

STRUCTURES OF FAMILY MANAGEMENT
IN TWO SOCIO - ECONOMIC CLASSES

Thesis for the Degree of M. A.
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LORETTA ANN ONORATO

1968

ABSTRACT

STRUCTURES OF FAMILY MANAGEMENT IN TWO SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSES

By

Loretta Ann Onorato

Forty families representing two socio-economic groups were surveyed to determine the decision-maker(s) and the decision-implementer(s) in each of four areas of family activities: household tasks, family care, economic and social. Predominant structures of family management, composed of decisions made and decisions implemented, were identified in each of these four areas. Structures conceptualized by Herbst and used for analysis were the structures of autonomous, autocratic and syncretic. The extent of involvement of family members in making decisions and in implementing these decisions was determined for both middle and lower socio-economic groups.

The sample consisted of twenty-two middle-class and eighteen lower-class families. Three members of each family--the husband, the wife and a teen-age son or daughter--independently completed the questionnaires. Questionnaires were delivered personally to each family. The instrument was pre-coded for analysis. In computing

the responses, only agreeing responses of all three family members were used. Structures of family management were identified for each family in both socio-economic groups in each of the four areas of activities. A t-test of significance was employed to determine the correlation between middle-class and lower-class family management.

Findings indicated no difference between the two groups so to the predominant structure(s) of family management that existed in each of the four areas tested. Statistical tests of correlation revealed no significant difference between middle-class and lower-class family management.

Different structures were evidenced in each of the four areas. Specifically, the areas of household task activities and family care activities were managed autonomously by the wives in both socio-economic groups. The area of economic activities was managed autonomously by both the husbands and the wives in both groups. The area of social activities was managed autocratically by both the husbands and the wives in both groups. Syncratic structures were not predominant in any one area; but, were evidenced in the areas of family care activities and social activities.

Findings indicated that for both socio-economic groups, activities tended to be managed (that is, decided and implemented) by the husband and wife primarily, with little teen-age involvement.

It was concluded that social status was not an indicant of any one type of management structure; that all three types of structures might co-exist in any one family; and, that the area of family living and not the social status of the family should be studied and researched further in studying family management.

STRUCTURES OF FAMILY MANAGEMENT
IN TWO SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSES

By

Loretta Ann Onorato

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Family and Child Sciences

1968

522
1-1-1

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express appreciation to those individuals who fostered the creation of this manuscript. My sincerest appreciation to:

Dr. Beatrice Poolucci--whose knowledge, guidance and dedication were most instrumental in the production of this manuscript;

Dr. Frances Magrabi--whose knowledge and patience in programming the data made many of the analyses possible;

Dr. Twyla Shear--whose interest and questions helped to guide the research;

Dr. Theodore B. Johannis--whose suggestions and information guided the production of the research instrument;

Dr. Arleen Otto and Miss Esther Everett--who willingly substituted on the examining committee;

the families of the sample--whose assistance and cooperation provided the data for this research; and

the staff members of several schools, colleges and universities--who provided technical assistance and cooperation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
Chapter	
I. THE PROBLEM: RATIONALE AND CONCEPTU- ALIZATION.	1
Introduction.	1
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
Factors Affecting Decision-Making in the Family	6
Factors Affecting Decision-Imple- menting in the Family.	8
Shared Decision-Making and Decision- Implementing in the Family	9
Extent of Agreement Among Family Members as to Decision-Makers in the Family	10
III. METHODOLOGY	13
Development of the Instrument	13
Pre-Testing with Total Families . . .	15
Selection of the Sample	16
Collection of Data.	16
Analysis of Data	17
IV. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	20
Education of Husbands.	21
Ages of Family Members	21
Years of Marriage	23
Religion of Family Members	24
Occupation of Family Members	28

Chapter	Page
V. FINDINGS	32
Household Task Activities.	32
Family Care Activities.	36
Economic Activities.	41
Social Activities	45
Statistical Tests of Correlation	51
Limitations of the Study	53
VI. CONCLUSIONS	55
Structures of Family Management.	55
Family Involvement in Managing the Home	57
Areas of Family Living.	59
LITERATURE CITED.	60
APPENDICES.	63
APPENDIX A.	64
APPENDIX B.	70
APPENDIX C.	91
APPENDIX D.	97

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Education of Husbands by Socio-Economic Class	22
2. Ages of Husbands and Wives by Socio-Economic Class	22
3. Ages of Teen-Age Boys and Teen-Age Girls by Socio-Economic Class	23
4. Years of Marriage of Husbands and Wives by Socio-Economic Class	24
5. Religion of Family Members by Socio-Economic Class	25
6. Church Attendance of Family Members by Socio-Economic Class	27
7. Occupations of Family Members by Socio-Economic Class	29
8. Working Hours of Family Members by Socio-Economic Class	30
9. Autonomous Structures of Family Management in Household Task Activities by Socio-Economic Class	33
10. Autocratic Structures of Family Management in Household Task Activities by Socio-Economic Class	34
11. Syncratic Structures of Family Management in Household Task Activities by Socio-Economic Class	35
12. Autonomous Structures of Family Management in Family Care Activities by Socio-Economic Class	37

Table	Page
13. Autocratic Structures of Family Management in Family Care Activities by Socio- Economic Class	38
14. Syncratic Structures of Family Management in Family Care Activities by Socio- Economic Class	40
15. Autonomous Structures of Family Management in Economic Activities by Socio- Economic Class	42
16. Autocratic Structures of Family Management in Economic Activities by Socio- Economic Class	43
17. Syncratic Structures of Family Management in Economic Activities by Socio- Economic Class	44
18. Autonomous Structures of Family Management in Social Activities by Socio-Economic Class	46
19. Autocratic Structures of Family Management in Social Activities by Socio-Economic Class	47
20. Syncratic Structures of Family Management in Social Activities by Socio-Economic Class	48
21. Predominant Structures of Family Management in Four Areas of Family Activities by Socio-Economic Group	50
22. Values of t in Structures of Family Manage- ment by Areas of Family Activities . . .	52

CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM: RATIONALE AND CONCEPTUALIZATION

Introduction

Home management is concerned with how family members establish family goals and use resources to achieve these goals. Inherent in this is the concern for identifying which family members decided the goals and which family members implemented these goals.

A study of family management; therefore, would necessitate studying the activities families performed in maintaining the home and the family; and, identifying the decision-maker(s) and the decision-implementer(s) for these activities.

If the family's daily activities were classified as to specific areas of family living, and if the decision-maker(s) and the decision-implementer(s) were determined for each of these areas, it would be possible to determine the type of management structure that existed within each area for any one given family. It would be possible to determine whether a family managed all areas the same or whether each area was managed differently. Furthermore,

the schema of classifying family activities into specific areas and then identifying the management structures for each area could be used as a basis for comparing management structures between or among groups of families.

Obtaining data from one family member would yield only one person's perception of the management of the home. Surveying all or most of the adult family members and using only agreeing responses would increase the reliability of the data obtained; and, would provide a more accurate identification of the decision-maker(s) and the decision-implementer(s).

Although much research has been done to determine the decision-makers within various areas of family living, little has been done to determine the implementers for these decisions.

Most researchers have surveyed only one family member; some two family members. Very few have surveyed more.

Therefore, it was proposed to study the structures of management within various areas of family living by identifying the decision-makers and the decision-implementers for each activity within these areas; and, to obtain data from more than one family member. Furthermore, it was proposed to classify families into specific groups and to compare the structures of family management that existed within these two groups of families.

Conceptual Framework

Herbst (4) conceptualized three patterns of family structures: (1) autonomous, (2) autocratic, and (3) syncratic. As adapted for this study, these structures were characterized by identifying the specified number of family members making the decision(s) and implementing these decisions. Autonomous structures were characterized by any one family member making the decision and implementing the decision by himself or herself. Autocratic structures were characterized by any one family member making the decision, but that decision being implemented by someone else, or by the decision-maker and someone else. Syncratic structures were characterized by any two or more family members making the decision together and that decision being implemented by any one or more persons.

Objective

The objective of this study was to identify the predominant structure(s) of family management as measured by family involvement in decision-making and decision-implementing in two socio-economic groups in the areas of: household task activities, family care activities, economic activities, and social activities.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that middle and lower socio-economic families would have different structures of

family management in each of four areas of family living. Specifically,

- (1) in the area of household task activities, middle-class families would have autonomous structures, and lower-class families would have autonomous and autocratic structures;
- (2) in the area of family care activities, middle-class families would have autonomous structures, and lower-class families would have autocratic structures;
- (3) in the area of economic activities, middle-class families would have syncratic structures, and lower-class families would have autonomous structures;
- (4) in the area of social activities, middle-class families would have syncratic structures, and lower-class families would have syncratic structures.

Assumption

It was assumed that family members would be able to identify the decision-maker(s) and the decision-implementer(s) in four areas of family living: household task activities, family care activities, economic activities, and social activities.

Operational Definition of Central Concepts

The concepts central to the study were: (1) decision-making, (2) decision-implementing, (3) structures of family management.

1. Decision-making was defined as the process(es) of selecting between or mediating among two or more alternatives. Identification of the decision-maker(s) in the family was determined by the question: "who usually decides who will . . .?"
2. Decision-implementing was defined as putting the decision(s) into action. Identification of the decision-implementer(s) in the family was determined by the question: "who usually does . . .?"
3. Structures of family management was defined as the type of patterns formed by combining the decision-maker(s) and the decision-implementer(s) for any one activity. Three structures were used: (1) autonomous, (2) autocratic, (3) syncratic (see Appendix D).¹

¹Husbands--the role designation of husband(s) used in this report is synonymous with the role designation of husband-father(s).

Wives--the role designation of wife (wives) used in this report is synonymous with the role designation of wife-mother(s).

Class, status, socio-economic class, and socio-economic status are used interchangeably in this report.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature was reviewed to determine the factors related to the extent of involvement of family members in decision-making and decision-implementing.

