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UNMARRIED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

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A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF THE
UNMARRIED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

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A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of time man and the environment have interacted to become a working coalition that has divided itself into two prime elements. These elements as described by Watson and Watson (109) are

The physical environment . . . of earth--its rocks, soil, surface waters, and atmosphere; its weather and climate; and its plants and animal life, including man--and all the forces and processes, including solar radiation, that integrate the elements of the earth into a world-wide thermodynamic system.

Along with the physical environment a second element has been added that is unique to man--the social environment. This according to Watson and Watson (109), is the manner in which

Man has altered his position in the earth's ecological community by gaining more and more control over the physical environment through his creation of culture The products of man's activities are, therefore, part of both the cultural and the physical environment at the same time.

It is through the interaction of these two elements that man has developed into what Davis (26) has called the

"concrete individual." This individual has developed by a complex process and interaction of two elements--the bio-physical environment and the socio-cultural environment. Davis (26) has presented this theory in the following manner:

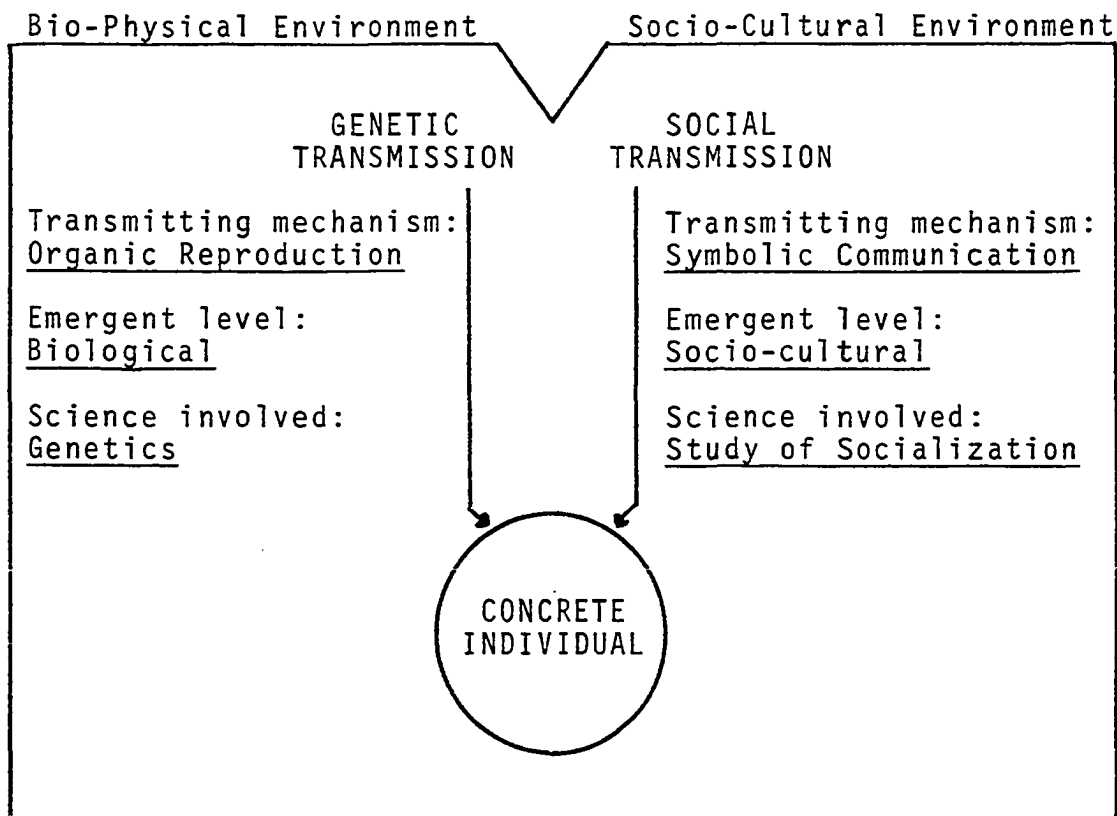


Figure 1. Diagram of factors affecting the concrete individual.

According to Davis (26)

Obviously no concrete individual is the product of either of these modes of transmission alone. He is always a product of both, and this means that both modes of transmission are mutually interdependent, each being a necessary condition of the other.

The complexity extends further than this, however. Not only is the individual a product of these two dynamic processes of transmission, but he is also a product of several different kinds of environment. Neither genetic nor communicative transmission can occur

in man without a geographic, a biological, a cultural, and an interpersonal environment. For this reason the individual is just as much an outgrowth of the environment as he is a result of the two kinds of dynamic transmission.

To extend Davis' concept, Gewirtz (36) emphasized that "Social behavior and learning are affected by the physical and social ecology of a setting and can be facilitated or limited by manipulation of ecological factors."

Hence, the environment with its many facets, acts as a molding force in shaping the values, mores and personality of the individual. When the egosystem becomes dysfunctioning a person may develop inappropriate mannerisms that work against the values of this social system. Pregnancy out-of-wedlock has been labeled as a social dysfunction and consequently the unwed mother has come from an environmental setting that has been ineffective in developing a set of socially acceptable values. In order to change this social disharmony an understanding of the existing environmental conditions should be developed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Parenthood, in the American society, outside of marriage is a deviation from the accepted cultural pattern of bearing and rearing children. It has represented a specific form of social dysfunctioning which has been a problem of itself and which in turn has created social and emotional problems for parents and children (99). Even though parenthood outside of marriage is a social dysfunction, Choate and Gallagher (18) re-emphasized that "Births out-of-wedlock have occurred since the beginning of time despite their lack of social acceptance in many cultures--and have often been viewed as unique and peculiar to the time."

A definition for unwed pregnancy has been presented by Rashbaum, et al. (86) as a

. . . pregnancy in a woman who was not legally married to the father of the prospective child at the time she registered for prenatal care. Thus this [definition] includes not only unmarried women but women of divorced, separated, widowed, or common law status, and women who married after registering for prenatal care.

The unwed mother has generally been thought to be from a minority group; however, as Harding (44) has noted in his study

Only one of the ninety was a negro girl. This does not sound like a very significant statistic. I give it for this reason. While 15% of the population of the United States is Negro, they produce 63% of all known illegitimate children. (This is not a fair figure.) So many are unable to afford private obstetrical care and must expose their problem to obtain welfare funds and medical care. They cannot afford abortions. More white people quietly marry and have supposed premature infants.

Hence, Choate and Gallagher (18) have concluded that Women who conceive outside of marriage come from every walk of life--the educated and uneducated, the intelligent and the dull, those with professional status, the rich and the poor.

With this great variety of people falling into the above categories, Adams and Gallagher (2) have pointed out that ". . . environmental, social, and emotional factors are frequently interwoven in the causation of the out-of-wedlock pregnancy. There is no such thing as a 'pat' answer to the problem." Adams and Gallagher (2) continued by noting that

Information is missing on many important points--how much education they had, how many were still attending school, their occupational skills, and work experience, their degree of emotional maturity, how many lived with parents or had relatives or friends who maintained a supportive relationship with them, the social status of the families' economic resources. More facts along these lines would give us a better indication than we now have of how many of these mothers needed services they did not receive.

Kirkendall (65) posed this possible solution to meet the needs of the out-of-wedlock pregnancy:

. . . a value framework for orderly, logical, and meaningful thinking on questions of standards, right-wrong decisions, and acceptable behavior is essential. This need for some yardstick by which people may check decisions is stressed by many writers, and young people are urged to make their decisions accordingly. However, at this point their problem is twofold.

First, what value framework shall be accepted? Shall it be the social mores ("When in Rome do as Romans do"), or rigid adherence to a certain pattern laid down by an authority ("Don't ask questions. Do as you are told"), or shall they be guided by an inner feeling of rightness ("If you think it's right, it's right for you. Let your conscience be your guide")? These represent the common value systems within which decisions about human relations are made.

Differing value frameworks produce conflicts because they are inconsistent, or lack inclusiveness. Thus, if we are relying on common social practices, or authority, what behavior is appropriate when customs or authorities differ? May not one be able to live with his own conscience yet engage in some behavior very harmful to himself and others? Can not the conscience be saved?

Second, once one has sincerely accepted a value framework, what behavior and attitudes are consistent with it? A person may feel satisfied with his own value framework but lack the knowledge or insight to move toward the goals he has set. Will one practice or one pattern of behavior be more appropriate than another? At these decision points research which assumes a specific value framework and provides tested insights can be most useful. If this analysis is sound, the questions about sexual standards . . . can be answered satisfactorily only if two conditions are met: (1) An understandable value framework is found. This framework must be applicable to the decisions necessary in our everyday associations. (2) Established facts and experience must be built about this value framework in such a way as to relate pertinent behavior and attitudes to it.

Demographic Characteristics

The number of out-of-wedlock pregnancies in the United States has been increasing since 1940 and has tripled within the past 25 years. A Committee on Maternal and Child Care in their Final Report on Combatting the Problems of Unwed Parents (23) estimated ". . . that 3,000,000 children now under 18 years of age were born out-of- wedlock." It has further been estimated (4, 12, 69) that in 1940 there

were 89,500 out-of-wedlock pregnancies and that by 1960 this number has increased to at least 250,000.

A more meaningful figure to consider in discussion of out-of-wedlock pregnancies in the United States would be an illegitimacy rate, which Goldstein and Mayer (38) have defined as ". . . the number of illegitimate births per 1,000 single women in a given age group."

The estimated illegitimacy rates, by color, in the United States has been presented by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) (105) (Figure 2).

To expound upon this information, Adams and Gallagher (2), Anderson, et al. (4), Blasingame (12), Goldstein and Mayer (38), and Semmens (98), concurred that the number of total live births has increased since 1940; however, during this same period of time the illegitimacy rate has increased at an accelerated rate from 37.9 per 1,000 to 56.3 per 1,000 by 1961. Anderson, et al. (4) continued by explaining that

First, for each succeeding five-year period the curve moved to the right reflecting the over-all increase every year in the per cent of out-of-wedlock births in each age group. Second, the curves retained the same shape until 1960, indicating that the social and other factors producing the out-of-wedlock births in each group remained in balance. Third, and most important, between 1960 and 1964 the curve not only moved to the right but it changed its shape. It took a marked lean to the right and this change was due almost solely to the increase in out-of-wedlock births to mothers between 17 and 20 years of age. Thus, between 1960 and 1964, there was not only an increase in the number of out-of-wedlock births, but this affected a particular age group indicating a change in the balance of factors that kept the curve approximately the same shape for the previous 15 years.

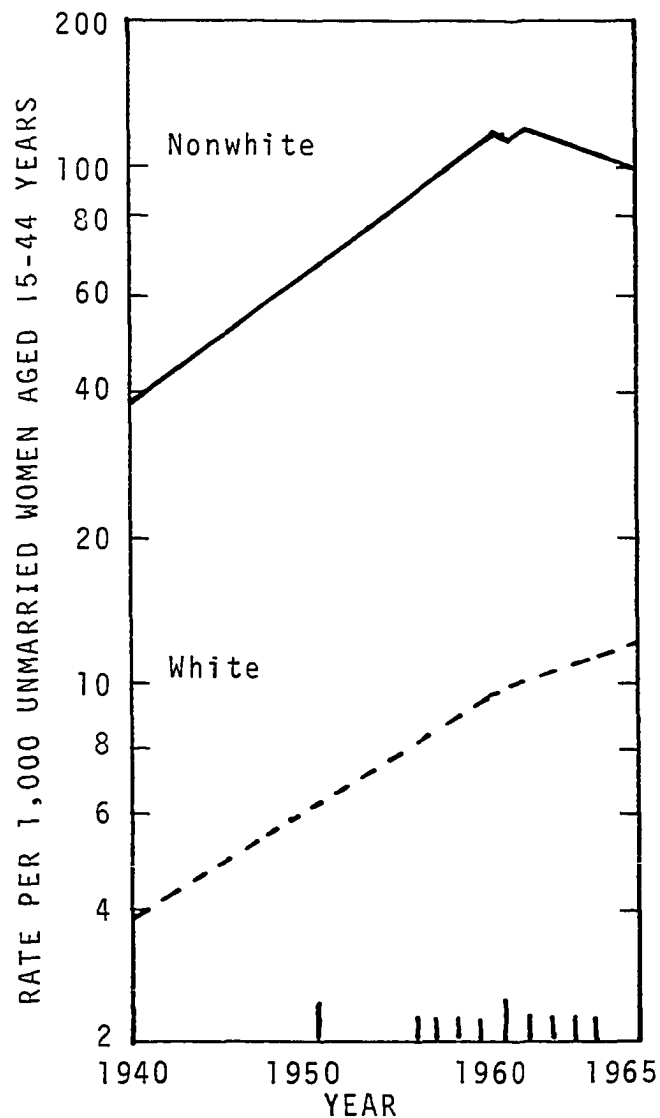


Figure 2. Estimated illegitimacy rates, by color: United States, 1940, 1950, 1955-65.

HEW (105) supported the analysis by Anderson, et al. with the use of tabulated data, which for purposes of illustration, have been presented graphically (Figure 3).

Goldstein and Mayer (38) accounted for the higher out-of-wedlock pregnancies by stating that

Among those [females] in the very early reproductive years, proportionally fewer of whom are married, the ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births is high.

As more women marry in the prime fertility ages and have their children within marriage, the illegitimacy ratio declines, even though the percentage of the unmarried women who have a child out-of-wedlock (illegitimacy rate) also increases in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29. As the married women complete their families in their early thirties, the illegitimacy rises since the fertility of the unmarried women declines more slowly than that of the married women.

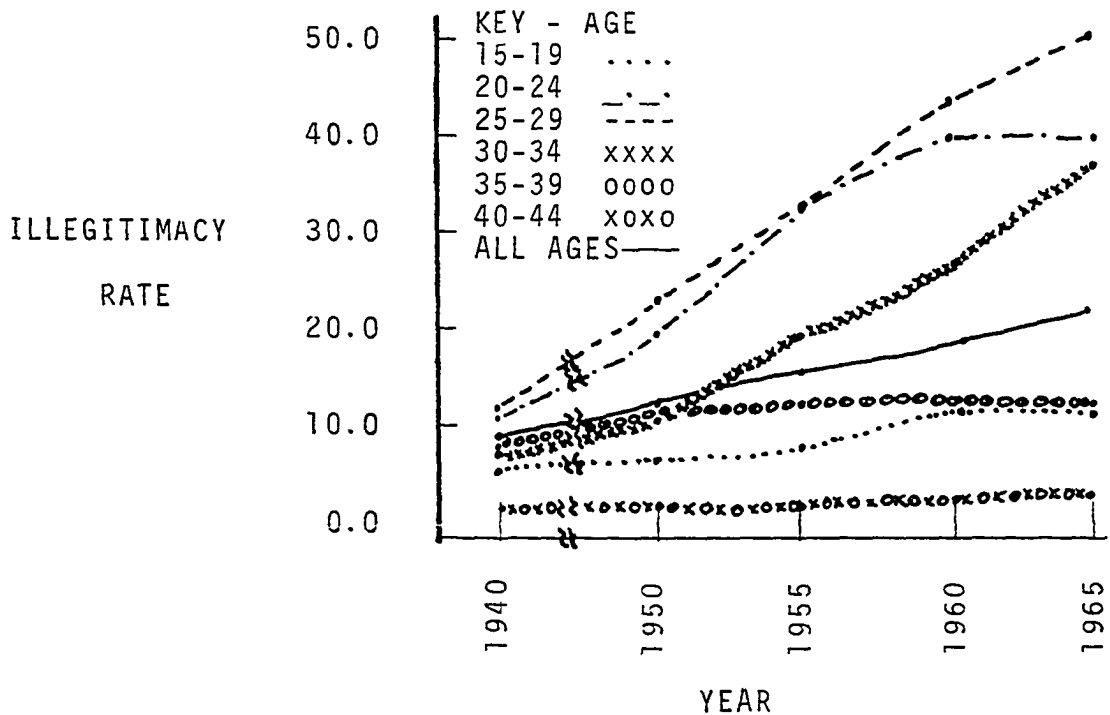


Figure 3. Estimated illegitimacy rate, by age of mother: United States, 1940-1965.

The number of out-of-wedlock births has been increasing, but as Adams and Gallagher (2) have noted, the ". . . services to teenage unmarried mothers are of great importance because of the potential damage of the experience to their whole lives and to the lives of their children."

Psychology of the Unwed Mother

Psychological testing of the unwed mother has provided no consistent personality type. She has been described by Gottschalk, et al. (41), and Young (116), as being depressed during her pregnancy, by Eysenck and Eysenck (31) as being more extroverted and neurotic than the general population norms, and by Khlentozos and Pagliaro (63) as having ". . . moderate to severe character disorders ranging from the sociopathic to the schizoid."

There does, however, seem to be some consistent types of emotional states developing different aged unwed mothers. Khlentozos and Pagliaro (63) worked with long term therapy cases and noted that ". . . one dominant feeling characterizes each cluster, namely: for ages 15 and 16, loneliness; for ages 18 and 19, worthlessness, and for 22 to 25, ambivalence."

Blasingame (12) and Giel and Kidd (37) maintained that while the unwed mother may be physiologically mature enough to conceive a child, she is psychologically not prepared; however, with the guidance of her obstetrician and/or social counselor she may gain the emotional support necessary to handle the situation.

Blasingame (12) tended to move from the development of a psychological personality theory to a familial disruptive approach as he has noted in his studies that

The majority of the girls illegitimately pregnant were normal, both physically and psychologically. The stability of the home and family life seemed to be a more important factor in the prevention of illegitimate pregnancy Characteristically these girls lack self-esteem. One way or another, they express themselves as feeling unloved, and they seem to have little or no confidence in being able to engender sustained valid affection. Many display a distorted, unrealistic image of themselves in relation to the feminine role. Their attitudes toward their own mothers strongly suggests lack of warm affection and basic trust. It may frequently be hostile. They often seem to convey the tacit impression that their pregnancy is not unwelcome and is a means of asserting their own independence of a controlling, dominating mother.

