

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

A SURVEY OF POTENTIAL UNMARRIED FATHERS' RESPONSES
TO ILLEGITIMATE PARENTHOOD

Being the Report of a Research Project
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Requirements for the Degree of Master
of Social Work

by

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ABSTRACT

This study took place in Winnipeg, Manitoba between September 1971 and May 1972 and was focussed upon an exploration of the attitudes and social service needs of unmarried fathers.

Information was obtained by means of a mailed questionnaire in which respondents were asked to project themselves into the role of unmarried fathers. The sample consisted of 107 individuals randomly selected from the University of Winnipeg and Red River Community College. The major findings supported the picture of the unmarried father as a responsible and concerned individual who was anxious to be involved in working through the illegitimate pregnancy with the unmarried mother. In addition, the need for and a number of specific components of a composite unmarried parents' programme was emphasized.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This project was an attempt to explore the attitudes and needs of unmarried fathers with a focus upon defining appropriate services in relation to this population.

This study was carried out by a group of second year master students at the School of Social Work at the University of Manitoba. The need for such a study arose from the experiences of one of the students in his first year of studies, when he assisted in a revision of the unmarried parents programme at the Children's Aid Society of Eastern Manitoba.

For some time it had been recognized that the unmarried father was an integral part of an illegitimate parenthood relationship. It had been clearly stated in the Canadian Welfare Council's Publication, Social Services for Unmarried Parents (1957)¹, as well as the Child Welfare League of America's Standards for Services to Unmarried Parents (1969)², that the unmarried father should be considered as a client in his own right, who may be in need of service. The latter added the caution that "in providing casework help to the unmarried father,

1 The Canadian Welfare Council, Social Services for Unmarried Parents (Ottawa: The Canadian Welfare Council, 1957), pp.12-13, 7.

2 Child Welfare League of America, Standards for Services to Unmarried Parents (New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1969), pp.26-27.

it was important to regard him as an individual with his own needs and problems, rather than as an adjunct to the plan for the unmarried mother and child or only as a source of financial support."³

Some agencies have developed and others are in the process of developing and refining services for the unmarried father. The most notable example was the programme developed by the Vista Del Mar Child-Care Services in Los Angeles, California.⁴ In our own city, both Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg and Children's Aid Society of Eastern Manitoba are actively engaged in this activity. In general, the reasons for offering these services were four-fold:

- (1) To enhance services to the unmarried mother--by involving the unmarried father in the counselling relationship, the unmarried mother was able to deal with reality rather than any fantasy she may have had regarding her relationship with the unmarried father.
- (2) As an aid for the illegitimate child--some workers in the adoption area felt that involving the unmarried father was an asset in the adoption process. The decision to relinquish or to keep would be made in collaboration

3 Ibid., p.26.

4. Reuben Pannor and Byron W. Evans, "The Unmarried Father: Demonstration and Evaluation of an Assertive Casework Approach", Illegitimacy: Data and Findings for Prevention, Treatment, and Policy Formulation (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1965), pp.52-54.

with both natural parents, thus giving the child a greater sense of identity. The adoptive parents may be better able to deal with the child if they had some accurate information regarding both the natural parents. Finally, the medical knowledge necessary for the welfare of the child would be more accurate if the unmarried father was actually involved.

- (3) To provide services to the unmarried father--he was an individual in his own right with personal needs, concerns and feelings.
- (4) As a source of financial assistance--this had been the traditional role of the unmarried father to the exclusion of a more comprehensive approach.

We have chosen to study what we considered to be potential unmarried fathers rather than actual unmarried fathers for the following reasons:

- (1) Bias in samples of unmarried fathers who have been serviced by an Agency. We were assuming that the population of unmarried fathers was a relatively large and heterogenous one. Some factors that may bias agency samples were:
 - a) Socio-economic factors
 - b) Cultural factors
 - c) Religious factors
 - d) Age

- e) Marital status
- f) Nature of sexual contact, e.g. casual vs. enduring
- g) Identification of unmarried father is dependent upon unmarried mother.

