

A STUDY OF SELF CONCEPT  
IN WOMEN AS HEADS OF  
ONE-PARENT FAMILIES

CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES

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A STUDY OF SELF CONCEPT IN WOMEN AS  
HEADS OF ONE-PARENT FAMILIES

by



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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to discover what effect the one-parent family situation had on the self concept of women who were one-parent family heads.

Information for the study was obtained from a random sample of single female parents, and a comparison group of randomly sampled married women. A measure of the self concept of the subjects was obtained from an analysis of their responses to questions about the amount of satisfaction they felt with the performance of selected family roles. An assumption was made that the state of the self concept is affected by what is done and how it is done in carrying out roles. The roles used were based on the usual activities of housewives and mothers in their family lives, and included providing for the family income, housekeeping, child raising, recreational activities, the sexual role, and a role involving giving and receiving emotional support with an adult of the opposite sex.

A review of the literature on one-parent families revealed that in general they tended to suffer from deprivation in several areas - financial, social and emotional, and that women were more affected than men. Therefore it was deduced that one-parent families, especially those headed by women, would tend to show the effects of this deprivation in their family lives, and this deduction led to the development of a central proposition on which this thesis was based, and to the generation of eighteen hypotheses testing each family role. The central proposition stated that women who were heads of single parent families would feel less satisfaction with the

performance of their family roles than married women, and this proposition was confirmed by the results of the study which showed statistically significant differences between the responses of single parents and dual parents in most of the hypotheses tested.

The general conclusion drawn from the results of the study was that single parent women felt less satisfied with their family lives than married women, and by inference had a low opinion of themselves as adequate people.

Since these findings are relevant to a significant proportion of the population, it was recommended that a more complete program of social services should be developed for single parents - a program that would take emotional factors into account as well as providing for material needs.

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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

The provision of social services in Canada, although costly, is only marginally effective in helping the one-parent family, (National Council of Welfare 1976). This underprivileged group has been receiving increasing attention by workers in the social welfare field - especially those one-parent families headed by women.

Since female single parents have been shown to be at a greater disadvantage economically than male single parents, (Schlesinger 1974, Daly 1975, Klein 1973) and outnumber them by nearly five to one (Statistics Canada 1976) it is of greater importance to study the one-parent family situation as a woman's problem, and to discover to what extent the female family head is affected by being part of a disadvantaged group receiving very little support from existing social services.

The effects of living as a one-parent family have been well documented in the areas of income, housing and child care, (Oja 1975, Finer 1974) but the emotional aspects of being a lone parent have been a comparatively neglected area for study. This study addresses the question of what happens to the self-concept of the one-parent family female head as a result of her situation, and sets out to discover if there are differences in the self concept between single parent females and mothers with husbands present at home.

The term self concept as used in this study means the opinion the self has of her own ability to perform satisfactorily in the various roles associated with being a wife and mother.

All types of one-parent families are included in the study - those women who are deserted, separated, widowed, or divorced, as well as the single who have never been married.

If we assume that the single parent is trying to bring up children alone, in circumstances less favourable than those experienced by dual parents, then we must also assume that stress will be felt by the lone mother, which will probably have a negative effect on her feelings about herself, and on her confidence in her ability to perform well as a parent.

Before examining the problems of the one-parent family in greater detail it should be established how many women in Canada, in Newfoundland, and in St. John's are living as lone parents by using the 1976 Census figures and information from the National Council of Welfare, published in 1976.

The numbers of one-parent families are increasing rapidly, - "between 1966 and 1967 the number of one-parent families grew at a rate which was almost triple the rate of growth of two-parent families. In that period, while the total number of Canadian families increased by 10.5 percent the number of one-parent families surged ahead by 28.7 percent. There is every reason to believe that this trend has continued between 1971 and the present". (National Council of Welfare 1976;4). This prediction has been verified, as in 1971 the total number of female headed one-parent families in Canada was 370,825, and in 1976 it was 559,330 - almost a doubling in five years.

In Newfoundland the number of one-parent families headed by females has increased from 7,385 in 1971, to 8,605 in 1976. In

these families the average number of persons in the family is higher than in any other province - an added burden on their resources.

The number of single parent families headed by females in St. John's is 2,050, representing 10 percent of the total population of families of 19,585. The 2,050 families headed by females are responsible for 5,005 children or 8 percent of the total number of children (61,595) in St. John's. In contrast there are only 365 families headed by males with 1,080 children. (Statistics Canada Census 1976).

Since it is now established that 10 percent of the population of St. John's may be living in conditions of some difficulty, we should discuss exactly what the problem factors are in order to see how they might have an effect on the self concept of the women experiencing them.

One of the most important concerns for any family is the question of its economic viability. If the breadwinner fails to provide adequately, the personal pride of that breadwinner is damaged and he has a poor opinion of himself. The female family head also in the same position, may have the same feelings.

It is known that one-parent families are predominately poor families, and that those headed by females are poorer than those headed by males: the incidence of poverty in 1974 in two-parent families was 12.7 percent but in one-parent families it was 53 percent. Of the one-parent families, 42 percent were headed by females. (Statistics Canada Survey of Consumer Finances, 1974).

The low income of these families is a great hardship to those who were once part of a dual parent family, and had become accustomed

to a higher standard of living. In all likelihood, the expenses of maintaining a one-parent family are almost as high as for a two-parent family, and the problem is worse for women who are less likely to be able to earn as high an income as the male.

The ability to find and keep a job is part of the same feeling of esteem felt by the breadwinner. This study will show whether or not the female head has the same feelings and if they are affected by not working. Nye and Hoffman (1963: 49) found that the primary reason most women worked was for some short term financial reason, so possibly the same feeling of obligation to be the main provider is not present in the single parent females, even though they are family heads.

The work patterns of women are very different from those of males for various reasons. There is more disruption of job continuity because of child raising, and traditional attitudes tend to channel women into jobs requiring less training than those jobs chosen by males, thus yielding a low income for women. Discrimination against women by employers and a lack of adequate day care are other factors against women when it becomes necessary for them to earn their own living. The Canadian Council on Social Development noted that in 1974, 89 percent of male single parents were employed full time, but only 45 percent of female single parents. The rest were obliged to accept social assistance or other transfer payments, when undoubtedly many of these women would have preferred to work given the right circumstances. The question arises as to what effect the inadequacies of earning a low income or having to accept social assistance have on the self concept of women as providers, and this question will be examined later in the analysis of the data.

There are other important areas of concern when studying possible problem areas for the woman in the one-parent family.

As a family member, we can assume that a woman's estimation of herself as a success or failure comes from her demonstrated ability to perform the usual roles attributed to the wife and mother. Since societal norms have established that women should be good wives and mothers, there is pressure to conform and censure for those who do not. The lone female parent and family head has the same roles to carry out in keeping house and in child raising as her married counterpart, but she has to perform them without the support and help of a partner. She will be less likely to have a mutually satisfying relationship with an adult male, either in the sexual sense, or in the close emotional relationship sense of being able to give and receive emotional support providing a feeling of being valued as a person.

Recreation and social activities are likely to be curtailed too, since a woman alone is not usual among couples and may even pose a threat to some of the married women. As a result of failing to keep up a social life of her own, the woman alone may tend to feel rejected and lonely, and somewhat less of a person in her own estimation. These generalizations may, of course, not apply in individual cases, and the different marital statuses of the lone mother will have varying effects on the self concept.

For example, for the separated or deserted wife there would be a feeling of rejection, since the absent spouse obviously did not want to live with her; for the divorced there would be trauma of ending a relationship and making the necessary personal adjustments alone;

for the widowed there would be the grief of losing a partner, and while there might not be any feeling of self blame there might be a lack of self confidence in handling affairs that were previously dealt with by the male; and for the single woman there might possibly be a sense of failure in having made a "mistake".

It would not be surprising then if the lone female appeared to be less sure of herself and somewhat unsatisfied with herself as a person and a mother.

A note of caution should be interjected here, against making the assumption that all women in one-parent families experience negative effects. It is likely that in cases where living with a partner meant violence, mental cruelty or continuous alcoholism, the separation from such a partner could bring only a sense of freedom and relief, and would perhaps provide the woman alone with an opportunity to develop strengths which had not existed before.

Since very little is known about the self concept of the female in the one-parent family, except that which can be inferred because of the stresses and strains she may undergo, there is a need for research to discover if in fact the female family head feels any different about herself as a parent and person than the married female when the same family roles are examined and assessed for the degree of satisfaction they bring.

In this chapter, the single parent family has been described in terms of its demographic characteristics. It has been demonstrated that single parent families tend to be poor, and headed by females, and that these factors tend to predispose the family to problems in family living.

In the following chapter, a review of the literature will show how the single parent family is represented in the family literature. Emphasis will be given to those writers who have discussed the stressful effects on the self of the one-parent family situation, but the positive effects of being a one-parent family will also be shown.

## Chapter 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature describes the one-parent family in some detail. There are many descriptions of their financial deprivation, poor housing, and problems of raising children, (Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada 1970, Schlesinger 1972.), and yet very little has been written about the effects of these factors on the mother with regard to her self concept as an adequate person and parent. It seems that the tangible factors are much easier to document, whereas there are problems involved in measuring an emotional process, resulting in a neglect of this aspect.

However, there are many instances in which loneliness, inadequacy, stress, feelings of rejection, lack of self confidence, deprivation and guilt are mentioned, and they will be noted in the following review. Later in this thesis the cumulative effect of the above factors on the self concept of the mother will be examined and the effect upon the performance of her household tasks and roles will be assessed.

It was noted in the previous chapter that most one-parent families headed by women are poor. All aspects of life are affected by the fact of being forced to live in poverty, the most important of which is the feeling of inadequacy and failure affecting the mother, at being unable to provide sufficient money to meet the needs of herself and her children. As described by Marsden (1969), some mothers were regularly humiliated by being unable to provide extras of their children such as money for trips organized by the school, uniforms for Cubs, Brownies, swimming lessons and presents at Christmas and birthday times. They were upset too when their children suffered further shame

in school, for wearing second hand clothing, or being unable to take into class things the teacher had asked for, such as money for cookery or sewing lessons, or a bulb for nature study.

Because the mother alone is more likely to be poor, a simple solution would be to find employment. However this is not an easy answer to the problem, especially not for a woman bringing up children alone. Women in the work world suffer from a number of disadvantages, the most severe being the poor preparation most females have towards obtaining interesting and lucrative employment. Although attitudes are changing now, as described by Stephenson (1977) and Daly (1975) the majority of women are still educated to think of work as something they do to fill in the time before marriage - the kind of work yielding a low income, and which is lower for women than men doing the same job.

Furthermore, in her study of wages of women in Canada, McDonald (1977:181) stated these disturbing facts:-

"The problem is not just that women are paid less than men for doing the same job, or that the better the job, the less likely it is that women will be doing it at all. Less obvious is the fact that the gap in wages and salaries between women and men is increasing . . . it actually doubled between 1955 and 1969."

Women are also fired from their jobs more often than men because employers believe in the myth that women are unreliable as workers because of their family responsibilities. The National Council of Welfare has also commented in this tendency, and to counteract it have used figures from a study of the Public Service in Canada in 1970 in which it is shown that only 1.24 days more leave is taken each year by women than men - a difference of 10 hours, thus showing that there

is no basis for discriminating against women on the grounds that they are unreliable workers.

Other sources of stress arise when the mother alone has to cope with certain aspects of child rearing which are traditionally the father's role. Mothers who "can't mend bicycles and make rabbit hutches" feel inadequate, and even more at a loss when unable to discipline their children - as one mother said "I can't tell them off enough, they don't listen to me. We argue a lot and they shout back at me. They would never have done that with their father here". (Ferri 1976:72.)

The social isolation of the single parent, is a source of strain, and another factor contributing to feelings of inadequacy and dissatisfaction with the self. It is normal and necessary to need time for recreation away from one's work, to prevent depletion of the self, and yet for the mother alone, this kind of activity is difficult to arrange - for financial reasons, and for social reasons because the single person is not easily accepted into the world of couples. There is a need too, for adult relationships, especially with a member of the opposite sex, and this need cannot be met while in the constant company of children. Marsden (1969:143) describes the problem in these terms:-

"Most mothers, however, even those glad to be rid of their husbands, seemed to have moments of loneliness, brought on by thinking what might have been, or from sheer habit if nothing more. They missed a man to decorate, to do the garden, to mend fuses. Weekends, Saturday mornings, Sunday mornings when children were seen out with their fathers - - - the sight of a young couple holding hands, their own children playing 'mothers and fathers', family

shows on television, shopping for furniture, were all likely to raise a lump in the throat or even bring tears. And for those with young children, evenings were a trying time. Mothers felt they lacked somebody to talk to about adult matters, sex, the neighbours."

The effects of loneliness, deprivation and change of status after separation are described by Hopkinson (1973) in a study of female single parent families in London, England. She said that the new and unexpected changes imposed upon the old way of life can lead to a "Who am I?" reaction, combined with feelings of inadequacy about the self.

Feelings of loneliness are compounded by societal attitudes which actively reject the single parent, making it more difficult than ever to function normally. These feelings are discussed by Marsden (1969:129) who said:-

"A majority spoke of changes in their relationships with friends and neighbours, who seemed to stigmatize the family in some way, tending to isolate it from help - - - unmarried mothers felt they were regarded as sexually loose, and widows that they were to be pitied, and cast a blight on any company they were in; while separated and divorced wives complained of elements of both these reactions from the community."

It seems almost as though by being different, the one-parent family also seems strange in the eyes of the community. Referring to the role of the female single parent, Brandwein (1974:499) said that she is forced to play a "deviant gender role" and suffers from 'stigmatization' within the community. As the one-parent family is considered abnormal, then the female head of a one-parent family is doubly abnormal - to be looked upon with mistrust. Brandwein also notes that the terms "deviant" and "pathological" are used in

sociological literature, as well as the terms "broken", "disorganized" or "disintegrated", rather than recognising the one-parent family as an alternative viable family form. The assumption that single parents are failures is also mentioned by Schlesinger (1974) who said that in addition to their isolation, single parents are mistrusted and looked upon with suspicion by landlords, welfare personnel and society in general.

In spite of the negative emotional effects of becoming a single parent, it should not be forgotten that for some people the effects are quite beneficial. Marsden (1969:142) recorded this effect while interviewing divorced women. One woman said, "When he went out of the door it was as if a chain dropped off me", and another said ironically, "I don't miss him, he was never here to miss". In the final section of his report on One-Parent Families in Britain, Finer (1974:426) said:-

"Many of the parents and children in such families are successful in their own relationships, form rewarding relationships with others, attain a level of happiness which in no way differentiates them from other families - - - in the community - - - for - - - the withdrawal of a violent husband and father - may create better even if still unsatisfactory conditions in the home than existed previously."

Other writers have stressed the point that marriage is not a suitable setting in which women can develop a good self concept. Many women have been reared to be compliant and to think of the comfort of others before their own. In a family setting it becomes easy for a mother to be on full time duty for others with no time to pursue interests of her own. This point is made by Bernard (1972) who said that the cultural expectation of women is that they should

give up more of themselves in marriage than the male. She notes that single women are more confident and independent because they have been able to develop their abilities without hindrance from the demands of a partner, or guilt feeling that they are being neglectful of another person. Bernard's theory is also supported by Bendo and Feldman (1974) in their study on the self concept of low income women, with and without husbands present. They discovered that women without husbands had developed a strong self concept and strong identity, but that married women, although having more satisfaction with their role as wife than the women without husbands, had less confidence in decision making and a weaker self concept.

Attitudes towards unwed pregnancy are changing rapidly, so that women who wish to have children and remain single do so, without worrying what others think. Adams (1976) said that single people have an advantage over married people in that they can choose for themselves what they want to do, and that such choosing is a sign of strength and confidence in one's own identity. Another advocate of the single way of life also supports this attitude by saying that the decision to live alone is an indication of a person's honesty and courage in the face of conflicting pressures from society. She gave a vivid account of the difficulties experienced by the single mother who attempted to maintain her independence while caring for her small child in a world designed for couples. In spite of the pressures upon her she felt that it was not worth risking the uncertainties of marriage and recommended the single state. (Klein, 1973.)

In summary, this literature review has presented diverging views on the one-parent family - the first concentrating on negative aspects, and the second on positive factors.

Those writers who described the detrimental effects of being a one-parent family have seen the problem in terms of deprivation. The single parent is seen as being unable to provide adequate material benefits for herself and her children because of her inadequate income. She is seen as the victim of employment practices which keep her in low paid and non-rewarding work. Her fears about her adequacy in bringing up children without a father are expressed as are her feelings of social isolation, loneliness and rejection. The other view of the single parent family is positive, stressing the beneficial effects of living alone - a situation conducive to the creation of independence and freedom of choice for women which helps them to grow as people.

In the following chapter, theories will be discussed which will provide the basis and rationale for the interpretation of the data in the study.

Taking the view that the single parent family situation is a problem situation, as shown in the literature, hypotheses will be generated concerning the amount of satisfaction single parents feel in the accomplishment of their family roles, as compared to a comparison group of married women.

### Chapter 3

#### THEORY AND HYPOTHESES

In order to understand how the performance of roles can affect the self concept, some guidelines are necessary. These guidelines are to be found in theories previously developed on the self, and in role theories.

The interactive effects of self and role are important to this thesis, and a theory dealing with such interaction is found in Symbolic Interaction, a theory with its roots both in Psychology and Sociology, beginning its development in the 1930's. (Kuhn, 1967).

Symbolic Interaction attempts to explain how the person's idea of himself is shaped by his experiences with others in his environment. If the individual perceives that responses from others are positive, he will adjust his self conception to a positive approval of himself, and such approval of self and its accompanying air of self confidence, in turn influences others to react favourably to him. A series of negative experiences may have the opposite effect of convincing the self that he is ineffective as a person, and his negative attitude toward himself will cause others to react negatively toward him.

The continuous, circular nature of this theory is especially relevant in this study where it is hypothesized that becoming a one-parent family will bring a set of unwanted negative experiences which in their cumulative effect may cause changes in the self concept by devaluing the person in his own eyes.

In defining the term "self concept: it should be remembered that as a theoretical construct the term has been used in a variety of ways by social psychologists.

In this study, the term "self concept" means the woman's idea of herself which is shaped by the roles she performs. If the roles are performed well, a good self concept will result, and if they are performed poorly, a poor self concept will result. The self is seen in this study also as being able to form an attitude toward itself. This attitude towards itself is the self conception or self concept, which has been arrived at after a series of interactions with the environment.

References to the self as shaped by societal interaction and the self's attitude towards himself as a result of that interaction are to be found in Cooley's "self-feeling" which creates a socially shaped "social I", (Cooley, 1967) and Mead's idea of the self as "an individual (who) may act socially toward himself, just as toward others. He may praise, blame or encourage himself; he may become disgusted with himself; may seek to punish himself, and so forth." (Meltzer, 1967:9). This thesis examines the self in the roles of wife and parent and makes an assessment of the wife and mother's self evaluation of these roles.

A definition of the concept of role, as used in this study can be expressed simply. It is concerned with the content of a role, or what is done by the incumbent of that role. This is a static or structural view of role as described by Heiss (1963:3) as "a prescription for behaviour associated with particular statuses", and by Nye, (1976) who was concerned with developing a consensus on the content of family roles and how they should be performed, as perceived by the community. In these terms, the idea of role is a set of expectations of a person who occupies a particular social identity, and which could also be

thought of a set of rights and duties. Presumably, roles also bring about reward for their enactment, and as a parent, the family roles would bring satisfaction in providing a setting for the adequate nurturing of children, as in supplying their physical and emotional needs. To the self, being part of a family would involve other personally rewarding aspects of the family role, such as giving and receiving love and understanding, and having interesting social activities. Any diminution or inadequacy of performance in these roles as may be experienced by the single female parent may partly eliminate the rewarding aspect of the roles.

There are some key roles affecting the self concept and these are the roles which are the most relevant in defining who the person is. Success or failure in these roles is crucial to the person's idea of himself as a personal success or failure. Marital status, family relationships and work roles are fundamental to the self image of an adult. This was shown in a study conducted in 1945 by Kuhn, who posed the question, "Who am I?" to a random sample of adults, in his Twenty Statements Test. (Kuhn 1954). The respondents in this test were allowed to answer the question with up to twenty statements, which they could make in any order. The interesting fact arose that those roles mentioned with greater frequency than any other were: all types of family relationships, marital status and role, and work role identity.

These are precisely the same areas where the single female parent will have experienced changes and where her image of herself is most vulnerable because of those changes.

Having examined theories and definitions of self and role and discussed the relevance of each to the shaping of the self, some references from the literature will illustrate how the theory of Symbolic Interaction has been used formerly by others to show the effect on the self of the interplay of self with role.

On the premise that the single parent family will have experienced changes in their lifestyle and that those changes may have caused stress it is pertinent to quote Solomon (1973:298) at this point. He said:- "Self conception is in part the internalization of some of the imperatives of a role", and that socialization to a role involves a change in the self conception of the individual. He gave as an example the stress felt by new doctors and infantry recruits while learning to behave in a manner congruent with their new role.

For a single parent facing the crisis of beginning a new life the ideas of Strauss (1959) have relevance. He discusses changes in lifestyle in terms of "turning points". He says that one's identity is constantly changing in order to adapt to new life situations, and that reaching a turning point forces an individual to recognise changes in the self. The unfortunate consequence of this can be "misalignment" of the new self with the old, causing "shock, chagrin, anxiety, tension, bafflement and self questioning".