The Family of the Unwed Mother

The family of the girl, pregnant out-of-wedlock, has been the subject of many studies. Adams and Gallagher (2) suggested that one would obtain

. . . a distorted picture of the etiology of illegitimacy if [one ignores] the influence of conflicts between parent and child, deprivation of love, damaged security, and absence of opportunity to achieve or gain satisfaction in everyday life.

Familial dysfunction has been a prime recurring factor. Khlentozos and Pagliaro (63) have observed "Many of the unweds' parents were separated or divorced or admitted to having ceased sexual relations for one or two years prior to the unwed's pregnancy."

Other studies (2, 18, 41, 48, 116) have consistently reported deficiencies in responsible parental planning and either inappropriate or no communication. Such lack of communication in turn lead to a situation which did not allow an adequate avenue in which a child could confide in

his parents. Consequently, Choate and Gallagher (18) felt that "The girl's motivation for having a child out-of-wedlock may be closely tied to her feelings about her parents and their behavior toward her."

To extend the amount of familial dysfunction even further, Rashbaum, et al. (86) emphasized that

There were marked differences in the living arrangements of the women at the time of conception: about one-third were living with one or both of their parents, one-quarter with the putative father of the child conceived, and two-fifths with relatives or friends or alone.

Sauber and Rubinstein (96) presented the following table (Table 1), which also suggested a lack of parent-child harmony.

TABLE 1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS STUDIED,
BY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AT CONCEPTION

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AT CONCEPTION	PERCENT (N=333)
Total	100
Lived alone	11
Both parents, with or without others.	13
Own mother only or with others, father not in home . .	28
Own father only or with others, mother not in home . .	4
Putative father only	11
Putative father and others	7
Siblings or other relatives, neither parent in home . .	18
Friends	8

Note: Table 1 from Sauber and Rubinstein (96).

Himes (50) noted that the lack of family stability tends to ". . . indicate that the girls anticipate rejection or lack of sympathy from the formal institutions but expect primary groups and intimate associations to be accepting and supportive."

A shift away from the general environmental factors to a more specific discussion augmented an understanding of the family of the unwed mother. Gottschalk, et al. (41) described the father and mother of the family of the unwed mother as

. . . generally unskilled or semiskilled, with family incomes from one wage earner having a median range of from fifty to seventy-five dollars per week The girl's mother was more likely to be employed and out of the home during the day

Most girls according to Wearing, et al. (110)

. . . stated there was some parental supervision of dating, the type of supervision varying with the age of the unwed mother. Surprisingly, the degree of supervision was greatest in those girls 20 years of age and over.

However, in Martz's (71) study "Reference is made to greater freedom of adolescents from parental supervision to 'going steady' as early as the pre-teens, and to the availability of automobiles to teenage couples." The unwed mother also frequented late-night parties and was associated with groups that drank alcoholic beverages and used narcotics (31, 71).

Along with the permissiveness of the parents toward dating, there was also a lack of family life education being taught in the home (8, 41, 95).

The literature supported the theory that the girl pregnant out-of-wedlock tended to come from a family that had established poor communication and organization.

The Unwed Mother and Her Pregnancy

Sexual gratification seemed to be of secondary importance to the unwed mother. More often, as Blasingame (12) has observed, the primary reason for coition was to ". . . relieve deep feelings of loneliness, desire to please, to win affection, be cherished, and participation in a mutual relationship." Clifford (22) noticed that

Unwed women expressed less desire for pregnancy, less mutual feeling, and less nausea during pregnancy than either primigravida or multigravida. They also overtly expressed more depression and withdrawal and saw the maternal role as being less ascendant than primigravida Unwed women express less desire for pregnancy and less mutual feeling ($p=.001$) than either of the other groups of women [primigravidas and multigravidas].

Other studies supported these observations (18, 116).

Possibly because of the lack of interest, or because of a lack of family life education, the unwed mother delayed contacting the physician for prenatal care until the second trimester of pregnancy. This delay gave rise to possible complications (1, 9, 12, 18, 24, 37, 71, 80, 110, 115), such as an increased infant mortality rate (80, 86, 115, 116), and increased anxiety and stress of the unwed mother (31, 41, 63, 116).

Results of Christenson's (20) study of 5,293 women

. . . shows that of the premarital pregnancies which occurred between adolescence and age twenty, slightly over a fifth were resolved in marriage. Of the remaining four-fifths, the large majority (69% of the total) resulted in induced abortions, while in six percent of the cases the course chosen was that of bearing an illegitimate child. The final three percent terminated in presumably fortunate spontaneous abortions.

Choate and Gallagher (18), Semmens (98) and Wearing, et al. (110) also noted this increase in abortions to out-of-wedlock mothers.

The unmarried mother has exhibited an earlier onset of menstruation than has her not pregnant counterpart, which presumably could indicate an earlier biological maturity (41). Concomitant with earlier menstruation, earlier sexual intercourse has been noted by Kirkendall (65) (Table 2).

TABLE 2

AGE OF SUBJECTS AT TIME OF FIRST INTERCOURSE

AGE	NUMBER	AGE	NUMBER
not recorded			
9	8	18	37
10	1	19	21
11	1	20	8
12	1	21	5
13	6	22	5
14	15	23	2
15	21	24	1
16	29	26	1
17	38		
		Total	200
		Average Age -	17.1

Note: Table 2 from Kirkendall (65).

Religious background

The church affiliation, as might be expected, is predominantly protestant with all levels of church attendance being represented. However, the girl pregnant out-of-wedlock did seem to attend church less frequently. Using church attendance as a gauge of religious involvement, one could surmise a correspondingly less devout individual (27, 41, 50).

Sauber and Rubinstein (96) depicted their results of 273 unwed mothers in relation to church attendance (Table 3).

TABLE 3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS STUDIED,
BY CHURCH ATTENDANCE BEFORE BIRTH OF BABY

CHURCH ATTENDANCE BEFORE BIRTH OF BABY	TOTAL
Total (N=273)	100
Did not attend	11
Attended once a month or more. . .	63
Attended less than once a month. .	22
Attendance not ascertainable . . .	4

Note: Table 3 from Sauber and Rubinstein (96).

Financial support

Adams and Gallagher (2) emphasized that "Too often the idea of helping a person in trouble is confused with

condoning what she did." A report by HEW (52) pointed out that

Many persons concerned about the extent of illegitimacy believe that most unmarried mothers are receiving public assistance in the Federal-State program of aid to families with dependent children. In a report issued in 1960, the Bureau of Family Services (then the Bureau of Public Assistance), Department of Health, Education and Welfare, estimated that 2.5 million children in the United States under 18 years of age had been born out of wedlock. Of these, only 13 percent were receiving aid to dependent children in November of 1958.

This same point has been emphasized in many other reports (12, 18, 32, 71) with the general agreement being, as Choate and Gallagher (18) have stated that, ". . . families with several children born out of wedlock are such heavy consumers of community resources that the public gets an exaggerated impression of the total number involved."

To elucidate this misconception Sauber and Rubinstein (96) have presented a summary of financial support (Table 4). Adams and Gallagher (2), Blasingame (12), Martz (71), and Reed (87) have concluded that the younger unwed mother is more likely to receive services from child welfare agencies with the older unmarried girls receiving support from the putative father, her family, or through gainful employment.

Placement of the child

Decisions to keep or relinquish the child of the out-of-wedlock pregnancy were extremely difficult ones for the mother (23). She had to decide, with the aid of her social worker, clergyman, and/or family, which avenue of

action would be best for everyone concerned (61, 68, 73, 87, 95).

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT: TOTAL 18 MONTH PERIOD
SINCE BIRTH OF BABY

SOURCE OF SUPPORT	PERCENT OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS EVER RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM SPECIFIED SOURCE IN YEAR AND A HALF
Family	68
Putative father.	64
Own earnings	58
Department of Welfare.	41
Putative father's family	17
Friends.	14
Husband (other than putative father) . .	7
Department of Child Welfare.	2
Other social agency.	5

Note: Table 4 from Sauber and Rubinstein (96).

According to a HEW report (52) there were in 1960

. . . an estimated 2.5 million children under 18 in the United States who had been born out of wedlock, 31% had been adopted, 13% were receiving aid to dependent children, and 1% were in foster care Little is known about the remaining 55%. This large group . . . suggests that the majority of unmarried mothers who keep their children continue to manage in some way through subsequent marriage, employment, or support of their children by relatives, friends, or other means, but we know very little about the kinds of homes in which their children are growing up.

Whatever the ultimate decision, it would be the most difficult to make but was the right one (1, 2, 12, 34, 41, 50, 61, 68, 73, 86, 87, 94).

Putative Father

The father of the child to be born out-of-wedlock, or the putative father, is slightly older and consequently better educated than the unwed mother. Studies (108, 110, 114) have estimated his age to be between 17 and 21.6 years with the girl's age varying from 4.1 years younger to the same age.

The putative father and expectant mother had generally been dating to the extent that they regard their involvement to be a love or "going steady" relationship (95, 110, 114). Similar studies (63, 116), however, have noted that the couple has gone together for less than six months.

Ehrmann (30) has observed that

. . . . the degree of physical intimacy which the males had experienced or would permit themselves to experience is inversely related to the intensity of familiarity and affection existing in the male-female relationship There is a marked difference between the codes and behavior for nonlovers on the one hand and lovers on the other. The girls are far more liberal in personal behavior and code with lovers than with non-lovers Thus, being in love means a decrease among males and an increase among females in the incidence of premarital sexual intercourse and in the personal acceptance of this behavior.

Other studies (8, 27, 33, 41, 63, 68, 95) tended to reject the concept of extreme promiscuity among unmarried and pregnant couples.

Attitude of the putative father

The putative father's attitude toward the illegitimate offspring was more intense than has been recognized (82).

With his physical and social environment being similar to that of the unwed mother, his psychological conflicts were also similar, exhibiting times of depression, fears of marriage and parenthood, and deep-seated personal problems (63, 82, 94, 95). He benefited positively from psychological and social work counseling (2, 71, 94, 95, 114).

Questionnaire Development

Jahoda, et al. (57, 58) noted that determining what information a study should seek is the most involved problem of the designer. By constructing "dummy tables" in advance the researcher forced decisions concerning what data is required and how it would be used. Figures representing possible findings may be entered in order to ascertain the effects they would have on alternative hypotheses and to see what new hypotheses they suggest.

The steps in questionnaire development suggested by Jahoda, et al. (58) were as follows:

1. Deciding what the questionnaire should cover and what type of questionnaire should be used, . . .
2. Editing the questionnaire and specifying procedures for its use, . . .
3. Pretesting the questionnaire, . . .
4. Re-examination and revision of the questionnaire, . . .

Step 1. Deciding type of questionnaire

Kahn and Connell (60) pointed out that

A major decision in the formulation of questions has to do with the form of the response; that is, whether the respondent is to reply in his own words,

or is to select from a series of pre-assigned categories the answer that best approximates his own opinion. Questions of the former type are termed "open" or "unrestricted." The latter type of question is "closed" or restricted."

The open question allows the respondent to structure the answer as he sees fit; whereas, the closed question allows the respondent to answer in a predictable manner.

Two other problems in questionnaire development were pointed out by Adams (3) as being validity and reliability.

Validity has reference to whether the instrument measures what it is intended to measure [while] . . . reliability of an instrument in survey work has to do with whether the same answers are obtained to the same questions on different occasions.

In order to gain a valid and reliable answer, Richardson, et al. (91) pointed out that

. . . each respondent must be given identical stimuli to evoke valid differentiations between respondents. Thus according to this assumption, if the question is to function as an identical stimulus to every respondent, it must be worded identically each time it is presented.

Bingham and Moore (11) previously noted that the sequence of

The questions must be standardized not only with reference to the form and the precise wording of the question used, but also as to the order in which the questions are presented and the manner in which they are asked.

Richardson, et al. (91) stated that the

. . . standardized interview . . . [is one which] must deal with precisely the same subject matter--and differences or similarities between respondents must reflect actual differences or similarities between respondents and not differences due to the questions they were asked or to the meaning that they attributed to the question.

Jahoda, et al. (58) suggested that

Probably the best way to begin [a questionnaire] is to outline or list the topics to go into the questionnaire, to consider carefully at this point what is likely to be the best sequence of topics, and then to write the questions. At the writing stage, one can utilize all the suggestions available in other similar questionnaires. If varied questionnaires are at hand that have previously been drafted on the same or similar problems, think the questions, of course, strive not only to improve therein detail but to supplement or replace them in novel ways wherever they can be done to advantage. There are few places in social research where time consuming, painstaking effort is more rewarding than in the preparation of questions.

When developing the questions themselves, Parten (83) suggested using the following 19 steps:

1. Use simple words which are familiar to all potential respondents . . .
2. Make the questions as concise as possible . . .
3. Formulate the questions to yield exactly the information desired . . .
4. Avoid "double barrelled" or multiple meaning questions . . .
5. Avoid ambiguous questions . . .
6. Avoid leading questions . . .
7. Decide as to your use of prestige names . . .
8. Avoid "danger words," catchwords, stereotype, or words with emotional connotations . . .
9. Decide whether to include indirect questions . . .
10. Be cautious in the use of phrases which may reflect upon the prestige of the informate . . .
11. Decide on whether to personalize some of the questions . . .
12. Allow for all possible responses . . .
13. Make the alternative in multiple choice questions realistic . . .
14. When a long check list is used, either use card questions or see that the items are rotated on different runs of the schedule . . .
15. Keep to a minimum the amount of writing required on the schedule . . .
16. Plan to include a few questions that will serve as checks on the accuracy and consistency of the questions as a whole . . .
17. Avoid questions that call our responses toward socially accepted norms or values . . .

18. Avoid apparently unreasonable questions by using a brief explanation justifying the questions . . .
19. Plan to compare the responses to single questions with responses to other questions which put the same issue in different context

Step 2. Editing the questionnaire

Jahoda, et al. (58) explained the purpose of the editing of the questionnaire. When she stated that, "After all the preceding steps are completed, the questionnaire should be ready to use. The editorial job is directed primarily at making the questionnaire as clear and easy to use as possible."

Step 3. Pretesting the questionnaire

The pretest is an extremely important phase of the development of a questionnaire. Jahoda, et al. (58) described

The pretest [as] a tryout of the questionnaire to see how it works--whether changes are necessary before the start of the full scale study. The pretest provides a means of catching and solving unforeseen problems in the use of the questionnaire, the phrasing and sequence of questions and length of the questionnaire. Another valuable part of the pretest interview is discussion of the questions with respondents after they have answered them. It is also important to have the interviewer record his observations, criticisms, and suggestions. If substantial changes are necessary, such as adding entirely new questions, a second pretest should be considered.

Step 4. Revision of the questionnaire

Jahoda, et al. (58) pointed out that, "In the revision process, it is invaluable to supplement one's own effort by obtaining the critical reactions of individuals

who are familiar with questionnaire methods and with the type of problems at hand."

With the completion of these four steps the questionnaire should be ready to use.

However, before the interviewer begins, he must, according to Bingham and Moore (11), ". . . study his questionnaire carefully, not to memorize the questions but to familiarize himself with the purpose of the survey as a whole." Not only must the questionnaire be known well, it must, according to Adams (3), ". . . be used informally and with ease."

CHAPTER III

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

From the eclectic field of literature concerning the unmarried mother, numerous investigations have been undertaken. The studies involved a variety of conditions with many different variables being held constant. While the consensus of information establishes that the unwed mother comes from a dysfunctioning environmental setting, has had neurotic or personality problems, and has started dating earlier, a significant number of studies have reported contrary findings under similar situations. Aside from this argument the environmental parameters have not been established with regards to the existing differences and similarities between those unwed mothers that seek institutional care and those that seek clinic care.

It will consequently be the purpose of this investigation to examine the environmental factors influencing a population of unwed mothers, and in so doing develop an examination procedure applicable to this population. This investigation will test two groups of unwed mothers in Oklahoma. Group I--the institutionalized group--will be

comprised of unwed mothers who utilize the services of the Home of Redeeming Love under the direction of the Deaconess Hospital, the Catholic Charities Home, or the Salvation Army Hospital Home. Group II--the noninstitutionalized group--will consist of unwed mothers who utilize the services of St. Anthony Hospital, Mercy Hospital, University Hospital, or the Variety Health Center Clinic.

The testing situation will likewise consist of two parts. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory--MMPI--and a structured interview session employing a 185 question questionnaire, which was developed by this investigator.

Since it would be impossible to investigate each and every question that would arise during a previewing of the available literature, the following four hypotheses became self-evident and were purposed in order to limit, specifically define, and direct the scope of this investigation:

- HYPOTHESIS I. Institutionalized unwed mothers will score higher on the depression scale and lower on the psychopathic deviate scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory than non-institutionalized unwed mothers.
- HYPOTHESIS II. Noninstitutionalized unwed mothers will show more evidence of long standing disruption of familial relationships; whereas, institutionalized unwed mothers will show more evidence of family disruption immediately prior to the event of pregnancy.
- HYPOTHESIS III. Noninstitutionalized unwed mothers will be more prepared for, and accepting of their pregnancy than will institutionalized unwed mothers.

HYPOTHESIS IV. Institutionalized unwed mothers will be more accepting of the putative father; whereas, noninstitutionalized unwed mothers will be less accepting of the putative father.

CHAPTER IV

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Developing the Questionnaire

Careful study of the literature available revealed no questionnaire which would meet the needs of this study. Therefore, a questionnaire was developed which incorporated the recommendations of Adams (3), Bingham and Moore (11), Jahoda, et al. (57, 58), Kahn and Connell (60), Parten (83), and Richardson, et al. (91).