Factors Affecting Decision-Making in the Family

Any particular aspect of family life is determined by a wide variety of forces or causes. Blood and Wolfe have identified eight factors related to the ability of marital partners to initiate decisions: stage of the family life cycle, employment of the wife outside the home, church attendance of the husband, community involvement of the spouses, education of the spouses, socioeconomic level of the family, and the availability and resourcefulness of the people involved in the activity and the decision (1). Stage of the family life cycle has been shown by Blood and Wolfe, and, Komarovsky to be of significance. In general, newly married couples had higher rates of joint involvement in decision-making. With increased length of marriage, one member was likely to decide alone. Wives in their forties and fifties appeared to initiate more decisions than younger wives (1), (10).

Blood and Wolfe found that in situations where the wife worked, there was more equality in decision-making between husband and wife, and more participation by the husband in the total task of running the home. Also, the more years the wife has worked since marriage, the greater her ability to initiate decisions (1). Wolgast, however, found that whether a wife worked or not had no effect on her decision-making function (15).

Blood and Wolfe found that in both lower and middle socio-economic families, the more one partner's education exceeded that of the other, the larger was his share in marital decision-making (1).

The relationship between decision-making and socio-economic level has been shown by studies (1), (10) to be of significance. Indicators of social status as used by Blood and Wolfe were occupation, income, residence, and race (1). In general, high status husbands took a more active part in decision-making; whereas, working class families tended to be more wife-dominated (1), (10). White husbands were shown to be more influential than their Negro status equals within each occupational stratum, each income bracket, and each social status level (1).

Higher income of the husband greatly increased his involvement in decision-making, and diminished the wife's, if she did not work (1), (10), (15). This was also evidenced in relating the occupational prestige of the husband to marital decision-making. In general, the higher

his occupational prestige, the greater his involvement in decision-making.

Johannis and Rollins found decision-making not to be related to occupation of either the husband or wife (8); whereas, Hammond found distinct patterns of decision-making according to occupation. Of employers and self-employed, almost all had autonomous family structures; two-thirds of the skilled workers had husband-autocratic patterns; and the technical occupations had the least autonomous pattern than any other group (12).

Factors Affecting Decision-Implementing in the Family

The factors of employment outside the home, income, age of family members, and availability and resourcefulness of family members have been shown to be significant in influencing the extent of involvement of family members in implementing decisions (1). Nichols (13) and Gross (3) found little correlation between mother's employment outside the home and the involvement of family members in household activities.

The relationship between income and family involvement in doing jobs around the home has been noted by Wolgast (15), and Komarovsky (10), but the findings were contradictory. Wolgast found more autonomy as family incomes increased; whereas, Komarovsky found more autonomy in families with incomes under \$2,000.

Herbst (4) found that by the age of eight, differentiation in tasks in the home was evident; but at all ages, the degree of involvement of the females in both decision-making and decision-implementing was greater than that of the males.

Studies by Blood and Wolfe (1), and Wilkening and Morrison (14) indicated that major determinants of who does what in the family was availability and resourcefulness of the family members. Whichever member was present and most closely involved with the activity tended to make the decisions and perform the activity. Also, couples who shared more than half their decisions, did more than half their tasks together; whereas couples who made few joint decisions, did few tasks together.

Shared Decision-Making and Decision-Implementing in the Family

Johannis (5), in measuring role perception in the family, distinguished family activities into four areas and found different degrees of involvement in decision-making and decision-implementing in each area. In the areas of household tasks and child control and care, there was little involvement of family members in decision-making and decision-implementing. These areas tended to be characterized by wife-autonomous and wife-autocratic structures.

In the area of economic functions, some decisions were made jointly by the husband and wife, with little

involvement of the children and teenagers. Wilkening and Morrison (14) found evidences of shared economic decisions in farm families.

In the areas of social functions, there was evidence of some family involvement in activities concerning the entire family. For instance, deciding who would go together on family outings was shared (8). Deciding who would use the family car and who would belong to clubs was not shared by family members (8). In the area of social functions, Johannis (6) found that teen-age boys tended to seek friends and social activities outside the family circle; more so, than teen-age girls. Teen-age girls entertained friends at home more than teen-age boys (6), (7), (8), and belonged to clubs and visited friends more frequently than the parents did. In general, teenagers saw themselves participating in decisions in social activities far less frequently than they did their parents (7).

Extent of Agreement Among Family Members
as to Decision-Makers in the Family

Kenkel, in a study of married couples, found a wide discrepancy between the reports of the spouses as to their role in making decisions, and their actual observed behavior in decision-making situations. Kenkel concluded that the couples studied were unable to judge who actually made the decisions (9).

Wilkening and Morrison found that rural husbands and wives checked the same category only about half the time on the average. The percentage agreeing on the average ranged from 77 per cent for deciding whether to buy land, to only 36 per cent for deciding whether to try out a new variety of crop. It was concluded that one spouse may have been registering the norm or expected pattern of deciding, while the other partner was indicating more accurately how things were actually decided (14).

Wolgast is a multi-stage area study of a cross-section of urban families in the United States compared responses of husbands and wives in aggregate. Findings indicated that there was common agreement among the responses as to who made the decision. In families where roles were well-defined, there was much agreement as to who does various activities. Answers to who decides each of the activities, Wolgast concluded, probably described features of family organization rather than influence (15).

McKinley in measuring the autonomy of the father's job and the techniques of discipline used, interviewed husbands, wives, and their sons. Review of all three independent sources of data indicated a general picture of support (12).

Ferber noted the inconsistencies of responses among family members to questions relating to income, family size, and planned purchases. Families with heads fifty years of age or over, low-income families, and families of two members showed the greatest consistency in responses. It was

recommended that information be obtained from at least two members of a family, preferably all the adult members (2).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This study was designed to measure the relationship between the variables of socio-economic status and the involvement of family members in decision-making and decision-implementing. This chapter deals with the development and testing of the instrument, the selection of the sample, and the data collection and analysis.

Development of the Instrument

The questionnaire used in this study was based upon the instrument developed by Herbst (4). The activities of the family were divided into four areas: household tasks, child care and control, economic, and social. In developing questionnaire items within each area, a time sequence was used for a single working day: (1) getting up in the morning, until the husband left for work and the children for school; (2) husband at work, wife's household and other activities; (3) husband and children return home, going to bed; (4) social activities outside the home on weekends and holidays. Items were selected on the basis of this time sequence and were used if both the husband and wife could potentially do them.

Johannis (5) had also used an adapted form of the Herbst questionnaire to measure role perception in relation to socio-economic class. In order to refine the instrument used in this study, a letter requesting information concerning the questionnaire was sent to Johannis.² Suggestions were received for rewording the test items, rearranging the format and changing the spacing of items. Each test item was then reviewed and analyzed by the researcher and authorities in the field to determine the necessity and importance of each item for the sample used.

In attempting to determine further the appropriateness of items which had appeared in the questionnaire used by Johannis, a twelfth-grade sociology class was asked to list jobs done at home by specific family members, and, to list jobs done in each of the four areas studied (see Appendix A).

As a result of this, further changes were made in the instrument. The four areas of family activities remained the same, except the area originally entitled "child control and care" was changed to "family care" in order to incorporate more family members of any age range. Activities within each area were changed or reworded according to the responses given by the students. Changes were also made in the questions concerning the background information of the families.

²Dr. Theodore B. Johannis, Jr., Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

A copy of the modified instrument was sent to Johannis for further suggestions, changes, and additions. The revised instrument was again tested with a group of twenty-five, tenth-grade girls in a home economics class. Some deletions were made, some additions, and some re-wording, especially with items in the family care section.

Pre-Testing with Total Families

To test the clarity of the directions, the difficulty encountered in completing the questionnaire, the length of time necessary to answer the questions, the coding procedures developed, and the analyses required, four families, representing two socio-economic groups were asked to complete the questionnaires, record the amount of time spent, and to offer suggestions and comments. Three members of each family completed the questionnaires independently of each other. The instrument was then finalized and pre-coded.

Section I in the finalized questionnaire was designed to obtain background information on each family. Variables shown to be related to decision-making and decision-implementing were included. Sections II and III consisted of identical lists of activities. Respondents were asked to indicate who did each activity in Section II, and who decided each activity in Section III. Items #1-39 were concerned with household task activities, #40-53 family care activities, #54-67 economic activities, and #68-83 social activities (see Appendix B).

Selection of the Sample

The families selected had to meet three criteria: (1) they had to be of the Caucasian race, (2) the husband and wife had to have been born in the United States, (3) the family unit had to consist of husband, wife, and at least one teenager.³ Families of twelfth-graders at a high school in the Eastern United States comprised the population. Information concerning all families of twelfth-graders was obtained from family data forms on file in the guidance department of the school. Permission to use these records was secured from the school administration. Of a total of 177 families, 107 met the criteria.

Using the Index of Social Status--Short Form proposed by McGuire and White (11), families were classified as to socio-economic class (see Appendix C). Twenty-five families from each social class were randomly selected for research.

Collection of Data

Each family was telephoned and permission was secured from one adult member to have the questionnaires given to three members of the family: husband, wife, and one twelfth-grade boy or girl. The questionnaires were delivered personally to each family. In most instances

³Either one or both of the parents did not have to be the natural parent(s) of the teenager. Of primary concern here was the requirement that in each family there was one person designated as husband, one as wife, and one as teen-age son or teen-age daughter.

the researcher talked with one family member (usually the wife); in some instances other family members involved in the research were present. The family members were instructed to complete the questionnaires independently, without consulting or observing the other members.

Written instructions were also on the questionnaire form and on the envelope containing the questionnaires for each family. Most families were revisited two days later to collect the questionnaires. Whenever more convenient for the family, the questionnaires were mailed back to the researcher. Only twenty-two families in the middle-class and eighteen families in the lower class fully completed and returned the questionnaires. If the questionnaires were only partially completed, or if only one or two family members completed the questionnaires, the data were not used. Five families failed to return the questionnaires.

