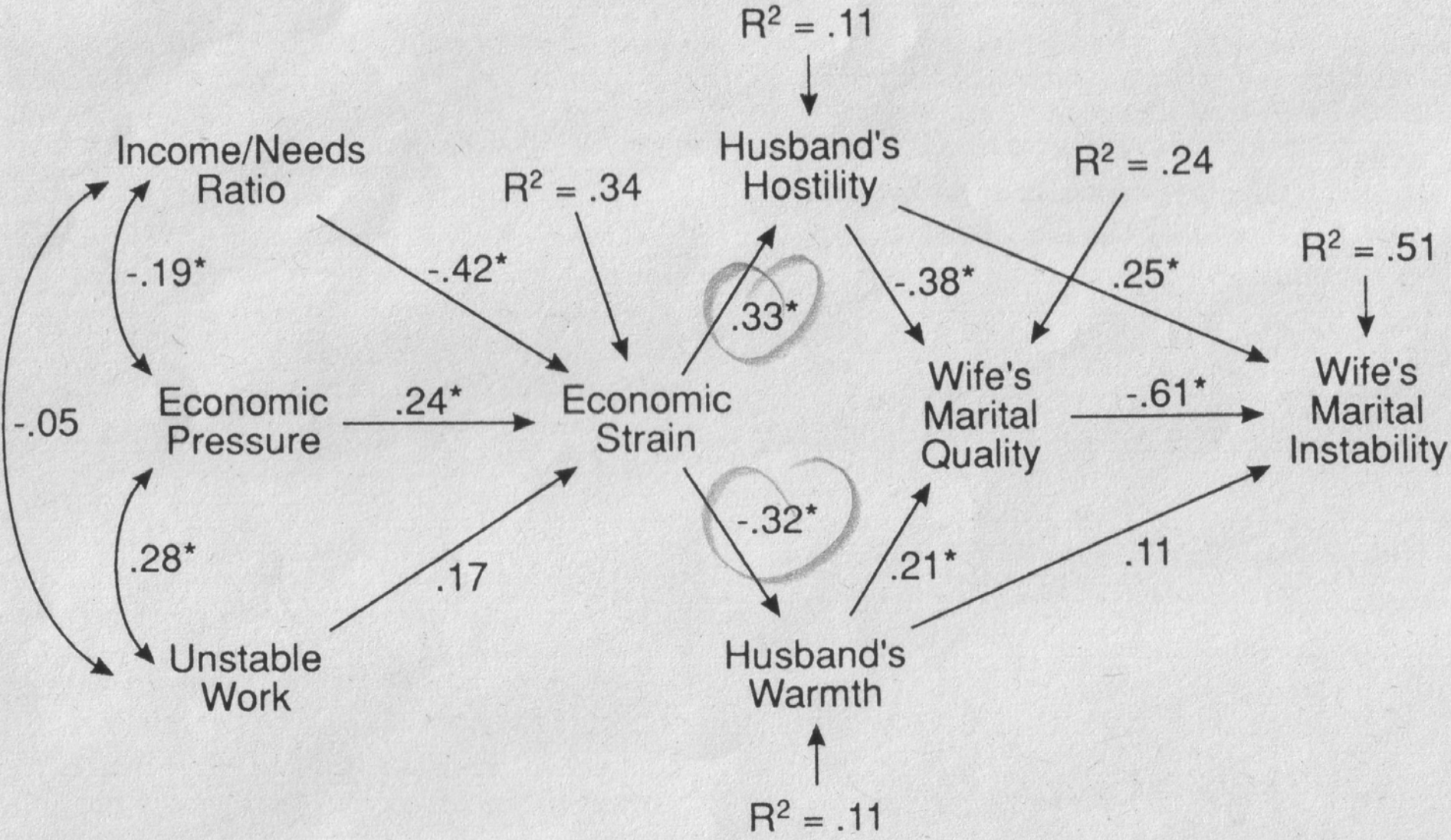
Elder, G. H. & Caspi, A. (1988). Economic stress in lives: Developmental perspectives. Journal of Social Issues, 44, 25-45.

FIGURE 1. THE GENERAL MODEL FOR THE ANALYSIS



Conger, R. D., Elder, G. H., Lorenz, F .O., Conger, K.J. et al. (1990). Linking economic hardship to marital quality and instability. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 52, 643-656.