The disturbing element to the self during changes has also been noted by Sherif (1968:154). He said that a person's view of himself is "dependent on the stability of the ties, roles commitments and orientations that compose it:. He described these ties as "anchorages" and said that any disruption of these anchorages could lead to

uncertainty and anxiety - "experimental evidence shows that the loss of stable anchorages in the person's surroundings arouse feelings of uncertainty and insecurity, causing him to flounder about in efforts to restore his sense of personal stability". He noted too, that the deeper the person's involvement with his role, the more resistant to change he will be. For wives who are deserted unexpectedly, or wives who have been married for a long time before the loss of their husbands, this concept has relevance in that adjustment to single status will take a long time. For all single parent females, the concept of change introduces an immediate source of stress, because former ways of behaving are now irrelevant, and new ways must be found which may be frightening and unfamiliar. The self is called upon to change it's view of itself, and the comparison with the old self may not be favourable - as noted also by Turner (1970:31). He said "the self conception conveys certain roles that an individual should play in the family or group. When the roles actually played are different, the resulting self-image becomes a matter of attention and comparison with the self conception."

The female single parent is in the difficult position of having to play the roles she is accustomed to in addition to playing others unfamiliar and strange to her.

The roles used as a basis for research in this study are those roles which were defined by Nye (1976) in a study carried out in the State of Washington. Nye first reviewed the family literature and also obtained responses from the community before identifying eight different roles usually carried out as spouse or parent. These

roles were provider, housekeeper, child care, child socialization, sexual, recreational, therapeutic and kinship, as normally performed with two parents. The one-parent family situation requires the female parent to perform the wife's and the husband's roles - a double set of roles now become the wife's responsibility, and it is unlikely that she will perform well in all of them since she has not been prepared to cope with the male's family roles as well as her own.

The provider role was concerned with who earned the family income and how adequate that income seemed to be to the breadwinner. The female single parent will certainly find difficulty in providing the same amount of income as a married pair.

The housekeeper role included cooking, cleaning, mending, shopping, and care of clothing and household equipment, but the woman alone will probably have less time and energy for her housework than her married counterpart.

The child care role included all activities concerned with the physical needs of the child - keeping the child clean, fed, and warm, as well as protected from physical danger. Child socialization, another aspect of this role was concerned with teaching the child "what is right and wrong, developing in them a sense of responsibility, developing competence in eating and dressing properly, in doing school work and generally interacting with others". (Nye, 1976:33). Without a partner, the woman single parent will find more difficulty in discharging these functions effectively.

The sexual role, in Nye's terms meant being able to meet the sexual needs of a partner, and the therapeutic role dealt with the

ability to give and receive help and advice with problems. The woman alone will have limited opportunities for a satisfying sexual and mutually supportive relationship with a member of the opposite sex.

The recreational role included who actually organized the family recreation, and how well this was done, another problem for the single parent who will have limited funds and opportunities for providing recreation for herself and her children.

All of these roles, with the exception of kinship role will be used in this study as roles normally performed by the female single parent and the married woman.

In Nye's analysis, several different aspects of the concept of role were studied, and they were:- what was the usual content of a role (i.e., what is done and who should do it); how the individual behaved while doing it; to what degree they are committed to the role; the evaluation of their own and the spouse's enactment of the role; the extent to which the role causes worry; the extent to which it causes conflict; and the outcome of the role.

This study will focus on one aspect of his analysis, the self evaluation of the family roles for both the female single parent and the married woman, and will try to measure to what extent the respondents felt they were satisfied with themselves as adequate in that role, at the point in when which they replied to the questions. A comparison will be made of the responses of the single parent family with the responses of the two parent family.

Having established in the problem statement at the beginning of this thesis, that the single parent female tends to suffer financial,

social and emotional disadvantage, and having examined the theory of Symbolic Interaction as a way of understanding what might happen to the self of the single parent female as a result of the interplay of self with role, a general proposition, or central statement of this thesis can be made:-

It is likely that the female single parent will suffer from a poor self concept due to a lack of satisfaction with her position as a lone household head. This lack of satisfaction will arise because of the difficulty of coping alone with family roles normally requiring two people for their adequate accomplishment. The consequent dissatisfaction with the performance of family roles by the woman alone will adversely affect her self concept as a competent and adequate parent and person.

The assumption is made for the purpose of this thesis, that the female subject's concept of herself can, in fact be inferred from her self rating of adequacy or inadequacy about something she does. Because the self concept is a theoretical construct and cannot be directly measured, its effect can only be inferred by measuring a tangible action. As already shown, the inference that self concept is strongly related to performance of role has been made formerly by Solomon (1973), Sherif (1968), and Mulford and Salisbury (1964).

It should be mentioned also that there are other roles which could be examined as having an effect on the self concept, but at this time the intent is to use only seven family roles identified by Nye, (1976) as a measure of the self.

Since "self concept" and "role", as used in the general proposition of this thesis are general terms, they need to be measured more exactly. This can be done by using the specific, testable, hypotheses which follow.

The first major role is the role of provider, or earner of the family income. It has been demonstrated that the female single parent will tend to have less income at her disposal than the married woman, and because of this, as stated in the proposition, will be unsatisfied with her abilities as provider of the family income.

It was decided that three hypotheses would adequately test the concept of the provider role, as one would be needed to help determine who performed the role, one would test the amount of satisfaction with the role, and the third would elicit a response about the adequacy of the income.

The first hypothesis was that the female one-parent family head would be less likely to earn the family income than the comparison group of married women whose income if earned would be combined with their husbands.

The problems of lone female parents are likely to be inadequate day care, unsympathetic employers and low wages. These factors combined make it very likely that the lone female parent would find it cheaper to stay at home and accept welfare than to try to earn a living.

The second hypothesis was that the female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction

with her performance of the provider role. Since it was known that a high proportion of female single parents were unable to work and had to rely on social assistance; and when they did work, the level of income was generally low. The question testing this hypothesis asked the respondent to rate her satisfaction with the role, if in fact she was the only one to carry it out. This was an effort to obtain only the responses of the single parent or married woman who took total responsibility for the role.

The third hypothesis was that the female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to rate her income as adequate for her family's basic needs. The low rates of social assistance and low earning capacity of the majority of lone female family heads create the distinct possibility that dissatisfaction would be expressed with this role because of insufficient funds for adequate housekeeping.

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The next hypothesis was generated from the premise that good housekeeping would be more of a problem for the single parent than the married woman. The hypothesis stated:-

The female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with her performance in the role of housekeeper.

The reasons for wishing to test this hypothesis arose from the knowledge that the single parent family tends to be lacking in time,

financial resources, good housing and emotional energy to be able to keep house adequately and therefore would express less satisfaction with housekeeping activities than her married counterpart - a situation ably summarized by Marsden (1969). A woman alone may also have the added disadvantage of feeling that apart from her children, there is no-one to keep house for, and so may not make any special effort to keep it well.

A single question on how satisfied the respondent was with the way the housework was done was used to test this hypothesis, with the hope that differences would be shown between the female parent alone, and the married woman whose husband was present, presumably providing support and encouragement.

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Concerning the role of parent, the single parent female is obviously at a disadvantage since she will have to try to achieve good parenting alone, in a situation where the norm is to have two parents.

The role of child care, in which the physical needs of the child are the focus, is one in which the mother plays a major part, whether or not she is alone. However, it could still be hypothesized that the mother who takes a pride in this role, as most mothers do, would perform the role with greater satisfaction if sufficient funds were available to provide a good diet, a variety of clothing and good medical care. As indicated in the proposition, it is unlikely that

the single parent female will have as many resources at her disposal as the married woman, and this may affect her role as parent.

Three hypotheses were generated from this statement concerning the child care role, and the three were designed to gather information on who performed the role, how well the respondent thought she performed in the role, and to give an overall rating of satisfaction.

The first hypothesis said that the female one-parent family head would be more likely to be in sole charge of the physical care of her children than the married woman, who would probably have support in this role from her husband.

The question which elicited data on this hypothesis was concerned solely with who performed the role of child care, with the expectation that for the single female parent, she would be chief person to carry out this role, with the possibility that the role might be shared with other helpers.

The second hypothesis stated that the female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with her performance of the child care role, for the general reasons already expressed.

The third hypothesis dealt with an overall measure of satisfaction, which allowed the respondents to rate themselves and the possible performance of others who might have shared the role. The hypothesis stated that the female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with the overall arrangements for caring for the physical needs of her children.

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A slightly different aspect of the parent role is the child socialization role, a continuation and extension of the previous role, and is one where the source of satisfaction in performing it well is even more closely bound up with sharing the role with a partner. Nye (1976) found that the normal expectation in families regarding child socialization was that the father and mother should share equally in this task, and that mothers were expected to deal with eating and dressing properly while fathers spent more time in teaching their children responsibility and in disciplining them. If this is the norm, then the mother alone may find the task of socializing her children too great to manage without help, especially those who have sons who need an adult male on whom to model themselves. Thus, as indicated in the general proposition, the female one-parent family head will not be able to express as much satisfaction with the child socialization role as the married woman.

Three hypotheses were generated to test this statement. Again, a set of three was used because one was needed to show who was the chief performer of the role, the second to assess the amount of satisfaction felt by the respondent, and the third to provide an overall rating of satisfaction.

The first hypothesis about who performed the role of child socialization stated that the female one-parent family head would be more likely to be in sole charge of the child socialization role than the married woman who would probably have support in this role from her husband, on the assumption that the female single parent

would have no other choice than to take the main responsibility for this role.

The second hypothesis stated that the female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with her performance of the child socialization role, since she has fewer resources in terms of money and supportive help than those received by the married woman. The question asked the respondents to rate their satisfaction with the role only if they were mostly responsible for it.

The third hypothesis that the female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express overall satisfaction with the child socialization role, was tested because it was known that some single parent mothers who had to accept help from others in the performance of this role would have to bring the performance of others into consideration, as well as their own, when assessing satisfaction with this role.

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Hypotheses were generated from the concept of the recreational role because it was felt that single parent women would again show a difference from the married woman in the performance of this role because of the known lack of resources of the single parent. Mothers alone have the problem of giving their children extra things like treats and outings and regular recreational activities, so that it

seemed a reasonable assumption that the single parent family would have fewer organized recreational activities than the dual parent family. Nye suggested that it was usual for the husband to have the larger share of this role, although husband and wife sharing the role are also very common. (Nye 1976). In any event, the absence of the husband would make it more difficult for the wife alone to take full responsibility for this activity - so a general statement to the effect that family recreation for single parent families would be less well organized than for two parent families would be true.

Three hypotheses were used to test this statement, according to the same pattern when testing the previous two hypotheses.

The first dealt with the question of who performed the role of organizer of the family recreation on the premise that the lone female parent would have to do most of the organizing, while the married parents shared the duties. The hypothesis stated:- The female one-parent family head would be more likely to be in sole charge or organizing the family recreation than the married woman who would probably have support in this role from her husband.

The second hypothesis was that the female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with her performance as organizer of the family recreation. It was thought that the female single parent would be in the sole charge of this activity, and if so she was asked to rate her degree of satisfaction with herself as chief organizer.

The third hypothesis was tested by an overall rating. The hypothesis stated that:- the female one-parent family head would be

less likely than the married woman to express overall satisfaction as organizer of the family recreation.

This hypothesis tested the possibility that the overall rating might be different from the rating when the respondent had sole charge, since the respondent would have to take the performance of others into account, as well as her own, when rating the degree of satisfaction.

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Although Nye (1976) found that the sexual role held slightly less importance to women than to men, the assumption could be made that in the absence of a male partner, and as stated in the proposition, the female alone would certainly miss the opportunities for a close emotional relationship and for sexual intercourse. To be able to maintain a successful relationship with a member of the opposite sex; over a period of time is a matter of pride, for those to whom such relationships are important. The loss of the relationship might be a blow to the ego in some cases, where the relationship was terminated without explanation or because another woman seemed more attractive. A sense of personal failure might ensue at the loss, even though the relationship might not have been perfect while it existed.

The term "sexual role" as it is used in this hypothesis means meeting the needs of a sexual partner, and the hypothesis on this concept stated:- the female one-parent family head would be less

likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with her performance of the sexual role.

In testing this statement one question only was necessary to discover if in fact there was an existing relationship for the mother alone, and if so, how satisfied she would be with her part in it.

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The need for a mutually supportive relationship and the need for companionship and someone to talk over problems with, is a universal human need. This need can be met in what Nye calls the therapeutic role, where special personal problems or family problems can be talked over with another adult, presumably the husband. Blood and Wolfe describe this role:- "People need opportunities for catharsis, for ventilating their feelings, for help in interpreting their difficulties, for emotional support and encouragement. Where can such a lifetime therapy-as-needed be found better than in marriage?" (Blood and Wolfe 1960:180). Presumably the woman alone will not have this outlet to the same extent, although she may find substitutes for the missing partner. Nye's therapeutic role was tested by two hypotheses.

The first made a statement about the amount of therapeutic help the woman was able to give. The term "therapeutic agent" in the following hypothesis means activities of listening to and helping with the problems of the husband or some other adult with

whom there is a deep personal relationship. The hypothesis was:-  
The female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with her performance in the role of therapeutic agent.

A second hypothesis was generated concerning the amount of help the woman might receive, as this aspect of the therapeutic role was considered vital to the well being of the individual since its benefits are derived from its reciprocal and mutually supportive nature. Where no regular partner was present, the respondents were asked to think of another adult with whom they were emotionally close. The hypothesis stated:- The female one-parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with therapeutic help received.

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Two other hypothesis, not derived from Nye's family roles were developed to find ways of expressing the total view of satisfaction as expressed by the respondents.

The first hypothesis compared the responses of single and dual parents in a consideration of an overall feeling of either satisfaction or dissatisfaction with life which might reveal the individual's attitude to life and consequently their own self concept in that life. The question was asked "All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life generally?" - testing the hypothesis which stated:-  
The female one-parent family head would be less likely than the

married woman to express satisfaction with life in general, since presumably one will already have rated herself lower on most of the previous questions, and the lower rating will appear again on this question.

The last hypothesis concerned with an overall measure of satisfaction, planned to compare single parents only in their degree of satisfaction, with the question above asking for a rating of satisfaction with life generally. A specially computed measure of satisfaction for single parents only will be used in this process, and its computation will be described in Chapter 4.

The hypothesis states:- An overall measure of satisfaction as computed from the data on all the hypotheses would show similarities with the results from the hypothesis on satisfaction with life generally. This hypothesis would be a test of the overall consistency of ratings of satisfaction, i.e. it would be expected that if single parents responded in general to all the questions that they were less satisfied than dual parents, then they would also respond that they were less satisfied with life in general than dual parents. ✓

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The hypotheses set out above represent statements derived from the general proposition of this thesis.

That proposition stated that the single parent female will be less likely to rate herself as satisfied with her performance of family roles than her married counterpart in the same roles.

Each hypothesis can now be tested empirically by asking questions of respondents who are single parent women and respondents who are married women.

In the following chapter, the methods used for gathering and processing the data, and for testing the hypotheses will be described.

## Chapter 4

### METHODOLOGY

#### The sample

Since there was no population list of one-parent families living in St. John's from which a sample could be taken, the subjects were obtained from a random sample from Polk's 1977 City of St. John's Directory. The aim was to begin with a sufficiently large sample which would ultimately provide 100 single parent families and 100 dual parent families after the expected elimination of many who did not fit the requirements of the study. The sampling procedure was carried out on two levels, the first group of subjects being picked from the City Directory, the second group obtained by referral from the first group.

The first level of sampling proceeded as follows; using the lowest number of series of randomly generated numbers - the lowest number was 6, - every 60th name was picked from the directory until the entire population was sampled. In this way, 750 names were obtained, with their accompanying addresses, and telephone numbers.

Telephone calls were then made to all those in the sample to establish a commitment from them to accept a questionnaire and answer it. The subjects were given details about the study, and were asked if they had children up to the age of 18 years, since this age was the cutoff point for the part of the study about children. If children of the required age were present, then the subjects were asked if they would take part in the study by replying to a questionnaire which would be sent to them in the mail.

There were some limitations in the method used to find the sample and in the method of obtaining information from the subjects. One of the chief disadvantages was having no direct access to subjects who had children, and this fact led to a lengthy and difficulty process of contacting many people who did not qualify as subjects. It was impossible to know in advance whether the household contacted would be either a dual or single parent.

The phone contact, too, was an uncertain way of getting a returned questionnaire, since the commitment of the subject was somewhat tenuous - as shown by the fact that 162 people who said they would return the questionnaire failed to do so. A personal interview, although time consuming would have made sure that most questions were answered, and the information immediately available to the researchers.

It was necessary to contact 1147 people in order to obtain enough subjects for the final sample of single parents and the dual parent comparison group, and this took six weeks. The actual number of telephone call was in excess of 1147, since many contacts required several calls before a reply could be obtained. The number of 1147 was arrived at when the original 750 people in the sample were asked to refer two other couples, one a one-parent family and the other a two-parent family who could then be contacted by telephone as potential subjects.

Of the 1147 people contacted, 656 were unable to take part in the study for various reasons - the most common of which was having no school age children or no children at all.

Altogether, 177 single parent families and 314 dual parent families agreed to take part in the study, making a total of 491 subjects to whom questionnaires were sent. Returned questionnaires totalled 329, of which 98 were single parent families and 231 were dual parent, yielding a return rate of 64% for single parent families and 69% for dual parent families.

The final sample of single and dual parent families obtained from those subjects who return the questionnaire, were found to be demographically similar, as shown in the following table (Table 4.1). The Chi Square tests for each of the demographic variables showed no significant differences between the two groups in age, religion, education, socio-economic status and other characteristics, leaving as the only real difference between the groups the single or dual parent status.

Table 4.1. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics of single and dual parent groups

AGE	RELIGION		EDUCATION		SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX*						
	Single Col %	Dual %	Single Col %	Dual %	Single Col %	Dual %					
20 and under	1.0	0.0	Roman Catholic	46.9	40.1	Grade 8 or less	15.3	9.0	0 - 9	9.3	13.5
21 - 25	8.2	3.3	Anglican	24.5	25.9	Some High School	27.6	26.5	10 - 19	11.6	10.8
26 - 30	12.2	13.2	United Church	16.3	22.2	High School Graduate	14.3	15.6	20 - 29	1.2	2.7
31 - 35	25.5	26.9	Salvation Army	4.1	1.4	Trades Training	14.3	8.1	30 - 39	3.5	3.2
36 - 40	16.3	23.6	Other	5.1	9.4	Some University	9.2	8.5	40 - 49	31.4	27.6

\* Duncan, O.D., A Socioeconomic index for occupations.

Continued

Table 4.1. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics of single and dual parent groups

AGE	RELIGION		EDUCATION		SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX*						
	Single Col %	Dual Col %	Single Col %	Dual Col %	Single Col %	Dual Col %					
41 - 50	28.6	25.5	None	3.1	0.9	University Graduate	7.1	6.2	50 - 59	5.8	3.2
50 and over	8.2	7.5				Other	12.2	26.1	60 - 69	26.7	23.8
									70 - 79	8.1	14.1
									80 - 89	2.3	1.1
Total	100	100		100	100		100	100		100	100
Chi Square significance level	0.2798		0.1887		0.0842		0.7256				

\* Duncan, O.D., A Socioeconomic index for occupations.

The follow up procedure used to maximize the response rate was similar to that used by Dillman. (Dillman 1972). After the first mailing of questionnaires, he sent a postcard to each respondent whether or not they had returned the questionnaire which served the purpose of a thank you to the subject for taking part in the study and a reminder to return the questionnaire if they had not already done so. After this a 3-week letter was sent to all non-respondents, and then a final certified letter including a replacement questionnaire.

In this study the follow up method was a modified version of Dillman's. At one week after the mailing of the questionnaire, a postcard was sent all those who had not returned the questionnaire. (Appendix C) At the end of two weeks, phone calls were made to each of the non-respondents asking them to return the questionnaire, and if they had lost or mislaid it, a replacement was sent.

#### Research instrument

The questionnaire itself was photo-reduced to form a small attractive booklet of 14 pages, approximately six by eight inches in size, with a map of Newfoundland on the cover as a point of interest. An identification number on the front cover was used to check the return of the questionnaire. (Appendix A).

As this study was part of a larger study on the single parent family, the questions were focussed on three topics, according to the interests of the three researchers. The topics were: the respondents' contact with relatives, the respondents' self concept as a wife and parent, and the socialization and adjustment of children.

A final section contained questions seeking personal and demographic information.

A pilot study was carried out to pre-test the questionnaire. Thirty respondents were randomly chosen from the telephone book, and were given a personal interview. Each respondent was asked to identify those questions she found difficult or confusing. When it was discovered that some questions were misunderstood consistently, then these questions were modified in the final version of the questionnaire.

In the first mailing the questionnaire was accompanied by a covering letter explaining the origin and purpose of the study, with a stamped, addressed, return envelope. Enclosed also was a slip with space for two names and addresses where the respondent could give the names of two other families if she wished. (see Appendix B for a copy of the covering letter, and Appendix C for a copy of the slip which accompanied the questionnaire).

A further three weeks was allowed for the return of the questionnaires before ceasing to accept any further mailings, making the total time taken for sample finding and data collection 9 weeks and 4 days.

