

DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN  
TWO PARENT AND MOTHER-CHILD BLACK  
FAMILIES RESIDING IN A LOWER  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC-STATUS CENSUS  
TRACT

Thesis for the Degree of Ph.D.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CURTIS JOSEPH JONES

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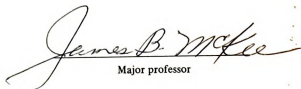
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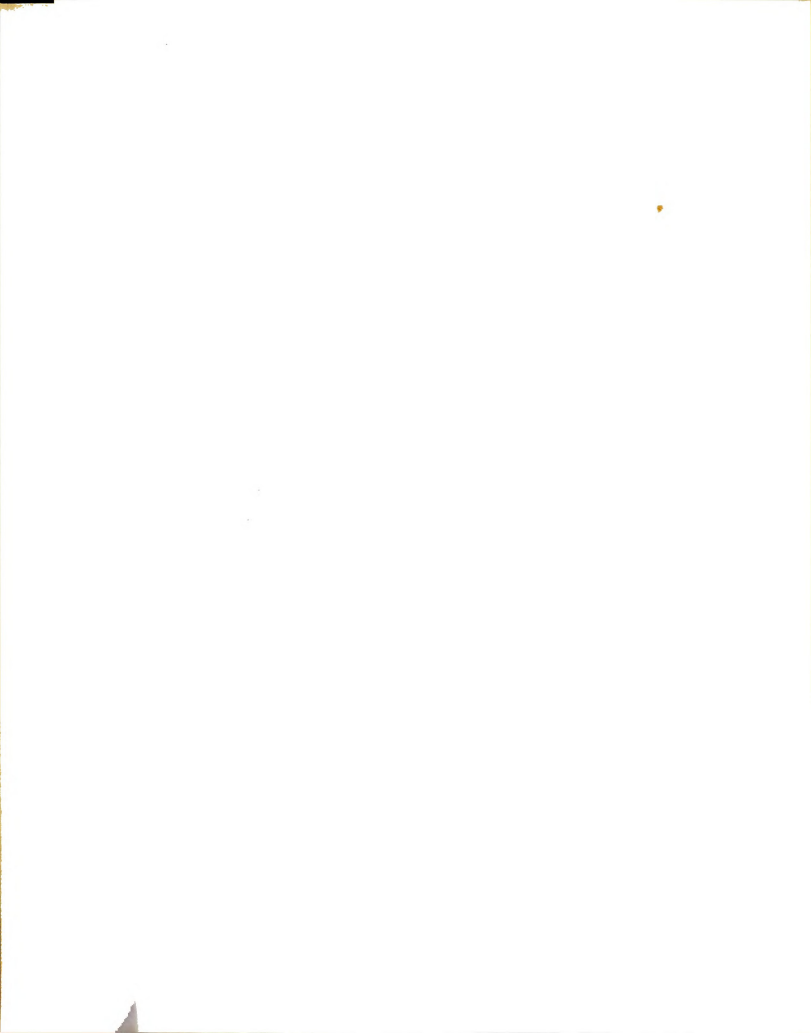
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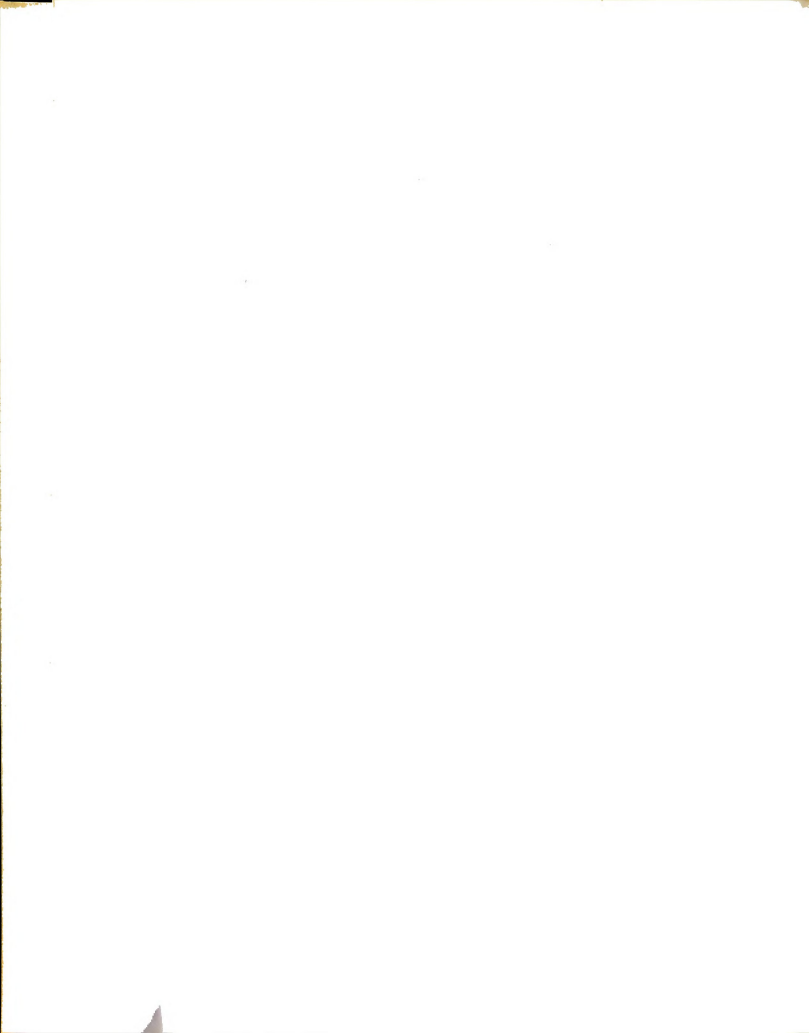
  
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## ABSTRACT

### DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TWO PARENT AND MOTHER-CHILD BLACK FAMILIES RESIDING IN A LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC-STATUS CENSUS TRACT

By

Curtis Joseph Jones

The present study explores similarities and differences between two parent families and mother-child Black families. The examination of specific characteristics is undertaken within a framework which facilitates a comparative and exploratory analysis of the data focused upon. A specific effort is made to compare contrasting socio-economic-status populations. In this investigation a population residing in a lower socio-economic-status census tract is compared with a population of higher socio-economic-status examined by Scanzoni in his study entitled The Black Family in Modern Society.

The data were collected by utilizing a multistage random sampling technique with built in quotas. This design was used to schedule and conduct home interviews with 99 mothers representing the two family types specified. The analysis of the collected data was undertaken in six areas of interest: (1) structural background factors; (2) parental functionality; (3) respondent identification patterns and relationships; (4) achievement and mobility attainment; (5) husband-wife

relationships and interaction patterns; and (6) parent-child relationships.

The analysis of data supports the conclusion that implications of related research, which seem to support the generalization that there are more differences than similarities between two parent families and mother-child families, might well be questioned and re-examined. Indeed this investigation suggests that many more similarities, in the areas explored, than differences exist when the two family types are studied. An extension of the findings extrapolated from this study also suggests that alleged differences between socio-economic-status levels might also be questioned.

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TRACT

By

Curtis Joseph Jones

A DISSERTATION

Submitted to

Michigan State University

in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Sociology

1974

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To

T. O. W.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## CHAPTER ONE

### Introduction

The investigation of family systems has had a strong and consistent attraction for social researchers. One of the more enduring areas of family research interest is the area which specifically includes Black families. The importance of a research focused on Black family life is perhaps most clearly evident in the area of policy formation. It is precisely at this juncture that the issue of strengths and weaknesses becomes crucial.

Until recently a major portion of the interest in Black family life has been given to the description and analysis of the so-called "disorganized, matricentric Negro family" pattern. These investigations have characteristically been limited to lower socio-economic-status respondents. Recently, however, the study of Black family life has been extended to include those strata above the "underclass."<sup>1</sup> This more recent trend in the study of Black families also includes a focus on viable patterns of family organization. These patterns are frequently referred to as family strengths in contrast to the earlier focus of family weaknesses or patterns of disorganization.

A needed area of research which is closely allied with the investigation of viable family patterns among more

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<sup>1</sup>Scanzoni, John H., The Black Family in Modern Society, Boston, Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1971, Pp. 16.

# Introduction

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affluent Black Americans is a similar focus on less advantaged Black Americans. More specifically, there is a need to expand the search for viable family patterns to include Black families, identified as the underclass by Scanzoni.<sup>1</sup>

This is an investigation of the family life of Black mothers residing in a limited socio-cultural environment. This investigation is unique in the sense that the location of these families in a lower socio-economic-status environment is not assumed to be evidence of disorganized pathological family systems. The work of Scanzoni serves as a benchmark for testing the relationships proposed in this investigation. This investigation is an attempt at replicating and testing Scanzoni's ideas in a population characterized by their area of residence. In Figure I Scanzoni diagrammatically illustrates his view of how the various elements of the family, as an ongoing (generational) social system (its structure and process), directly influences specified interrelated family organizational parts, always in the context of linkages to elements (especially the economic) of the larger social system.<sup>2</sup>

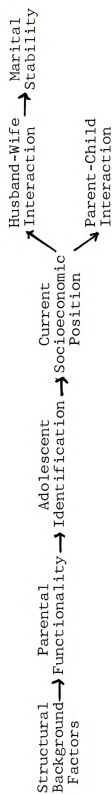
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<sup>1</sup> Ibid. See also: Metzger, L. Paul, "American Sociology and Black Assimilation: Conflicting Perspectives." American Journal of Sociology, 76 (January, 1971), Pp. 627 & 647; and Heiskanen, Veronica Stolts, "The Myth of the Middle-Class Family in American Family Sociology," The American Sociologist, 6 (February, 1971), Pp. 14 & 18.

<sup>2</sup> The concepts utilized by Scanzoni in Figure I are defined below.



FIGURE I



Source: Scanzoni, John H., The Black Family in Modern Society, Boston, Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1971, Pp. 22.



### The Problem

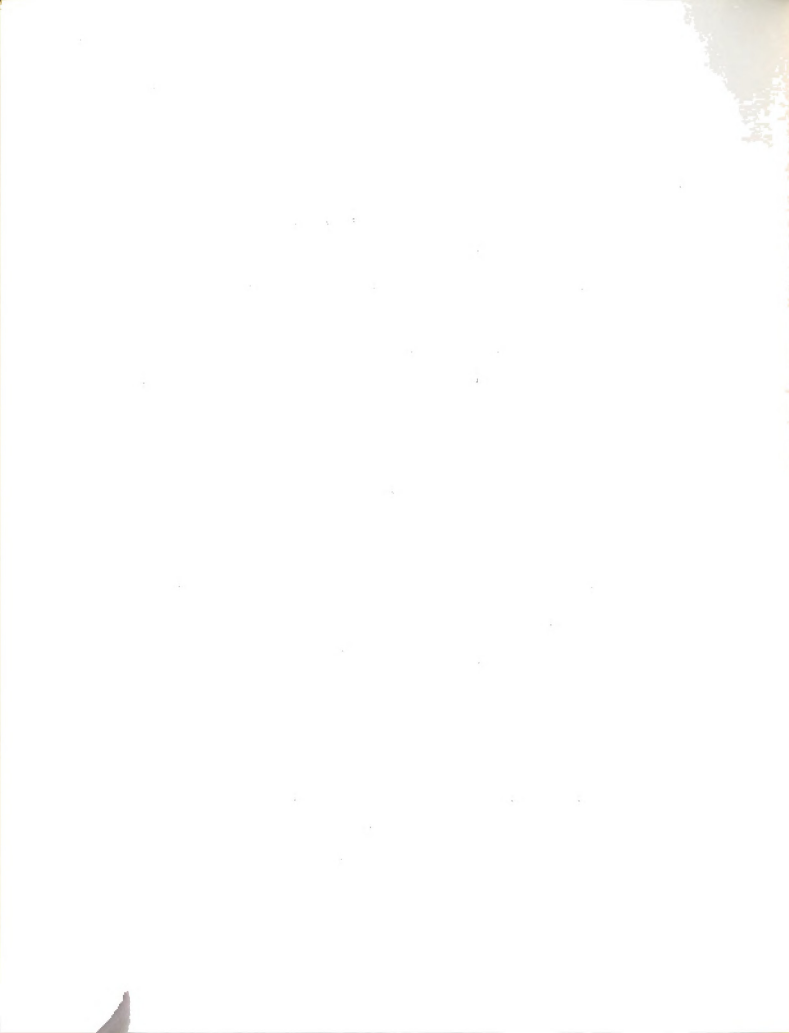
The problem in this investigation is three fold: (1) to investigate and describe the characteristics of the mothers and their families; (2) to investigate and describe how specific characteristics are differentially associated with occurrences of mother-father-child (MFC) and mother-child (MC) family units; and (3) to posit a basic explanatory model of lower socio-economic-status Black family forms and compare it to Scanlon's model of a higher socio-economic-status Black family form.

### Comparison of Models

An explicit effort is exerted to juxtapose a composite model of the family types examined with the model posited by Scanlon. Pursuant to this end, lower socio-economic-status families are compared with and contrasted to higher socio-economic-status families. In the course of this process distinguishing characteristics are viewed as being the foundation for construction of contrasting models of family forms.

### Concepts and Indices

Mother-father-child (MFC) and mother-child (MC) family systems are defined in the following manner: for the purpose of this investigation an MFC family is defined as one in which both husband and wife are currently living together in the same household. To stress process as well as



structure, it might also be called an ongoing or existing marriage. In the case of the households in this study, this description is further specified to mean couples married and living together for at least five years.<sup>1</sup> MC families are defined as those characterized by respondents who are either divorced or separated because of marital discord.

In this study a distinction is made between families of orientation and families of procreation. Families of orientation are those family units in which the respondents occupy the position of child. Families of procreation are those family units in which the respondents occupy the position of parent. Reference is made to characteristics of both of these family systems in this study. The family of orientation is the primary focal point in the discussion of structural background factors, parental functionality, and identification with functional groups. The concept of

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<sup>1</sup>Scanzoni, loc. cit., 23. The work of Scanzoni serves as a benchmark for testing the relationships to be proposed in this investigation. This work is an attempt at replicating and testing his ideas in a Black population characterized by a lower socio-economic-status level as suggested by their area of residence. For further support of specifying the condition of the respondents being married and living together for at least five years see: Leslie, Gerald R., The Family in Social Context, New York: Oxford University Press, 1967, Pp. 598; and Lantz, Herman R. and Snyder, Elsie C., Marriage, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1969, Pp. 408. Here it is reported that the first five years of marriage are the most hazardous in that the majority of divorces that occur do so during these years.



family of procreation is of particular utility in the study of conjugal expressive gratification and child socialization.

The location of the respondents interviewed in this investigation is described as a low socio-economic-status census tract. The description of low socio-economic-status is based on the following characteristics: median rent; median value of owner occupied housing units; and percentages of year-round housing units lacking (1) some or all plumbing facilities and (2) complete kitchen facilities. This tract, census tract twenty-eight, is 87.1 percent Black. Many of the families in this area are migrants from the southern states, many from Mississippi, with low incomes.

Also investigated in this research are structural background factors or variables, which are those elements which function to shape the current characteristics of the respondents. These include the following variables: regional (north, south, etc.,) residence patterns during the respondents teenage years (12-18); residence patterns (size of community, farm/non-farm) during the respondents teenage years; occupational status of respondents' fathers; years of formal education of respondents' fathers; years of formal education of respondents' mothers; patterns of respondents living in a husband-wife environment during their teenage years; patterns of parents' church attendance during respondents teenage years; state born in; number of





siblings in respondents' family of orientation; respondents length of residence in present house; and the lack of an employed person in the respondents present household. Occupational status is considered either high or low by dichotomizing the following ranks extrapolated from the Bureau of the Census: professional, technical, business managers, officials, proprietors, clerical, sales, craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers as opposed to operatives, kindred workers, unskilled, service, and domestic workers.

Parental functionality or how parents functioned in preparing the respondents for their current socio-economic and conjugal roles is also investigated in this study. This task is undertaken through the use of the following variables as perceived by the respondents: value of education stressed by parents; tangible (material aid, helping with homework and lessons, and keeping clothes clean and neat) and intangible (encouragement, or goading, or continual reinforcement to go to school and to remain there as long as possible) functions provided by fathers of respondents; presence of parents who stressed that it was important to get ahead in life (to make something of oneself in terms of achieving status and material benefits); presence of parents who actually helped respondents to get ahead in life by functioning to provide them with material help (money) and with counsel and example (behavior and communication of ideas

designed to move the respondents from a position of relative disadvantage in the total society to a position of greater advantage sometime in the future); and presence of parents who helped respondents prepare for the conjugal situation by communicating the general values (an emphasis on what one should expect to do and how one should conform in the conjugal situation) and specific role obligations (chiefly domestic duties) which function to enable them to cope with the inevitable greater stresses that face Black families.

The variable labeled identification with select functional groups and institutions includes the following dimensions: positive identification (desire to be like mothers) by respondents; respondents positive identification with extra-familial persons (during the respondents teenage years) who functioned as adult role models; perception of the church or religion functioning to prepare oneself for getting ahead in life (specifically aiding respondents in their mobility aspirations); respondents perception of evaluations of themselves as good or average students (as defined by themselves, teachers, friends, and parents); identification of fathers as the male reference individual (the one man whom respondents looked up to and admired more than any other while they were a teenager) in their life; identification of mothers as the female reference individual in their life; and respondents perception of the church or religion functioning to prepare themselves for marriage.



In this investigation status achievement and mobility is measured by comparing the occupations of the respondents' husbands or last ex-husbands to that of their fathers or father substitutes.<sup>1</sup> The dimensions of this comparison is status and income. Status is measured by utilizing the same dichotomy of occupations extrapolated from the Bureau of the Census that is mentioned above. Income is measured by the amount of money reported earned during a single year.

Husband-wife interaction patterns (companionship or shared leisure or non-work activities; physical affection or cathectic interaction; and empathy or communication and understanding) are investigated by utilizing the following variables: the respondents perception of occupying a higher social class;<sup>2</sup> satisfaction with family of procreation's life-style (family's standard of living - the kind of house, clothing, car, opportunities for their children, etc.); confidence in chances of reaching success goals (future economic prospects); satisfaction with husband's job;<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Broom, Leonard and Selznick, Phillip, Sociology, New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1968, Pp. 178.

<sup>2</sup>Pettigrew, Thomas F., A Profile of the Negro American, New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1964, Pp. 187; Billingsley, Andrew, Black Families in White America, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1968, Pp. 170.

<sup>3</sup>Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 210-211. Clark, Kenneth B., "Sex, Status, and Underemployment of the Negro Male," located in Ross, Arthur M. and Hill, Herbert (Editors), Employment, Race and Poverty, New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1967, Pp. 138-148.

perception of spouse being careful in using money;<sup>1</sup> the functional interaction of respondents with their children in terms of socializing their children to achieve within the structure of the dominant economic-opportunity structure; perception of self being careful in spending money; perception of being a success at present; and interaction of respondents with their spouses in terms of their perception of the marital environment. Perception of occupying a higher socio-economic-status or social class position is determined by asking respondents to report what social class they belong to and why they feel as they do concerning this variable. Perception of confidence in attaining success goals, satisfaction with husband's occupation, and care in using money is determined by asking respondents to indicate the degree of their optimism. This optimism or lack of optimism is determined by the respondents reaction to interview items which are designed to order their responses along the lines of a Likert-type scale, i.e., agree-disagree.

The socialization of children to achieve within the structure of the dominant economic-opportunity structure is also studied. The functional interaction between respondents and their children includes the following dimensions: high occupational aspirations for sons; high expectations that

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<sup>1</sup>Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 253-260, and Hiltz, S. Roxanne, "Black and White in the Consumer Financial System," American Journal of Sociology, 76 (May, 1971), Pp. 987-998.

sons will attain the occupational status aspired to; positive evaluation of children's chances of success (to make something of themselves in terms of achieving status and material benefits); positive evaluation of children's chances of going to college; frequent interaction with children's teachers (met and talked with their children's teacher during the current school year); positive evaluation of oldest child's educational milieu; frequent counseling of children regarding choice of peers; provision of frequent religious training for children; and autonomy reported as the most important thing for children to learn to prepare them for life.

#### Related Research and Literature

The literature focused upon Black family life may be dichotomized in the following manner. One segment of the literature represents a negative, pathological perspective of Black family life. A second segment of the literature represents a reassessment of the earlier pathological orientation. The pathological perspective cites slavery as the root cause of contemporary and historical shortcomings within Black communities. This view implicitly holds the mythical white middle class family stereotype up as the epitome of desirable family life. This segment of the literature also fails to stress the contemporary forms of racism and economic discrimination as root causes of what is referred to as dysfunctional family patterns within Black

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communities. It must also be recognized that these same variables, racism and economic discrimination, were salient dimensions of the institution of slavery.

This segment of the literature which focuses upon the slave heritage of Blacks in the United States also suggests that this heritage logically and naturally led to the matri-centric family form.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, the matricentric family form is reported to have developed among Blacks in the United States within the economic climate of the slavery and post-slavery eras. From the perspective of economic security, it was the Black woman, rather than the Black man, that occupied the more secure position. The matricentric family, as developed in the rural south,<sup>2</sup> led to a particular type of extended family form. The extended family form is that which is headed by a woman rather than by a man. This family form is also located in the industrialized North.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Broom, Leonard and Blenn, Norval, Transformation of the Negro American, New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1965, Pp. 16; Drake, St. Clair and Cayton, Horance R., Black Metropolis, New York: Harper and Row, Publisher, 1962, Pp. 582-83; and Hill, Mozell C., "Research on the Negro Family," Journal of Marriage and Family Living, IXX (February, 1957), Pp. 29.

<sup>2</sup>Burgess, Earnest W. and Locke, Harvey J., The Family from Institution to Companionship, Chicago: American Book Company, 1945, Pp. 148-179; Frazier, E. Franklin, "Ethnic Family Patterns: The Negro Family in the United States," American Journal of Sociology, XLVII (1948), Pp. 435-483; and Frazier, E. Franklin, The Negro Family in the United States, New York: The Dryden Press, 1951, Pp. 102-141.

<sup>3</sup>Drake and Cayton, op. cit., Pp. 564-657.