Analysis of Data

In order to simplify key punch and analysis procedures, the questionnaire test items were coded before distribution. Codes for items appeared on the instrument. The Code Key may be found on the questionnaire (see Appendix B). In analyzing the data, each section was treated individually. Analyses of items in all three sections was made according to socio-economic status.

The purpose of the first section was to obtain descriptive information about each family. Analyses were

made on the basis of each individual family member, each family unit and each status grouping.

Sections II and III concerned four areas of family activities: household task activities, family care activities, economic activities and social activities. For each item, eight responses were possible. These two sections were analyzed as to agreements in responses among family members, the extent of involvement of family members in the decision-making and decision-implementing, and the type of patterns existing for each family in each status level.

For purposes of analysis, distinctions were made between agreeing and disagreeing responses. Whenever all three family members checked at least one box, the responses constituted an agreement for that box. Any other pattern characterized a disagreement. Computations of agreeing responses were made for each family, and in each of the four areas of activities, and for each social stratum.

Analysis for involvement of family members in decision-making and decision-implementing was made on the basis of agreeing responses only. Disagreeing responses were not included in the calculations. Computations were made in each of the four areas of activities, for each family, and for each social stratum.

Analysis of family structures was computed by grouping each family's agreeing responses of "who does"

and "who decides" in each of the four areas. Structures of family management were determined by using the schema of autonomous, autocratic, and syncratic (see Appendix D). Predominant structures were identified in each of the four areas, for each family in each social stratum. The statistical test used to determine the relationship between socio-economic class, and decision-making and decision-implementing was a t test, used for Sections II and III.⁴

⁴Programming was done by Dr. Frances Magrabi, Department of Home Management and Child Development, College of Home Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

The forty families of the sample represented two socio-economic classes: middle and lower. Socio-economic status was determined from the occupation, education, and source of income of the husband in each family. A summary of the predominant characteristics of the sample indicated that:

Of the middle-class husbands, 50 per cent had completed high school, and 45 per cent had completed college. Of the lower-class husbands, none had attended college; 39 per cent had completed four years of high school;

Of the entire sample of husbands and wives, 90 per cent were 36 years of age or over;

Of the middle-class husbands and wives, 90 per cent had been married 16-25 years. Of the lower-class husbands and wives, 93 per cent had been married 16-25 years;

Of the middle-class families, approximately 50 per cent were members of the Roman Catholic

Church. Of the lower-class families, the majority of family members surveyed were members of no church;

Of the middle-class wives, 27 per cent worked outside the home. Of the lower-class wives, 44 per cent worked outside the home;

Of the middle-class teen-age boys and teen-age girls; 64 per cent had part-time or summer jobs. Of the lower-class teen-age boys and teen-age girls, 50 per cent had part-time or summer jobs.

Education of Husbands

Fifty per cent of the middle-class husbands had completed high school; and, 40 per cent completed four years of college. None of the lower-class husbands attended college. The majority (89 per cent) of lower-class husbands had attended high school; of which approximately 39 per cent graduated.

Ages of Family Members

The majority of husbands and wives in both socioeconomic groups were between the ages of thirty-six and fifty. Middle-class wives showed the greatest ranges of ages; lower-class wives showed the least.

TABLE 1.--Education of husbands by socio-economic class.

Education	Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
	N	%	N	%
Post-college	1	4.55		
College-4 years	9	40.91		
College-1-3				
High school-4 years	11	50.00	7	38.88
High school-1-3 years	1	4.55	9	50.00
Elementary-8 years			1	5.56
Elementary-less than 8 years			1	5.56
Total	22	100.00	18	100.00

TABLE 2.--Ages of husbands and wives by socio-economic class.

Ages (Years)	Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
	N	%	N	%
Husbands				
30-35				
36-40	6	27.27	3	17.65
41-45	6	27.27	7	41.18
46-50	7	31.82	5	29.41
Over 50	3	13.64	2	11.76
Wives				
30-35	2	9.09		
36-40	9	40.91	7	38.89
41-45	6	27.27	8	44.44
46-50	3	13.64	3	16.67
Over 50	2	9.09		

Since the sample consisted of families of twelfth-graders, the age ranges of the teen-age boys and teen-age girls was restricted. However, in the sample, the majority of boys were sixteen years of age; the majority of girls, seventeen. There were more teen-age boys in the sample than teen-age girls.

TABLE 3.--Ages of teen-age boys and teen-age girls by socio-economic class.

Ages (Years)	Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
	N	%	N	%
Teen-Age Boys				
16	8	36.36	5	27.78
17	4	18.18	5	27.78
Teen-Age Girls				
16	5	22.73	2	11.11
17	5	22.73	6	33.33

Years of Marriage

Only agreeing responses of both the husbands and wives were used in the tabulations. One middle-class couple and three lower-class couples did not agree on the number of years married.

The majority of couples in both socio-economic groups indicated that they had been married sixteen to twenty-five years.

TABLE 4.--Years of marriage of husbands and wives by socio-economic class.*

Years	Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
	N	%	N	%
16-20	11	52.38	7	46.67
21-25	8	38.10	7	46.67
26-30	1	4.76		
31-35	1	4.76	1	6.66

*Based on agreeing responses of both spouses.

Religion of Family Members

The majority of middle-class husbands indicated that they were members of the Roman Catholic Church; the majority of lower-class husbands indicated that they were members of no church. Eighteen per cent of the middle-class husbands indicated no church membership.

Approximately 50 per cent of the middle-class wives indicated membership in the Roman Catholic Church. Approximately 33 per cent of the lower class wives indicated membership in the Roman Catholic Church; and, approximately 39 per cent had indicated no church membership.

TABLE 5.--Religion of family members by socio-economic class.

Religion	Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
	N	%	N	%
Husbands				
None	4	18.18	9	50.00
Roman Catholic	11	50.00	4	22.22
Protestant	7	31.82	3	16.67
Jewish				
Other			2	11.11
Wives				
None	3	13.64	7	38.89
Roman Catholic	12	54.55	6	33.33
Protestant	7	31.82	3	16.67
Jewish				
Other			2	11.11
Teen-age Boys and Teen-age Girls				
None	4	18.18	8	44.44
Roman Catholic	12	54.55	6	33.33
Protestant	6	27.27	3	16.67
Jewish				
Other			1	5.56

Comparisons of husbands and wives in both socio-economic groups indicated that the percentages of husbands who had indicated no church membership had not corresponded to the percentages of wives who had indicated no church membership, in each social class. The same was evidenced in the percentages of membership in the Roman Catholic Church. The percentage of husbands who had indicated membership in the Protestant Church was the same as the percentage of wives who had indicated Protestant Church membership.

Over half (55 per cent) of middle-class teen-age boys and teen-age girls indicated membership in the Roman Catholic Church, as compared to 33 per cent of the lower-class teen-age boys and girls. The majority (44 per cent) of the lower-class teenagers indicated no church affiliation.

The sample consisted of families who had indicated membership in either the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant Church, or no church. Only 11 per cent of the lower-class families (husbands and wives) were members of any other church. None of the families of the sample indicated that they were of the Jewish religion.

The majority of middle-class and lower-class families had attended church once a week or more. Although approximately 18 per cent of the middle-class families were members of no church (see Table 5), only 1 per cent indicated that they had never attended church. Although 50 per cent of the lower-class husbands, and 38 per cent

TABLE 6.--Church attendance of family members by socio-economic class.

Attendance	Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
	N	%	N	%
Husbands				
Once a week or more	19	86.36	16	88.89
Once a month or more	2	9.09	1	5.56
Once a year or more			1	5.56
Never	1	4.55		
Wives				
Once a week or more	17	77.27	12	66.67
Once a month or more	1	4.55	3	16.67
Once a year or more	3	13.64	3	16.67
Never	1	4.55		
Teen-age Boys and Teen-age Girls				
Once a week or more	17	77.27	13	72.22
Once a month or more	2	9.09	2	11.11
Once a year or more	2	9.09	2	11.11
Never	1	4.55	1	5.56

of the lower-class wives were members of no church (see Table 5), none said that they had never attended church.

In both classes, husbands indicated more frequent church attendance than their wives and their teen-age sons or daughters.

The degree of church attendance of the teenagers was similar for both classes.

Occupation of Family Members

Middle-class husbands were employed in predominantly business, professional, and white-collar occupations. Lower-class husbands had predominantly blue-collar jobs.

The majority (73 per cent) of middle-class wives were not employed outside the home. Those who had worked, indicated employment in white-collar occupations, primarily. Of the lower-class wives, approximately 56 per cent were not employed outside the home. Those who had worked, indicated employment in business and white collar jobs. None of the wives in either class were employed in the professional field. None of the middle-class wives indicated employment in the business field, although the majority of middle-class husbands were employed in this field. Likewise, in the lower-class. Although the majority of lower-class husbands were employed in blue-collar occupations, only 6 per cent of the lower-class wives were employed in this field. The majority of working lower-class wives were employed in business.

TABLE 7.--Occupations of family members by socio-economic class.

Occupation	Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
	N	%	N	%
Husbands				
Professional	5	22.73	1	5.56
Business	8	36.36	1	5.56
White Collar	5	22.73	1	5.56
Blue Collar	4	18.18	13	77.76
Service			1	5.56
None				
Wives				
Professional				
Business			4	22.23
White Collar	4	18.18	2	11.11
Blue Collar	1	4.55	1	5.56
Service	1	4.55	1	5.56
None	16	72.72	10	55.55
Teen-age Boys and Teen-age Girls*				
Professional			1	5.55
Business	1	4.55		
White Collar	2	9.09	1	5.55
Blue Collar	5	22.73	3	16.67
Service	6	27.27	4	22.23
None	8	36.36	9	50.00

*Part-time or summer work.

Thirty-six per cent of the middle-class teenagers, as compared to 50 per cent of the lower-class teenagers, were not employed outside the home. Of the middle-class and lower-class teenagers who had indicated outside

employment, the majority worked in service and blue collar jobs.

