

A b s t r a c t:

A STUDY REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF BEING IN RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
UPON THE INSTRUMENTAL ROLE OF HUSBANDS OF MUNICIPAL WELFARE FAMILIES

by

Douglas Vincent Tyler

This study investigates the effects of being in receipt of public assistance upon the instrumental role performance and expectations of the husbands of short and long-term municipal welfare families. It is an individual thesis written as one half of a joint undertaking by two students in the class of 1968 of the Maritime School of Social Work.

Questionnaires administered to husbands of 20 short-term and 20 long-term municipal welfare families randomly selected from the files of the City of Halifax Welfare Department were the source of data. Material relevant to the study was then extracted and statistical tests of significance (chi square) carried out.

No significant difference was found between short-term and long-term welfare recipients. To permit more thorough examination, as well as some speculation upon the soundness of this finding, theory and methodology were reviewed. Finally, recommendations were offered which might assist in future studies in the area.

---

Degree of Master of Social Work

Maritime School of Social Work

St. Mary's University

Halifax, 1968

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY AND ROLE STRAIN

A Study Regarding the Effects of Being in Receipt of  
Public Assistance upon the Instrumental Role  
Performance and Expectations of Husbands,  
By Short-Term and Long-Term Municipal  
Welfare Families

A Thesis

Submitted to the

MARITIME SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

and

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for a  
Master's Degree in Social Work

by

Douglas Vincent Tyler

Halifax, Nova Scotia

May, 1968

**Saint Mary's University Library**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to express his sincere thanks to Professor L. T. Hancock, Director of the Maritime School of Social Work, for permission to write this thesis, and to Dr. J.M.Wanklin and Mr. T. Moore for their valuable guidance and support.

Appreciation is also extended to Mr. H.B.Jones, Director of the City of Halifax Welfare Department, who made the agency's records available for this research project, and to his staff for their interest and cooperation.

The writer would, as well, like to acknowledge the excellent cooperation received from those families who were asked to respond to the questionnaires used in this study.

He would also like to express his gratitude to Mrs. Margarite Pritchard who undertook the arduous task of typing this thesis.

Most of all, the writer wishes to express sincere thanks to his fiancee and co-worker, Miss Catherine Vaughan, for her collaboration and continual encouragement and support in this joint undertaking.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	ii
LIST OF TABLES .....	iv
<b>Chapter</b>	
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1
II. THEORY .....	9
III. METHODOLOGY .....	36
IV. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS .....	45
V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	70
<b>Appendix</b>	
A. LETTER OF INTRODUCTION .....	79
B. QUESTIONNAIRE .....	80
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	86

## LIST OF TABLES

(All tables refer to the study sample of 20 short-term and 20 long-term municipal welfare families studied at the City of Halifax Welfare Department from January to November 1967).

Table	Page
I. Calculation of Chi Square in Testing Significance of Difference in Response to Questionnaire Measuring Instrumental Role Performance and Expectation .....	58
II. Percentage Distribution by Source of Income for Basic Necessities .....	61
III. Percentage Distribution by Satisfaction with Money Available for Basic Necessities .....	62
IV. Percentage Distribution by Resource Deemed Responsible for Lack of Money for Items Desired for Family Needs ....	63
V. Percentage Distribution by Agreement as to Role of Municipal Welfare as Provider for Basic Necessities .....	64
VI. Percentage Distribution by Agreement as to Role of Municipal Welfare in Decision Making .....	65
VII. Percentage Distribution by Agreement as to Role of Municipal Welfare in Counselling .....	66
VIII. Percentage Distribution by Attitude Toward Being in Receipt of Public Assistance .....	67
IX. Percentage Distribution by Comparison to People Not in Receipt of Public Assistance .....	68
X. Percentage Distribution by Comparison to Position When Not in Receipt of Public Assistance .....	69

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

During a period of summer employment with the City of Halifax Welfare Department the investigator became deeply involved in the provision of public assistance and deeply interested in its general effect upon the men, women, and children who received it. As a result of reflection upon the entire experience, there developed a more refined and particular interest in the social and psychological impact, upon men who were husbands and providers, which might derive from the experience of being in receipt of public assistance. The matter was deemed of sufficient importance to merit the effort of this study.

Welfare legislation and services play a vital role within the framework of our present social structure, yet most experience in the above setting has led this investigator to ask questions about public assistance. Some of the following thoughts have come to mind. If government assumes a responsibility for the individual, what effect does this have on his assumption of responsibility for his own affairs? If he can fall back on the social agency whenever he encounters difficulties, will he lose his self-reliance and self-respect? Does the individual experience a loss of personal dignity in seeking counsel and tangible assistance from another individual who serves as society's personal representative? To sum up these particular questions, is the help given by public assistance agencies liable to result in a

decreased ability of the individual recipient to cope with his own life situation?

At this point, in order to avoid present or future confusion, it is to be noted that the terms "welfare", "public assistance", and "relief", may be used interchangeably throughout this study. As it stands, public assistance is administered in this province through local municipal welfare agencies; hence it is known to many as welfare. Common parlance, however, often uses the term relief to refer to the same phenomenon. Use of any one term at a particular point in this study is not meant to convey an additional meaning not associated with the other terms.

The matter of public assistance covers a wide topic area. To study the whole area would have been beyond the capabilities of any investigator, particularly one lacking prior experience in research methods. Nevertheless, the general area was considered highly suitable for a study which would also serve as a partial requirement toward the earning of the degree of Master of Social Work. Finally, chosen for study, was the following very particular problem area: to determine whether there exist discrepancies between the instrumental role performance and the instrumental role expectations of husbands of families in receipt of municipal welfare. This study, hence, asked if there was a discrepancy between a man's expectations as economic provider of instrumental props such as rent, food, fuel, clothing, and so forth, and his actual role performance.

To establish a relationship between the above problem area and the profession of social work poses no difficulty. Professional social workers have sought a mandate from society to alleviate and, hopefully, to prevent problems associated with economic dependency. In their efforts to earn this mandate, social workers cannot be content with knowledge of end-results. They must identify and measure those social processes involved in economic dependency; they must grasp the dynamics of the situation. Only with such knowledge can they become qualified to design further social change, or to re-orient existing programs. New observations and insights along these lines are now being provided by the behavioural sciences. There will be a lapse of time, however, before the behavioral sciences systematize their research findings in the welfare field. All social workers, in their concern for the dignity of the individual, the integrity of the family, and indeed for the great stress which maintenance of these values imposes upon dedicated workers in the field of public assistance, will look to that knowledge as it becomes available. However, social work specialists can contribute uniquely to the advancement of knowledge in this field on the basis of their own wealth of experience on the operational level.

This study took the form of a joint project undertaken by the investigator and a female student colleague. Its original nature required that the investigators use their own initiative in establishing a theoretical frame of reference and in constructing



a study design. It was felt that these factors, which involved studying a relatively unexplored topic area, devising an original questionnaire and visiting families in their homes, greatly enhanced the learning experience inherent in the performance of this study.

In establishing a theoretical frame of reference, material was drawn from various sources. A sociological model of family functioning, designed by Geismar and La Sorte, served as the broad base of the theory section. 1/ Biddle and Thomas' work "Role Theory: Research and Concepts" supplied definitions needed. 2/ John P. Spiegel's theory of role strain gave the necessary insight into the independent variable of this study. 3/ Irelon and Besner's article "Low Income Outlook on Life" viewed the situation of the economically dependent in behavioural science terms. 4/ Ruth Cavan's sociological commentary on the impact of unemployment on family life

- 
- 1/ L. Geismar & Michael A. La Sorte, UNDERSTANDING THE MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILY: EXPLORATION IN EARLY IDENTIFICATION; Associated Press, New York, 1964, p. 23.
- 2/ Bruce J. Biddle & Edwin J. Thomas (eds); ROLE THEORY: CONCEPTS AND RESEARCH; John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1966.
- 3/ John P. Spiegel, "The Resolution of Role Conflict Within the Family" in THE FAMILY, Norman W. Bell & Ezra F. Vogel (eds), The Free Press, New York, 1960, pp.361-382.
- 4/ Lola M. Irelon & Arthur Besner, "Low Income Outlook on Life", in LOW INCOME LIFE STYLES, Lola M. Irelon (ed); U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Welfare Administration Research Division, Washington, 1966, pp.1-9.

proved of immediate value in the construction of a design within which to study empirically the problem raised earlier in this chapter. 1/

On the basis of the theoretical framework established, it was possible to put forth several general propositions. These were:

1. There should be a greater degree of family dysfunctioning among short-term economically dependent families than among long-term economically dependent families.
2. There should be a greater degree of role strain among short-term economically dependent families than among long-term economically dependent families.
3. There should be a greater degree of discrepancy between role expectations and role performance of the husbands of short-term economically dependent families than there is among husbands of long-term economically dependent families.
4. There should be a greater degree of discrepancy between instrumental role performance and instrumental role expectations of husbands of short-term economically dependent families than of husbands of long-term economically dependent families.

---

1/ Ruth Shonle Cavan, "Unemployment Crises of the Common Man", in MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY IN THE MODERN WORLD, Ruth Cavan (ed); Thomas J. Crowell Co., New York, 1960, pp.406-418

It was this last proposition, which when restated in empirical or operational terms served as the testable hypothesis of this study.

The hypothesis stated:

There will be a significant discrepancy between short-term relief husbands' instrumental role performance and expectations, when they are compared to long-term relief husbands. It is expected that the short-term group will show greater discrepancy.

The groupings short-term and long-term, used in the hypothesis, were drawn from Cavan's sociological commentary mentioned above 1/ in which each group is said to have exhibited characteristic reactions to being in receipt of relief.

Briefly stated, short-term recipients struggled to maintain personal class or status values. They considered it a personal disgrace to be economically dependent. Long-term recipients, however, accepted their position as normal. They adjusted personal status and roles to the situation. Relief agencies were integrated into the family role system.

The present study adapted these groupings to its specific purpose. Period of time on relief for short-term and long-term was arbitrarily determined as three months or less and nine months or more, respectively.

---

1/ Ibid.

In order to test the hypothesis, a population of forty families, twenty short-term and twenty long-term, was drawn from the files of the City of Halifax Welfare Department. The investigators separately visited these families in their own homes, and administered a questionnaire to the husbands. The intent was to measure discrepancy between role performance and role expectations. The questionnaire was devised by the investigators themselves; to the best of their knowledge there was no existing instrument designed for this particular task.

There were limits voluntarily imposed by the investigators. These were considered necessary, to reduce the undertaking to a manageable size. A list of limits imposed upon the study is as follows: sample size was limited to twenty in each group; negro families and childless families were excluded; public housing families were excluded; time on welfare for the short-term and long-term group was arbitrarily determined.

In addition to limits voluntarily imposed, there proved to be limitations inherent in the nature of the study and in its execution. These would include the unique social and economic circumstances of Halifax, the possibility that general changes in social conditions have rendered Cavan's 1/ predicted trends and adjustments obsolete, plus limitations in the questionnaire used. Limits and limitations will be discussed fully in the methodology chapter.

---

1/ Cavan, op. cit., pp.417-418.

When a chi-square test of significance was applied to data yielded by the completed questionnaires, the results rejected the research hypothesis. An investigation into possible defects of theory and methodology is presented in the final chapter.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORY

"There is no dearth of literature both academic and applied on the family. Despite the great amount of work done, the field has been slow in developing a systematic body of theory and data." 1/

Some similar evaluations have been made in relation to the phenomenon of economic dependency as it relates in different forms and at different times to millions of families in North America. Yet, social workers who meet daily with the economically dependent cite the need for enlightened progress, both immediate and long range, based on sound social planning. The solution to this impasse may lie in the need to synthesize, promulgate and apply that knowledge which is already on the shelf. By employing tentative conceptual formulations already available, a dual purpose is served. Judicious application is permitted; theory is refined and expanded.

In such a manner, this investigation will select and test some theory provided by the behavioural sciences in order to study the relationship between economic dependency and family functioning, more specifically, the role strain of the husband within the context of family functioning. The theoretical schema

---

1/ Norman W. Bell & Ezra Vogel, "Preface" to THE FAMILY, Bell & Vogel, (eds) New York, The Free Press, 1960.

of this study may be visualized in the form of an inverted triangle. At the base stands family functioning, at the sides the concept of role strain, and at the inverted apex economic dependency.