The literature which focuses on the slave heritage of many Blacks in the United States cites the variables of family disorganization, illegitimacy, and family instability as a few of the items associated with extended families headed by women.<sup>1</sup> A pathological focus is not limited to Black families in the United States. This negative perspective appears to be the dominant theme in the literature concerning Black family life regardless of the country being analysed. Thus, it seems that wherever Black families are located, this pathological perspective pervades. The implication of this pathological perspective is that the "ills" of Black families are somehow inherent in that Blackness and not in contemporary institutions supported by racism and economic discrimination. Otterbein and others report findings that are suggestive of the variety of pathological conditions that plague Black families wherever they are located. The variables of socio-economic-status, racism,

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<sup>1</sup>For other examples of the "pathological" perspective of the quality of Black family life see: "The Moynihan Report", Office of Policy Planning and Research, United States Department of Labor, The Negro Family, Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965, Pp. 1 & 78; Kenkel, William F., The Family in Perspective, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1966, Pp. 219, 110, 316-17; Kephart, William M., The Family, Society, and the Individual, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1961, Pp. 217-222; Leslie, Gerald R., op. cit., Chapter 10; Cavan, Ruth Shonle, The American Family, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1963, Pp. 1 & 41-43; Bell, Norman W. and Vogel, Ezra F. (Editors), A Modern Introduction to the Family, New York: The Free Press, 1968, Chapters 28 & 42; Broom and Blenn, op. cit.,; Drake and Cayton, op. cit., Pp. 564-657; Liebow, Elliot, Tally's Corner, Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1967, Pp. 212-15; Hill, op. cit., Pp. 25 and 30; and Duvall, Evelyn M., "Concepts of Parenthood," American Journal of Sociology, LII (November, 1946), Pp. 202.



and discrimination are seldom offered as a qualification except in a very superficial way. This results in the perpetuation of what is basically an overgeneralization concerning families of San Juan, Lagos, and Detroit that are made up of Black people.<sup>1</sup>

The second segment of the literature related to this investigation is essentially a reassessment of former assumptions and generalizations concerning the family life of Blacks in the United States. Recognition of the dynamic characteristics of American society serves to suggest that family research is of crucial importance since it is the family, as the primary unit of our society, which reflects and adjusts to the industrialization, urbanization, and secularization of life. This reassessment process does not

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<sup>1</sup>Otterbein, Keith F., "Caribbean Family Organization: A Comparative Analysis," The American Anthropologist, 67 (February, 1965), Pp. 66-79; Goode, William J., "Illegitimacy, Anomie, and Cultural Penetration," American Sociological Review, 25 (February, 1960), Pp. 21-30; Smith, M. G., West Indian Family Structure, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1962, Pp. 12, 66-97, 199, 260-65; Fritzpatrick, Joseph P., "Intermarriage of Puerto Ricans in New York City," The American Journal of Sociology, LXXI (January, 1966), Pp. 402 and 405; Hill, Ruben, Back, Kurt, and Stycos, J. Mayone, "Intra-Family Communication and Fertility Planning in Puerto Rico," located in Heiss, Jerold (Editor), Family Roles and Inter-action, Chicago: Rand McNally & Company, 1968, Pp. 308-27; Lowenthal, David, "Race and Color in the West Indies," Daedalus, 96 (Spring, 1967), Pp. 595-96; Hyman, Rodman, Nichols, F. R. and Voydanoff, Patricia, "Lower-Class Attitudes Toward 'Deviant' Family Patterns: A Cross-Cultural Study," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 31, (May, 1969), Pp. 315-21; and Gist, Noel P. and Fava, Sylvia Fleis, Urban Society, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1967, Pp. 367-81. An exception to this pattern is: Rodman, Hyman, Lower-Class Families: The Culture of Poverty in Negro Trinidad, New York: Oxford University Press, 1971, Pp. v & 242.

stress the impact of a heritage grounded in slavery but instead focuses upon current patterns of discrimination.<sup>1</sup> The patterns of discrimination associated with the economic opportunity system are viewed as being of special relevance in this reassessment process. This second segment of the literature explicitly recognizes racism and discrimination as the historical and contemporary precipitators of family life forms in Black communities. These evolved family forms are seen as adaptive and functional reactions to rather grim and difficult environments and not as dysfunctional and pathological family forms.

It must be acknowledged that family forms which may appear to be diseased to the "white middle class" value system, may be a healthy adaptation to the Black residents of low socio-economic-status neighborhoods. Writers such as Whyte and Gans support the position that it would seem reasonable to expect social scientists to retreat from

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<sup>1</sup>Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 5-17, 30. See also Billingsley, op. cit., Pp. 21-22; Geismar, Ludwig L. and Gerhart, Ursula, "Social Class, Ethnicity, and Family Functioning: Exploring Some Issues Raised by the Moynihan Report," Journal of Marriage and the Family, XXX (August, 1968), Pp. 487. Collections of Essays in this vein include the following: Willie, Charles V. (Editor), The Family Life of Black People, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company, 1970, Pp. v & 341; Staples, Robert (Editor), The Black Family, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., 1971, Pp. 3 & 393; and Bracey, John H. Jr., Meier, August, and Rudwick, Elliott (Editors), Black Matriarchy: Myth or Reality?, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1971, Pp. 2 & 217.

the position of defining as deviant patterns of Black family life that do not follow the behavioral dictates of middle class norms. Both Whyte and Gans document the finding that family patterns formerly viewed as "disorganized" in segments of the white population actually exhibit a highly structured pattern of internal organization. The media outside the professional and scholarly literature also suggests that behavioral patterns formerly thought of as being "typical" Black traits are progressively becoming the traits of whites.<sup>1</sup> Recognition of the adaptive processes involved in family survival explicitly recognizes the variable of change. This recognition of the element of social change in turn enhances the establishment of a viable position from which to investigate family life in an everchanging urban industrial setting.

Scanzoni, Rainwater, and Cruse<sup>2</sup> suggest that the move

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<sup>1</sup>Whyte, William F., Street-corner Society, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1943; and Gans, Herbert, The Urban Villagers, New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1962; both sources which document that areas formerly viewed as "disorganized" in segments of the white population actually exhibit a highly structured pattern of internal organization. See also: "Races Reverse Illegitimacy Trends," The Grand Rapids Press, (April 21, 1971), Pp. 6-F.

<sup>2</sup>Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 31-36; and Rainwater, Lee, "Crucible of Identity: The Negro Lower-Class Family," Daedalus, 95 (Winter, 1966), Pp. 179. Both Scanzoni and Rainwater in these sources suggest that the move on the part of Black Families to an urban environment is complicated by economic factors that result in part from discrimination within the structure of the economic-opportunity system of our society. This is pointed out as being the condition of Black migrants historically and it is recognized as a practice that continues to plague Black migrants even today. See also: Cruse, Harold, "Black and White: Outlines of the Next Stage," Black World, (May, 1971) Pp. 9-40.

on the part of Black families to an urban environment is complicated by economic factors that result in part from discrimination within the structure of the economic-opportunity system of the United States. This condition is pointed out as being the position occupied by Black migrants historically. It is also recognized that this pattern of discrimination is a practice that continues to plague Black migrants even today. These sources suggest that the more experience in an urban environment that families have, the more likely they are to be enduring mother-father-child families. Less experience in an urban milieu is associated with a greater likelihood of families being mother-child units as opposed to mother-father-child units.

Scanzoni, Bernard, and Billingsley<sup>1</sup> are among several scholars that document that the economic position and educational achievement level of parents is directly associated with the structure of families of procreation. Mother-father-child family of procreation units are more likely to have a family of orientation background characterized by higher educated parents with higher status occupations

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<sup>1</sup>Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 36-53; Bernard, Jessie, Marriage and Family Among Negroes, New Jersey; Prentice-Hall Inc., 1966, Pp. 43, 46-49, 140; Billingsley, op. cit., Pp. 167-77; Edwards, Harry, "Black Muslim and Negro Christian Family Relationships," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 30 (November, 1968), Pp. 604-11; Geismar and Gerhart, op. cit., Pp. 480-87; Staples, Robert, "Toward a Sociology of the Black Family: A Theoretical and Methodological Assessment," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33 (February, 1971), Pp. 126; Rainwater, op. cit., Pp. 194; and Pettigrew, op. cit., Pp. 16.

than are mother-child family of procreation units. Mother-father-child (MFC as compared to MC or mother-child units) families are also characterized by the feature of having a history of intact homes or meaningful parental substitutes and small numbers of siblings. Regular religious activity is also positively associated with the occurrences of MFC families and related economic and conjugal stability.

McCord, Scanzoni, Billingsley, and Rainwater<sup>1</sup> report that identification with influential institutions and persons is crucial in promoting positive patterns of conjugal relations and orientations to the economic-opportunity structure. These orientations and relations are functional in the sense that they are consistent with or at least complementary to norms and values attributed to the dominant society.

Ross and Hill<sup>2</sup> among others report that achievement and mobility within the confines of the economic-opportunity system is complicated by discrimination and deprivation for

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<sup>1</sup>McCord, William, Howard, John, Friedberg, Bernard, and Harwood, Edwin, Life Styles in the Black Ghetto, New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1969, Pp. 166-170; Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 59-147; and Billingsley, op. cit., Pp. 98-99. For illustration of the economic variable as related to reciprocal conjugal role relations see: Rainwater, op. cit., Pp. 193-94, and for similar focus on the socialization of children see: Billingsley, op. cit., Pp. 28-31, and Liebow, op. cit., Pp. 84.

<sup>2</sup>Ross, Arthur M. and Hill, Herbert (Editors), Employment, Race and Poverty, New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1967, Pp. v & 598; and Tobin, James, "On Improving the Economic Status of the Negro," Daedalus, 94 (Fall, 1965) PP. 878-888.

all Blacks in the United States. Scanzoni<sup>1</sup> emphasizes that the relationship between achievement mobility and the type of conjugal situation is dependent upon the husband's success in fulfilling the occupational role. This success is measurable in terms of income and status and is determined in part by educational achievement.<sup>2</sup> Billingsley<sup>3</sup> suggests that a prominent component of this success pattern is a MFC system of family life. It appears that the father's occupation, education of parents, parental functionality, identification with influential persons and institutions and spouses educationall operate to determine the socio-economic-status position of ones' family of procreation.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, these factors are collectively viewed as being positively associated with success in the economic-opportunity system and success in the conjugal sphere, i.e., family systems.

Success in the economic-opportunity system and within confines of the conjugal situation is stressed as being positively associated with desirable patterns of child

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<sup>1</sup>Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 153.

<sup>2</sup>Scanzoni, loc. cit., Pp. 159-66; and Schulz, David A., Coming Up Black, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969, Pp. 158-173.

<sup>3</sup>Billingsley, op. cit., Pp. 97-101; and McCord, it. al., op. cit., Pp. 167-69.

<sup>4</sup>Extrapolated from Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 175.



socialization.<sup>1</sup> Desirable patterns of child socialization are those patterns which provide society with people oriented to the pursuit of dominant achievement norms and values. These achievement orientations and capabilities are instilled through parent-child interaction and assist in successful functioning within the opportunity and conjugal environments of future families of procreation.

Bernard<sup>2</sup> suggests that in the United States an inescapable aspect of this socialization process is the preparation of Black children for survival in a hostile, racist environment. The types of goals that parents hold for their children and the means that they anticipate relying upon to obtain those goals are important indicators of how parents view their own opportunity and conjugal environments.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Duvall, Evelyn Millis, Family Development, New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1962, Pp. vi & 532. See also: Hill, op. cit., Pp. 38; Farley, Reynolds and Hermalin, Albert I., "Family Stability: A Comparison of Trends Between Blacks and Whites," American Sociological Review, 36 (February 1971) Pp. 1-17; Billingsley, op. cit., 79-121, and Scanzoni, op. cit., Pp. 176-191.

<sup>2</sup>Bernard, op. cit., Pp. 73-77. For alternative routes in the preparation of members for survival in this situation see: McCord, et. al., op. cit., Part II.

<sup>3</sup>Success as a goal orientation in the dimensions suggested appears to be in all segments of American society. See: Kandal, Denise B., "Race, Maternal Authority and Adolescent Aspiration," American Journal of Sociology, 76 (May, 1971), Pp. 1017; King, Karl, "Adolescent Perception of Power Structure in the Negro Family," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 31 (November 1969), Pp. 755; Edwards, op. cit., Pp. 604-611, and Kohn, Melvin L., Class and Conformity, Homewood: The Dorsey Press, 1969, Pp. 59-60, 63-72. In addition it is suggested that when socio-economic status is controlled, Blacks are politically more active than whites. Olsen, Marvin E., "Social and Political Participation of Blacks," American Sociological Review, 35 (August, 1970), Pp. 682-97.

This socialization process, according to Kohn<sup>1</sup> is affected by the work status of parents. McCord<sup>2</sup> suggests that this same process is affected by the religious orientation of parents.

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<sup>1</sup>Kohn, op. cit., Pp. 30-31.

<sup>2</sup>McCord, et. al., Pp. 88.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Scope and Method

The purpose of this chapter is to present the study design used in this investigation. This chapter presents: a historical description of the study location which includes a description of the population or universe; a description of the sampling procedure employed; and a description of the data collection procedures.

### Locale Description and Population Characteristics

The investigation was conducted in census tract 28, located in the city of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan. Census tract 28 was selected as the research site because a profile of the indicators of socio-economic-conditions supports the observation that it is diametrically contrasted with similar types of conditions in Scanzoni's study. Scanzoni's study focuses on those families above the under-class and therefore ignores the population that this study seeks to investigate. Census tract 28 is the tract in Grand Rapids, Michigan that is: (1) predominately Black and (2) the most economically disadvantaged of tracts with large proportions of Black citizens in their population.

The first recorded Black citizens arrived in Grand Rapids in 1840 when two men who had bought their freedom from their masters migrated to Grand Rapids with the belief that their status as free men would be recognized.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Lydens, A. A. (Editor), The Story of Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids: Kregel Publications, 1966, Pp. 547.

The next recorded migration of Black citizens to Grand Rapids occurred in 1860 when a "band"<sup>1</sup> of Blacks arrived to work in a local pail and tub factory. The growth of the Black population in Grand Rapids was slow and it was not until 1920 that the City's Black population numbered 1000.<sup>2</sup>

Accounts support the conclusion that the Black migrants to Grand Rapids were hard-working, tax-paying, citizens and active military personnel. These accounts also document the existence of overt discrimination in the areas of economic opportunities and social rights. These same accounts also report the occurrences of such specific indignities as barring Blacks from organizational membership and certain housing areas of the City.<sup>3</sup> Many of the early Black residents of Grand Rapids arrived through the activities of the underground railroad, which in turn suggests that these citizens arrived from the rural south.<sup>4</sup>

The following comparisons between census tract 28, Kent County, and Grand Rapids City data indicate that census tract 28 ranks disproportionately high by indicators of undesirable or dysfunctional living conditions. The Black population in the city of Grand Rapids has increased to 22,296

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Loc. cit., Pp. 547-551, 575.

<sup>4</sup>Loc. cit., Pp. 547.

residents located within a total City population of 197,649. The total population of Kent County is 411,044 residents. Within this total are 23,076 Black citizens. In Kent County, only 780 Black citizens live outside of the city of Grand Rapids. The total population of census tract 28, the source of data in this investigation, is 2,966 residents. This figure includes 2,582 Black citizens and indicates that over 87 percent of the population in census tract 28 is Black. With reference to age distribution, 11.1 percent of the population in census tract 28 is 65 or older. In Kent County 9.3 percent of the population is 65 or older and in the city of Grand Rapids, 12.1 percent of the population is in this age category. Over 38 percent of the population in census tract 28 are under 18 while 37.3 percent of the Kent County population and 33.9 percent of the city of Grand Rapids population fits this category.

The median family income for census tract 28 is \$6,161 while the figures for the County are \$10,692 and for the City - \$10,004. Computations based on heads of family only reveals that 30.8 percent of the families in census tract 28 are under the poverty level as defined by 1971 OEO guidelines which range from \$1,900 for a single person to \$5,600 for a non-farm family of seven. Similar computations result in findings for the County and City that contrast drastically with the 30.8 percent of census tract 28 family heads with incomes below the OEO guidelines cited. The figure for the

County is 6.6 percent and for the city of Grand Rapids - 8.9 percent - well below the census tract 28 figure.

The percent of unemployed males 16 years of age and older in the labor force is 13.8 for census tract 28, 5.4 for Kent County, and 6.5 for the city of Grand Rapids. Percentages for unemployed females 16 years of age and older are: 8.1 for census tract 28, 6.5 for Kent County, and 6.2 for Grand Rapids. The percent of the total families in the census tract on public assistance is 23.4 while similar percentages for the County are 4.4 and 6.3 for the City. Over 40 percent of the residents of census tract 28 are 25 years of age or older and have less than 8 years of schooling. When similar figures are compiled for the County, it is determined that 8.8 percent of the Kent County population is at least 25 years of age and have less than 8 years of formal education. A comparable figure for the population in the city of Grand Rapids is 11.3 percent. The percentages of housing units lacking plumbing are 4.5 for census tract 28, 2.2 for Kent County, and 2.3 for the city of Grand Rapids.<sup>1</sup>

Census tract 28 is one of the city's oldest residential sections. This area reached its population and physical

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<sup>1</sup>1970 Census of Population and Housing Census Tracts Grand Rapids, Mich. Standard and Metropolitan Statistical Area (and adjacent area) PHC (1) - 80, Washington, D. C.: Bureau of the Census a United States Department of Commerce Publication, U. S. Government Printing Office, April, 1972, Table P-1, Page P-1.

saturation point between 1870 and 1930. Since that time only a limited number of housing units have been erected while shifting land-use patterns have pushed out portions of the original dwelling units. This segment of the City originally contained a broad spectrum of the housing types inhabited by a cross-section of socio-economic-status groups.

The pattern of residential development which occurred in census tract 28 was common to city development in the 1800's. Included were the practices of building on small lots, building on alleys and substandard streets, lot splitting, small yard spaces, and the practice of developing mixed land-use patterns. In addition to the above pattern of residential development, a pattern of strip business emerged along Division Avenue, the primary north-south artery of the City which bisects census tract 28. This pattern began in the center of the city and spread south through census tract 28.

These patterns of residential and commercial development reinforce the observation that one of the more objective and obvious indicators of racism in our country and in the city of Grand Rapids is within the area of housing and residential segregation. "An objective index shows that in every American city, Negroes live separately from whites. Of the three principal causes - choice, poverty and discrimination - the third is by far the strongest."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Taeuber, Karl E., "Residential Segregation, "Scientific American, CCXIII (August, 1965), Pp. 2.

"Discrimination is the principal cause of Negro residential segregation, and there is no basis for anticipating major changes in the segregated character of American cities until patterns of housing discrimination can be altered."<sup>1</sup> "...the average segregation index for 207 of the largest United States cities was 86.2 in 1960. This means that an average of over 86 percent of all Negroes would have to change blocks to create an unsegregated population distribution. Southern cities had a higher average index (90.0) than cities in the Northeast (70.2), the North Central (87.7), or the West (79.3). Only eight cities had index values below 70, whereas over 50 had values above 91.7."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Loc. cit., Pp. 9.

<sup>2</sup>U. S. Riot Commission, Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, New York: Bantam Books, 1968, (hereafter referred to as the Kerner Report) Pp. 246-247. See also: U. S. Census of Housing: 1960 Series HC (3) City Blocks Grand Rapids, Michigan. Inspection of 1970 U. S. Census of Housing: Series HC (3) - 122 Block Statistics Grand Rapids, Michigan Urbanized Area, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971 Pp. ii & 46; illuminates the lack of comparability of the 1960 and the 1970 block census data. The 1960 data is for the city of Grand Rapids and the 1970 data is for Grand Rapids Urbanized area, a much more inclusive area. See also: Taeuber, Karl E. and Taeuber, Alma F., Negroes in Cities, Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1965, Pp. V & 284. By using the 1960 block data the segregation index was computed for Grand Rapids (90.1). Computation was based on the following formula:

$$\frac{N_i}{N} - \frac{W_i}{W} \times 100 = \text{Segregation}$$

Where  $N_i$  is the sum of non-white occupied housing units in blocks containing a greater proportion of non-white units than the city as a whole,

$N$  is the total number of non-white housing units in the city.

$T_i$  is the total number of owner and renter occupied housing units in the blocks having a disproportionate number of non-white units,





Data from the Kerner Report<sup>1</sup> shows that the area including census tract 28 has: a higher proportion of Blacks than the city as a whole, a younger Black population than in the city as a whole, higher housing expenses than for the city as a whole for less desirable housing. This same report also documents low levels of educational achievement, high rates of unemployment, high rates of unskilled and service workers among those working, and low levels of income for Blacks in the census tract 28 area of the city.

As the pattern of blight and deterioration developed with their associated social pathologies in what is now census tract 28, low income families became part of the scene of transition. The accompanying social and economic problems grew concomitantly with continued physical deterioration and commercial development. A renewed influx of low income and unemployed minority families were attracted to Grand Rapids by an expanding war time economy. During the decade of 1950 to 1960, the number of minority citizens in the city more than doubled. Patterns of discrimination in the housing market led to a concentration of these new citizens in the geographic area under investigation. The pressure generated by these practices led to the division of homes into apartments characterized by overcrowding and high rental fees. During this same

$$.... \quad W_i \text{ is } T_i - N_i$$

$$W \text{ is } T - N$$

These computations are consistent with the Taeuber's findings and document that Grand Rapids is indeed a segregated city. See Appendix A.

<sup>1</sup>Kerner Report, op. cit., Pp. 137-154.

decade, census tract 28 became predominantly populated by Black and Latin American citizens.

During the decade of 1950 to 1960, the businesses along the main arteries of census tract 28 began to decline as viable profit returning institutions. The completion in 1961 of the U.S. 131 Expressway aided the continued decline of businesses in this area. These conditions were coupled during this decade with a population migration and attendant movement of businesses to the suburbs. Under these depressed conditions census tract 28 became increasingly characterized by lower middle and low income families overburdened by maintenance of older housing units which, therefore, continue to deteriorate. The exodus of businesses and families of more moderate income left a vacuum which was filled with increased proportions of residents who were dependent on public assistance and who were unemployed.

The geographic location of the population focused upon in this investigation may be described as that segment of the city of Grand Rapids having a high concentration of physical deterioration, under and unemployment, drug abuse, poverty, low educational achievement, crime, and health problems indicative of a socio-economically depressed urban area.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Jones, Curtis, Jeter, Calvin, and Coladi, Charles, Grand Rapids Michigan Model City Program Mid-Planning Report, Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids Model Neighborhood Citizens Committee, Inc., December, 1969, Part I & II. Additional sources which support the conclusion that Blacks migrated to Grand Rapids and Michigan localities as part of an attempt to better life opportunities and were considered valuable contributors to their new communities are: Lydens, Z. Z. (Editor), op. cit.; Claspy, Everett, The Negro In Southwestern Michigan, Ann Arbor: Braun Brumfield, Inc., 1967, Pp. iii & 112; and Green, John M., (Editor), Michigan Manual of Freedmen's Progress, Detroit: Freedmen's Progress Commission, 1915, Pp. 3 & 371.

In terms of its Black-white relations and structure, Grand Rapids is similar to most of the larger cities in the United States today. Structurally, Grand Rapids is characterized by an ever growing Black ghetto. Geographically, the ghetto area is the quarter of Grand Rapids which includes census tract 28. This area is a ghetto in the sense that it contains a population which has little choice in deciding where to live, it is that area of Grand Rapids in which Blacks are segregated. The census tract 28 area is also a ghetto from the perspective of quality of life. This area of Grand Rapids is characterized by a disproportionate concentration of undesirable social and economic conditions.

Perhaps more than most cities, Grand Rapids is composed of groups of people who manifest a fervent ethnocentricity. This ethnocentricity is most readily exemplified by the physical, spiritual, and intellectual separateness of the city's several ethnic and racial groups. It must also be acknowledged that large numbers of people in the city are members of the conservative Reformed Christian and Fundamentalist churches which are not characterized by a propensity for rapid social change.

The universe for this investigation is made up of the women in census tract 28. As previously mentioned, the population of this census tract is over 87 percent Black. There are 1,103 females 14 years of age and over in this tract. These residents are distributed in the following manner:  
single - 257, married - 530 (with 94 separated),

widowed - 186, and divorced - 130.<sup>1</sup> After completion of the actual sampling process (described directly below) the following are salient characteristics of the 99 respondents examined. The dimensions examined are age, education, income, number of children, and employment status.<sup>2</sup> These variables are looked at separately for MFC and MC families. Most MFC mothers are older than MC mothers, 40 or older as compared to the thirties. Both types of respondents tend to have attained from 9 through 12 years of formal education. It also appears that MFC representatives are more affluent than their MC counter-parts. Both types of family representatives have similar size families of procreation, four or more children. Finally, most representatives of both family types are unemployed.

### Sampling Procedures

The research design of this investigation includes the following stages: First, a multistage random sampling technique with built-in quotas is designed. This technique is utilized to locate and specify that segment of the universe located within census tract 28 to be studied. Multistage randomization and the quota system were used to eliminate the necessity of compiling an accurate list of each potential

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<sup>1</sup>U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Grand Rapids, Mich. SMSA, Washington, D. C., 1971.

<sup>2</sup>See Appendix B.

respondent from which to draw a random sample. The economic cost of compiling such a list was prohibitive.