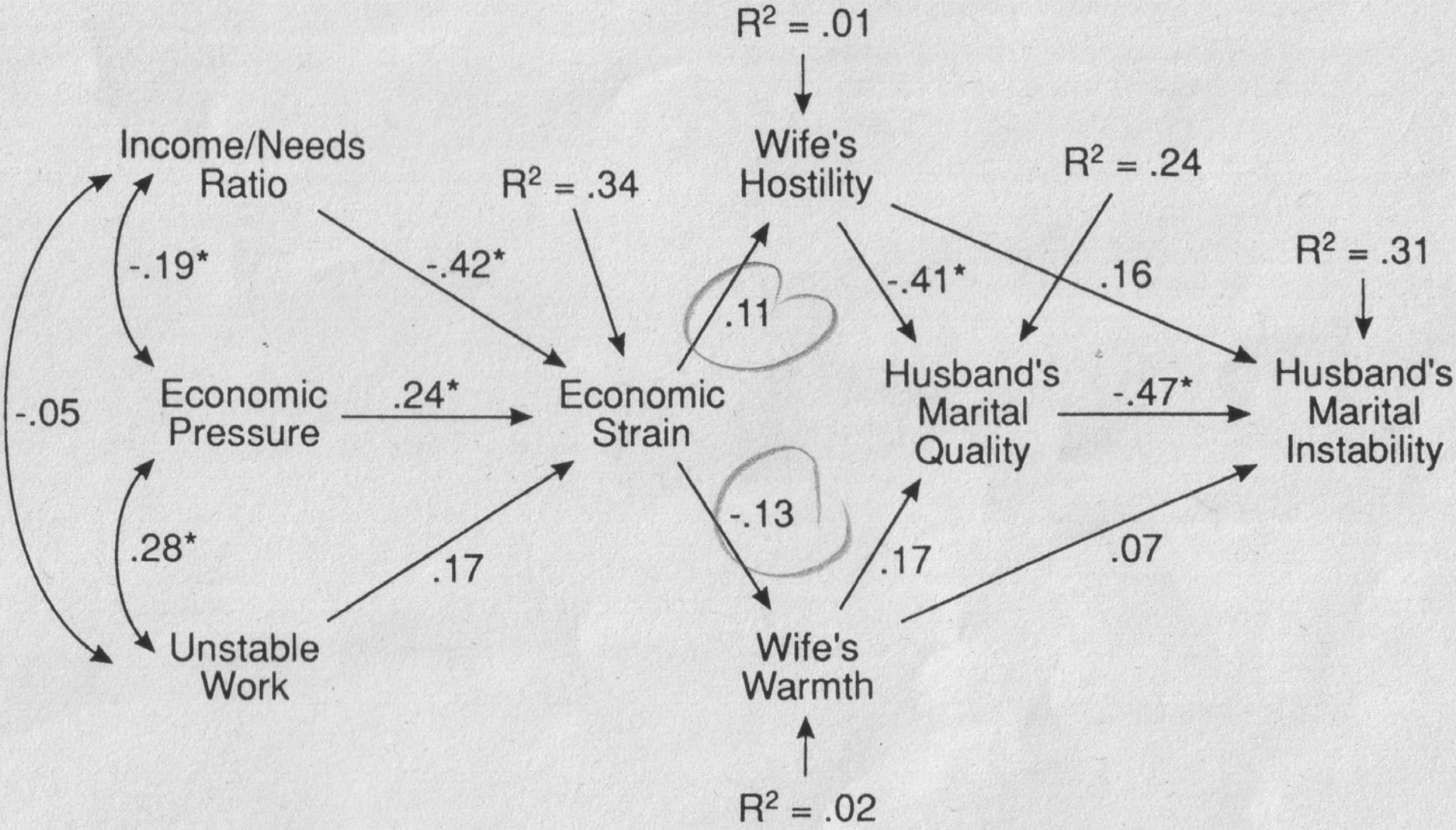
FIGURE 2. MODEL 1: STANDARDIZED PATH COEFFICIENTS FOR INCOME/NEEDS RATIO, ECONOMIC PRESSURE, HUSBAND'S WORK INSTABILITY, ECONOMIC STRAIN, HUSBAND'S BEHAVIOR TO WIFE, AND WIFE'S REPORT OF MARITAL QUALITY AND MARITAL INSTABILITY



Note: $\chi^2(15) = 14.83$, $p \geq \chi^2(15) = .46$; GFI = .96; AGFI = .90.
*$p < .05$.