A theoretical model useful in studying the family is that provided by Geismar and La Sorte in their work "Understanding the Multi-Problem Family". 1/ Although this work is directed toward problems associated with a particular type of family, its theoretical scope is more comprehensive. It is, rather, a treatise which has drawn upon sociological theory to conceptualize the structure and functions of families in an urban society; it utilized this framework to study multi-problem families empirically.

The model utilizes the concept of family or social functioning. 2/ "Functions" are processes associated with the family structure. They lead to the maintenance or adaptation of the structure, or to its weakening and even destruction. Families can be viewed in terms of a system, or aggregate of interdependent parts with an underlying degree of organization. Social roles, reciprocal and interactive, which are related to clear or even vague goals, comprise the parts of the system. Failures in organization of this system, that is, when roles are not integrated and fail to work together, result in phenomena such as the multi-problem family.

---

1/ L.L.Geismar & Michael A. La Sorte, UNDERSTANDING THE MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILY: CONCEPTUAL ANALYSES AND EXPLORATION IN EARLY IDENTIFICATION; Association Press, New York, 1964.

2/ Geismar & La Sorte, op.cit., p.36.

Families in terms of Geismar and La Sorte's model are considered to be groups of two or more people related by blood, marriage or adoption, and who reside together. They are characterized by: (1) an aggregate of interacting individuals who view themselves as part of a family, and (2) members who perform social roles which implement functions assigned to families. Certain functions are strictly the prerogative of the family, others are shared with other institutions of society.

Families as universal social groups have certain tasks which are to be carried out by a division of labor -- allocation of certain tasks to certain members. The various activities or behavior of individuals balance out ("role set").

Family functioning can be analyzed on an individual basis of consistence, contradiction, or conflict of individual roles in relation to other family members or neighbors, or community; or it can be analyzed as something independent' and apart from individual personalities, in relation to given goals. To illustrate: in the first case it would be said that the roles of the husband such as father, head of the household, manager of the family budget and income provider must be integrated around the person, if he is to function normally. Likewise, the mother-wife role of homemaker, dispenser of home nursing care, member of P.T.A. would be integrated around the head female in the household. Viewed from the second aspect, that is, convergence of family roles performed with the



object of achieving a task, role performance can be seen to relate to family integration. Roles should be compatible, mutually complimentary, geared to the same goal.

A matter of further importance, theoretically speaking, is the differentiation of roles according to two groupings. Roles are, first, differentiated on the basis of their performance inside or outside the home. Second, they are differentiated according to functions of roles. The first distinction mentioned refers to roles such as the "male provider" role which is normally carried on outside the home. Deviance from this norm, regardless of role fulfillment, might bring the disapproval or even disdain of family, friends and neighbors upon the role bearer. The second distinction refers to a grouping of roles established by Parsons and Bales who saw some roles having an expressive function and other roles having an instrumental function. 1/ Expressive roles are concerned with actions aimed at regulating internal family affairs and maintaining a pattern of relations which would satisfy the emotional needs of members. Instrumental roles are concerned with problems of relationships between families, and with situations outside the family system: that is, the meeting of family needs such as health and economic welfare. Participation of members in both sets of roles, and changes in patterns of participation, indicate

---

1/ Talcot Parsons & Robert F. Bales, FAMILY SOCIALIZATION AND INTERACTION PROCESS; The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1955, p.47.

strength of family cohesion, indicate values around which it may or may not be integrated, indicate relative assumption of responsibility for performing tasks. 1/

The above provides an overall conceptual framework for studying the pattern of roles of a family member, or for analyzing the ways in which family functions are performed by one or more members of a family. Such a context is of extreme importance for the discussion of role strain within the family which is to follow. For roles cannot be divorced from the social system of which they are a part. Everett Cherrington Hughes in his book "Men and Their Work" 2/ stressed this point most adamantly. Hughes in speaking on the "Social Role and the Division of Labor" said:

Social role the other term in my title is useful only to the extent that it facilitates analyses of the parts played by individuals in the interaction which makes up some social whole. 3/

This quote from Hughes is not used because of its reference to "social role and the division of labor", but rather for its general implications regarding the concept of role and the context within which it must be viewed. In other words, the author is stating that

---

1/ Geismar & La Sorte, op.cit., pp. 42, 43.

2/ Everett Hughes, MEN AND THEIR WORK; The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964.

3/ Ibid., pp. 68, 69.

roles must be viewed in some broader context of interaction, since they exist as interacting parts of some social whole. Applied to this study, Hughes' comment would substantiate the need for a theoretical analysis of the family system, before proceeding with a more particular analysis of role strain within this system.

Before commencing this discussion on "role strain" specifically, some general definitions will be presented by way of orientation. These definitions are taken from Biddle and Thomas. 1/ Their work represents a start in the systematizing of that vast field of theory pertaining to the concept of "role". It has integrated to some extent past knowledge in this field; it has gone even further in that it has laid the groundwork for future research. Definitions in this work have been culled from existing literature on role theory.

The following definitions will provide the necessary context within which role strain can be viewed. 2/

- Role:
1. A behavioral repertoire characteristic of a person or a position.
  2. A set of standards, descriptions, norms or concepts (held by anyone) for the behavior of a person or a position.
  3. A position.

---

1/ Bruce J. Biddle & Edwin J. Thomas, "The Nature and History of Role Theory" in *ROLE THEORY: CONCEPT AND RESEARCH*; John Wiley and Sons Inc., New York, 1966.

2/ Biddle & Thomas, op. cit., pp. 10-13.

**Expectation:**

1. A concept held about behavior likely to be exhibited by a person.
2. A standard held for the behavior of a person.
3. An anticipation.
4. A norm.
5. An attitude.

**Performance:**

1. Overt activity; role behavior; goal directed behavior.

**Specialization:**

1. The fact that persons display behavior differentiated from those of others.

**Role Conflict:**

1. Inconsistent prescriptions (or other standards) held for a person by himself or by one or more others.
2. The attribution of inconsistent prescriptions (or standards) to others applicable to oneself.
3. Feelings of unease resulting from the existence or assumption of inconsistent prescriptions (or standards).

With these definitions in mind, the study will now proceed to a discussion of particular significance to its focus of concern: a theory of role strain. The theory of role strain used for the purpose of this study has been gleaned from an article by John P. Spiegel entitled "The Resolutions of Role Conflict within

the Family." 1/ Spiegel's theory has developed out of his use of the concept "social role" in an investigation of the relationship between cultural value conflict and the emotional adjustment of the individual. In that investigation the concept of social role was used to observe and analyze behavior which was functional or dysfunctional to the family as a whole. It was undertaken by Spiegel in company with Florence Kluckholm and other. They utilized the basic concepts of behavior occurring within role systems of "ego" and "alter", or any other number of "alters" as devised by Parson and Bales in their method of interaction of process analysis.2/ The terms "ego" and "alter" are terms of convenience used in many writings in the behavioral sciences. "Ego" refers to any person who is taken as the point of reference in a discussion; "alter" to any person or persons interacting with ego. 3/ Spiegel and associates, however, proceeded onward to design their own categories of behavioral interaction for observing the roles involved. 4/

Now to proceed with a presentation of Spiegel's theory.  
His basic concept underlying analysis of the family as a system

---

1/ John P. Spiegel, "The Resolution of Role Conflict in the Family" in *THE FAMILY*, Bell and Vogel (eds); The Free Press, New York, 1960; pp. 361-382.

2/ Talcott Parsons, Robert F. Bales & Edward A. Shils, *WORKING PAPERS IN THE THEORY OF ACTION*; The Free Press of Glencoe, 1953.

3/ Harry M. Johnson, *SOCIOLOGY: A SYSTEMATIC INTRODUCTION*, Harcourt Brace & World, Inc., 1960, p.34.

4/ Spiegel, *op. cit.*, pp. 361-386.

consists in describing the behavior of any one member in terms of his role in transaction with a role partner, or partners. A role is defined as a goal directed pattern, or sequence of acts tailored by the cultural process for the transaction a person may carry out in a social group or a situation. It is conceived that no role exists in isolation, but is always patterned to combine with the complimentary or reciprocal role of a role partner or alter. Thus, all roles have to be learned by the persons who wish to occupy them in accordance with the cultural, or subcultural values of the society in which they exist. If that society is fairly homogeneous and well integrated, then the roles will be patterned in such a way that their complimentary structure is obvious and stable.

The principle of complementarity in a role system is a key concept. It is considered to be chiefly responsible for whatever degree of harmony and stability which occurs in interpersonal relationships. In stabilized role systems complementarity confers spontaneity upon human behavior, and permits saving of effort for those acts which occur in less stabilized systems. High complementarity accounts for high level of equilibrium in a system.

However, it is a part of the human condition, if one considers such elements as self consciousness, guardedness and role conflict, that high complementarity is not maintained for long. With the failure of complementarity, the role system characterizing human relationships moves towards disequilibrium. The role partners, having disappointed one another's expectations, are beset by tension, anxiety and self

consciousness. This process, if left to continue, will result in the disruption of the system. 1/

The above is a familiar process of human relationships, perhaps, too familiar when considered from the point of view of its incidence of occurrence in family systems. Spiegel's article has contributed to the knowledge concerning strains caused as a result of a discrepancy in the expectations of any ego and alter with respect to a role structure. His contribution lies in his analysis of strains which may give rise to disequilibrium within a family system, plus his elaboration of methods by which equilibrium may be restored (re-equilibration).

According to Spiegel, five causes account for the failure of complementarity in role systems within the family. These five discrepancies will now be reviewed. 2/

(1) Cognitive discrepancy is that discrepancy which occurs when one or both persons involved in the role system have insufficient knowledge or lack familiarity with the required roles. Cues are misinterpreted, and misunderstanding reduces complementarity of expectation.

(2) Discrepancy of goals: roles are patterns of acts directed toward immediate or ultimate goals. The goal of ego,

---

1/ Spiegel, op. cit., pp. 361-386.

2/ Spiegel, op. cit., p. 365 ff.

interlocking with the goal of alter, determines the motivational principle behind an individual's assumption of a role. A shift in motivation usually results in a shift in definition of role.

Goal discrepancy also arises because of such biological determinants as fatigue, illness and lack of maturation, which restrict ego's capacity for goal attainment. If alter cannot accommodate through a change in level of expectation, disequilibrium occurs.

(3) Allocative discrepancy is that discrepancy associated with the right of a person to the role he wishes to occupy. Roles are sorted out amongst persons who contend for them in four principal ways. Firstly, some roles such as age and sex are ascribed. This means they are universally expected and the person has no leeway: he is not free to change his sex or age role. Secondly, some roles have to be achieved. For such roles, effort is required towards the satisfaction of some prerequisites, plus some form of licensure, contract, conferring of a degree, appointment and so forth. Thirdly, some roles, mainly of an informal character, can be taken simply through adoption. Although permission is not required for the adoption of such a role, nevertheless, there need not be approval of the role. Fourthly, some roles are allocated on the basis of assumption. Assumed roles are those taken in a spirit of playfulness. They are not serious. There are no sanctions evoked for assumed roles, provided the person has emitted the culturally appropriate cue to indicate assumption.



(4) Instrumental discrepancy. Insofar as role activities require technical instruments, equipment, furniture props, climate and other appropriate physical facilities (including money!), a deprivation or insufficiency of these instrumental prerequisites interferes with role transactions. In addition to legitimate and actual deprivation, instrumental discrepancy easily assumes displaced or symbolic functions.

(5) Discrepancy in value orientation. Because roles, as was mentioned above, are patterned in accordance with a value orientation of a culture or subculture, role bearers will define their roles in the context of their own value orientation. In mixed marriages, or in families which move suddenly from one culture to another, or in families which are moving either up or down the class ladder, the occasions for such discrepancies are great. Discrepancies in cultural values are associated with incompatible definitions of roles.

In discussing the varieties of failure of complementarity in any concrete empirical focus, it is virtually impossible not to discuss simultaneously the efforts occurring in the systems of transactions towards compensation, or re-establishment of equilibrium. These processes of restoration are termed re-equilibration. It is believed that failure of complementarity is so disruptive that it is almost always accompanied by re-equilibration. Family interaction is hence characterized by three types of processes, that is, of

equilibrium (high complementarity), disequilibrium (low complementarity), and re-equilibration, which may present themselves in various forms of empirical admixture.