The next stage of this research design involved the selection of the census tract to be used. Census information indicates that 12 census tracts contain approximately 95 percent of the Black population in the city of Grand Rapids. Census tract 28 was chosen because the census data indicated that it is the most economically depressed tract of the twelve.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing: 1970 Block Statistics Final Report HC (3)-122, Grand Rapids, Mich., Urbanized Area, Washington D. C. 1971 and U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Grand Rapids, Mich., SMSA, Washington, D. C. 1971. Relevant information also received from Mrs. K. Miles, Housing Director, Grand Rapids Urban League and an windshield survey conducted during October, 1971. Data extrapolated from Table H-1 of the tract booklet for 1970 provides evidence that tract 28 is the most economically depressed of tracts 11,13,21,25,26,28,29,30, 31,32,33, and 34 which contain 95% of the Black population of Grand Rapids. These data indicate that the lowest median rent and median value of owner occupied housing units are located within the confines of census tract number 28. Other indicators of economic depression mentioned earlier are the percentages of year-round housing units lacking (1) some or all plumbing facilities and (2) complete kitchen facilities. The highest percentage of year-round housing units lacking these amenities are located in census tract 21. However, the available census data suggests that the population of this tract is heterogenous in terms of economic variables and are widely distributed around the median figures reported in the census booklet for value of housing units and contract rent commanded (median value of owner occupied housing units-\$14,000, as compared to \$7,700 on tract 28 and median contract rent of renter occupied housing units of \$85 as compared to \$66 per month in tract 28. It appears that the presence of above mentioned indicators of economic depression coupled with the comparatively higher medians in the areas cited suggests a large spread in terms of dispersion around these medians; therefore, tract 28 is selected as the sample tract rather than tract 21. This decision is reinforced by recognition of the difference in concentration of Black residents in each of these census tracts (Tract 21 - 7.7%; Tract 28 - 87.1%). See Appendix C.



The next stage of the Sample selection process involves the selection of specific blocks from the total of 53 blocks contained in census tract 28. Four blocks were removed from the initial list of blocks in census tract 28 because at the time of the census enumeration, they contained no Black residents. Two additional blocks were deleted from the remaining list of 49 blocks because of the combined effect of small population size and the small percentage of Black residents contained therein. In this manner the original listing of 53 occupied blocks were reduced to 47. These remaining 47 blocks were then numbered from 1 to 47 and a table of random numbers was utilized to determine the order in which they were chosen as sample blocks. (See Appendix D.)

The next stage in this process of sample selection involved the selection of specific residents. The ideal total sample size established was 100 respondents equally divided between representatives of MFC and MC family units. This specification represents the first quota. Included in this selection process is the specification that no more than two more representatives of MFC families than MC families will be drawn from each block used in this investigation. This specification represents the second quota of the multi-stage random sampling procedure specified for this investigation.

The implementation of this quota system was achieved by providing for random corner starts for each specified



block and providing a selection mechanism for cases where more than one eligible respondent is encountered in a housing unit.<sup>1</sup> The task of determining which corner to start interviewing from in each block was undertaken by utilizing a table of random numbers to specify the starting corner for locating housing units. The numbers 4, 9, 3, and 2 were selected. By continuing through the table of random numbers the first 47 appearances of these 4 numbers were utilized to indicate the corner start for locating each sample housing unit. A code was then constructed to represent block corners. In this investigation, 4 represented the northwest corner of any city block, 9 the southeast corner, 3 the southwest corner, and 2 the northeast. These procedures were continued until a total of 99 usable questionnaires were obtained.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>During the course of this investigation, no housing units were encountered which contained more than one eligible respondent at the time of the interview. However, the following mechanism had been established to randomly specify which of several occupants in a housing unit was to be interviewed: (a) if there is one eligible respondent, she was interviewed, (b) if there had been two eligible respondents and both were representatives of MFC family units, the oldest would have been interviewed if an odd number was encountered first in a list of random numbers, the youngest if an even number was encountered first, (c) if one eligible resident had been a representative of a MFC family unit and the other a representative of the MC family, the MFC family representative was to be interviewed if an odd number was encountered first in a list of random numbers. The MC family representative was to be interviewed if an even number had been encountered first. This procedure was to have been continued for the remaining permutations of family types and number of mothers in each housing unit through the number of 4 mothers per housing unit. See also Appendix E.

<sup>2</sup>Fifty-three MFC representatives and 50 MC representatives were actually encountered. However, three questionnaires from the first group and one from the second were not adequately completed.



These data collection methods appear to be logical and viable within the time - cost resources available for this investigation. These methods allow for the utilization of existing knowledge and recognizes the shortcomings of a mailed questionnaire when the socio-economic-status level of the target population is considered. In addition, the consistent utilization of a table of random numbers to specify the order in which blocks appear in the sample and the corner from which to begin interviewing provides full control of respondent selection thereby avoiding what is recognized as a fundamental weakness of samples involving a quota.<sup>1</sup>

### Data Collection

Upon completion of the interview schedule, a pre-test was undertaken involving 39 respondents - 17 MFC representatives and 22 MC family representatives. The pre-test exercise was conducted in the Model Cities area of Grand Rapids (with census tract 28 excluded). The interviewers were 6 Black undergraduate sociology students (3 men and 3 women). The interviewers were carefully briefed in interviewing techniques and the meaning of each question prior to the administration of the interview schedule. The six pre-test interviewers were also thoroughly familiarized with the mechanics of

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<sup>1</sup>Stephan, Frederick P. and McCarthy, Philip J., Sampling Opinions, New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1967. Pp. 3c.

locating the appropriate starting points and respondents. Upon completion of the several briefing sessions and the pre-test itself, each interviewer assisted in the reorganization of the interview schedule.

After completion of the pre-test and preparation of the final instrument, this investigation was undertaken. The data were collected by 6 Black interviewers, 5 women and one man. Each interviewer was equipped with a clipboard, schedules, and a detailed map of census tract 28. Each interviewer was instructed each day on which blocks to conduct interviews in, the order of the blocks to be utilized, and the starting corner for each block.

The schedules were administered in the homes of the appropriate respondents. An article was published in the Grand Rapids Model Neighborhood News which requested resident cooperation with these research tasks. There was virtually no difficulty experienced in obtaining permission to enter the homes of respondents and conduct interviews. Only one interviewer encountered a respondent who refused to be a subject in this research undertaking and only one item evoked negative interviewee reaction. Names and addresses were explicitly excluded from the data collection process and ultimately these procedures yielded the total sample included in this investigation.

Interviews were conducted during the month of May, 1972. Interviews were conducted between 10:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Monday through Fridays and between 12:00 noon and 5:00 P.M. on Saturdays.

## CHAPTER THREE

### Findings

The objectives of this investigation were to:

91) investigate and describe structural characteristics of specific types of mothers and their families; (2) to investigate and describe how specific characteristics are differentially associated with occurrences of MFC and MC family forms; and (3) to offer an explanatory framework with which to analyze and compare the data collected in this investigation to Scanzoni's study of a higher socio-economic-status Black family form. These tasks are undertaken within a structural-functional theoretical framework.

In this investigation patterns of similarities and differences between MFC and MC family systems are explored and described. In Chapter Four, comparisons are also made between the MFC lower socio-economic-status families focused upon in this investigation and similarly structured families studied by Scanzoni. The major structural difference between the MFC family units studied in this investigation and in Scanzoni's investigation is this occupation of a higher-socio-economic-status position by Scanzoni's population.

The exploration of similarities and differences between MFC and MC family systems is accomplished by exploring patterns and relationships in six major areas of interest. These areas are: (1) structural background factors; (2) parental functionality; (3) respondent identification patterns

and relationships; (4) achievement and mobility attainment; (5) husband-wife relationships and interaction patterns; and (6) parent-children relationships.

### Analysis of Data

#### Structural Background Factors:

This first section explores some of the variables that constitute the structural backgrounds of the families studied. Within this opening section the first variable explored is the urban experience of the population studied. Data contained in Table I<sub>1</sub> shows that respondents that spent their teenage years living in a city (defined as non-farm) environment are more likely to be representatives of MC family structural units. Ninety percent of the MC representatives spent their teenage years in a city as compared to seventy-seven percent of the MFC family representatives.

In addition to the urban-rural dimension this investigation explores the association between type of family system (either MFC or MC) and the region of the country that the respondents were: (1) born in and (2) residents of during their teenage years. Findings related to the first of these regional concerns show that there is no statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) degree of association between family type and the region of the country that respondents were born in. The direction of the pattern visible between these variables suggests that, for this sample, the factor of being born in the South is positively associated with a slightly higher

Table I<sub>1</sub>Type of Community Lived In During Teenage Years By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Community	City	77% (37)	90% (44)
	Farm	23% (11)	10% (5)
		100% (48)	100% (49)

Q value<sup>1</sup> N.S.S.<sup>2</sup>


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<sup>1</sup>Davis, James A., Elementary Survey Analysis, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971, Pp. 49.

Conventions for Describing Q values:

<u>Value of Q</u>	<u>Appropriate Phrase</u>
.70 or higher	A very strong association
.50 to .69	A substantial association
.30 to .49	A moderate association
.10 to .29	A low association
.01 to .09	A negligible association
.00	No association

<sup>2</sup>N.S.S. is used in this chapter to report that Q values are not statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ). Totals for all tables vary because of the exclusion of the no response or not applicable categories.

likelihood of respondents representing MFC family units than MC units.

Data presented in Table I<sub>2</sub> documents the finding that when the region in which respondents lived during their teenage years is the focal point, evidence suggests that there is no statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) degree of association between the variables of family type and region. The pattern exhibited varies in direction from the pattern indicated by the information concerning the region that respondents were born in contained in Table I<sub>3</sub>. This investigation also yields data that shows no appreciable difference between occurrences of MFC and MC family systems and the region of the country in which the respondents lived during their teenage years.

The second area of background features examined is that containing indicators of status advantage. The majority of the fathers of both MFC and MC family representatives were classified as unskilled, service, or domestic workers (77 percent of the MFC family representatives and 85 percent of the MC family representatives reported this occupational status).<sup>1</sup> The relationship represented by these data is not statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ). These data support the observation that the occupational status of the respondents' fathers in this sample is not an accurate indicator for predicting whether respondents are representatives of MFC or MC family systems.

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<sup>1</sup>See Table I<sub>1</sub> (Appendix F)





Table I<sub>2</sub>Region Lived In During Teenage Years by Family Type

		Family Type	
Region	North East - Central	MFC	MC
	West	42% (21)	39% (19)
	South	58% (29)	61% (30)
		100% (50)	100% (49)

Q value N. S. S.

Table I<sub>3</sub>Region Born In by Family Type

		Family Type	
Region	North East - Central	MFC	MC
	West	26% (13)	31% (15)
	South	74% (37)	69% (34)
		100% (50)	100% (49)

Q value N. S. S.



It is also determined in this investigation that parental educational status is not related to family type in a statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) manner. Table I<sub>4</sub> and I<sub>5</sub> contain data that supports the observation that MFC and MC family representatives are similar with reference to parental educational achievement. Most of the parents of these respondents have 8 years or less of formal education.

The third group of background variables examined focuses upon the household composition of the homes in which the respondents grew up. Household composition is explored from two perspectives, first, parental presence and second, number of siblings. Table I<sub>6</sub> contains data which show that representatives of MFC family systems and representatives of MC family systems are similar with reference to the presence of both natural parents during their teenage years. There is no statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) relationship between the variables of family type and parental presence during the specified phase of the life-cycle. The pattern which is visible for this sample is in the direction of MFC family representatives to be slightly more likely than MC representatives to have lived their teenage years in a family environment characterized by the presence of both natural parents. An inspection of the data contained in Table I<sub>7</sub> supports the finding that of those respondents that spent their teenage years in households that did not include both of their natural parents, 30 percent of the respondents with

Table I<sub>4</sub>Educational Status of Fathers by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Educational Status of Fathers	1-8 Years	68% (19)	62% (18)
	9 or more Years	32% (9)	38% (11)
		100% (28)	100% (29)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>5</sub>Educational Status of Mothers by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Educational Status of Mothers	1-8 Years	60% (21)	60% (24)
	9 or more Years	40% (14)	40% (40)
		100% (35)	100% (64)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>6</sub>Family Type by Presence of Both Natural Parents During Teenage Years

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years	
		Yes	No
Family Type	MFC	54% (27)	47% (23)
	MC	46% (23)	53% (26)
		100% (50)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>7</sub>Family Type by Absence of Both Natural Parents During Teenage Years

		Natural Parent Present During Teenage Years	
		Mother or Father Only	Mother or Father and Step-Parent
Family Type	MFC	50% (15)	30% (3)
	MC	50% (15)	70% (7)
		100% (30)	100% (10)

Q value .40

a mother or father and step-parent are MFC family representatives and 70 percent of the families living in a husband-wife family environment are from MC families. The pattern visible in Table I<sub>7</sub> concerning the difference between MFC and MC family representatives and the composition of their family of orientation is statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ). The strength of this relationship represents a moderate degree of association between the variables of composition of family of orientation and family type. Data in Tables I<sub>6</sub> and I<sub>7</sub> show that at least 60 of the 90 respondents lived in a husband-wife family environment during their teenage years.

When respondents are asked if they can identify either a father or father substitute regularly present in their home during their teenage years, it is seen that similar proportions of MFC and MC family representatives reply in the affirmative. Seventy-five percent of the MFC family representatives and 81 percent of the MC family representatives are able to identify either a natural (consanguine or blood) or substitute father. Thus the majority of respondents are able to identify some male person that performed the role of father for them. Data in Table I<sub>8</sub> show that there is no statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) difference between MFC and MC families with reference to identification of a male that performed the role of father during their teenage years.

Table I<sub>8</sub>

Father or Father Substitute in Household During Teenage Years by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Father or Father Substitute Identified	Yes	75% (36)	81% (38)
	No	25% (12)	19% (9)
		100% (48)	100% (47)

Q value N.S.S.





When parental presence is viewed within the context of parental education separately for MFC and MC families, the following observations may be made. First, in Tables  $I_9$ ,  $I_{10}$ ,  $I_{11}$ , and  $I_{12}$ ,<sup>1</sup> data are present which document the finding that regardless of family type, the category containing the highest proportion of higher educated parents is that which indicates that the respondents had both natural parents in the household during their teenage years (Cell C). This finding was weakest in Table  $I_{12}$  which presents data for the mothers of MC respondents. Here Cells C and D are the same, 20 percent. These data support the finding that there is no statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) degree of association between the variables of parents education and presence of both natural parents for these family representatives.

A second observation based on these four tables is that similar proportions of respondents are located in Cell C. This finding reaffirms the observation that there is little difference between family types when the variables of presence of both natural parents and parental education are studied. The possible exception to this generalization occurs in the relationship of the respondents' mothers education and the

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<sup>1</sup>In these four Tables and in those following where family type is the control variable, percentages are computed on the total base for the entire table. This differs from the column base used in all other percentage computations. Comparisons are made between tables rather than between columns. Q values, however, are consistently computed within each table separately.



Table I<sub>9</sub>

Educational Status of Fathers of MFC Respondents by Presence of Both Natural Parents During Teenage Years

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years		
		Yes	No	
Educational Status of Fathers	1-8 Years	50% (14)	18% (5)	
	9 or more Years	21% (6)	11% (3)	
		71% (20)	29% (8)	100% (28)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>10</sub>

Educational Status of Fathers of MC Respondents by Presence of Both Natural Parents During Teenage Years

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years		
		Yes	No	
Educational Status of Fathers	1-8 Years	28% (8)	34% (10)	
	9 or more Years	28% (8)	10% (3)	
		56% (16)	44% (13)	100% (29)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>11</sub>

Educational Status of Mothers of MFC Respondents by Presence of Both Natural Parents During Teenage Years

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years			
		Yes	No		
Educational Status of Mothers	1-8 Years	37% (13)	23% (8)		
	9 or more Years	23% (8)	17% (6)		
		60% (21)	40% (14)	100%	(35)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>12</sub>

Educational Status of Mothers of MC Respondents by Presence of Both Natural Parents During Teenage Years

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years			
		Yes	No		
Educational Status of Mothers	1-8 Years	28% (11)	32% (13)		
	9 or more Years	20% (8)	20% (8)		
		48% (19)	52% (21)	100%	(40)

Q value N.S.S.



presence of both natural parents for MFC family representatives. This exception is not in terms of the pattern exhibited, but in terms of the strength of the relationship. It appears that, with the exception noted, parental educational achievement in the families of orientation of these respondents is not a predictive indicator of the presence of both natural parents for either MFC or MC families.

The variable of parental presence is also juxtaposed to that of the urban-non-urban teenage experience of the respondents. This dichotomy is made separately for MFC and MC family representatives. A similar pattern is evident for both family types. In both MFC and MC family systems respondents with non-farm backgrounds report more frequently than respondents with farm backgrounds that they had both natural parents in the home during their teenage years (Tables I<sub>13</sub> and I<sub>14</sub>). MC representatives report that they are from non-farm backgrounds in the same proportion (45 percent) regardless of the presence or absence of both natural parents in the household in which they lived during their teenage years. These variables show a consistent pattern. These patterns, however, are not statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ). These findings indicate that MFC and MC families are similar with reference to the variables of urban experience and the presence of both natural parents during the respondents teenage years.

Parental presence and the occupational status of MFC and MC family representative's fathers is the next set of





Table I<sub>13</sub>

Type of Community Lived In During Teenage Years of MFC  
Respondents by Presence of Both Natural Parents

Both Natural Parents Present  
 During Teenage Years

		Yes	No	
Type of Community	City	35% (17)	42% (20)	
	Farm	17% (8)	6% (3)	
		52% (25)	48% (23)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>14</sub>

Type of Community Lived In During Teenage Years of MC  
Respondents by Presence of Both Natural Parents

Both Natural Parents Present  
 During Teenage Years

		Yes	No	
Type of Community	City	45% (22)	45% (22)	
	Farm	2% (1)	8% (4)	
		47% (23)	53% (26)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.



variables investigated. The pattern of the relationship represented by these variables is the same for both types of family systems. Both MFC and MC family systems exhibited no statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) relationship between the variables of the occupational status of the respondents' fathers and the presence of both natural parents during the teenage years of the respondents. The pattern among these variables is for MFC families to have a larger proportion of their total located in an environment which had both natural parents in the respondents' teenage household than do MC families. Furthermore, both types of families report that a similar proportion of their families which had both natural parents present during the teenage years also had fathers with higher status occupations. The direction of the relationship between the variables of fathers occupation and presence of both natural parents in the household in which the respondents lived during their teenage years when family type is the control variable is for respondents with fathers with higher status occupations to also have spent this period of their life-cycle in a home with both natural parents. This pattern is present for both family types and is visible by examining Cell A of Tables I<sub>15</sub> and I<sub>16</sub>.

The second dimension of household composition explored considered the number of siblings in the families of orientation of both the respondents and their spouse or last-ex-spouse. Examination of Tables I<sub>17</sub> and I<sub>18</sub> shows that

Table I<sub>15</sub>Occupational Status of Fathers of MFC Respondents by Presence of Both Natural Parents

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years		
		Yes	No	
Occupational Status of Fathers	High	13% (5)	10% (4)	
	Low	54% (21)	23% (9)	
		67% (26)	33% (13)	100% (39)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>16</sub>Occupational Status of Fathers of MC Respondents by Presence of Both Natural Parents

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years		
		Yes	No	
Occupational Status of Fathers	High	12% (4)	3% (1)	
	Low	44% (15)	41% (14)	
		56% (19)	44% (15)	100% (34)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>17</sub>

Family Type of Number of Siblings in Respondents' Family of Orientation

		Number of Siblings	
		1-3	4 or More
Family Type	MFC	37% (11)	56% (38)
	MC	63% (19)	44% (30)
		100% (30)	100% (68)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>18</sub>

Family Type by Number of Siblings in Spouse/Last Ex-Spouse's Family of Orientation

		Number of Siblings	
		1-3	4 or more
Family Type	MFC	32% (8)	66% (42)
	MC	68% (17)	34% (32)
		100% (25)	100% (74)

Q value .47

representatives of MC type families are more likely to report that they and their last ex-spouses had three or fewer siblings than are most representatives of MFC family systems. The pattern evident in Table I<sub>18</sub> concerning the difference between MFC and MC representatives and the number of siblings in the family of orientation of their spouses and last ex-spouses is statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ). The strength of this relationship represents a moderate degree of association between the variables of number of siblings and family type.

Next, urban experience and number of siblings are considered in this investigation. Family type was controlled, for example, MFC and MC families are examined separately. The pattern present in this investigation supports the finding that both MFC and MC families have the largest segment of their representatives reporting both non-farm backgrounds and families of orientations with four or more siblings.<sup>1</sup>

When the focus shifts from urban experience to the presence of both natural parents in the household in which the respondents lived during their teenage years, the following observations may be made.<sup>2</sup> First, in MFC families the largest proportion of the representatives report the presence of both natural parents with four or more siblings.

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<sup>1</sup>See Tables I<sub>2</sub> and I<sub>3</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Tables I<sub>4</sub> and I<sub>5</sub> - Appendix F

Second, in MC families the largest proportion of the representatives report a lack of the presence of both natural parents and four or more siblings. The category reported least frequently by both MFC and MC representatives is that in which both natural parents were present and the presence of three or less siblings. These data indicate that the majority of both MFC and MC families had four or more siblings. Also indicated is the finding that MFC family representatives are more likely than MC representatives to have had both natural parents present in the home in which they lived during their teenage years.

In addition to urban experience and the presence of both natural parents, the variable of the status level of the occupation of the fathers of the respondents is investigated. This variable, fathers' occupational status, and size of family of orientation is viewed separately for each family type.<sup>1</sup> Findings concerning these variables support the observation that in both MFC and MC family systems the most frequently reported combination of variables is low occupational status for fathers and larger (four or more) numbers of siblings in the family of orientation of respondents.

Household composition as indicated by parental presence and number of siblings as described above is not viewed as a useful predictor of family type. It is discovered in this

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<sup>1</sup>See Tables I<sub>6</sub> and I<sub>7</sub> - Appendix F.

investigation that there are many more similarities than differences with reference to the variable of household composition in the sample studied. The exceptions vary in the strength of relationships more than in direction. The exception to this pattern occurs where the focus is on the variables of family type and the number of siblings in the spouse/last ex-spouse's family of orientation.

The fourth set of background variables studied focus on parental patterns of church attendance.<sup>1</sup> The major findings related to this variable are: (1) the majority of both mothers and fathers attend church at least once a month or more, (2) a higher percentage of mothers than fathers attend church at least once a month or more, and (3) a similar pattern of church attendance is evident for the parents of both MFC and MC families. This investigation provides data which illustrates the finding that these respondents come from a background which included parents who were regular, defined as attending once a month or more, church attenders. These findings do not support the observation that parental religious practices, as indicated by patterns of church attendance, is either positively or negatively related to MFC or MC family forms.

#### Parental Functionality:

This second section examines some of the indicators of parental functionality which are viewed as aspects of

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<sup>1</sup>See Tables I<sub>8</sub> and I<sub>9</sub> - Appendix F.



the socialization process undergone by the respondents in this investigation. The first group of indicators related to parental functionality are referred to as educational values. The first indicator of parental influence in establishing educational values is the parental stressing of the need for education for Blacks. Three findings are supported by this investigation.<sup>1</sup> First, representatives of MFC family systems report more frequently than MC family representatives that their parents encouraged educational achievement because they were Black. Second, mothers were more likely than fathers to stress the value of educational achievement. Third, the exception in this pattern of parents stressing educational achievement with a rationale based on race is in the case of fathers of MC families. MC respondents report that their fathers were just as likely to not stress as stress the value of education for Blacks in the United States. These three patterns do not indicate a statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) association between the variables of parents stressing education for Blacks and family type. The observation may be made that in this sample most respondents report that their parents stressed the need for education during their teenage years regardless of the family type that they represent.

Further analysis of data collected in this investigation documents the finding that most parents of both MFC and MC

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<sup>1</sup>See Tables II<sub>1</sub> and II<sub>2</sub> - Appendix F.

family representatives helped them in their educational pursuits. Characteristics exhibited in Tables II<sub>1</sub> and II<sub>2</sub> represent the finding that mothers are more likely than fathers to be viewed as assisting the respondents in their educational pursuits. Inspection of the following Tables II<sub>3</sub>, II<sub>4</sub>, II<sub>5</sub>, and II<sub>6</sub> reveals that MFC respondents are more likely than MC respondents to report that their parents provided them with educational assistance that was intangible. This type of assistance is defined as the provision of encouragement to go to school and reinforcement to stay there as long as possible. The emphasis on intangible aid is supplemented by the recognition that tangible or material aid was also provided by the parents of these respondents. An indicator of this type of assistance is extrapolated from the data in Table II<sub>7</sub>. This table shows that a sizable segment of the mothers of both MFC and MC respondents worked outside the home during the respondents adolescent years.