Areas of desired information were drawn from the review of literature and working tables developed to assist in identifying and organizing specific questions to be included on the schedule. The questionnaire was compiled and edited, pretested, analyzed and revised into the final format. Whenever possible, items were drawn intact from previous studies, but most items were modified for clarity or applicability and a few were developed from ideas presented in previous studies to meet specific needs of this investigation.

The "closed end" format for question presentation was selected as most appropriate to this study as it: (a) pro-

vides categories for all responses and reduces interviewer and editor error through interpretation or bias; (b) simplifies data processing by permitting precoding for easy transfer to computer cards for analysis. Thus whenever possible "closed end" questions were used. However, some questions would not lend themselves to the "closed end" type format in which case an "open end" approach had to be employed. To analyze the "open end" items, codes were developed to relieve as much interviewer and interpretation bias as possible. By designing the questionnaire for the specific tasks of the study it could be kept at the desired level--simple and to the point.

The questionnaire (Appendix I) was designed to yield data relative to Hypotheses II, III, and IV. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory--MMPI--developed by Hathaway and Meehl (46)--was utilized to supply information pertaining to Hypothesis I. The procedure for administration, profile construction and interpretation was followed as outlined by Hathaway and Meehl (46).

Identifying the Interviewees

The subjects were divided into two groups according to the type services they were receiving. Group I had 50 occupants who would submit to testing and interviewing (Table 5). Group II was composed of out-of-wedlock mothers who submitted to testing and interviewing (Table 6).

TABLE 5

WHITE INSTITUTIONALIZED UNWED MOTHER'S PARTICIPATION
BY HOME ATTENDANCE

HOME ATTENDED	NUMBER (N=50)	PERCENTAGE
Home of Redeeming Love	27	54
Catholic Charities	11	22
Salvation Army Hospital Home	12	25

TABLE 6

WHITE NONINSTITUTIONALIZED UNWED MOTHER'S
PARTICIPATION BY CLINIC ATTENDANCE

CLINIC ATTENDED	NUMBER (N=50)	PERCENTAGE
University Hospital	26	52
Mercy Hospital	7	14
St. Anthony	10	20
Variety Health Center	7	14

Prior to working with these subjects, initial conferences were arranged with the supervisor of each home or clinic involved to obtain permission to utilize their facilities and patients.

Testing and Interviewing

Institutionalized unwed mothers

Before the MMPI was administered or the interview

conducted a meeting a meeting was arranged to which all the patients were invited to attend. At this meeting the type study, the reason for the study and the procedure that would be followed were outlined. In conclusion the author solicited questions from the audience to which answers were presented and the meeting was concluded.

The MMPI was administered as outlined by Hathaway and Meehl (46) to all the subjects with an interview session following.

Noninstitutionalized unwed mothers

Since the institutionalized unwed mothers who submitted to testing and interviewing were Caucasian, a stratified group of white noninstitutionalized unwed mothers had to be chosen. This was accomplished by previewing all the charts of the obstetric patients and identifying those patients who were white, nullipara and primigravida.

Subsequently, the subjects who met the defined parameters were individually contacted and asked to participate in the study. If the individual elected to participate in the study she was informed as to the type of study, the reason for the study and the procedure that would be followed. A time and place was arranged for the MMPI to be given and the interview to be conducted.

CHAPTER V

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Individual members of any society have developed a set of norms and values that are the out-growth of physical and social environmental situations which exist within that society (26, 36, 109). It is, therefore, appropriate to lend consideration to a description of the unwed mother in Oklahoma. Secondly, it is of importance to understand how these environmental conditions have effected the unwed mother's personality. Thirdly, due to the fact that two distinct groups of unwed mothers are present, it is of importance to ascertain what environmental differences exist and how these differences have effected her relation to her familial involvement, her acceptance of the pregnancy and the putative father.

The Unwed Mother

The white unwed mother in Oklahoma has a mean age of 18.56 years and has completed either the 11th or 12th grade in school (Table 7). She is generally a member of a church and predominantly from a protestant background (Table 8).

TABLE 7

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

AGE	NUMBER (N=100)	EDUCATION COMPLETED	NUMBER (N=100)
16 or less	15	Junior high school	
17	15	8	8
18	21	9	7
19	17	High school	
20	11	10	11
21	10	11	19
22 or greater	11	12	41
		College	
		1	6
		2	7
		3	0
		4	1

TABLE 8

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION
OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A CHURCH?	NUMBER (N=100)	WHAT CHURCH DID YOU USUALLY ATTEND?	NUMBER (N=100)
Yes	59	Baptist	35
No	41	Catholic	23
		Methodist	19
		Presbyterian	3
		Other	28
		None	2

The family of the unwed mother shows signs of parental disharmony. There are both a father and mother present; however, divorce and subsequent remarriage is common (Table 9).

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF TIMES THE PARENTS OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER
IN OKLAHOMA HAVE BEEN MARRIED

PARENTS OF THE UNWED MOTHER	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED		
	1	2	3+
Mother	59	28	13
Father	73	22	5

The age of the parents is 19 years greater than that of the unwed mother. However when comparing educational attainment of the parents, one notices that the mother, in one-third of the families, has achieved a higher education than that of the father, thus possibly contributing to a secondary role position for the father (Tables 10 and 11). The occupational status of the parents (Table 12) provided an income great enough to supply the family needs (Table 13). The unwed mother is usually not an only child (Table 14).

The level of communication within the home varies with the topic under consideration and with the age of the individuals involved. General problems are discussed within

TABLE 10

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PARENTS OF
THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	MOTHER		FATHER	
	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE
Junior high school	21	21.0	19	19.0
High school	66	66.0	43	43.0
College	11	11.0	22	22.0
Don't know	2	2.0	16	16.0

TABLE 11

A COMPARISON OF PARENTAL EDUCATION OF THE
WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

EDUCATIONAL COMPARISON	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE
Mother's education greater	35	35.0
Father's education greater	34	34.0
Parent's education is the same	20	20.0
Not appropriate	11	11.0

TABLE 12

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS OF THE WHITE
UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	MOTHER		FATHER	
	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE
Skilled	18	18.0	49	49.0
Unskilled	27	27.0	14	14.0
Self employed	--	----	13	13.0
Not employed	51	51.0	3	3.0
No parent present	--	----	21	21.0

TABLE 13

A COMPARISON OF FAMILY INCOME TO MEETING FAMILY NEEDS
OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

DO YOU THINK THE FAMILY INCOME WAS ENOUGH TO SUPPLY THE FAMILY NEEDS?	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE
Yes	84	84.0
No	13	13.0
Not applicable	3	3.0

the family when the problem concerns the family as a whole and the children are old enough to understand.

TABLE 14

AGE POSITION OF SIBLINGS PRESENT WITHIN THE FAMILY
OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

AGE OF SIBLING	BROTHER		SISTER	
	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE
Older	36	36.0	38	38.0
Younger	24	24.0	20	20.0
Both	15	15.0	9	9.0
Neither	25	25.0	33	33.0

However, in the case of sex information the females within the families were excluded until after they were pregnant (Table 15).

With this low level of sex education in the family, one wonders where the unwed mother has obtained her information and also just how much factual sex knowledge she has acquired. Some circles contend that this information should come from the home exclusively. In fact, however, only 33 per cent of the unwed mothers stated that they had obtained the majority of their sex education from their immediate family. Not only did the unwed mother receive little insight from an older brother or sister, she received little

information from the family, she also stated that her overall knowledge of the topic was lacking (Table 16).

TABLE 15

COMMUNICATION OF PROBLEMS AND SEX INFORMATION WITHIN THE
FAMILY OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

AGE	FAMILY PROBLEMS		SEX INFORMATION	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Young	30	70	10	90
Before pregnancy	56	44	38	62
Present time	73	27	56	44

TABLE 16

WHERE THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER LEARNED THE MOST ABOUT SEX
AND HOW MUCH KNOWLEDGE OF THE TOPIC SHE BELIEVED
SHE HAD PRIOR TO HER PREGNANCY

SOURCE OF SEX INFORMATION	NUMBER (N=100)	AMOUNT OF SEX INFORMATION	NUMBER (N=100)
Family	33	Much	43
Friends	39	Moderate	28
Classroom	13	None	29
Church	0		
Other	15		

Concomitant with an inadequate amount of sex information one would anticipate insufficient comprehension of the need for prenatal care. This assumption is well depicted

when considering the length of time between the last menstrual cycle and the initial prenatal examination (Table 17).

TABLE 17

TIME LAPSE BETWEEN LAST MENSTRUAL CYCLE AND INITIAL PRENATAL EXAMINATION OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

TIME LAPSE	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE
One month	20	20.0
Two months	25	25.0
Three months	18	18.0
Four months (+)	37	37.0

The primary reasons for not contacting the physician at an earlier time were because the girl was afraid (37 per cent), or because she in fact did not believe she was pregnant (35 per cent). The remaining 28 per cent of the unwed mothers contacted the physician within the first 6 weeks of pregnancy. Perhaps a more important reason for the initial delay in contacting the physician was due to the girl's never having had a complete physical which included a pelvic examination (Table 18).

The unwed mother was between 16 and 17 years of age when she first experienced sexual intercourse, which when compared with her age at the time of participation in this study would indicate that she had been having coitus for

approximately 2 years. In these 2 years, however, she had sexual relations with no more than two men (Table 19).

TABLE 18

PERCENTAGE OF WHITE UNWED MOTHERS NOT HAVING A PELVIC EXAMINATION PRIOR TO INITIAL PRENATAL EXAMINATION

FIRST PELVIC EXAMINATION	NUMBER (N=100)*	PERCENTAGE
Yes	51	62.19
No	31	37.81

*Note: It was decided to ask this question after 18 unwed mothers had been interviewed.

TABLE 19

AGE OF FIRST SEX RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF SEX PARTNERS OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

AGE OF FIRST SEX RELATIONSHIP	NUMBER (N=100)*	NUMBER OF SEX PARTNERS	NUMBER (N=100)
13	2	1	47
14	11	2	24
15	12	3-5	29
16	19	6-10+	10
17	21		
18	11		
19	11		
20+	12		

*Note: Mean age of first sex relationship = 16.65 years

The majority of coital contacts occurred in a car or motel; however, 16 per cent of the unwed mothers reported having the majority of their sexual relationships in the home of her parents or her sex partner's parent's home (Table 20).

TABLE 20

PLACE WHERE THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA
HAD THE MAJORITY OF HER SEX CONTACTS

PLACE	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE
Home of parents	16	16.0
Apartment	35	35.0
Motel	11	11.0
Car	38	38.0

The parents of the unwed mother are paying the expenses of the pregnancy (Table 21).

TABLE 21

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE WHITE UNWED
MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA

PERSON	NUMBER (N=100)	PERCENTAGE
Parent	42	42.0
Self	20	20.0
Putative father	8	8.0
Agency	30	30.0

In a small number of instances the putative father is financially supporting the unwed mother while she is confined or going to the clinic for care.

The father of the out-of-wedlock unborn child is approximately 4 to 5 years older when comparing mean ages. However, when comparing actual ages there is a difference of 2 to 3 years in most cases (46 per cent) (Figure 4).

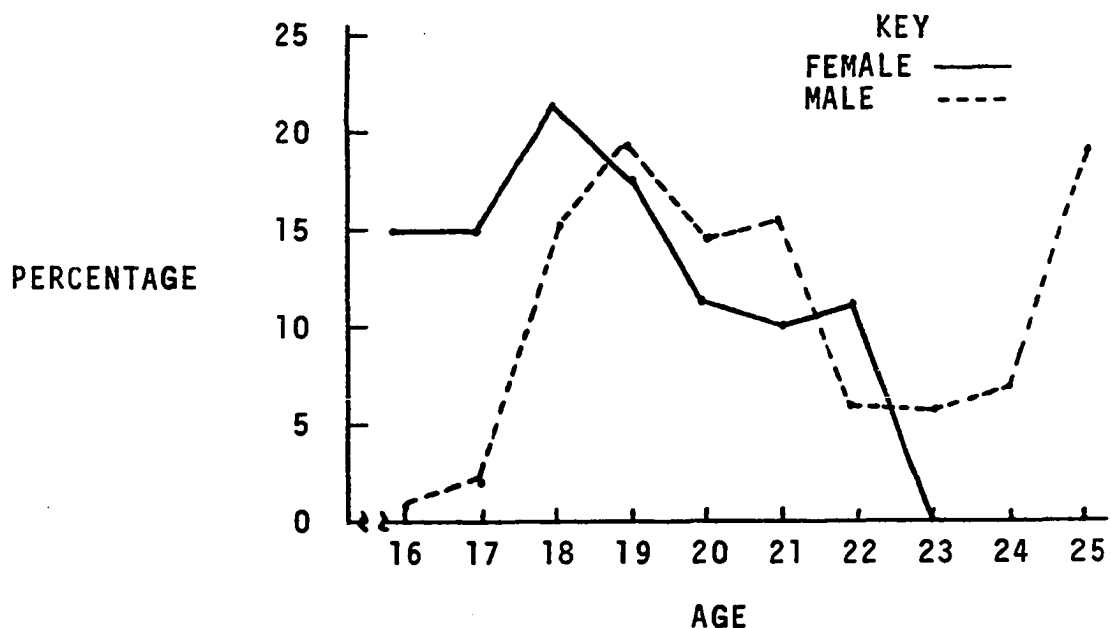


Figure 4. Age comparison of the white unwed mother in Oklahoma and the putative father.

The couple have been dating for a period of time generally in excess of 2 months. The putative father is not only older, but he has correspondingly achieved a higher level of education. He has either completed high school and gone into a profession, or continued with his education in college (Table 22).

TABLE 22

LENGTH OF TIME THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER HAS DATED THE
PUTATIVE FATHER AND HIS EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

TIME PERIOD	NUMBER (N=100)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	NUMBER (N=100)
1 month or less	22	High school	
2-6 months	36	without a diploma	23
7 months - 1 year	27	High school	
2 years or longer	15	with a diploma	42
		College without	
		a diploma	28
		College with	
		a diploma	7

The unwed mother described the putative father in positive terms and considered him to have the qualities she was looking for in a husband. However, although she believed she was in love with him while they were dating (83 per cent), she did not anticipate a happy marriage with the putative father (Table 23).

TABLE 23

ATTITUDE OF THE WHITE UNWED MOTHER TOWARDS
THE PUTATIVE FATHER AND MARRIAGE WITH HIM

QUALITIES WANTED	NUMBER (N=100)	HAPPY MARRIAGE	NUMBER (N=100)
Yes	63	Yes	42
No	37	No	58

Psychology of the White Unwed Mother

The following psychological interpretation of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory profiles was presented by Richard E. Sternlof, Ph.D, for use in this document:

The two groups are more similar on their MMPI profiles [Appendix IV] than they are dissimilar. This is not altogether surprising as the major variable which separates them is that one group decided to go to an institution to await their baby, while the other group did not. The ways in which each group is similar would tend to suggest the following interpretation:

On the whole, both groups [Appendix V] endeavored to respond to the test truthfully and avoided excessive malingering. Both groups contained the same proportionate number of women who responded in such a fashion so as to exaggerate or deny any psychological problem. The outstanding characteristics of both groups is that they appear to feel victimized, bored and alienated from other people. They are the kind of people who are generally seen as being shallow, lacking in loyalties, having difficulty in planning ahead and may adopt a reckless disregard of the consequences of their actions. Another configuration apparent from both profiles is that these women may be quite masochistic in their dealings with other people. That is, they take delight in pitying themselves because they have been mistreated and transfer blame onto others in the environment. People may respond to such women with rage and in a sense confirming to them that they are in fact mistreated. Neither group appears to be very depressed and as a group are not manifesting many somatic complaints.

One way the groups do seem to differ somewhat is that the institutionalized group [Appendix VI] exhibits somewhat more of a tendency to act out in ways which would tend to damage their family's reputation. Also, the institutionalized women may have more need for stimulation and excitement than the noninstitutionalized group [Appendix VII]. Another way the groups differ somewhat is that the noninstitutionalized women tend to use repression, denial and avoidance as defense mechanisms while the institutionalized women tend to use more obsessive intellectualized defenses. One might tentatively infer that the woman who is awaiting the birth of her child in an institution may be more prone to deny the fact of the pregnancy than the noninstitutionalized woman.

A Comparison

A comparison of white institutionalized and white non-institutionalized unwed mothers in Oklahoma is an important consideration if one is to better understand the problems she is facing. Thorough understanding of these issues enables more adequate planning of services for her benefit.

A questionnaire (Appendix I) was developed, tabulated (Appendix II), and analyzed (Appendix III) to aid in answering the hypotheses presented.

The institutionalized white unwed mother comes from an environmental background which incorporates more of the middle class values than does the noninstitutionalized white unwed mother. Comparing the father's educational attainment and occupational status--Hollingshead's (51) Two Factor Index of Social Position--a Pearson r was constructed for each population, and a Fisher Z_F transformation for comparing the significance between the two r 's was computed. The results indicated that the institutionalized unwed mother was from a different socio-economic strata (SES) than the noninstitutionalized unwed mother ($p=0.05$). Moreover, it was also noted that a probability level could be set at 0.01 and still meet the requirements.

The institutionalized unwed mother comes from a middle to lower-middle class environment with the noninstitutionalized unwed mother coming from a lower-middle to lower class environment (Table 24).