Conger, R. D., Elder, G. H., Lorenz, F .O., Conger, K.J. et al. (1990). Linking economic hardship to marital quality and instability. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 52, 643-656.

FIGURE 3. MODEL 2: STANDARDIZED PATH COEFFICIENTS FOR INCOME/NEEDS RATIO, ECONOMIC PRESSURE, HUSBAND'S WORK INSTABILITY, ECONOMIC STRAIN, WIFE'S BEHAVIOR TO HUSBAND, AND HUSBAND'S REPORT OF MARITAL QUALITY AND MARITAL INSTABILITY



Note: $\chi^2(15) = 22.17$, $p > \chi^2(15) = .104$; GFI = .93; AGFI = .84.
*$p < .05$.

Conger, R. D., Elder, G. H., Lorenz, F .O., Conger, K.J. et al. (1990). Linking economic hardship to marital quality and instability. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 52, 643-656.

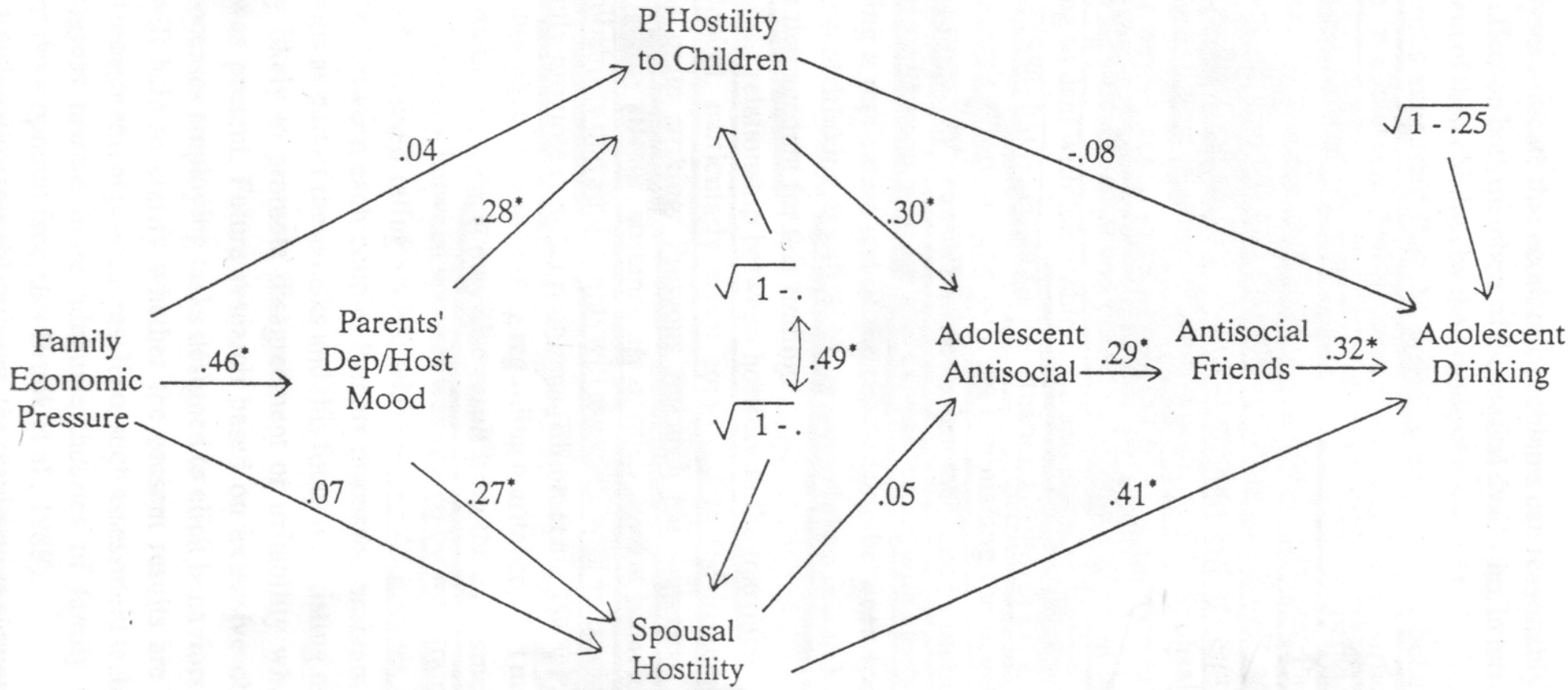


Figure 2: Maximum likelihood estimates of the standardized path coefficients for the proposed model. For starred path coefficients, $p < .05$.