TABLE 8.--Working hours of family members by socio-economic class.

Hours Per Week	Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
	N	%	N	%
Husbands				
49 or more	4	18.19	4	25.00
41-48	10	45.45	8	50.00
33-40	8	36.36	4	25.00
25-32				
17-24				
9-16				
1-8				
None				
Wives				
49 or more	10	45.45	10	55.56
41-48				
33-40	3	13.64	3	16.67
25-32				
17-24			1	5.56
9-16	2	9.09	2	11.11
1-8	1	4.55		
None	6	27.27	2	11.11
Teen-age Boys and Teen-age Girls				
49 or more	6	27.27	7	38.89
41-48	2	9.09		
33-40	3	13.64	3	16.67
25-32	3	13.64		
17-24	6	27.27		
9-16			1	5.56
1-8	1	4.55	2	11.11
None	1	4.55	5	27.78

The majority of middle-class and lower-class husbands indicated over forty working hours per week.

The majority of middle-class and lower-class wives indicated that they worked forty-nine or more hours per week. However, as reported in the previous table (see Table 7), 16 middle-class wives and 10 lower-class wives indicated no employment outside the home; yet, only 6 middle-class wives and 2 lower-class wives indicated no hours working outside the home. The discrepancies may have been due to some explanations which had been given on the instruments. Some wives indicated that these working hours referred to jobs done at home, such as, babysitting. It may be hypothesized that the discrepancies were also due to a misinterpretation of the question. The wives may have included hours working in the home in the daily care of the home and family.

Only 5 per cent of the middle-class teenagers indicated no working hours; as compared to 28 per cent of the lower-class teenagers. Middle-class teenagers indicated working a range of forty-nine or more hours per week to a minimum of seventeen hours per week. The majority of lower-class teenagers worked forty-nine or more hours per week. It was not known whether these figures represented summer jobs, or part-time jobs at which they worked during the school year. Discrepancies among responses reported in Table 7 and in Table 8 were evidenced for teenagers in both socio-economic groups.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS

Household Task Activities

The predominant structure of family management that existed for both socio-economic groups in the area of household task activities was autonomy; specifically, wife autonomy and husband autonomy.

Autonomous Structures

Wife autonomous structures predominated in both socio-economic groups. Wife autonomy in over 40 per cent of the household task activities was reported by 32 per cent of the middle-class families and 39 per cent of the lower-class families. In one lower-class family over 60 per cent of the household task activities were exclusively decided by and implemented by the wife.

Husband-autonomy was reported by both socio-economic groups for up to 26 per cent of the activities. Of the middle-class families, 95 per cent reported husband autonomy in up to 26 per cent of the household task activities. Of the lower-class families, 89 per cent

reported husband autonomy in up to 26 per cent of the activities. One lower-class family reported husband autonomy for 28-38 per cent of the activities.

In the middle-class, no teen-age autonomy was reported in household task activities. In the lower-class, one family reported autonomy for the teen-age boy in up to 13 per cent of the household task activities. Three lower-class families indicated autonomy for the teen-age girl in up to 13 per cent of the activities.

TABLE 9.--Autonomous structures of family management in household task activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Per- centage of Activities		Wife		Husband		Teen-Age Boy		Teen-Age Girl	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Middle-Class									
1- 5	3-13	1	4.55	14	63.65				
6-10	15-26	5	22.73	7	31.83				
11-15	28-38	7	31.83						
16-20	41-51	7	31.83						
21-25	54-64								
26-39	66-100								
Lower-Class									
1- 5	3-13			11	61.12	1	5.56	3	16.68
6-10	15-26	7	38.90	5	27.79				
11-15	28-38	3	16.68	1	5.56				
16-20	41-51	6	33.34						
21-25	54-64	1	5.56						
26-39	66-100								

Autocratic Structures

Wife-autocratic and husband-autocratic structures were reported in both socio-economic groups by approximately 50 per cent of the families in up to 13 per cent of the household task activities. Middle-class wives tended to be more autocratic than lower-class wives. A total of 95 per cent of the middle-class families and 67 per cent of the lower-class families reported wife-autocratic structures in household task activities.

TABLE 10.--Autocratic structures of family management in household task activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Percentage of Activities		Wife		Husband		Teen-Age Boy		Teen-Age Girl	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Middle-Class									
1-5	3-13	13	59.09	13	59.09				
6-10	15-26	6	27.28	2	9.09				
11-15	28-38	2	9.09						
16-20	41-51								
21-25	54-64								
26-39	66-100								
Lower-Class									
1-5	3-13	9	50.00	11	61.12			1	5.56
6-10	15-26	3	16.67						
11-15	28-38								
16-20	41-51								
21-25	54-64								
26-39	66-100								

Of the middle-class husbands, 68 per cent autocratically managed up to 26 per cent of the activities in this area. Of the lower-class husbands, 61 per cent managed autocratically in up to 13 per cent of the household task activities.

With the exception of one lower-class family, there were no autocratic structures reported for teen-age boys nor for teen-age girls in both socio-economic classes.

Syncratic Structures

Joint decision-making was reported by 41 per cent of the middle-class families and 39 per cent of the lower-class families for up to 13 per cent of the household task activities. One lower-class family reported joint decision-making in 28-38 per cent of the household task activities.

TABLE 11.--Syncratic structures of family management in household task activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Percentage of Activities N=39		Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
N	%	N	%	N	%
1-5	3-13	9	40.90	7	38.39
6-10	15-26				
11-15	28-38			1	5.56
16-20	41-51				
21-25	54-64				
26-39	66-100				

It was hypothesized that in the area of household task activities, middle-class families would have autonomous structures; and, lower-class families would have autonomous and autocratic structures. Autonomous structures--specifically, wife autonomy--predominated in both socio-economic groups. Autocratic structures were more evidenced in middle-class families than in lower-class families as had been hypothesized.

Household task activities tended to be managed autonomously or autocratically by the wives in both socio-economic groups. The husbands tended to manage a relatively small percentage (up to 13 per cent) of the household task activities. In both socio-economic groups, the percentage of household task activities jointly decided by various members of the families had not exceeded 13 per cent. There was little teen-age involvement in decision-making in the area of household task activities. Therefore, the hypothesis was only partially supported.

Family Care Activities

Wife autonomy and syncratic structures were the predominant structures of management in both socio-economic groups in the area of family care activities.

Autonomous Structures

Middle-class and lower-class wives tended to manage autonomously in caring for family members. Wife autonomy

was reported by 36 per cent of the middle-class families and 39 per cent of the lower-class families for 43-100 per cent of the activities in this area.

Husband autonomy was evidenced in both groups for up to 36 per cent of the activities. In the middle-class, 36 per cent of the families reported husband autonomy for up to 36 per cent of the activities. In the lower-class, 39 per cent of the families reported husband autonomy in up to 36 per cent of the activities.

No autonomy was reported for teen-age boys nor for teen-age girls in family care activities in either group.

TABLE 12.--Autonomous structures of family management in family care activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Per- centage of Activities		Wife		Husband		Teen-Age Boy		Teen-Age Girl	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Middle-Class									
1-5	7-36	12	54.46	8	36.36				
6-10	43-71	7	31.83						
11-14	79-100	1	4.55						
Lower-Class									
1-5	7-36	10	55.55	7	38.90				
6-10	43-71	6	33.33						
11-14	79-100	1	5.56						

Autocratic Structures

The number of family care activities managed autocratically in both socio-economic groups had not exceeded 36 per cent. A comparison of wives in both groups indicated that lower-class wives tended to be slightly more autocratic than middle-class wives in family care activities. In the middle-class families, 41 per cent of the wives managed 36 per cent of the activities autocratically. In the lower-class families, 56 per cent of the wives managed 36 per cent of the activities autocratically.

TABLE 13.--Autocratic structures of family management in family care activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Percentage of Activities		Wife		Husband		Teen-Age Boy		Teen-Age Girl	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Middle-Class									
1-5	7-36	9	40.92	3	13.65				
6-10	43-71								
11-14	79-100								
Lower-Class									
1-5	7-36	10	55.55	7	38.90				
6-10	43-71								
11-14	79-100								

A comparison of husbands in both socio-economic groups indicated that more lower-class husbands managed autocratically than middle-class husbands in 36 per cent of the family care activities. Husband autocracy in up to 36 per cent of the activities was reported by 39 per cent of the lower-class families as compared to 14 per cent of the middle-class families.

No autocratic structures were reported for teen-age boys nor for teen-age girls in family care activities in both socio-economic groups.

Syncratic Structures

Joint decision-making relative to family care activities was evidenced in both socio-economic groups for over 43 per cent of the family care activities. In the middle-class 27 per cent of the families, and, in the lower-class 22 per cent of the families reported joint decision-making for over 43 per cent of the family care activities.

Syncratic structures of family management were reported by a total of 77 per cent of the middle-class families and 56 per cent of the lower-class families, indicating that middle-class families managed more of the family care activities syncratically than lower-class families.

It was hypothesized that in the area of family care activities, middle-class families would have autonomous structures, and lower-class families would have autocratic structures. Wife autonomy and syncratic structures respectively predominated in both groups.

TABLE 14.--Syncratic structures of family management in family care activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Percentage of Activities		Middle-Class		Lower Class	
N	%	N	%	N	%
1-5	7-36	11	50.00	6	33.33
6-10	43-71	6	27.28	3	16.67
11-14	79-100			1	5.56

Wives in both socio-economic groups tended to decide the family care activities by themselves and to implement these decisions themselves. Few decisions were made autocratically by the wives.

Husbands in both socio-economic groups managed a relatively small percentage of family care activities autonomously or autocratically.

In both groups, a relatively large percentage of activities were managed syncratically. It was not determined which family members were involved in these joint decisions.

There was little to no evidence of teen-age involvement in the management of family care activities in both socio-economic groups.

Economic Activities

Wife autonomy and husband autonomy were the pre-dominant structures of family management reported for both socio-economic groups in the area of economic activities.