TABLE 24

A COMPARISON OF WHITE INSTITUTIONALIZED AND WHITE
NONINSTITUTIONALIZED UNWED MOTHER'S
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS LEVELS AS
COMPUTED BY THE HOLLINGSHEAD
TWO FACTOR INDEX OF SOCIAL
POSITION

SES LEVEL	<u>INSTITUTIONALIZED</u>		<u>NONINSTITUTIONALIZED</u>	
	NUMBER (N=50)	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER (N=50)	PERCENTAGE
I	5	10.0	2	4.0
II	4	8.0	1	2.0
III	13	26.0	5	10.0
IV	22	44.0	28	56.0
V	6	12.0	11	22.0

When observing other factors within the homes of the two groups of unwed mothers other points of significance held with this information. For example, the institutionalized unwed mother attended church more regularly ($p=0.05$, also holding at 0.001 level) than did the noninstitutionalized unwed mother. The parents of the institutionalized unwed mother had not divorced and remarried ($p=0.05$, also holding at 0.01 for both mother and father) and as might be expected by the SES, their incomes were enough to supply the family needs ($p=0.05$).

Other examples of middle class environmental behavior being exhibited by the institutionalized unwed mother were that she had parents who showed interest in her friends

With regard to the child that is to be born out-of-wedlock the noninstitutionalized unwed mother plans to keep her baby; whereas, the institutionalized unwed mother plans to give her child up for adoption ($p=0.05$, also holding at 0.001 level). This may be related to the fact that the family of the noninstitutionalized unwed mother has reported more out-of-wedlock pregnancies ($p=0.05$, also holding at 0.001 level).

Hence, it can be said that the noninstitutionalized unwed mother is more accepting of the out-of-wedlock pregnancy than is the institutionalized unwed mother.

Putative father

The noninstitutionalized unwed mother is more interested in continuing a relationship with the putative father after the baby is born ($p=0.05$). She has also told the putative father of the pregnancy; whereas, the institutionalized unwed mother has not told him ($p=0.05$, also holding at 0.01 level).

The father of the child of the institutionalized unwed mother was better educated ($p=0.05$, also holding at 0.001 level) and was more likely to use some type of contraceptive device ($p=0.05$, also holding at 0.001 level).

All other factors concerning the attitudes of the institutionalized and noninstitutionalized unwed mother toward the respective putative fathers proved not significant. Therefore, it is to be concluded that there is no significant

difference between the attitudes of the two groups of unwed mothers toward the putative father. If any significant results were to be generated from this data it would be that the noninstitutionalized unwed mother was more accepting of the putative father than was the institutionalized unwed mother.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It was the purpose of this study to test four hypotheses that dealt with environmental factors, both physical and social, as they related to white unwed mothers in Oklahoma. Group I was composed of 50 institutionalized subjects who were living in homes providing services for the unwed mother. Group II consisted of 50 noninstitutionalized subjects who were attending out-patient clinics in the greater Oklahoma City area. Each group was tested with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and interviewed, using a structured interview schedule.

Based on the psychological analysis of the composite K corrected MMPI profile and statistical analysis of each question of the questionnaire used in this investigation, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. In general, the two groups of unwed mothers tended to be more similar than dissimilar when being measured by the MMPI. No significant difference could be ascertained between the institutionalized and noninstitutionalized white unwed mothers regarding measurement by the depression scale

and/or psychopathic deviate scale. Hypothesis I was rejected.

2. The institutionalized white unwed mother came from a middle to lower-middle class environment with few signs of familial dysfunction being present.

3. The noninstitutionalized white unwed mother came from a lower-middle to lower class environment with many signs of long-standing familial dysfunction.

4. The institutionalized white unwed mother in Oklahoma did not exhibit a significant immediate familial break just prior to pregnancy.

Hypothesis II has been upheld regarding the long-standing familial dysfunctioning found in the home of the non-institutionalized unwed mother; however, it has not been met when considering the immediate familial break just prior to pregnancy in the home of the institutionalized unwed mother.

5. The institutionalized white unwed mother was less accepting of the pregnancy and delayed contacting a physician for prenatal care. She also was more inclined to relinquish her child for adoption.

6. The noninstitutionalized unwed mother was more accepting of the pregnancy and did not relinquish her child for adoption. Hypothesis III was accepted.

7. The noninstitutionalized white unwed mother was more accepting of the putative father than was the institutionalized white unwed mother. Hypothesis IV was rejected.

8. It is believed, by this author, that the physical environment contributes to the dilemma of the unwed mother much more so than has been previously stated or investigated in earlier studies.

Recommendations for Further Study

The author suggests the following recommendations for further study:

1. To develop a longitudinal study that would measure psychological changes in personality of the institutionalized unwed mother before pregnancy, after pregnancy, and after the relinquishment or retainment of her child.

2. To develop a longitudinal study that would measure psychological changes in personality of the noninstitutionalized unwed mother before pregnancy, after pregnancy, and after the relinquishment or retainment of her child.

3. To develop a MMPI scale that would help predict the possible unwed mother's personality.

4. To compare females who have been introduced to a family life education course with those who have not been introduced to a family life education course.

5. To study the putative father, as the information in this area is lacking.

6. To study the physical environmental factors of the home and to determine what effect and to what extent these factors have contributed to the out-of-wedlock pregnancy.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Code # _____

Date _____

MMPI # _____

HRL OLV SA OPST OPM OPWC

LET'S TALK ABOUT YOURSELF

1. Are you from Oklahoma? yes no
2. How long have you lived in Oklahoma? _____
3. What town are you from? urban rural
4. How old are you? _____
5. What was the last grade you completed in school? _____
6. Are you an active member of a church? yes no
7. What church did you usually attend? _____
8. Do you feel that having a religious faith is important in your life? yes no
9. How often did you attend church? _____
10. Do you feel your church has had any influence upon your life?

How? _____

LET'S TALK A LITTLE ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

11. Are your parents living? yes no
12. How many times has your mother been married? _____
13. How many times has your father been married? _____
14. Which parent were you living with before your pregnancy? M F B N
15. How old were you when your mother/father were divorced/died? _____
16. Has your mother/father remarried? yes no
17. How do you feel about your mother/stepmother?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
18. How do you feel about your father/stepfather?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
19. How old is your mother/stepmother? _____
20. How old is your father/stepfather? _____
21. What was the last grade in school your mother/stepmother completed? _____

22. What was the last grade in school
your father/stepfather completed? _____
23. Does your mother work? yes no
24. What kind of work does your
mother do?

25. What hours does your mother work?

26. Was your mother at home most of
the time (when she was not working)
during your teenage years prior
to your pregnancy? yes no
27. During the years prior to your
pregnancy, do you feel your
mother spent enough time with
the family? yes no
28. During the years prior to your
pregnancy, do you feel your
mother spent enough time with
you? yes no
29. During the years prior to your
pregnancy, did you and/or your
brothers and sisters ever have
to take over a lot of your
mother's duties, while she was
away from the home? yes no
- Why was she away from home? _____

30. Does your father work? yes no
31. What kind of work does your father do?

32. What hours does your father work?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 33. During the years prior to your pregnancy, do you feel your father spent enough time with the family? | yes | no |
| 34. During the years prior to your pregnancy, do you feel your father spent enough time with you? | yes | no |
| 35. Has your father always had a full time job? | yes | no |
| 36. Do you think the family income was enough to supply the family needs? | yes | no |

NOW - THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS WILL BE ABOUT THE WAY YOU FELT YOUR PARENTS GOT ALONG AND THE WAY THEY ACTED WITH THE FAMILY WHEN YOU WERE A GIRL. NOW THINK BACK, WHEN YOU WERE A YOUNG GIRL----

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| 37. Did your parents usually discuss problems with the rest of the family? | yes | no |
| 38. Do you think your parents showed affection toward each other? | yes | no |
| 39. Did your parents share activities with the family? | yes | no |
| 40. Do you think your parents have a happy marriage? | yes | no |
| 41. Do you think your parents fought or argued a lot? | yes | no |
| 42. Which parent was dominant in your family? | M | F B N |
| 43. Did your parents discuss sex around you? | yes | no |

44. Were your parents interested in your friends? yes no
45. Which parent was the most interested in your friends? M F B N
46. Were your parents interested in knowing where you were when you went out? yes no
47. Which parent did you admire the most? M F B N
48. Who usually punished you? M F B N
49. Who do you think you are most like? M F B N
50. Which parent do you feel closer to? M F B N
51. What do you think were your mother's views toward sex?

52. What do you think were your father's views toward sex?

53. Describe your mother as you remember her when you were young (your earliest memories).

54. Describe your father as you remember him when you were young (your earliest memories).

NOW - THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS WILL BE ABOUT THE WAY YOU FELT YOUR PARENTS GOT ALONG AND THE WAY THEY ACTED WITH THE FAMILY JUST BEFORE YOU GOT PREGNANT. NOW LET'S THINK AND TALK ABOUT YOUR PARENTS JUST BEFORE YOU BECAME PREGNANT.

- | | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| 55. Did your parents usually discuss problems with the rest of the family? | yes | no |
| 56. Do you think your parents showed affection toward each other? | yes | no |
| 57. Did your parents share activities with the family? | yes | no |
| 58. Do you think your parents have a happy marriage? | yes | no |
| 59. Do you think your parents fought or argued a lot? | yes | no |
| 60. Which parent was dominant in your family? | M | F B N |
| 61. Did your parents discuss sex around you? | yes | no |
| 62. Were your parents interested in your friends? | yes | no |
| 63. Which parent was the most interested in your friends? | M | F B N |
| 64. Were your parents interested in knowing where you were when you went out? | yes | no |

65. Which parent did you admire the most? M F B N
66. Who usually punished you? M F B N
67. Who do you think you are most like? M F B N
68. Which parent do you feel closer to? M F B N
69. What do you think were your mother's views toward sex?

70. Describe your mother as you think of her before you became pregnant.

71. Describe your father just before you became pregnant.

72. Did anything happen in your family, your dating life, or to yourself personally, just before your pregnancy that you can remember clearly? (i.e. death, breaking up with a boy, argument, etc.)

NOW - THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS WILL BE ABOUT THE WAY YOU FEEL YOUR PARENTS GET ALONG AND THE WAY THEY ACT WITH THE FAMILY NOW. NOW LET'S TALK AND THINK ABOUT YOUR PARENTS AS YOU THINK THEY ARE NOW.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 73. Do your parents discuss problems with the rest of the family? | yes no |
| 74. Do you think your parents have a happy marriage? | yes no |
| 75. Do you think your parents fight and argue a lot? | yes no |
| 76. Which parent is dominant in your family? | M F B N |
| 77. Do your parents discuss sex around you? | yes no |
| 78. Are your parents interested in your friends? | yes no |
| 79. Which parent is the most interested in your friends? | M F B N |
| 80. Which parent do you admire the most? | M F B N |
| 81. Who usually punishes you? | M F B N |
| 82. Who do you think you are most like? | M F B N |
| 83. Which parent do you feel closer to? | M F B N |

84. How does your mother view sex now that you are pregnant?

85. Have your attitudes toward your mother changed since you became pregnant?

How? _____

86. Have your attitudes toward your father changed since you became pregnant?

How? _____

87. Did you tell your mother you were pregnant?

yes no

88. How did she react? _____

89. Did you tell your father you were pregnant?

yes no

90. How did he react? _____

91. Why didn't you tell your mother/
father/both you were pregnant?

92. How old are your sisters? _____

93. How old are your brothers? _____

NOW - THE NEXT SET OF QUESTIONS WILL BE ABOUT YOUR BROTHERS
AND SISTERS AND YOUR FEELINGS TOWARD THEM WHEN YOU WERE A
LITTLE GIRL. NOW THINK BACK WHEN YOU WERE A LITTLE GIRL.

94. Which brother did you fight with the
most? _____

95. Which sister did you fight with the
most? _____

96. Do you think you and your brother
competed with each other?

yes no

97. Do you think you and your sister
competed with each other?

yes no

98. Which brother or sister did you
admire the most? _____

99. Did you feel closer to any one brother or sister? _____
100. Did your parents like any of your brothers and sisters better than you? yes no
101. Did you talk about sex with your brothers? yes no
102. Did you talk about sex with your sisters? yes no
103. Did you and your brothers and sisters talk to your parents about problems? yes no
104. Which parent do you think your brothers like the most? M F B N
105. Which parent do you think your sisters like the most? M F B N

NOW - THE NEXT SET OF QUESTIONS WILL BE ABOUT YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND YOUR FEELINGS TOWARD THEM JUST BEFORE YOU BECAME PREGNANT. NOW THINK BACK TO THE TIME JUST BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY.

106. Which brother did you fight with the most? _____
107. Which sister did you fight with the most? _____
108. Do you think you and your brother competed with each other? yes no
Which brother did you try to beat the most? _____
109. Do you think you and your sister competed with each other? yes no
Which sister did you try to beat the most? _____
110. Which brother or sister did you admire the most? _____

111. Did you feel closer to any one brother or sister? _____
112. Did your parents like any of your brothers or sisters better than you? yes no
113. Did you talk about sex with your brothers? yes no
114. Did you talk about sex with your sisters? yes no
115. Did you and your brothers and sisters talk to your parents about problems? yes no
116. Which parent do you think your brothers like the most? M F B N
117. Which parent do you think your sisters like the most? M F B N

NOW - THE NEXT SET OF QUESTIONS WILL BE ABOUT YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND YOUR FEELINGS TOWARD THEM NOW THAT YOU ARE PREGNANT.

118. Did you tell your brothers you were pregnant? yes no

If not, why? _____

119. How did they react when they found out you were pregnant?

120. Did you tell your sisters you were pregnant?

yes no

If not, why? _____

121. How did they react when they found out you were pregnant?

122. Which brother or sister do you admire the most?

123. Have any of your brothers ever gotten a girl in trouble?

yes no

124. Have any of your sisters ever been pregnant?

yes no

125. Where did you learn the most about sex?

126. How much did you know about sex when you became pregnant?

127. Which member of the family could you discuss your problems with?

128. Were there any changes in your family in the months before you became pregnant that upset you? yes no

129. What kind of a change was this?

130. Are any of your brothers or sisters adopted? yes no

131. Are you adopted? yes no

132. How did you find out you were adopted and how old were you?

133. How did you feel? _____

LET'S TALK A LITTLE ABOUT YOUR PREGNANCY

134. (a) How soon did you see a doctor after you thought you were pregnant?

- (b) Why didn't you go to a doctor earlier?

135. What was your reaction when you first found out you were pregnant?

136. Did you think about having an abortion?

yes no

137. Did you try to perform an abortion on yourself?

yes no

If yes, how? _____

138. Did you contact a person for an abortion?

yes no

139. Why didn't you have an abortion?

140. Who was the first person you told you were going to have a baby?

141. Have you been pregnant before?

yes no

142. Have you ever had an abortion before?

yes no

143. Were you married when you became pregnant the time before?

yes no

144. How old were you when you had your first period?

145. When was your last period before you became pregnant?

146. When do you think you got pregnant?

147. How old were you when you had your first sex relation?

148. Did you have sex relations once or more than once?

149. (a) How many boys did you have sex relations with before becoming pregnant?

(b) Did you usually get any physical pleasure out of the relationship?

yes no

150. Where did you have sex relations?

151. How did you feel about having sex relations before marriage before you became pregnant?

152. How do you feel about having sex relations before marriage now?

153. Who is paying the expenses of your pregnancy?

154. Do you plan to give the child up for adoption?

yes no

155. Will you go back to school after you have had the baby? yes no
156. To your knowledge, has any other member of your family had an out-of-wedlock pregnancy? yes no
157. Which member of your family had an out-of-wedlock pregnancy?
-
158. When you marry, will you tell your husband of this pregnancy? Y N MB
159. Do you feel the amount of sex education you have had has been enough? yes no
160. Do you want to see your baby? yes no

LET'S TALK ABOUT THE ALLEGED FATHER

161. How old is the father of your child? _____
IS THE ALLEGED FATHER OLDER, YOUNGER,
SAME AGE?
162. How long were you dating the alleged father before you became pregnant?
-
163. Did you plan on getting married before you had sex relations? yes no
164. Do you plan on marrying the alleged father after you have had the baby? yes no
165. How much education does the alleged father have?
-
-
-

166. Was any form of birth control discussed between yourself and the alleged father? yes no
If yes, what kind? _____

167. Did the alleged father take any precautions to prevent your becoming pregnant? yes no
If so, what kind? _____

168. Why did you not consider the use of a contraceptive?

169. What kind of work did the alleged father do?

170. Describe the alleged father. _____

171. Do you feel the alleged father had the qualities you want in a husband? yes no
172. Did you love the alleged father? yes no
173. Did you desire to have a child by the alleged father? yes no
174. Does the alleged father know you are going to have a baby? yes no
175. Who told him you were going to have a baby?