Re-equilibration will be discussed briefly as it has some significance in relation to this study. It provides an explanation of how strain may be handled with respect to any of the role structures.

It can be analyzed as an eleven step process. The first five steps are manipulative. These include coercing, coaxing, evaluating, masking and postponing. By virtue of these steps ego attempts to have alter comply with his expectations. If compliance takes place, alter takes the necessary complimentary role, and equilibrium is restored. These steps are grouped together in a process termed role induction. Role reversal, a sixth step, is an intermediate step standing between the above grouping and a grouping referred to as role modification. In this latter grouping are classified processes such as joking, referred to a third party, exploring, that is, testing each other's ability to establish a solution, compromising, and consolidating. Strains within the family role system are best handled by modification or mutual insight processes such as mentioned in the latter grouping. If handled in this way, the solution of the problem becomes part of the routine of the family. The above-mentioned induction, however, merely wards off disequilibrium. It is primarily defensive.

With the presentation of the foregoing theory, as set forth by Spiegel there remains the problem of linking this theory to the

concept of economic dependency. In the opinion of this investigator, the link would seem to lie in two of the discrepancies outlined above: in instrumental discrepancy and in discrepancy in cultural value orientations. The economically dependent family suffers from a deficiency of instrumental means. They are referred to as dependent because of their reliance upon some resource other than their own productiveness for instrumental prerequisites, e.g., public assistance as in the case of this study. Such instrumental discrepancy stands as a basic source of strain for the economically dependent. This, however, is buttressed by discrepancies in cultural value orientations. Two norms or values which serve as potential sources of strain, and which are thought by this investigator to be of particular significance to this study, would be the importance attached to the occupational role of the husband in North American Society and the prevalent North American success goal.

Before citing sociological references on the prevalence of the above mentioned norms or values, this investigator would like to make explicit assumptions with respect to the Canadian and American value systems. Because of the proximity of Canada and the United States, it will be presumed for the purposes of this study that values predominant in one country will so obtain in the other.

With respect to the occupational role of the husband, Paul Reiss has stated:

The husband is still expected to be the principal breadwinner with his occupation being his principal role in society. 1/

---

1/ Paul Reiss, "Attitudes of Society Towards Marriage" in MARRIAGE A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MORAL APPROACH, Wm. Bier, S.J. (ed); Fordham University Press, New York, 1965; p.46.

The prevalence of this norm has been alluded to by other sociologists. 1/ Blood and Wolfe, when speaking of the economic function of the family refer to the occupational role of the husband in the following manner:

The economic function of the family depends primarily on the efforts of the husband who goes out of the family to participate in the economic system. His economic success determines the economic resources available to the family ... the relationship between husband and wife is affected by the way he plays his economic role. If he plays it well, the economic function is a source of strength to the family. If he plays it badly, he relieves his disgrace behind a curtain of silence and she turns her attention to her own role in life. 2/

The "American Dream", when compared to references to the occupational role of the husband, has received equal documentation. It is most often spoken of in two contexts.

First, it is mentioned in relation to the theory of Anomie. Briefly stated, for the purposes of this study, anomie refers to a situation in which many persons in a social system are required to strive for some goal, but are not provided with adequate legitimate means to reach it. 3/ In this context, the American success goal is frequently cited as an example:

The American dream, the ideology of individual success is a system that theoretically provides

---

1/ Ann Anastasi, "Male vs Female", Bier, pp. 58-61.  
J. Richard Udry, THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MARRIAGE;  
J.P.Lippincott Co., New York, 1966; p. 387.  
Robert O. Blood Jr., & Donald M. Wolfe, HUSBANDS AND WIVES:  
THE DYNAMICS OF MARRIED LIVING; The Free Press of Glencoe,  
Ill., 1960, p.113.

2/ Blood & Wolfe, op. cit., pp.113-114.

3/ Johnson, op. cit., p. 558.

equality of opportunity, is so pervasive, so much emphasized, that it poses a problem of self-esteem for every man in the society. 1/

Williams, amongst other authors, speaks of the success goal in terms of dominant American value-orientations:

First, American culture is marked by a central stress upon personal achievement, especially secular occupational achievement ... Economic success has been so heavily stressed in certain parts of our society as to impose a widespread and persistent strain upon institutional regulation of means used to attain this goal. 2/

American value orientations are summarized by the author:

American society is characterized by a basic moral orientation involving emphasis on active instrumental mastery of the world in accordance with universalistic standards of performance. It is a pluralistic system in which it is not easy to secure unitary commitment to collective goals. It permits a wide range of goals for achievement. 3/

To sum up, the two prevalent norms or values shown to be predominant amongst American value orientations, viz., the importance attached to the occupational role of the husband and the success goal, are a potential source of strain for the American family. To the economically dependent family the probability of strain becomes more likely. The husband's occupational role of family provider has been usurped to a degree by some form of social agency. As well, he is to a great extent deprived of the legitimate means of achieving the culturally prescribed goal of success.

---

1/ Johnson, op.cit., p.558.

2/ Roblin M. Williams, AMERICAN SOCIETY, A SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION; Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1964, pp. 417-418.

3/ Ibid., p. 470.

Above, an effort was made to establish a relationship between the theoretical concepts, role strain and economic dependency. With the foregoing exposition of the relationship, this investigation moved one step closer to the specific purpose, namely, to study the relationship between the husband role and economic dependency. Before proceeding with the investigation, two further avenues of theory remain to be explored. Firstly, an overview of the situation of the economically dependent will be presented. Secondly, this study will review a sociological commentary on various forms of reaction to relief, on the basis of social class. This commentary classifies people on relief in categorical groupings, and goes on to describe in detail the reaction of each grouping to receiving relief.

As this is not a comprehensive treatise on poverty, the following theory section on the situation of the economically dependent is not meant to be exhaustive. Its purpose, rather, is to give the reader some knowledge and understanding of what life looks like from where these people stand. Its justification lies in the words of the author from whose work most of this information is drawn. 1/ The author states:

We can induce meaningful change only if we understand the situation where we intend it to occur. It is unlikely for example

---

1/ LOW INCOME LIFE STYLES, Lola M. Irelan (ed); U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Washington, 1966.

that we can change or reduce rates of dependency without knowing what the conditions of dependency and deprivation mean to people caught up in them. 1/

In an article entitled "Low Income Outlook on Life", the author, in conjunction with Arthur Besner, has summarized available findings largely from studies in the United States bearing on the approach to life taken by the poor, the people at the bottom of society's economic ladder. 2/ This topic is discussed under four headings: life conditions of the poor, a low income view of man and society, goals and values, and life themes. Although this represents only the beginning of any conceptual framework within which to view the poor, it is thought to be pertinent to this study. A paraphrase of the above article, plus referral to other sociological writings on the same theme, will now follow. This represents an attempt by this study to formulate its own tentative theoretical framework in this regard.

Low income in our society has been shown to be associated with certain life situations: poor living conditions; reduced access to education and recreation; and occupational restriction to simpler manual types of work. There are, however, life conditions which result from these circumstances and which may not be so obvious. Four general limitations comprise these conditions. Firstly, the poor

---

1/ Lola M. Irelan & Arthur Besner, "Low Income Outlook on Life" in Irelan, op. cit.

2/ Irelan & Besner, op. cit., pp.1-9.

have limited cultural role alternatives. In this regard the sociologist Mirra Komarovsky has referred to the poor as being trapped, in that they are subject to low pay, to unpleasant working conditions, to large families with little possibility of upward mobility. 1/ Secondly, the poor are placed in a position of impotence vis-a-vis society and its institutions. They have no bargaining power in the working world. Oscar Ornati, in an article entitled "The Problem of the Unemployed", has alluded to this fact of life:

The never placed are not working because they do not measure up to requirements and in very many places they are displaced because we see them as unable to learn these techniques. 2/

Thirdly, the poor are relatively deprived in relation to the rest of American Society. This deprivation is intensified because of the awareness of the poor that some others have achieved a richness of life, the "American Dream" referred to earlier in this study. 3/ Fourthly, the poor are placed in a position of insecurity. Sickness, injury, loss of work, legal problems -- a range of hazardous possibilities -- loom larger before the eyes of this particular group because its resources are so sparse.

---

1/ Mirra Komarovsky, BLUE COLLAR MARRIAGE; Random House, New York, 1960; pp 280-310.

2/ Oscar A. Ornati, "The Problems of the Unemployed", in THE ASSAULT ON POVERTY & INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY, R. MacIver (ed); Harper and Row, New York, 1965; p. 36.

3/ Hanna M. Meissner, "Poverty in the U.S. in the Sixties", in POVERTY IN THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY, Hanna H. Meissner (ed); Harper and Row, New York, 1966.  
Also Johnson, op. cit., p. 558.



The poor react to such conditions by estrangement from other individuals, even from themselves. This view of life can be conceptualized as alienation. This is often expressed in terms of four different aspects: firstly, the poor see themselves as powerless to control society; secondly, they are inclined to attach no meaning to their place in society; they do not grasp the structure of society and do not know what to expect from it; they exist in a state of "anomie" in that expected goals are placed before them but they see no legitimate means by which to achieve said goals. 1/ Thirdly, the life view of a person caught in such a situation is likely to be cynical, perhaps fatalistic. A fourth manifestation of the alienation which characterizes the poor is their isolation from the rest of society. Komarovsky cites the isolation of the poor from institutions of society as a definite source of marital strain. 2/

In the midst of the larger society the poor live for the present and any drive toward an improved future is not so much desire for achievement as flight from discomfort and deprivation. Probably, the basic value of the poor is security. Within this context of a deprived and alienated condition, four life themes dominate the behavior of the poor. These themes emerge through a process of re-interpretation of the values of society, based upon what the poor

---

1/ Robert K. Merton, SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE; The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1949, p.128.

2/ Komarovsky, op. cit., pp.151-155.

man considers to be his own facts of life. Firstly, there is a fatalism which breeds resignation. Philip Sokol in an article entitled "Providing for the Dependent" was perhaps referring to this fact when he said:

It is not only the legacy of poverty itself, but the ever present awareness of discrimination and rejection which breeds hopelessness and despair and render completely futile any effort of rehabilitation through the mere provision of financial assistance. 1/

Along with fatalism there exists a tendency to think of things in the present. This second life theme accompanies a belief in fortune and chance as basic elements in life. The interpersonal relationships of the poor are underlined by an authoritarianism, a third life theme. This is the embodiment, of belief in the validity of strength as the source of authority, a belief which has traceable effects upon family relationships, child rearing patterns, and relationships to such community institutions as schools, clinics, law enforcement, social agencies and even churches. Concreteness, that is a stress on the material rather than intellectual things is the fourth life theme characteristic of the poor. This manifests itself in verbal style as well as pragmatic orientation towards occupational values.

With the above, the general consideration of the life situation of the poor is concluded. Hopefully it provides for

---

1/ Philip Sokol, "Providing for the Dependent" in THE ASSAULT ON POVERTY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY: R. MacIver (ed); Harper & Row, New York, 1965; p.14.

some insight into the way of life of the people with whom this study is concerned. It is acknowledged that the theoretical framework presented is tentative. However, advancement toward more fully systematized theory requires such beginnings.

This study will now concern itself with one final area of theory, namely, the attitudes toward economic dependency held by various categories of lower class families. The theory is drawn from an article by Ruth Shonle Cavan in her work "Marriage and the Family in the Modern World". 1/ This article reviews studies (made during the Depression) on the impact of unemployment, in an effort to apply that knowledge to the problem as it exists today. The impact of unemployment on family life is analyzed by social class: the lower class family; the family of the "common man", that is, upper-lower and lower-middle class, regularly employed except in time of great economic emergency; and the upper class. The investigator will focus upon Cavan's material on the lower class family and reference will be made to the other two classes only insofar as they may relate to the purpose of this investigation.

According to Cavan's study, lower class families are said to experience more unemployment than any other class, but to be least affected by it. They may have suffered from it in earlier experiences, but in time come to accept it as a way of life. Lower

---

1/ Ruth Shonle Cavan, "Unemployment Crises of the Common Man", in MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY IN THE MODERN WORLD, Ruth Shonle Cavan (ed); Thomas Y. Crowell Co., (2nd edition) New York, 1960, pp. 405-418.

class families are divided into three different unemployment categories.