Autonomous Structures

Wife autonomy and husband autonomy predominated in both socio-economic groups in the area of economic activities. Of the middle-class families, 27 per cent of the wives and 14 per cent of the husbands autonomously managed 43-71 per cent of the economic activities. Of the lower-class families, 44 per cent of the wives and 6 per cent of the husbands autonomously managed 43-71 per cent of the economic activities.

Husband autonomy and wife autonomy, respectively, predominated in a smaller percentage of the economic activities (up to 36 per cent) for both socio-economic groups. Husbands in both groups managed more activities in this percentage range than wives managed autonomously. Of the middle-class families, 68 per cent of the husbands and 59 per cent of the wives managed autonomously in up to 36 per cent of the economic activities. Of the lower-class families, 72 per cent of the husbands and 50 per cent of the wives managed autonomously in up to 36 per cent of the economic activities.

No teen-age autonomous structures were reported in either socio-economic group in the area of economic activities.

TABLE 15.--Autonomous structures of family management in economic activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Percentage of Activities		Wife		Husband		Teen-Age Boy		Teen-Age Girl	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Middle-Class									
1-5	7-36	13	59.09	15	68.19				
6-10	43-71	6	27.28	3	13.64				
11-14	79-100								
Lower-Class									
1-5	7-36	9	50.00	13	72.24				
6-10	43-71	8	44.46	1	5.56				
11-14	79-100								

Autocratic Structures

Wife autocratic and husband autocratic structures were reported in both socio-economic groups but for predominantly up to 36 per cent of the economic activities. In the middle-class, 50 per cent of the wives and 36 per cent of the husbands autocratically managed up to 36 per cent of the economic activities. In the lower-class, 61 per cent of the wives and 56 per cent of the husbands autocratically managed up to 36 per cent of the economic activities. One middle-class family reported husband autocratic structure for 43-71 per cent of the economic activities.

Comparison of wives in both socio-economic groups for up to 36 per cent of the economic activities indicated that lower-class wives tended to be more autocratic than middle-class wives in the area of economic activities. Comparison of husbands in both socio-economic groups for up to 36 per cent of the activities indicated that lower-class husbands tended to be more autocratic than middle-class husbands in the area of economic activities.

Teen-age autocratic structures were reported by one middle-class family indicating autocratic structures for the teen-age boy in up to 36 per cent of the economic activities. One lower-class family reported autocratic structures for the teen-age girl in up to 36 per cent of the economic activities.

TABLE 16.--Autocratic structures of family management in economic activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Per- centages of Activities		Wife		Husband		Teen-Age Boy		Teen-Age Girl	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Middle-Class									
1-5	7-36	11	50.00	8	36.37	1	4.55		
6-10	43-71			1	4.55				
11-14	79-100								
Lower-Class									
1-5	7-36	11	61.11	10	55.56			1	5.56
6-10	43-71								
11-14	79-100								

Syncratic Structures

Joint decision-making was reported by 64 per cent of the middle-class families and 61 per cent of the lower-class families for up to 36 per cent of the economic activities. One lower-class family reported syncratic structures for 43-71 per cent of the economic activities.

TABLE 17.--Syncratic structures of family management in economic activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Percentage of Activities		Middle-Class		Lower-Class	
N	%	N	%	N	%
1-5	7-36	14	63.66	11	61.12
6-10	43-71			1	5.56
11-14	79-100				

It was hypothesized that in the area of economic activities middle-class families would have syncratic structures, and lower-class families would have autonomous structures. All three managerial structures--autonomous, autocratic and syncratic--were evidenced in both groups. The structures that predominated in most of the families for most of the economic activities, however, was wife autonomy and husband autonomy. There was little teen-age involvement in the management of economic activities in both socio-economic groups. The hypothesis, therefore, was partially supported.

Social Activities

Husband autocratic and wife autocratic structures, and syncratic structures predominated in both socio-economic groups in the area of social activities.

Autonomous Structures

Autonomy in up to 36 per cent of the social activities was reported by middle-class and lower-class families for all family members. In the middle-class, 23 per cent of the wives, 32 per cent of the husbands, 5 per cent of the teen-age boys, and 5 per cent of the teen-age girls exclusively decided and implemented up to 36 per cent of the social activities. In the lower-class, 33 per cent of the wives, 33 per cent of the husbands, 6 per cent of the teen-age boys, and 11 per cent of the teen-age girls exclusively decided and implemented up to 36 per cent of the social activities.

A comparison of husbands and wives in both socio-economic groups indicated that more middle-class husbands managed autonomously than middle-class wives. In the lower-class, 33 per cent of the husbands, and 33 per cent of the wives autonomously managed up to 36 per cent of the social activities.

Teen-age autonomous structures were reported by families in both socio-economic groups for up to 36 per cent of the social activities. One middle-class family and one lower-class family reported autonomy for the

teen-age boys. One middle-class family and two lower-class families reported autonomy for the teen-age girls.

TABLE 18.--Autonomous structures of family management in social activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Percentage of Activities		Wife		Husband		Teen-Age Boy		Teen-Age Girl	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Middle-Class									
1-5	7-36	5	22.74	7	31.83	1	4.55	1	4.55
6-10	43-71								
11-14	79-100								
Lower-Class									
1-5	7-36	6	33.33	6	33.33	1	5.56	2	11.11
6-10	43-71								
11-14	79-100								

Autocratic Structures

In both groups, wife autocratic and husband autocratic structures predominated. The majority of autocratic activities in both groups was reported for up to 36 per cent of the social activities.

Comparisons of autocratic structures for 43-71 per cent of the social activities revealed that 18 per cent of the middle-class families had husband autocratic structures and 9 per cent had wife autocratic structures in social activities. Eleven per cent of the lower-class families

had husband autocratic structures, and 11 per cent had wife autocratic structures for 43-71 per cent of the social activities. Husbands and wives in both groups tended to manage social activities autocratically, about equally.

No teen-age autocratic structures were reported by middle-class families. One lower-class family reported some autocracy for the teen-age boy.

TABLE 19.--Autocratic structures of family management in social activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Per- centage of Activities		Wife		Husband		Teen-Age Boy		Teen-Age Girl	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Middle-Class									
1-5	7-36	13	59.09	11	50.00				
6-10	43-71	2	9.10	4	18.18				
11-14	79-100								
Lower-Class									
1-5	7-36	11	61.11	10	55.56	1	5.56		
6-10	43-71	2	11.11	2	11.11				
11-14	79-100								

Syncratic Structures

Joint decision-making in social activities was reported by a total of 64 per cent of the middle-class families and 67 per cent of the lower-class families.

For up to 36 per cent of the social activities, joint decision-making was reported by 23 per cent of the middle-class families and 50 per cent of the lower-class families.

For 43-71 per cent of the social activities, joint decision-making was reported by 36 per cent of the middle-class families and 17 per cent of the lower-class families. One middle-class family reported joint decision-making in 79-100 per cent of the social activities.

The majority of middle-class families had syncratic structures for 43-71 per cent of the social activities. The majority of lower-class families had syncratic structures for up to 36 per cent of the social activities.

TABLE 20.--Syncratic structures of family management in social activities by socio-economic class.

Number and Percentage of Activities		Middle-Class		Lower Class	
N	%	N	%	N	%
1-5	7-36	5	22.74	9	50.00
6-10	43-71	8	36.37	3	16.68
11-14	79-100	1	4.55		

It was hypothesized that in the area of social activities, middle-class families would have syncratic structures, and lower-class families would have autonomous

structures. Husband autocratic and wife autocratic structures, and syncratic structures predominated in both socioeconomic groups. Autonomous structures existed for a relatively small number of families and for a relatively small number of activities. The hypothesis, therefore, was partially supported.

Husband autocratic structures and syncratic structures predominated in the middle-class in social activities. Wife autocratic, husband autocratic, and syncratic structures predominated in the lower-class in social activities. Teen-age autonomy and autocracy was reported by a relatively small percentage of families in the area of social activities.

Predominant Structures

Different structures of family management were evidenced in each of the four areas researched. The general hypothesis that middle-class and lower-class families would have different structures of family management in each of four areas was not supported. No differences existed between the groups in the structures of family management that existed in each area. Both groups managed similarly in each of the four areas. Specifically, the findings indicated that:

- (1) in the area of household task activities, middle-class and lower-class families had wife autonomous structures;

- (2) in the area of family care activities, middle-class and lower-class families had wife autonomous, and syncratic structures;
- (3) in the area of economic activities, middle-class and lower-class families had wife autonomous and husband autonomous structures; and,
- (4) in the area of social activities, middle-class and lower-class families had husband autocratic and wife autocratic structures, and syncratic structures.

TABLE 21.--Predominant structures of family management in four areas of family activities by socio-economic group.

Activities				
Socio-Economic Class	Household Tasks	Family Care	Economic	Social
Middle	Wife Autonomy	Wife Autonomy Syncratic	Wife Autonomy Husband Autonomy	Husband Autocratic Wife Autocratic Syncratic
Lower	Wife Autonomy	Wife Autonomy Syncratic	Wife Autonomy Husband Autonomy	Wife Autocratic Husband Autocratic Syncratic

Statistical Tests of Correlation

Statistical tests of correlation were used to determine the relationship between middle-class and lower-class family management in each of the four areas studied. Syncratic, autonomous, and autocratic structures reported by families in both groups for each of the four areas were tested to determine the relationship between middle-class family management and lower-class family management. A t-test of correlation was used because the sub-samples were of unequal size, independent of each other, and each represented less than thirty families. The values of t at the 5 per cent and the 1 per cent levels of significance were used to measure the strength of the relationship. Test results revealed no significant correlation between middle-class and lower-class families at either level. Therefore, it was concluded that the data had not offered sufficient enough evidence for rejecting or accepting the hypothesis.

TABLE 22.--Values of t in structures of family management by areas of family activities. df = 38.