176. What was his reaction, when you told him you were going to have a baby?

177. Was the alleged father single, married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

S M D W SP

178. Do you feel the alleged father loved you at the time you had relations with him?

yes no

179. Do you feel he tricked you into having sex relations?

yes no

180. Did he ask you to marry him?

yes no

181. Why didn't you marry him? _____

182. To your knowledge, has the alleged father gotten any other girls pregnant?

yes no

183. Do you plan to date the alleged father?

yes no

184. How do you feel about the alleged father now?

185. Do you feel if you would have married the alleged father, you would have been happy?

yes no

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS, EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES,
FOR UNWED MOTHER IN OKLAHOMA 1968-1969

84

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1.	Are you from Oklahoma?						
	Yes	31	62.0	40	80.0	71	71.0
	No	19	38.0	10	20.0	29	29.0
2.	How long have you lived in Oklahoma?						
	1-5	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
	6-10	4	8.0	3	6.0	7	7.0
	All Life	27	54.0	35	70.0	62	62.0
	NA	17	34.0	11	22.0	28	28.0
3.	What town are you from?						
	Urban	29	58.0	29	58.0	58	58.0
	Rural	21	42.0	21	42.0	42	42.0
4.	How old are you?						
	16	9	18.0	6	12.0	15	15.0
	17	9	18.0	6	12.0	15	15.0
	18	8	16.0	13	26.0	21	21.0
	19	8	16.0	9	18.0	17	17.0
	20	5	10.0	6	12.0	11	11.0
	21	7	14.0	3	6.0	10	10.0
	22+	4	8.0	7	14.0	11	11.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
5. What was the last grade you completed in school?						
JHS	8	16.0	7	14.0	15	15.0
HS	32	64.0	39	78.0	71	71.0
College	10	20.0	4	8.0	14	14.0
6. Are you an active member of a church?						
Yes	37	74.0	22	44.0	59	59.0
No	13	26.0	28	56.0	41	41.0
7. What church did you usually attend?						
Methodist	14	28.0	5	10.0	19	19.0
Baptist	11	22.0	24	48.0	35	35.0
Presbyterian	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
Catholic	11	22.0	2	4.0	23	23.0
Other	11	22.0	17	34.0	28	28.0
NA	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
8. Do you feel that having a religious faith is important in your life?						
Yes	47	94.0	43	86.0	90	90.0
No	3	6.0	7	14.0	10	10.0
9. How often did you attend church?						
Weekly	38	76.0	19	38.0	57	57.0
Monthly	6	12.0	7	14.0	13	13.0
1 Yr.	6	12.0	24	48.0	30	30.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
10.	Do you feel your church has had any influence upon your life?						
	Yes	41	82.0	36	72.0	77	77.0
	No	9	18.0	14	28.0	23	23.0
	How?						
	Understand	25	50.0	26	32.0	51	51.0
	Conscience	8	16.0	4	8.0	12	12.0
	Don't know	7	14.0	6	12.0	13	13.0
11.	Are your parents living?						
	Yes	50	100.0	44	88.0	94	94.0
	No	--	-----	6	12.0	6	6.0
12.	How many times has your mother been married?						
	1	37	74.0	20	40.0	57	57.0
	2	11	22.0	17	34.0	28	28.0
	3+	2	4.0	11	22.0	13	13.0
	NA	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
13.	How many times has your father been married?						
	1	37	78.0	26	52.0	63	63.0
	2	10	20.0	12	24.0	22	22.0
	3+	1	2.0	4	8.0	5	5.0
	NA	2	4.0	8	16.0	10	10.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
14. Which parent were you living with before your pregnancy?						
Mother	7	14.0	13	26.0	20	20.0
Father	--	----	5	10.0	5	5.0
Neither	11	22.0	13	26.0	24	24.0
Both	32	64.0	19	38.0	51	51.0
15. How old were you when your mother/father were divorced/died?						
1-5	6	12.0	14	28.0	20	20.0
6-10	6	12.0	5	10.0	11	11.0
11-15+	3	6.0	8	16.0	11	11.0
NA	35	70.0	23	46.0	58	58.0
16. Has your mother/father remarried?						
Yes	10	20.0	22	44.0	32	32.0
No	7	14.0	4	8.0	11	11.0
NA	33	66.0	24	48.0	57	57.0
17. How do you feel about your mother/stepmother?						
+good	42	84.0	32	64.0	74	74.0
0	5	10.0	8	16.0	13	13.0
-bad	3	6.0	6	12.0	9	9.0
NA	--	----	4	8.0	4	4.0
18. How do you feel about your father/stepfather?						
+good	34	68.0	25	50.0	59	59.0
0	7	14.0	7	14.0	14	14.0
-bad	5	10.0	8	16.0	13	13.0
NA	4	8.0	10	20.0	14	14.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
19. How old is your mother/ stepmother?						
36-40 or less	16	32.0	12	24.0	28	28.0
41-45	15	30.0	21	42.0	35	35.0
46-50	14	28.0	8	16.0	22	22.0
51-55 or greater	5	10.0	9	18.0	14	14.0
20. How old is your father/ stepfather?						
36-40 or less	6	12.0	6	12.0	12	12.0
41-45	10	20.0	11	22.0	21	21.0
46-50	15	30.0	10	20.0	25	25.0
51-55 or greater	15	30.0	8	16.0	23	23.0
NA	4	8.0	15	30.0	19	19.0
21. What was the last grade in school your mother/stepmother completed?						
JHS	7	14.0	14	28.0	21	21.0
HS	35	70.0	31	62.0	66	66.0
College	8	16.0	3	6.0	11	11.0
NA	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
22. What was the last grade in school your father/stepfather completed?						
JHS	9	18.0	10	20.0	19	19.0
HS	21	42.0	22	44.0	43	43.0
College	17	34.0	5	10.0	22	22.0
NA	3	6.0	13	26.0	16	16.0

INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent

- A Comparison of Parental Education
- Mother's education is greater than father's
 Father's education is greater than mother's
 NA
 SAME
23. Does your mother work?
 Yes
 No
 NA
24. What kind of work does your mother do?
 Skilled
 Unskilled
 NA
25. What hours does your mother work?
 8-5
 Other
 NA

20	40.0	15	30.0	35	35.0
21	42.0	13	26.0	34	34.0
3	6.0	8	16.0	11	11.0
6	12.0	14	28.0	20	20.0
22	44.0	27	52.0	49	49.0
28	56.0	19	38.0	47	47.0
--	----	4	8.0	4	4.0
12	24.0	10	20.0	22	22.0
10	20.0	17	34.0	27	27.0
28	56.0	23	46.0	51	51.0
17	34.0	18	36.0	35	35.0
5	10.0	9	18.0	14	14.0
28	56.0	23	46.0	51	51.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
26.	Was your mother at home most of the time (when she was not working) during your teenage years prior to your pregnancy?						
	Yes	38	76.0	39	78.0	77	77.0
	No	12	24.0	5	10.0	17	17.0
	NA	--	----	6	12.0	6	6.0
27.	During the years prior to your pregnancy, do you feel your mother spent enough time with the family?						
	Yes	41	82.0	36	72.0	77	77.0
	No	9	18.0	9	18.0	18	18.0
	NA	--	----	5	10.0	5	5.0
28.	During the years prior to your pregnancy, do you feel your mother spent enough time with you?						
	Yes	38	76.0	32	64.0	70	70.0
	No	12	24.0	13	26.0	25	25.0
	NA	--	----	5	10.0	5	5.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
29.	During the years prior to your pregnancy, did you and/or your brothers and sisters ever have to take over a lot of your mother's duties while she was away from the home?						
	Yes	21	42.0	19	36.0	40	40.0
	No	29	58.0	31	62.0	60	60.0
	Ill	6	12.0	6	12.0	12	12.0
	Work	9	18.0	9	18.0	18	18.0
	Other	6	12.0	4	8.0	10	10.0
	NA	29	58.0	31	62.0	60	60.0
30.	Does your father work?						
	Yes	45	90.0	39	78.0	84	84.0
	No	1	2.0	4	8.0	5	5.0
	NA	4	8.0	7	14.0	11	11.0
31.	What kind of work does your father do?						
	Skilled	25	50.0	20	40.0	45	45.0
	Unskilled	6	12.0	8	16.0	14	14.0
	Self Employed	11	22.0	2	4.0	13	13.0
	Service	4	8.0	--	----	4	4.0
	NA	4	8.0	17	34.0	21	21.0
	Retired or disabled	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
32.	What hours does your father work?						
	8-5	36	72.0	23	46.0	59	59.0
	Other	10	20.0	9	18.0	19	19.0
	NA	4	8.0	18	36.0	22	22.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
33. During the years prior to your pregnancy, do you feel your father spent enough time with the family?						
Yes	30	60.0	26	52.0	56	56.0
No	16	32.0	6	12.0	22	22.0
NA	4	8.0	18	36.0	22	22.0
34. During the years prior to your pregnancy, do you feel your father spent enough time with you?						
Yes	27	54.0	21	42.0	48	48.0
No	19	38.0	11	22.0	30	30.0
NA	4	8.0	18	36.0	22	22.0
35. Has your father always had a full time job?						
Yes	46	92.0	30	60.0	76	76.0
No	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
NA	4	8.0	18	36.0	22	22.0
36. Do you think the family income was enough to supply the family needs?						
Yes	47	94.0	37	74.0	84	84.0
No	3	6.0	10	20.0	13	13.0
NA	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Age of Thought							
5		5	10.0	7	14.0	12	12.0
6-10		34	68.0	24	48.0	58	58.0
11		2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
No Indication		9	18.0	18	36.0	27	27.0
37.	Did your parents usually discuss problems with the rest of the family?						
	Yes	16	32.0	14	28.0	30	30.0
	No	34	68.0	33	66.0	67	67.0
	NA	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
38.	Do you think your parents showed affection toward each other?						
	Yes	37	74.0	30	60.0	67	67.0
	No	11	22.0	13	26.0	24	24.0
	NA	2	4.0	7	14.0	9	9.0
39.	Did your parents share activities with the family?						
	Yes	41	82.0	39	78.0	80	80.0
	No	9	18.0	8	16.0	17	17.0
	NA	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
40.	Do you think your parents have a happy marriage?						
	Yes	35	70.0	27	54.0	62	62.0
	No	13	26.0	15	30.0	28	28.0
	NA	2	4.0	7	14.0	9	9.0
	?	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
41. Do you think your parents fought or argued a lot?						
Yes	17	34.0	20	40.0	37	37.0
No	30	60.0	23	46.0	53	53.0
Don't know	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
NA	3	6.0	6	12.0	9	9.0
42. Which parent was dominant in your family?						
Mother	16	32.0	11	22.0	27	27.0
Father	30	60.0	28	56.0	58	58.0
Neither	2	4.0	3	6.0	5	5.0
Both	--	----	5	10.0	5	5.0
NA	2	4.0	3	6.0	5	5.0
43. Did your parents discuss sex around you?						
Yes	5	10.0	5	10.0	10	10.0
No	45	90.0	42	84.0	87	87.0
NA	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
44. Were your parents interested in your friends?						
Yes	46	92.0	38	72.0	84	84.0
No	4	8.0	9	18.0	13	13.0
NA	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
45. Which parent was the most interested in your friends?						
Mother	30	60.0	34	68.0	64	64.0
Father	3	6.0	3	6.0	6	6.0
Neither	2	4.0	4	8.0	6	6.0
Both	12	24.0	3	6.0	15	15.0
NA	3	6.0	6	12.0	9	9.0
46. Were your parents interested in knowing where you were and when you went out?						
Yes	48	96.0	46	92.0	94	94.0
No	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
NA	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
47. Which parent did you admire the most?						
Mother	22	44.0	24	48.0	46	46.0
Father	17	34.0	14	28.0	31	31.0
Neither	3	6.0	1	2.0	4	4.0
Both	6	12.0	5	10.0	11	11.0
NA	2	4.0	6	12.0	8	8.0
48. Who usually punished you?						
Mother	22	44.0	24	48.0	46	46.0
Father	18	36.0	13	26.0	31	31.0
Neither	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
Both	7	14.0	6	12.0	13	13.0
NA	1	2.0	6	12.0	7	7.0

	INSTITUTION		NONINSTITUTION		TOTAL	
	N=50		N=50		N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
49. Who do you think you are most like?						
Mother	20	40.0	20	40.0	40	40.0
Father	23	46.0	20	40.0	43	43.0
Neither	3	6.0	3	6.0	6	6.0
Both	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
NA	3	6.0	6	12.0	9	9.0
50. Which parent do you feel closer to?						
Mother	30	60.0	29	58.0	59	59.0
Father	15	30.0	8	16.0	23	23.0
Neither	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
Both	2	4.0	6	12.0	8	8.0
NA	1	2.0	6	12.0	7	7.0
51. What do you think were your mother's views toward sex?						
Never	38	72.0	42	84.0	80	80.0
Average	5	10.0	2	4.0	7	7.0
Open	7	14.0	4	8.0	11	11.0
NA	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
52. What do you think were your father's views toward sex?						
Never	35	70.0	38	76.0	73	73.0
Average	8	16.0	3	6.0	11	11.0
Open	5	10.0	2	4.0	7	7.0
NA	2	4.0	7	14.0	9	9.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
53.	Describe your mother as you remember her when you were young (your earliest memories).						
	Resp.	43	86.0	43	86.0	86	86.0
	Disresp.	5	10.0	4	8.0	9	9.0
	Indiff.	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
	NA	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
54.	Describe your father as you remember him when you were young (your earliest memories).						
	Resp.	37	74.0	30	60.0	67	67.0
	Disresp.	6	12.0	11	22.0	17	17.0
	Indiff.	5	10.0	1	2.0	6	6.0
	NA	2	4.0	8	16.0	10	10.0
	Mother	29	58.0	23	46.0	52	52.0
	Father	18	36.0	6	12.0	24	24.0
	Neither	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
	Both	2	4.0	16	32.0	18	18.0
	NA	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	3.0
55.	Did your parents usually discuss problems with the rest of the family?						
	Yes	35	70.0	21	42.0	56	56.0
	No	14	28.0	18	36.0	32	32.0
	NA	1	2.0	11	22.0	12	12.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
56. Do you think your parents showed affection toward each other?						
Yes	34	68.0	19	38.0	53	53.0
No	11	27.0	13	26.0	24	24.0
NA	5	10.0	18	36.0	23	23.0
57. Did your parents share activities with the family?						
Yes	36	72.0	24	48.0	60	60.0
No	13	26.0	14	28.0	27	27.0
NA	1	2.0	12	24.0	13	13.0
58. Do you think your parents have a happy marriage?						
Yes	35	70.0	19	28.0	54	54.0
No	9	18.0	9	18.0	18	18.0
NA	6	12.0	22	44.0	28	28.0
59. Do you think your parents fought or argued a lot?						
Yes	15	30.0	11	22.0	26	26.0
No	28	56.0	18	36.0	46	46.0
NA	7	14.0	21	42.0	28	28.0
60. Which parent was dominant in your family?						
Mother	14	28.0	9	18.0	23	23.0
Father	25	50.0	17	34.0	42	42.0
Neither	5	10.0	1	2.0	6	6.0
Both	2	4.0	3	6.0	5	5.0
NA	4	8.0	20	40.0	24	24.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
61. Did your parents discuss sex around you?						
Yes	25	50.0	13	26.0	38	38.0
No	24	48.0	28	56.0	52	52.0
NA	1	2.0	9	18.0	10	10.0
62. Were your parents interested in your friends?						
Yes	46	92.0	36	72.0	82	82.0
No	3	6.0	5	10.0	8	8.0
NA	1	2.0	9	18.0	10	10.0
63. Which parent was the most interested in your friends?						
Mother	23	46.0	18	36.0	41	41.0
Father	6	12.0	3	6.0	9	9.0
Neither	1	2.0	3	6.0	4	4.0
Both	17	34.0	8	16.0	25	25.0
NA	3	6.0	18	36.0	21	21.0
64. Were your parents interested in knowing where you were and when you went out?						
Yes	45	90.0	39	78.0	84	84.0
No	4	8.0	2	4.0	6	6.0
NA	1	2.0	9	18.0	10	10.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
65.	Which parent did you admire most?						
	Mother	19	38.0	17	34.0	36	36.0
	Father	11	22.0	8	16.0	19	19.0
	Neither	4	8.0	2	4.0	6	6.0
	Both	9	18.0	2	4.0	11	11.0
	NA	7	14.0	21	42.0	28	28.0
66.	Who usually punished you?						
	Mother	13	26.0	8	16.0	21	21.0
	Father	14	28.0	8	16.0	22	22.0
	Neither	11	22.0	9	18.0	20	20.0
	Both	6	12.0	3	6.0	9	9.0
	NA	6	12.0	22	44.0	28	28.0
67.	Who do you think you are most like?						
	Mother	17	34.0	16	32.0	33	33.0
	Father	17	34.0	9	18.0	26	26.0
	Neither	6	12.0	4	8.0	10	10.0
	Both	4	8.0	1	2.0	5	5.0
	NA	6	12.0	20	40.0	26	26.0
68.	Which parent do you feel closer to?						
	Mother	25	50.0	20	40.0	45	45.0
	Father	10	20.0	3	6.0	13	13.0
	Neither	4	8.0	5	10.0	9	9.0
	Both	8	16.0	2	4.0	10	10.0
	NA	3	6.0	20	40.0	23	23.0

	INSTITUTION		NONINSTITUTION		TOTAL	
	N=50		N=50		N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
69. What do you think were your mother's views towards sex?						
Never	26	52.0	29	58.0	55	55.0
Average	9	18.0	8	16.0	17	17.0
Open	14	28.0	7	14.0	21	21.0
NA	1	2.0	6	12.0	7	7.0
70. Describe your mother as you think of her before you became pregnant.						
Resp.	33	66.0	27	54.0	60	60.0
Disresp.	7	14.0	13	26.0	20	20.0
Indiff.	9	18.0	4	8.0	13	13.0
NA	1	2.0	6	12.0	7	7.0
71. Describe your father as you think of him before you became pregnant?						
Resp.	32	64.0	20	40.0	52	52.0
Disresp.	4	8.0	5	10.0	9	9.0
Indiff.	6	12.0	6	12.0	12	12.0
NA	8	16.0	19	38.0	27	27.0