#### Measurement of the variables

The self concept of the subject was measured by a rating of the amount of satisfaction the individual felt with her performance in a series of key roles vital to the promotion of a good self image. Each question on the different family roles was treated as a separate variable and measured separately. The respondent was able to choose

from a Likert-type scale with five categories of response ranging through (1) "very satisfied", (2) "satisfied", (3) "somewhat satisfied", (4) "not satisfied", to (5) "very unsatisfied". In some questions the scale ranged from 1-6, with the categories of (1) "very satisfied", (2) "satisfied", (3) "somewhat satisfied", (4) "not satisfied", (5) "very unsatisfied", and (6) "not applicable" or "other". The replies could then be coded for computer analysis. The coded replies were key punched on to IBM cards, and these formed the data bank.

As described in the previous chapter, seven of Nye's family roles were used as a basis for the respondents estimation of herself as satisfied in the roles or not. The roles were provider, housekeeper, child care, child socialization, recreation, sexual and therapeutic.

Because the focus of this thesis was the female single parent, the questions were designed to discover if in fact she was the one who actually performed the role, since it was likely that others would also be performing some of her roles as the only solution towards keeping the single parent family unit a viable one. In the case of the question on income, a category of "other" allowed for the fact that the woman might not be the provider of any earned income, and in the questions on the sexual and therapeutic roles the category of "not applicable" allowed for the possibility that she did not have any such relationship. The questions of child care and child socialization too, allowed the mother to say how much of the role she performed before making an estimate of how satisfied she was.

When all the replies were coded, analysis of the data was begun, using a "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences" program. (Nie

et al, 1975). The program was run on the Newfoundland and Labrador Computer Services IBM 370 computer.

An analysis of the data began with the computation of frequency tables, and the means for each variable for single and dual parents were compared.

The Chi square was computed for the categorical data and the t-test was used as a measure of significance for the continuous variables. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to show the amount of relationship between the answers of single and dual parents in each variable.

Next, an overall measure of satisfaction labelled "OSAT" was computed, so that it could be correlated with the hypothesis concerning satisfaction with life generally, using a Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

Twelve variables were used, with categories of 1-5, giving a possible total "OSAT" score of 60 for each case. The individual scores were totalled, to give an overall measure of satisfaction.

Finally, for each variable in the questionnaire on self concept and on the demographic variables, histograms were drawn up to provide an explicit visual aid to further understanding of the material.

In the following chapter, an analysis of the findings will be made, to see to what degree if any, there were differences between the responses of the single parent sample and the dual parent sample.

## Chapter 5

### FINDINGS

In general, the results of the statistical tests on the data confirmed the prediction that the lone female parent would be less satisfied with her family roles than the married woman. In the following analysis of the data, each hypothesis will be examined in terms of it's relationship to the family roles previously described. An interpretation of the data with regard to its meaning for self concept will be made. A high rating of satisfaction with the self will be taken as indicative of satisfaction with the self concept, and a low rating of satisfaction with the self will be regarded as dissatisfaction with the self concept.

Of the 18 hypotheses tested, 14 showed statistically significant differences between one-parent and two-parent families, one was borderline, and only three did not reach significance.

The following table contains a summary of some of the statistical results obtained when the 18 hypotheses on self concept and family roles were tested.

The table shows the number of cases, the mean and standard deviation, followed by the inferential statistics - the t-test and the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. A one-tailed t-test was used since this is appropriate for testing a one-way hypothesis, i.e., only one speculation was made in each hypothesis, namely that, whatever the findings, the results would be simply "more than" or "less than" that of the comparison group. rather than "different than".

Table 5.2 Summary and comparison of statistical findings on satisfaction with roles  
in the single and dual parent family.

Variable	Single Parent			Dual Parent			t value <sup>†</sup> (probability, one tailed)	Correlation* coefficient (probability)
	# cases	mean	standard deviation	# cases	mean	standard deviation		
Who earns the family income	93	5.39	1.27	213	2.08	1.78	16.24 (0.0001)	0.69 (0.00001)
Satisfaction with arrangements for provision of income	85	2.54	1.332	210	1.57	0.828	6.24 (0.0001)	-0.40 (0.00001)
Adequacy of income for basic needs	98	3.11	1.251	212	2.14	0.953	6.82 (0.0001)	-0.39 (0.00001)
Satisfaction with housekeeper role	97	2.02	0.901	211	2.08	0.883	-0.55 (0.291)	0.03 (0.2914)
Who does child care	95	1.32	0.688	208	2.00	0.805	-7.17 (0.0001)	0.38 (0.00001)
Respondent doing child care	90	1.68	0.762	159	1.53	0.625	1.58 (0.057)	-0.10 (0.047)

† The Student's t Distribution

\* Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

Continued

Table 5.2 Summary and comparison of statistical findings on satisfaction with roles  
in the single and dual parent family.

Variable	Single Parent			Dual Parent			t value <sup>†</sup> (probability, one tailed)	Correlation* coefficient (probability)
	# cases	mean	standard deviation	# cases	mean	standard deviation		
Overall satisfaction with child care	95	1.96	0.886	210	1.62	0.625	3.37 (0.001)	-0.21 (0.0001)
Who does child socialization role	93	1.29	0.669	205	2.67	0.631	-17.21 (0.0001)	0.70 (0.00001)
Respondent doing child socialization	87	2.06	0.768	64	1.89	0.737	1.34 (0.091)	-0.10 (0.0909)
Overall child socialization	95	2.02	0.714	209	1.85	0.681	1.98 (0.024)	-0.11 (0.0243)
Who organizes family recreation	89	1.36	0.626	209	2.77	0.641	-17.45 (0.0001)	0.71 (0.00001)
Respondent organizing recreation	86	2.34	0.876	53	2.32	0.915	0.11 (0.458)	-0.01 (0.4580)

† The Student's t Distribution

\* Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

Continued

Table 5.2 Summary and comparison of statistical findings on satisfaction with roles  
in the single and dual parent family.

Variable	Single Parent			Dual Parent			t value <sup>†</sup> (probability, one tailed)	Correlation* coefficient (probability)
	# cases	mean	standard deviation	# cases	mean	standard deviation		
General satisfaction with recreation	92	2.42	0.855	208	2.22	0.810	1.97 (0.025)	-0.11 (0.0251)
Satisfaction with sexual role	80	4.45	1.948	206	1.96	1.051	10.85 (0.0001)	-0.63 (0.00001)
Satisfaction with therapeutic role	78	4.29	2.133	207	1.80	0.923	10.00 (0.0001)	-0.63 (0.00001)
Partner's therapeutic role	78	4.20	2.091	208	1.95	1.048	9.10 (0.0001)	-0.58 (0.00001)
Satisfaction with life generally	92	2.60	1.168	208	1.78	0.759	6.14 (0.0001)	-0.38 (0.00001)

† The Student's t Distribution

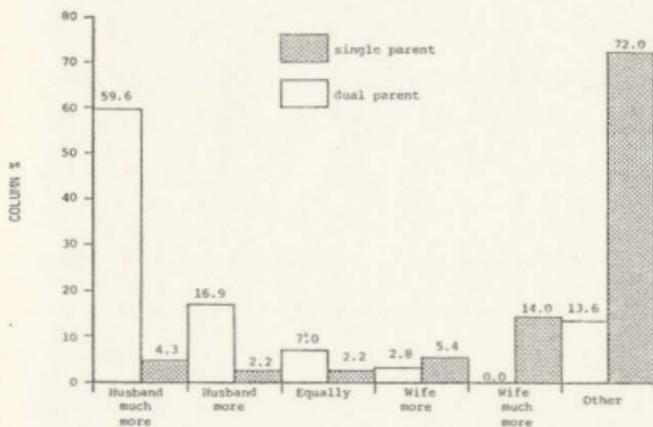
\* Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

In all 18 hypotheses, the null hypothesis for the t-test states that there will be no difference between single and dual parents with regard to performance of a particular family role. The null hypothesis for the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient states that there will be no correlation between parentness and the category of response for the particular variable studied.

In the following analysis of results, an examination of self concept will take place with respect to role performance. The inference is made that self concept is dependent upon the amount of satisfaction felt with the performance of family roles.

#### Providing the family income

The provider role was examined by three different hypotheses. In order to establish how much the provider role was actually carried out by the lone female parent, the first hypothesis proposed that the female single parent would be less likely to provide the income for her family than the married woman, who might be contributing her earnings in addition to those of her husband. As expected, there were few single parent earners, while in the married sample the wives had recorded their husbands as the chief earners. The main source of income for single parent females was listed as "other", a category not specified, but presumably meaning government transfer payments. There were 72 percent of single parents in this category as against 13.6 percent of married couples. The results are illustrated in the following histogram (Fig. 5.1) and by the statistics from the summary table on page 47 which are repeated below the histogram.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
93	5.39	1.27	213	2.08	1.78	16.24 (0.0001)	0.69 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.1 Who earned the family income

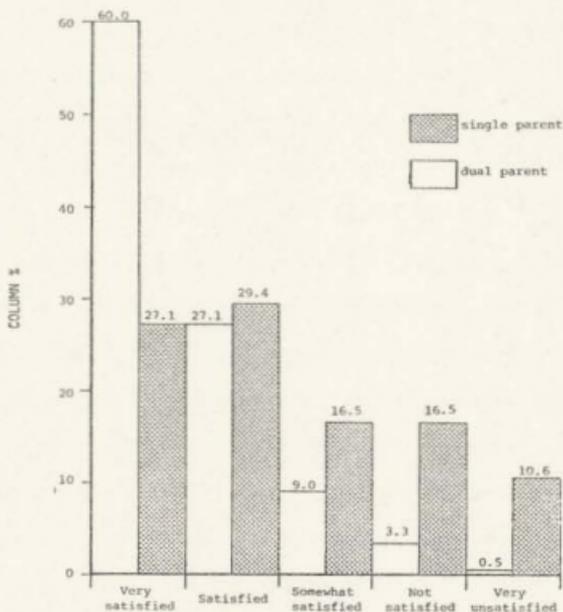
The difference in the means of 5.39 and 2.08 should be noted. The t value of 16.24 corresponds to a probability level of 0.0001 that the results could have been obtained by chance alone. The correlation coefficient of 0.69 indicates that there is a strong relationship between parentness and category of response, i.e., the single parents tended to respond that their source of income was

"other", while the dual parents tended to respond "husband much more than wife" or "husband more than wife". Moreover, a t test of the correlation coefficient is statistically significant, with a probability of less than 0.00001 that there is no correlation between parentness and who earns the family income, i.e., there is a high probability that there is a correlation between parentness and who earns the family income.

Clearly, there is a major difference between the two groups and a strong relationship between parentness and source of income, so that the hypothesis can be confirmed.

The fact that most married women can enjoy the independence and security of an income earned mostly by the husband is in great contrast to the single parent's position. In general she had to accept welfare payments, and in some cases bear the brunt of public disapproval of the fact that she is unable to provide her own income.

The second hypothesis proposed that the single parent female would be less likely to express satisfaction with the arrangements for earning the family income than the married female. As illustrated by the histogram and the statistics below it (Fig. 5.2), dual parents showed more satisfaction than single parents, since 60 percent of the former were "very satisfied" as against 27.1 percent of single parents.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
85	2.54	1.332	210	1.57	0.828	6.24 (0.0001)	-0.40 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.2 Satisfaction with arrangements for earning the family income.

It is interesting to note that in the rest of the categories from "satisfied" to "very unsatisfied" the single parent female does not express as much dissatisfaction as might be expected,

although it is known that she is, for the most part, living on inadequate government transfer payments. This may be due to the fear that welfare recipients have of making a complaint. Another reason for the wide disparity between the two groups is that the majority of dual parent females answered "very satisfied", leaving a smaller percentage to answer in the other categories.

The  $t$  value of 6.24 corresponds to a probability of 0.0001 that the difference in means would be obtained by chance. The correlation coefficient of -0.40 can be interpreted to indicate that there is a marked negative correlation between parentness and satisfaction, i.e., that dual parents are satisfied and single parents are unsatisfied. However, the histogram (Fig. 5.2) shows that the answers of dual parents are concentrated at the satisfied end of the scale while the answers of single parents are more evenly distributed. The result of the  $t$  test on the correlation coefficient corresponds to a probability of less than 0.00001 that there is no correlation between parentness and satisfaction with the arrangements for earning the family income. Consequently, the experimental hypothesis that single parents are less satisfied with the arrangements for earning the family income than dual parents is confirmed.

The third hypothesis proposed that the single parent female would be less likely than the married woman to rate her income as adequate for the family's basic needs. The clear difference between the two groups is shown in the histogram and the statistics reproduced below it (Fig. 5.3).



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
98	3.11	1.251	212	2.14	0.953	6.82 (0.0001)	-0.39 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.3 Adequacy of income for family's basic needs.

The single parent group has responded in much more "middle line" fashion than the dual family group which indicates that they have an overall tendency to feel less satisfied than the married women.

The t value of 6.82 corresponds to a probability of 0.0001 that the result could have been obtained by chance alone. The correlation coefficient results here are very similar to those for the previous hypothesis and the explanations are the same. The answers of the dual parents are concentrated at the "satisfied" end of the scale of

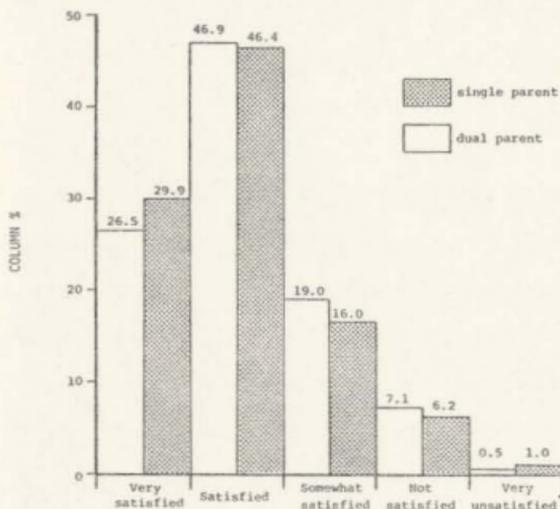
responses on adequacy of the family income, while the answers of the single parents are evenly spread across the scale. The result is a negative correlation coefficient of  $-0.39$  which indicates a reasonable correlation between parentness and degree of satisfaction, i.e., dual parents are more satisfied, and single parents are less satisfied. A t test on the correlation coefficient shows that there is a high probability that there is an association between parentness and satisfaction with the adequacy of the family income, since the probability of less than  $0.00001$  that there is no correlation is well below the rejection limit of  $0.05$ . Consequently the hypothesis that single parents are less satisfied with the adequacy of the family income than dual parents is confirmed.

Some deduction with regard to self concept and the provider role can now be made. In general, the female parent was unlikely to be the provider of her family income, possibly leading to feelings of frustration and inadequacy -- not ideal conditions for promotion of an image of the self as provider. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the arrangements for earning the income and also with its adequacy for the family's basic needs. Since the single parent has expressed her feelings in this manner at a single point in time, the day to day result of her dissatisfaction must surely have a cumulative effect on her perception of her self as a good provider, particularly when the comparison between more affluent families and her own is made obvious.

#### Housekeeping

One hypothesis was tested concerning the female parent's role as housekeeper. The hypothesis proposed that the single female

parent would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with the performance of this role.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
97	2.02	0.901	211	2.08	0.883	-0.55 (0.291)	0.31 (0.2914)

Figure: 5.4 Satisfaction with the housekeeper role.

The results showed, quite unexpectedly, that there was very little difference in satisfaction between the single and dual parent

groups, as is shown in the histogram and the corresponding statistics extracted from the summary table (Fig. 5.4).

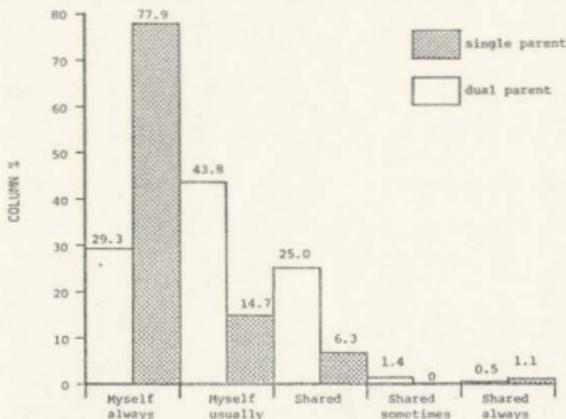
It can be seen that the means for the single parent (2.02) and the dual parent groups (2.08) are very similar. The  $t$  value of  $-0.55$  corresponds to a probability of 0.291 that the means were the same by chance. Similarly the correlation coefficient of 0.03 is close to zero, indicating that both single and dual parents are similarly satisfied with the way they do their housework, i.e., there is no association between parentness and satisfaction with housework. A  $t$  test on the correlation coefficient shows a probability of 0.294 that there was no correlation between parentness and satisfaction with housework. Clearly, it is not possible to reject the null hypothesis that the means of the responses of the two groups are the same and that there is no correlation between parentness and satisfaction with performance of housework. Consequently, the experimental hypothesis that single parents are less satisfied with their performance in the role of housekeeper than are dual parents must be rejected.

It was originally thought that employed single parent women would have less time to keep house well and that they would display less interest in housekeeping because they were alone. However, whether single parent women worked or not (50 percent worked and 45.3 percent did not) did not seem to have any bearing on their opinion of themselves as housewives. Being a good housekeeper is obviously a point of pride with all the respondents, creating a positive concept of themselves in this role, since only 10 percent of single parents and 0.5 percent of dual parents were prepared to say

that they were unsatisfied. However, as shown in the histogram (Fig. 5.4), both groups were wary of too much self praise and tended to rate themselves as merely "satisfied" rather than "very satisfied".

#### Child care

The role of child care or caring for the physical needs of the children was tested by three hypotheses. As in the provider role, the first hypothesis was concerned with discovering how much of the role the single parent performed, on the premise that she would be more likely than the married woman to be in sole charge of her children. As indicated in the histogram (Fig. 5.5), 77.9 percent of single parents answered "myself always" as performers of the role as against 29.3 percent of married women. The married group appeared to share the role considerably more than the single group.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
95	1.32	0.688	208	2.00	0.805	-7.17 (0.0001)	0.38 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.5 Who performs the role of child care.

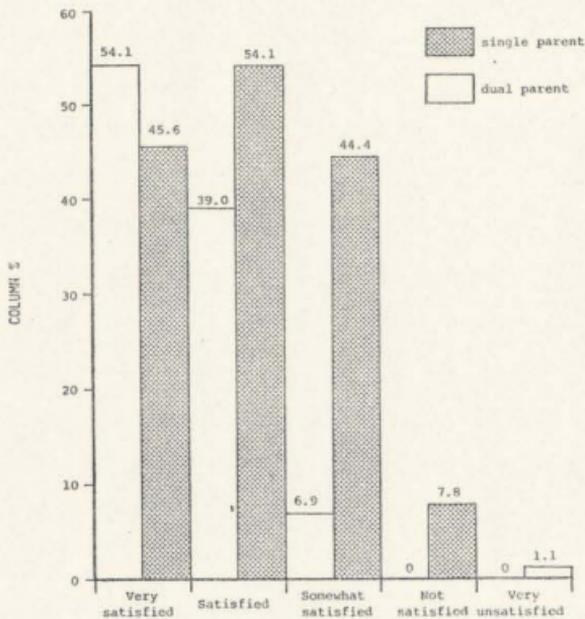
Referring to the statistics above, the t test value of -7.17 corresponds to a probability of 0.0001 that the difference in means could have occurred by chance. The correlation coefficient of 0.38 indicates that there is a reasonable association between parentness and who cares for the physical needs of the children, i.e., single parents are more likely to reply "myself always" and "myself usually"

than are dual parents. Similarly, the t test carried out on the correlation coefficient shows a high probability that there was a correlation between parentness and who cared for the physical needs of children, since the probability of less than 0.00001 that there is no correlation is well below the rejection limit of 0.05. Consequently the hypothesis that single parents are more likely to have sole responsibility for the physical needs of the children than are dual parents is confirmed.

The implication of these findings for the single parent group with regard to the quality of mothering provided by the single parent are that she is forced to spend an excessive amount of time with her children. When the children are young, and the mother is the only one to care for them, the mother is under a great strain emotionally and physically. The single parent is at a particular disadvantage in the fact that she is unlikely to have adult companionship to help her retain her perspective on her problems.

The second hypothesis was that the single parent female would be less likely to show satisfaction with her performance of the child care role than the married woman. The question eliciting data to test this hypothesis asked only those who were the chief performers of the child care role to respond. Consequently some 30 percent of dual parents did not respond to this question. The interesting result was that although there were no significant statistical differences between the groups of respondents, the results almost reached significance, since the accepted rejection level was 0.05. As the difference between acceptance and rejection was very close,

this hypothesis could not be rejected entirely.



cases	Single Parent		Dual Parent		t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean		
90	1.68	0.762	159	1.53	1.58 (0.057)	-0.10 (0.0478)

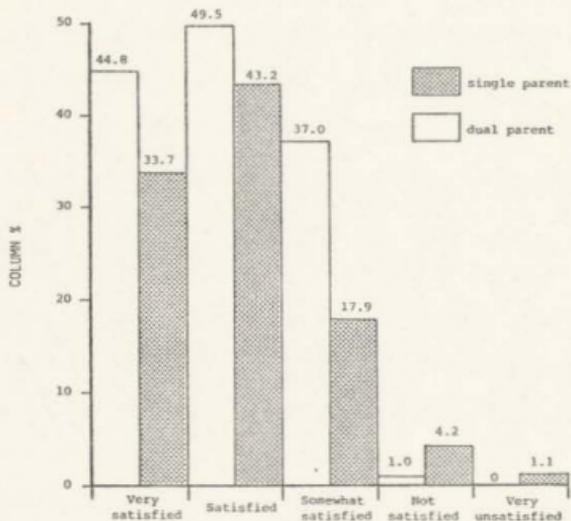
Figure: 5.6 The respondent's satisfaction with her role in child care.