Conger, R. D., Lorenz, F. O., Elder, G. H., Melby, J. N. et al. (1991). A process model of family economic pressure and early adolescent alcohol use. Journal of Early Adolescence, 11, 430-449.

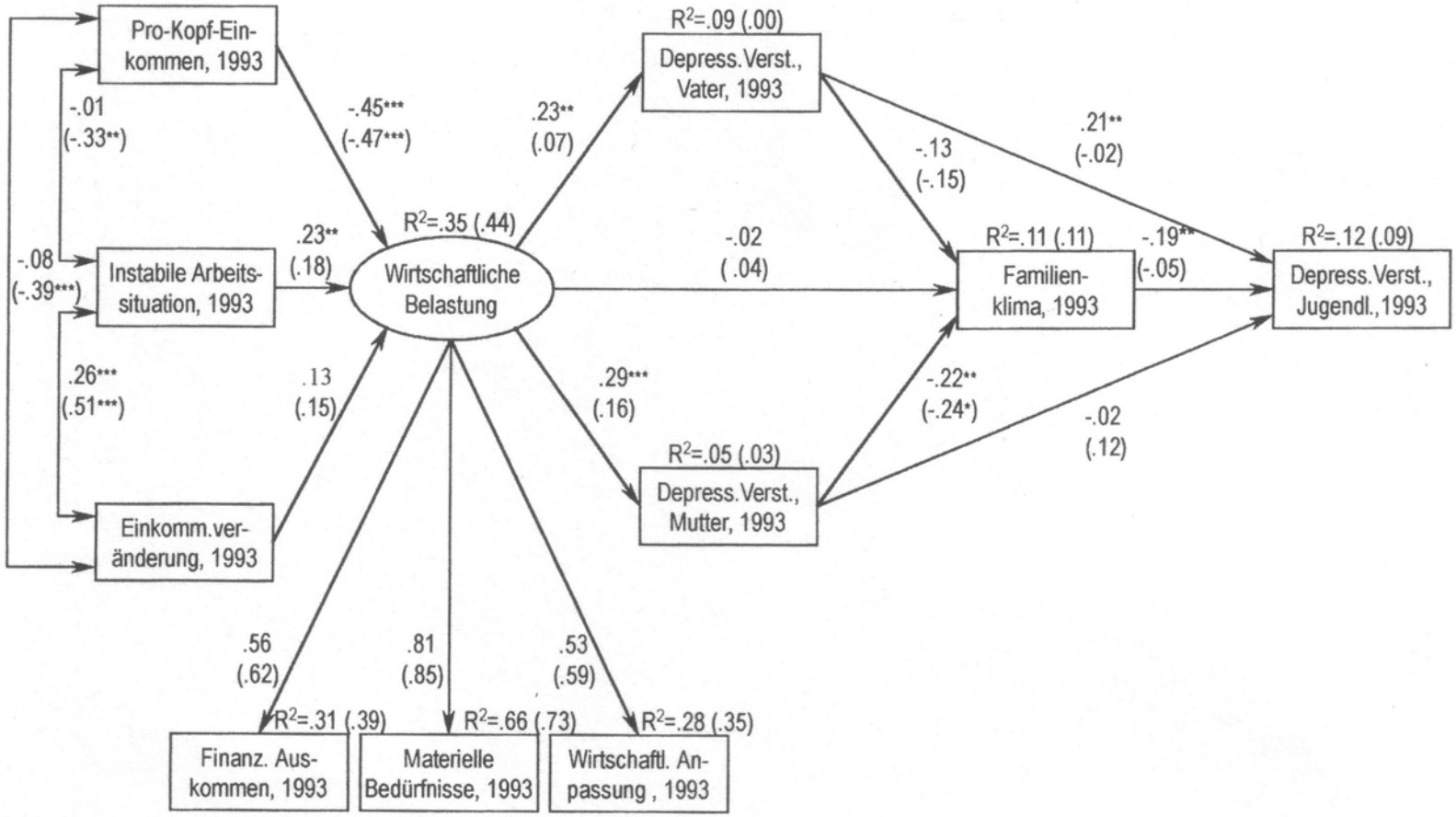


Abbildung 1. Maximum-Likelihood-Schätzungen für das Modell zur Vorhersage depressiver Verstimmung der Jugendlichen 1993; Stichprobe Ost (in Klammern): $\chi^2 = 49.24$, $df = 48$, $p = .42$, $AGFI = .88$, $GFI = .93$, $TLI = .99$, $RMSEA = .02$; Stichprobe West: $\chi^2 = 43.20$, $df = 48$, $p = .67$, $AGFI = .95$, $GFI = .97$, $TLI = 1.03$, $RMSEA = .00$; die Residuen der mütterlichen und väterlichen depressiven Verstimmung kovariierten .28 ($p < .01$) in Ost und .22 ($p < .01$) in West; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Forkel, I., Silbereisen, R. K., Wiesner, M. (2001). Elterliche ökonomische Belastung und depressive