	INSTITUTION		NONINSTITUTION		TOTAL	
	N=50		N=50		N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
72. Did anything happen in your family, your dating life, or to yourself personally, just before your pregnancy that you can remember clearly? (i.e. death, breaking up with a boy, argument, etc.).						
Family problem	14	28.0	9	18.0	23	23.0
Dating	8	16.0	6	12.0	14	14.0
Self	15	30.0	9	18.0	24	24.0
No Conflict	10	20.0	24	48.0	34	34.0
Death	3	6.0	2	4.0	5	5.0
73. Do your parents discuss problems with the rest of the family?						
Yes	37	74.0	36	72.0	73	73.0
No	13	26.0	3	6.0	16	16.0
NA	--	----	11	22.0	11	11.0
74. Do you think your parents have a happy marriage?						
Yes	43	86.0	22	44.0	65	65.0
No	2	4.0	6	12.0	8	8.0
NA	5	10.0	22	44.0	27	27.0
75. Do you think your parents fight and argue a lot?						
Yes	4	8.0	9	18.0	13	13.0
No	41	82.0	19	38.0	60	60.0
NA	5	10.0	22	44.0	27	27.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
76. Which parent is dominant in your family?						
Mother	10	20.0	10	20.0	20	20.0
Father	27	54.0	16	32.0	43	43.0
Neither	4	8.0	1	2.0	5	5.0
Both	4	8.0	3	6.0	7	7.0
NA	5	10.0	20	40.0	25	25.0
77. Do your parents discuss sex around you?						
Yes	30	60.0	26	52.0	56	56.0
No	20	40.0	19	38.0	39	39.0
NA	--	----	5	10.0	5	5.0
78. Are your parents interested in your friends?						
Yes	47	94.0	38	76.0	85	85.0
No	3	6.0	4	8.0	7	7.0
NA	--	----	8	16.0	8	8.0
79. Which parent is the most interested in your friends?						
Mother	17	34.0	16	32.0	33	33.0
Father	5	10.0	1	2.0	6	6.0
Neither	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	3.0
Both	22	44.0	10	20.0	32	32.0
NA	5	10.0	21	42.0	26	26.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
80.	Which parent do you admire the most?						
	Mother	17	34.0	21	42.0	38	38.0
	Father	9	18.0	5	10.0	14	14.0
	Neither	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
	Both	17	34.0	6	12.0	23	23.0
	NA	5	10.0	18	36.0	23	23.0
81.	Who usually punishes you?						
	Mother	10	20.0	8	16.0	18	18.0
	Father	11	22.0	6	12.0	17	17.0
	Neither	20	40.0	17	34.0	37	37.0
	Both	4	8.0	--	----	4	4.0
	NA	5	10.0	19	38.0	24	24.0
82.	Who do you think you are most like?						
	Mother	19	38.0	29	48.0	48	48.0
	Father	16	32.0	9	18.0	25	25.0
	Neither	8	16.0	3	6.0	11	11.0
	Both	1	2.0	3	6.0	4	4.0
	NA	6	12.0	6	12.0	12	12.0
83.	Which parent do you feel closer to?						
	Mother	25	50.0	24	48.0	49	49.0
	Father	7	14.0	5	10.0	12	12.0
	Neither	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
	Both	11	22.0	3	6.0	14	14.0
	NA	5	10.0	18	36.0	23	23.0

	INSTITUTION		NONINSTITUTION		TOTAL	
	N=50		N=50		N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
84. How does your mother view sex now that you are pregnant?						
Never	20	40.0	25	50.0	45	45.0
Average	12	24.0	12	24.0	24	24.0
Open	18	36.0	9	18.0	27	27.0
NA	--	----	4	8.0	4	4.0
85. Have your attitudes toward your mother changed since you became pregnant?						
Yes	33	66.0	27	54.0	60	60.0
No	17	34.0	20	40.0	37	37.0
NA	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
Closer	13	39.4	16	59.3	29	29.0
Respect	6	12.0	1	3.7	7	7.0
Understanding	14	42.4	7	25.9	21	21.0
Disrespect	--	----	3	11.1	3	3.0
86. Have your attitudes toward your father changed since you became pregnant?						
Yes	28	56.0	12	24.0	40	40.0
No	16	32.0	21	42.0	37	37.0
NA	6	12.0	17	34.0	23	23.0
How?						
Closer	11	39.3	8	66.7	19	19.0
Respect	3	10.7	1	8.3	4	4.0
Understanding	13	46.5	3	25.0	16	16.0
Against	1	3.6	--	----	1	1.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
87. Did you tell your mother you were pregnant?						
Yes	45	90.0	44	88.0	89	89.0
No	5	10.0	2	4.0	7	7.0
NA	--	----	4	8.0	4	4.0
88. How did she react?						
Hurt	20	40.0	26	52.0	46	46.0
Other	12	24.0	6	12.0	18	18.0
Understanding	14	28.0	14	28.0	28	28.0
NA	4	8.0	4	8.0	8	8.0
89. Did you tell your father you were pregnant?						
Yes	33	66.0	38	76.0	71	71.0
No	1	2.0	7	14.0	8	8.0
NA	16	32.0	5	10.0	21	21.0
90. How did he react?						
Hurt	11	22.0	18	36.0	29	29.0
Other	15	30.0	7	14.0	22	22.0
Understanding	7	14.0	14	28.0	21	21.0
NA	17	34.0	11	22.0	28	28.0
91. Why didn't you tell your mother/father/both you were pregnant?						
Afraid	1	2.0	4	8.0	5	5.0
No reason to hurt	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
Didn't see him	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
Because of illness	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
NA	49	98.0	39	78.0	88	88.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
92.	How old are your sisters?						
	Older	19	38.0	19	38.0	38	38.0
	Younger	11	22.0	9	18.0	20	20.0
	Both	9	18.0	--	----	9	9.0
	None	11	22.0	22	44.0	33	33.0
93.	How old are your brothers?						
	Older	13	26.0	23	46.0	36	36.0
	Younger	11	22.0	13	26.0	24	24.0
	Both	15	30.0	--	----	15	15.0
	None	11	22.0	14	28.0	25	25.0
	Sister-older Brother-older	10	20.0	10	20.0	20	20.0
	Sister-younger B-older	3	6.0	3	6.0	6	6.0
	S-older B-younger	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
	S-younger B-younger	6	12.0	6	12.0	12	12.0
	S-older B-older						
	S-younger B-younger	7	14.0	--	----	7	7.0
	Only child	1	2.0	6	12.0	7	7.0
94.	Which brother did you fight with the most?						
	3	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
	2	3	6.0	1	2.0	4	4.0
	1	14	28.0	14	28.0	28	28.0
	1	10	20.0	8	16.0	18	18.0
	3	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
	4	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
	NA	13	26.0	15	30.0	28	28.0
	Didn't	2	4.0	7	14.0	9	9.0
	All	6	12.0	3	6.0	9	9.0

95. Which sister did you fight with the most?

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
3	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
2	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
1	12	24.0	13	26.0	25	25.0
1	3	6.0	5	10.0	8	8.0
2	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
3	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
Didn't	10	20.0	7	14.0	17	17.0
NA	12	24.0	22	44.0	34	34.0
All	11	22.0	--	----	11	11.0

96. Do you think you and your brother competed with each other?

Yes	16	32.0	14	28.0	30	30.0
No	21	42.0	20	40.0	41	41.0
NA	13	26.0	16	32.0	29	29.0

97. Do you think you and your sister competed with each other?

Yes	9	18.0	17	34.0	26	26.0
No	28	56.0	12	24.0	40	40.0
NA	13	26.0	21	42.0	34	34.0

98. Which brother or sister did you admire the most?

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
B3	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
2	4	8.0	3	6.0	7	7.0
1	9	18.0	9	18.0	18	18.0
1	3	6.0	6	12.0	9	9.0
2	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
S3	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
2	3	6.0	3	6.0	6	6.0
1	10	20.0	9	18.0	19	19.0
1	4	8.0	2	4.0	6	6.0
2	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
A11	7	14.0	3	6.0	10	10.0
None	4	8.0	6	12.0	10	10.0
NA	2	4.0	6	12.0	8	8.0

99. Did you feel closer to any one brother or sister?

B3	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
2	3	6.0	3	6.0	6	6.0
1	7	14.0	7	14.0	14	14.0
1	3	6.0	6	12.0	9	9.0
2	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
3	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	3.0
S3	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
2	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	3.0
1	7	14.0	6	12.0	13	13.0
1	5	10.0	2	4.0	7	7.0
A11	1	2.0	3	6.0	4	4.0
None	6	12.0	12	24.0	18	18.0
NA	12	24.0	6	12.0	18	18.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
100. Did your parents like any of your brothers and sisters better than you?						
Yes	12	24.0	16	32.0	28	28.0
No	36	72.0	28	56.0	64	64.0
NA	2	4.0	6	12.0	8	8.0
101. Did you talk about sex with your brothers?						
Yes	--	----	3	6.0	3	3.0
No	36	72.0	31	62.0	67	67.0
NA	14	28.0	16	32.0	30	30.0
102. Did you talk about sex with your sisters?						
Yes	3	6.0	4	8.0	7	7.0
No	32	64.0	24	48.0	56	56.0
NA	15	30.0	22	44.0	37	37.0
103. Did you and your brothers and sisters talk to your parents about problems?						
Yes	30	60.0	30	60.0	60	60.0
No	18	36.0	14	28.0	32	32.0
NA	2	4.0	6	12.0	8	8.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
104. Which parent do you think your brothers like the most?						
Mother	19	36.0	15	30.0	34	34.0
Father	11	22.0	14	28.0	25	25.0
Neither	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
Both	4	8.0	3	6.0	7	7.0
NA	16	32.0	17	34.0	33	33.0
105. Which parent do you think your sisters like the most?						
Mother	24	48.0	15	30.0	39	39.0
Father	6	12.0	7	14.0	13	13.0
Both	6	12.0	5	10.0	11	11.0
NA	14	28.0	23	46.0	37	37.0
106. Which brother did you fight with the most?						
2	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
1	6	12.0	4	8.0	10	10.0
1	10	20.0	9	18.0	19	19.0
2	3	6.0	1	2.0	4	4.0
3	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
4	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
Didn't	15	30.0	18	36.0	33	33.0
NA	13	26.0	15	30.0	28	28.0
All	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0

107. Which sister did you fight with the most?

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
4	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
3	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
2	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
1	4	8.0	5	10.0	9	9.0
1	3	6.0	5	10.0	8	8.0
2	3	6.0	1	2.0	4	4.0
3	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
Didn't	20	40.0	15	30.0	35	35.0
NA	8	16.0	22	44.0	30	30.0
All	9	18.0	--	----	9	9.0

108. Do you think you and your brother competed with each other?

Yes	8	16.0	8	16.0	16	16.0
No	31	62.0	27	54.0	58	58.0
NA	11	22.0	15	30.0	26	26.0

109. Do you think you and your sister competed with each other?

Yes	10	20.0	12	24.0	22	22.0
No	29	58.0	18	36.0	47	47.0
NA	11	22.0	20	40.0	31	31.0

110. Which brother or sister did
you admire the most?

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
B4	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
3	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
2	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
1	11	22.0	14	28.0	25	25.0
1	4	8.0	4	8.0	8	8.0
2	2	4.0	2	4.0	4	4.0
S3	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
2	3	6.0	2	4.0	5	5.0
1	7	14.0	6	12.0	13	13.0
1	3	6.0	2	4.0	2	2.0
2	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
All	10	20.0	1	2.0	11	11.0
None	3	6.0	8	16.0	11	11.0
NA	2	4.0	7	14.0	9	9.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
111.	Did you feel closer to any one brother or sister?						
	B3	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
	2	3	6.0	2	4.0	5	5.0
	1	7	14.0	11	22.0	18	18.0
	1	2	4.0	3	6.0	5	5.0
	2	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
	3	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
	S3	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
	2	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
	1	6	12.0	6	12.0	12	12.0
	1	6	12.0	3	6.0	9	9.0
	2	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
	All	8	16.0	3	6.0	11	11.0
	None	10	20.0	11	22.0	21	21.0
	NA	2	4.0	7	14.0	9	9.0
112.	Did your parents like any of your brothers or sisters better than you?						
	Yes	9	18.0	8	16.0	17	17.0
	No	38	76.0	35	70.0	73	73.0
	NA	3	6.0	7	14.0	10	10.0
113.	Did you talk about sex with your brothers?						
	Yes	9	18.0	11	22.0	20	20.0
	No	30	60.0	25	50.0	55	55.0
	NA	11	22.0	14	28.0	25	25.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
114. Did you talk about sex with your sisters?						
Yes	15	30.0	17	34.0	32	32.0
No	24	48.0	11	22.0	35	35.0
NA	11	22.0	22	44.0	33	33.0
115. Did you and your brothers and sisters talk to your parents about problems?						
Yes	28	56.0	33	66.0	61	61.0
No	18	36.0	10	20.0	28	28.0
NA	4	8.0	7	14.0	11	11.0
116. Which parent do you think your brothers like the most?						
Mother	16	32.0	10	20.0	26	26.0
Father	12	24.0	14	28.0	26	26.0
Neither	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
Both	8	16.0	9	18.0	17	17.0
NA	13	26.0	16	32.0	29	29.0
117. Which parent do you think your sister like the most?						
Mother	23	46.0	11	22.0	34	34.0
Father	4	8.0	5	10.0	9	9.0
Both	8	16.0	10	20.0	18	18.0
NA	15	30.0	24	48.0	29	29.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
118. Did you tell your brothers you were pregnant?						
Yes	36	72.0	13	26.0	49	49.0
No	3	6.0	23	46.0	26	26.0
NA	11	22.0	14	28.0	25	25.0
If not, why?						
Hurt	1	100.0	2	8.7	3	3.0
Afraid	--	-----	5	21.7	5	5.0
Too young	--	-----	5	21.7	5	5.0
Didn't want to	2	100.0	11	47.8	13	13.0
119. How did they react when they found out you were pregnant?						
Hurt	5	10.0	1	2.0	6	6.0
Mad	9	18.0	1	2.0	10	10.0
Disbelief	4	8.0	2	4.0	6	6.0
Understanding	9	18.0	7	14.0	16	16.0
Indifference	3	6.0	2	4.0	5	5.0
NA	14	28.0	36	72.0	50	50.0
Don't know	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
Happy	4	8.0	--	----	4	4.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
120. Did you tell your sisters you were pregnant?						
Yes	38	76.0	18	36.0	56	56.0
No	1	2.0	10	20.0	11	11.0
NA	11	22.0	22	44.0	33	33.0
If not, why?						
Hurt	--	-----	1	2.0	1	1.0
Afraid	1	100.0	2	20.0	3	3.0
Too young	--	-----	3	30.0	3	3.0
Didn't want to	--	-----	4	40.0	4	4.0
121. How did they react when they found out you were pregnant?						
Hurt	5	10.0	2	4.0	7	7.0
Mad	3	6.0	2	4.0	5	5.0
Disbelief	6	12.0	4	8.0	10	10.0
Understanding	11	22.0	8	16.0	19	19.0
Indifference	6	12.0	2	4.0	8	8.0
NA	12	24.0	32	64.0	44	44.0
Happy	7	14.0	--	----	7	7.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
122.	Which brother or sister do you admire the most?						
	B2	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
	1	11	22.0	12	24.0	23	23.0
	1	3	6.0	5	10.0	8	8.0
	2	3	6.0	2	4.0	5	5.0
	S3	3	6.0	1	2.0	4	4.0
	2	4	8.0	4	8.0	8	8.0
	1	7	14.0	2	4.0	9	9.0
	1	3	6.0	--	----	3	3.0
	2	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
	3	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
	None	4	8.0	5	10.0	9	9.0
	All	10	20.0	7	14.0	19	19.0
	NA	2	4.0	7	14.0	9	9.0
123.	Have any of your brothers ever gotten a girl in trouble?						
	Yes	5	10.0	8	16.0	13	13.0
	No	35	70.0	28	56.0	63	63.0
	NA	10	20.0	14	28.0	24	24.0
124.	Have any of your sisters ever been pregnant and not married?						
	Yes	8	16.0	8	16.0	16	16.0
	No	20	40.0	31	62.0	51	51.0
	NA	22	44.0	11	22.0	33	33.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
125.	Where did you learn the most about sex?						
	Friend - female	21	42.0	18	36.0	39	39.0
	Family	17	34.0	16	32.0	33	33.0
	School	6	12.0	7	14.0	13	13.0
	Other	6	12.0	9	18.0	15	15.0
126.	How much did you know about sex when you became pregnant?						
	Much	23	46.0	20	40.0	43	43.0
	Moderate	14	28.0	14	28.0	28	28.0
	None	13	26.0	16	32.0	29	29.0
127.	Which member of the family could you discuss your problems with?						
	Mother	24	48.0	21	42.0	45	45.0
	Father	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
	Both	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
	Neither	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
	Brother - older	2	4.0	5	10.0	7	7.0
	Brother - younger	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
	Sister - older	7	14.0	14	28.0	21	21.0
	Sister - younger	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
	Other	2	4.0	3	6.0	5	5.0
	All	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
	None	4	8.0	3	6.0	7	7.0