The second group of indicators associated with parental functionality are described as achievement values. This variable was explored by examining whether parents stressed the importance of getting ahead in life. Three observations may be made. First, the parents of MFC respondents more frequently than the parents of MC respondents are reported as stressing the importance of getting ahead in life. Second, although this pattern is similar for both MFC and MC respondents, the relationship exhibited is stronger for MFC mothers than for MFC fathers. Third, the only category in which the

Table II<sub>1</sub>Father Functionality In Educational Achievement by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Father Functional/Not Functional	Helped	79% (31)	65% (26)
	Did Not Help	21% (8)	35% (14)
		100% (39)	100% (40)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>2</sub>Mother Functionality In Educational Achievement by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Mother Functional/Not Functional	Helped	82% (36)	89% (41)
	Did Not Help	18% (8)	11% (5)
		100% (44)	100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>3</sub>

Type of Educational Assistance Provided by Father by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Assistance Provided by Father	Tangibles	39% (15)	54% (20)
	Other	61% (23)	46% (17)
		100% (38)	100% (37)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>4</sub>

Type of Educational Assistance Provided by Father by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Assistance Provided by Father	Intangibles	32% (12)	16% (6)
	Other	68% (26)	84% (31)
		100% (38)	100% (37)

Q value N.S.S.



Table II<sub>5</sub>

Type of Educational Assistance Provided by Mother by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Assistance Provided by Mother	Tangibles	40% (18)	43% (20)
	Other	60% (27)	57% (26)
		100% (45)	100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>6</sub>

Type of Educational Assistance Provided by Mother by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Assistance Provided by Mothers	Intangible	38% (17)	30% (14)
	Other	62% (28)	70% (32)
		100% (45)	100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.

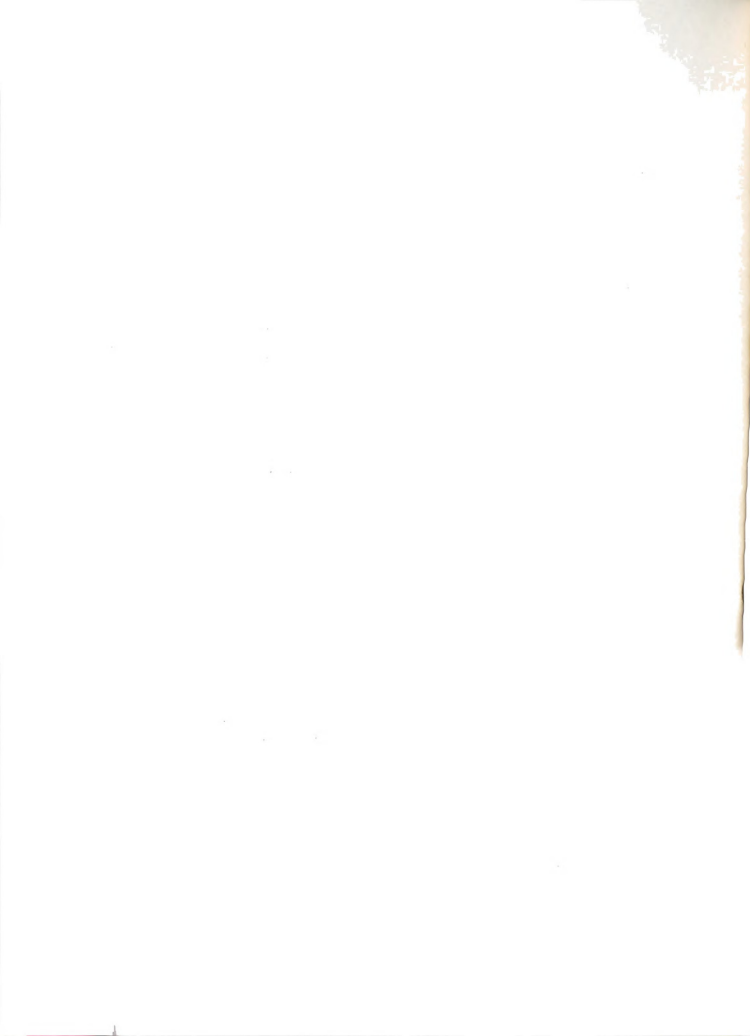


Table II<sub>7</sub>

Employment Status of the Mothers of the Respondents During  
Respondents Teenage Years by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Mother worked During the Adolescent Years of Respondent	Yes	37% (17)	54% (25)
	No	63% (29)	46% (21)
		100% (46)	100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.



majority of respondents report that a parent did not stress the value of getting ahead (to make something of oneself) is that represented by the mothers of MC respondents. These findings indicate that parents are instrumental with reference to stressing the importance of getting ahead in life and influencing the family of procreations structure for these respondents.<sup>1</sup>

The third set of variables which indicate parental functionality are those referred to as achievement aids. That is, how parents assisted the respondents in getting ahead in life. Data in Tables II<sub>8</sub> and II<sub>9</sub> indicate that for this sample parental counsel and example was more important than material aid in the determination of the type of family of procreation that they currently represent. These tables show that MFC family representatives report that similar proportions of their parents provided counsel and example (58 percent of the mothers and 57 percent of the fathers) that encouraged them to strive to get ahead in life.

The fourth group of indicators associated with parental functionality are the variables which are indicative of direct preparation for the conjugal situation. This group of variables are focused on how parents of these respondents helped prepare them for marriage. Two areas are examined. First, did the parents of these respondents help prepare them for marriage and second, how did they help prepare

Table II<sub>8</sub>

How Mothers Assisted Respondents In Getting Ahead In Life  
By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Assistance	Counsel and Example	58% (23)	66% (23)
	Other	42% (17)	34% (12)
		100% (40)	100% (35)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>9</sub>

How Fathers Assisted Respondents In Getting Ahead In Life  
By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Assistance	Counsel and Example	57% (16)	50% (12)
	Other	43% (12)	50% (12)
		100% (28)	100% (24)

Q value N.S.S.

them for the conjugal environment. Examination of Tables II<sub>10</sub> and II<sub>11</sub> reveals that: (1) MFC respondents report that their parents were helpful in preparing them for marriage, and (2) perception of the father helping in this preparation is associated with MFC family status to a statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) degree. There is a substantial degree of association between the variables of helpfulness of the fathers of the respondents in preparing them for marriage and type of family of procreation that they are now in. The majority of both MFC and MC respondents report that their mothers were helpful in preparing them for marriage. There is no sizable difference in the proportion of MFC and MC family representatives reporting this pattern of maternal influence.

When the focus of the investigation is on how parents helped prepare the respondents for marriage, the following findings are visible: first, inspection of Table II<sub>12</sub> and Table II<sub>13</sub> shows that perceived parental help in marriage preparation that emphasized general values is more closely associated with MFC family status than with MC family status. When the reference point is specified as the mother, the relationship is statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) and indicated a moderate degree of association. Second, inspection of Table II<sub>14</sub> and Table II<sub>15</sub> indicates that perceived parental aid in marriage preparation that stressed specific

Table II<sub>10</sub>Helpfulness of Father in Marriage Preparation by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Helpfulness of Father	Very Helpful/ Helpful	74% (25)	38% (14)
	Not at all Helpful/ Hindered	26% (9)	62% (23)
		100% (34)	100% (37)

Q value .64

Table II<sub>11</sub>Helpfulness of Mother in Marriage Preparation by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Helpfulness of Mother	Very Helpful/ Helpful	82% (37)	85% (39)
	Not at all Helpful/ Hindered	82% (37)	85% (39)
		100% (45)	100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>12</sub>Type of Marital Preparation Provided by Fathers by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Preparation Provided by Fathers	General Values	82% (18)	38% (5)
	Other - Specific Norms or Role Expectations	18% (4)	62% (8)
		100% (22)	100% (13)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>13</sub>Type of Marital Preparation Provided by Mothers by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Preparation Provided by Mothers	General Values	46% (17)	24% (9)
	Other - Specific Norms or Role Expectations	54% (20)	76% (29)
		100% (37)	100% (38)

Q value .46



Table II<sub>14</sub>Type of Marital Preparation Provided by Fathers by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Preparation Provided By Fathers	Specific Norms or role Expectations	5% (1)	46% (6)
	Other - General Values	95% (21)	54% (7)
		100% (22)	100% (13)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>15</sub>Type of Marital Preparation Provided by Mothers by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Preparation Provided By Mothers	Specific Norms or role Expectations	46% (17)	68% (26)
	Other - General Values	54% (20)	32% (12)
		100% (37)	100% (38)

Q value .44





norms and role expectations is more closely associated with MC family status than with MFC family status. As above, when the reference point is specified as the mother, the relationship is statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) and indicates a moderate degree of association.

These findings, which refer to the various dimensions of parental functionality, suggest that the stressing of general values and overall example necessary to cope with stressful family situations is behavior which is more closely associated with MFC parents. MC parents were more likely to emphasize specific norms and role expectations in preparing their daughters for the conjugal situation.

#### Identification Patterns:

The third section of this chapter examines patterns of identification exhibited by the respondents. Identification is viewed as the extended influence of either persons or institutions on the lives of these mothers. Identification patterns are studied in the following six areas: (1) identification with parents; (2) with other adults; (3) with the church or religion; (4) with the school or educational identification; (5) with relatives; and (6) with reference to the one man and the one woman admired most.

Examination of Tables III<sub>1</sub> and III<sub>2</sub> shows that: (1) a minority of both MFC and MC respondents report that they want to be like their father or father substitute; (2) a majority of both MFC and MC respondents indicate that they

Table III<sub>1</sub>Desire To Be Like Father By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Like or Differ From Father	Like	26% (9)	28% (11)
	Different/ Neither	74% (25)	72% (29)
		100% (34)	100% (40)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>2</sub>Desire To Be Like Mother By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Like or Differ From Mother	Like	61% (28)	52% (25)
	Different/ Neither	39% (18)	48% (23)
		100% (46)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.



want to be like their mother or mother substitute. When the MFC representatives were asked why they wanted to be like their father, they gave positive goal oriented behavior as the reason at the same rate, 44 percent of the time.<sup>1</sup> MC respondents were more likely to indicate that they wanted to be like their father because of positive person oriented behavior as opposed to positive goal oriented behavior. Goal oriented behavior is viewed as being instrumental and person oriented behavior as being expressive.

When the respondents were asked why they wanted to be like their mothers both MFC and MC family representatives indicated positive person oriented behavior more frequently than positive goal oriented behavior as the reason.<sup>2</sup>

When those respondents that indicate that they want to be different from their fathers are asked for the reason why, they report that negative goal oriented behavior is the reason for this pattern.<sup>3</sup>

When those respondents that indicate that they want to be different from their mothers are asked why, they give as their reason negative goal oriented and negative person oriented behavior in exactly the same proportion. These findings are the same for both MFC and MC family representatives.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>See Tables III<sub>1</sub> and III<sub>2</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Tables III<sub>3</sub> and III<sub>4</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>3</sup>See Tables III<sub>5</sub> and III<sub>6</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>4</sup>See Tables III<sub>7</sub> and III<sub>8</sub> - Appendix F



Inspection of Tables III<sub>3</sub>, III<sub>4</sub>, III<sub>5</sub>, and III<sub>6</sub>, support the finding that when the control variable of family type, MFC or MC, is introduced, the following generalizations may be tentatively suggested. First, larger proportions of MFC representatives than MC representatives lived in a household with both natural parents during their teenage years and report that they want to be like their parents. Second, larger proportions of MC respondents than MFC respondents lived in a household with both natural parents during the teenage period of their life cycle and report that they did not want to be like their parents. Third, regardless of family type or presence of both natural parents during the teenage years, respondents more frequently report that they wanted to be like their mothers than their fathers. A patterned relationship exists between: (1) the desire to be like parents; (2) the presence of both natural parents during the teenage years; and (3) family type, MFC or MC.

Identification with adults other than parents is the next area investigated. Table III<sub>7</sub> contains data which shows that there is a statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) relationship between the variable of an adult taking an interest in respondents while they were teenagers and the variable of family type. There is a moderate degree of association between these variables. These data indicate that MFC family representatives are more likely than MC representatives to acknowledge that an adult other than their parents took an

Table III<sub>3</sub>

Desire To Be Like Father By Presence Of Both Natural Parents  
During Teenage Years For MFC Respondents

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years			
		Yes	No		
Like or Differ From Father	Like	18% (6)	9% (3)		
	Different/ Neither	44% (15)	29% (10)		
		62% (21)	38% (13)	100%	(34)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>4</sub>

Desire To Be Like Father By Presence Of Both Natural Parents  
During Teenage Years For MC Respondents

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years			
		Yes	No		
Like or Differ From Father	Like	10% (4)	17% (7)		
	Different/ Neither	48% (19)	25% (10)		
		58% (23)	42% (17)	100%	(40)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>5</sub>

Desire To Be Like Mother By Presence Of Both Natural Parents  
During Teenage Years For MFC Respondents

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years		
		Yes	No	
Like or Differ From Mother	Like	39% (18)	22% (10)	
	Different/ Neither	15% (7)	24% (11)	
		54% (25)	46% (21)	100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>6</sub>

Desire To Be Like Mother By Presence Of Both Natural Parents  
During Teenage Years For MC Respondents

		Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years		
		Yes	No	
Like or Differ From Mother	Like	23% (11)	29% (14)	
	Different/ Neither	25% (12)	23% (11)	
		48% (23)	52% (25)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.



Table III<sub>7</sub>

Identification With Non-Parental Adult During Teenage Years by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
While Teenager Adult Took An Interest In You	Yes	67% (32)	45% (22)
	No	33% (16)	55% (27)
		100% (48)	100% (49)

Q value .42

interest in them and helped them when they were teenagers. This aid or help was more frequently in the form of expressive or person-oriented resources as opposed to instrumental or task-oriented help.<sup>1</sup>

Identification with the church or religion is the next area investigated. Tables III<sub>8</sub>, III<sub>9</sub>, and III<sub>10</sub> supply data which make the following generalizations possible. First, there is practically no difference between MFC and MC family representatives with reference to church attendance and denominational affiliation. Second, 82 percent of the MFC and 78 percent of the MC family representatives attend church at least once a week or more. Third, 100 percent of the MFC and 94 percent of the MC representatives attend church at least once a month. Fourth, 96 percent of the MFC and 94 percent of the MC family representatives are affiliated with a major protestant church. These family types do not differ to a statistically significant degree ( $P \geq .025$ ).

Seventy percent of the MFC family representatives and 43 percent of the MC representatives report that the church or religion helped prepare them for marriage. Table III<sub>11</sub> shows that the variables of perceiving the church as helping in the preparation for marriage and family type is related to a statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) degree and represents a substantial association. This help most frequently took the form of the church providing a general orientation to

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<sup>1</sup>See Table III<sub>9</sub> - Appendix F



Table III<sub>8</sub>Church Attendance Frequency By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Attendance Frequency	Once a week or more	82% (40)	78% (38)
	Less than once a week	18% (9)	22% (11)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>9</sub>Church Attendance Frequency by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Attendance Frequency	Once a Month or More	100% (49)	94% (46)
	Less than Once a Month	0% (0)	6% (3)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>10</sub>

## Denominational Affiliation By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Denomination	Major Protestant	96% (48)	94% (46)
	Other	4% (2)	6% (3)
		100% (50)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>11</sub>Perception of Religion Helping Prepare For Marriage By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Religion Helped In Preparation For Marital Situation	Yes	70% (35)	43% (21)
	No	30% (15)	57% (28)
		100% (40)	100% (49)

Q value .51

life rather than stressing specific role obligations.<sup>1</sup> The majority of this sample also acknowledged that the church helped them get ahead in life (be a success in terms of mobility).<sup>2</sup> This pattern is similar for both MFC and MC families. Of those that perceived the church as helping them get ahead in life, both family types stressed the factor of social adjustment as opposed to specific application of the Protestant Ethic. All of those few reporting that religion or the church did not help them get ahead in life offer as an explanation of why this is the situation, the observation that they did not attend enough.

School or educational identification patterns are the fourth area investigated in this section. Inspection of the data<sup>3</sup> related to this area of the investigation supports the following findings: First, the majority, 80 percent or more, of both MFC and MC family representatives report that they, their parents, their friends, and their teachers viewed themselves as good or at least average students. This is opposed to classifying the respondents as only fair or even poor students. Second, this perception of self and the perception of the evaluation of others with reference to the performance of the respondents as students is stronger for MFC family representatives when they are compared to

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<sup>1</sup>See Table III<sub>10</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Tables III<sub>11</sub>, III<sub>12</sub>, and III<sub>13</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>3</sup>See Tables III<sub>14</sub> - III<sub>19</sub> - Appendix F

MC representatives. Third, when asked to identify both the best and worst thing about school, both MFC and MC respondents identified an academic subject. These data suggest that, regardless of MFC or MC family status, these families identified in a positive manner with their schools and educational experiences.

The fifth area of this section focuses on the presence and influence of relatives during the teenage years of these respondents. These dimensions are utilized as indicators of identification patterns. A review of the appropriate data<sup>1</sup> support the following observations: First, similar proportions of MFC and MC families report that; they did not have relatives living in their household while they were teenagers and that relatives neither helped nor hindered them in getting ahead in life. Relatives, as used here, refers to conjugal or consanguine kin other than parents or parent-substitutes. The idea of getting ahead in life is once again viewed in the context of social mobility. The pattern evident here is that most of this sample did not have relatives living in their teenage homes nor did most of them have relatives that either help or hinder them in getting ahead in life. Of those few that did report that relatives helped them get ahead in life the pattern was different for MFC and MC family representatives. MFC representatives were more likely to report financial assistance as the help that relatives provided

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<sup>1</sup>See Tables III<sub>20</sub> through III<sub>23</sub> - Appendix F

in helping them get ahead in life. MC respondents were more likely than MFC respondents to cite advice, counsel, and example as the form that this type of assistance was dispensed in. This finding may be a result of MC families being less affluent than the MFC families in this sample. Current economic status may also be a reflection of the economic background of their family of orientation and of their relatives.

The final area of this section explores identification patterns suggested by a focus on the most admired man and the most admired woman identified by these respondents. Examination of appropriate data<sup>1</sup> support the following findings: First, parents are the most admired men and women for both family types. Second, this pattern is stronger for MFC families than for MC families. Third, when asked if a man other than their father or father-substitute was admired, most of the respondents responded that there was no one so admired. This pattern was similar for both family types. However, when a similar inquiry was made about there also being another woman admired, identical proportions and numbers of both MFC and MC family representatives report that there was such a woman. These findings suggest that parents were objects of identity for both family types. It may also be suggested that identification with auxiliary women rather than men is of importance for the women in this sample.

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<sup>1</sup>See Tables III<sub>24</sub> through III<sub>27</sub> - Appendix F



These findings are also similar for both MFC and MC family representatives. This observation in turn suggests the limited usefulness of these variables for predicting family form or structure.

#### Achievement and Mobility Attainment:

The fourth section of this chapter focuses on achievement and mobility attainment as determined by comparing: (1) the fathers and husbands of the respondents and (2) the fathers of the respondents and the respondents themselves. In this study father includes father-substitute and husband includes last ex-husband. Mobility is examined by selecting the category most frequently reported in each area studied. The areas compared are occupational status and education. These areas are examined separately for MFC and MC family representatives.

The first comparison made is between the fathers and husbands of MFC representatives in the area of occupational status. Here, Table IV<sub>1</sub>, it is discovered that the largest group is in Cell B where the husbands of the respondents have lower occupational status than did the fathers of the same respondents. This finding is indicative of downward vertical mobility for MFC mothers. Table IV<sub>2</sub>, the second comparison, indicates that MC mothers exhibit status stability with reference to the occupational status of their father and last ex-husband. This group reports fathers with low status occupations and last ex-husbands with low status occupations too, (Cell D).

Table IV<sub>1</sub>Father's Occupational Status by Husbands - Occupational Status for MFC Respondents

		Husbands' Occupational Status	
		High	Low
Fathers Occupational Status During Respondents' Teenage Years	High	16% (7)	51% (23)
	Low	4% (2)	29% (13)
		20% (9)	80% (36)
			100% (45)

Q value N.S.S.

Table IV<sub>2</sub>Father's Occupational Status by Last Ex-Husbands - Occupational Status for MC Respondents

		Last Ex-Husband's Occupational Status	
		High	Low
Fathers Occupational Status During Respondents' Teenage Years	High	7% (3)	27% (12)
	Low	2% (1)	64% (28)
		9% (4)	91% (40)
			100% (44)

Q value N.S.S.

The third comparison is made between the fathers and husbands of MFC family representatives on the basis of their educational achievement (Table IV<sub>3</sub>). These data suggest the finding that these respondents experienced upward mobility in terms of having husbands with higher educational status than their fathers. A fourth finding shows that this same pattern is evident for MC family representatives.<sup>1</sup>

A fifth comparison is made between the fathers and the respondents themselves with reference to educational achievement status. The finding is similar to that reported directly above for husbands and fathers on this variable. That is, both MFC and MC family representatives have experienced upward mobility with reference to having higher educational achievement status than that reported for their fathers.<sup>2</sup>

These findings indicate that for this sample, MFC representatives have experienced downward mobility with reference to generational occupational status while MC family representatives have remained stable. It is also seen that regardless of which of the dimensions of educational achievement mobility is focused upon, both family types have experienced upward mobility. These findings exhibit a pattern which suggests that there are inequities in the economic

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<sup>1</sup>See Table IV<sub>1</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Tables IV<sub>2</sub> and IV<sub>3</sub> - Appendix F

Table IV<sub>3</sub>

Father's Educational Status by Husband's Educational Status  
For MFC Respondents

		Husband's Educational Status			
		1-8 Years	9 Years or More		
Father's Educational Status	1-8 Years	29% (8)	39% (11)		
	9 Years or More	3% (1)	29% (8)		
		32% (9)	68% (19)	100%	(28)

Q value N.S.S.

Estimate of Abundance  
for the Species

Factor's  
Contribution  
to the

opportunity structures of the United States. This is suggested by the observation that upward occupational mobility does not appear to coincide with upward educational mobility for this sample.

#### Husband-Wife Relationships:

The fifth section of this chapter is directed toward the study of indicators of the quality of husband-wife interaction patterns and their attendant consequences. This task is undertaken by exploring the following seven areas: (1) husband-wife primary relations which includes the dimensions of companionship, physical affection, and empathy. Empathy includes the dimensions of both communication and understanding; (2) satisfaction with husband's job, status estrangement, satisfaction with family life-style or standard of living, and chances for future success; (3) spending of money; (4) authority patterns; (5) family income; (6) education of respondents; and (7) occupational status of respondents. The major analytical focus in this section is to examine positive and negative types of responses in the seven areas specified and compare these responses on the basis of family type. These comparisons are necessary steps in the replication of Scanzoni's study. Therefore, some rather obvious relationships are presented below. It is evident in many instances that a consideration of values in specific areas would be of greater utility than the considerations undertaken of specific relationships.

Tables  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $V_3$ , and  $V_4$  all indicate that MFC and MC family representatives differ to a statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) degree on all of the dimensions related to husband-wife primary relations studied. Empathy, as indicated by the stressing of communication and understanding is the category that exhibits the strongest relationship between indicators of husband-wife primary relations and family type. This pattern supports the finding that the subjects that evaluate empathy positively tend to be MFC family representatives. This same pattern is continued when the variables being examined are: (1) cathetic or physical affection and (2) companionship. Both of these variables also tend to be evaluated positively by representatives of MFC families. As would be anticipated from a structural-functional perspective, these data support the observation that a very strong degree of association exists between these indicators of the quality of husband-wife primary relations and family type. Another related finding is that the importance of the observed indicators of primary-type relations in order of the strength of the relationships examined are as follows: (1) communication and confiding is the more important dimension of empathy with understanding ranked close behind in terms of Q values; (2) on the basis of this same criteria, cathetic or physical affection is directly related to MFC family status; and (3) companionship is ranked next in terms of the strength of the relationship exhibited.