There are the long term, permanent unemployment families. They are relief clients in time of prosperity or depression, or have found some socially deviant way to live without working. They usually exhibit physical and personality deficiencies such as disease, vagrancy, petty thievery, alcoholism and so forth. These deficiencies serve as assets rather than disintegrating elements, insofar as they can be used to manipulate relief agencies. Impoverished status is accepted by these families and family life is stabilized at the dependency level. Families of this type make adjustments of a kind which enable them to function, that is, they develop rationalizations, not to mention workable family roles and relations with the outside world. Unemployment becomes accepted as normal. Relief agencies play an important part in the family organization; they often assume functions typical of the husband. Such agencies may supply money, manage the budget, help the family plan and in general give stability and security in many areas other than finances. To conclude, for the families described above permanent unemployment is not necessarily considered a traumatic disorganizing experience. The family devises ways to support itself without work and builds up a supporting philosophy and functioning family roles.

Next are the families characterized by repetition of periodic unemployment. Typical of this category is the seasonal worker who follows a yearly routine of alternating periods of employment and

unemployment. These families are not rooted in any community, have a low standard of living, but are not disorganized. They accept mobile life and the rotation of employment and unemployment as normal. The year by year pattern is clear. Unemployment causes no shock, no crisis. Techniques for handling funds are devised. Families are organized in such a way that the father retains his position as head of the household. He arranges for work for the family as a unit and thus has authority and respect. He is not considered a failure if the family must apply for relief in the off season. Family roles are maintained. No disorganization ensues.

Both types of families, the permanent and seasonally unemployed, exist at a bare subsistence level. There is no question of downward social mobility. Hence, unemployment is not disorganized, when it is customary, when roles are integrated, when families have developed techniques acceptable unto themselves for securing maintenance, when no income is available.

The third category of lower class family, with respect to unemployment, is the family in which one or more members are usually employed. These families fluctuate between self-support and dependence on relief agencies - between the family of the "common man" and the family of the unemployed. These families can usually meet their own needs except in times of emergency, when the chief breadwinner is out of work or when expenses increase beyond the family's means. They must then seek some source of help. Such interruptions in self-sufficiency are recognized as emergencies

which are thus beyond personal control. There arises no need for change of conception with regard to the self-sufficiency of the family, nor any need to change family roles, although one member could assume the function of another. Long-term unemployment for these families could create a crisis, causing them to rely on relief for an indefinite period of time. Such a change would be associated with a change in their conception of themselves as self-supporting, with a corresponding adjustment of roles and status, in order to effect conformity to relief status. Reactions in the families of the casually unemployed would be similar to those of the "common man" families. The reactions of the "common man" families will be outlined briefly. They must be understood in the light of this class's values. The value system of the "common man" places emphasis on "getting ahead" (upward mobility), on the role of the husband as the chief and most steady worker and main contributor to the family budget.

Before facing the fact of long term unemployment as indicated by declining job opportunities and exhausted resources, these families may attempt financial adjustments. Men at first can take vacations, then begin looking for jobs of a lower calibre. Work by other family members would ease financial strain, but might cause strain of an interpersonal nature. Symbols of social class status are usually forsaken, expenses reduced, less expensive living quarters acquired. The final and most difficult financial adjustment for the "common

man" families is applying for relief. In relation to their value system, this final step means disgrace. Once the reality of the situation is faced three reactions occur. Firstly, husbands and wives respond emotionally to their plight with worry, discouragement and despondency. Secondly, the unemployment of the husband is associated with changes of roles within the family: when the husband cannot find work, his role suffers in the eyes of the rest of the family. Wives lose respect for their husbands. Unless the husband finds a role to play within the household, he has no role. As others usurp his roles, interpersonal relations become strained. This change in role is far more traumatic than poverty itself. Further rearrangement of roles is necessitated when application is made for relief. The relief worker assumes a role superior to that of the husband. Since in most cases the relief worker is female, and deals primarily with the wife, the husband becomes subordinate to both worker and wife. Thirdly, being on relief lowers the class status of the "common man" family to that of the lower class. Such a fate is embittering for "upwardly mobile families".

Readjustment of such families comes with the acceptance of conditions of poverty and the reorganization of the family in harmony with the reality of the situation. Well organized families with a high degree of unity, and reciprocal functioning of members, and those wherein the husband's status is based on respect, love and traditions adjust well. Poorly organized families and those wherein

the hierarchy of statuses is based on fear and utilitarian motives adjust poorly.

The above concludes the resume of Cavan's sociological study of reaction to unemployment and consequent reaction to receipt of relief, on the basis of social class. The study itself arrived at a tentative conclusion, but did not elaborate. It closed by stating that socio-psychological trends and adjustments of the 1930's would be found in the present time, but the conditions under which these trends and adjustments would work themselves out have changed. 1/

The foregoing provides the necessary theoretical frame of reference for the purpose of this study. The theory section on family functioning is the necessary broad context within which roles must be observed. Spiegel's theory of "role strain" exposes possible sources of strain with respect to role performance in the family. Economic dependency, the independent variable of this study, has been linked to the theory of role strain. This concept has been elaborated upon in an effort to gain some insight into the life of the economically dependent. The concept has been further refined in the last theoretical section for the explicit purpose of this investigation.

---

1/ Cavan, op. cit., pp. 417-418.



### CHAPTER III

#### METHODOLOGY

In the theory chapter Ruth Cavan's sociological comment on short and long-term relief recipients' reactions to unemployment was presented. 1/ It is the purpose of this investigation to test that author's observations and assumptions for validity. This has been approached by the measurement of discrepancy between instrumental role performance and role expectations of short-term relief husbands as against long-term relief husbands.

Theory in the preceding chapter moves from family dysfunctioning to role theory (role strain) and then to economic dependency. It is possible from this theoretical framework presented, to put forth the following general propositions.

1. There should be a greater degree of family dysfunctioning among short-term economically dependent families than among long-term economically dependent families.
2. There should be a greater degree of role strain among short-term economically dependent families than among long-term economically dependent families.
3. There should be a greater degree of discrepancy between role performance and role expectations in the husbands of short-term economically dependent families than there is among husbands of long-term economically dependent families.
4. There should be a greater degree of discrepancy between instrumental role performance and instrumental role expectations in husbands of short-term economically dependent families than among husbands of long-term economically dependent families.

---

1/ Cavan, op. cit., pp., 402-418.

It is the last proposition which when restated in empirical terms amenable to testing serves as the specific focus of this study. The above general propositions reveal how it is logically related to the more comprehensive theory of role strain and family dysfunctioning.

By a process of logical deduction the testable hypothesis of this study is derived. It may be stated as follows:

There will be a significant discrepancy between short-term relief husbands' instrumental role performance and instrumental role expectations when they are compared to long-term husbands. It is expected that the short-term group will show greater discrepancy.

Before proceeding to outline the study design, operational definitions used in this study will be given:

The short-term economically dependent: This refers to families (currently) on public assistance for three months or less. It is to be noted that such families might remain on assistance after this period of time. In other words, this study's population is a fluctuating one.

The long-term economically dependent: This refers to families on public assistance for nine months or more. (Both these terms need not imply total dependence on public assistance, that is, they could refer to families whose income is supplemented by public assistance). The seasonal worker mentioned in Cavan's article 1/ could fall into either of the above categories.

---

1/ Cavan, op. cit., pp. 406-418.

Expectations: Standards held by the husbands and their families, for the former's behavior. 1/

Performance: Overt behavior of the husband 2/; goal-directed activity.

Role: A Behavioral repertoire characteristic of a husband's set of standards, and concepts held by a husband for his behavior and for his position as husband and economic provider et cetera ... 3/

Instrumental Role: Husband's role as provider of non-human objects, that is, appropriate physical facilities: rent, furniture, clothes, food and money for the role activities of the family. 4/

Discrepancy: Conflicting expectations of husbands by themselves and their families in regard to their roles. 5/

With a view to testing the research hypothesis presented above, this study has investigated forty families of lower class social status living in Halifax, an urban area having a population of approximately one hundred thousand people. The families chosen for this study were a sampling from the files of the City of Halifax Welfare Department. This agency is a municipal social assistance agency which operates in accordance with the principles and standards

---

1/ Biddle & Thomas, op. cit., p.10.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Ibid.

4/ Spiegel, op. cit., pp. 361-368.

5/ Ibid.

of the recently implemented Canada Assistance Plan. 1/ Those families studied included families then in receipt of public assistance. Of the forty families twenty were short-term recipients, the other twenty long-term recipients.

The forty families were asked to respond to a questionnaire of nineteen questions. 2/ The investigators undertaking the study visited the homes of the families to administer the questionnaire. Before launching into the questionnaire, respondents were presented with a letter from the Director of the Halifax Welfare Department, Mr. H.B.Jones, identifying the investigators and also testifying to the confidentiality of the study. 3/ The intent of the questionnaire was to measure the discrepancy between performance and expectations in the instrumental role of short-term and long-term husbands in receipt of municipal welfare.

The study has had limits imposed on it by the investigators. A detailed description of these limits follows:

Sample size was limited to twenty families in each group because of time and/or manageability. This was necessary because

---

1/ "Canada Assistance Plan", Minister of National Health and Welfare. Assented to July 14, 1966.

2/ See Appendix B for questionnaire.

3/ See Appendix A for letter.

the time allotted to working on a thesis had to be incorporated into an overall schedule for all course requirements. This type of study called for such controls, as it was necessary sometimes to visit a home several times in an effort to interview the head of the household.

Families studied included both those living in legal and common law unions, who were white and who had children. Families living in public housing were excluded because such dwellings provide better facilities (instrumental props, that is, refrigerators, stoves, et cetera ...) than such people might or might not have obtained by their own means or by public assistance. The period of receipt of welfare, short-term (three months or less) and long-term (nine months or more) was arbitrarily determined in order to better distinguish between short-term and chronic relief. This enabled the study to focus on the difference in role strain between short-term and long-term economic dependency upon municipal welfare. Only the husbands were interviewed. This was done in an effort to provide a consistent point of view. Both groups had a degree of the independent variable economic dependency, but were deemed to act as controls on each other. In selecting cases for the purpose of this study, families chosen were those wherein the files indicated the husband to be able bodied, that is, capable of employment. Because of the limited time available, and inability to control variables, many factors of family functioning such as common interests and sexual adjustment were never included in the focus of study.

The very nature of the study has given rise to limitations which should be noted. A study undertaken in Halifax, a city having a large concentration of negro families, must take into consideration the otherwise homogeneous population composition, plus the peculiar social and economic circumstances of the city, before relating findings to the general population. With regard to Cavan's theoretical framework, new social conditions, e.g., the vastly expanded phenomenon of credit buying, might have negated trends and adjustments postulated in her study. 1/ The questionnaire used for the purposes of this study had its limitations. For one, out of necessity it was designed by the investigators themselves who were quite inexperienced in this field. As such, it could be open to faulty wording. For example, did the wording of individual questions convey the meaning intended? This situation raises the possibility that unreliable responses may have been elicited. It is also to be noted that the questionnaire measured only one of the five discrepancies outlined in the theory chapter.

Studies are also open to biases, and this one is no exception. The factor of different sex with respect to the investigators undertaking the study must be taken into account. In asking and interpreting the questions of the questionnaire, tone of voice, personal socio-economic and cultural backgrounds come into play. However, attempts were made

---

1/ Cavan, op. cit., p. 418.

toward a uniform approach in these respects. Both investigators knew some of the families studied, as they had both, at one time, worked for the City of Halifax Welfare Department. From the point of view of the client, there is room for dishonesty and/or misunderstanding with respect to questions asked, and their responses. The fact that only husbands were interviewed presents another bias. In families receiving welfare, it is most often the wife who applies for assistance and visits the department on a regular basis to collect the same assistance. If the questionnaires were administered to the wives, they might have responded somewhat differently. The particular way in which the public assistance agency in question (the City of Halifax Welfare Department) handles its role, that is, its overall approach to the client including its philosophy, type of treatment, personnel, could have affected an individual's response to the questionnaire of this study. In this line, the Welfare Administrator himself has publicly acknowledged that inadequate physical facilities have prevented expansion of staff to meet the present demands on the department. Such staff shortages create pressures on existing staff which in turn diminish the standard of service to the client. This leaves room for alienation of clients towards this particular agency.