	INSTITUTION		NONINSTITUTION		TOTAL	
	N=50		N=50		N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
128. Were there any change in your family in the months before you became pregnant that upset you?						
Yes	16	32.0	14	28.0	30	30.0
No	34	68.0	36	72.0	70	70.0
129. What kind of a change was this?						
Family change	13	26.0	10	20.0	23	23.0
Mother conflict	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
Illness	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	3.0
Self conflict	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
NA	35	70.0	36	72.0	71	71.0
130. Are any of your brothers and sisters adopted?						
Yes	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0
No	45	90.0	46	92.0	91	91.0
NA	5	10.0	2	4.0	7	7.0
131. Are you adopted?						
Yes	5	10.0	2	4.0	7	7.0
No	45	90.0	48	96.0	93	93.0
132. How did you find out you were adopted?						
Always knew	3	6.0	2	4.0	5	5.0
Parents	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
NA	45	90.0	48	96.0	93	93.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
133.	How did you feel?						
	No difference	3	6.0	1	2.0	4	4.0
	Happy	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
	NA	45	90.0	48	96.0	93	93.0
134.	(a) How soon did you see a doctor after you thought you were pregnant?						
	1 month	15	30.0	5	10.0	20	20.0
	2 months	12	24.0	13	26.0	25	25.0
	3 months	8	16.0	10	20.0	18	18.0
	4 months+	15	30.0	22	44.0	37	37.0
	(b) Why didn't you go to a doctor earlier?						
	Afraid	11	22.0	26	52.0	37	37.0
	Didn't believe	24	48.0	11	22.0	35	35.0
	NA	15	30.0	13	26.0	28	28.0
	First Pelvic	21*	42.0	30	60.0	51	51.0
	*(18 not asked)						
135.	What was your reaction when you found out you were pregnant?						
	Scared	28	56.0	24	48.0	52	52.0
	Disbelief	15	30.0	16	32.0	31	31.0
	Happy	7	14.0	10	20.0	17	17.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
136.	Did you think about having an abortion?						
	Yes	22	44.0	8	16.0	30	30.0
	No	28	56.0	42	84.0	70	70.0
137.	Did you try to perform an abortion on yourself?						
	Yes	5	10.0	1	2.0	6	6.0
	No	45	90.0	49	98.0	94	94.0
	If so, how?						
	BC	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
	Physical exercise	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
	Injections	3	6.0	--	----	3	3.0
138.	Did you contact a person for an abortion?						
	Yes	13	26.0	6	12.0	19	19.0
	No	37	74.0	44	88.0	81	81.0
139.	Why didn't you have an abortion?						
	Afraid	4	8.0	6	12.0	10	10.0
	Illness	1	2.0	--	----	1	1.0
	Money	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	3.0
	To far along	6	12.0	--	----	6	6.0
	Tried and no luck	3	6.0	--	----	3	3.0
	Parents and others wouldn't let me	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
	NA	11	22.0	--	----	11	11.0
	Didn't believe in it	22	44.0	40	80.0	62	62.0
	Happy	--	----	2	4.0	2	2.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
140.	Who was the very first person you told you were going to have a baby?						
	PF	8	16.0	17	34.0	25	25.0
	Friend - male	3	6.0	3	6.0	6	6.0
	Friend - female	23	46.0	20	40.0	43	43.0
	Mother	13	26.0	7	14.0	20	20.0
	Father	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
	Brother	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
	Sister	2	4.0	1	2.0	3	3.0
141.	Have you been pregnant before?						
	Yes	4	8.0	4	8.0	8	8.0
	No	46	92.0	46	92.0	92	92.0
142.	Have you ever had an abortion before?						
	No	7	14.0	5	10.0	12	12.0
	NA	43	86.0	45	90.0	88	88.0
143.	Were you married when you became pregnant the time before?						
	Yes	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	2.0
	No	5	10.0	4	8.0	9	9.0
	NA	44	88.0	45	90.0	89	89.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
144.	How old were you when you had your first period?						
	10-	4	8.0	8	16.0	12	12.0
	11	10	20.0	6	12.0	16	16.0
	12	16	32.0	15	30.0	31	31.0
	13	13	26.0	16	32.0	29	29.0
	14+	7	14.0	5	10.0	12	12.0
145-146.	When the subject was asked to recall the time of her last period and also the approximate time of the sex relation that got her pregnant, they were able to recall as follows:						
	Close	15	30.0	28	56.0	43	43.0
	Approximate week	8	16.0	4	8.0	12	12.0
	No Indication	27	54.0	18	36.0	45	45.0
147.	How old were you when you had your first sex relation?						
	14-	8	16.0	5	10.0	13	13.0
	15	7	14.0	5	10.0	12	12.0
	16	13	26.0	7	14.0	20	20.0
	17	5	10.0	16	32.0	21	21.0
	18	4	8.0	7	14.0	11	11.0
	19	5	10.0	6	12.0	11	11.0
	20+	8	16.0	4	8.0	12	12.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
148.	Did you have sex relations once or more than once?						
	Once	5	10.0	2	4.0	7	7.0
	More than once	45	90.0	48	96.0	93	93.0
149.	(a) How many boys did you have sex relations with before becoming pregnant?						
	1	26	52.0	21	42.0	47	47.0
	2	9	18.0	15	30.0	24	24.0
	3-5	8	16.0	11	22.0	29	29.0
	6-10+	7	14.0	3	6.0	10	10.0
	(b) Did you usually get any physical pleasure out of the relationship?						
	Yes	36	42.0	33	66.0	69	69.0
	No	14	28.0	16	32.0	30	30.0
	NA	--	----	1	2.0	1	1.0
150.	Where did you have sex relations?						
	Home	9	18.0	7	14.0	16	16.0
	Apartment	13	26.0	22	44.0	5	5.0
	Motel	4	8.0	7	14.0	11	11.0
	Car	24	48.0	14	28.0	38	38.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
151.	How did you feel about having sex relations before marriage before you became pregnant?						
	Never	29	58.0	15	30.0	44	44.0
	Ok	8	16.0	14	28.0	22	22.0
	Ok love	9	18.0	12	24.0	21	21.0
	Other	4	8.0	9	18.0	13	13.0
152.	How do you feel having sex relations before marriage now?						
	Never	39	78.0	29	58.0	68	68.0
	Ok	4	8.0	13	26.0	17	17.0
	Ok love	7	14.0	8	16.0	15	15.0
153.	Who is paying the expenses of your pregnancy?						
	Parents	27	54.0	15	30.0	42	42.0
	Self	9	18.0	11	22.0	20	20.0
	PF	3	6.0	5	10.0	8	8.0
	Agency	11	22.0	19	38.0	30	30.0
154.	Do you plan to give the child up for adoption?						
	Yes	48	96.0	10	20.0	58	58.0
	No	2	4.0	40	80.0	42	42.0
155.	Will you go back to school after you have had the baby?						
	Yes	39	78.0	30	60.0	69	69.0
	No	11	22.0	20	40.0	31	31.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
156.	To your knowledge, has any other member of your family had an out-of-wedlock pregnancy?						
	Yes	23	46.0	25	50.0	48	48.0
	No	27	54.0	25	50.0	52	52.0
157.	Which member of your family had an out-of-wedlock pregnancy?						
	Relative	8	16.0	29	58.0	37	37.0
	Sibling	13	26.0	9	18.0	22	22.0
	Mother	2	4.0	4	8.0	6	6.0
	NA	27	54.0	25	50.0	52	52.0
	MIP/F	9	18.0	13	26.0	22	22.0
158.	When you marry, will you tell your husband of this pregnancy?						
	Yes	38	76.0	49	98.0	87	87.0
	No	5	10.0	--	----	5	5.0
	Maybe	7	14.0	1	2.0	8	8.0
159.	Do you feel the amount of sex education you have had has been enough?						
	Yes	25	50.0	24	48.0	49	49.0
	No	25	50.0	26	52.0	51	51.0
160.	Do you want to see your baby?						
	Yes	35	70.0	45	90.0	80	80.0
	No	15	30.0	5	10.0	20	20.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
161. How old is the father of your child?						
18-	9	18.0	6	12.0	15	15.0
19	11	22.0	8	16.0	19	19.0
20	7	14.0	7	14.0	14	14.0
21	9	18.0	6	12.0	15	15.0
22-24	7	14.0	12	24.0	19	19.0
25	7	14.0	11	22.0	18	18.0
Younger	4	8.0	6	12.0	10	10.0
Same age	9	18.0	4	8.0	13	13.0
Older	37	74.0	40	80.0	77	77.0
162. How long were you dating the alleged father before you became pregnant?						
1 month - less	13	26.0	9	18.0	22	22.0
2-6 months	11	22.0	25	50.0	36	36.0
7 months - 1 year	17	34.0	10	20.0	27	27.0
2 years+	9	18.0	6	12.0	15	15.0
163. Did you plan on getting married before you had sex relations?						
Yes	27	52.0	29	58.0	56	56.0
No	23	46.0	21	42.0	44	44.0
164. Do you plan on marrying the alleged father after you have had the baby?						
Yes	8	16.0	17	34.0	25	25.0
No	42	82.0	33	66.0	75	75.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
165. How much education does the alleged father have?						
HS - without	13	26.0	10	20.0	23	23.0
HS - with	9	18.0	25	50.0	34	34.0
C - without	20	40.0	8	16.0	28	28.0
C - with	2	4.0	5	10.0	7	7.0
Other	2	4.0	--	----	2	2.0
?	4	8.0	2	4.0	6	6.0
166. Was any form of birth control discussed between yourself and the alleged father?						
Yes	12	24.0	14	28.0	26	26.0
No	38	76.0	36	72.0	74	74.0
167. Did the alleged father take any precautions to prevent your becoming pregnant? If so, what kind?						
Yes	14	28.0	8	16.0	22	22.0
No	36	72.0	42	84.0	78	78.0
Coitus interp.	2	14.3	3	37.2	5	5.0
Pills	1	7.1	1	12.5	2	2.0
Profolactic	11	78.6	4	50.0	15	15.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
168.	Why did you not consider the use of a contraceptive?						
	Didn't believe in it	5	10.0	6	12.0	11	11.0
	Didn't think about it	22	44.0	17	34.0	39	39.0
	Didn't think would get pregnant	11	22.0	12	24.0	23	23.0
	NA	12	24.0	15	30.0	27	27.0
169.	What kind of work did the alleged father do?						
	Skilled	9	18.0	4	8.0	13	13.0
	Unskilled	12	24.0	19	38.0	31	31.0
	Student	22	44.0	20	40.0	42	42.0
	Service	7	14.0	7	14.0	14	14.0
170.	Describe the alleged father.						
	Good	33	66.0	35	70.0	68	68.0
	0	5	10.0	9	18.0	14	14.0
	Bad	12	24.0	6	12.0	18	18.0
171.	Do you feel the alleged father had the qualities you want in a husband?						
	Yes	29	58.0	34	68.0	63	63.0
	No	21	42.0	16	32.0	37	37.0
172.	Do you love the alleged father?						
	Yes	40	80.0	43	86.0	83	83.0
	No	10	20.0	7	14.0	17	17.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
173. Did you desire to have a child by the alleged father?						
Yes	25	50.0	31	62.0	56	56.0
No	25	50.0	19	38.0	44	44.0
More at PG	16	32.0	12	24.0	28	28.0
174. Does the alleged father know you are going to have a baby?						
Yes	35	70.0	46	92.0	81	81.0
No	15	30.0	4	8.0	19	19.0
175. Who told him you were going to have a baby?						
Self	30	60.0	42	84.0	72	72.0
Parents	2	4.0	2	4.0	4	4.0
Friend	3	6.0	2	4.0	5	5.0
NA	15	30.0	4	8.0	19	19.0
176. What was his reaction, when you told him you were going to have a baby?						
Scared	13	26.0	11	22.0	24	24.0
Mad	4	8.0	6	12.0	10	10.0
Happy	3	6.0	7	14.0	10	10.0
Indifferent	4	8.0	15	30.0	19	19.0
Concerned	11	22.0	7	14.0	18	18.0
NA	15	30.0	4	8.0	19	19.0

		INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
177.	Was the alleged father single, married, divorced, widowed, or separated?						
	Single	42	84.0	34	68.0	76	76.0
	Married	4	8.0	7	14.0	11	11.0
	Divorced or in process of	4	8.0	9	18.0	13	13.0
178.	Do you feel the alleged father loved you at the time you had relations with him?						
	Yes	40	80.0	37	74.0	77	77.0
	No	10	20.0	13	26.0	23	23.0
179.	Do you feel he tricked you into having sex relations?						
	Yes	12	24.0	9	18.0	21	21.0
	No	38	76.0	41	82.0	79	79.0
180.	Did he ask you to marry him?						
	Yes	34	68.0	30	60.0	64	64.0
	No	16	32.0	20	40.0	36	36.0
181.	Why didn't you marry him?						
	Didn't love	8	16.0	5	10.0	13	13.0
	Too young	8	16.0	3	6.0	11	11.0
	These circumstances	10	20.0	14	28.0	24	24.0
	NA	17	34.0	17	34.0	34	34.0
	Other	7	14.0	11	22.0	18	18.0

	INSTITUTION N=50		NONINSTITUTION N=50		TOTAL N=100	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
182. To your knowledge, has the alleged father gotten any other girls pregnant?						
Yes	11	22.0	9	18.0	20	20.0
No	39	78.0	41	82.0	80	80.0
183. Do you plan to date the alleged father?						
Yes	12	24.0	16	32.0	28	28.0
No	38	76.0	34	68.0	72	72.0
184. How do you feel about the alleged father now?						
Love	18	36.0	19	38.0	37	37.0
Hate	16	32.0	18	36.0	34	34.0
Indifferent	10	20.0	7	14.0	17	17.0
Other	6	12.0	6	12.0	12	12.0
185. Do you feel if you would have married the alleged father, you would have been happy?						
Yes	19	38.0	23	46.0	42	42.0
No	31	62.0	27	54.0	58	58.0

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE STATISTICAL RESULTS

Question Number	Statistical Test Used	Results of Test	Degrees of Freedom	Number of Expansions
1.	Chi Square	* 3.93	1	0
2.	----	----	-	-
3.	Chi Square	0.03	1	0
4.	Chi Square	4.96	1	0
5.	Chi Square	3.33	2	0
6.	Chi Square	*** 9.30	1	0
7.	----	----	-	-
8.	Chi Square	1.78	1	0
9.	Chi Square	**** 17.21	2	0
10.	Chi Square	1.41	1	0
11.	Chi Square	** 6.38	1	0
12.	Chi Square	**** 12.56	2	0
13.	Chi Square	*** 10.55	2	3
14.	Chi Square	**** 21.84	3	2
15.	Chi Square	* 4.72	2	2
16.	Fisher 2X2	0.10		
17.	Chi Square	5.75	2	2
18.	Chi Square	1.70	2	0
19.	Chi Square	4.35	3	0
20.	Chi Square	1.63	3	0
21.	Chi Square	4.81	2	0
22.	Chi Square	5.53	2	0
23.	Chi Square	2.05	1	0
24.	Chi Square	1.47	1	0
25.	Chi Square	0.68	1	0
26.	Chi Square	2.60	1	0
27.	Chi Square	0.07	1	0
28.	Chi Square	0.03	1	0
29.	Chi Square	0.17	1	0
30.	Fisher 2X2	2.73		
31.	----	----	-	-
32.	Chi Square	0.41	1	0
33.	Chi Square	2.36	1	0
34.	Chi Square	0.38	1	0
35.	Fisher 2X2	.33		
36.	Chi Square	* 4.87	1	0
37.	Chi Square	0.05	1	0
38.	Chi Square	0.66	1	0
39.	Chi Square	0.01	1	0
40.	Chi Square	0.75	1	0
41.	Chi Square	0.97	1	0
42.	Chi Square	*** 12.60	3	2
43.	Fisher 2X2	21.68		

Question Number	Statistical Test Used	Results of Test	Degrees of Freedom	Number of Expansions
44.	Chi Square	2.59	1	0
45.	Chi Square	***12.44	3	2
46.	Fisher 2X2	.780		
47.	Chi Square	* 8.34	3	3
48.	Chi Square	1.21	3	4
49.	Chi Square	0.76	3	0
50.	Chi Square	***16.98	3	4
51.	Chi Square	5.13	2	
52.	Chi Square	* 6.81	2	
53.	Chi Square	1.90	2	4
54.	Chi Square	** 8.92	2	
55.	Chi Square	2.87	1	0
56.	Chi Square	2.24	1	0
57.	Chi Square	1.06	1	0
58.	Chi Square	1.25	1	0
59.	Chi Square	0.16	1	0
60.	Chi Square	6.65	3	3
61.	Chi Square	3.40	1	0
62.	Fisher 2X2	0.36		
63.	Chi Square	***12.41	3	4
64.	Fisher 2X2	.56		
65.	Chi Square	* 9.28	3	3
66.	Chi Square	0.78	3	2
67.	Chi Square	6.4	3	2
68.	Chi Square	* 8.05	3	2
69.	Chi Square	2.26	2	0
70.	Chi Square	4.08	2	0
71.	Chi Square	2.56	2	
72.	Chi Square	0.95	3	3
73.	Chi Square	2.29	1	0
74.	Fisher 2X2	0.056		
75.	Chi Square	0.69	1	0
76.	Chi Square	5.49	3	3
77.	Chi Square	0.04	1	0
78.	Fisher 2X2	.50		
79.	Chi Square	***18.51		5
80.	Chi Square	***45.85	3	7
81.	Chi Square	***13.57	3	4
82.	Chi Square	***21.95	3	3
83.	Chi Square	***29.23	3	
84.	Chi Square	3.33	2	0
85.	Chi Square	0.77	1	0
86.	Chi Square	1.64	1	0
87.	Fisher 2X2	0.18		
88.	Chi Square	2.78	2	0
89.	Fisher 2X2	0.059		
90.	Chi Square	* 6.37	2	0

Question Number	Statistical Test Used	Results of Test	Degrees of Freedom	Number of Expansions
91.	----	----	-	-
92.	Chi Square	****25.70	3	2
93.	Chi Square	****18.30	3	0
94.	----	----	-	-
95.	----	----	-	-
96.	Chi Square	0.04	1	0
97.	Chi Square	*** 8.08	1	0
98.	----	----	-	-
99.	----	----	-	-
100.	Chi Square	1.39	1	0
101.	Fisher 2X2	2.19		
102.	Fisher 2X2	0.49		
103.	Chi Square	0.32	1	0
104.	Chi Square	****19.53	3	10
105.	Chi Square	1.97	2	1
106.	----	----	-	-
107.	----	----	-	-
108.	Chi Square	0.05	1	0
109.	Chi Square	1.56	1	0
110.	----	----	-	-
111.	----	----	-	-
112.	Chi Square	0.003	1	0
113.	Chi Square	0.54	1	0
114.	Chi Square	3.19	1	0
115.	Chi Square	2.56	1	0
116.	Chi Square	**10.33	3	7
117.	Chi Square	* 7.21	2	1
118.	Chi Square	****26.00	1	0
119.	----	----	-	-
120.	Fisher 2X2	7.9x10 ⁻⁴		
121.	----	----	-	-
122.	----	----	-	-
123.	Chi Square	1.21	1	0
124.	Chi Square	0.57	1	0
125.	Chi Square	0.94	3	0
126.	Chi Square	0.52	2	0
127.	----	----	-	-
128.	Chi Square	0.19	1	0
129.	Chi Square	****20.23	3	12
130.	Fisher 2X2	0.51		
131.	Fisher 2X2	0.02		
132.	----	----	-	-
133.	----	----	-	-
134.a	Chi Square	6.59	3	0
134.b	Chi Square	****10.91	1	0
135.	Chi Square	0.81	2	0
136.	Chi Square	*** 9.33	1	0