However, the t test result was borderline for rejection. The t value was 1.58, corresponding to a probability of 0.057 that the result could have occurred by chance, which is very close to the rejection level of 0.05. The value of the correlation coefficient (-0.10) is quite close to zero which suggests that there is no correlation between parentness and satisfaction with the female parent's role in child care, i.e., similar proportions of single and dual parents who responded were "very satisfied", "satisfied", etc. However, a t test on the correlation coefficient was just statistically significant with a probability of 0.047, just outside the rejection level of 0.05. When it is considered that 30 percent of dual parents did not respond because of the wording of the question, it seems reasonable to conclude that the hypothesis that single parents are less satisfied with themselves in the way they care for the physical needs of the children than dual parents should not be absolutely rejected.

This borderline result is interesting as an indicator of single parents feelings, since it almost showed them as more dissatisfied than dual parents, in spite of the fact that many of the dual parents who would have provided the contrast group of "satisfied" were eliminated. The first category of response - "very satisfied" was a further illustration of the borderline nature of the result, where only slightly fewer (45.6 percent) of single parents rated themselves as "very satisfied" than dual parents (54.1 percent).

The third, and last, hypothesis of the set on the child care role postulated that the female single parent would be less likely

than the married woman to express satisfaction with the overall arrangements for caring for the physical needs of her children. The results are shown in Fig. 5.7.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
95	1.96	0.886	210	1.62	0.625	3.37 (0.001)	-0.21 (0.0001)

Figure: 5.7 Overall satisfaction with the child care role.

The t value of 3.37 corresponds to a probability of 0.001 that the difference in means could have occurred by chance. The correlation coefficient of -0.21 indicates some relationship between parentness and overall arrangements for caring for the physical needs of the children, i.e., single parentness is related to somewhat less satisfaction, and dual parentness is related to somewhat more satisfaction. (77 percent single parents in the "very satisfied" and "satisfied" categories versus 94 percent for the dual parents.) Similarly, the t test on the correlation coefficient indicates correlation in the same sense, since the probability of less than 0.0001 of no correlation is well below the rejection limit of 0.05.

Consequently, the hypothesis of less overall satisfaction with the child care role by the single parent female is confirmed, since the data show statistically significant differences between the two groups and the correlation coefficient shows a significant relationship between parentness and degree of satisfaction.

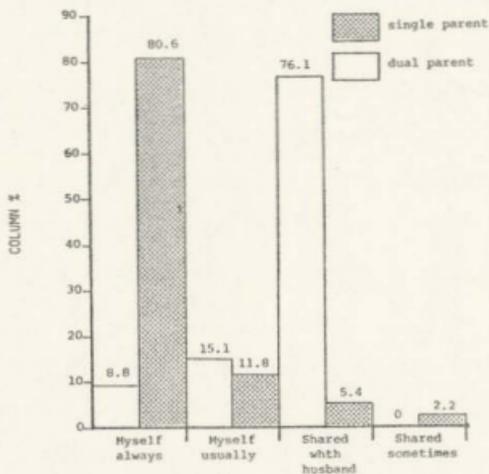
The implications of these results for an assessment of the self concept of the single parent respondents are interesting. The single parent female rated herself as less satisfied overall with her child care than her married counterpart did, the inference being that she thought less of herself generally, and yet, when answering the question on the same role as it applied strictly to herself, showed no appreciable difference in the amount of satisfaction from the group of dual parents who answered "myself always" or "myself usually" to the previous question. It seems that when single parents are compared with dual parents who have the chief role in child care

there is no significant difference in self concept, but it must be remembered that the 30 percent of dual parents who share the child care role have been eliminated from the comparison, and the eliminated group is likely to be the most satisfied group. In addition, it is known that the child care role is culturally important for Newfoundland women so that they are unlikely to rate themselves as dissatisfied, since such a response would question their self concept as mothers.

#### Child socialization

The child socialization role, which involves the teaching and disciplining of the children, was treated in a similar manner to the child care role by testing with three different, but associated, hypotheses.

The first hypothesis established who actually performed the role, on the premise that the single parent would probably undertake most of the teaching and disciplining on her own, while the dual parents would share the duties. The results confirmed this hypothesis as shown by the following histogram and the statistics extracted from the summary table (Fig. 5.8).



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
93	1.29	0.669	205	2.67	0.631	-17.21 (0.0001)	0.70 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.8 Who performs the child socialization role.

It can be seen that 80.6 percent of single parents had sole responsibility for this role as compared with 8.8 percent of married women in the "myself always" category. The means of 1.29 for single parents and 2.67 for dual parents are widely different. The t value of -17.21 corresponds to a probability of 0.0001 that the differences in means could have been obtained by chance alone. The correlation

coefficient of 0.70 shows that there is a strong relationship between parentness and the response to the question "Who teaches and disciplines your children?". Single parentness was correlated with sole performance of the role, while dual parentness was correlated with sharing the role. Similar high correlation coefficients occurred with the analogous questions "Who earns the family income?" and "Who organizes the family recreation?". These are precisely the three questions in which the maximum difference between single and dual parents would be expected to occur.

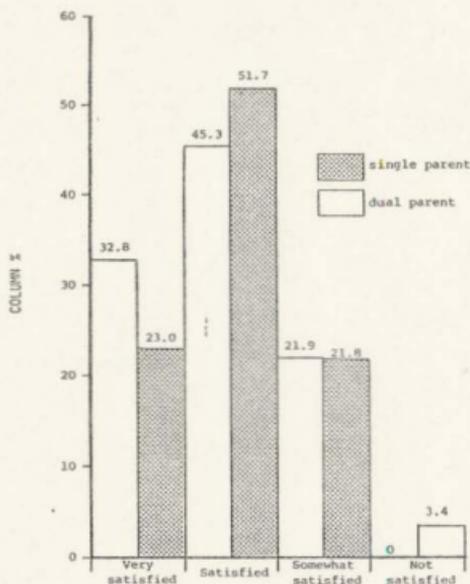
The t test on this correlation coefficient also indicates a high probability of strong correlation between parentness and the person responsible for child socialization, since the probability of 0.00001 of no correlation is well below the rejection level of 0.05.

These results provide a clear confirmation of the experimental hypothesis that the single parent mother is more likely to deal single handedly with the child socialization role than the married woman. The results also show clearly in the histogram (Fig. 5.8) that the majority of married women (76.1 percent) receive help from their husbands and others to an even greater degree than in the child care role where only 25 percent of married people shared the role. (Fig. 5.5).

Since this role received lower ratings than the child care role it can be deduced that this is a more difficult role to perform. The tendency is for married couples to share a greater proportion of this role than in the child care role, providing an even greater contrast to the lone single parent, who must be both mother and father to her children over matters of teaching and disciplining.

A second hypothesis associated with this role proposed that the single parent mother would be less likely to express satisfaction with her performance in the child socialization role than the married woman. The particular question which tested this hypothesis asked only those who had sole responsibility for the role to reply. Consequently a clear assessment of their own contribution could be made which excluded outside help. As a result, some 75 percent of the dual parent respondents were excluded. The result obtained was similar to the similarly worded question in the previous set, i.e., the two groups showed no marked differences. The means are close and the t value of 1.34 corresponds to a probability of 0.091 that the difference could have been obtained by chance alone. Similarly, the correlation coefficient of -0.10 is quite close to zero and indicated that there is little correlation between parentness and satisfaction with the self in the child socialization role, i.e., both single and dual parents who responded to this question showed a similar degree of satisfaction in the role. The t test on the correlation coefficient gave a probability of 0.090 that there is no correlation between parentness and satisfaction with the child socialization role. This probability is larger than the rejection level of 0.05, so that the experimental hypothesis that the single parent is less satisfied in her child socialization role than the dual parent must be rejected. Nevertheless, it is remarkable how close to the rejection borderline the comparison statistics came when it is considered that 75 percent of the dual parents were eliminated in the first place.

When comparing the relevant histogram (Fig. 5.9) with (Fig. 5.6) on the respondent's satisfaction with the child care role, it can be seen that both single and those dual parents who responded expressed approximately the same amount of satisfaction but neither group rated themselves as "very satisfied". However, it must be noted again that a large group of dual parent women were excluded from responding in both cases (approximately 30 percent in the child care role and about 75 percent in the child socialization role).



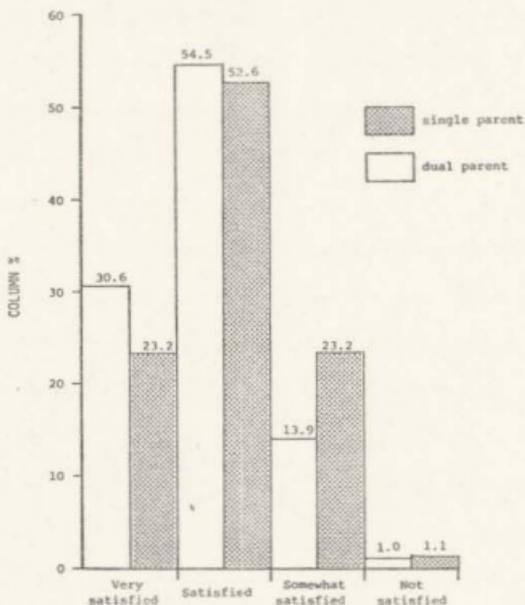
Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
87	2.06	0.768	64	1.89	0.737	1.34 (0.091)	-0.10 (0.0909)

Figure: 5.9 The respondent's satisfaction with her child socialization role.

The previous histogram showed 54.1 percent of dual parents and 45.6 percent of single parents who were in the "very satisfied" category whereas in Fig. 5.9 there are only 32.8 percent of dual parents and

23.0 percent of single parents in this category. The differences between these two sets of results could be due to the fact that the child socialization role is more difficult to perform well and consequently there is a greater source of dissatisfaction in the self concept of ability to perform the role well. The hypothesis that single parents would be less satisfied in their child socialization role could not be confirmed, i.e., it must be accepted that both respondent groups answered in a similar manner.

The third and last hypothesis of this set focussed on the overall teaching and disciplining of the children. It was surmised that the female single parent would be less likely to express satisfaction with this role than the married woman.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
95	2.02	0.714	209	1.85	0.681	1.98 (0.024)	-0.11 (0.0243)

Figure: 5.10 Overall satisfaction with the child socialization role.

The data revealed significant differences between the groups, with single parents expressing slightly less overall satisfaction

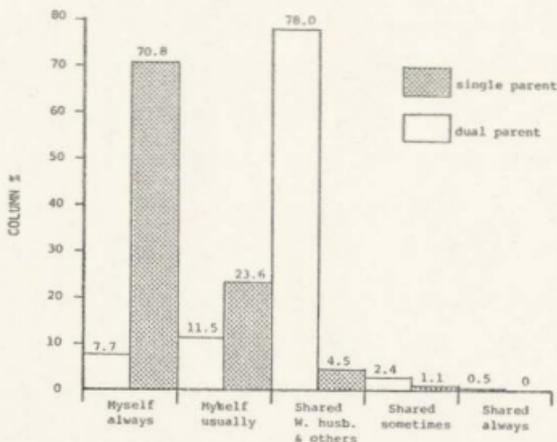
than dual parents, especially in the first two categories of "very satisfied" and "satisfied" (Fig. 5.10). The means of 2.02 and 1.85 correspond to a t value of 1.98 and a probability of 0.024 that the difference would have arisen by chance alone. The correlation coefficient of 0.11 which is close to zero, corresponds to a small association between parentness and overall satisfaction with the child socialization role, i.e., single parentness is related to somewhat less satisfaction, and dual parentness is related to somewhat more satisfaction. The t test on the correlation coefficient shows that the relationship is real - the probability of 0.024 that there is no correlation is smaller than the rejection level, so that statistically, single parents are clearly less satisfied than dual parents with the child socialization role. The statistical differences were sufficiently significant to cause one to wonder why the single parents again express less satisfaction with themselves in an overall role than they did as individuals and what were the hidden factors affecting their ratings of themselves. Again, however, it should be borne in mind that the dual parent group of respondents is not the same in the two questions. The histogram (Fig. 4.10) shows the tendency of both groups not to rate themselves right at the top of the scale.

The hypothesis that the single parent will be less satisfied with herself in the overall child socialization role than the dual parent is confirmed since the two groups showed statistically significant differences in their responses.

Organizing the family recreation

This role was examined by three different hypotheses. The first was concerned with who actually did the organizing of the family recreation and stated that the female single parent would be more likely to be in sole charge of organizing the family recreation than the married woman.

The results indicated that, in the majority of cases, the female single parent was indeed the sole organizer while in the dual parent group, the duties were usually shared. The histogram and the corresponding data make the differences very explicit (Fig. 5.11).



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
89	1.36	0.626	209	2.77	0.641	-17.45 (0.0001)	0.71 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.11 Who organizes the family recreation.

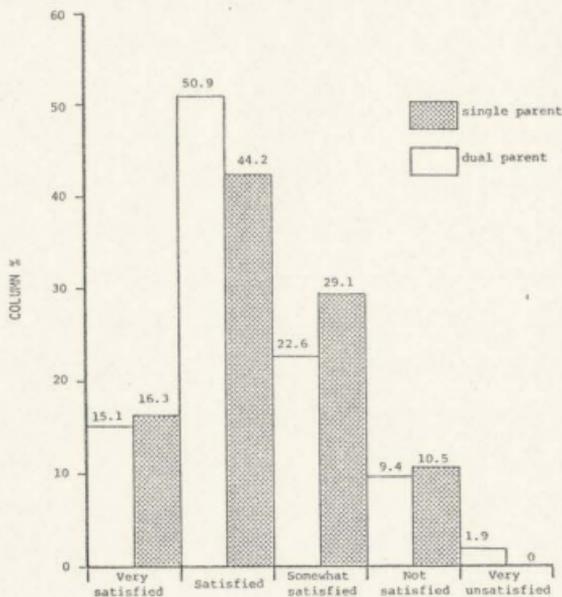
The means of 1.36 and 2.77 appear to be far apart and the t value of -17.45 corresponds to a probability of 0.0001 that the difference could have arisen by chance alone. The correlation coefficient of 0.71 shows a strong association between parentness and who organizes the family recreation. Single parentness was associated with sole performance of the role, and dual parentness

with sharing the role with husband or others. Similar strong correlations were observed with the questions "who earned the family income?" and "who teaches and disciplines your children?". The t test on the correlation coefficient confirms the strong correlation between parentness and who looks after recreation and is well below the rejection level of 0.05, so that the null hypothesis that the correlation coefficient is zero can be rejected.

Consequently, the first hypothesis of this set is confirmed as there was a wide and statistically significant disparity in the replies of the two groups of respondents with respect to who performed the role of organizing the family recreation.

For the single parent, participation in family recreation may have to be on a reduced scale, since two parents are needed to provide a full range of activities for both sons and daughters. Finances may be low, but this may not be the most important limiting factor. Sons need their father's time and attention in spare time activities, and may suffer more from father absence than daughters. Consequently, the single parent mother may feel inadequate if she is unable to compensate for the father's absence.

The second hypothesis in the family recreation set was concerned with the degree of satisfaction felt by the respondent if she was the principal organizer of the family recreation. The hypothesis stated that the single parent would be less satisfied with the role than the dual parent. Note again that some 75 percent of the dual parents were eliminated by the form of the question.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
86	2.34	0.876	53	2.32	0.915	0.11 (0.458)	-0.01 (0.4580)

Figure: 5.12 Respondent's satisfaction with organizing the family recreation.

The results showed no appreciable difference between the single and dual parent respondents as shown in the above histogram and

accompanying statistical data (Fig. 5.12). The means are almost identical (2.34 and 2.32), and the  $t$  value of 0.11 corresponds to a probability of 0.458 that the difference could have arisen by chance. The correlation coefficient of  $-0.01$  is the smallest observed in this present study, and is very close to zero. Clearly the single parents and the small number of dual parents who responded gave answers which were so similar that they were statistically indistinguishable. The  $t$  test on the correlation coefficient indicated a probability of 0.456, way above the rejection level of 0.05 that the correlation coefficient was equal to zero. The histogram does show up the exact small differences between the groups, especially in the most used category of "satisfied" where the single parent group appears less frequently than the dual parent group.

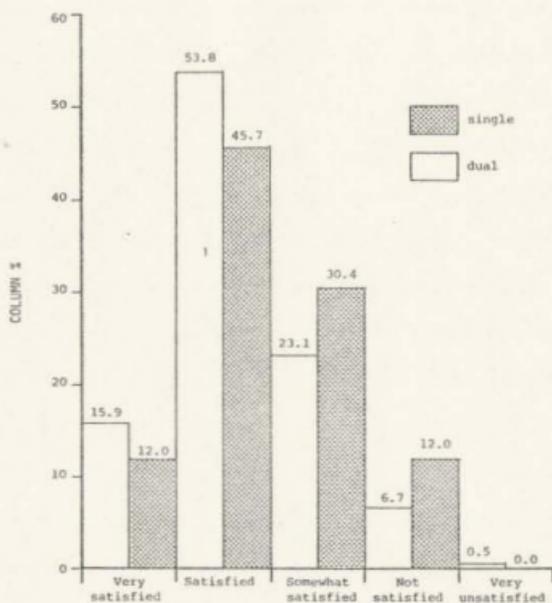
Since there was no apparent difference between the single and dual parent respondents in their self concept in this role, the stated experimental hypothesis must be rejected and the null hypothesis, that there is no difference between the two groups, must be accepted.

This result may mean that both sets of respondents were thinking of one usual activity which in their opinion constituted family recreation, and would naturally register satisfaction with it, whether the activity was a weekend at the summer cottage or a walk in the park.

The third and last hypothesis of this set was concerned with an overall rating of satisfaction with organizing the family recreation. The hypothesis stated that single parents would show less satisfaction than dual parents in this role.

The prediction was confirmed since although the means were similar, the difference was statistically significant with a

probability of 0.025 that the difference in means could have arisen by chance. The raw results and the various statistical measures are shown in Fig. 5.13.



cases	Single Parent		Dual Parent		t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean		
92	2.42	0.855	208	2.22	1.97 (0.025)	-0.11 (0.0251)

Figure: 5.13 Overall satisfaction with the organization of family recreation.

The means of 2.42 and 2.22 appear superficially to be similar, but the t value of 1.97 corresponds to a probability of 0.025 that the difference could have arisen by chance alone. The correlation coefficient of -0.11 shows a weak relationship between parentness and overall satisfaction with organization of the family recreation, i.e., single parentness is associated with less satisfaction and dual parentness with more satisfaction. The t test on the correlation coefficient corresponds to a probability of 0.025, which is less than the rejection level of 0.05, that there is no correlation between parentness and satisfaction in this role. The histogram (Fig. 4.13) shows that single parents were slightly less satisfied overall - a smaller percentage in the first two categories "very satisfied" and "satisfied" - as was the case in the two other questions on overall satisfaction rating on child care (Fig. 5.7) and child socialization (Fig. 5.10). The corresponding correlation coefficients to the "overall" questions are also similar, at -0.11, -0.21, and -0.11.

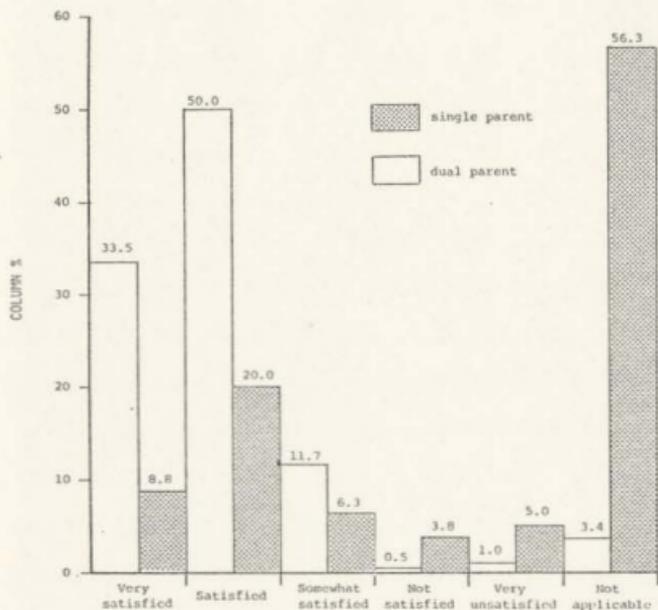
As a result of the above analysis, the experimental hypothesis that the single parent is less satisfied than the dual parent in her overall satisfaction with the organization of family recreation, is confirmed.

It would be interesting to know what the exact meaning of the single parent's response to this question is. Although there were no differences when answering for themselves as organizers of the family recreation, some unknown factor or factors caused single parents to rate themselves as less satisfied overall than dual parents.

#### The sexual role

The hypothesis concerning the sexual role stated that the single

female parent family head would be less likely than the married woman to express satisfaction with her performance of this role.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
80	4.45	1.948	206	1.96	1.051	10.85 (0.0001)	-0.63 (0.00001)

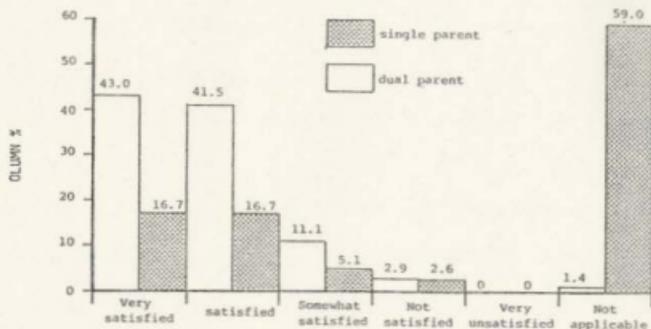
Figure: 5.14 Respondent's satisfaction with fulfillment of the sexual role.