The data having been collected, there remains the task of statistical analyses. Indicators as to the general statistical approach to this analysis are dictated by the nature of the data itself. The study deals in the realm of non parametric statistics,

therefore non parametric tests are in order. Data collected are numerical, having attributive qualitative characteristics.

Information about the attributes of the dependent variable "role strain of welfare recipients" is categorical. This suggested the use of the chi-square test of significance. Sidney Siegel defines the function of this test as follows:

When the data of research consists of frequencies in discrete categories the  $X^2$  test may be used to determine the significance of difference between two independent groups. The measurement involved may be as weak as nominal scaling. 1/

The chi square test of significance is applied to data under the null hypothesis with a pre-established level of significance usually no greater than .05. 2/ This study employed this test, arbitrarily adopting the .05 level of significance.

Concerning expectations with regard to possible findings, it is expected that short-term recipients will exhibit a greater degree of discrepancy in the instrumental role than will long-term recipients. On the basis of theory outlined in the preceding chapter, short-term welfare recipients should indicate more of an adherence to the traditionally assumed role of the husband as economic provider. They should give some indication of feelings of

---

1/ Sidney Siegel, NON PARAMETRIC STATISTICS; McGraw Hill Book Company Inc., New York, 1956, p. 104.

2/ George R. Ferguson, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION; McGraw Hill Book Co. Inc., New York, 1959, pp.132-133.



personal disgrace because of the fact that they have become economically dependent. Likewise long-term recipients would be expected to indicate a reliance on welfare, an integration of welfare into their family role system. As well, the latter would be expected to give evidence of a relative general acceptance of welfare as a factor in their daily lives.

CHAPTER IV  
DATA ANALYSIS

In the previous chapter the testable hypothesis in this investigation was stated as follows:

There will be a significant discrepancy between short-term relief husbands' instrumental role performance and instrumental role expectations when they are compared to the long-term husbands.

This study must now adopt a scientific and objective procedure to test the above research hypothesis. This objective procedure will be based upon the information which has been obtained from empirical research and upon the degree of risk which this investigation is willing to take that a decision with respect to the hypothesis may be incorrect. 1/

As the first step in this procedure a null hypothesis is stated. The null hypothesis is an hypothesis of no differences. It is formulated for the express purpose of being rejected. If the null hypothesis is rejected, the alternative hypothesis, that is, the research hypothesis may be accepted. 2/

---

1/ Sidney Siegel, NON PARAMTRIC STATISTICS FOR THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES; MacGraw Hill Book Company Inc., New York, 1956; p. 6.

2/ Ibid.

This study's research hypothesis when stated as a null hypothesis is:

There will be no significant discrepancy between short-term relief husbands' instrumental role performance and expectations when they are compared to the long-term husbands.

Having stated both the alternative and null hypotheses, the next step is to choose a statistical test. This study has employed the chi square test of significance, as it most closely approximates the terms of this research, and its measurement requirements were met by the measures used in this research.

Siegel describes the function of chi square in these terms:

When the data of research consists of frequencies in discrete categories the  $X^2$  test may be used to determine the significance of difference between two independent groups. The measurement involved may be as weak as nominal scaling. 1/

In this study two groups of municipal welfare recipients were compared for significant difference. These groups were independent of each other. Data collected consisted of frequencies in discrete categories.

The nature of the data collected during this study was such that 2 x 2 contingency tables were appropriate in all cases. In such tables, where the degree of freedom would be 1, and where frequencies are small, as in the case of this study, the actual

---

1/ Ibid., p.104.

sampling distribution of chi square could display marked discontinuity. In order to guard against this danger, the formula used for chi square incorporated the Yates correction for continuity. The chi square formula incorporating this correction for continuity becomes: 1/

$$X^2 = \frac{N (1AD - BCl - N/2)^2}{(A+B) (C+D) (A+C) (B+D)}$$

The next steps in the objective procedure by which to reject or accept an hypothesis are to specify a level of significance and to select a sample size. In this respect, an .05 level of significance was adopted by this study before data collection began. Sample size selected was twenty for each group of welfare recipients. Thus, the procedure was to reject the null hypothesis (Ho) in favor of the alternative hypothesis (H1), if a statistical test (in this study chi square) should yield a value whose associated probability of occurrence under Ho proved to be equal or less than some small probability symbolized as  $\alpha$ . 2/ This study specified an .05 level of significance as it is a convenient standard often employed for research purposes. 3/

There remains the next step of computing the value of the statistical test, using the data obtained from the sample. Computations are provided during the course of analysis.

---

1/ George A. Ferguson, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN PSYCHOLOGY & EDUCATION; MacGraw Hill Book Company Inc., New York, 1959, pp. 171-172.

2/ Siegel, op. cit., p.8.

3/ Ferguson, op. cit., p. 153.

The investigators devised a questionnaire for the purpose of measuring any discrepancy between husbands' instrumental role performance and expectations. It contained twelve questions which were intended to measure this phenomenon. Upon completion of data collection, it was decided not to use data yielded from all of these questions. Hence, questions ten, twelve, thirteen, sixteen and seventeen, were deleted for purposes of analysis. 1/ Reasons for the deletions were several. Question ten failed to produce information valuable to the purposes of this study. Question twelve was thought to duplicate information obtained from questions eight and fourteen. Information gained from question thirteen was deemed to be irrelevant in that it focused more on division of roles than on discrepancy between performance and expectations. Question sixteen produced only slightly different results than question fifteen, and thus was considered to be superfluous. Question seventeen (A) yielded results which could easily be inferred from other questions; the (B) part of this question was thought to be irrelevant in the same manner as was question thirteen.

The remainder of the original twelve questions abovementioned (numbers eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, eighteen and nineteen) were thought to be accurate measurements for discrepancy between role performance and expectations. 2/ Question eight provided information on fulfilment of a role culturally ascribed to the husband. In question

---

1/ See Appendix B for questions cited.

2/ See Appendix B for questions cited

nine, attention was focused on adequacy or deficiency of instrumental props, that is, money for basic necessities. 1/ This indirectly indicated expectations. Question eleven assumed a discrepancy in role performance and expectation, then asked where the responsibility might lie, in an effort to ascertain level of expectation. Question fourteen focused upon the role of public assistance agencies, in relation to family role structure; this was another question which revealed husbands' role expectations. Question fifteen attempted to elicit general attitudes toward being in receipt of public assistance, which induced the husbands themselves to state levels of expectation. Question eighteen and nineteen were concerned with expectations in more clearly defined areas, viz., social, financial, occupational and educational. In the former question, respondents were asked to compare themselves in those areas to friends not in receipt of welfare. The latter question asked them to compare themselves, on the same grounds, to their own position should they cease to be in receipt of welfare.

Before proceeding with a detailed presentation of statistical findings, some prefatory remarks are necessary. In computing chi square values for individual questions, an overall rather than a category by category approach was used. Chi square values for all questions are presented in Table I 2/ This approach was thought to

---

1/ Spiegel, *op. cit.*, p. 369.

2/ Please see last pages of chapter for all tables mentioned.

be justified for several reasons. Inspection indicated that a category by category approach would reveal no significant difference for the most part. This can be illustrated by reference to Tables II and following, which provide a detailed percentage breakdown for all questions. From a statistical point of view, the small frequencies observed in most categories would not prove feasible for submission to tests of significance such as chi square. 1/ There existed the further justification that an overall approach was sufficient to explain the findings.

Two further points must be mentioned before proceeding. First, in those questions wherein husbands were asked to indicate their wives' feelings on various topics (questions nine, eleven and sixteen) the results were not included for purposes of analysis. This is justified by the fact that the wives' responses corresponded almost exactly to the husbands' responses. Likewise, in the same questions as above, responses regarding feelings of children were omitted. These responses were sporadic and, hence, thought to be irrelevant.

The results of statistical analysis of twenty short-term and twenty long-term public assistance families at the City of Halifax Welfare Department will now be presented. Analysis shall consist of statistical findings presented in table form, accompanied by descriptive analysis within the text.

---

1/ Sidney Siegel, op. cit., p. 110.

Table I presents findings of computations of chi square test of significance for all questions, with two exceptions: questions fourteen (A) and nineteen (C). In these, frequencies did not meet the measurement requirement of the statistical test. 1/ It was thus necessary to refer to Mainland's tables for the statistical significance of the comparison involved. 2/ From inspection of Table I it is obvious that there existed no significant difference between short-term and long-term public assistance recipients in their response to the questionnaire. Only in two sub-questions, viz., eighteen (C) and (D) was a relatively high level of significance achieved.

In these questions probability values were  $p = .20 < X^2 < .10$  and  $p = .20 < X^2 < .10$ , respectively. Because none of the differences yielded a level of significance equal or less than the pre-established level of significance ( $\leq .05$ ), it was not possible to reject  $H_0$  (the null hypothesis) in favor of  $H_1$  (the alternative hypothesis). 3/ This, of course, does not mean that it is necessary to accept the null hypothesis as being true.

Although it is evident that the research hypothesis of this study cannot be accepted, a detailed analysis of responses to

---

1/ Siegel, op. cit., p.110.

2/ Donald Mainland, Lee Herrea, Marion Sutcliff, STATISTICAL TABLES FOR USE WITH BINOMIAL SAMPLES - CONTINGENCY TESTS, CONFIDENCE LIMITS AND SAMPLE ESTIMATES; Department of Medical Statistics, New York University College of Medicine, New York, 1956.

3/ Siegel, op. cit., p.10.



individual questions will be provided. Such an analysis may prove valuable regarding future formulation of alternative hypotheses; as well, it may provide useful information on the topic of this study. 1/

In question eight, short-term and long-term welfare recipients were compared on the basis of "who provides for basic necessities". Table I shows the probability value on the base of this comparison as being  $p = .50 < X^2 < .90$ . The total responses for long-term families added up to only eighteen, since two respondents would fall in a newly established category, "welfare-husband" (cf: Table II). Reference to Table II, which gives a percentage distribution, indicates that short-term recipients relied more heavily on welfare for rent, lights, fuel and food. Long-term recipients, on the whole, relied more heavily on the "welfare-husband" combination. This category was not included in the original questionnaire, but was created when it was seen that some subjects were responding in this manner. A category by category comparison for this question reveals a greater reliance on either "husband" or "welfare" as the source for provision of basic necessities.

In question nine, respondents were compared on the basis of "satisfaction with money available for basic necessities". Table I gives the probability value for the significance of difference

---

1/ Ferguson, op. cit., p. 133.

between short-term and long-term responses as  $p = 80 \times 10^{-2} = .70$ . Table III, the percentage distribution table for this question, gives no evidence of significant difference between short-term and long-term responses, with the exception of the category labelled "medicine". The fact that short-term recipients are not eligible for medical care from municipal welfare until a period of six months has elapsed, accounts for this discrepancy. A down-the-line comparison indicates general dissatisfaction with money available for basic necessities with the exception of "lights" and "fuel".

For question eleven, Table I presents the significance of difference in response as virtually negligible. The probability value given is  $p = .99 \times 10^{-2} < 1.00$ . Both short-term and long-term recipients, as illustrated in Table III, cited the source of responsibility for lack of money as being in the "other" category. This "other" category would embrace factors such as low wages, lack of employment opportunities, and so forth.

Responses to question fourteen (A) gave indication of unanimous agreement with welfare as "provider of basic necessities" for families in need. Reference to Mainland's Tables, as illustrated in Table I, confirms the improbability of a significant difference in response. Table V, which provides a percentage distribution for this question, points to the category of "miscellaneous expenses" as being the only category to receive a negative response. In response

to this item, sixty percent of the respondents indicated disagreement.

Table I indicates that when short-term and long-term are compared on the basis of "agreement with welfare as a decision-maker", there is only slight difference in response. The probability value for this question, question fourteen (B), is  $p = .80 < X^2 < .70$ . Long-term recipients indicated a greater willingness to have welfare involved in making decisions concerning "how to spend money". Both short-term and long-term agreed that welfare should have a say in "money spent for basic necessities". In general, they both disagreed with the proposition that welfare should be involved in deciding "where they should live", or "how they should spend money generally speaking". Percentage distributions for this question are provided in Table VII.