Verstimmung bei Jugendlichen aus den alten und neuen Bundesländern. Zeitschrift für Entwicklungspsychologie und Pädagogische Psychologie, 33, 221-229.

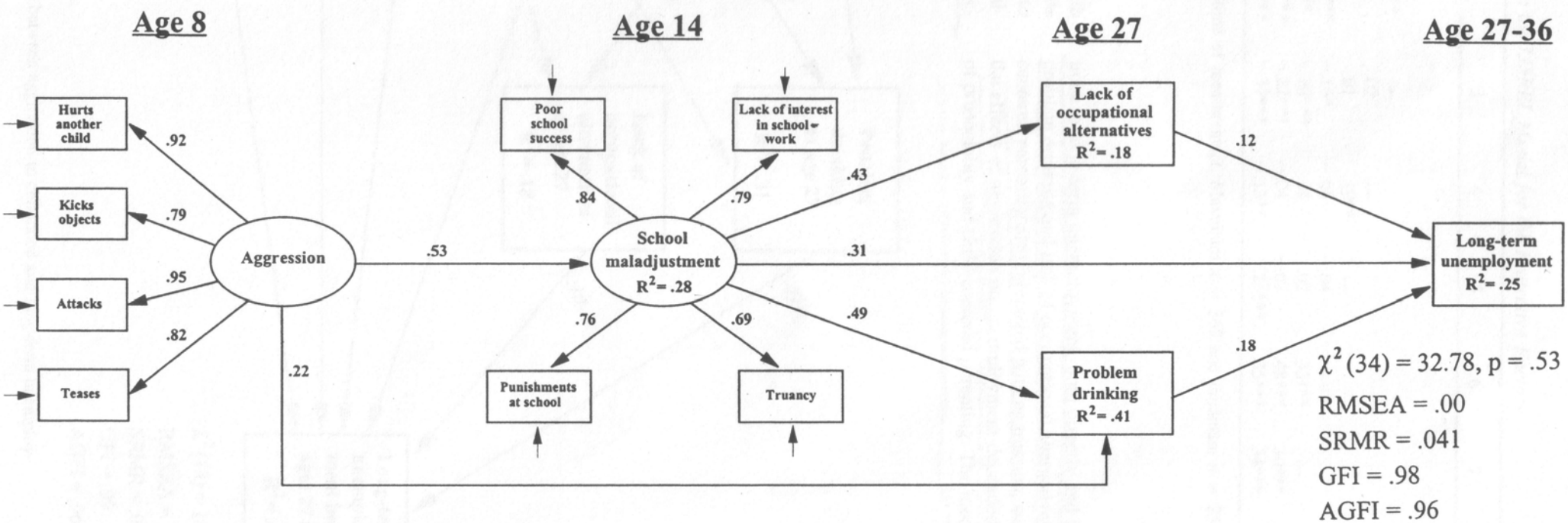


Figure 1. LISREL model of the cycle of maladaptation between aggression in childhood and long-term unemployment in adulthood.

Kokko, K. & Pulkkinen, L. (2000). Aggression in childhood and long-term unemployment in adulthood: A cycle of maladaptation and some protective factors. Developmental Psychology, 36, 463-472.

Table 3. *Mean number of events over 5 years in early adult life by B score at age 10 years*

Severe events (males and females)	High B ($N = 118$) Mean (S.D.)	Low B ($N = 67$) Mean (S.D.)	P
All	5·51 (5·43)	3·19 (3·13)	0·002
Provoking agent status	3·32 (3·55)	1·48 (1·96)	< 0·001
Non-severe	2·82 (2·70)	3·06 (2·42)	NS

Significance levels for t are two-tailed.