As expected, the single parent group showed less tendency to have a sexual relationship in the first place and when they did, they were generally less satisfied with the relationship than were married couples. Having the expectation of a good sexual relationship has now become a societal norm, and assuming that most single parents are influenced by these expectations, the findings that 56.3 percent of single parents have no sexual relationship constitutes a state of deprivation. Large differences are shown in the responses of the two groups (Fig. 5.14). The means of 4.45 and 1.96 are strikingly different, and the  $t$  value of 10.85 corresponds to a probability of 0.0001 that the difference could have arisen by chance alone. The correlation coefficient of -0.63 shows a strong relationship between parentness and satisfaction with the sexual role. Dual parentness was related to satisfaction and single parentness with dissatisfaction. The  $t$  test on the correlation coefficient confirmed that the correlation is statistically significant, the probability value of less than 0.00001 for the null hypothesis of a zero correlation being well below the rejection level of 0.05. The major differences were accounted for by the majority of the single parents answering "not applicable" to this question - 80 out of 98 or 82 percent, - with 56.3 percent indicating no sexual relationship. Most single parents had a low concept of themselves as satisfactory in this relationship where one existed, with more single than dual parents rating their relationship as "not satisfied" or "very unsatisfied", confirming the experimental hypothesis.

The therapeutic role

Two hypotheses were used to examine this role. The first concerned the therapeutic help the female single parent was able to give, and the second with the help she was able to receive, and the hypotheses predicted that she would be less satisfied in both respects than the dual parent.

There were statistically significant differences between single and dual parents in both hypotheses, so that both were accepted. The first histogram (Fig. 5.15) shows the results for the respondent's satisfaction with her own therapeutic role and the corresponding statistics.



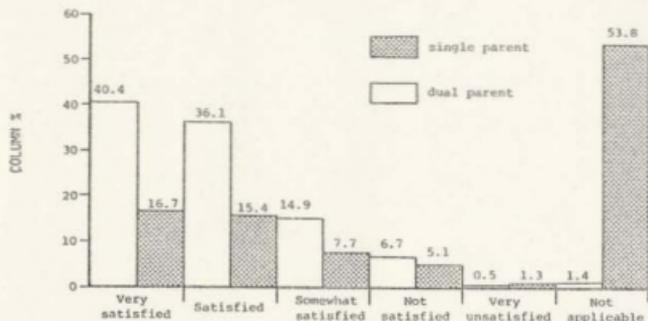
Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
78	4.29	2.133	207	1.80	0.923	10.00 (0.0001)	-0.63 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.15 Respondent's satisfaction with her therapeutic role.

The majority of single parents who answered this question (78 out of 98) said that satisfaction with this role was not applicable to them, whereas the married group in the majority of cases rated themselves as "very satisfied". This result is interesting since only in one other set of responses, namely that to the child care role, was the "very satisfied" role the major one. In all other cases the majority of dual parents used the "satisfied" category.

The two means were very different (4.29 and 1.80) and the  $t$  value of 10.00 corresponded to a probability of 0.0001 that the difference could have arisen by chance. The correlation coefficient of -0.63 and the probability of less than 0.00001 derived from the  $t$  test on the correlation coefficient are exactly the same as for the previous question. They show again that there is a strong correlation between parentness and satisfaction with the therapeutic role, single parentness being associated with dissatisfaction and dual parentness associated with satisfaction. The experimental hypothesis, that the single parent is less satisfied in her therapeutic role than the dual parent is confirmed.

The results from the responses concerning the second hypothesis, dealing with therapeutic help received from a partner, are shown in Fig. 5.16, together with the corresponding statistical indicators. Again statistically significant differences are found which are strikingly similar to those for the previous hypothesis.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
78	4.20	2.091	208	1.95	1.048	9.10 (0.0001)	-0.58 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.16 Respondent's satisfaction with therapeutic help received from a partner.

The majority of single parents (53.8 percent) did not receive any therapeutic help in contrast with 40.4 percent of dual parents who were "very satisfied" with therapeutic help received and 36.1 percent who were "satisfied".

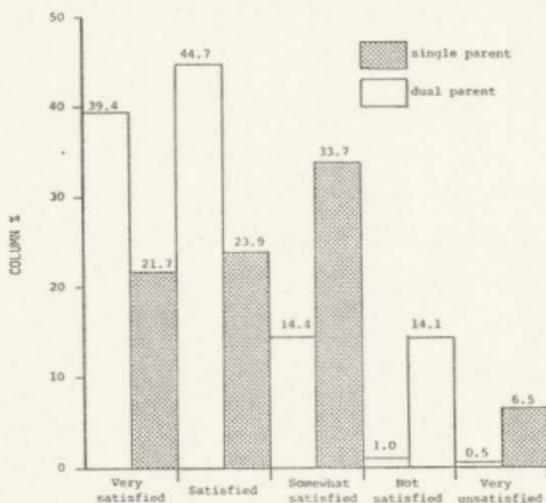
The difference in the means is large (4.20 versus 1.95) and the t value of 9.10 corresponds to a probability of 0.0001 that the difference could have arisen by chance. The correlation coefficient

of -0.58 is close to those for the previous two questions, - again indicating that there is a strong correlation between parentness and satisfaction with the role. Single parentness is correlated with being relatively unsatisfied and dual parentness is correlated with being relatively satisfied. The t test on the correlation coefficient showed that the correlation is statistically significant. The probability of less than 0.00001 that there is no correlation between parentness and satisfaction with the partner's therapeutic role is far below the rejection region of 0.05. Consequently, the experimental hypothesis that single parents are less satisfied with their therapeutic role than dual parents is confirmed.

The significance of these results with respect to self concept can be thought of in terms of the great reward and satisfaction to be gained from the therapeutic relationship, since it implies acceptance of the self as worthy by another person whose feelings about the matter are valued. Because at least half of the single parents had no such relationship, their concept of themselves as acceptable and likeable adults is likely to be less good than in cases where a good therapeutic relationship exists.

#### Satisfaction with life in general

The hypothesis used to determine how satisfied the respondent felt with her life in general proposed that she (the single parent) would rate herself as less satisfied than the dual parent.



Single Parent			Dual Parent			t-value (probability)	Correlation Coefficient (probability)
cases	mean	standard deviation	cases	mean	standard deviation		
92	2.60	1.168	208	1.78	0.759	6.14 (0.0001)	0.385 (0.00001)

Figure: 5.17 Respondent's satisfaction with life generally.

The results showed that in fact the single parent was much less satisfied with life in general than the married woman, an interesting result which confirmed the central proposition of the thesis, despite the fact that measures of satisfaction on four specific roles showed

no marked statistical differences between single and dual parent respondents. It should be noted, however, that in the four "abnormal" cases a large proportion of dual parents were eliminated from answering the questions, and therefore there were insufficient numbers in the contrast group.

The means for overall satisfaction were 2.60 for the single parents and 1.78 for the dual parents, corresponding to a t value of 6.14 and a probability of 0.0001 that the difference could have arisen by chance. The correlation coefficient of -0.38 corresponds to a reasonably strong association between parentness and satisfaction with life in general. Single parentness is correlated with being relatively unsatisfied, while dual parentness is correlated with being relatively satisfied. The t test on the correlation coefficient indicates that the correlation is statistically significant. The probability of less than 0.00001 that there is no correlation between parentness and satisfaction with life in general is much smaller than the rejection level of 0.05, leading to confirmation of there being a correlation.

The histogram (Fig. 5.17) shows the degree to which the two groups answered differently, indicating again that the single parent is more mediocre or middle range in response than the dual parent, i.e., in this instance more dual parents were able to say that they were "very satisfied" or "satisfied", leaving a smaller percentage to reply in the "somewhat", "not", and "very unsatisfied" categories. The majority of single parents were "somewhat unsatisfied", with more

in the "not satisfied" and "very unsatisfied" categories than for dual parents. In the categories of "very satisfied" and "satisfied" the single parents were far below the dual parents.

The hypothesis that the single parents were less satisfied with life in general than the dual parents is confirmed without doubt as a result of the statistical tests.

Because the question was a general one there was no simple way of knowing what the factors were that influenced the respondents to answer in the way they did. However, the results are significant for this work since they show the single parents as a group lower down on the scale of categories of response than the dual parents. Referring back to the histogram (Fig. 5.17), the highest peak for single parents was the "somewhat satisfied" category, in contrast to the "peak" for the dual parents at the next highest category of "satisfied". It could be inferred from these results that single parents think less of themselves, i.e., they consider themselves less satisfactory in coping with life in general than do dual parents.

After all eighteen hypotheses had been tested, another interesting possibility for analysis was explored.

Since all the questions on self concept were designed to discover the level of satisfaction with a number of different variables, it became a matter of curiosity to discover whether an overall measure of satisfaction could be obtained which could then be correlated with other data.

Using only the single parent replies, an overall measure of satisfaction labelled "OSAT" was computed as described in Chapter 4.

Then the single parent replies were extracted from the results on the question about satisfaction with life in general, and these were correlated with the "OSAT" measure, to see what relationship existed between the two.

A Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was calculated, giving a value of 0.61 and a probability of 0.001 that there was no correlation between the two measures, showing that the "OSAT" result and the data from the satisfaction with life in general question were highly associated. A dependency between the two measures was thus demonstrated by this calculation, showing a consistency in the way the respondents answered the questions.

This result provided an interesting and valuable contribution to the thesis by providing a "doublecheck" on the overall consistency of replies from single parents with regard to satisfaction. A strong relationship was shown between the level of satisfaction with family roles, and the level of satisfaction with life in general.

#### Summary

In general, the statistical results obtained supported the central proposition of this thesis. The proposition stated that the lone female parent would be less satisfied with her family roles than the married woman.

Of the eighteen hypotheses tested, only three could not be accepted as proven. These were the housekeeper role, the child socialization role and the role of organizing the family recreation. The remaining hypothesis on the child care role was borderline, and could not be rejected entirely.

The fourteen hypotheses supported by the data were - who earned the family income; satisfaction with arrangements for earning the family income; satisfaction with adequacy of income for the family's basic needs; who cares for the physical needs of the children; satisfaction with the overall arrangements for caring for the physical needs of the children; who teaches and disciplines the children; satisfaction with the overall arrangements for teaching and disciplining the children; who organizes the family's recreation; satisfaction generally with the organization of the family's recreation; satisfaction with the sexual role; satisfaction with the therapeutic role; satisfaction with parnter's therapeutic role; satisfaction with life generally; and a separately computed measure of overall satisfaction as compared with satisfaction with life generally.

Each of the fourteen hypothesis showed results that made a clear distinction in levels of satisfaction between single and dual parents. Several main points emerged from the results as a whole which give an interesting overview of the single parent family, as it is shown in this present work.

Single parents tended to be receivers of a non-earned income, and they were dissatisfied with this income; they tended to be in sole charge of the physical care and teaching and disciplining their children, as well as sole organizers of the family recreation. When referring to themselves in these roles they were as satisfied as married women, but invariably rated themselves as less satisfied overall than married women; they were as satisfied with their role as housekeeper as married women; they tended not to have any sexual or therapeutic role and expressed less satisfaction with life generally than married women.

In summarizing the effectiveness of the hypotheses as a means of testing the proposition the result is as follows:- out of eighteen, four of the hypotheses were solely concerned with establishing who performed the role, and as such could not be used to assess satisfaction and self concept. Three hypotheses were not confirmed and one was borderline, leaving 10 hypotheses which specifically asked for a rating of satisfaction and these were the key ones where inferences could be made about the self concept of the single parent. The three hypotheses not confirmed and one borderline hypothesis showed no statistical differences in ratings of satisfaction, however in each of these cases about 75% of the dual parents were excluded, which probably accounts for the results observed. The remaining ten hypotheses were important to this thesis because they were generated around roles which have been shown to be vital to the self concept of the person. (Kuhn and McPartland, 1967, 271). These roles are centered on sex, marital status and "all types of nuclear family status and role". In Kuhn and McPartland's terms, the self concept of the person is the role they see themselves in. As used in this thesis, the term self concept is seen not only as the image the person has of himself as occupier of a role, but also as the amount of self esteem a person might feel with a successful performance of the role.

Since the female single parent did not indicate as much satisfaction as the married woman with some of the important roles (provider, child care, child socialization, recreational, sexual, therapeutic and "life generally") the inference can be made that her self concept

as a female single parent is less good than the self concept of the married woman who is also a parent.

In the following chapter, some general conclusions will be drawn from the detailed analysis presented in this chapter. The significance of the findings with respect to their application and their implications for future research will be discussed.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSIONS

General summary

This study has demonstrated how differences can be studied in single and dual parent groups with regard to their satisfaction with family roles. The difficulties experienced by single parent families with regard to carrying out a satisfactory family life have been described extensively in the family literature. (Marsden 1969, Status of Women Council 1970, Canadian Council of Social Development 1971, Hopkinson 1973, Schlesinger 1974, Finer 1974 and Daly 1975.) Following the precedent set by others (Strauss 1959, Kuhn and McPartland 1967, Sherif 1968, Turner 1970, and Solomon 1973) an inference has been made that satisfaction with roles is associated with self concept, since the self is shaped by what the person does. This thesis has shown what effect single parentness has had on the self concept with regard to the performance of family roles, and has drawn conclusions consistent with those in the literature that dissatisfaction with family roles tends to create dissatisfaction with the self concept.

The study began by examining the one-parent family as a problem area, and described its general characteristics as recorded in the literature. The study of self concept in the one-parent family was chosen as the focus of the thesis, and a review of the literature on the self and self concept in one-parent families was presented.

A theoretical rationale providing the basis for the study of self concept and role was found in the theory of Symbolic Interaction,

and a review of the literature on this topic showed how previous writers have examined the subject and what conclusions they made.

From a central proposition that the single parent female would be less satisfied with her family roles than the married woman, hypotheses were generated to test all the family roles.

The methods used to achieve the testing was described in Chapter 4, where it was shown that a general exploratory study of this kind can produce results which are easily coded for computer analysis, leading to an orderly and convenient examination of the data.

A detailed discussion of the results then followed with the emphasis on a visual presentation of the material as an aid to efficient interpretation of the results.

#### Differences of results

However, some differences were shown in the results which did not support the central proposition of the thesis. These differences were observed in four separate hypotheses three of which were of similar type. The respondent was asked to rate her satisfaction with a role (child care, child socialization and organizer of family recreation) but only to do so if she was the chief person to perform the role. Both single and dual parents expressed the same amount of satisfaction with the role, but as already mentioned in the more detailed analysis of the results, 75 percent of married women did not reply to the three questions because they shared the role with their husbands. Thus, the comparison group was reduced to only those

who performed the role alone, eliminating the chance of showing contrasting results. However, one of these hypotheses on the child care was close to being confirmed, and since the rejection level is purely arbitrary, it could not be clearly rejected.

The other hypothesis where an unexpected result occurred was the hypothesis about the housekeeper role. Here, too, no differences were shown between single and dual parents. A possible explanation for this finding could be found in the fact that a single rating of "satisfied" on a specific role in no way indicated the overall feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. For example, the housewife may enjoy specific tasks such as cooking or polishing, and yet still be very unsatisfied with her circumstances in a general way.

Another strong influencing factor to account for the result is the great respect given to women in Newfoundland as good mothers and housekeepers, making it very unlikely that any woman would want to let herself down in the eyes of others by rating herself unsatisfactory.

This speculation is consistent with one of the basic beliefs in social work, which stresses that the attitude of the client is all important and that it is not only what the client does, but what he thinks and feels about what he does which influences his self concept. St. John's housewives obviously have a positive approach to their housekeeping, even though observation of the interior of many homes in the city shows that some have better circumstances in which to work than others.

General limitations of the study

One of the overall limitations of this study was its general nature. The questions asked of the respondents did not, and could not specify exactly what was meant. As with the previously discussed housekeeper role, where the respondent could have been thinking of a variety of activities as she answered the questions, each one was open to individual interpretation. The recreational role for instance could have meant a game of cards to some, or a holiday in Florida to others. On the other hand, there was an advantage in having each respondent replying with reference to her own circumstances without having to specify exactly what these were, since it was not the exact circumstances the study was examining but what the respondent felt about those circumstances.

Another possible problem is that the sample of single parent families contained a number of categories - such as divorced, widowed, never married, and spurious effects may have been caused due to differences in the numbers in each category, and by their special characteristics. Campbell and Stanley (1963:6) describe this as the "selection effect" where factors such as differences in age, length of time as a one-parent family, number of children, and reason for being a single parent may all affect the category of response. In this study, there were more widows in the sample than any other group, which may have influenced the results in an undetermined way.

A caution should be noted here about the use of the mail survey technique. The overall return rate was 67 percent but there should be some concern about the problem of non-return of questionnaires

as this may have biased the results in an unknown way. The reasons for the non-return were no doubt varied, but all indicated a non-compliant attitude or an inability to understand and reply to the questions, possibly excluding a number of respondents of interest to the study. The ultimate outcome had all the respondents replied can never be known.

The method of sampling should be discussed also. Every 60th name was taken from the City Directory in order to ensure complete randomness, but because of the large "gap" between names this method excluded many of the small streets in the downtown area where many single parents live. The extreme care taken to ensure randomness probably led to an excess of middle class families in the sample who live on the longer streets in the middle of town, where families are reasonable affluent and well established. An alternative would have been to take a sample from every street in St. John's, in proportion to the numbers of people on the street, so that the entire population could have been sampled evenly. However, the fact that differences between single and dual parents were still shown in spite of the possible excess of middle class families, is important, since the hypothesis was shown to be correct even with a possible "handicap" in the sampling process.

#### Applicability of findings for services to single parents

Since the sample of single parents consisted of women with a variety of marital statuses, it is likely that several different types of social service programs should be designed to meet each of

their needs, but a central consideration should be the provision of supportive counselling by qualified social workers, since single parents as a whole have indicated that they have a low opinion of themselves.

One of the ways to provide a variety of services would be to have a well publicised centre, within the social service system, and supported by government funds, where single parents could go for help and advice appropriate to their needs. Information should be available to single parents on the different types of services available to them, and proper written referrals could be made to other services on the client's behalf.

The existence of a voluntary group in the city known as "People Alone Caring Enough" (PACE) provides for some of the needs of single parents, but is by no means adequate for all types of people. The findings with regard to self concept should provide the impetus for a counselling service as the first priority, since the other services exist within the system already, to a small degree.

Day care services need to be vastly increased and subsidized, so that single parent women can take employment if they wish, and homemaker services also need to be increased and easily available at a moment's notice when sickness affects the single parent family.

#### Replication of the study

The question of the generalizability of this study to other geographical areas poses an interesting question. The study was based on an urban area, and as such it could be repeated in any other urban

area in Canada. However the results of this work may have been slightly affected by the fact that St. John's is still rather more disadvantaged than mainland Canada with regard to unemployment, poverty, low rates of social assistance and high rates of illiteracy, and yet is noteworthy for the strength of its family ties - all being important factors affecting the ability to cope and the subsequent effect on the self of the single mother.

#### Further research

This exploratory study has described some of the demographic characteristics of single parent families, and has also shown that in general, the single female parent does not show as much satisfaction with herself as a parent and person as married women. Continuing from these observations, a more detailed study or studies could be carried out, focussing on only one aspect of the findings. For example, the information on income revealed that it is lower for single women than for married couples, and a detailed examination could be made of the way funds are allocated within families, providing a comparison of standards of living for single parents and married people and a guide to good budgeting practices for both types of families.

A comparative study could also be carried out on the use of leisure time of single parents and their children, since the findings on recreation did not specify what kind of recreation the respondent had in mind, and why the single parent was less satisfied overall with the organization of recreational activities while remaining satisfied with her own ability as organizer.

A study on sexuality in the two groups could also provide new knowledge on the patterns of relationships in the groups and compare them.

Education, too, was a factor not explored in detail in this study. It was shown that more married women than single women had some kind of special training after their basic education - which on examining the replies in each questionnaire seemed to be mainly nursing or nursing assistant's training. In general there were no marked differences in education between single and dual parents, although the single parents were slightly ahead in this respect, and they had more trades training. These facts could be explored in a further study to see if level of education is correlated with marital status.

Emotional factors could also be further explored, since some deductions have already been made about the differences in self concept of the two groups. Psychological and psychiatric tests could be used as indicators of emotional well-being, to provide an exact test of emotional differences in the groups, and other roles as indicators of the self could be examined, such as employee, achiever, self-educator, member of the community, etc.

Consideration should be given to the fact that the basic design of this study is suitable for use with other underprivileged groups, for example, the aged, the mentally retarded, children, or native peoples. A similar measure of satisfaction with roles could be used to help reveal problem areas in the functioning of the respondents. The questionnaire itself is suitable for use in a

personal interview with the addition of instructions to the interviewer for use in cases where the respondents were unable to make their own replies.

Finally, in any further study on single parents, the focus should be on one category of single parents only, rather than including all the categories of the widowed, divorced, separated and never married in the total group studied. The conclusions drawn about the group as a whole can only be of a general nature since each group's special characteristics will have influenced the final result in a way that cannot be exactly determined. The advantage in studying one category only of single parents is that specific deductions can be made which are relevant to that group only, thus presenting an accurate picture.