In question fourteen (C), again there is only a slight difference in response between short-term and long-term recipients. Table I gives the probability value for significance of difference as  $p = .90 < X^2 < .80$ . Table VII illustrates that short-term recipients expressed greater agreement with "welfare as provider of counselling services". Both short-term and long-term recipients felt that welfare should provide "marital" and "child care" counselling, yet disagreed with welfare providing "homemaking" counselling.

Responses to question fifteen taken alone display evidence of a marked negative attitude towards welfare by both short-term and long-term recipients. The difference in response between the two

groups is only slight. Table I presents the probability value as  $p = .99 \ll X^2 \ll 1.00$ . More long-term responded positively toward "being on welfare" than short-term. Table VIII, the percentage distribution table for this question, provides the exact percentage distribution of responses.

From question eighteen (A) there is again no evidence of a significant difference in response between short-term and long-term recipients. This question asked respondents to compare themselves "socially" to friends not on welfare. Table I indicates the probability value for this question as being  $p = .99 \ll X^2 \ll 1.00$ . The percentage distribution table, Table IX, illustrates that the greater percentage of both short and long-term regarded themselves as being on the same "social" level as their friends not on welfare.

Question eighteen (B), however, points out that both short-term and long-term recipients considered themselves to be in a "worse" financial position than their friends not in receipt of welfare. Table IX provides the percentage distribution for this question. Difference in response between short-term and long-term is not significant. The probability value as given in Table I is  $p = .99 \ll X^2 \ll 1.00$ .

There is evidence of a difference in response when short-term and long-term recipients compared themselves "occupationally" to their friends not in receipt of welfare. Although the difference in response is not significant, nevertheless it is relatively high.

Table I gives the probability value as  $p = .20 \chi^2 .10$ . more short-term recipients indicated that they felt "worse" when compared "occupationally" to their friends not on welfare. Table IX illustrated, however, that both groups considered themselves inferior when compared to non-welfare friends on this basis.

Question eighteen (D) asked respondents to compare themselves "educationally" to friends not on welfare. Table I reveals that more long-term recipients "definitely felt worse educationally" when compared to non-welfare friends. The probability value is  $p = .20 \chi^2 .10$ . This difference is not significant, but is certainly higher than that yielded by other questions. Reference to Table IX, the percentage distribution table for this question, shows the predominant response as being in the "same" category.

Question nineteen (A, B & C) asked respondents to compare themselves to their own position as it might exist were they not on welfare. Table I provides no evidence of significant difference in response when short and long-term recipients are asked how they could fare "socially" if not on welfare. The probability value for this question, question nineteen (A), is given as  $p = .50 \chi^2 .30$ . Table X indicates that more long-term recipients "would be worse socially", if not on welfare, 20% as opposed to 5% for short-term recipients.

Question nineteen (B) produced no significant difference in response, when short-term and long-term recipients were questioned on their probable financial position, were they not on welfare.

Table I gives the probability value as  $p = .80$   ~~$\chi^2$~~   $.70$ . More short-term, however, felt they would be "better financially" if not on welfare, as shown in Table X.

Both groups indicated that they would be "better" or at least the "same" "occupationally" if not on welfare. Table X gives the percentage distribution for this question, question nineteen (C).

An overall approach to question nineteen would show a predominance of response in certain categories for the various aspects involved. A down-the-line comparison, as referred to above, would indicate that both groups would be "the same socially", "better financially", "better occupationally", if not on welfare.

The above concludes the statistical analysis of data collected for the purpose of this study. There remains the task of interpreting these findings, inferring conclusions, and making recommendations on the base of these conclusions. This task will be undertaken in the next chapter.

TABLE I

CALCULATION OF CHI SQUARE IN TESTING SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE MEASURING DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN INSTRUMENTAL ROLE PERFORMANCE AND EXPECTATIONS BETWEEN TWENTY SHORT-TERM AND TWENTY LONG-TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 1967

<u>Question</u>	<u>Type of Comparison</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>LT</u>	<u>Chi Square</u>	<u>D.f.</u>	<u>Statistical Significance</u>
8	Husband's provision for basic necessities	10	12	$\chi^2 = .50$	1	$p = .50 < \chi^2 < .30$
	Welfare's provision for basic necessities	10	6			
9	Satisfaction with amount of money for basic necessities	6	8	$\chi^2 = .109$	1	$p = .80 < \chi^2 < .70$
	Dissatisfaction with amount of money for basic necessities	14	12			
11	Husband responsible for lack of money for family needs	8	7	$\chi^2 = 0.000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$
	Other responsible for lack of money for family needs	12	13			
14A	Agreement with welfare as provider of basic necessities	20	19	$\chi^2 = .50^a/$		Not significant
	Disagreement with welfare as provider of basic necessities	0	1			

a/ cf. Mainland's Tables

/contd....

TABLE I  
(Continued)

<u>Question</u>	<u>Type of Comparison</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>LT</u>	<u>Chi Square</u>	<u>D.f.</u>	<u>Statistical Significance</u>																																				
14B	Agreement with Welfare as decision Maker	8	10	$\chi^2 = .101$	1	$p = .80 < \chi^2 < .70$																																				
	Disagreement with Welfare as decision Maker	12	10				14C	Agreement with Welfare as counsellor	12	11	$\chi^2 = .031$	1	$p = .90 < \chi^2 < .80$	Disagreement with Welfare as counsellor	8	8	15	Positive attitude toward being on public assistance	3	4	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$	Negative attitude toward being on public assistance	17	16	18A	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse socially	3	4	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$	Do not feel worse socially	17	16	18B	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse financially	15	16	$\chi^2 = .000$	1
14C	Agreement with Welfare as counsellor	12	11	$\chi^2 = .031$	1	$p = .90 < \chi^2 < .80$																																				
	Disagreement with Welfare as counsellor	8	8				15	Positive attitude toward being on public assistance	3	4	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$	Negative attitude toward being on public assistance	17	16	18A	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse socially	3	4	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$	Do not feel worse socially	17	16	18B	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse financially	15	16	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$	Do not feel worse financially	5	4						
15	Positive attitude toward being on public assistance	3	4	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$																																				
	Negative attitude toward being on public assistance	17	16				18A	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse socially	3	4	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$	Do not feel worse socially	17	16	18B	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse financially	15	16	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$	Do not feel worse financially	5	4																
18A	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse socially	3	4	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$																																				
	Do not feel worse socially	17	16				18B	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse financially	15	16	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$	Do not feel worse financially	5	4																										
18B	Compared to people off welfare definitely feel worse financially	15	16	$\chi^2 = .000$	1	$p = .99 < \chi^2 < 1.00$																																				
	Do not feel worse financially	5	4																																							

/contd.....



TABLE I  
(Continued)

<u>Question</u>	<u>Type of Comparison</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>LT</u>	<u>Chi Square</u>	<u>D.f.</u>	<u>Statistical Significance</u>																																				
18C	Definitely feel worse occupationally	17	12	$\chi^2 = 2.00$	1	$p = .20 < \chi^2 < .10$																																				
	Do not feel worse occupationally	3	8				18D	Definitely feel worse educationally	3	8	$\chi^2 = 2.00$	1	$p = .20 < \chi^2 < .10$	Do not feel worse educationally	17	12	19A	Definitely felt worse socially when off welfare	1	4	$\chi^2 = 0.91$	1	$p = .50 < \chi^2 < .30$	Would not feel worse socially when off welfare	19	16	19B	Definitely would be worse financially when off welfare	4	6	$\chi^2 = 0.13$	1	$p = .80 < \chi^2 < .70$	Would not be worse financially when off welfare	16	14	19C	Definitely would be worse occupationally when off welfare	0	0	$\chi^2 = .000^a/$	
18D	Definitely feel worse educationally	3	8	$\chi^2 = 2.00$	1	$p = .20 < \chi^2 < .10$																																				
	Do not feel worse educationally	17	12				19A	Definitely felt worse socially when off welfare	1	4	$\chi^2 = 0.91$	1	$p = .50 < \chi^2 < .30$	Would not feel worse socially when off welfare	19	16	19B	Definitely would be worse financially when off welfare	4	6	$\chi^2 = 0.13$	1	$p = .80 < \chi^2 < .70$	Would not be worse financially when off welfare	16	14	19C	Definitely would be worse occupationally when off welfare	0	0	$\chi^2 = .000^a/$		Not significant	Would not be worse occupationally when off welfare	20	20						
19A	Definitely felt worse socially when off welfare	1	4	$\chi^2 = 0.91$	1	$p = .50 < \chi^2 < .30$																																				
	Would not feel worse socially when off welfare	19	16				19B	Definitely would be worse financially when off welfare	4	6	$\chi^2 = 0.13$	1	$p = .80 < \chi^2 < .70$	Would not be worse financially when off welfare	16	14	19C	Definitely would be worse occupationally when off welfare	0	0	$\chi^2 = .000^a/$		Not significant	Would not be worse occupationally when off welfare	20	20																
19B	Definitely would be worse financially when off welfare	4	6	$\chi^2 = 0.13$	1	$p = .80 < \chi^2 < .70$																																				
	Would not be worse financially when off welfare	16	14				19C	Definitely would be worse occupationally when off welfare	0	0	$\chi^2 = .000^a/$		Not significant	Would not be worse occupationally when off welfare	20	20																										
19C	Definitely would be worse occupationally when off welfare	0	0	$\chi^2 = .000^a/$		Not significant																																				
	Would not be worse occupationally when off welfare	20	20																																							

a/ cf. Mainland's Tables

TABLE II

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY SOURCE OF INCOME FOR BASIC NECESSITIES (JAN-NOV 1967)

		<u>SOURCE OF INCOME</u>						<u>Don't</u>	<u>No Money</u>
<u>Basic</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Husb.</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Welfare</u>	<u>Husb. &amp;</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Know</u>	<u>Avail-</u>
<u>Necess-</u>						<u>Welfare</u>			<u>able</u>
<u>ities</u>									
Rent	ST	100.0	5.0	0.0	70.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	LT	100.0	20.0	0.0	45.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light	ST	100.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	LT	100.0	45.0	5.0	30.0	15.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Fuel	ST	100.0	25.0	0.0	55.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
	LT	100.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Food	ST	100.0	10.0	0.0	85.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	LT	100.0	5.0	0.0	50.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clothes									
	ST	100.0	60.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	15.0	10.0
	LT	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Misc	ST	100.0	60.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	LT	100.0	65.0	0.0	15.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	5.0
Med	ST	100.0	55.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	10.0	5.0
	LT	100.0	60.0	0.0	15.0	5.0	20.0	0.0	0.0

DVT/mp

TABLE III

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY SATISFACTION WITH MONEY AVAILABLE FOR BASIC NECESSITIES FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1967

<u>Basic Necessities</u>	<u>SATISFACTION</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>
Rent ST	100.0	15.0	85.0
LT	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lights ST	100.0	73.7	26.3
LT	100.0	78.9	21.0
Fuel ST	100.0	55.0	45.0
LT	100.0	55.0	44.0
Food ST	100.0	40.0	60.0
LT	100.0	35.0	65.0
Clothes ST	100.0	20.0	80.0
LT	100.0	25.0	75.0
Misc ST	100.0	40.0	60.0
LT	100.0	44.4	55.6
Med ST	100.0	27.8	72.2
LT	100.0	75.0	25.0

DVT/mp

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY SOURCE DEEMED RESPONSIBLE FOR LACK OF MONEY FOR ITEMS DESIRED FOR FAMILY NEEDS FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1967

---



---

<u>Opinion</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>				
		<u>Welfare</u>	<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Relative</u>	<u>Other</u>
Short Term	100.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Long Term	100.0	10.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	55.0

---



---

DVT/mp

TABLE V

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY AGREEMENT TOWARDS WELFARE AS PROVIDER FOR BASIC NECESSITIES FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1967

---



---

<u>AGREEMENT</u>			
<u>Basic Necessities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Disagreement</u>
Rent ST	100.0	100.0	-
LT	100.0	100.0	-
Lights ST	95.0*	85.0	10.0
LT	100.0	85.0	15.0
Food ST	100.0	100.0	-
LT	100.0	95.0	5.0
Fuel ST	95.0*	90.0	5.0
LT	100.0	90.0	10.0
Clothes ST	100.0	65.0	35.0
LT	100.0	65.0	35.0
Misc ST	100.0	40.0	60.0
LT	100.0	40.0	60.0
Med ST	100.0	75.0	25.0
LT	100.0	60.0	40.0