Table V<sub>1</sub>Satisfaction With Conjugal Companionship by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Companionship	Satisfied	86% (42)	48% (23)
	Not Satisfied	14% (7)	52% (25)
		100% (49)	100% (48)

Q value .73

Table V<sub>2</sub>Satisfaction With Conjugal Cathetic Affection by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Cathetic Affection	Satisfied	96% (48)	66% (31)
	Not Satisfied	4% (2)	34% (16)
		100% (50)	100% (47)

Q value .85



Table V<sub>3</sub>Freedom In Conjugal Communication And Confiding by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Communication/ Confiding	Very Free/ Free	92% (45)	2% (1)
	Not So Free	8% (4)	98% (48)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value .99

Table V<sub>4</sub>Perception of Conjugal Understanding Process by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Under- standing	Very Readily/ Readily	84% (41)	2% (1)
	Not So Readily	16% (8)	98% (48)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value .99

The second segment of this chapter section includes the variables of satisfaction with husband's job, status estrangement, satisfaction with family life-style, and chances for future success. These variables are used as indicators of economic and status alienation. It is anticipated that these variables are differentially associated with MFC and MC family systems. Inspection of Tables  $V_5$ ,  $V_6$ ,  $V_7$ , and  $V_8$  indicates that these data follow a consistent pattern. The pattern extrapolated from these indicators is for subjects that positively evaluate the above indicators to tend to be MFC family representatives. These data also indicate that with the exception of evaluation of chances for future success the relationships represented by these patterns are statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ).

The specific findings in this area are as follows:

- (1) there is a very strong degree of direct association between positive evaluation of the husband's job and MFC family status;
- (2) there is a moderate degree of direct association between placing oneself in a higher socio-economic-status position and MFC family status;
- (3) there is a substantial degree of direct association between satisfaction with ones' families life-style and MFC family status; and
- (4) a similar pattern exists for the relationship between reported chances for future success and family type. This latter relationship is not statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ).

Table V<sub>5</sub>Satisfaction With Husband/Last Ex-Husband's Occupational Status by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Job Satisfaction	Satisfied	89% (41)	2% (1)
	Not Satisfied	11% (5)	98% (41)
		100% (46)	100% (42)

Q value .99

Table V<sub>6</sub>Status Estrangement by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Socio-Economic-Status Level Respondents Identified With	Upper/Middle	69% (33)	49% (22)
	Lower	31% (15)	51% (23)
		100% (48)	100% (45)

Q value .39

Table V<sub>7</sub>Satisfaction With Life-Style by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Satisfaction With Life- Style	Satisfied	70% (35)	43% (21)
	Not Satisfied	30% (15)	57% (28)
		100% (50)	100% (49)

Q value .51

Table V<sub>8</sub>Perception of Chances For Future Success By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Chances For Future Success	Excellent/ Good	59% (29)	45% (21)
	Fair/ Poor	41% (20)	55% (26)
		100% (49)	100% (47)

Q value N.S.S.

The third group of husband-wife interaction patterns studied are related to money spending practices. Inspection of the data related to money spending practices supports the following findings. First, similar proportions of MFC and MC family representatives report that they are either very careful or careful when it comes to spending money.<sup>1</sup> Eighty-eight percent of the MFC representatives and 84 percent of the MC family representatives report this cautious pattern. Second, the finding is also made that similar proportions (43 percent of the MFC representatives and 49 percent of the MC representatives) of these respondents acknowledge that money is the object or topic that is disagreed about more often than any other single thing during their marital career. A third finding is dictated by a close inspection of Table V<sub>9</sub>. Data contained in this table show that the variables of the perception of the respondents concerning their husband or last ex-husbands money spending practices and family type are related to a statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) degree. There is a very strong association between these two variables. The pattern of this relationship is for 86 percent of the MFC representatives to report that their husbands were either very careful or careful in their money spending practices. This pattern is contrasted to that reported by MC family representatives. Sixty-one percent of these respondents, MC, report that their last ex-husband was either not so careful or actually careless in their money spending practices.

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<sup>1</sup>See Table V<sub>1</sub> - Appendix F

Table V<sub>9</sub>

Evaluation of Degree Of Care In Spending Money by  
Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Spending Money - Husband/ Last Ex- Husband	Very Careful/ Careful	86% (43)	39% (19)
	Not So Careful/ Careless	14% (7)	61% (30)
		100% (50)	100% (49)

Q value .81

Exhibition  
Early 1900s

Exhibition  
Early 1900s  
Exhibition  
Early 1900s  
Exhibition  
Early 1900s

A fourth area of husband-wife interaction patterns investigated is concerned with authority structure and practices. Findings related to the variables of authority and family type are statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ). Data contained in Tables  $V_{10}$  and  $V_{11}$  support the observation that a moderate degree of association exists between these two variables. The pattern is for MFC representatives to report that they get their way or compromise during disagreements. MC representatives report that their last spouse got his way or a compromise was reached in the resolving of disagreements.

Family income constitutes the fifth area of husband-wife interaction patterns studied. Table  $V_{12}$  contains information that supports the finding that there is a very strong degree of association between the variables of income and family type. The pattern demonstrated by these data is that MC families are more likely than MFC families to have family incomes of less than \$7,000 per year. This finding is a statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) one.

A related finding is that MFC families with less than \$7,000 in annual family income are more likely larger families than are more affluent MFC families. MC families with less than \$7,000 income per year are also likely to have larger families than their more affluent counterparts. However, these lower income MC respondents are about equally divided in terms of the proportion with 3 or less children and 4 or more children.



Table V<sub>10</sub>Authority Structure by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Who Wins/ Won Conjugal Disagreements	Self	55% (26)	35% (17)
	Other Compromise	45% (21)	65% (31)
		100% (47)	100% (48)

Q value .38

Table V<sub>11</sub>Authority Structure by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Who Wins/ Won Conjugal Disagreements	Self or Compromise	72% (34)	50% (24)
	Other	28% (13)	50% (24)
		100% (47)	100% (48)

Q value .44

Table V<sub>12</sub>Income by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Income	\$6,999 or Less	53% (23)	90% (33)
	\$7,000 or More	47% (20)	10% (5)
		100% (43)	100% (48)

Q value .70

This pattern is different than that exhibited by MFC respondents. These findings are not statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) but they do suggest a relationship between the variables of income, number of children or family size, and family type (MFC or MC).<sup>1</sup>

The educational status of the respondents is the sixth area explored and related to husband-wife interaction. The findings supported by the data gathered show that there is no statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) degree of association between the variables of respondents' level of education and family type. This investigation shows that 76 percent of MFC family representatives and 65 percent of MC representatives have 9 or more years of education.<sup>2</sup> Based on this dimension these two family types are structurally similar indicating that the quality of husband-wife relationships as indicated by either MFC or MC family status is not predicted by knowledge of educational achievement status.

A closely related finding is supported by the data contained in Tables  $V_{13}$  and  $V_{14}$ . There it is seen that the variables of education, family size or number of children, and family type (MFC or MC) are related. The pattern exhibited by these findings is for higher educated respondents to have fewer children than those respondents with less education. This pattern is statistically significant

<sup>1</sup>See Tables  $V_2$  and  $V_3$  - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Table  $V_4$  - Appendix F

Table V<sub>13</sub>

MFC Respondents' Educational Status by Number of Children  
In Family Of Orientation

		Number of Children		
		3 or Less	4 or More	
Educational Status	8 Years or Less	4% (2)	20% (10)	
	9 Years or more	44% (22)	32% (16)	
		48% (24)	52% (26)	100% (50)

Q value .74

Table V<sub>14</sub>

MC Respondents' Educational Status by Number of Children  
In Family Of Orientation

		Number of Children		
		3 or Less	4 or More	
Educational Status	8 Years or Less	14% (7)	20% (10)	
	9 Years or More	39% (19)	27% (13)	
		53% (26)	47% (23)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

for MFC family representatives and suggests that a very strong degree of association exists between these variables.

The seventh sphere of husband-wife interaction investigated is indicated by the employment status of the respondents. Findings suggested by inspection of the relevant data<sup>1</sup> are: (1) the most sizable group of respondents are not employed and not satisfied with their husband or last ex-husband's job (42 percent of all respondents); (2) when respondents that are satisfied with their spouses occupation are compared with those that are not satisfied, they are found to be similarly distributed with reference to occupational status (either working or not working); and (3) the largest segment of the MFC family representatives are mothers that are not working and are satisfied with their husband's job while the largest segment of the MC representatives are not working but are not satisfied with their husband's occupational status or job. These data then illustrate that the employment status of these respondents is not related to family status, as indicated by satisfaction with their spouses' job or occupational status, to a statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) degree.

#### Parent-Children Relationships:

The sixth and final section of this chapter examines the relationships between these mothers and their children

<sup>1</sup>See Tables V<sub>5</sub>, V<sub>6</sub>, and V<sub>7</sub> - Appendix F

in three areas related to achievement and success in the economic-opportunity structure. These areas are: (1) goals for children; (2) means for goal attainment; and (3) actual and projected child attainment within the political and socio-economic structure of the United States. The major objective of this section is to explore the possibility that dominant values and goals are being instilled into both MFC and MC children by their mothers.

The first area examined within this context includes occupational and educational goal aspirations. Table VI<sub>1</sub> shows that there is a moderate degree of association between the variables of job choice for sons and family type. The statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) pattern between these two variables is that MC family representatives are more likely than MFC representatives to have a particular kind of job in mind for their sons. The mothers that acknowledged that they did have a particular job in mind for their sons most frequently reported that it was a high status occupation. Sixty-seven percent of the MFC representatives and 56 percent of the MC family representatives fit this pattern.<sup>1</sup> The majority of the respondents that did not specify an occupational choice for their sons did indicate that they wanted their children to have desirable jobs. Of these mothers with sons, similar proportions of MFC and MC family representatives reported that their child's

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<sup>1</sup>See Table VI<sub>1</sub> - Appendix F

Table VI<sub>1</sub>

Preference Expressed For Son's Occupational Career by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Preference Expressed For Son's Occupation	Yes	33% (14)	58% (22)
	No	67% (28)	42% (16)
		100% (42)	100% (38)

Q value .46

chance of getting the job that they had in mind were excellent or good as opposed to fair or poor. Seventy-seven percent of the MFC family representatives and 76 percent of the MC mothers thought that their sons had either an excellent or good chance to achieve the occupational status that they wanted for them.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the above occupational expectations these respondents, including those with no sons, report that they feel their children's chances for getting ahead in life was better than the chance had been for themselves. Eighty-five percent of the MFC and 82 percent of the MC respondents see their children as having a much better chance than they had for getting ahead in life.<sup>2</sup>

The idea of getting ahead in life is related to the economic-opportunity structure in the United States. A mechanism for gaining both entrance and mobility within this structure is through the utilization of higher education. Evidence of optimism concerning the chances of their children attending college is contained in Table VI<sub>2</sub>. These data illustrate that there is a statistically significant ( $P \leq .025$ ) relationship between the variables of perception by the respondents concerning the chance of their children attending college and family type. The pattern extrapolated from

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<sup>1</sup>See Table VI<sub>2</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Table VI<sub>3</sub> - Appendix F



Table VI<sub>2</sub>

Evaluation of Children's Chances Of Going To College By Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Children's Chances of Going to College	Excellent/ Good	89% (42)	74% (34)
	Poor	11% (5)	26% (12)
		100% (5)	100% (46)

Q value .50

these data supports the finding that MFC mothers are more likely than MC mothers to report that their children's chances of attending college are excellent or good as opposed to less optimistic expectations. The magnitude of the difference indicated by this pattern between the two types of family systems represents the finding that there is a moderate degree of association between perception of children's chance for college attendance and family type.

The second portion of this final chapter section focuses upon the means of goal attainment adhered or aspired to by these mothers. Included in this segment are data related to the current educational environment of the children of these respondents, where applicable; involvement in the choice of their children's friends or peers; religious training, encouragement in the pursuit of higher educational achievement; and the stressing of autonomy as a basic value in child socialization.

Findings related to these several arenas of goal attainment suggest that there is no statistically significant ( $P \geq .025$ ) difference between MFC and MC families with reference to the above mentioned areas. Although there is no statistically significant difference between the family types studied, patterns do emerge in these areas.

First, when the focus is upon selected aspects of the educational milieu of those with school age children; upon peer choice; and upon religious training; the pattern

observed is for larger proportions of MFC than MC mothers to report positively either quantitatively or categorically. Thus, MFC mothers report that they had seen their children's teachers during the current school year more frequently in terms of proportions of respondents than did MC mothers (94 percent versus 82 percent).<sup>1</sup> MFC and MC mothers were similar with reference to the proportions reporting that their oldest school-aged child's school was as good as or better than other city schools (70 percent compared to 69 percent).<sup>2</sup> An exception to the direction of this pattern is observed when the respondents are asked why they feel as they do about the quality of their oldest school-aged child's school. Here 94 percent of the MC family representatives and 90 percent of the MFC family representatives reported in terms of teachers, buildings or curricula rather than fear or prejudice.<sup>3</sup>

With this exception noted, the pattern of MFC mothers to respond more positively than MC mothers continues with reference to the following two variables. First, parental involvement in their children's choice of peers. MFC mothers are more likely to engage in activity defined as involvement in the friendship choices of their children than are MC mothers (72 percent versus 57 percent).<sup>4</sup> Second, MFC family

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<sup>1</sup>See Table VI<sub>4</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Table VI<sub>5</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>3</sup>See Table VI<sub>6</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>4</sup>See Table VI<sub>7</sub> - Appendix F

representatives report more frequently than do MC representatives that they give their children the same or more religious training than other families that they know (91 percent as opposed to 78 percent).<sup>1</sup>

A second pattern is for larger proportions of MC mothers than MFC mothers to encourage college attendance and autonomy for their children. Seventy-eight percent of the MC mothers as compared to 69 percent of the MFC mothers acknowledged that they specifically encouraged their children to go to college.<sup>2</sup> Fifty-four percent of the MC parents as compared to 50 percent of the MFC parents stressed the value of thinking for oneself for their children (autonomy).<sup>3</sup>

The third segment of this last section of this chapter addresses the area of how parents view the actual and projected child-success goals and the means for the attainment of these goals. This task is undertaken by exploring what these mothers see as the best way for Blacks to gain their rights and their perception of Black-White differences in terms of marital problems. Similar proportions of MFC and MC mothers report that law, persuasion and non-violent protest are the best means of attaining equality in the United States for Blacks. Ninety-two percent of the MFC

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<sup>1</sup>See Table VI<sub>8</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Table VI<sub>9</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>3</sup>See Table VI<sub>10</sub> - Appendix F

family representatives and 85 percent of the MC family representatives express this view.<sup>1</sup>

These respondents are also similarly distributed on the basis of MFC and MC family types in their perception of similarities and differences in the sphere of marital problems for Blacks and Whites. Forty-nine percent of the MFC respondents and 51 percent of the MC mothers report that marriage problems are the same regardless of the racial affiliation of people.<sup>2</sup> Thus it appears that these women are not alienated from the larger social system and may be optimistic concerning the attainment of their children's success goals. Furthermore, these success goals are viewed as being attainable through traditional channels, not those predicated on violence and distinction.

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<sup>1</sup>See Table VI<sub>11</sub> - Appendix F

<sup>2</sup>See Table VI<sub>12</sub> - Appendix F

1941-1942

1942-1943

1943-1944

1944-1945

1945-1946

1946-1947

1947-1948

1948-1949

1949-1950

1950-1951

1951-1952

1952-1953

1953-1954

1954-1955

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### Conclusions

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the data collected in this study and to compare it with the data reported by Scanzoni. A review of the literature pertaining to the family systems of Black Americans reveals that at least two distinct orientations to this institution are exhibited by social scientists. The first orientation leads to the generalization that a slave heritage has produced, for the larger segment of Blacks in the United States, a family system replete with evidence that indicates a myriad of pathological family characteristics. A few of the pathological conditions frequently cited include matricentrism, family disorganization, illegitimacy, and family instability. A modification of this perspective concerning the family systems of Blacks in the United States and other areas of the world has resulted in a more contemporary body of literature which is representative of the second orientation of social scientists in this sphere of social life.

Involved in this second and more contemporary orientation to the family systems of Blacks in the United States is a re-examination of former assumptions, perspectives, and generalizations concerning this segment of the population in this country. A focus on the contemporary patterns of discriminatory practices within the various institutional

sectors of the environment within which Black family systems must survive is beginning to replace the pathological focus of the earlier orientation referred to directly above. In this manner the emphasis on a slave heritage and an often implicit emphasis on Blackness being viewed as an automatic and infallible indicator of family pathologies is replaced by a more recent emphasis. This emphasis recognizes the historical and contemporary social reality of racism and discrimination in the arena of family life of Blacks in the United States.

Also associated with the earlier orientation to the investigation of family phenomena within the segment of the Black population in the United States was the tendency to categorically attribute pathological family characteristics to all or most Blacks. This tendency appears to be exhibited by some researchers and seems to represent a pattern that may also be exhibited by the casual consumer of the literature. This is a possibility since it appears that the pathological view of Black family life is widespread in contemporary America. This view, pathological in orientation, is not limited to the non-professional segment of our society. The more recent orientation has specified as part of its focus those concerns that are identified as family strengths. The existing literature examines these strengths within the segment of the Black population that is located above the lowest socio-economic-status level of society in the United States. This focus represents a departure from



the earlier focus on the less affluent, and so-called culturally disadvantaged, segment of the Black population in the United States.

This more recent approach emphasizes that institutional racism is the oppressive force which is operative through the political and economic mechanisms of our society. In this manner the various institutions or systems which constitute the social environment which in turn encompasses the family are all interrelated. With this observation recognized it may be stated that a research effort focused on Black family life within a defined social environment might suggest viable research questions within other environmental spheres. The comparison of this investigation with existing research reports represents such an effort. Research efforts of this type might lend to more definitive statements concerning family systems in general.

This recognition of a continuum of Black family systems does not in any way deny the realities of life in a racist society. In no way does recognition of the fact that there exists within the United States Black families that are materially more advantaged than other Black families negate the parallel recognition of the fact that all Black families share certain social indignities and disadvantages on the basis of their Blackness. This condition is a fact of life in the contemporary United States of America. Grier and

Cobbs state:<sup>1</sup>

When slavery ended and large scale physical abuse was discontinued, it was supplanted by different but equally damaging abuse. The cruelty continued unabated in thoughts, feelings, intimidation and occasional lynchings. Black people were consigned to a place outside the human family and the whip of the plantation was replaced by the boundaries of the ghetto.

These observations represent an indication of the state of knowledge concerning the family life of Blacks in the United States. The conclusions derived from this investigation emanate from the exploration of the following six areas: (1) background factors; (2) parental functionality; (3) identification with influential persons and institutions; (4) achievement and mobility patterns; (5) spouse or ex-spouse relationships; and (6) aspirations and expectations held by the respondents for their children. It is hoped that these research efforts will begin to illuminate the conditions associated with specified types of family organization in an ever changing social milieu.

Based on the findings reported in chapter three of this study the following general observations concerning structural background factors and family type may be reported. The structural background factors studied include: (1) urban experience as indicated by a farm or non-farm living environment, being born in the South, and living in the South during the teenage years; (2) status advantage with specific

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<sup>1</sup>Grier, William H. and Cobbs, Pierce M., Black Rage, New York: Bantam, 1968, Pp. 20.



reference to the fathers of the respondents occupational status and parental educational achievement; (3) household composition of the homes which the respondents grew up in as indicated by parental presence and number of siblings; and (4) patterns of parental church attendance. The findings reported in the preceding chapter support the observation that, with the exception of the size of the family of orientation of the husbands or last ex-husbands of the respondents, the structural background factors studied are not accurate predictors of family type. Since Scanzoni only looks at enduring MFC families, it may be suggested that the patterns he reports for this family type, located above the lowest rung of a socio-economic-status system, may be similar to unexplored patterns exhibited by similarly situated MC families. This conclusion is drawn from the observation that in this study, with the noted exception, MFC and MC families are similar with reference to structural background factors.

The patterns evident from the findings reported in this research support three specific conclusions concerning the variables of urban experience and status advantage. First, perhaps separation or divorce is a realistic adjustment to marital discord in an urban environment. It may be that women from an urban or city background are more aware of and willing to utilize these techniques for coping with their marital situations. A comparison of data included in this investigation with the reported findings of Scanzoni suggest

that an urban background is more closely associated with MFC family forms at a higher socio-economic-status level than those located at a lower socio-economic-status level.

Second, the background factors of being born in the South and living in the South during the teenage period of the life cycle are not accurate predictive indicators of MFC or MC family structures. Furthermore, this indicates that for this sample, being born in or living in the South while teenagers is not a handicap as implied by Scanzoni. Perhaps Scanzoni's observation concerning this handicap is limited to recent migrants. This observation may well apply to any recent rural immigrant to an urban environment and not to just Black migrants from the rural South. These data also bring into serious question whether a southern background is a disadvantage when functioning in an urban milieu.

Third, in the area of status advantage as indicated by father's occupational status, father's educational achievement, and mother's educational achievement, there is no visible pattern that differentiates MFC from MC families. The pattern suggested by a review of Scanzoni's work is for MFC families to enjoy higher placed parents. This pattern is not demonstrated in this investigation except in the instance of father's occupation. Thus, it may be that even in Scanzoni's higher socio-economic-status sample similar proportions of MFC and MC families have similar status advantages as indicated by the occupational and educational criteria used in this study.

In the area of status advantage, Scanzoni compared his population to Blacks in the United States by utilizing census data. This method leads him to conclude that his sample had background status advantages (father's occupation and education of parents) which were greater than the Black population in general. Again, what is not explored is the background status of MC families in the socio-economic-status level upon which he focuses. There exists the possibility that within the status level which Scanzoni studied, MFC and MC families are similar with reference to indicators of background status advantage. This position of advantage would be viewed in a comparative perspective by juxtaposing Scanzoni's socio-economic-status level population to the larger Black population of the United States.

Scanzoni refers to a syndrome of advantage based upon urban experience and status advantages. Data collected in this investigation fail to support the extension of Scanzoni's findings to include lower socio-economic-status Black families. It is even questionable whether the implied differences exist, as suggested above, with reference to the variables of father's occupational status and parental educational achievement and family type within the socio-economic-status group that Scanzoni studied. Thus, it is concluded from the findings of this research that contrary to the implications of Scanzoni's work, urban experience and background status advantages are not predictive indicators of MFC or MC family structures.

The findings reported in Chapter Three of this investigation which are related to household composition leads to two conclusions. First, the presence or absence of both natural parents in the homes that these respondents lived in during their teenage years is not a factor in the determination of family type. This is consistent with the conclusion implied by Scanzoni. What appears to be of importance in the determination of family type is what function a given household form provides, not the structure itself. The foundation for this conclusion is strengthened when the variable of family type is controlled for and the relationships between the variable of presence of both natural parents and the following variables are investigated: (1) the identification of a father substitute; (2) parental education; (3) urban experience; and (4) father's occupational status. In all of these relationships the pattern remains consistent. Parental presence is not an accurate indicator with reference to predicting family type.

Second, the household composition of the respondents as indicated by the number of siblings in their family of orientation is not an accurate indicator of family type. This observation remains consistent when family type is controlled for and number of siblings is related to: (1) urban experience; (2) presence of both natural parents during the teenage years; and (3) the occupational status of the fathers of the respondents. An exception to this pattern is observed when the focus switches from the size of the family of





orientation of the respondents to that of their spouse or last ex-spouse. The pattern observed in this investigation is for MC respondents to have ex-husbands with fewer siblings than their MFC counterparts. This suggests that the structural feature of smaller family of orientation size is not part of a syndrome of relative status advantage which enhances conjugal experiences as suggested by Scanzoni.

MFC and MC families do not differ with reference to parental church attendance patterns. This investigation provides no clear indication that lower religious involvement is associated with lower marital stability as suggested by Scanzoni. Religion may provide a set of beliefs, norms, and values regarding conjugal behavior but it does not insure adherence to them.

The second general area investigated in this research is parental functionality. The findings presented in the preceding chapter support the following four observations: First, in the arena of parental functionality and educational values, there is evidence from this research that shows that the value of education for Blacks was stressed by both the mothers and fathers of the respondents. This observation applies to both MFC and MC families with reference to the functionality of the parents of these respondents. Scanzoni implies that this pattern of stressing the value of education is a particular strength of more affluent families. It may be that if Scanzoni had studied MC families, he would have discovered a similar pattern.