Question Number	Statistical Test Used	Results of Test	Degrees of Freedom	Number of Expansions
137.	Fisher 2X2	0.18		
138.	Chi Square	3.18	1	0
139.	Chi Square	*** 7.63	1	0
140.	Chi Square	4.81	2	0
141.	Chi Square	0.00	1	0
142.	----	----	-	-
143.	----	----	-	-
144.	Chi Square	3.01	4	0
145.	Chi Square	* 7.06	2	0
146.	Chi Square	* 7.06	2	0
147.	Chi Square	10.61	6	0
148.	Fisher 2X2	0.33		
149.a	Chi Square	5.77	3	0
149.b	Chi Square	0.28	1	0
150.	Chi Square	6.01	3	0
151.	Chi Square	* 8.44	3	0
152.	Chi Square	* 6.30	2	0
153.	Chi Square	6.26	3	0
154.	Chi Square	****59.28	1	0
155.	Chi Square	3.79	1	0
156.	Chi Square	0.16	1	0
157.	Chi Square	****25.37	2	3
158.	Chi Square	****18.13	1	3
159.	Chi Square	2.48	1	0
160.	Chi Square	** 6.25	1	0
161.	Chi Square	3.88	5	0
162.	Chi Square	8.59	4	0
163.	Chi Square	0.16	1	0
164.	Chi Square	* 4.31	1	0
165.	Chi Square	****23.05	3	0
166.	Chi Square	0.21	1	0
167.a	Chi Square	2.10	1	0
167.b	Chi Square	****13.91	2	7
168.	Chi Square	0.65	2	0
169.	Chi Square	3.60	3	0
170.	Chi Square	3.20	2	0
171.	Chi Square	1.07	1	0
172.	Chi Square	0.64	1	0
173.	Chi Square	1.46	1	0
174.	Chi Square	*** 7.86	1	0
175.	Chi Square	2.12	2	3
176.	----	----	-	-
177.	Chi Square	3.58	2	0
178.	Chi Square	0.51	1	0
179.	Chi Square	0.54	1	0
180.	Chi Square	0.69	1	0
181.	Chi Square	4.52	3	0

Question Number	Statistical Test Used	Results of Test	Degrees of Freedom	Number of Expansions
182.	Chi Square	0.25	1	0
183	Chi Square	0.79	1	0
184.	Chi Square	0.79	3	0
185.	Chi Square	0.67	1	0

OTHER STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A Comparison of Parental Education:

Chi Square	* 6.66	2	0
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A Comparison of Attitudes Toward Premarital Sex Relations Before and After Pregnancy:

Chi Square	***12.37	2	0
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A Comparison of Ages Between the Putative Father and the Unwed Mother:

	Chi Square	2.44	2	0
Group I	Pearson r	0.981		
Group II	Pearson r	0.986		
	Fisher Z_F	-0.7519		

A Comparison of Socio-economic Status, as determined by Hollingshead (51) Two Factor Index of Social Position, of Institutionalized and Noninstitutionalized Unwed Mothers:

Group I	Pearson r	0.974		
Group II	Pearson r	0.923		
	Fisher Z_F	*** 2.6501		

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- * Statistic is significant at the .05 level
 ** Statistic is significant at the .02 level
 *** Statistic is significant at the .01 level
 **** Statistic is significant at the .001 level

APPENDIX IV

STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE MMPI: COMPARING THE INSTITUTIONALIZED
AND NONINSTITUTIONALIZED UNWED MOTHERS IN OKLAHOMA

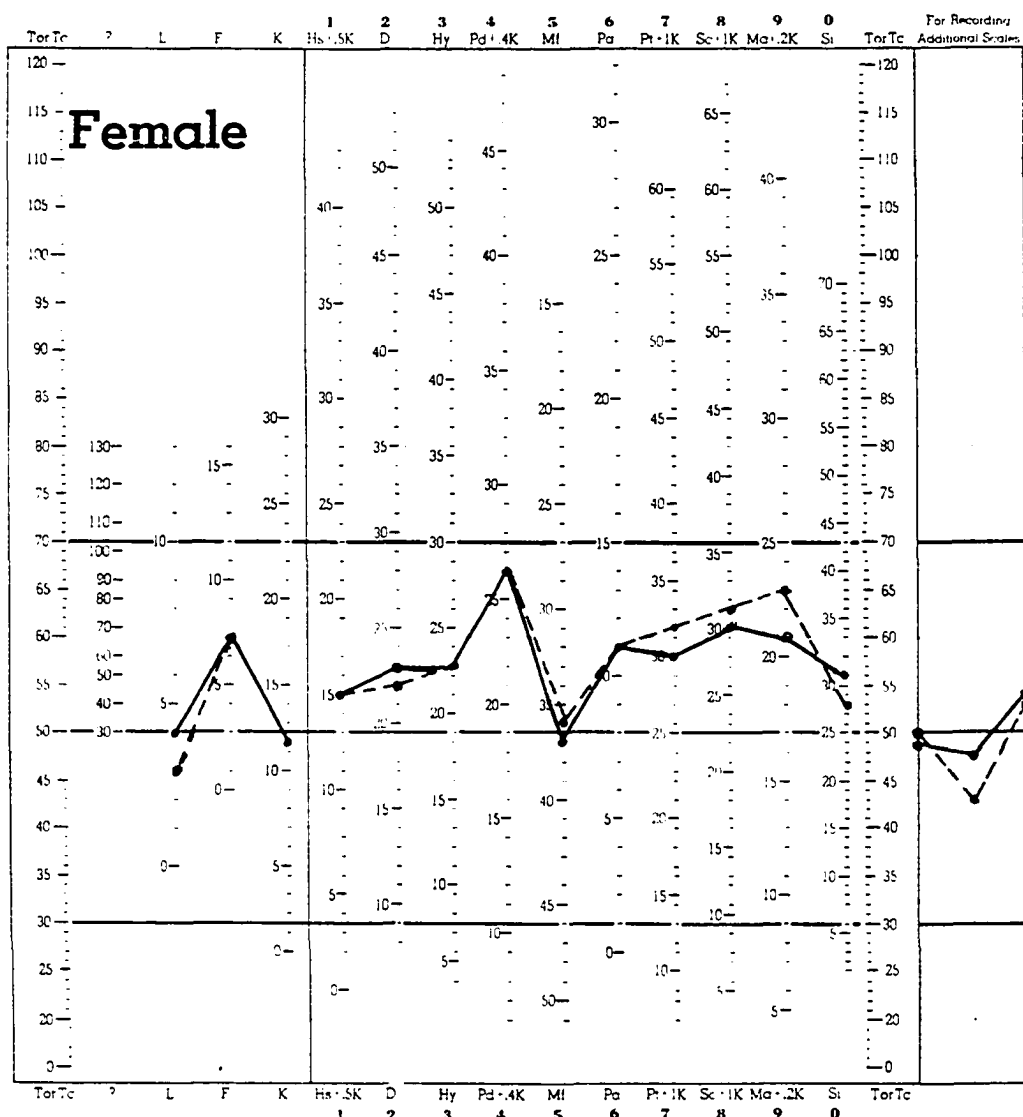
VARIATION	T	ADJ T	MEAN (1)	MEAN (2)	NUMBER (1)	NUMBER (2)	SD (1)	SD (2)	F
1 L	-1.18	2.00	3.22	3.70	50	50	2.21	1.84	1.43
2 F	-0.10	2.00	6.88	7.00	50	50	5.72	5.21	1.20
3 K	-0.11	2.00	11.50	11.60	50	50	4.94	3.99	**1.52
4 1	0.71	2.00	15.62	14.84	50	50	5.79	5.02	1.32
5 2	-0.72	2.00	22.22	23.00	50	50	5.56	5.23	1.13
6 3	-0.28	2.00	23.08	23.40	50	50	5.77	5.42	1.13
7 4	-0.59	2.00	25.70	26.36	50	50	5.19	5.91	1.29
8 5	*-2.32	2.00	34.78	37.38	50	50	6.55	4.43	*2.18
9 6	-0.64	2.00	10.90	11.36	50	50	3.58	3.51	1.03
10 7	1.11	2.00	31.52	29.88	50	50	6.68	8.03	1.44
11 8	1.20	2.00	31.28	29.12	50	50	8.44	9.43	1.24
12 9	* 3.00	2.00	23.98	21.08	50	50	4.77	4.88	1.04
13 0	***-1.36	2.00	28.46	30.84	50	50	8.49	8.89	1.09
14 ES	1.03	2.00	50.46	48.52	50	50	9.33	9.33	1.00
15 R	*-2.68	2.00	43.16	48.32	50	50	9.50	9.71	1.04
16 A	-0.35	2.00	53.28	54.00	50	50	11.24	8.96	**1.57

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* Statistically significant at the .05 level
 ** Statistically significant at the .10 level
 *** Statistically significant at the .20 level

APPENDIX V

INSTITUTIONALIZED ---
NONINSTITUTIONALIZED —

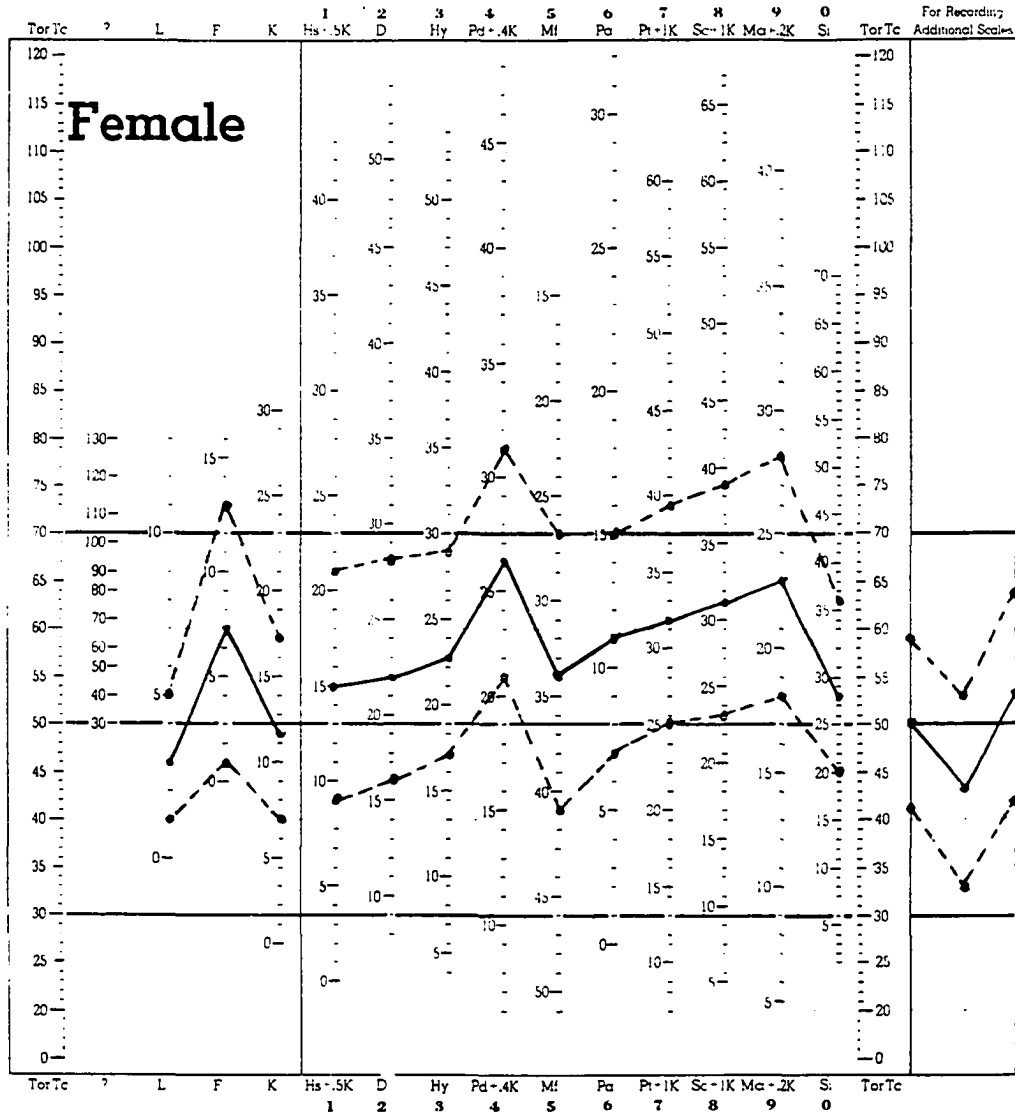


															ES	R	A
GROUP I	3	7	12	15	22	23	26	34	11	32	31	23	28	50	43	53	
GROUP II	4	7	12	15	23	23	26	37	11	30	30	21	31	49	48	54	

APPENDIX VI

K CORRECTED MMPI PROFILES WITH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE
STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE INSTITUTIONALIZED
WHITE UNWED MOTHERS IN OKLAHOMA

KEY
MEAN ———
STANDARD DEVIATION - - - -



	ES	R	A
MEAN	3	7	12
SD	2	6	5

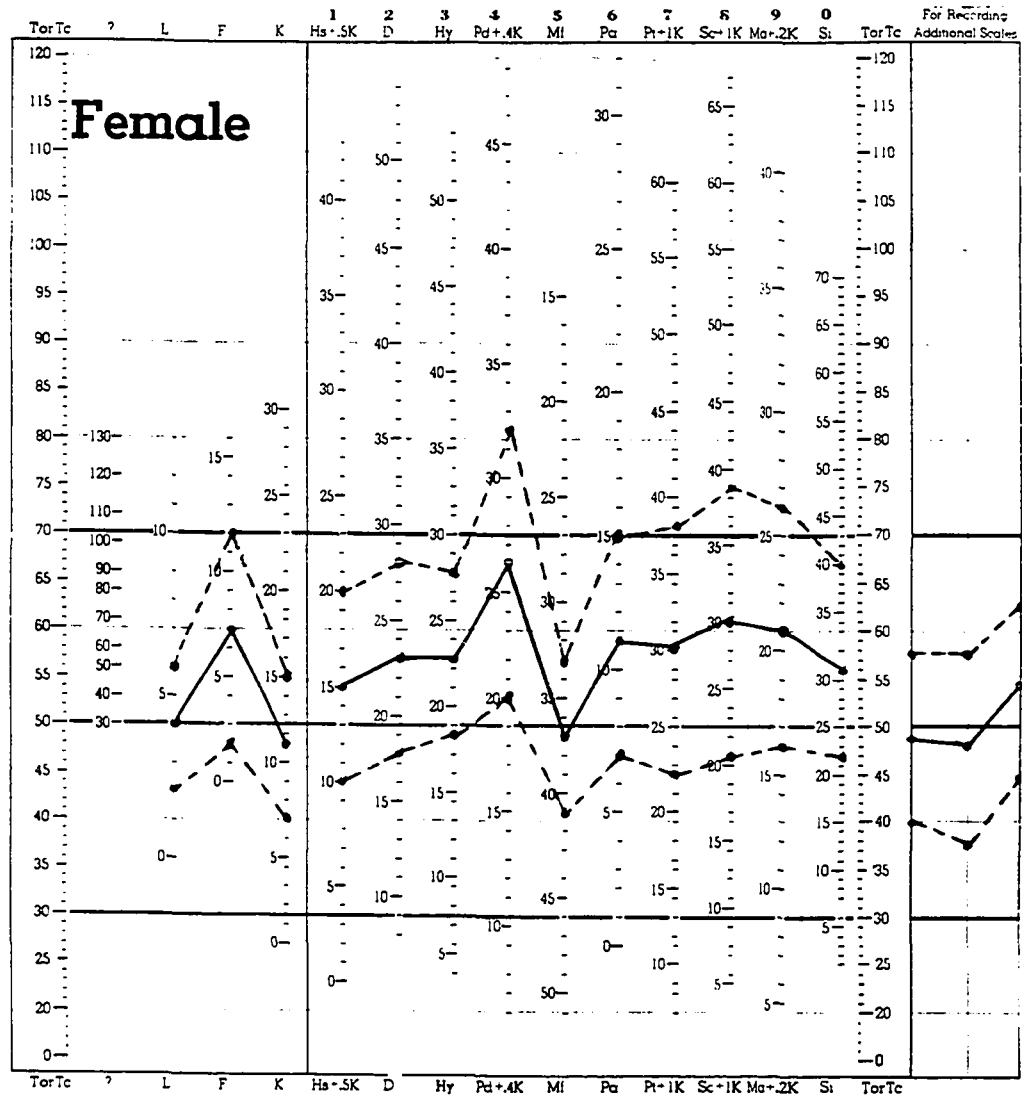
APPENDIX VII

K CORRECTED MMPI PROFILES WITH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE
STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE NONINSTITUTIONALIZED
WHITE UNWED MOTHERS IN OKLAHOMA

KEY

MEAN

STANDARD DEVIATION



MEAN
SD

4 7 12 15 23 23 26 37 11 30 30 21 31 49 48 54
2 5 4 5 5 5 6 4 4 8 9 5 9 9 10 9

ES R A