---

\* No response

DVT/mp

TABLE VI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY AGREEMENT AS TO ROLE OF WELFARE IN DECISIONS FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 1967

---



---

		<u>AGREEMENT</u>		
<u>Decisions</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Disagreement</u>
Amount Spent for Basic Necessities	ST	100.0	75.0	25.0
	LT	100.0	75.0	25.0
Where to Live	ST	100.0	30.0	70.0
	LT	100.0	20.0	80.0
How to Spend Money	ST	100.0	30.0	70.0
	LT	100.0	45.0	55.0

---



---

DVT/mp

TABLE VII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY AGREEMENT AS TO ROLE OF WELFARE IN COUNSELLING FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1967

<u>Counselling</u>	<u>AGREEMENT</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Disagreement</u>
Marital ST	100.0	70.0	30.0
LT	95.0*	60.0	35.0
Child ST	100.0	60.0	40.0
Care LT	100.0	55.0	45.0
Home- ST	100.0	45.0	55.0
Making LT	100.0	35.0	65.0

\* One no response

DVT/mp

TABLE VIII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY ATTITUDE TOWARDS BEING ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1967

---



---

<u>ATTITUDES TOWARDS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</u> <sup>a/</sup>						
<u>Response</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
Short Term	100.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	75.0	5.0
Long Term	100.0	20.0	-	-	60.0	20.0

---

- a/ A = It's a pretty good deal  
 B = Not too bad for a while  
 C = Don't care one way or the other  
 D = Too bad but there's no other way  
 E = Personal disgrace

DVT/mp



TABLE IX

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY COMPARISON TO PEOPLE NOT ON WELFARE FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1967

---



---

<u>COMPARISON</u>						
<u>Point of Comparison</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Better</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Socially	ST	100.0	-	70.0	15.0	15.0
	LT	100.0	-	65.0	20.0	15.0
Financially	ST	100.0	10.0	10.0	75.0	5.0
	LT	100.0	5.0	15.0	80.0	-
Occup.	ST	100.0	-	10.0	85.0	5.0
	LT	100.0	-	40.0	60.0	-
Educ.	ST	100.0	5.0	60.0	15.0	20.0
	LT	100.0	-	40.0	40.0	20.0

---



---

DVT/mp

TABLE X

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 20 SHORT TERM AND 20 LONG TERM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FAMILIES STUDIED AT THE CITY OF HALIFAX WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY COMPARISON TO POSITION WHEN NOT IN RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1967

COMPARISON

<u>Point of Comparison</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Better</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Socially ST		25.0	60.0	5.0	10.0
LT		30.0	45.0	20.0	5.0
Financially ST		80.0	-	20.0	-
LT		60.0	10.0	30.0	-
Occup. ST		75.0	20.0	-	5.0
LT		70.0	30.0	-	-

DVT/mp

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this study revealed that it was not possible to reject the null hypothesis postulated for the purpose of testing significance of difference between the two study groups. Therefore, it was not possible to accept the alternative or research hypothesis which stated that:

There will be a significant discrepancy between short-term relief husbands' instrumental role performance and instrumental role expectations, when they are compared to long-term husbands. (It was expected that the short-term group would show greater discrepancy).

Because the findings were not significant, it is necessary to explain the lack of significance. Two avenues of explanation lie open. First, the theory can be re-examined to determine if it ought to be retained, revised or rejected either in whole or in part. Second, the methodology can be reviewed in an effort to determine defects which could have influenced the entire study. This two-fold process of analysis was used.

To recapitulate the theory used in this study, Geismar and La Sorte's theory of family functioning 1/ provided the overall

---

1/ Geismar & La Sorte, op. cit.

theoretical context. Necessary definitions were drawn from Biddle and Thomas' compendium of role theory. 1/ John Spiegel's theory of role strain 2/ served to explain the independent variable of this study. Irelan and Besner's article "Low Income Outlook on Life" 3/ gave a theoretical insight into the life of the economically dependent. Finally, Ruth Cavan's article 4/ proved of more immediate theoretical value in its formulation of a conceptual framework, whereby reaction to relief was deemed to be predictable on the basis of social class.

The above theoretical framework was the one adopted by this study. Before reviewing this structure for gaps and defects, it is necessary to point out that the investigator was hard pressed to find suitable and applicable theory. Although several theories were used, their value was more of a general nature. It was extremely difficult to find theory specifically related to the focus of this study. Cavan's article was the one which most closely approached the type of theory which was expected to be most useful. This dearth of relevant theory merits consideration in the evaluation of this study.

If the actual framework used is to be considered, the main defects would seem to lie within the content of Cavan's frame of reference, or this study's application of same. The other theories cited, with the exception of Spiegel's theory of role strain, were

---

1/ Biddle & Thomas, op. cit.

2/ Spiegel, op. cit.

3/ Irelan, op. cit.

4/ Ruth Cavan, op. cit.

were intended to serve as general theoretical background. Cavan's theoretical formulations, as mentioned above, were considered to be more specifically relevant.

The investigators, in their application of Cavan's framework, were not able to duplicate accurately her groupings of short-term and long-term relief recipients. With respect to short-term recipients, the investigators considered these reactions to be synonymous with those of the "common man" as defined by Cavan and Rank in a study of one hundred Chicago families. <sup>1/</sup> In this study, however, only a few families of short-term recipients, because they were forced to rely on relief for an indefinite period of time, displayed the same reactions to the receipt of relief as those of the "common man". The investigators, on the basis of their experience in welfare, had speculated that their short-term recipients would approximate this grouping. Other difficulties hindering the approximation of Cavan's groupings involved an attempt to approximate a grouping chosen some thirty years ago, the inability to control class factors in this study, and the very nature of a cross-sectional study such as this, when it is compared with a longitudinal study.

This study's grouping of long-term welfare recipients came closer to stimulating Cavan's grouping of permanent relief recipients. Here again, however, difficulties emerged. The

---

<sup>1/</sup> Cavan, op. cit., p. 417.

difficulties enumerated above were still applicable, that is, difficulties of a lapse of time, inability to control class factors, plus the very nature of the study itself. Another defect would lie in the fact that today there exists a social security phenomenon known as supplementation. Some of the long-term recipients in this investigation fell into this category.

Criticism may also be directed toward Cavan's study itself. Cavan's article was a review of studies undertaken during the Great Depression of the 1930's on the topic of family reactions to unemployment and lowered income. In citing the various studies, said article failed to describe the methodology used, nor was reference made to the reliability or validity of these studies. Cavan's article concluded by claiming that psychosocial trends and adjustments of the 1930's could be found in the 1950's whereas the conditions under which they would work themselves out might have changed. 1/ The article, however, neglected to elaborate on this conclusion. It was thus difficult to determine the precise meaning of this statement, and consequently to apply it to the specific purposes of this study.

There is one further consideration to be made regarding the theoretical framework of this study, before proceeding to a discussion of methodological defects. This point could be made

---

1/ Cavan, op. cit., p. 418.

either in a discussion of theoretical or methodological defects, but for purposes of continuity will be made at this time. The point of concern is the fact that only one discrepancy was measured in relation to role strain. Yet, Spiegel listed five discrepancies: cognition, goal, allocative, instrumental and discrepancy in value orientation. 1/ It is possible that all these sources of strain could relate in some way to receipt of public assistance.

Over and above gaps or flaws in the theoretical framework of this study, certain methodological deficiencies could have affected findings. Identification of these defects may further the progress of continuing research.

One of the more obvious limitations in methodology was sample size. Sample size for this study was set at twenty (for each of the two groups) in the interests of manageability. This is the minimal sample size in terms of conventional research standards. It is common knowledge that power of statistical tests increases with an increasing sample size. 2/ Another equally obvious defect was the fact that the sample was taken from a fluctuating population. In other words, it was possible

---

1/ Spiegel, op. cit., pp.361-382.

2/ Siegel, op. cit., pp.10-12.

that some or all of the short-term group would in time become long-term recipients. This could have accounted in part for findings of no significance. Along these lines, the investigators also realize that both groups had a degree of the independent variable, that is, the condition of being in receipt of public assistance. The ideal situation would have been to establish a more separate control group.

The above concludes the discussion of possible sources of defects in both theory and methodology which could have accounted for the findings reached.

As science is an ongoing process, it is necessary before terminating this study to suggest areas for further research. The investigator, in undertaking this task, has several sources upon which to draw. The statistical findings, plus the above review of theory and methodology provide likely possibilities. Another is provided by a recollection of personal impressions and observations experienced during the conduct of the study. From these sources, then, suggestions for further research will be presented.

One area which might be illuminated through further study is that of client reaction toward receipt of welfare. This could help to clarify the inconsistent responses on the question of welfare status which can be observed in this study. A comparable study of welfare workers' reactions toward administration of



welfare policy, and toward clients' needs and demands would serve as an ideal complement.

Previously, it was mentioned that only one of five discrepancies outlined in Spiegel's theory of role strain was measured by this study. Future studies should consider measuring all five discrepancies, if they wish to achieve an integrated and more comprehensive description of the relationship between economic dependency and role strain.

The investigators, in their personal observations of families interviewed, noticed a recurring family pattern or constellation. This pattern or constellation was that of the dominant, aggressive wife and the submissive, passive husband. A study of the relationship between economic dependency and marital adjustment might well shed further light on the entire situation.

The work potential of welfare clients is another area for future research. This is suggested by the fact that both study groups indicated they felt inferior in this regard, when compared with friends who were not on welfare.

One final suggestion for future research would be an investigation, either in whole or in part, into the relationship between broad socioeconomic circumstances and welfare. The need for such a study is based upon the impressions and observations of the investigators undertaking this research. It is substantiated,

in part, by the responses to the questionnaire. Its base lies in the fact that families interviewed displayed common characteristics. They lived, for the most part, in the Neighbourhood Centre area of the city, that is, Census Tract five of the City of Halifax. They were, with few exceptions, inhabitants of sub-standard housing. A fair proportion were receiving supplementation. This they claim is the product of low wages, poor job opportunities and so forth. The question to be asked is this: given the existence of "pockets of poverty" within a broader socioeconomic structure of one type or another -- how, then, is this reflected in local welfare policies, programs and procedures? This would involve some form of comparative study showing the relationships between socioeconomic conditions of various cities, areas and regions, and how such may be reflected in the various local policies, programs and procedures.

With the above, this study is terminated. It is hoped that future research either along the lines suggested earlier, or along entirely new lines will ensue. This research is a sine qua non of further development in the welfare field. Although the pendulum appears to be swinging toward an extended social security program, there still exists a general public "split personality" on the subject. This is reflected in current attitudes in the political realm on issues such as Medicare. Although all agree that we should provide help to those who need it in the most rational and economic way possible, there is a difference of opinion on the method to be used. If the wisest and

most beneficial decisions, in the interests of the individual are to be made there is needed a solid base of objective and scientific enquiry.

APPENDIX A

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION



HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

November 10, 1967.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer of this letter, Mr. Douglas Tyler, was employed during the summer months of 1967 as Welfare Officer at Halifax City Welfare. It may be that you have met with Mr. Tyler if you were coming to our office during that time.

Mr. Tyler has now returned to the Maritime School of Social Work for further study and he is now working on a thesis which entails a study of various welfare cases where Halifax City Welfare is involved.

We trust you will give Mr. Tyler every co-operation in answering any questions he may ask. It is the wish of Halifax City Welfare to co-operate in every way in assisting students in their studies. Thus, we are very happy to grant permission to Mr. Tyler to make the study and approve of the questionnaire.

We should like to clarify one or two points however;

- (1) You are free to answer any or all of the questions.
- (2) Any information you give to Mr. Tyler will be kept in strict confidence and will not be related back to the Social Assistance Department.

These facts we desire to emphatically impress upon you. The information you give is for study purposes only and will not in any way interfere with the service you receive from the Social Assistance Department.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. Bond Jones".