Second, parental functionality, with reference to helping the respondents obtain their education is operative in both MFC and MC family structures. Scanzoni reports that this is not a lower-class pattern. This generalization needs to be either qualified or drastically modified. The need to undertake this task is suggested on the basis of this research which illustrates that both mothers and fathers in the family systems being investigated are portrayed as helpers in the struggle for educational achievement. There is also, as suggested by Scanzoni, a pattern for both MFC and MC family representatives to report that their parents in material or tangible fashion helped them in their educational pursuits. This functional pattern is further explicated by noting that a sizable proportion of both MFC and MC respondents report that their mother worked during their teenage years.

Third, findings support the observation that the parents of both MFC and MC respondents were functional with reference to stressing and conveying the idea that they should get ahead in life and make something of themselves. This pattern is particularly pronounced for mothers of MFC respondents. Although both mothers and fathers of both family types are viewed as functioning positively in stimulating or encouraging getting ahead in life, it is the mother who is more influential in this area of socialization.



Thus, parental functioning in this area of life does not influence the structural form of current families of procreation. In both family types this pattern of parental functioning is in the form of counsel and example rather than material aid. These observations are consistent with those reported by Scanzoni.

Fourth, in the area of specific functioning in the form of parental preparation for the conjugal environment, fathers were more helpful in the families of orientation of MFC respondents than those of MC respondents. In this manner fathers of MFC respondents were functional in the determination of the current family of procreation structural form. This pattern was not exhibited by the mothers of these respondents. Mothers were not functional, with reference to conjugal preparation, to the extent that they measurably determined current family type or structural form. These patterns are not consistent with those reported by Scanzoni. It appears that Scanzoni's assumption of traditional intense mother-daughter ties representing a female alliance against lower class male family members is questionable. What is evident is that regardless of socio-economic-status level those fathers that are functionally active in preparing their daughters for marriage, mainly by stressing general values related to the married state, are also likely to have daughters with MFC family structures. The stressing of general values rather than specific norms or role expectations

is also related to MFC family structure regardless of which parent is being examined.

The third area explored in this investigation focuses on identification patterns reported by the respondents. This research area represents an exploratory effort which includes an emphasis on both persons and institutions. Scanzoni reports that his MFC respondents identified with their parents to a considerable degree. The proportions that he reports for MFC families are similar to those reported in this research for both structural types of family organization. This observation suggests that identification with parents is not an indicator which allows the prediction of family structure. This observation is made for both types of family structure. These generalizations also apply to this sample when the presence of both natural parents is determined as well as to other family of orientation structural forms.

A point discovered to be consistent with the observation made by Scanzoni is that identification may be functional regardless of their direction. That is, parents that are described as being the type that these respondents want to be different from are functioning as role models in much the same fashion as parents that are described as the type that the respondents want to be like. This appears to be the case regardless of the reason for or against identification with mothers or fathers.

Scanzoni reported that the majority of his respondents were able to identify a person outside the family circle that functioned as a role model. He reported that this was the situation irrespective of social class or family composition. This observation is questionable. The current investigation reveals a significant difference between MFC and MC family structures with reference to this variable. MFC family systems are more likely than MC systems to contain mothers identifying extra-familial role models. Furthermore, these extra-familial figures provided expressive as opposed to instrumental support or help. Therefore, it may be observed that extra-familial resources in the form of adults, expressing an interest and concern in teenage women, functions to influence the structural form of their families of procreation.

In the area of identification with institutions, the church or religion and the school are focused upon. In the first area, religion, Scanzoni's observation that large percentages of MFC family members are regular church attenders may be extended to this lower socio-economic-status group. The extension may also be expanded to include MC family structures. However, when attention is focused upon the question of whether the church or religion helped prepare the women in the current investigation for marriage, a significant difference is observed. Representatives of MFC family systems report that the church and religion functioned

to prepare them for marriage. Therefore, there appears to be a relationship between the perception of religion assisting in marriage preparation and structural family form. The assistance of the church is in the area of providing a general orientation to life rather than providing specific role obligations.

The second institutional identification pattern investigated was that associated with the school. Scanzoni observes that the majority of his respondents report that their teachers, friends, and parents defined them as good or average students. The current investigation shows a similar pattern. This pattern is consistent for both MFC and MC family forms. Representatives of both MFC and MC family structures also defined themselves as good or average students. On the basis of these observations, it is concluded that identification with the school is not an indicator of MFC family structure. A review of Scanzoni's work also reveals that MFC family representatives cited a subject as the best or worst thing about school. The current research also exhibits this pattern. Furthermore, the pattern is the same for both structural family forms. There is no indication that either family form is characterized by members that have rejected the value of education.

Additional attention is awarded identification patterns by examining adolescent experiences concerning relatives. Scanzoni refers to the common practice in lower-class





families for several generations to live together in a single household. Then he reports that this pattern is not exhibited by his higher status respondents which are also representatives of MFC family structures. The same pattern exists for both MFC and MC families in this investigation. Perhaps a similar pattern also exists for MC families of higher socio-economic-status.

Scanzoni also reports that in his investigation evidence was uncovered that showed that as far as the great majority of his informants were concerned, their relatives had neither a positive nor negative impact on their social mobility. This same generalization applies to both structural family systems focused upon in this investigation. On the basis of these observations, an extension of the observation made by Scanzoni concerning the MFC family structure above the under-class may be made. That observation is that the extended family does not seem to exercise a substantial degree of influence, either positively or negatively, on the eventual economic and social destinies of particular related individuals. This observation is consistent with the findings related to both MFC and MC lower socio-economic-status family structures examined in this study.

The final identification area studied is a broader look at parental involvement in the role of reference person. Scanzoni suggests that major proportions of his

respondents identify their parents as what he labels reference persons. Respondents in this investigation also identify their parents in this manner. This includes MFC and MC family representatives. Perhaps similar patterns are present in MC families above the under-class that Scanzoni scrutinized. The identification process which results in parental reference individuals being established is not functionally related to specific familial structural forms.

The fourth general research area examined is the achievement and mobility attainment patterns reported by MFC and MC respondents. Scanzoni discovered that his respondents exhibited a consistent pattern which indicated upward mobility in terms of their spouse or last spouse's occupational achievement when compared to their fathers' occupational status. A similar finding is reported when a comparison is made between his respondents' educational achievement level and that of their fathers. The current research shows that for MFC respondents the same pattern appears. In addition, the husbands of these women exhibit higher levels of educational achievement than do the fathers of the respondents. This dimension is not addressed by Scanzoni. These same patterns are also discovered to exist within the MC segment of this study with one exception. That is, the ex-husbands of MC respondents occupy lower status occupational slots than did the fathers of these women.

On the basis of these observations it appears that downward mobility in the area of husband-father occupational status functions in the process of determining MC structural family form.

Husband-wife relationships represent the fifth broad area studied in this investigation. The first segment of these relationships, husband-wife primary relations, are functionally related to family structural form. In terms of companionship, physical affection, and empathy, MFC families evaluate these dimensions of the conjugal environment more positively than do MC family representatives. These observations suggest that the positive evaluation of the conjugal situation, as indicated by husband-wife primary relations, is functionally related to specific structural family forms. These observations are similar to those that Scanzoni reports.

Similar conclusions are supported by the observation that in this investigation a feeling of being separated from the economic opportunity status system is related to MC family structural form. These are basically the same conclusions reported by Scanzoni. It appears then that estrangement from the economic opportunity status system of the United States is functionally related to MC family structural form.

In the area of what Scanzoni calls consumption rationality, it appears that the perception of how careful one's spouse is in the spending of money is crucial in the



maintenance of specific family structures. It is not how respondents perceive the care with which they spend money, nor is the disagreement about money matters of prime consequence. Positive perception and evaluation of one's spouse in the area of expending money is functionally related to MFC family structure.

An interesting observation supported by this research is that women that are not dominated by their husbands are more likely to maintain an ongoing marriage than are those that are so dominated. This pattern, in the area of the sharing of authority is consistent with the findings reported by Scanzoni.

Women with more education are more likely to have smaller families of procreation. This observation is consistent with that of Scanzoni. It suggests that education, along with income, is related to fertility control. Income and educational achievement levels are functionally related to structural family forms. Higher income and higher educational achievement levels are associated with smaller size families of procreation.

Relationships between mothers and their children is the sixth general research area covered. Scanzoni reports that about a third of his respondents reported that they would like to see their sons in a particular job. The MFC families in the current research exhibit a similar response pattern. This is not the case with MC family representatives. The

majority of them report that they did not have a particular job in mind for their sons. The findings in this area support the observation that the holding of job aspirations for specific occupations for sons is directly related to occurrences of MC family systems. Future research might well explore this area by examining similar aspirations held for daughters.

With reference to their children's chances of going to college, most MFC family representatives report that they are excellent or good. Similar optimism is reported by Scanzoni in this area. This suggests that the maintenance of optimism concerning the possibility of higher education for children is related to MFC family structures and family income. The converse situation is for representatives of MC family systems to lack enough income to realistically anticipate providing higher educational opportunities for their offspring.

It is seen that the dominant goals are shared across socio-economic-status lines. The goals referred to are occupational and educational. MFC families regardless of the two socio-economic-status levels observed in Scanzoni's and this research effort are similar in these dimensions. Scanzoni also suggests that the specific mechanisms of goal-attainment are the property of MFC family systems. This observation is questioned on the basis of this research. MFC and MC family structures are not differentiated on the basis of acceptance of dominant means for goal-attainment.

The same observation holds true in the area of actual and projected child-attainment of success goals. Both types of family structures are dominated by respondents who indicate a willingness to operate within the social, economic, and political system of the United States. This generalization represents an extension of Scanzoni's conclusions to include MC family structures.

In general, the essential findings and conclusions presented above demonstrate that the two types of lower socio-economic-status Black families studied are very similar in the six areas investigated. This study, when compared to that of Scanzoni, reveals few distinctions between different socio-economic-status MFC families. It also appears that the differences discovered between MFC and MC family structures in this investigation may also be located in higher status family structures. This is an area that needs further investigation. That is, studies are needed that explore in a comparative manner MFC and MC family structures in the socio-economic-status population that Scanzoni investigates. The general area of husband-wife relationships represents the location of the major differences between MFC and MC family structures. These differences are evident in all areas studied. These areas are: primary relations; estrangement from the economic and social structure of our society; family authority; fertility control, and consumption rationality. Of particular interest in this area is





the observation that the women who are dominated by their husbands do not share the same chances for a MFC family of procreation structure that their more assertive sisters have. A final general observation is that mothers regardless of the structural composition of their family of procreation want the same basic amenities and necessities for their children. The major differences discovered in this investigation is in the area of occupational choice for sons and perception of chances that their children have of attending college.

### Implications

This investigation suggests that the model posited by Scanzoni for MFC families above the underclass is in most dimensions an accurate description of similar families from a lower socio-economic-status background. It appears that a modification of Scanzoni's model is appropriate when an attempt is made to apply it to families from a lower socio-economic-status level environment. The following variables extrapolated from Scanzoni's work appear to be useful predictive mechanisms for distinguishing MFC families from MC families: (1) the functioning of fathers in preparing daughters for marriage; (2) the particular functional pattern of mothers in preparing daughters for marriage (general values as opposed to specific norms and role expectations); (3) size of husband's family of orientation (siblings); (4) extra familial role models or identification patterns; and



the observation that the women who are dominated by their husbands do not share the same chances for a MFC family of procreation structure that their more assertive sisters have. A final general observation is that mothers regardless of the structural composition of their family of procreation want the same basic amenities and necessities for their children. The major differences discovered in this investigation is in the area of occupational choice for sons and perception of chances that their children have of attending college.

### Implications

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(5) perception of religion functioning in the marriage preparation process.

On the basis of this investigation it is concluded that MFC and MC family structures are both functional entities for survival in an urban environment. These family types are alike in many more dimensions than they are different. The differences that they do exhibit are those outlined above. They appear to be the attributes that are most definitive of a given family form. On this basis mothers representing MFC family structures are likely to exhibit the following characteristics which distinguish them from MC family representatives: (1) fathers that were seen as having helped them prepare for marriage; (2) mothers that stressed general marital values; (3) husbands with more than three brothers and/or sisters; (4) husbands that do not dominate them; (5) had identified with extra-familial individuals during the teenage years; and (6) view the church as functioning to prepare them for marriage.

Predicated on the observations generated by this investigation the stereotype of lower socio-economic-status families being uniformly pathological and disorganized is questioned. This research supports the observation that MFC and MC families are similar in many more ways than they are different. Furthermore, it appears that despite socio-economic-status differences, MFC families above and below the under-class are similar in most dimensions explored.

Further research is needed in this area that:

(1) explores MFC and MC family systems at different socio-economic-status levels; (2) studies these families in different environments (region, urban/rural); and (3) searches for characteristics, if any, that distinguishes Black families from the families of other racial groups.



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## APPENDIX A





# Appendix A

<u>RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION</u>				
<u>TRACT</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>OWNER AND RENTER OCCUPIED</u>	<u>NON-WHITE OCCUPIED</u>	<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>
7	48	5	1	5-1
10	1	13	1	
	33	28	3	
	38	49	4	90-8
11	3	12	1	
	10	34	5	
	11	12	1	
	24	19	2	
	35	9	4	
	36	8	1	
	41	14	7	
	45	46	16	
	57	5	1	159-38
12	5	8	5	
	6	16	4	24-9
14	15	32	3	
	16	27	2	59-5
15	3	4	1	
	14	38	3	42-4
16	4	56	17	
	15	9	1	
	30	17	3	
	56	8	7	90-28
17	29	12	1	12-1
20	7	13	3	
	17	96	9	
	19	58	15	
	21	46	4	
	27	15	2	
	35	39	5	267-38
21	28	31	11	
	29	16	5	
	30	33	8	80-24

<u>TRACT</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>OWNER AND RENTER OCCUPIED</u>	<u>NON-WHITE OCCUPIED</u>	<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>
22	3	21	12	480-252
	4	21	19	
	9	40	28	
	10	16	14	
	11	31	24	
	12	41	20	
	15	30	13	
	16	36	28	
	28	40	27	
	29	38	21	
	30	23	12	
	31	29	13	
	36	24	10	
	37	25	6	
	41	55	5	
23	14	5	5	914-800
	16	11	10	
	17	4	3	
	18	13	13	
	23	18	17	
	24	32	39	
	27	32	32	
	28	19	19	
	29	10	10	
	33	28	7	
	36	22	20	
	39	20	18	
	40	11	10	
	41	26	23	
	42	5	4	
	43	21	21	
	44	31	31	
	45	33	33	
	46	35	35	
	48	49	47	
	49	39	31	
	50	35	31	
	51	35	33	
	54	24	22	
	55	50	48	
	56	7	2	
	57	27	23	
	58	31	30	
	60	36	18	
	61	34	33	
	62	34	21	
	63	40	32	
	64	23	19	
	65	26	24	
	66	48	46	

<u>TRACT</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>OWNER AND RENTER OCCUPIED</u>	<u>NON-WHITE OCCUPIED</u>	<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>
24	1	41	17	
	2	20	17	
	3	45	18	
	4	68	11	
	5	24	3	
	6	25	17	
	7	46	32	
	8	31	19	
	9	52	31	
	10	39	27	
	11	42	26	
	12	42	32	
	13	37	30	
	14	35	30	
	15	44	39	
	16	11	11	
	18	20	16	
	19	12	9	
	20	10	10	
	21	17	12	
	22	8	8	
	23	13	12	
	24	46	38	
	25	37	32	
	26	38	27	
	27	36	30	
	28	29	21	
	29	32	23	
	30	31	26	
	31	26	21	
	32	53	33	
	33	6	4	
	34	69	48	
	35	37	26	
	36	37	28	
	37	37	27	
	38	30	18	
	39	54	35	
	40	42	26	
	41	65	41	
	42	58	35	
	43	15	7	
	44	37	21	
	45	26	6	
	46	55	15	
	47	61	12	1639—1027

<u>TRACT</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>OWNER AND RENTER OCCUPIED</u>	<u>NON-WHITE OCCUPIED</u>	<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>
25	1	44	30	1267-479
	2	60	4	
	5	56	5	
	6	60	16	
	7	78	47	
	8	78	19	
	9	38	4	
	10	51	4	
	11	61	17	
	12	66	37	
	13	34	18	
	14	21	11	
	15	34	19	
	16	34	11	
	17	42	29	
	18	39	25	
	19	19	7	
	20	30	6	
	21	42	27	
	22	44	19	
	23	40	22	
	24	46	11	
	26	21	6	
	27	61	28	
	35	56	17	
	36	63	39	
	37	49	11	
26	1	39	14	
	2	42	15	
	3	42	22	
	4	41	18	
	6	42	19	
	7	46	43	
	8	14	12	
	9	47	39	
	10	37	37	
	11	31	31	
	12	58	40	
	13	26	24	
	14	46	30	
	15	28	26	
	16	52	29	
	17	57	31	
	18	42	31	
	19	47	25	
	20	41	23	
	21	46	21	
	22	48	7	
	23	42	10	



<u>TRACT</u>	<u>BLOCK</u>	<u>OWNER AND RENTER OCCUPIED</u>	<u>NON-WHITE OCCUPIED</u>	<u>SUB-TOTAL</u>
26 (Cont.)	24	35	8	
	25	58	24	
	26	44	8	
	27	36	19	
	28	39	33	
	29	37	33	
	30	55	35	
	31	31	13	
	32	30	21	
	33	41	3	
	34	40	3	
	39	28	9	
	40	44	6	1421-762
28	1	6	1	
	2	39	21	
	3	23	21	
	7	13	4	
	8	14	2	
	9	5	4	
	10	42	20	
	11	19	3	
	12	22	2	
	13	23	2	
	14	21	5	
	15	49	6	
	16	32	3	
	18	33	4	341-98
30	7	38	6	
	8	42	14	
	54	6	1	86-21

$$\frac{N_i}{N} - \frac{W_i}{W} \times 100 = \text{SEGREGATION}$$

$$\frac{3595}{3722} - \frac{3361}{51,792} \times 100 = .965 - .064 \times 100 = 90.1\%$$





## APPENDIX B

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## APPENDIX B

### Age Distribution of Respondents by Family Type

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MFC</u>		<u>MC</u>	
	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
20-30	26%	13	0%	0
31-39	18%	9	57%	28
40 or Older	54%	27	43%	21
No Response	2%	1	0%	0

### Educational Level of Respondents by Family Type

<u>YEARS OF EDUCATION</u>	<u>MFC</u>		<u>MC</u>	
	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
1-8	24%	12	35%	17
9-12	70%	35	55%	27
13 or More	6%	3	10%	5
No Response	0%	0	0%	0

### Employment Status of Respondents by Family Type

<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>	<u>MFC</u>		<u>MC</u>	
	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Employed	36%	18	29%	14
Unemployed	56%	28	71%	35
No Response	8%	4	0%	0

### Number of Children In Family of Procreation by Family Type

<u>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</u>	<u>MFC</u>		<u>MC</u>	
	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
1-2	36%	18	33%	16
3	12%	6	20%	10
4 or More	52%	26	47%	23



## APPENDIX B (Cont.)

Income Level of Respondents by Family Type

<u>ANNUAL INCOME</u>	<u>MFC</u>		<u>MC</u>	
	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
\$0 - 3,999	18%	9	41%	20
\$4 - 6,999	28%	14	4%	2
\$7 - 9,999	30%	15	0%	0
\$10,000 or More	14%	7	55%	27



## APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Selected Characteristics of Census Tracts  
With At Least 300 Black Residents

Tract Number	Number Of Blacks	Percentage of the Black Pop- ulation	Percentage Black in Tract	Number Year- Round Housing Units in Tract	Percentage Of year- Round Housing Units		All Occupied Housing Units	Median Value Owner Occupied	Median Contract Rent Renter Occupied
					Lacking Some Plumbing Facilities (complete)	Lacking Kitchen Facilities (complete)			
11	457	2.04	8.5	1437	.62	.34	1402	\$19,100	\$111
13	338	1.51	7.5	1506	1.46	.46	1414	9,400	75
21	343	1.53	7.7	2918	6.64	7.95	2408	14,000	85
25	754	3.38	13.0	2859	2.20	2.48	2557	10,400	89
26	1244	5.57	31.4	1258	3.89	3.73	1110	8,400	71
28	2582	11.58	87.1	1246	4.49	4.73	958	7,700	66
29	2154	9.64	85.6	1011	1.18	1.08	822	11,400	84
30	2134	9.57	88.2	979	1.43	.81	812	9,300	76
31	4214	18.90	84.6	1592	1.94	3.26	1371	9,200	79
32	3701	16.59	56.3	1067	2.32	1.30	1923	10,400	80
33	1261	5.65	24.7	1222	.90	1.55	1182	14,500	100
36	1982	8.88	67.9	998	2.40	2.10	839	8,000	79



## APPENDIX D



# Appendix D

## Selection of Blocks

<u>Original Order</u>	<u>Randomly Selected Order</u>	<u>Census Block Number</u>	<u>Number Assigned Randomly</u>	<u>Corresponding Census Block Number</u>
1	24	101	17	210
2	3	102	23	301
3	13	103	2	102
4	10	108	19	213
5	20	112	33	405
6	41	113	7	114
7	6	114	47	511
8	39	115	40	501
9	9	201	9	301
10	31	202	4	108
11	23	203	14	206
12	45	204	27	306
13	14	205	3	103
14	11	206	13	205
15	28	207	36	410
16	33	208	26	305
17	1	210	38	412
18	19	211	37	411
19	4	213	18	211
20	21	214	5	112
21	40	215	20	214
22	30	216	28	307
23	2	201	11	203
24	27	303	1	101
25	42	304	29	309
26	16	305	30	310
27	12	306	24	303
28	22	307	15	207
29	25	309	39	413
30	26	310	22	216
31	47	403	10	202
32	38	404	46	509
33	5	405	16	208
34	36	406	45	508
35	37	408	41	502
36	15	410	34	406
37	18	411	35	408
38	17	412	32	404
39	29	413	8	115
40	8	501	21	215
41	35	502	6	113
42	44	504	25	304
43	43	505	43	505
44	46	506	42	504
45	34	508	12	204
46	32	509	44	506
47	7	511	31	403

## Appendix E



# APPENDIX E

## Selection of Interviewee

Status of Mother In Housing Unit

S or U:		2S	SU	2U	3S	3U	SUU	SSU	4S	4U	SUU	SSUU	SSSU
Number of Mothers In Housing Unit	One Take	O Odd Y Even	U Odd S Even	O Odd Y Even									
	Two												
	Three				O1 M2 Y3	O1 M2 Y3	S1 OU2 YU3	OS1 YS2 U3					
	Four								O1 2nd 3rd Y4	O1 2nd 3rd Y4	S1 OU2 MU3 YU4	OS1 YS2 OU3 YU4	OS1 MS2 YS3 U4

S = Stable  
U = Unstable  
O = Oldest  
Y = Youngest  
M = Middle

List of 100 Random Numbers:  
(1-4)

4 1 3 2 1 4 4 3 4 4  
1 4 2 4 2 1 1 3 1  
1 3 4 1 3 3 1 1 2 4  
2 3 1 2 2 3 1 3 3 3  
1 4 1 4 4 3 4 4 3  
4 4 4 3 1 3 1 1 2 1  
4 4 1 1 3 1 3 1 3 3  
3 1 2 1 3 3 3 4 2  
1 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 3 1  
1 2 3 2 4 1 3 4 2 4

## Appendix F





Table I<sub>1</sub> - Appendix FOccupational Status of Fathers by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Occupational Status of Fathers	High	23% (9)	15% (5)
	Low	77% (30)	85% (29)
		100% (39)	100% (34)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>2</sub> - Appendix FType of Community Lived In During Teenage Years of MFC  
Respondents by Number of Siblings in Family of Orientation

		Number of Siblings	
		1-3	4 or More
Type of Community	City	17% (8)	60% (29)
	Farm	6% (3)	17% (8)
		23% (11)	77% (37)
			100% (48)



Table I<sub>3</sub> - Appendix F

Type of Community Lived In during Teenage Years of MC  
Respondents By Number Of Siblings In Family Of Orientation

		Number of Siblings		
		1-3	4 or More	
Type Of Community	City	37% (18)	53% (26)	
	Farm	2% (1)	8% (4)	
		39% (19)	61% (30)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>4</sub> - Appendix F

Presence of Both Natural Parents During Teenage Years By  
Number of Siblings In MFC Respondent's Family of Orientation

		Number of Siblings		
		1-3	4 or More	
Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years	Yes	10% (5)	44% (22)	
	No	12% (6)	34% (17)	
		22% (11)	78% (39)	100% (50)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>5</sub> - Appendix F

Presence of Both Natural Parents During Teenage Years By  
Number of Siblings In MC Respondent's Family of Orientation

		Number of Siblings		
		1-3	4 or More	
Both Natural Parents Present During Teenage Years	Yes	18% (9)	29% (14)	
	No	20% (10)	33% (16)	
		38% (19)	72% (30)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>6</sub> - Appendix F

Occupational Status of Fathers of MFC Respondents by Number  
of Siblings In Family of Orientation

		Number of Siblings		
		1-3	4 or More	
Occupational Status of Fathers	High	3% (1)	20% (8)	
	Low	18% (7)	59% (23)	
		21% (8)	79% (31)	100% (39)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>7</sub> - Appendix FOccupational Status of Fathers of MC Respondents by Number Of Siblings in Family of Orientation

		Number of Siblings		
		1-3	4 or More	
Occupational Status of Fathers	High	9% (3)	6% (2)	
	Low	29% (10)	56% (19)	
		38% (13)	62% (21)	100% (34)

Q value N.S.S.