In conclusion, this study has contributed some new knowledge about the self concept in one-parent families, to add to what is already known in the family literature. Ten percent of the total population of the city of St. John's are single parents, and female, a set of circumstances known to produce problems. It has now been shown by this work that lone female parents feel less satisfied with their family lives than married women. The implications of this are enormous when it is realized that in Canada as a whole there are 464,345 lone parent families headed by females, many of whom require help from what is presently an inadequate social services system. The problems of these families will have to be taken into account in a much more complete way than has been the case in the past, since the well being of a number of our citizens is in question.

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APPENDIX A

Questionnaire

# A STUDY OF FAMILIES



Memorial University of Newfoundland

St. John's

1978

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in our study. The questions are concerned with things that usually happen in all families.

The first set of questions is concerned with your contact with your relatives. (Please circle your answer).

First think about the relatives on your side of the family. Whom do you consider as your closest relatives? \_\_\_\_\_

1. How often do you visit your relatives?  
 VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. How often do your relatives visit you?  
 VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. How often do you talk on the phone with your relatives?  
 VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. How often do you write letters to your relatives?  
 VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. How often do you receive letters from your relatives?  
 VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. How often do you receive financial assistance from your relatives?  
 VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Now think about the relatives on your spouses' side of the family. Whom do you consider as spouse's family? \_\_\_\_\_

7. How often do you visit your spouse's relatives?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

8. How often do your spouse's relatives visit you?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

9. How often do you phone your spouse's relatives?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

10. How often do you write letters to your spouse's relatives?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

11. How often do you receive letters from your spouse's relatives?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

12. How often do you receive financial assistance from your spouse's relatives?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

13. Whom do you consider as relatives? (In addition to closest relatives mentioned above)

\_\_\_\_\_

14. How often do you visit these relatives?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER    OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Next we would like you to think about some of the different roles that you usually have to fulfill in the family. (Please circle your answer).

15. During the last six months who earned the family income?

HUSBAND MUCH MORE THAN WIFE	HUSBAND MORE THAN WIFE	HUSBAND AND WIFE EQUALLY	WIFE MORE THAN HUSBAND	WIFE MUCH MORE THAN HUSBAND	OTHER
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16. How satisfied did you feel with this arrangement?

VERY SATISFIED	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	NOT SATISFIED	VERY UNSATISFIED
-------------------	-----------------------	------------------	---------------------

17. Do you feel that the amount of money available is adequate for your family's basic needs?

VERY ADEQUATE	SOMEWHAT ADEQUATE	NOT ADEQUATE	NOT AT ALL ADEQUATE
------------------	----------------------	-----------------	------------------------

18. How satisfied are you with the way your housework is done?

VERY SATISFIED	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	NOT SATISFIED	VERY UNSATISFIED
-------------------	-----------------------	------------------	---------------------

19. Who cares for the physical needs of your child (children)?

MYSELF ALWAYS	MYSELF USUALLY	DUTIES SHARED WITH OTHERS	OTHERS SOMETIMES	OTHERS ALWAYS
------------------	-------------------	------------------------------	---------------------	------------------

└──────────┘



20. If your answer to question 19 was "MYSELF ALWAYS" or "MYSELF USUALLY", how satisfied are you with yourself in the way you care for the physical needs of your child (children)?

VERY SATISFIED	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	NOT SATISFIED	VERY UNSATISFIED
-------------------	-----------------------	------------------	---------------------

21. How satisfied are you with the overall arrangements for caring for the physical needs of your child (children)?

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED

22. Who teaches and disciplines your child (children)?

MYSELF	MYSELF	DUTIES SHARED	HUSBAND OR	HUSBAND OR
ALWAYS	USUALLY	WITH HUSBAND	OTHERS SOMETIMES	OTHERS ALWAYS
┌──────────┐		OR OTHERS		



23. If your answer to question 22 was "MYSELF ALWAYS" OR "MYSELF USUALLY", how satisfied are you with yourself in the way you teach and discipline your child (children)?

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	UNSATISFIED

24. How satisfied are you with the overall teaching and disciplining of your child (children)?

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	UNSATISFIED

25. Who organizes the family's recreation?

MYSELF	MYSELF	DUTIES SHARED	HUSBAND OR	HUSBAND OR
ALWAYS	USUALLY	WITH HUSBAND	OTHERS SOMETIMES	OTHERS ALWAYS
┌──────────┐		OR OTHERS		



26. If your answer to question 25 was "MYSELF ALWAYS" or "MYSELF USUALLY", how satisfied are you with yourself in the way you organize the family's recreational activities?

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	UNSATISFIED

27. How satisfied are you generally with the organization of the family's recreational activities?

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	UNSATISFIED

28. How satisfied are you with the way you fulfill your sexual role?

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY	NOT
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	UNSATISFIED	APPLICABLE

29. How satisfied are you with your ability to listen to and help your husband with his problems? (If no husband is present, answer this question thinking of some other man with whom you have a deep personal relationship.)

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY	NOT
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	UNSATISFIED	APPLICABLE

30. How satisfied are you with your husband's ability to listen to and help with your problems? (If no husband is present, answer this question thinking of some other man with whom you have a deep personal relationship.)

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY	NOT
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	UNSATISFIED	APPLICABLE

31. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life generally?

VERY		SOMEWHAT	NOT	VERY
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	UNSATISFIED

We are also interested in gathering some general information about children. Please think of your oldest child who is still in school and answer the following questions. We are not interested in knowing the name of the child, but it is important for you to concentrate on this one child when answering this next set of questions.

Age of child: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex of child: F \_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_

Birth order: oldest \_\_\_\_ youngest \_\_\_\_ middle \_\_\_\_

School Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

32. How many clubs, organizations or leagues does your child belong to?

SIX OR MORE    FIVE    FOUR    THREE    TWO    ONE    NONE

33. Please describe up to three of these (for example, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Sports leagues, hobby groups, etc.)

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---

34. Whose idea is it for he/she to join such activities?

HIS/HER OWN

BROTHERS OR SISTERS

FRIENDS

TEACHER

YOURSELF

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

35. How often does he/she stay in these clubs after joining?

ALWAYS	USUALLY	IT	USUALLY	ALWAYS
STAYS	STAYS	DEPENDS	QUITS	QUITS

36. At what level is your child in his/her class?

TOP	AVERAGE	LOWER	REMEDIAL	SPECIAL	OTHER (please specify)
GROUP	GROUP	GROUP		EDUCATION	<hr/>

37. How often does he/she have special problems in doing school work?

NEVER	SELDOM	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	VERY OFTEN
-------	--------	-----------	-------	------------

38. How often does he/she receive special awards or prizes either in school or in other activities?

VERY OFTEN	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	SELDOM	NEVER
------------	-------	-----------	--------	-------

39. Frequently, children will have periods when they don't want to go to school. How often have you had trouble getting your child to go to school?

NEVER	SELDOM	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	VERY OFTEN
-------	--------	-----------	-------	------------

40. Does your child ever have discipline problems at school?

NEVER	SELDOM	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	VERY OFTEN
-------	--------	-----------	-------	------------

41. How many friends does your child normally have?

VERY MANY	A GOOD	MANY	ENOUGH	NOT VERY MANY	VERY FEW	NONE
-----------	--------	------	--------	---------------	----------	------

42. How well does he/she usually get along with friends?

VERY WELL	FAIRLY WELL	AVERAGE	NOT VERY WELL	NOT AT ALL WELL
-----------	-------------	---------	---------------	-----------------

43. How easily does he/she make new friends?

VERY EASILY    FAIRLY EASILY    AVERAGE    NOT VERY EASILY    NOT AT ALL EASILY

44. How many of your child's friends are:

A. In his/her class at school?	ALL	MOST	SOME	VERY FEW	NONE
B. In your immediate neighbourhood?	ALL	MOST	SOME	VERY FEW	NONE
C. Considerably older than him/her?	ALL	MOST	SOME	VERY FEW	NONE
D. Considerably younger than him/her?	ALL	MOST	SOME	VERY FEW	NONE
E. Of the opposite sex?	ALL	MOST	SOME	VERY FEW	NONE

45. How popular do you think your child feels with his/her friends and classmates?

VERY	FAIRLY	AVERAGE	NOT VERY	NOT AT ALL
POPULAR	POPULAR		POPULAR	POPULAR

46. Do you ever worry about his/her popularity?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER

47. In your opinion, how often does your child worry about his/her popularity?

VERY OFTEN    OFTEN    SOMETIMES    SELDOM    NEVER

48. Does your child have a problem with bedwetting?

YES \_\_\_\_\_    NO \_\_\_\_\_

49. How often has your child wet the bed in the past year?

NOT AT ALL    1-5 TIMES    5-25 TIMES    25-50 TIMES    50-100 TIMES    MORE

50. How often does your child help out at home?

VERY OFTEN      OFTEN      SOMETIMES      SELDOM      NEVER

51. How often does your child present a discipline problem at home?

NEVER      SELDOM      SOMETIMES      OFTEN      VERY OFTEN

52. How many times has your child ever received professional help for an emotional problem?

NEVER      ONCE      2-5 TIMES      6-10 TIMES      MORE THAN 10 TIMES

53. What type of helping person did your child see?

NOT APPLICABLE

PSYCHIATRIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

SOCIAL WORKER

GUIDANCE COUNSELLOR

OTHER (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

54. How often were visits made?

NOT APPLICABLE

MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK

WEEKLY

BI-WEEKLY

MONTHLY

LESS THAN MONTHLY

ONLY ONE VISIT MADE

55. How often has your child been questioned by the police?

NEVER      ONCE      TWICE      THREE OR FOUR TIMES      FIVE OR MORE TIMES

56. How often have the police ever questioned you about your child?

NEVER    ONCE    TWICE    THREE OR FOUR TIMES    FIVE OR MORE TIMES

57. How often do you feel you have reason to worry about your child getting into legal trouble?

NEVER    SELDOM    SOMETIMES    OFTEN    VERY OFTEN

Finally, we would like to ask a few questions about yourself to help with the data analysis. Please circle your answer to each of the following questions:

58. Sex:            MALE            FEMALE

59. What is your age?    1. 20 AND UNDER  
                                 2. 21 TO 25  
                                 3. 26 TO 30  
                                 4. 31 TO 35  
                                 5. 36 TO 40  
                                 6. 41 TO 50  
                                 7. 50 AND OVER

60. Marital Status:    1. MARRIED  
                                 2. DIVORCED  
                                 3. WIDOWED  
                                 4. SEPARATED  
                                 5. DESERTED  
                                 6. NEVER MARRIED

61. Your religion is:
1. ROMAN CATHOLIC
  2. ANGLICAN
  3. UNITED CHURCH
  4. SALVATION ARMY
  5. OTHER (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  6. NONE

62. During the last year, how often did you attend church?

1. NOT AT ALL
2. A FEW TIMES
3. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH
4. TWO OR THREE TIMES A MONTH
5. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK OR MORE

63. How much schooling did you complete?

1. GRADE EIGHT OR LESS
2. SOME HIGH SCHOOL
3. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
4. TRADES TRAINING
5. SOME UNIVERSITY
6. UNIVERSITY GRADUATE
7. OTHER TRAINING OR EDUCATION (please specify)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Wife's Occupation

64. Are you employed outside the home?

1. FULL TIME
2. PART TIME
3. NOT AT ALL
4. IF UNEMPLOYED, WHEN DID YOU LAST WORK? \_\_\_\_\_

(64-A). Please describe your usual occupation: (If not presently employed, please describe your last job.)

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

KIND OF WORK YOU DO: \_\_\_\_\_

Husband's Occupation

65. Employment status:

1. FULL TIME
2. PART TIME
3. NOT AT ALL
4. IF UNEMPLOYED, HOW LONG? \_\_\_\_\_

(65-A). Please describe usual occupation of husband: (If unemployed, please describe last job.)

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

KIND OF WORK DONE: \_\_\_\_\_

66. Are you and your children presently living as a single parent family unit (for example, without a fairly permanent partner)?

YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

If you answered "NO" to this question, please go on to question #69.

67. If spouse is absent, please indicate how long:

1. NEVER LIVED TOGETHER
2. 1 YEAR OR LESS
3. 2 YEARS TO 3 YEARS
4. 4 YEARS TO 5 YEARS
5. 6 YEARS TO 10 YEARS
6. 11 YEARS TO 15 YEARS
7. MORE THAN 15 YEARS

68. If spouse is absent, please indicate how long you lived together before the relationship ended:

1. NEVER LIVED TOGETHER
2. 1 YEAR OR LESS
3. 2 YEARS TO 3 YEARS
4. 4 YEARS TO 5 YEARS
5. 6 YEARS TO 10 YEARS
6. 11 YEARS TO 15 YEARS
7. MORE THAN 15 YEARS

69. What are your present housing arrangements?

1. OWN HOME
2. RENTED PUBLIC HOUSING
3. OTHER RENTED ACCOMODATIONS
4. LIVING WITH RELATIVES
5. OTHER (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

70. How long have you lived in St. John's?

1. 6 MONTHS OR LESS
2. 1 TO 2 YEARS
3. 3 TO 5 YEARS
4. 6 TO 10 YEARS
5. OVER 10 YEARS

71. Length of time at present address:

1. 6 MONTHS OR LESS
2. 1 TO 2 YEARS
3. 3 TO 5 YEARS
4. 6 TO 10 YEARS
5. OVER 10 YEARS

72. How satisfied are you with your present accomodation?

VERY	SOMEWHAT		NOT VERY	NOT AT ALL
SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED	SATISFIED

73. How many children do you have? \_\_\_\_\_

74. How many of your children were planned?

ALL      SOME      NONE

75. How old are your children?  
Please state ages.

BOYS      GIRLS

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Thank you very much for your participation in this study. If you would like to receive a copy of the results of the study, please write your name and address on the back of the enclosed return envelope.

APPENDIX B

Covering letter to respondents



MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND  
St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 3X8

General Office  
Education Building

Telex: 016-4101  
Telephone: (709) 753-1200

Thank you for agreeing to participate in our study, which will help identify some of the important characteristics of families and contribute to improving services to families in our community. As we indicated when we talked with you on the phone, we want mothers only to complete the enclosed questionnaire. The questionnaire is being mailed to a small, but representative sample of people. Therefore, it is extremely important that everyone who receives a questionnaire fill it out and return it to us within one week if possible.

As we are interested in discovering general trends, and not individual characteristics, your name is not on the questionnaire, nor will it be placed there. There is a serial number on each questionnaire which makes it possible to know who has returned the questionnaire and to remove that name from the mailing list. The study is entirely confidential. We hope that you will find it interesting.

Should you require further information please contact us at 753-1200, ext. 2165 (daytime) or 722-1218 (evenings). In closing we would again like to thank you for your assistance in our study.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]  
Helen Handrigan

[Redacted]  
Betty Newlands

[Redacted]  
Bryan Purcell  
Research Directors

APPENDIX C

- (i) Referral slip for respondents
- (ii) Follow up postcard

(i)

Now that you have completed the questionnaire yourself, as a final favor, we are wondering if you could help us a little further by naming two more families whom you think fit our requirements, and who might help us by answering a questionnaire. If possible, we would like to get the names of : a) one family in which both parents are present, and b) one family in which the mother is the only parent present.

a) Name: \_\_\_\_\_ b) Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

(ii)

A Study of Families

Last week a questionnaire concerning families and how they function was mailed to you.

If you have already completed and returned it to us please accept our sincere thanks. If you have not already mailed our questionnaire, could you please do so today. Because the questionnaire has been sent to only a small, but representative sample of people, it is extremely important that yours also be included in the study if the results are to be accurate.

If you have any questions, or if you did not receive the questionnaire, or it got misplaced, please call us now at 753-1200 ext. 2165 (daytime) or 722-1218 (evenings).

Sincerely,

Helen Handrigan  
Betty Newlands  
Bryan Purcell  
Research Directors

APPENDIX D

Crosstabulation tables - Single and  
dual parentness with family roles

EARNER OF THE FAMILY INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
	4	127	131
Husband much more	3.1	96.9	42.8
	4.3	59.6	
	1.3	41.5	
	2	36	38
Husband more	5.3	94.7	12.4
	2.2	16.9	
	0.7	11.8	
	2	15	17
Equally	11.8	88.2	5.6
	2.2	7.0	
	0.7	4.9	
	5	6	11
Wife more	45.5	54.5	3.6
	5.4	2.8	
	1.6	2.0	
	13	0	13
Wife much more	100.0	0.0	4.2
	14.0	0.0	
	4.2	0.0	
	67	29	96
Other	69.8	30.2	31.4
	72.0	13.6	
	21.9	9.5	
Column	93	213	306
Total	30.4	69.6	100.0

SATISFACTION WITH ARRANGEMENTS FOR EARNING FAMILY INCOME

	Count	Single		Dual		Row Total
		Row Pct	Col Pct	Row Pct	Col Pct	
	Tot Pct	1.		2.		
Very satisfied	1.	23		126		149
		15.4		84.6		50.5
		27.1		60.0		
		7.8		42.7		
Satisfied	2.	25		57		82
		30.5		69.5		27.8
		29.4		27.1		
		8.5		19.3		
Somewhat satisfied	3.	14		19		33
		42.4		57.6		11.2
		16.5		9.0		
		4.7		6.4		
Not satisfied	4.	14		7		21
		66.7		33.3		7.1
		16.5		3.3		
		4.7		2.4		
Very unsatisfied	5.	9		1		10
		90.0		10.0		3.4
		10.6		0.5		
		3.1		0.3		
Column Total		85		210		295
		28.8		71.2		100.0

SATISFACTION WITH ADEQUACY OF FAMILY INCOME

Count				
Row Pct		Single	Dual	Row
Col Pct				Total
Tot Pct		1.	2.	
	1.	10	49	59
Very satisfied		16.9	83.1	19.0
		10.2	23.1	
		3.2	15.8	
	2.	25	110	135
Satisfied		18.5	81.5	43.5
		25.5	51.9	
		8.1	35.5	
	3.	23	35	58
Somewhat satisfied		39.7	60.3	18.7
		23.5	16.5	
		7.4	11.3	
	4.	24	10	34
Not satisfied		70.6	29.4	11.0
		24.5	4.7	
		7.7	3.2	
	5.	16	8	24
Very unsatisfied		66.7	33.3	7.7
		16.3	3.8	
		5.2	2.6	
Column Total		98	212	310
		31.6	68.4	100.0

SATISFACTION WITH HOUSEWORK

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct	1.	2.	
Tot Pct			
Very satisfied	1. 29 34.1 29.9 9.4	56 65.9 26.5 18.2	85 27.6
Satisfied	2. 45 31.3 46.4 14.6	99 68.8 46.9 32.1	144 46.8
Somewhat satisfied	3. 16 28.6 16.5 5.2	40 71.4 19.0 13.0	56 18.2
Not satisfied	4. 6 28.6 6.2 1.9	15 71.4 7.1 4.9	21 6.8
Very unsatisfied	5. 1 50.0 1.0 0.3	1 50.0 0.5 0.3	2 0.6
Column Total	97 31.5	211 68.5	308 100.0

WHO CARES FOR PHYSICAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN

Count		Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct				Total
Col Pct				
Tot Pct	1.	2.		
	1.	74	61	135
Myself always		54.8	45.2	44.6
		77.9	29.3	
		24.4	20.1	
	2.	14	91	105
Myself usually		13.3	86.7	34.7
		14.7	43.8	
		4.6	30.0	
	3.	6	52	58
Shared		10.3	89.7	19.1
		6.3	25.0	
		2.0	17.2	
	4.	0	3	3
Shared sometimes		0.0	100.0	1.0
		0.0	1.4	
		0.0	1.0	
	5.	1	1	2
Shared always		50.0	50.0	0.7
		1.1	0.5	
		0.3	0.3	
Column		95	208	303
Total		31.4	68.6	100.0

RESPONDENTS SATISFACTION WITH ROLE OF CARING FOR THE

PHYSICAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN

	Count	Single		Dual		Row Total
		Row Pct	Col Pct	Row Pct	Col Pct	
	Tot Pct	1.	2.	1.	2.	
Very satisfied	1.	41	86			127
		32.3	67.6			51.0
		45.6	54.1			
		16.5	34.5			
Satisfied	2.	40	62			102
		39.2	60.8			41.0
		44.4	39.0			
		16.1	24.9			
Somewhat satisfied	3.	7	11			18
		38.9	61.1			7.2
		7.8	6.9			
		2.8	4.4			
Not satisfied	4.	1	0			1
		100.0	0.0			0.4
		1.1	0.0			
		0.4	0.0			
Very unsatisfied	5.	1	0			1
		100.0	0.0			0.4
		1.1	0.0			
		0.4	0.0			
Column Total		90	159			249
		36.1	63.9			100.0

OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH CARING FOR THE

PHYSICAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN

Count		Single	Dual	Row Total
Row Pct	Col Pct			
Tot Pct		1.	2.	
Very satisfied	1.	32	94	126
		25.4	74.6	41.3
		33.7	44.8	
		10.5	30.8	
Satisfied	2.	41	104	145
		28.3	71.7	47.5
		43.2	49.5	
		13.4	34.1	
Somewhat satisfied	3.	17	10	27
		63.0	37.0	8.9
		17.9	4.8	
		5.6	3.3	
Not satisfied	4.	4	2	6
		66.7	33.3	2.0
		4.2	1.0	
		1.3	0.7	
Very unsatisfied	5.	1	0	1
		100.0	0.0	0.3
		1.1	0.0	
		0.3	0.0	
Column Total		95	210	305
		31.1	68.9	100.0