Structures of Family Management	Household Task	Family Care	Economic	Social
Wife autonomy	-0.9	-0.3	-1.3	-1.4
Husband autonomy	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.7
Teen-age boy autonomy	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Teen-age girl autonomy	-1.8	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Wife autocracy	1.8	0.6	-0.7	-1.1
Husband autocracy	1.4	-0.8	-0.2	0.3
Teen-age boy autocracy	0.0	0.0	0.9	-1.1
Teen-age girl autocracy	-1.1	0.0	-1.1	0.0
Syncratic	-1.5	0.4	-0.4	1.5

Notes: The critical value of t was approximately 2.02 at the .05 level of significance, and 2.7 at the .01 level of significance.

It was reported in the findings that within each area of family living studied some family members were not involved in the management of that area. In order to aid in the interpretation of the statistics given in Table 22, these findings were repeated.

In the area of household task activities, middle-class families reported no autonomous nor autocratic structures for teen-age boys nor for teen-age girls. Lower-class families reported no teen-age boy autocratic structures for household task activities.

In the area of family care activities, both middle-class families and lower-class families reported no autonomous nor autocratic structures for teen-age boys nor for teen-age girls.

In the area of economic activities, both middle-class

Limitations of the Study

Few controls were used to guarantee that the questionnaire test items were completed by each respondent independently. Upon distribution of the instrument, each family was instructed by the interviewer to complete the test items without discussion with one another. This same directive appeared on the instrument.

When the questionnaires were collected, those families asked about their procedures for completing the instrument stated that they had not discussed the test items, initially. Some stated that they had compared answers after all respondents had completed the questions, but, that no answers had been changed. However, no further controls were used.

In order to determine the decision-makers and the decision-implementers in each family, it was necessary to rely upon the memory of each person interviewed. Most activities involved a past occurrence for which each person was asked to identify who was involved in deciding who would do each task, and to recall who actually had done the task. Although only agreeing responses among family

families and lower-class families reported no autonomous structures for teen-age boys nor for teen-age girls. Middle-class families reported no teen-age girl autocracy, and lower-class families reported no teen-age boy autocracy in economic activities.

In the area of social activities, middle-class families reported no autocracy for the teen-age boy nor for the teen-age girl. Lower-class families reported no teen-age girl autocracy in social activities.

members were tabulated, the responses reflected only the memories of the respondents.

In the analyses of syncratic structures, determination of which family members were involved in the joint decisions was not made. Syncratic decisions were determined on the basis of numbers only; that is, any activity decided by two or more family members constituted a syncratic structure of management. Which family members were involved in making this decision was not identified in the analyses.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS

Structures of Family Management

Findings indicated that different structures of family management existed for each of the four areas of family living researched; and, that the two socio-economic groups surveyed tended to manage similarly in each of these areas. Little difference was found to exist between the groups as to the involvement of family members in decision-making and decision-implementing in the home. Since socio-economic class was found to be of no significance in determining family management structures, it might be questioned whether the area of family living was significant. Further research would be needed to determine the relationship between structures of family management and areas of family living.

This study was concerned with the relationship of social status to structures of family management. The relationship of other factors, such as, religion, years of marriage, and various stages of the family life cycle to the structures of family management was not determined.

Further research would be needed in determining the significance between any one of the mentioned factors and structures of family management.

In this study, the sample represented families from an Eastern suburban community. Further research of other suburban communities, as well as, urban and rural communities would be needed to substantiate the findings presented here.

Likewise, only two classes of families were surveyed. A supplementary study of upper-class families would be needed.

Since different structures emerged for each area, it may be concluded that various structures may co-exist in any one given family. Since each area was managed differently, a study of one family's total home management might reveal the existence of all three structures; and, it might be impossible to classify any one family as being representative of one type of structure. Therefore, in the teaching of home management or in the aiding of families in the management of their homes, the home economist should be made aware of all three structures; be made aware that all three structures might possibly exist simultaneously in any one family; and, should study each area being managed as a separate entity, having some means of identifying the decision-makers and the decision-implementers in each area. Knowing the social class to

which the family belonged might not be an indication of the type of management structure(s) likely to be found in each area.

Family Involvement in Managing
the Home

The findings indicated that, for the families surveyed, the management of the home in the four areas studied was the husbands' and wives' domain, with little to no teen-age involvement.

Wives in both socio-economic groups were involved in managing each area studied, and tended to dominate the household task activities and family care activities. The findings indicated that the wives in both groups were highly involved in managing the home.

Husbands in both socio-economic groups were involved in managing economic and social activities primarily, and tended to dominate slightly in the latter area. However, findings indicated involvement of the husbands in both classes in all four areas.

Results indicated little involvement of teen-age boys and teen-age girls in the management of the home in both socio-economic groups. Reasons for this lack of involvement were not determined in this research.

However, as noted earlier, the determination of which family members were involved in the joint decisions was not made. Further research of the syncretic structures

in each area would have identified the specific family members involved in making the decision(s).

Since all areas were managed by husbands and wives, teaching home management (specifically individual decision-making and joint decision-making) to teen-age boys and teen-age girls; as well as, married men and women would be justified as a preparation for family life and home management. Since middle-class and lower-class husbands surveyed for this study reported much involvement in the areas of family care activities, economic activities, and social activities, management in these three areas might be taught to husbands in adult education classes. Since the area of household task activities was managed predominantly by the wives surveyed, management in this area might be taught to wives in adult education classes. Home management extension bulletins in each of the four areas of family living studied might be prepared specifically for husbands or wives or both. Areas of family living shown by this study to be managed syncretically (family care activities and social activities) might be written for both husbands and wives.

Further Research in Family Involvement in Home Management

It may be questioned whether the respondents were able to isolate and identify the decision-makers and the decision-implementers in each activity given. The use of

a technique or an instrument, other than the questionnaire, to determine family involvement in decision-making and decision-implementing would offer further substantiation of these findings or a rebuttal. A long-range, observational study of family decision-making and decision-implementing procedures would be a suggested technique.

Areas of Family Living

Various structures emerged for each of the four areas studied. Comparisons of these four areas indicated that for both socio-economic groups usually one family member--either the husband or wife--made the decision. Also, in both groups, families tended to function autonomously in household task and economic activities. Joint decision-making predominated only in social activities and family care activities.

The area of social activities was the only area not managed autonomously by any one family member. Husbands and wives made most of the decisions in this area, but either in an autocratic or syncratic way.

Further research of other middle-class and lower-class families from other geographical areas would be needed to substantiate these findings.

Also, an in-depth study of one particular area would offer further insight into how this area was managed and by whom. Predominant structures for larger numbers and classes of families would be determined.

LITERATURE CITED

LITERATURE CITED

1. Blood, Robert O., and Wolfe, Donald M. Husbands and Wives. Illinois: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1960.
2. Ferber, Robert. On the reliability of responses secured in sample surveys. J. of Amer. Stat. Asso., 50 (September, 1955), pp. 788-810.
3. Gross, Irma. Home management of working and non-working homemakers with young children. Mich. Ag. Exper. Sta. Bul. No. 37, 1955, pp. 324-334.
4. Herbst, P. G. The measurement of family relationship. Human Relations, 5 (1952), pp. 3-35.
5. Johannis, Theodore B. The adolescent's view of father roles in relation to socio-economic class (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, 1955).
6. Johannis, Theodore B. Participation by fathers, mothers and teenage sons and daughters in selected social activity. The Coordinator, 7 (2), pp. 24-25.
7. Johannis, Theodore B., and Rollins, James M. Teenager perception of family decision-making about social activity. Family Life Coordinator, 8 (3), pp. 59-60.
8. Johannis, Theodore B., and Rollins, James M. Teenager perception of family decision-making. The Coordinator, 7 (4), pp. 70-74.
9. Kenkel, William. Observational studies of husband-wife interaction in family decision-making. Sourcebook in Marriage and the Family, ed. Marvin B. Sussman. Boston: Houghlin-Mifflin Co., 1963, pp. 144-156.
10. Komarovsky, Mirra. Class differences in family decision-making on expenditures. Sourcebook in Marriage and the Family, ed. Marvin B. Sussman. Boston: Houghlin-Mifflin Co., 1963, pp. 261-266.

11. McGuire, Carson, and White, George D. The measurement of social status. Research Paper in Human Development Number 3 (rev.), University of Texas (Dept. of Educational Psychology, 1955).
12. McKinley, Donald G. Social Class and Family Life. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964, pp. 118-151.
13. Nichols, Adreen. Person-centered and task-centered styles of organization. (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of Home Management and Child Development, Michigan State University, 1964).
14. Wilkening, Eugene A., and Morrison, Denton E. Comparisons of husband and wife responses concerning who makes farm and home decisions. Marriage and Family Living, (August, 1963), pp. 349-351.
15. Wolgast, Elizabeth H. Economic decisions in the family. J. of Marketing, 23 (October, 1958), pp. 151-158.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INSTRUMENT TO SOLICIT QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

A STUDY IN FAMILY LIVING

We are asking your cooperation in helping to develop an understanding of contemporary American families and their management. In studying family management, we need to know what activities members perform in maintaining the home. Below are some questions that we need answered. Please help us by answering these questions as completely as possible.

Loretta A. Onorato
Dept. of Home Management and Child Development
Michigan State University

Circle One: Male Female
Your age: _____
Number in your family _____
(Total number living with you)

Part I

In the course of daily living, every family engages in certain jobs or activities. As a member of a family, list below the activities carried out by members of your household. It is not necessary to indicate who does each task, merely to tell what you or some other member of your family actually do in each of the following areas:

List 10 activities in each area. If you cannot, list as many as possible.

A. Jobs done around the house by anyone in your family include:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

B. Jobs or activities which center around taking care of children in the family include:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

C. Jobs or activities concerning earning or spending money are:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

D. Activities which you or your family participate in with friends, relative or neighbors include:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

Part II

Usually within a family every member has certain jobs for which he is mainly responsible. For each family member given below, indicate those jobs for which members of your family are responsible. Include the daily activities as well as any occasional ones.