Table I<sub>8</sub> - Appendix FFather's Church Attendance Frequency By Family Type

		Family Type		
		MFC	MC	
Father's Church Attendance	Once a Month or More	80% (32)	76% (29)	
	Less Than Once a month	20% (8)	24% (9)	
		100% (40)	100% (38)	

Q value N.S.S.



Table I<sub>9</sub> - Appendix FMother's Church Attendance Frequency by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Mother's Church Attendance	Once a Month or More	94% (45)	94% (45)
	Less than Once a Month	6% (3)	6% (3)
		100% (48)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.





Table II<sub>1</sub> - Appendix FFather Stressed Education Because of Race by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Father Stressed Education for Blacks	Very Often/ Often	69% (27)	50% (20)
	Once In A While/Seldom Or Never	31% (12)	50% (20)
		100% (39)	100% (40)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>2</sub> - Appendix FMother Stressed Education Because Of Race by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Mother Stressed Education for Blacks	Very Often/ Often	77% (37)	65% (30)
	Once in a While/Seldom or Never	23% (11)	35% (16)
		100% (48)	100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.



Table II<sub>3</sub> - Appendix F

Father Stressed the Importance of Getting Ahead in Life by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Father Stressed Getting Ahead	Yes	71% (27)	54% (21)
	No	29% (11)	46% (18)
		100% (38)	100% (39)

Q value N.S.S.

Table II<sub>4</sub> - Appendix F

Mother Stressed the Importance of Getting Ahead in Life by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Mother Stressed Getting Ahead	Yes	91% (42)	87% (39)
	No	9% (4)	13% (6)
		100% (46)	100% (45)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>1</sub> - Appendix FReason For Wanting to be Like Father by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why Be Like Father	Positive Goal Oriented Behavior	44% (4)	64% (7)
	Other	56% (5)	36% (4)
		100% (9)	100% (11)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>2</sub> - Appendix FReason For Wanting to be Like Father by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why be Like Father	Positive Person Oriented Behavior	44% (4)	64% (7)
	Other	56% (5)	36% (4)
		100% (9)	100% (11)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>3</sub> - Appendix FReason For Wanting to be Like Mother by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why Be Like Mother	Positive Goal Oriented Behavior	29% (8)	21% (5)
	Other	71% (20)	79% (19)
		100% (28)	100% (24)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>4</sub> - Appendix FReason For Wanting to be Like Mother by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why be Like Mother	Positive Person Oriented Behavior	68% (19)	79% (19)
	Other	32% (9)	21% (5)
		100% (28)	100% (24)

Q value N.S.S.

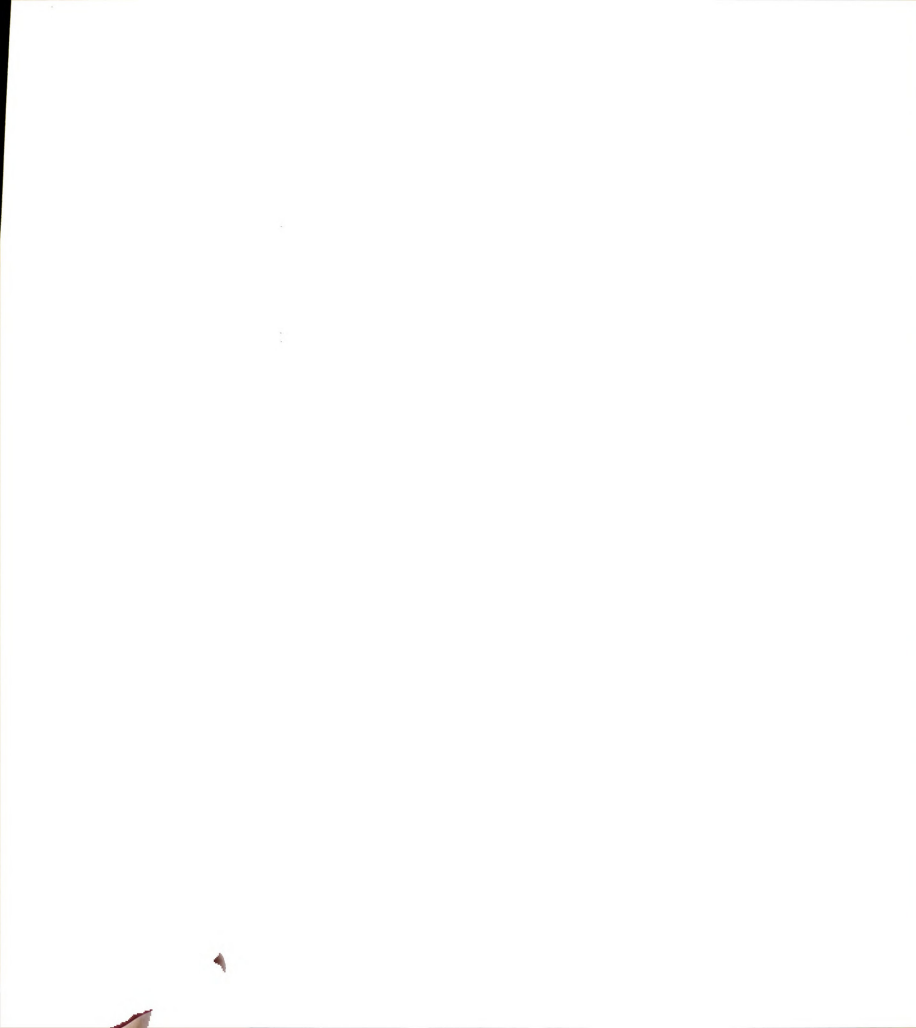


Table III<sub>5</sub> - Appendix FReason For Wanting to be Different From Father by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why be Different From Father	Negative Goal Oriented Behavior	45% (10)	37% (10)
	Other	55% (12)	63% (17)
		100% (22)	100% (27)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>6</sub> - Appendix FReason For Wanting to be Different From Father by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why be Different From Father	Negative Goal Oriented Behavior	5% (1)	33% (9)
	Other	95% (21)	67% (18)
		100% (22)	100% (27)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>7</sub> - Appendix FReason For Wanting to be Different From Mother by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why be Different From Mother	Negative Goal Oriented Behavior	31% (5)	38% (8)
	Other	69% (11)	62% (21)
		100% (16)	100% (21)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>8</sub> - Appendix FReason For Wanting to be Different From Mother by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why be Different From Mother	Negative Person Oriented Behavior	31% (5)	38% (8)
	Other	69% (11)	62% (13)
		100% (16)	100% (21)

Q value N.S.S.





Table III<sub>9</sub> - Appendix FHelp Provided by Non-Parental Adult During Teenage Years by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Help Provided	Instrumental	21% (6)	32% (7)
	Expressive	79% (23)	68% (15)
		100% (29)	100% (22)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>10</sub> - Appendix FHow Religion Helped in Marital Preparation by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
How Religion Helped	General Orientation to Life	82% (27)	70% (14)
	Specific Role Obligations or Both	18% (6)	30% (6)
		100% (33)	100% (20)

Q value N.S.S.

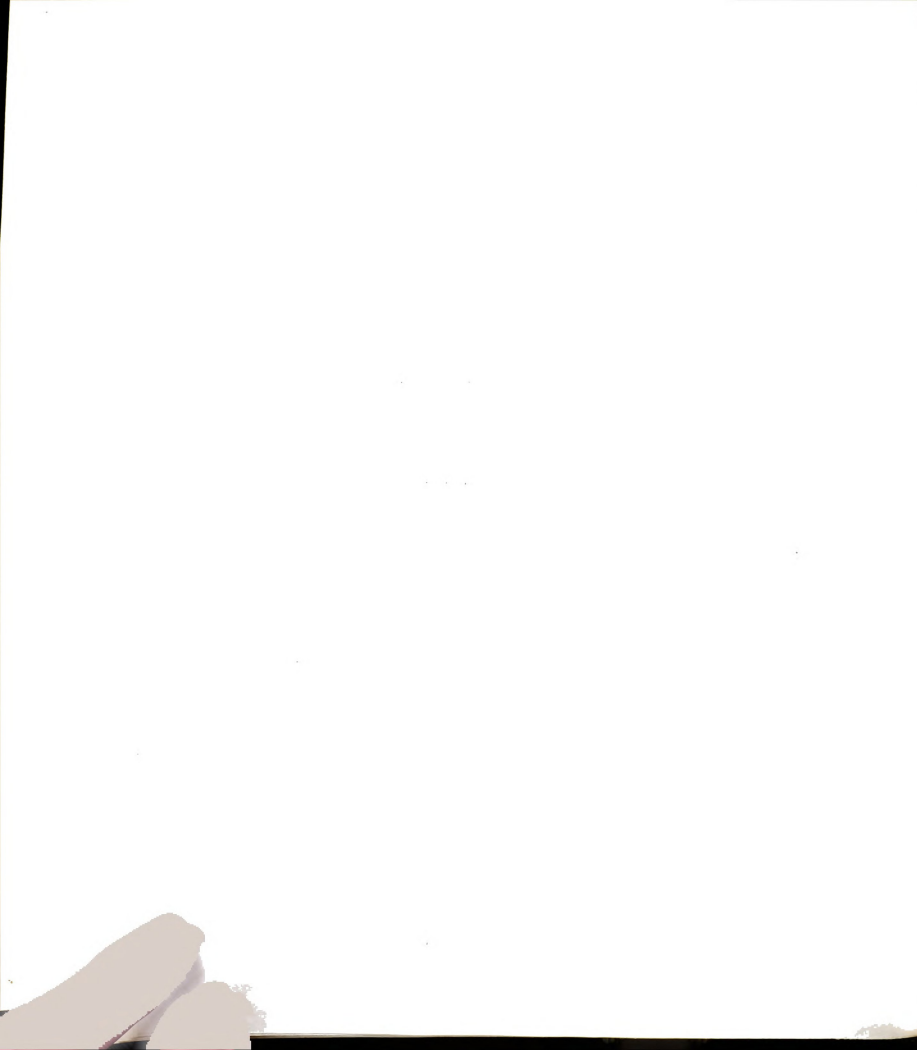


Table III<sub>11</sub> - Appendix FPerception of Religion Helping to Get Ahead in Life by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Religion Helped in Getting Ahead	Yes	69% (34)	56% (27)
	No	31% (15)	44% (21)
		100% (49)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>12</sub> - Appendix FHow Religion Helped to Get Ahead in Life by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
How Religion Helped	Specific Application of Protestant Ethic	0% (0)	19% (4)
	Social Adjustment	100% (34)	81% (17)
		100% (34)	100% (21)

Q value N.S.S.

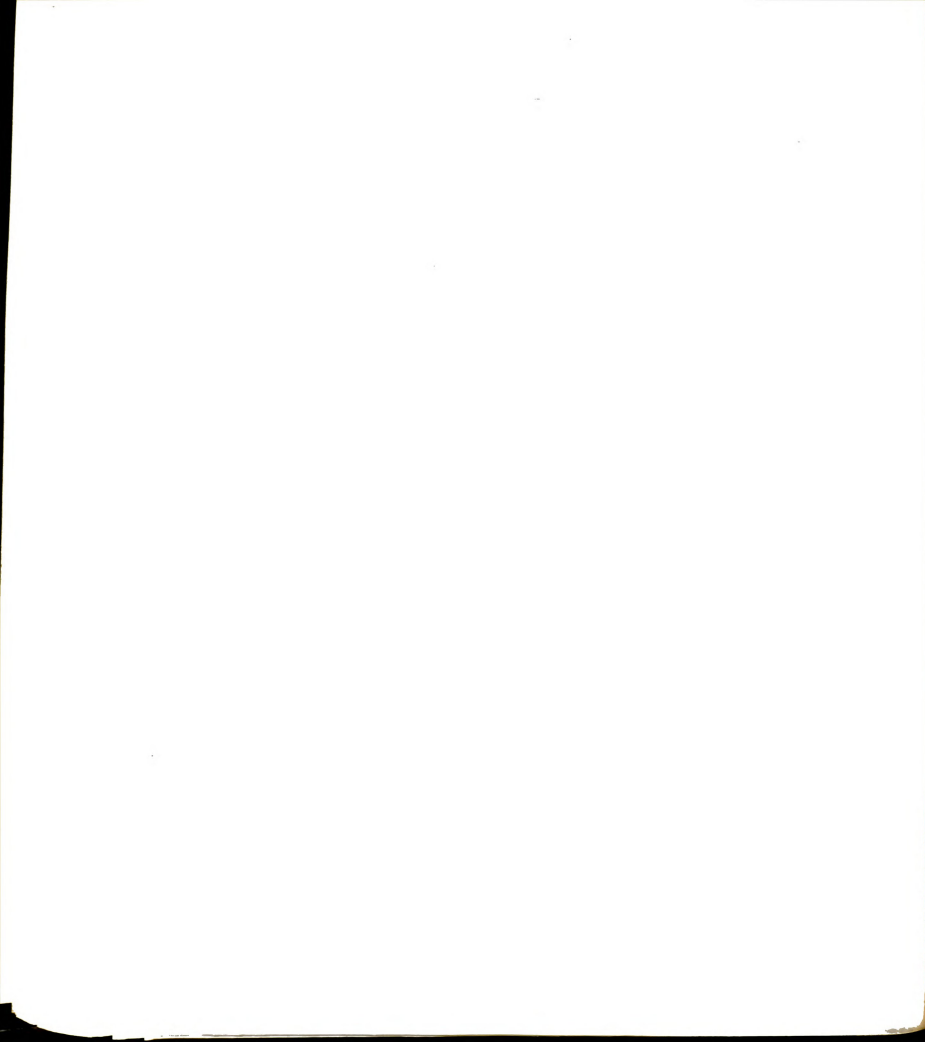


Table III<sub>13</sub> - Appendix FPerception of Why Religion Did Not Help to Get Ahead in Life by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Why Religion Did Not Help Get Ahead	Not Purpose of Religion	0% (0)	0% (0)
	Did Not Attend Enough	100% (7)	100% (11)
		100% (7)	100% (11)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>14</sub> - Appendix FPerception of Teachers View of Self as Student by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Student	Good/Average	87% (42)	80% (39)
	Fair/Poor	13% (6)	20% (10)
		100% (48)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>15</sub> - Appendix FPerception of Friends View of Self as Student by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Student	Good/Average	88% (43)	83% (40)
	Fair/Poor	12% (6)	17% (8)
		100% (49)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>16</sub> - Appendix FPerception of Parents View of Self as Student by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Student	Good/Average	90% (44)	87% (42)
	Fair/Poor	10% (5)	13% (6)
		100% (49)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.





Table III<sub>17</sub> - Appendix FBest Aspect of School by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Best Aspect of School	Academic Subject	77% (37)	78% (35)
	Other	23% (11)	22% (10)
		100% (48)	100% (45)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>18</sub> - Appendix FWorst Aspect of School by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Best Aspect of School	Academic Subject	69% (29)	62% (25)
	Other	31% (13)	38% (15)
		100% (42)	100% (40)

Q value N.S.S.

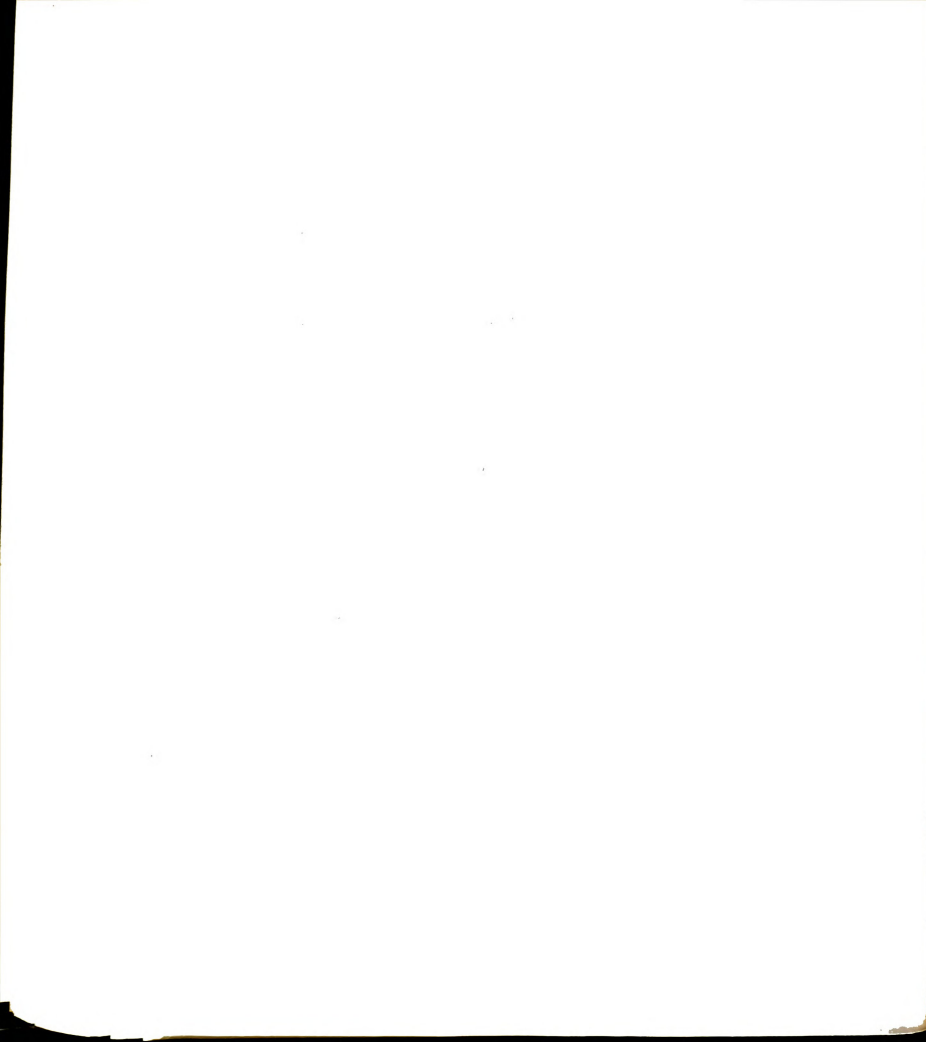


Table III<sub>19</sub> - Appendix FPerception of Self as Student by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Student	Good/Average	84% (41)	80% (39)
	Fair/Poor	16% (8)	20% (10)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>20</sub> - Appendix FRelatives Living in Home During Teenage Years by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Relatives in Teenage Home	Yes	26% (13)	29% (14)
	No	74% (37)	71% (34)
		100% (50)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>21</sub> - Appendix FRelatives Helped Get Ahead in Life by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Relatives Helped Get Ahead	Yes	27% (13)	22% (11)
	No	73% (36)	78% (38)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>22</sub> - Appendix FRelatives Hindered Getting Ahead in Life by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Relatives Hindered Getting Ahead	Yes	7% (3)	5% (2)
	No	93% (41)	95% (39)
		100% (44)	100% (41)

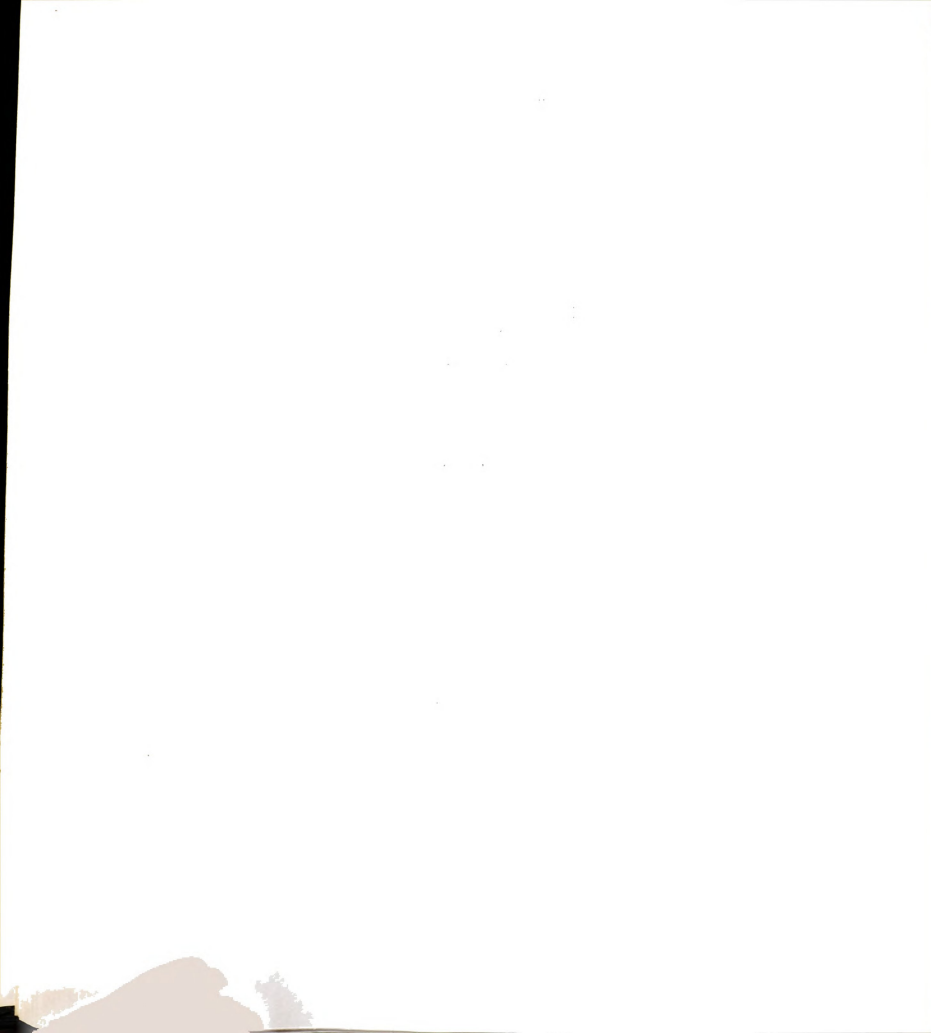


Table III<sub>23</sub> - Appendix F

## Form of Assistance From Relatives by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
How Relatives Helped Get Ahead	Financial Aid	64% (7)	40% (4)
	Advice Counsel and Example	36% (4)	60% (6)
		100% (11)	100% (10)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>24</sub> - Appendix FOne Man Admired Most as Teenager by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Man Admired Most	Father/Father- Substitute	60% (29)	56% (27)
	Other/ No One	40% (19)	44% (21)
		100% (48)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.



Table III<sub>25</sub> - Appendix F

Man Other Than Father Admired by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Any Other Man Admired	Yes	31% (15)	35% (17)
	No	69% (34)	65% (32)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table III<sub>26</sub> - Appendix FOne Woman Admired Most as Teenager by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Woman Admired Most	Mother/Mother- Substitute	83% (38)	73% (32)
	Other/ No One	17% (8)	27% (12)
		100% (46)	100% (44)

Q value N.S.S.