WHO TEACHES AND DISCIPLINES CHILDREN

Count				
Row Pct		Single	Dual	Row
Col Pct				Total
Tot Pct		1.	2.	
	1.	75	18	93
Myself always		80.6	19.4	31.2
		80.6	8.8	
		25.2	6.0	
	2.	11	31	42
Myself usually		26.2	73.8	14.1
		11.8	15.1	
		3.7	10.4	
	3.	5	156	161
Shared		3.1	96.9	54.0
		5.4	76.1	
		1.7	52.3	
	4.	2	0	2
Shared sometimes		100.0	0.0	0.7
		2.2	0.0	
		0.7	0.0	
Column		93	205	298
Total		31.2	68.8	100.0

RESPONDENTS SATISFACTION WITH TEACHING AND DISCIPLINING CHILDREN

	Count			
	Row Pct	Single	Dual	Row
	Col Pct			Total
	Tot Pct	1.	2.	
Very satisfied	1.	20	21	41
		48.8	51.2	27.2
		23.0	32.8	
		13.2	13.9	
Satisfied	2.	45	29	74
		60.8	39.2	49.0
		51.7	45.3	
		29.8	19.2	
Somewhat satisfied	3.	19	14	33
		57.6	42.4	21.9
		21.8	21.9	
		12.6	9.3	
Not satisfied	4.	3	0	3
		100.0	0.0	2.0
		3.4	0.0	
		2.0	0.0	
Column Total		87	64	151
		57.6	42.4	100.0

OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH TEACHING AND DISCIPLINING CHILDREN

	Count			
	Row Pct	Single	Dual	Row
	Col Pct			Total
	Tot Pct	1.	2.	
Very satisfied	1.	22	64	86
		25.6	74.4	28.3
		23.2	30.6	
		7.2	21.1	
Satisfied	2.	50	114	164
		30.5	69.5	53.9
		52.6	54.5	
		16.4	37.5	
Somewhat satisfied	3.	22	29	51
		43.1	56.9	16.8
		23.2	13.9	
		7.2	9.5	
Not satisfied	4.	1	2	3
		33.3	66.7	1.0
		1.1	1.0	
		0.3	0.7	
Column Total		95	209	304
		31.3	68.8	100.0

WHO ORGANIZES FAMILY'S RECREATION

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct	1.	2.	
Tot Pct			
Myself always	1. 63 79.7 70.8 21.1	16 20.3 7.7 5.4	79 26.5
Myself usually	2. 21 46.7 23.6 7.0	24 53.3 11.5 8.1	45 15.1
Shared	3. 4 2.4 4.5 1.3	163 97.6 78.0 54.7	167 56.0
Shared sometimes	4. 1 16.7 1.1 0.3	5 83.3 2.4 1.7	6 2.0
Shared always	5. 0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1 100.0 0.5 0.3	1 0.3
Column Total	89 29.9	209 70.1	298 100.0

RESPONDENTS SATISFACTION WITH ORGANIZATION OF FAMILY RECREATION

	Count			
	Row Pct	Single	Dual	Row
	Col Pct			Total
	Tot Pct	1.	2.	
Very satisfied	1.	14	8	22
		63.6	36.4	15.8
		16.3	15.1	
		10.1	5.8	
Satisfied	2.	38	27	65
		58.5	41.5	46.8
		44.2	50.9	
		27.3	19.4	
Somewhat satisfied	3.	25	12	37
		67.6	32.4	26.6
		29.1	22.6	
		18.0	8.6	
Not satisfied	4.	9	5	14
		64.3	35.7	10.1
		10.5	9.4	
		6.5	3.6	
Very unsatisfied	5.	0	1	1
		0.0	100.0	0.7
		0.0	1.9	
		0.0	0.7	
Column		86	53	139
Total		61.9	38.1	100.0

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH ORGANIZATION OF FAMILY RECREATION

Count				
Row Pct		Single	Dual	Row
Col Pct				Total
Tot Pct		1.	2.	
	1.	11	33	44
Very satisfied		25.0	75.0	14.7
		12.0	15.9	
		3.7	11.0	
	2.	42	112	154
Satisfied		27.3	72.7	51.3
		45.7	53.8	
		14.0	37.3	
	3.	28	48	76
Somewhat satisfied		36.8	63.2	25.3
		30.4	23.1	
		9.3	16.0	
	4.	11	14	25
Not satisfied		44.0	56.0	8.3
		12.0	6.7	
		3.7	4.7	
	5.	0	1	1
Very unsatisfied		0.0	100.0	0.3
		0.0	0.5	
		0.0	0.3	
Column Total		92	208	300
		30.7	69.3	100.0

SATISFACTION WITH FULFILLMENT OF SEXUAL ROLE

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
Very satisfied	1. 7 9.2 8.8 2.4	69 90.8 33.5 24.1	76 26.6
Satisfied	2. 16 13.4 20.0 5.6	103 86.6 50.0 36.0	119 41.6
Somewhat satisfied	3. 5 17.2 6.3 1.7	24 82.8 11.7 8.4	29 10.1
Not satisfied	4. 3 75.0 3.8 1.0	1 25.0 0.5 0.3	4 1.4
Very unsatisfied	5. 4 66.7 5.0 1.4	2 33.3 1.0 0.7	6 2.1
Not applicable	6. 45 86.5 56.3 15.7	7 13.5 3.4 2.4	52 18.2
Column Total	80 28.0	206 72.0	286 100.0

SATISFACTION WITH THERAPEUTIC ROLE

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
Very satisfied	1.	13	102
		12.7	87.3
		16.7	43.0
		4.6	31.2
Satisfied	2.	13	99
		13.1	86.9
		16.7	41.5
		4.6	30.2
Somewhat satisfied	3.	4	27
		14.8	85.2
		5.1	11.1
		1.4	8.1
Not satisfied	4.	2	8
		25.0	75.0
		2.6	2.9
		0.7	2.1
Not applicable	6.	46	49
		93.9	6.1
		59.0	1.4
		16.1	1.1
Column Total	78	207	285
	27.4	72.6	100.0

SATISFACTION WITH PARTNERS THERAPEUTIC ROLE

Count	Single	Dual	Row Total
Row Pct			
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
Very satisfied	1. 13 13.4 16.7 4.5	84 86.6 40.4 29.4	97 33.9
Satisfied	2. 12 13.8 15.4 4.2	75 86.2 36.1 26.2	87 30.4
Somewhat satisfied	3. 6 16.2 7.7 2.1	31 83.8 14.9 10.8	37 12.9
Not satisfied	4. 4 22.2 5.1 1.4	14 77.8 6.7 4.9	18 6.3
Very unsatisfied	5. 1 50.0 1.3 0.3	1 50.0 0.5 0.3	2 0.7
Not applicable	6. 42 93.3 53.8 14.7	3 6.7 1.4 1.0	45 15.7
Column Total	78 27.3	208 72.7	286 100.0

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE GENERALLY

Count	Single	Dual	Row	
Row Pct			Total	
Col Pct				
Tot Pct	1.	2.		
Very satisfied	1.	20	82	102
		19.6	80.4	34.0
		21.7	39.4	
		6.7	27.3	
Satisfied	2.	22	93	115
		19.1	80.9	38.3
		23.9	44.7	
		7.3	31.0	
Somewhat satisfied	3.	31	30	61
		50.8	49.2	20.3
		33.7	14.4	
		10.3	10.0	
Not satisfied	4.	13	2	15
		86.7	13.3	5.0
		14.1	1.0	
		4.3	0.7	
Very unsatisfied	5.	6	1	7
		85.7	14.3	2.3
		6.5	0.5	
		2.0	0.3	
Column Total	92	208	300	
	30.7	69.3	100.0	

APPENDIX E

Crosstabulation tables - Single and dual  
parentness with demographic variables

AGE OF RESPONDENT

	Count Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct	Single	Dual	Row Total
		1.	2.	
20 and under	1.	1 100.0 1.0 0.3	0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1 0.3
21 to 25	2.	8 53.3 8.2 2.6	7 46.7 3.3 2.3	15 4.8
26 to 30	3.	12 30.0 12.2 3.9	28 70.0 13.2 9.0	40 12.9
31 to 35	4.	25 30.5 25.5 8.1	57 69.5 26.9 18.4	82 26.5
36 to 40	5.	16 24.2 16.3 5.2	50 75.8 23.6 16.1	66 21.3
41 to 50	6.	28 34.1 28.6 9.0	54 65.9 25.5 17.4	82 26.5
50 and over	7.	8 33.3 8.2 2.6	16 66.7 7.5 5.2	24 7.7
Column Total		98 31.6	212 68.4	310 100.0

MARITAL STATUS

Count Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct		Single	Dual	Row Total
		1.	2.	
Married	1.	3	205	208
		1.4	98.6	67.1
		3.1	96.7	
		1.0	66.1	
Divorced	2.	30	5	35
		85.7	14.3	11.3
		30.6	2.4	
		9.7	1.6	
Widowed	3.	34	2	36
		94.4	5.6	11.6
		34.7	0.9	
		11.0	0.6	
Separated	4.	21	0	21
		100.0	0.0	6.8
		21.4	0.0	
		6.8	0.0	
Deserted	5.	2	0	2
		100.0	0.0	0.6
		2.0	0.0	
		0.6	0.0	
Never Married	6.	8	0	8
		100.0	0.0	2.6
		8.2	0.0	
		2.6	0.0	
Column Total		98 31.6	212 68.4	310 100.0

RELIGION

	Count Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct	Single	Dual	Row Total
		1.	2.	
RC	1.	46	85	131
		35.1	64.9	42.3
		46.9	40.1	
		14.8	27.4	
ANG	2.	24	55	79
		30.4	69.6	25.5
		24.5	25.9	
		7.7	17.7	
UC	3.	16	47	63
		25.4	74.6	20.3
		16.3	22.2	
		5.2	15.2	
SA	4.	4	3	7
		57.1	42.9	2.3
		4.1	1.4	
		1.3	1.0	
Other	5.	5	20	25
		20.0	80.0	8.1
		5.1	9.4	
		1.6	6.5	
None	6.	3	2	5
		60.0	40.0	1.6
		3.1	0.9	
		1.0	0.6	
Column Total		98 31.6	212 68.4	310 100.0

CHURCH ATTENDANCE

Count	Single	Dual	Row Total
Row Pct			
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
Not at all	1.	24	45
		53.3	46.7
		24.5	9.9
		7.7	6.8
Few Times	2.	38	105
		36.2	63.8
		38.8	31.6
		12.3	21.6
Once a Month	3.	7	30
		23.3	76.7
		7.1	10.8
		2.3	7.4
Two to Three Times	4.	10	45
		22.2	77.8
		10.2	16.5
		3.2	11.3
Once a week or Month	5.	19	85
		22.4	77.6
		19.4	31.1
		6.1	21.3
Column Total	98	212	310
	31.6	68.4	100.0

EDUCATION

Count			
Row Pct	Single	Dual	Row
Col Pct			Total
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
Gr. 8 or Less	15 44.1 15.3 4.9	19 55.9 9.0 6.1	34 11.0
Some High School	27 32.5 27.6 8.7	56 67.5 26.5 18.1	83 26.9
High School Grad	14 29.8 14.3 4.5	33 70.2 15.6 10.7	47 15.2
Trades Training	14 45.2 14.3 4.5	17 54.8 8.1 5.5	31 10.0
Some University	9 33.3 9.2 2.9	18 66.7 8.5 5.8	27 8.7
Univ. Grad.	7 35.0 7.1 3.9	13 65.0 6.2 17.8	20 6.5
Other	12 17.9 12.2 3.9	55 82.1 26.1 17.8	67 21.7
Column Total	98 31.7	211 68.3	309 100.0

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WIFE

	Count			
	Row Pct	Single	Dual	Row
	Col Pct			Total
	Tot Pct	1.	2.	
		<hr/>		
Full time	1.	43	45	88
		48.9	51.1	31.9
		50.0	23.7	
		15.6	16.3	
		<hr/>		
Part time	2.	4	43	47
		8.5	91.5	17.0
		4.7	22.6	
		1.4	15.6	
		<hr/>		
Not at all	3.	39	102	141
		27.7	72.3	51.1
		45.3	53.7	
		14.1	37.0	
		<hr/>		
Column		86	190	276
Total		31.2	68.8	100.0

LAST JOB OF WIFE

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
	<hr/>		
1.	2	5	7
Six months or less	28.6	71.4	7.4
	6.5	7.9	
	2.1	5.3	
	<hr/>		
2.	2	4	6
Six to year	33.3	66.7	6.4
	6.5	6.3	
	2.1	4.3	
	<hr/>		
4.	6	11	17
One to two years	35.3	64.7	18.1
	19.4	17.5	
	6.4	11.7	
	<hr/>		
5.	3	11	14
Two to five years	21.4	78.6	14.9
	9.7	17.5	
	3.2	11.7	
	<hr/>		
6.	18	32	50
Longer	36.0	64.0	53.2
	58.1	50.8	
	19.1	34.0	
	<hr/>		
Column Total	31	63	94
	33.0	67.0	100.0

OCCUPATION OF WIFE

Count Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct		Single	Dual	Row Total
		1.	2.	
00-09*	1.	8	25	33
		24.2	75.8	12.2
		9.3	13.5	
		3.0	9.2	
10-19	2.	10	20	30
		33.3	66.7	11.1
		11.6	10.8	
		3.7	7.4	
20-29	3.	1	5	6
		16.7	83.3	2.2
		1.2	2.7	
		0.4	1.8	
30-39	4.	3	6	9
		33.3	66.7	3.3
		3.5	3.2	
		1.1	2.2	
40-49	5.	27	51	78
		34.6	65.4	28.8
		31.4	27.6	
		10.0	18.8	
50-59	6.	5	6	11
		45.5	54.5	4.1
		5.8	3.2	
		1.8	2.2	
60-69	7.	23	44	67
		34.3	65.7	24.7
		26.7	23.8	
		8.5	16.2	
Column Total		86 31.7	185 68.3	271 100.0

Continued

\*Duncan, O.D., A Socioeconomic index for occupations.

OCCUPATION OF WIFE

	Count			
	Row Pct	Single	Dual	Row
	Col Pct			Total
	Tot Pct	1.	2.	
	8.	7	26	33
70-79*		21.2	78.8	12.2
		8.1	14.1	
		2.6	9.6	
	9.	2	2	4
80-89		50.0	50.0	1.5
		2.3	1.1	
		0.7	0.7	
Column		86	185	271
Total		31.7	68.3	100.0

\*Duncan, O.D., A Socioeconomic index for occupations.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBAND

	Count	Single	Dual	Row Total
Row Pct				
Col Pct				
Tot Pct		1.	2.	
Full time	1.	23 10.6 95.8 10.3	194 89.4 97.0 86.6	217 96.9
Part time	2.	0 0.0 0.0 0.0	3 100.0 1.5 1.3	3 1.3
Not at all	3.	1 25.0 4.2 0.4	3 75.0 1.5 1.3	4 1.8
Column Total		24 10.7	200 89.3	224 100.0

LAST JOB OF HUSBAND

Count	Single	Dual	Row Total
Row Pct			
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
00 to 06 months	1	4	5
	20.0	80.0	41.0
	33.3	44.4	
	8.3	33.3	
06 to 01 year	1	2	3
	33.3	66.7	25.0
	33.3	22.2	
	8.3	16.7	
01 to 02 years	1	0	1
	100.0	0.0	8.3
	33.3	0.0	
	8.3	0.0	
Longer	0	3	3
	0.0	100.0	25.0
	0.0	33.3	
	0.0	25.0	
Column Total	3	9	12
	25.0	75.9	100.0

OCCUPATION-HUSBAND

Count Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct	OCCUPATION-HUSBAND		Row Total	
	Single 1.	Dual 2.		
00 to 09*	1.	0	6	2.7
		0.0	100.0	
		0.0	3.0	
		0.0	2.7	
10 to 19	2.	7	25	14.2
		21.9	78.1	
		28.0	12.5	
		3.1	11.1	
20 to 29	3.	0	8	3.6
		0.0	100.0	
		0.0	4.0	
		0.0	3.6	
30 to 39	4.	1	15	7.1
		6.3	93.8	
		4.0	7.5	
		0.4	6.7	
40 to 49	5.	7	38	20.0
		15.6	84.4	
		28.0	19.0	
		3.1	16.9	
50 to 59	6.	0	13	5.8
		0.0	100.0	
		0.0	6.5	
		0.0	5.8	
60 to 69	7.	4	33	16.4
		10.8	89.2	
		16.0	16.5	
		1.8	14.7	
70 to 79	8.	3	39	18.7
		7.1	92.9	
		12.0	19.5	
		1.3	17.3	
Column Total	25 11.1	200 88.9	225 100.0	

Continued

\*Duncan, O.D., A Socioeconomic index for occupations.

OCCUPATION-HUSBAND

Count				
Row Pct		Single	Dual	Row
Col Pct				Total
Tot Pct		1.	2.	
	9.	3	20	23
80 to 89 *		13.0	87.0	10.2
		12.0	10.0	
		1.3	8.9	
	10.	0	3	3
90 to 99		0.0	100.0	1.3
		0.0	1.5	
		0.0	1.3	
Column		25	200	225
Total		11.1	88.9	100.0

\*Duncan, O.D., A Socioeconomic index for occupations.

LENGTH OF TIME SPOUSE ABSENT

Count	Single	Dual	Row Total
Row Pct			
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
0.	11	209	220
	5.0	95.0	70.5
	11.2	97.7	
	3.5	67.0	
1.	7	2	9
Never together	77.8	22.2	2.9
	7.1	0.9	
	2.2	0.6	
2.	14	0	14
1 Year or less	100.0	0.0	4.5
	14.3	0.0	
	4.5	0.0	
3.	30	0	30
2 Years or less	100.0	0.0	9.6
	30.6	0.0	
	9.6	0.0	
4.	14	3	17
4 to 5 Years	82.4	17.6	5.4
	14.3	1.4	
	4.5	1.0	
5.	15	0	15
6 to 10 Years	100.0	0.0	4.8
	15.3	0.0	
	4.8	0.0	
6.	5	0	5
11 to 15 Years	100.0	0.0	1.6
	5.1	0.0	
	1.6	0.0	
7.	2	0	2
More than 15 Years	100.0	0.0	0.6
	2.0	0.0	
	0.6	0.0	
Column Total	98	214	312
	31.4	68.6	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVING TOGETHER BEFORE RELATIONSHIP ENDED

Count	Single	Dual	Row Total
Row Pct			
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
0.	14	210	224
	6.3	93.8	71.8
	14.3	98.1	
	4.5	67.3	
1.	5	1	6
Never together	83.3	16.7	1.9
	5.1	0.5	
	1.6	0.3	
2.	2	0	2
1 Year or less	100.0	0.0	0.6
	2.0	0.0	
	0.6	0.0	
3.	5	1	6
2 Years or less	83.3	16.7	1.9
	5.1	0.5	
	1.6	0.3	
4.	11	0	11
4 to 5 Years	100.0	0.0	3.5
	11.2	0.0	
	3.5	0.0	
5.	17	1	18
6 to 10 Years	94.4	5.6	5.8
	17.3	0.5	
	5.4	0.3	
6.	18	0	18
11 to 15 Years	100.0	0.0	5.8
	18.4	0.0	
	5.8	0.0	
7.	26	1	27
More than 15 Years	96.3	3.7	8.7
	26.5	0.5	
	8.3	0.3	
Column Total	98	214	312
	31.4	68.6	100.0

HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct	1.	2.	
Tot Pct			
0.	2	1	3
	66.7	33.3	1.0
	2.0	0.5	
	0.6	0.3	
Own home	48	192	240
	20.0	80.0	76.9
	49.0	89.7	
	15.4	61.5	
2.	18	5	23
Rented public housing	78.3	21.7	7.4
	18.4	2.3	
	5.8	1.6	
3.	22	13	35
Other rent accom.	62.9	37.1	11.2
	22.4	6.1	
	7.1	4.2	
4.	5	1	6
Live with relatives	83.3	16.7	1.9
	5.1	0.5	
	1.6	0.3	
5.	3	2	5
Other	60.0	40.0	1.6
	3.1	0.9	
	1.0	0.6	
Column Total	98	214	312
	31.4	68.6	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CITY

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct	1.	2.	
Tot Pct			
0.	2	2	4
	50.0	50.0	1.3
	2.0	0.9	
	0.6	0.6	
1.	1	0	1
6 months or less	100.0	0.0	0.3
	1.0	0.0	
	0.3	0.0	
2.	7	10	17
1 to 2 years	41.2	58.8	5.4
	7.1	4.7	
	2.2	3.2	
3.	11	18	29
3 to 5 years	37.9	62.1	9.3
	11.2	8.4	
	3.5	5.8	
4.	6	18	24
6 to 10 years	25.0	75.0	7.7
	6.1	8.4	
	1.9	5.8	
5.	71	165	236
Over 10 years	30.1	69.9	75.6
	72.4	77.1	
	22.8	52.9	
6.	0	1	1
	0.0	100.0	0.3
	0.0	0.5	
	0.0	0.3	
Column	98	214	312
Total	31.4	68.6	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME AT PRESENT ADDRESS