H. Bond Jones,  
Welfare Administrator.

HBJ/im

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

RESEARCH PROJECT - 1967

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Age of husband _____ | 2. Education of husband _____ |
| 3. Age of wife _____    | 4. Education of wife _____    |
| 5. Children: Age _____  | Education _____               |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |
| _____                   | _____                         |

6. How long have you been married? \_\_\_\_\_
7. I understand you have been receiving some help for \_\_\_\_\_ (amount of time specified) from the City Welfare Department.  
Is this correct? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

8. Who provides the money for the following items:

	Husband's earned income	Wife's earned income	Welfare	Other	Don't know exactly	No money available
Rent						
Lights						
Fuel						
Food						
Clothes						
Miscellaneous						
Medicine						

(Put a V (check) in correct boxes)

9. a) Do you find there is as much money as there should be for the following items: i.e., do you have enough money to rent the type of place you would like to live in, etc?  
 b) What are your wife's feelings on this question?  
 c) What are your children's feelings (if any)?

	Husband		Wife		Children	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Rent						
Lights						
Fuel						
Food						
Clothes						
Miscellaneous						
Medicine						

(in opinion of husband)  
 (Put a V (check) in correct boxes)

10. a) What items would you and your family like which you can't afford at present?  
 b) Do you think welfare should provide these things?

Husband		Wife		Children	
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)

(Husband's opinion in each case)

11. Where would you put the responsibility for the lack of money for these items you and your family would like?

	Husband thinks it is the: _____	Wife thinks it is the: _____	Children _____
Welfare	_____	Welfare _____	Welfare _____
Husband	_____	Husband _____	Husband _____
Wife	_____	Wife _____	Wife _____
Relatives	_____	Relatives _____	Relatives _____
Other cause (specify)	_____	Other cause _____	Other cause _____

(Put a V (check) in the correct spaces)



12. Who do you think should provide the money for these items?

	Husband	Wife	Welfare	Relatives	Other
a) Rent					
Lights					
Fuel					
Food					
Clothes					
Miscellaneous					
Medicine					
b) (Items listed					
in question					
ten)					
_____					
_____					
_____					
_____					
_____					
_____					

13.a) Who decides on family matters like:

b) Do you think these decisions should be made by you alone, made by your wife alone, made by Welfare alone, or by you and your wife together, or perhaps by some other arrangement:

	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	Other arrangement (specify)
	Husband	Wife	Welfare	Husb-Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	
Where to live									
How to raise children									
How to cook and run the house									
How to budget your money									
Recreation									
Household chores									
What to do with leisure time									

14. What services should welfare give?

a) Provide money for:

	Yes	No
Rent		
Lights		
Food		
Fuel		
Clothes		
Miscellaneous		
Medicine		

b) Make decisions about:

	Yes	No
Amount spent for above items		
Where to live		
How to spend money		

c) Counselling:

	Yes	No
Marital		
Child Care		
Homemaking (i.e. housekeeping and cooking)		

(Put V (check) in correct boxes)

15. How do you feel about being on public assistance or "Welfare?"

- A. It's a pretty good deal \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Not too bad for a while \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Don't care one way or the other \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Too bad but there is no other choice \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Personal disgrace \_\_\_\_\_

(Put V (check) in box closest to what you think they feel about being on welfare).

16. How do others (outside your wife and children) feel about your being on welfare?

	Wife	Children	Relatives	Neighbours
A. <u>It's a pretty good deal</u>				
B. <u>Not too bad for a while</u>				
C. <u>Don't care one way or the other</u>				
D. <u>Too bad but there is no other choice</u>				
E. <u>Personal disgrace</u>				

(Put (check) in box closest to what you think they feel about your being on welfare).

17. Check the following items which you see as your duty as a husband:

- A. One and only breadwinner \_\_\_\_\_
- Main breadwinner \_\_\_\_\_
- Partial breadwinner \_\_\_\_\_
- Not my duty to be a breadwinner \_\_\_\_\_
- B. One and only decision maker \_\_\_\_\_
- Main decision maker \_\_\_\_\_
- Partial decision maker \_\_\_\_\_
- Not my duty to be a decision maker \_\_\_\_\_

18. How do you compare yourself to your friends or people you know not on welfare?

- A. Socially:      better\_\_\_\_\_ same\_\_\_\_\_ worse\_\_\_\_\_ don't know\_\_\_\_\_
- B. Financially:    better\_\_\_\_\_ same\_\_\_\_\_ worse\_\_\_\_\_ don't know\_\_\_\_\_
- C. Occupationally: better\_\_\_\_\_ same\_\_\_\_\_ worse\_\_\_\_\_ don't know\_\_\_\_\_
- D. Educationally: better\_\_\_\_\_ same\_\_\_\_\_ worse\_\_\_\_\_ don't know\_\_\_\_\_

19. If you were not on welfare, would you and your family be better off generally speaking?

- A. Socially:      better\_\_\_\_\_ same\_\_\_\_\_ worse\_\_\_\_\_ don't know\_\_\_\_\_
- B. Financially:    better\_\_\_\_\_ same\_\_\_\_\_ worse\_\_\_\_\_ don't know\_\_\_\_\_
- C. Occupationally: better\_\_\_\_\_ same\_\_\_\_\_ worse\_\_\_\_\_ don't know\_\_\_\_\_

For questions 18 and 19.

- A. Socially means acceptance by whatever circle of friends, club, group, church organizations you'd like to be a member of.
- B. Financially means money to provide the material you want, i.e., items you listed in question 10.
- C. Occupationally means having a job. Would this job be better or more to your liking than being on welfare?
- D. Educationally (question 18 only) means the last grade you passed compared to last grade friends or people you know not on relief have passed.

ONLY THE HUSBAND WILL BE QUESTIONED. THE OPINIONS OF THE WIFE AND CHILDREN WILL BE SOLICITED, THESE WILL BE THE HUSBAND'S ESTIMATION OF THE FEELINGS OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Books

- Ackerman, Nathan W. THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DYNAMICS OF FAMILY LIFE; Basic Books Inc., New York, 1958.
- Banton, Michael, ROLE THEORY; Tavistock Publications, London England, 1965.
- Blood, Robert & Wolfe, Donald, HUSBANDS AND THE DYNAMICS OF MARRIED LIVING; The Free Press of Glencoe, Illinois, 1960.
- Burgess, Ernest & Locke, H.J. THE FAMILY; American Book Co., New York, 1963.
- Cohen, W.J., & Bernard, S.E. THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF DEPENDENCY; Washington County Department of Social Welfare, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1961.
- Delliquadri, Fred. HELPING THE FAMILY IN URBAN SOCIETY; Columbia University Press, New York, 1963.
- Ferguson, George A. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION; McGraw Hill Book Company Inc., New York, 1959.
- Geismar, L.L. & La Sorte, M.A. UNDERSTANDING THE MULTI PROBLEM FAMILY; Association Press, New York, 1964.
- Hughes, Everett, MEN AND THEIR WORK; The Free Press of Glencoe, London, 1964.
- Johnson, Harry M. SOCIOLOGY: A SYSTEMATIC INTRODUCTION, Harcourt Brace and World Inc., New York, 1960.
- Komarovsky, Mira. BLUE COLLAR MARRIAGE; Random House, New York, 1964.
- Mainland, D. & Herrea L, & Sutcliffe, M. STATISTICAL TABLES; Department of Medical Statistics, New York, University College of Medicine, New York, 1956.

- Miller, Delbert C. HANDBOOK OF RESEARCH DESIGN AND SOCIAL MEASUREMENT; David MacKay Co.Inc., New York, 1964.
- Parsons, J. & Bales, R. FAMILY SOCIALIZATION AND INTERACTION PROCESS; The Free Press Glencoe, 1955.
- Parsons, J. & Bales, R., & Shils, E.A. WORKING PAPERS IN THE THEORY OF ACTION; The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1953.
- Siegel, Sidney NON PARAMETRIC STATISTICS FOR THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES; McGraw Hill Book Company Inc., New York, 1956.
- Udry, Richard J. THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MARRIAGE; J.B.Lippincott Company, New York, 1966.
- Williams, Robin M.Jr. AMERICAN SOCIETY A SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1964.

### Reports

- CBC and Canadian Association for Adult Education. Citizens' Forum (Pamphlet No.14) "Social Security Leads to Dependency?" Associated Printers Limited, Toronto, March, 1960.

### Government publications

- Dominion of Canada Department of Health and Welfare, "Canada Assistance Plan", Assented to July 14, 1966.

### Articles

- Annastasi, Anne "Male versus Female Attitudes" MARRIAGE A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MORAL APPROACH, Wm. Bier, S.J. (ed); Fordham University Press, New York, 1965.
- Andras, Andy "Relief and People on it" CANADIAN WELFARE, Vol. 43, May-June, 1967.

- Bakke, E.Wight, "The Cycle of Adjustment to Unemployment"  
THE FAMILY, Norman W. Bell & Ezra T. Vogel  
(eds); The Free Press, New York, 1960.
- Besner, Arthur "Economic Deprivation and Family Patterns"  
LOW INCOME LIFE STYLES, Lola M. Irelan (ed);  
U.S. Department of Health, Education and  
Welfare, Welfare Administration, Division  
of Research, Washington, 1960.
- Biddle, Bruce J. & Thomas, E.J. "The Nature and History of Role Theory",  
ROLE THEORY: CONCEPT AND RESEARCH, Bruce J.  
Biddle & Edwin J. Thomas (eds); John Wiley  
& Sons Inc., New York, 1966.
- Cavan, Ruth Shonle "Unemployment Crises of the Common Man",  
MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY IN THE MODERN WORLD,  
R.S.Cavan (ed); Thomas Y. Crowell, New York,  
1965.
- Chilman, Catherine S. "The Crisis and Challenge of Low Income Families  
in the 1960's: Implications for Parent  
Education, JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY,  
Vol.26, 1964.
- Cohen, Wm.J. "What is Ahead for Public Welfare", AMERICAN  
PUBLIC WELFARE REVIEW, Vol.24, 1966.
- Currie, Mary "Family in Deep Trouble", CANADIAN WELFARE,  
Vol. 39-40, May, 1964.
- Edgar, Mary. "The Disjointed Trio, Politics, Poverty and  
Power", POVERTY IN THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY,  
Hanna H. Meissner (ed); Harper & Row,  
New York, 1966.
- Hurvitz, N. "Control Roles, Marital Strain, Role Deviation  
and Marital Adjustment", JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE  
AND THE FAMILY, Vol.27, Feb.1965.
- Hurvitz, N. "Marital Roles' Inventory as a Counselling  
Instrument", JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE  
FAMILY, Vol.27, November 1965.
- Irelan, Lola & Besner, Arthur, "Low Income Outlook on Life" LOW INCOME  
LIFE STYLES, Lola M. Irelan (ed), U.S.Dept  
of Health, Education and Welfare, Welfare  
Administration, Division of Research,  
Washington, 1966.



- Jacobson, Allvor Hilding, "Conflict of Attitudes Toward the Role of Husband and Wife in Marriage", *ROLE THEORY, CONCEPTS & RESEARCH*; B.J. Riddle & E.J. Thomas, (eds); John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, 1966.
- Meissner, Hanna M. "Poverty in the U.S. in the Sixties", *POVERTY IN THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY*, Hanna H. Meissner (ed); Harper & Row, New York, 1966.
- Myers, Gerard, "Relief Go Home", *CANADIAN WELFARE*, Vol.43, No.1, January-February 1967.
- Ornati, Oscar "The Problem of the Unemployed", *THE ASSAULT ON POVERTY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY*, R.M. MacIver (ed), Harper & Row, New York, 1965.
- Reisman, Frank "New Models for Treatment of Low Income Groups" *POVERTY IN THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY*, Hanna H. Meissner, (ed); Harper & Row, New York, 1966.
- Reiss, Paul "Attitudes of Society Towards Marriage", *MARRIAGE A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MORAL APPROACH*, Wa. Bier, S.J., (ed); Fordham University Press, New York, 1965.
- Sokol, Philip "Providing for the Dependent", *ASSAULT ON POVERTY AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY*, R. M. MacIver (ed); Harper and Row, New York, 1965.
- Spiegel, John P. "The Resolution of Role Conflict within the Family", *THE FAMILY*, Norman Bell & Ezra Vogel (eds), The Free Press, New York, 1960.
- Zelditch, Morris Jr. "Role Differentiation in the Nuclear Family: A Comparative Study", *THE FAMILY*, Norman W. Bell and Ezra Vogel (eds); The Free Press, New York, 1960.