Table III<sub>27</sub> - Appendix FWoman Other Than Mother Admired by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Any Other Woman Admired	Yes	53% (26)	53% (26)
	No	47% (23)	47% (23)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.



Table IV<sub>1</sub> - Appendix F

Father's Educational Status by Last Ex-Husband's Educational Status For MC Respondents

Last Ex-Husband's Educational Status

1-8 Years    9 Years or More

Father's  
Educational  
Status

1-8 Years

9 Years  
or More

28% (8)	34% (10)
10% (3)	28% (8)

38% (11)          62% (18)          100% (29)

Q value N.S.S.

Table IV<sub>2</sub> - Appendix F

Father's Educational Status by MFC Respondent's Educational Status

Respondent's Educational Status

1-8 Years    9 Years or More

Father's  
Educational  
Status

1-8 Years

9 Years  
or More

22% (6)	46% (13)
0% (0)	32% (9)

22% (6)          78% (22)          100% (28)

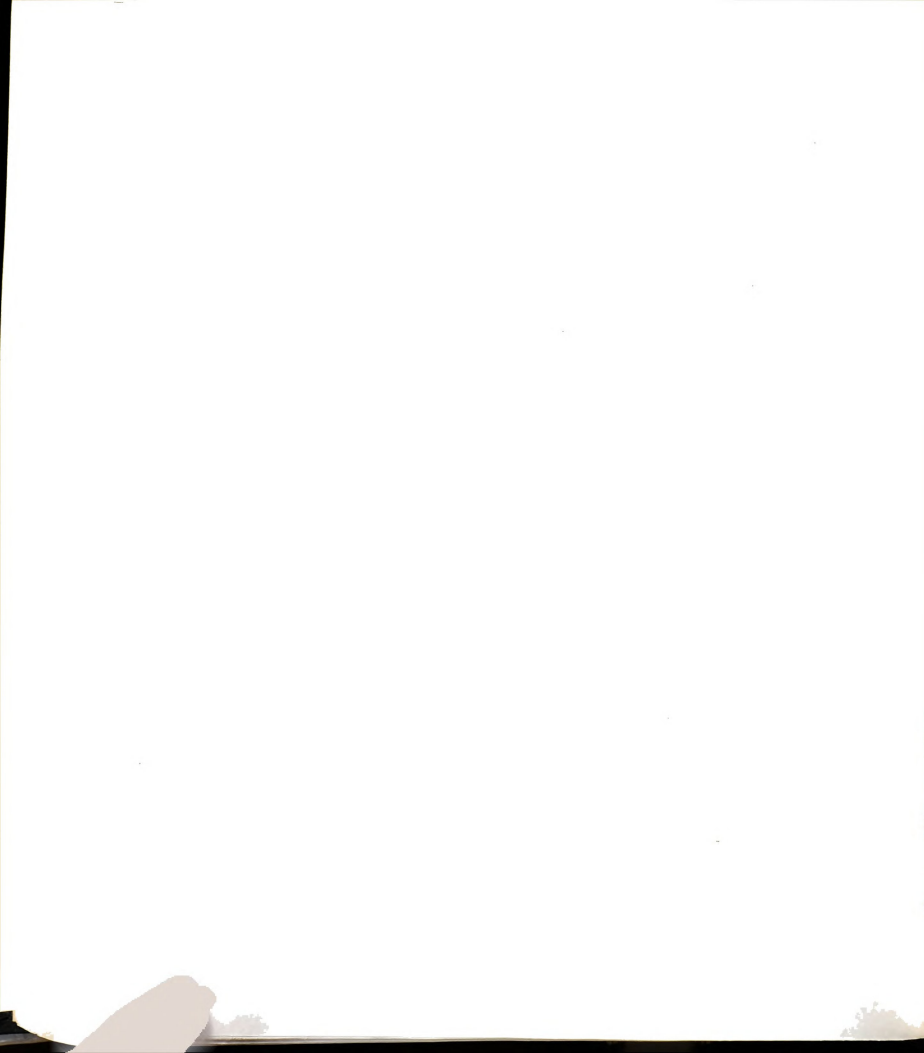


Table IV<sub>3</sub> - Appendix FFather's Educational Status by MC Respondent's Educational Status

		Respondent's Educational Status		
		1-8 Years	9 Years or More	
Father's Educational Status	1-8 Years	21% (6)	41% (12)	
	9 Years or More	7% (2)	31% (9)	
		28% (8)	72% (21)	100% (29)

Q value N.S.S.



Table V<sub>1</sub> - Appendix FEvaluation of Degree of Care in Spending Money by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Spending Money - Self	Very Careful/ Careful	88% (44)	84% (41)
	Not So Careful/ Careless	12% (6)	16% (8)
		100% (50)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table V<sub>2</sub> - Appendix FIncome by Family Size for MFC Respondents

		Number of Children	
		3 or Less	4 or More
Income	\$6,999 or Less	19% (8)	35% (15)
	\$7,000 or More	27% (12)	19% (8)
		46% (20)	54% (23)
			100% (43)

Q value N.S.S.

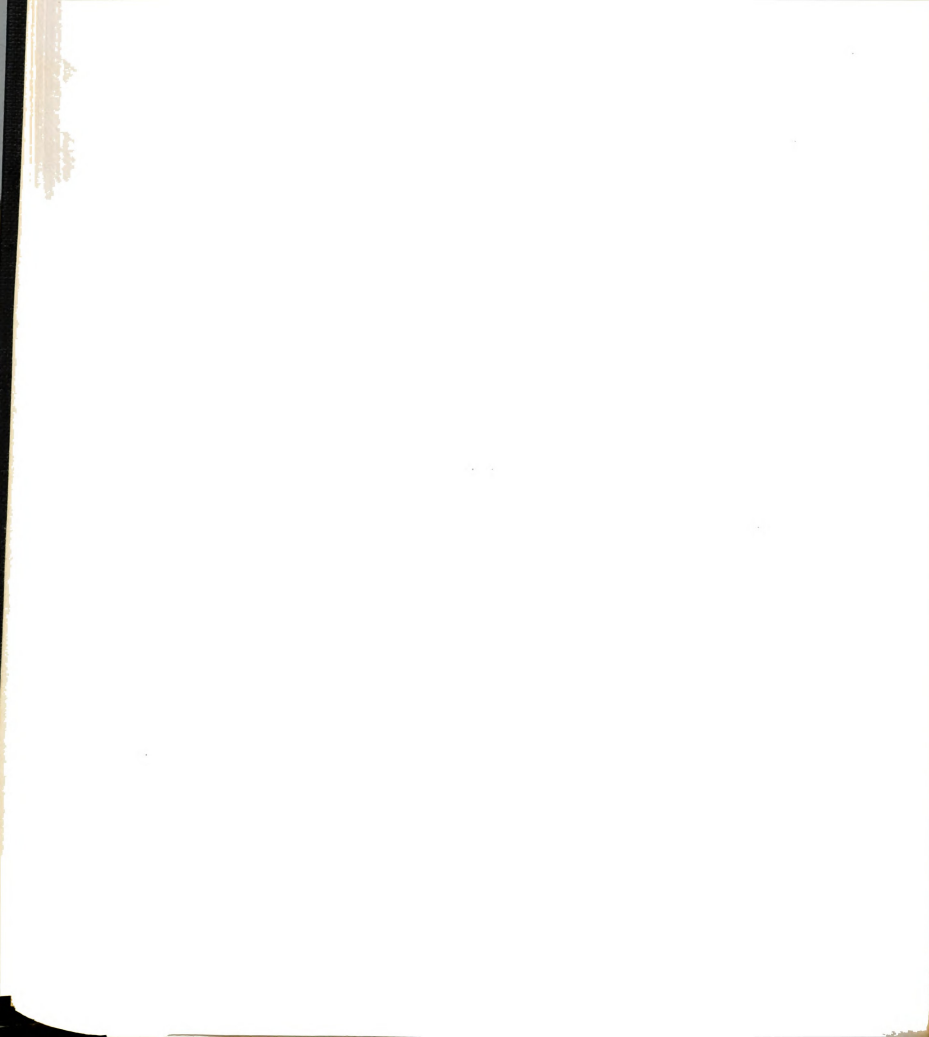




Table V<sub>3</sub> - Appendix FIncome by Family Size For MC Respondents

		Number of Children	
		3 or Less	4 or More
Income	\$6,999 or Less	45% (17)	42% (16)
	\$7,000 or More	10% (4)	3% (1)
		55% (21)	45% (17)
		100% (38)	

Q value N.S.S.

Table V<sub>4</sub> - Appendix FRespondent's Educational Status by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Educational Status	8 Years or Less	24% (12)	35% (17)
	9 Years or More	76% (38)	65% (32)
		100% (50)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.



Table V<sub>5</sub> - Appendix FEmployment Status of Respondents by Satisfaction With Husband/Last Ex-Husband's Occupational Status

		Satisfaction With Husband/ Last Ex-Husband's Job	
		Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Employed	Yes	39% (15)	30% (17)
	No	61% (23)	70% (40)
		100% (38)	100% (57)

Q value N.S.S.

Table V<sub>6</sub> - Appendix FEmployment Status of MFC Respondents by Satisfaction With Husband's Occupational Status

		Satisfaction With Husband's Job	
		Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Employed	Yes	33% (15)	7% (3)
	No	47% (22)	13% (6)
		80% (37)	20% (9)
			100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.



Table V<sub>7</sub> - Appendix F

Employment Status of MC Respondents by Satisfaction With  
Last Ex-Husband's Occupational Status

		Satisfaction With Last Ex-Husband's Job		
		Satisfied	Not Satisfied	
Employed	Yes	0% (0)	29% (14)	
	No	2% (1)	69% (34)	
		2% (1)	98% (48)	100% (49)

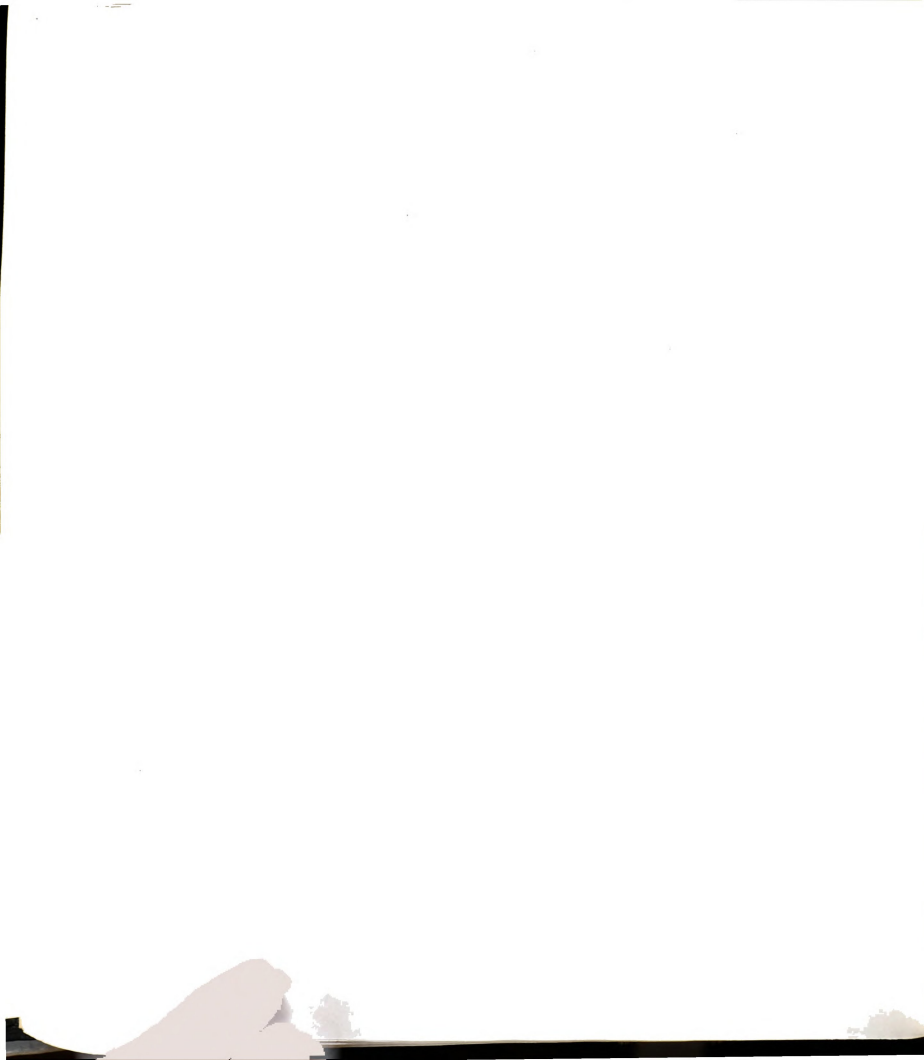


Table VI<sub>1</sub> - Appendix FType of Occupation Expressed For Sons by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Type of Job Preferred For Sons	Highest Professional	67% (8)	56% (10)
	Other	33% (4)	44% (8)
		100% (12)	100% (18)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>2</sub> - Appendix FEvaluation of Son's Chances of Obtaining Preferred Job by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Son's Chances of Getting Preferred Job	Excellent/ Good	77% (20)	76% (22)
	Fair/Poor	23% (6)	24% (7)
		100% (26)	100% (29)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>3</sub> - Appendix FEvaluation of Children's Chances of Getting Ahead in Life Compared to Respondent's Chances by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Children's Chances Compared to Respondent's Chances	Much Better	85% (41)	82% (40)
	Somewhat Better/ About the Same	15% (7)	18% (9)
		100% (48)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>4</sub> - Appendix FContacted Children's Teachers During Current School Year by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Contacted Teacher	Yes	94% (29)	82% (32)
	No	6% (2)	18% (7)
		100% (31)	100% (39)

Q value N.S.S.



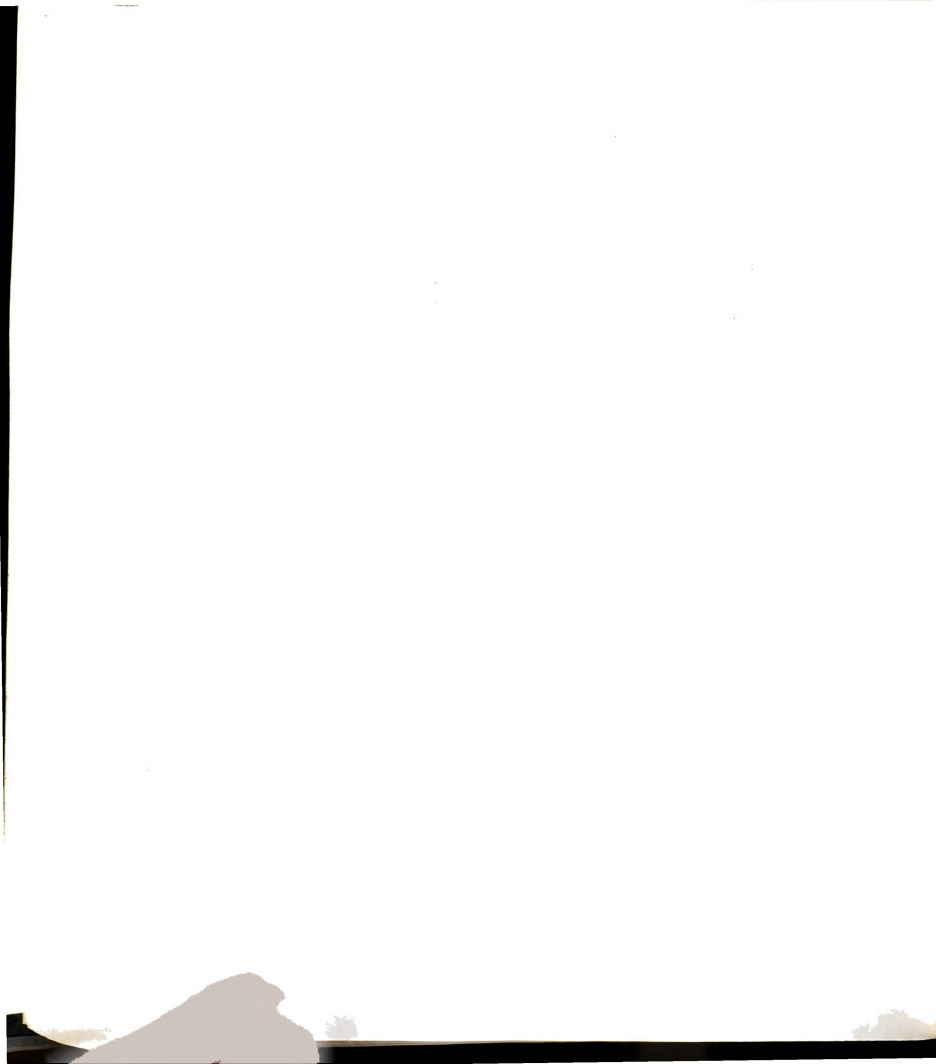


Table VI<sub>5</sub> - Appendix FPerception of School Quality by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
School Quality Compared to Other City Schools	Better/ Same	70% (21)	69% (25)
	Worse	30% (9)	31% (31)
		100% (30)	100% (36)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>6</sub> - Appendix FBasis For Evaluation of School Quality by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Basis For Evaluation of school Quality	Teachers, Building, For Curricula	90% (26)	94% (34)
	Prejudice, Fear, etc.	10% (3)	6% (2)
		100% (29)	100% (36)

Q value N.S.S.

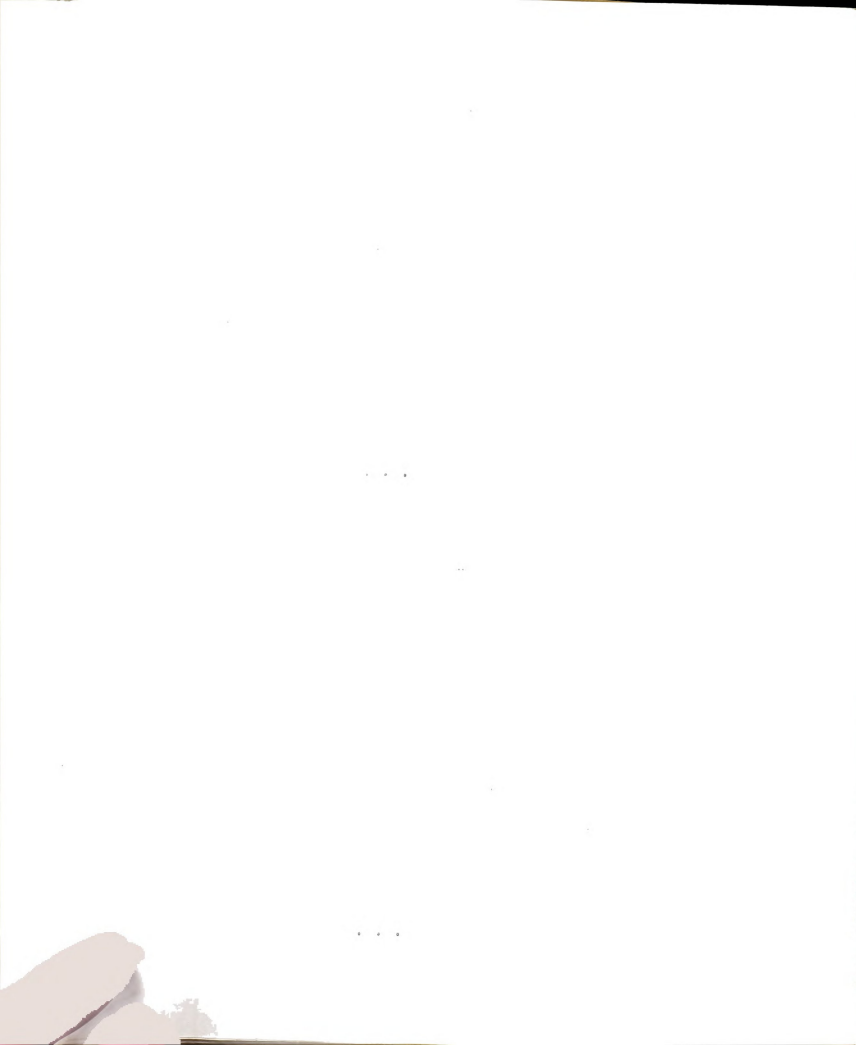


Table VI<sub>7</sub> - Appendix FInvolvement in Children's Choice of Peers by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Involvement In Peer Choice of Children	Yes	72% (33)	57% (27)
	No	28% (13)	43% (20)
		100% (46)	100% (47)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>8</sub> - Appendix FReligious Training of Children by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Religious Training Compared To Others	Same/ More	91% (43)	78% (38)
	Less	9% (4)	22% (11)
		100% (47)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>9</sub> - Appendix FEncouraged Children to Attend College by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Encourage College Attendance	Yes	69% (31)	78% (36)
	No	31% (14)	22% (10)
		100% (45)	100% (46)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>10</sub> - Appendix FValue Stressed in Child Socialization by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Value Stressed	To Think For Himself/ (Autonomy)	50% (23)	54% (26)
	Other	50% (23)	46% (22)
		100% (46)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>11</sub> - Appendix FAttainment of Black Rights by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
How Blacks Could Gain Rights	Law & Persuasion Non-violent Protests	92% (46)	85% (41)
	Be Ready to Use Violence	8% (4)	15% (7)
		100% (50)	100% (48)

Q value N.S.S.

Table VI<sub>12</sub> - Appendix FPerception of Similarity of Black-White Problems by Family Type

		Family Type	
		MFC	MC
Similarity Of Black-White Problems	Same	49% (24)	51% (25)
	Different	51% (49)	49% (24)
		100% (49)	100% (49)

Q value N.S.S.

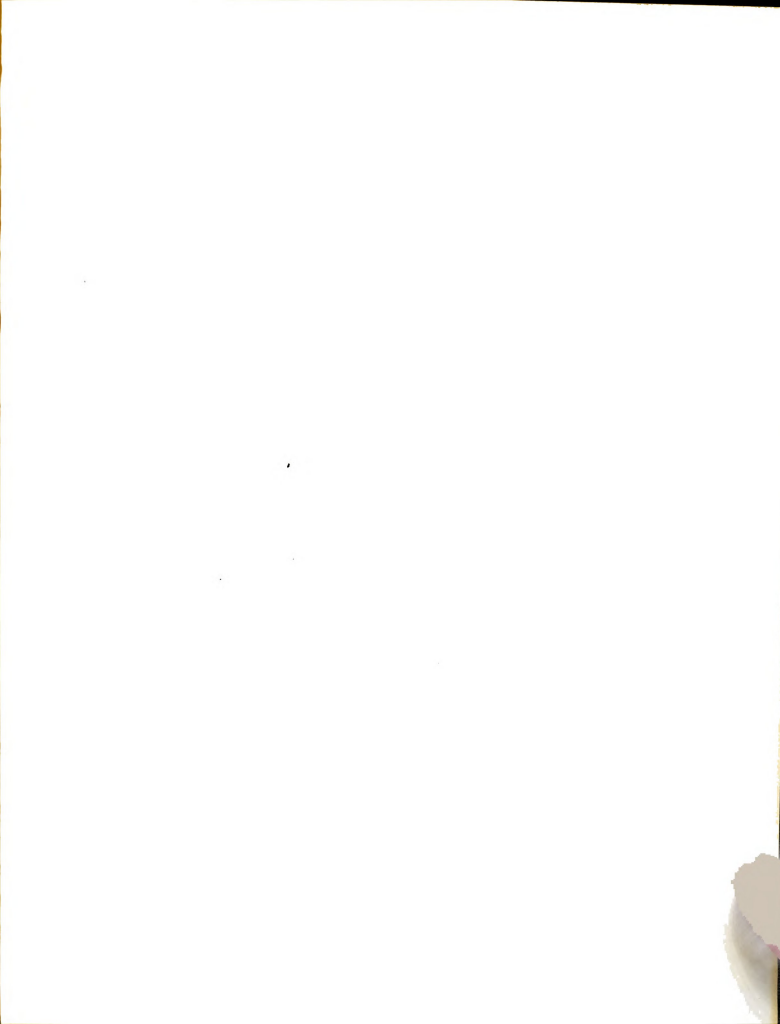












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