Champion, L. A., Goodall, G. & Rutter, M. (1995). Behavior problems in childhood and stressors in early adult life. I. A 20 year follow-up of London school children. Psychological Medicine, 25, 231-246.

Table 4. *Mean number of difficulties over 5 years in early adult life by B score at age 10 years*

Severe difficulties	High B ($N = 118$) Mean (S.D.)	Low B ($N = 67$) Mean (S.D.)	P
Males and females			
All	3·19 (3·14)	1·21 (1·63)	< 0·001
Lasting less than 1 year	1·17 (1·52)	0·58 (0·97)	< 0·002
Lasting 2 years or more (provoking agent status)	1·33 (1·75)	0·51 (1·15)	< 0·001
Women only	($N = 44$)	($N = 32$)	
Non-severe	4·34 (3·24)	3·12 (2·43)	0·08
Men only	($N = 74$)	($N = 35$)	
Non-severe	2·93 (2·14)	3·29 (2·62)	NS

Significance levels for t are two-tailed.

Champion, L. A., Goodall, G. & Rutter, M. (1995). Behavior problems in childhood and stressors in early adult life. I. A 20 year follow-up of London school children. Psychological Medicine, 25, 231-246.

Table 5. *Mean number of severely negative events over 5 years in early adult life by B score at age 10 years*

Severe events (males and females)	High B ($N = 118$) Mean (S.D.)	Low B ($N = 67$) Mean (S.D.)	P
Possibly disorder related	3·32 (3·98)	1·88 (2·12)	0·007
Independent of disorder	2·11 (2·38)	1·33 (1·69)	0·02
Dependent on person	2·21 (2·80)	1·21 (1·35)	0·007
Independent of person	2·36 (2·8)	1·40 (1·67)	0·01

Significance levels for t are two-tailed.

Table 6. *Mean number of severe difficulties over years in early adult life by B score at 10 years*

evere difficulties (males and females)	High B ($N = 118$) Mean (S.D.)	Low B ($N = 67$) Mean (S.D.)	P
ossibly disorder related	2·34 (2·62)	0·81 (1·16)	< 0·001
ndependent of disorder	0·82 (1·26)	0·40 (0·87)	0·02
Dependent on person	1·48 (1·87)	0·54 (0·88)	< 0·001
ndep nt of perso	1·14 (1·6)	0·48 (0·99)	0·003

Significance levels for t are two-tailed.

Champion, L. A., Goodall, G. & Rutter, M. (1995). Behavior problems in childhood and stressors in early adult life. I. A 20 year follow-up of London school children. Psychological Medicine, 25, 231-246.

Table 7. *Mean number of severe events and difficulties over 5 years in early adult life linked and not linked with the respondent's family of origin by B score at 10 years*

Women only	High B ($N = 44$) Mean (S.D.)	Low B ($N = 32$) Mean (S.D.)	P
Severe events			
Linked to respondent's family of origin	2·07 (2·53)	0·63 (1·13)	0·004
Not linked to respondent's family of origin	5·18 (5·40)	2·59 (3·31)	0·002
Severe difficulties			
Linked to respondent's family of origin	0·81 (1·32)	0·34 (0·60)	0·06
Not linked to respondent's family of origin	2·95 (2·75)	1·03 (1·77)	< 0·001

Significance levels for t are two-tailed.

Champion, L. A., Goodall, G. & Rutter, M. (1995). Behavior problems in childhood and stressors in early adult life. I. A 20 year follow-up of London school children. Psychological Medicine, 25, 231-246.

Table 9. *Mean number of severe events over 5 years associated and not associated with a difficulty in early adult life by B score at age 10 years*

Mean number of of severe events (men and women)	High B ($N = 117$) Mean (S.D.)	Low B ($N = 67$) Mean (S.D.)	P
Associated with a difficulty	4·62 (5·3)	2·03 (2·56)	< 0·001
Not associated with a difficulty	0·81 (1·06)	1·16 (1·47)	0·06

Significance levels for t are two-tailed.

Champion, L. A., Goodall, G. & Rutter, M. (1995). Behavior problems in childhood and stressors in early adult life. I. A 20 year follow-up of London school children. Psychological Medicine, 25, 231-246.