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
0.	0	1	1
	0.0	100.0	0.3
	0.0	0.5	
	0.0	0.3	
1.	8	6	14
6 months or less	57.1	42.9	4.5
	8.2	2.8	
	2.6	1.9	
2.	25	26	51
1 to 2 years	49.0	51.0	16.3
	25.5	12.1	
	8.0	8.3	
3.	21	55	76
3 to 5 years	27.6	72.4	24.4
	21.4	25.7	
	6.7	17.6	
4.	11	52	63
6 to 10 years	17.5	82.5	20.2
	11.2	24.3	
	3.5	16.7	
5.	32	74	106
Over 10 years	30.2	69.8	34.0
	32.7	34.6	
	10.3	23.7	
6.	1	0	1
	100.0	0.0	0.3
	1.0	0.0	
	0.3	0.0	
Column	98	214	312
Total	31.4	68.6	100.0

SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT HOUSING

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
0.	3	1	4
	75.0	25.0	1.3
	3.1	0.5	
	1.0	0.3	
1.	42	120	162
Very satisfied	25.9	74.1	51.9
	42.9	56.1	
	13.5	38.5	
2.	11	39	50
Somewhat	22.0	78.0	16.0
satisfied	11.2	18.2	
	3.5	12.5	
3.	30	43	73
Satisfied	41.1	58.9	23.4
	30.6	20.1	
	9.6	13.8	
4.	7	8	15
Not very	46.7	53.3	4.8
satisfied	7.1	3.7	
	2.2	2.2	
5.	5	3	8
Not at all	62.5	37.5	2.6
satisfied	5.1	1.4	
	1.6	1.0	
Column	98	214	312
Total	31.4	68.6	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
0.	0	2	2
	0.0	100.0	0.6
	0.0	0.9	
	0.0	0.6	
1.	20	20	40
	50.0	50.0	12.8
	20.4	9.3	
	6.4	6.4	
2.	21	70	91
	23.1	50.0	29.2
	21.4	32.7	
	6.7	22.4	
3.	20	45	65
	30.8	69.2	20.8
	20.4	21.0	
	6.4	14.4	
4.	18	38	56
	32.1	67.9	17.9
	18.4	17.8	
	5.8	12.2	
5.	10	17	27
	37.0	63.0	8.7
	10.2	7.9	
	3.2	5.4	
6.	4	9	13
	30.8	69.2	4.2
	4.1	4.2	
	1.3	2.9	
7.	2	4	6
	33.3	66.7	1.9
	2.0	1.9	
	0.6	1.3	
Column	98	214	312
Total	31.4	68.6	100.0

Continued

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Count	Single	Dual	Row
Row Pct			Total
Col Pct			
Tot Pct	1.	2.	
8.	1	3	4
	25.0	75.0	1.3
	1.0	1.4	
	0.3	1.0	
9.	0	5	5
	0.0	100.0	1.6
	0.0	2.3	
	0.0	1.6	
10.	1	0	1
	100.0	0.0	0.3
	1.0	0.0	
	0.3	0.0	
11.	1	1	2
	50.0	50.0	0.6
	1.0	0.5	
	0.3	0.3	
Column	98	214	312
Total	31.4	68.6	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLANNED

	Count			
	Row Pct	Single	Dual	Row
	Col Pct			Total
	Tot Pct	1.	2.	
	0.	1	6	7
		14.3	85.7	2.2
		1.0	2.8	
		0.3	1.9	
	1.	38	98	136
All		27.9	72.1	43.6
		38.8	45.8	
		12.2	31.4	
	2.	18	49	67
Some		26.9	73.1	21.5
		18.4	22.9	
		5.8	15.7	
	3.	41	61	102
None		40.2	59.8	32.7
		41.8	28.5	
		13.1	19.6	
Column		98	214	312
Total		31.4	68.6	100.0

NUMBER OF BOYS

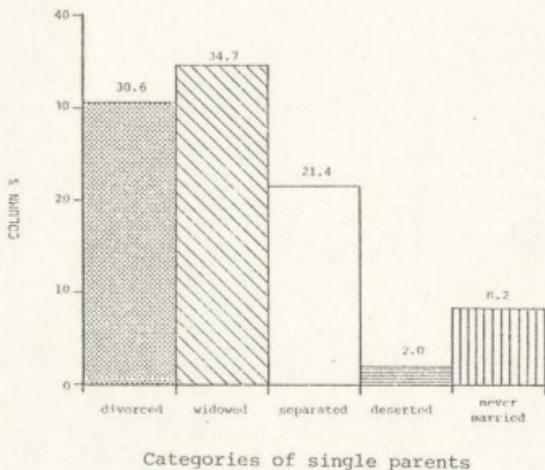
Count Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct	Single	Dual	Row Total
	1.	2.	
0.	22	31	53
	41.5	58.5	17.0
	22.4	14.5	
	7.1	9.9	
1.	34	84	118
	28.8	71.2	37.8
	34.7	39.3	
	10.9	26.9	
2.	23	58	81
	28.4	71.6	26.0
	23.5	27.1	
	7.4	18.6	
3.	9	24	33
	27.3	72.7	10.6
	9.2	11.2	
	2.9	7.7	
4.	6	6	12
	50.0	50.0	3.8
	6.1	2.8	
	1.9	1.9	
5.	4	7	11
	36.4	63.6	3.5
	4.1	3.3	
	1.3	2.2	
6.	0	3	3
	0.0	100.0	1.0
	0.0	1.4	
	0.0	1.0	
7.	0	1	1
	0.0	100.0	0.3
	0.0	0.5	
	0.0	0.3	
Column Total	98 31.4	214 68.6	312 100.0

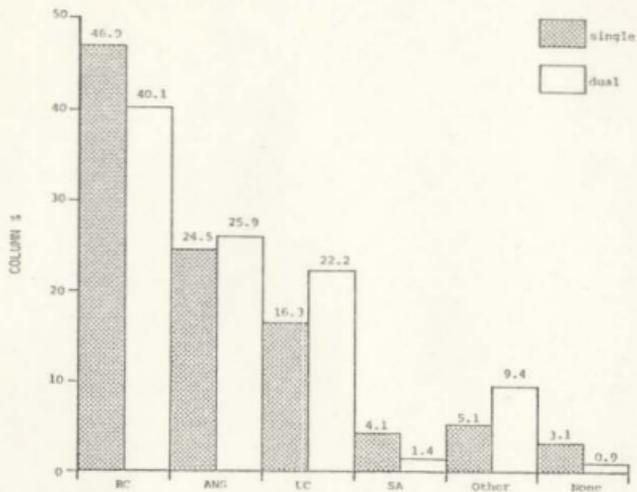
NUMBER OF GIRLS

Count Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct	Single	Dual	Row Total
	1.	2.	
0.	9	37	46
	19.6	80.4	14.7
	9.2	17.3	
	2.9	11.9	
1.	43	87	130
	33.1	66.9	41.7
	43.9	40.7	
	13.8	27.9	
2.	29	53	82
	35.4	64.6	26.3
	29.6	24.8	
	9.3	17.0	
3.	12	23	35
	34.3	65.7	11.2
	12.2	10.7	
	3.8	7.4	
4.	3	4	7
	42.9	57.1	2.2
	3.1	1.9	
	1.0	1.3	
5.	0	6	6
	0.0	100.0	1.9
	0.0	2.8	
	0.0	1.9	
6.	0	2	2
	0.0	100.0	0.6
	0.0	0.9	
	0.0	0.6	
7.	2	2	4
	50.0	50.0	1.3
	2.0	0.9	
	0.6	0.6	
Column Total	98 31.4	214 68.6	312 100.0

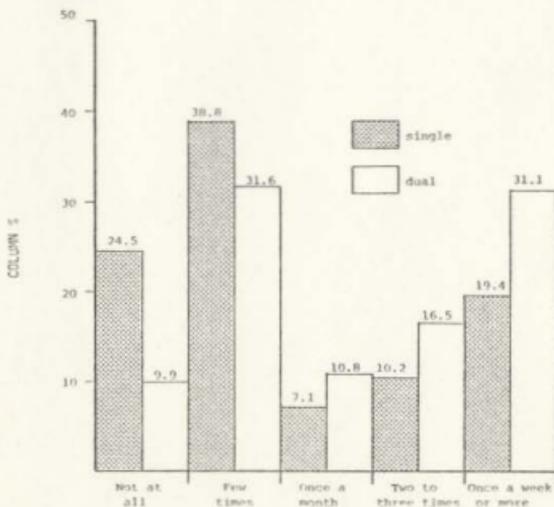
APPENDIX F

Histograms of results on single and dual  
parentness with demographic variables

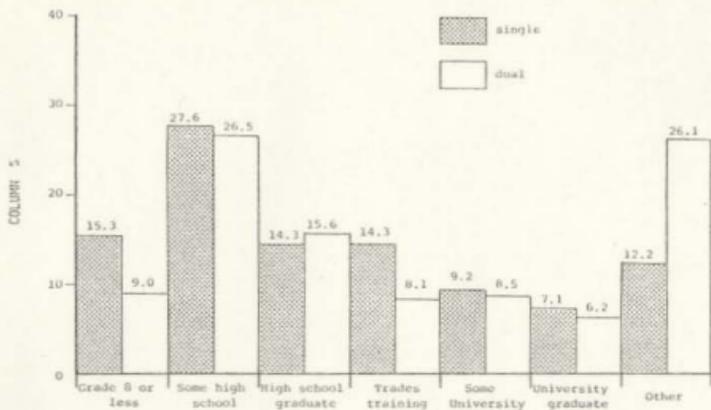




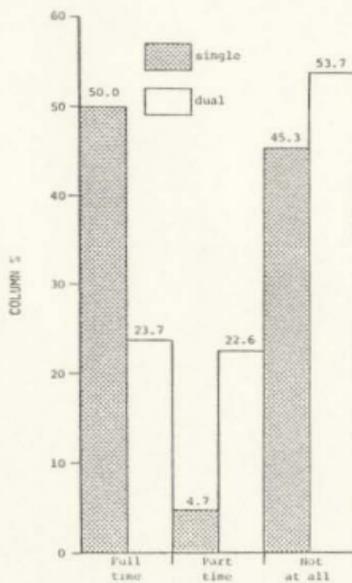
Religion



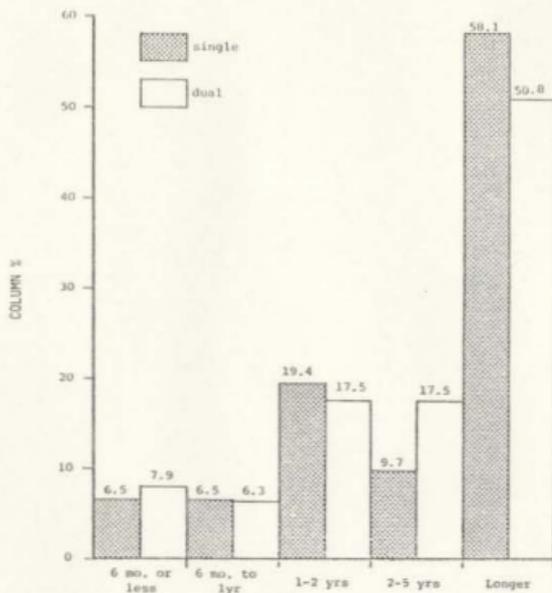
Church attendance during the last year



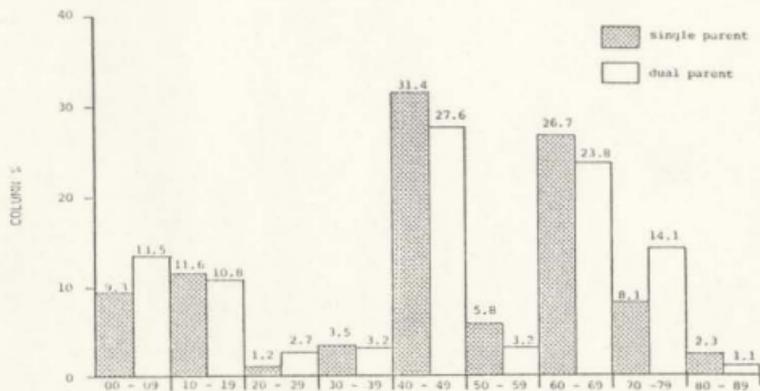
Education



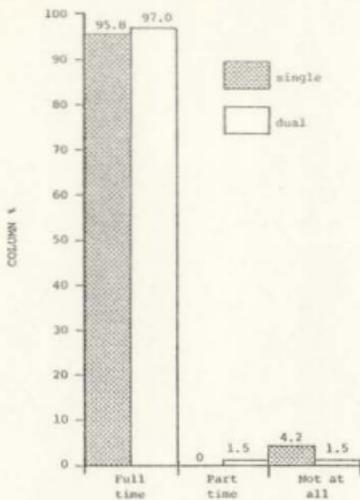
Employment status-wife



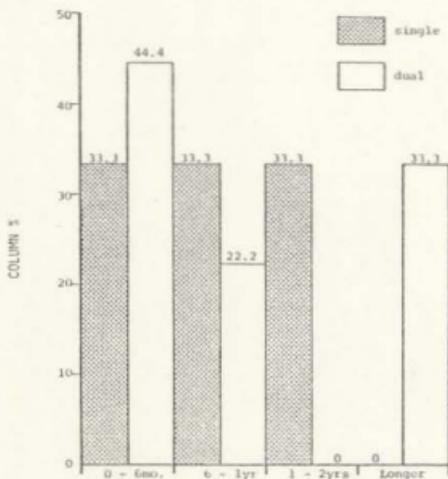
Wife, if unemployed when did she last work



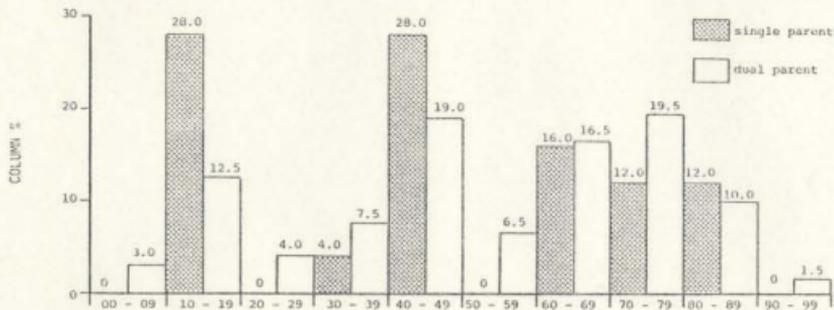
Wife's occupation



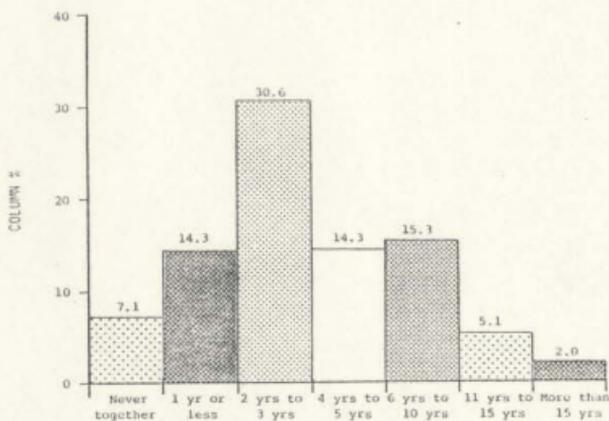
Employment status-husband



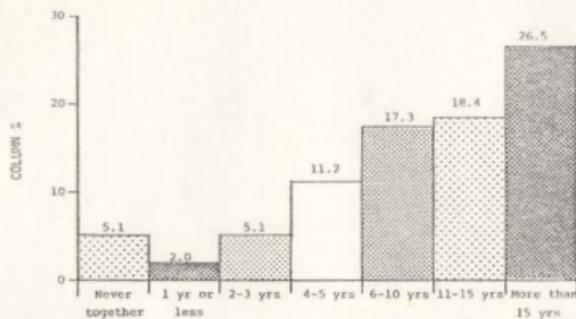
Husband, if unemployed when did he last work



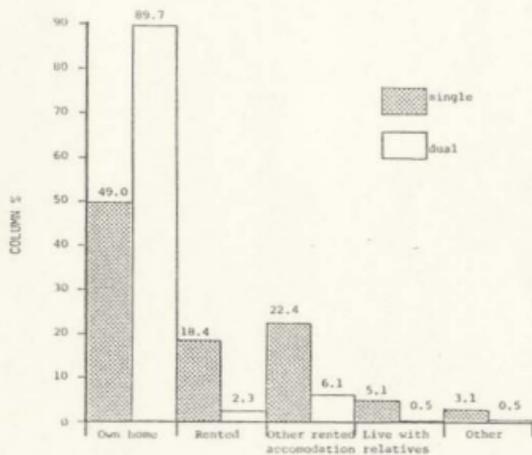
Husband's occupation



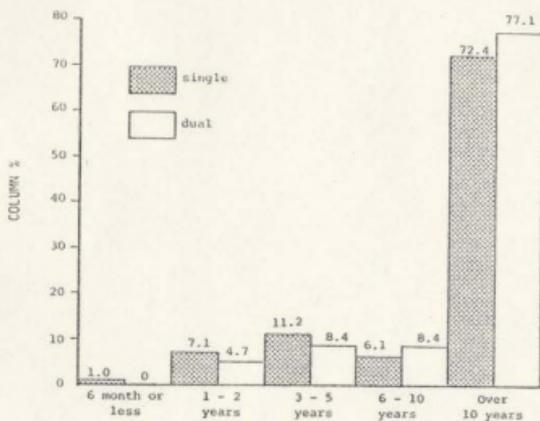
Length of time spouse absent  
(single parent)



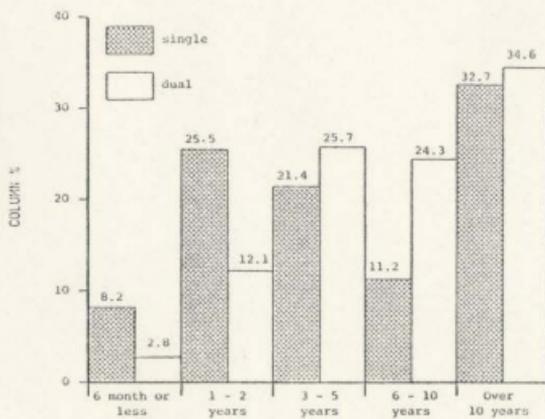
Length of time living together before relationship ended (single parent)



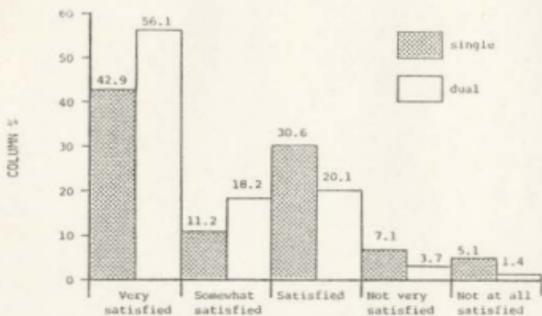
Housing arrangements



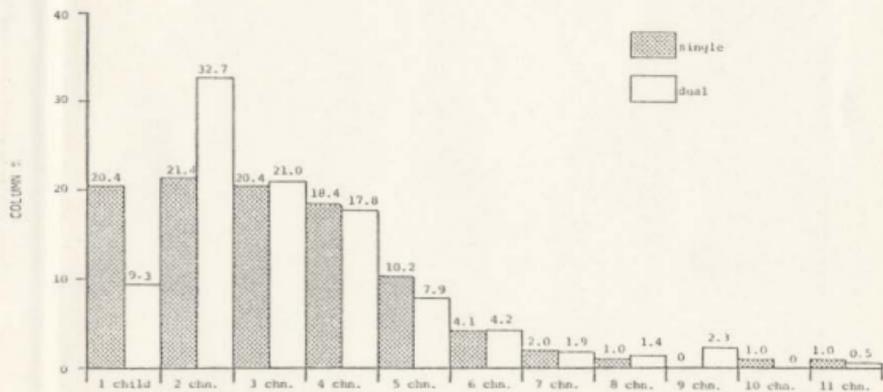
Length of residence in city



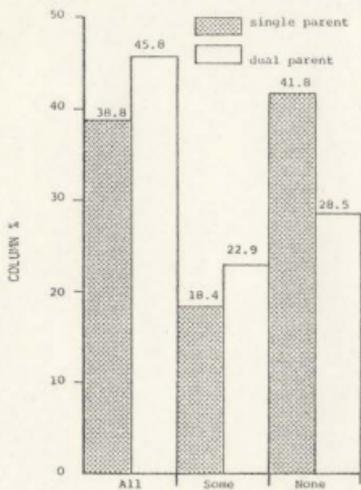
Length of time at present address



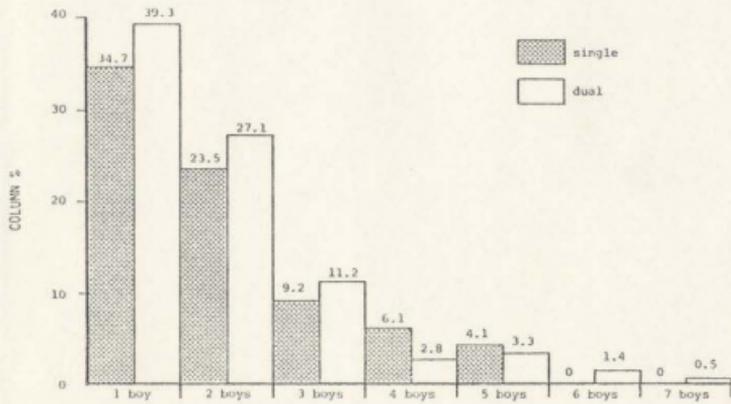
Satisfaction with present housing



Number of children



Number of children planned



Number of boys in the family