Examples:

Mother--prepares my father's breakfast every morning.
 Makes school lunches.

Father--empties the garbage. Works five days a week.

Myself--clean my bedroom on Saturdays. Work on Saturday
 or Sunday.

Other--(my younger sister) helps wash and dry dinner
 dishes.

A. My mother's jobs usually include:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

B. My father's jobs usually include:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

C. My jobs usually include:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

D. Other members of my family are usually responsible for:
(please name these members)

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

APPENDIX B

A STUDY IN FAMILY LIVING*

We are asking your cooperation in helping to develop an understanding of today's families and their management. In studying family management, we need to know what activities members perform in maintaining the home; as well as knowing who makes the decisions as to how the home is run.

Below are some questions that need answering. Some concern you personally; others concern your family life situation. Please answer all questions as completely as possible. Do NOT DISCUSS ANY ANSWER WITH ANYONE WHILE COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. It is important that each answer be your own answer, as you see it. All answers will be treated as highly confidential in the analyses made in this study.

Place a check mark (✓) next to each appropriate answer:

- 1.) I am: (check one) (8)
- _____ (1) father
 - _____ (2) mother
 - _____ (3) teenage boy
 - _____ (4) teenage girl
 - _____ (5) other _____ (please name)
- 2.) My age last birthday was: (9, 10)
- _____ years

Questions #3 and 4 are for father and mother only to answer. Teenager please go on to question #5.

- 3.) Number of years I have been married are: (11, 12)
- _____ years
- 4.) Number of states in which I have lived since my marriage: (13, 14)
- _____ states
-

*Adapted from: Johannis, Theodore B., "The Adolescent's View of Father Roles in Relation to Socio-Economic Status," Florida State University, 1955.

5.) Since I was born I have lived most of the time: (15)

_____ (0) on a farm

_____ (1) in the open country but my parents were not farmers

_____ (2) in a town

_____ (3) in a city

6.) I am a member of: (16)

_____ (0) no church

_____ (1) a Roman Catholic Church

_____ (2) a Jewish synagogue

_____ (3) a Protestant Church

_____ (4) other religious group

Name of Protestant Church or other religious group if a member:

(17)

7.) I attend church: (18)

_____ (0) once a week or more

_____ (1) once a month or more, but not more than four times a month

_____ (2) once a year or more, but not more than twelve times a year

_____ (3) never

8.) A study of the United States shows that in this country there are three major social classes--the UPPER, the MIDDLE, and the LOWER. In which of these social classes would you say your family belongs? (19)

_____ (0) Upper

_____ (1) Middle

_____ (2) Lower

- 9.) What do you think is your position in that class? (20)
- _____ (0) Upper
- _____ (1) Middle
- _____ (2) Lower
- 10.) My occupation is: (if you work) (21, 22)
- _____
- Describe the type of work you do fully:
- _____
- 11.) I work for money: (23)
- _____ (0) 49 hours and over a week
- _____ (1) 41-48 hours a week
- _____ (2) 33-40 hours a week
- _____ (3) 25-32 hours a week
- _____ (4) 17-24 hours a week
- _____ (5) 9-16 hours a week
- _____ (6) 1-8 hours a week
- _____ (7) none at all
- 12.) The total number of people now living in our house is: _____ (24)
- 13.) Persons who now live with our family other than father, mother, teenagers and children are: (please give relationship; such as, husband's mother or wife's brother, etc.) (25, 26)
- _____
- _____
- 14.) Our family: (27)
- _____ (0) rents its home or apartment
- _____ (1) owns its home, and is still paying for it
- _____ (2) owns its home free and clear

15.) Our family lives in a: (28)

- _____ (0) one family dwelling
- _____ (1) two family dwelling
- _____ (2) three family dwelling
- _____ (3) four family dwelling
- _____ (4) five or more family dwelling

16.) Our family lives in: (29)

- _____ (0) the very best part of town or an exclusive part of town
- _____ (1) a new section of town or the next best part of town
- _____ (2) a good area of town that has a few business places in it
- _____ (3) a business area
- _____ (4) a mill or factory area
- _____ (5) a very poor area
- _____ (6) in the country or on a farm

17.) Our family lives in a: (30)

- _____ (0) small house or apartment in good condition or lives over a store
- _____ (1) small house or apartment in average condition
- _____ (2) small house or apartment in poor condition
- _____ (3) medium house or apartment in good condition
- _____ (4) a medium house in average condition
- _____ (5) medium house or apartment in poor condition
- _____ (6) large house or apartment in good condition
- _____ (7) large house or apartment in average condition
- _____ (8) large house or apartment in poor condition

18.) The main source of our family's income is: (31)

- ☐ (0) wages, hourly wages, piece work,
weekly checks
- ☐ (1) salary, monthly or bimonthly checks
- ☐ (2) profits and fees from a business or
profession
- ☐ (3) savings and investments earned or
inherited
- ☐ (4) odd jobs, share cropping, seasonal work
- ☐ (5) public welfare, aid to dependent children,
stipends from private agencies
- ☐ (6) social security benefits

19.) Our family's income last year was: (32)

- ☐ (0) \$14,000 and over
- ☐ (1) \$12,000 - \$13,999
- ☐ (2) \$10,000 - \$11,999
- ☐ (3) \$8,000 - \$9,999
- ☐ (4) \$6,000 - \$7,999
- ☐ (5) \$4,000 - \$5,999
- ☐ (6) \$2,000 - \$3,999
- ☐ (7) Under \$2,000

20.) How sure are you that the amount checked above
is correct? (33)

- ☐ (0) very sure
- ☐ (1) fairly sure
- ☐ (2) not at all sure

21.) Generally, decisions in our family are
made by:

(34)

- _____ (0) father
 - _____ (1) mother
 - _____ (2) father and mother about equally
 - _____ (3) family council--parents and children
talk things over together
 - _____ (4) teenagers (ages 12-19)
 - _____ (5) children (ages under 11)
 - _____ (6) no one
-

PLEASE CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

Here is a list of home activities. In the boxes below, place a check mark () below each person who usually does each activity. Check all persons who do each task given. Please read over the list of persons before you start to check the boxes.

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Activity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Who sets the breakfast table?								
2. Who cooks breakfast?								
3. Who clears the breakfast table?								
4. Who does the breakfast dishes?								
5. Who sets the table for the main meal?								
6. Who cooks the main meal?								
7. Who clears the table after the main meal?								
8. Who does the dishes after the main meal?								
9. Who takes care of the garbage and trash?								
10. Who makes the beds?								
11. Who locks up at night?								
12. Who mends or sews the family's clothes?								
13. Who fixes broken things; such as, electrical appliances, furniture, toys?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Activity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Who takes care of the yard?								
15. Who takes care of the garage?								
16. Who takes care of the cellar or basement?								
17. Who cleans the living room?								
18. Who cleans the kitchen?								
19. Who cleans the bedroom(s)?								
20. Who cleans the bathroom?								
21. Who does the family wash?								
22. Who does the family ironing?								
23. Who dries the family's clothing?								
24. Who picks up and puts away clothes?								
25. Who does the painting and redecorating inside the home?								
26. Who does the painting and redecorating outside the home?								
27. Who takes care of pets?								
28. Who washes the family car?								
29. Who repairs the family car?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Activity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Who washes windows inside the house?								
31. Who washes windows outside the house?								
32. Who makes the school or work lunches?								
33. Who helps with heavier cleaning inside the house?								
34. Who arranges furniture inside the home?								
35. Who puts up curtains and draperies in the home?								
36. Who selects the living room furniture?								
37. Who changes storm windows and screens?								
38. Who does carpentry work around the house?								
39. Who regulates the heating system?								
40. Who gets the family up on time in the morning?								
41. Who sees that the family gets washed and dressed in the morning?								
42. Who sees that the family wears the right clothes each day?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Activity		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Who sees that the children and teenagers practice good manners?								
44.	Who sees that the children and teenagers get to school on time?								
45.	Who tells the children and teenagers what time to come in at night?								
46.	Who cares for family members when they are sick?								
47.	Who punishes the children and teenagers when they do something wrong?								
48.	Who teaches the children right from wrong, and how the family expects them to behave?								
49.	Who helps the children and teenagers with their homework?								
50.	Who sees that the children and teenagers do their homework?								
51.	Who helps the teenager(s) choose what he or she will do after high school?								
52.	Who gives the children and teenagers advice?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Activity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53. Who cares for the children and teenagers when the parents are not at home?								
54. Who earns money for the family?								
55. Who shops for large household equipment; such as, stove, TV, refrigerator?								
56. Who shops for groceries?								
57. Who shops for household furniture and other home furnishings?								
58. Who pays the bills?								
59. Who provides the children and teenagers spending money?								
60. Who shops for clothes for family members?								
61. Who shops for the family's new car?								
62. Who plans the savings for the family?								
63. Who buys the household cleaning supplies?								
64. Who buys father's clothes?								
65. Who buys mother's clothes?								
66. Who buys teenager's clothes?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Activity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67. Who buys the grooming supplies?								
68. Who goes together to visit father's friends and relatives?								
69. Who goes together to visit mother's friends and relatives?								
70. Who goes together on vacations?								
71. Who uses the living room TV?								
72. Who uses the family car?								
73. Who entertains guests in your home?								
74. Who goes together on outings, picnics, cookouts?								
75. Who goes together on beach trips?								
76. Who goes together on camping trips?								
77. Who goes together on Sunday drives or drives in the country?								
78. Who has parties at your house?								
79. Who plays card at your house?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Activity		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
80.	Who belongs to church organizations?								
81.	Who belongs to school organizations?								
82.	Who belongs to community organizations?								
83.	Who belongs to sports leagues or teams?								

PLEASE CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Who Usually Decides Who Will	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Mend or sew the family's clothes?								
13. Fix broken things; such as, electrical appliances, toys, furniture?								
14. Take care of the yard?								
15. Take care of the garage?								
16. Take care of the cellar?								
17. Clean the living room?								
18. Clean the kitchen?								
19. Clean the bedroom(s)?								
20. Clean the bathroom?								
21. Do the family wash?								
22. Do the family ironing?								
23. Dry the family clothes?								
24. Pick up and put away clothes?								
25. Do the painting and re-decorating inside the home?								
26. Do the painting and re-decorating outside the home?								
27. Take care of pets?								
28. Wash the family car?								
29. Repair the family car?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Who Usually Decides Who Will	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. Wash windows inside the home?								
31. Wash windows outside the home?								
32. Make school or work lunches?								
33. Help with heavier cleaning inside the home?								
34. Arrange the furniture in the home?								
35. Put up curtains and draperies?								
36. Select the living room furniture?								
37. Change storm windows and screens?								
38. Do carpentry work around the house?								
39. Regulate the heating system?								
40. Get the children and teenagers up on time in the morning?								
41. See that the family members get washed and dressed?								
42. See that the family members wear the right clothes each day?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Who Usually Decides	Who Will	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	See that the children and teenagers practice good manners?								
44.	See that the children and teenagers get to school on time?								
45.	Tell the children and teenagers what time to come in at night?								
46.	Care for family members when they are sick?								
47.	Punish the children when they do something wrong?								
48.	Teach the children and teenagers right from wrong and how the family expects them to behave?								
49.	Helps the children and teenagers with their homework?								
50.	See that the children and teenagers do their homework?								
51.	Help the teenager choose what he or she will do after high school?								
52.	Give the children and teenagers advice?								
53.	Care for the children and teenagers when the parents are not at home?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Who Usually Decides Who Will	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54. Earn money for the family?								
55. Select large household equipment; such as, stove, TV, refrigerator?								
56. Go to the store for groceries?								
57. Shop for furniture and other home furnishings?								
58. Pay the bills?								
59. Provide the children and teenagers spending money?								
60. Shop for clothes for family members?								
61. Shop for the family's new car?								
62. Plan the savings for the family?								
63. Buy the household cleaning supplies?								
64. Buy the father's clothes?								
65. Buy the mother's clothes?								
66. Buy the teenager's clothes?								
67. Buy the grooming supplies?								
68. Go together to visit father's friends and relatives?								

CODE: 0 = No one or does not apply
 1 = Father
 2 = Mother
 3 = Teen-age boy
 4 = Teen-age girl
 5 = Younger children in family
 6 = Other adults in family
 7 = Someone other than family

Who Usually Decides Who Will	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69. Go together to visit mother's friends and relatives?								
70. Go together on vacations?								
71. Use the living room TV?								
72. Use the family car?								
73. Entertain guests in your home?								
74. Go together on outings, picnics?								
75. Go together on beach trips?								
76. Go together on camping trips?								
77. Go together on Sunday drives or drives in the country?								
78. Has parties at your house?								
79. Play cards at your house?								
80. Belong to church organizations?								
81. Belong to school organizations?								
82. Belong to community organizations?								
83. Belong to sports leagues or teams?								

When you have completed this questionnaire, please place it in the envelope provided. You need not put your name on this form, but please be sure your name is on the envelope.

Thank you for answering these questions and for helping with this research.

Loretta A. Onorato

APPENDIX C

Index of Social Status--Short Form
McQuire and White (11)

O . . Occupation . . Rate 1 to 7 on OC scale . . Weight -- x 5

S . . Source of
Income Rate 1 to 7 on SI scale . . Weight -- x 4

E . . Education. . . Rate 1 to 7 on ED scale . . Weight -- x 3

The weights sum to 12 and the total index scores can range from 12 (high) to 84 (low) when the component scores are summed. Estimates of status in terms of social class participation and reputation are made by consulting the standard conversion table below.

General Conversion Table for Status Indices

Index Score	Relative Status Level	Social Class Predictions
12	A+	(UC)
13-17	A	Upper Class
18-22	A-	

23-27	B+	
28-32	B	(UM)
33-37	B-	Upper-middle

38-41	C+	(LM)
42-46	C	Lower-middle
47-51	C-	

52-56	D+	(UL)
57-61	D	Upper-lower
62-66	D-	

67-71	E+	(LL)
72-75	E	Lower-lower
76-84	E-	

Occupations: levels and kinds.¹

Rate	Professionals	Proprietors	Businessmen	White Collar	Blue Collar	Service	Farm People
1	<p>Lawyer, judge, physician, engineer, professor school supt., dentists, veterinarians, ministers (graduated from divinity school), chemist, etc. with post-graduate training, architects.</p>	<p>Large businesses valued at \$100,000 or more depending on community</p>	<p>Reg. & Div. mgrs., President, et al. of corporation band, pub. util.</p>	<p>CPS: editor of newspaper, magazine: exec. sec. of status organ.</p>			<p>Gentlemen farmer or landowner who do not supervise directly their property.</p>
2	<p>High School teacher, librarian, trained nurse, chiropodists, undertakers, and others with 4-year degree.</p>	<p>Business value at \$50,000 to \$100,000.</p>	<p>Asst. office, & dept. mgrs. or supervisors; some mfg. agents.</p>	<p>Accountant; insurance, real estate, stock salesman; edit. writer.</p>			<p>Land operators who supervise properties & have an active urban life.</p>
3	<p>Grade school teacher, registered nurse, social worker, optometrists, librarians (not graduate), undertaker's asst., minister without 4-year degree.</p>	<p>Business or equity value from \$10,000 to \$50,000</p>	<p>Manager of small branches or buyers & salesmen of known merchandise all minor business officials</p>	<p>Auto salesman, bank clerks & cashiers, postal clerks, secretaries & executives, supervisors of railroad, telephone, etc., justice of the peace.</p>	<p>Small contr. who works at or supervises his jobs.</p>		<p>Farm owners with "hired help"; operators of leased property who supervise.</p>

4	Business or equity value from \$5,000 to \$10,000.	(Stenographer, bookkeeper; ticket agent, sales people in dept. stores et al., gov't workers (not requiring college education).	Foreman; master carpenter, plumber, electrician et al., RR engineer, butchers, sheriffs, dry cleaners.	Police Capt., tailor, RR conductor, watchmaker.	Small landowner, oper. of rented property hiring "hands."
5	Business or equity value from \$2,000 to \$5,000.	(Dime store clerks, grocery clerks; telephone & beauty operators et al.)	Apparent. to skilled trades repairmen; mechanics, med. skill-men et al. ed workers, time-keepers, linemen, radio-TV repairmen firemen, prac. nurses, seamstresses, cooks in restaurants, bartenders.	Policeman, barber, practical nurses, brakemen et al.	Tenants on good farms; foreman; owners of farms who "hire out."
6	Business or equity value at less than \$2,000.	Semi-skilled factory and production workers; assistants to skilled trade; warehousemen, watchmen, baggage men, gas station attendants.		Taxi & truck drivers, waiter, waitress, gas station attendants.	Sharecroppers; established farm laborers subs'ce farmer
7	"Reputed Lawbreakers"	Heavy labor; odd-job men; min or mill hands, unskilled workers.		Domestic help, bus boy, scrub woman, janitor helper.	Migrant workers; "Squatters nesters."

¹For an original table, consult Warner's revised scale (12, pp. 140-141). Modifications in the present table represent revisions made after interviewing in communities and are "types" to guide other ratings. Additional listings from above scale have been added.

Source of Income (SI)¹

1. Inherited saving and investment; "old money" reputed to provide basic income.
2. Earned wealth; "new money" has provided "transferable" investment income.
3. Profits, fees, royalties; includes executives who receive a "share of profit."
4. Salary, commissions, regular income aid on monthly or yearly basis.
5. Wages on hourly basis; piece-work; weekly checks as distinguished from monthly.
6. Income from "odd jobs" or private relief: "share-cropping" or seasonal work.
7. Public relief or charity; non-respectable income (reputation).

Educational Attainment (ED)²

1. Completed appropriate graduate work for a recognized profession at highest level; graduate of a generally recognized, high status, four-year college.
2. Graduate from a four-year college, university, or professional school with a recognized bachelor's degree, including four-year teacher colleges.
3. Attended college or university for two or more years; junior college graduate; teacher education from a normal school; R.N. from a nursing school.

¹The kind of income appears to be more important than the amount and, in general the reputed major source of income is symbolic of placement in the community. In the case of a widow, the SI and CC are that of the deceased husband. Investment, insurance, pensions, security benefits, et al. are rated by the SI which made them possible unless considerable wealth ("1" or "2") is reputed. Other components correct for seeming discrepancies.

²Actual education attained probably is not as important as the education a person is reputed to have. The same scale is used to rate aspiration.

4. Graduate from high school or completed equivalent secondary education; includes various kinds of "post-high" business education or trade school study.
5. Attended high school, completed grade nine, but did not graduate from high school, for persons born prior to 1900, grade eight completed.
6. Completed grade eight but did not attend beyond grade nine; for persons born prior to 1900 grades four to seven would be equivalent.
7. Left elementary or junior high school before completing grade eight; for persons born prior to 1900, no education or attendance to grade three.

APPENDIX D

Structures of Family Management

Autonomous--any one family member made the decision and he (she) alone implemented it. Independence and autonomy characterized this structure.

Examples:

1. The husband decided and implemented.
2. The teen-age girl decided and implemented.
3. The teen-age boy decided and implemented.

Autocratic--any one family member made the decision; any other(s) implemented the decision, or the decision-maker and others implemented it.

Examples:

1. The husband decided; the wife implemented.
2. The wife decided; the husband and wife implemented.
3. The teen-age girl decided; the wife implemented.

Syncratic--any two or more family members made the decision; and they or any one else implemented that decision. Joint decision-making characterized this structure.

Examples:

1. The husband and wife made the decision together; and the children implemented it.
2. The husband and wife made the decision together; and they implemented it either alone or with their children.
3. The husband and wife made the decision together; and someone other than a family member implemented it.