(2) The appearance of an individual at an agency and his subsequent identification as an unmarried father may have had a strong influence upon his reaction in this situation. It may not have been his status as an unmarried father that caused him to behave in a particular manner, but rather his interaction with the agency. For example, a preliminary examination of some of the literature in the area indicated a general psychoanalytic approach with a bent upon pathology. The unmarried father was considered to be either a neurotic, have an unconscious desire for a child, have difficulty in intra-personal relationships, be a latent homosexual or have an unresolved oedipal complex. However, having been identified as an unmarried father may have been the causal factor in precipitating the behaviour upon which these diagnoses were based. It was inaccurate to assume that these factors were present before the act of conception and in any way influenced it.

(3) We felt that the important factors precipitating an illegitimate pregnancy were situational (Note: for the purposes of our study, we will be dealing exclusively with

the male, although, whether or not the same factors would be relevant for the female would be open to empirical validation). For example:

- a) Attitudes
- b) Knowledge and use of birth control methods
- c) Availability of a receptive female
- d) Biological variables

Our main emphasis was upon attitudes toward certain aspects of the situation, although relevant data of the other three factors will also be tapped.

From our study, we hoped to be able to make a number of recommendations related to the nature of services to be offered to the unmarried father. For example: should the emphasis be on him as an individual, should the unmarried mother and unmarried father be considered as a unit, should their parents be actively involved, what number and sex of social workers should be involved, and should the unmarried father be actively involved in making plans for the child.

In addition, we may be able to make recommendations in regard to hospital procedures. For example: should an unmarried father be allowed to see the baby and under what conditions. Finally, we would hope that this data would substantiate the need for change in the rather punitive approach the law of Manitoba takes in regard to unmarried fathers (all obligations, no rights).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

It was important to note that the literature regarding unmarried fathers was rather sparse as Clark Vincent (1960) stated: "although biologically he is half the cause of illegitimacy, the ratio of the studies of unmarried fathers to those of unmarried mothers is approximately one to twenty-five".¹

Traditionally, society's attitude towards unwed fatherhood has been rather ambiguous and harsh. Male indulgence in premarital sexual activity has been tacitly condoned with remarks such as--"he was just sowing his wild oats" or "boys will be boys", while among his peers, an adolescent's sexual activity has been considered an important status producing factor. However, when this behaviour lead to its logical and natural consequence, conception, the responsible male was labeled with the title "unwed Father" and he now received society's full condemnation. He was considered a seducer and exploiter, as irresponsible and uncooperative and, as such, not worthy of much consideration. Social scientists have added to the rather negative stereotype of the unwed father by placing an assumption of pathology as the basis of their explanation of his behaviour.

¹ Clark E. Vincent, "Unmarried Fathers and The Mores: 'Sexual Exploiter' as an Ex Post Facto Label, American Sociological Review (February, 1960), 40.

For example: Futterman and Livermore (1947)² presented the hypothesis that unmarried fathers possess latent homosexual tendencies, while Reider (1948)³ and Perkins and Grayson (1956)⁴ suggested that they were acting out an unresolved oedipal situation. Leontine Young, in her well-known book Out of Wedlock (1954) commented:

Like the unmarried mother he has often seemingly an unconscious desire for a child out of wedlock; he finds it difficult and often impossible to combine love and a sexual relationship within the structure of a happy marriage and like the unmarried mother he wants the baby, not for its own sake, a child to love and protect, but rather as a symbol, a means to an end.⁵

More recently, Pannor and Evans (1956) have written:

Vista Del Mar social workers are convinced that out-of-wedlock pregnancies result from interpersonal difficulties, which manifest themselves in ineffective or inappropriate interpersonal relationships; that both unmarried parents in general are faced with

2 Samuel Futterman, and Jean Livermore, "Putative Father", Journal of Social Casework, 28:5 (1947), May, 175.

3 Norman Reider, M.D., "The Unmarried Father", American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, (April 1948), 232.

4 Robert F. Perkins and Ellis S. Grayson, "The Juvenile Unwed Father", Effective Services for Unmarried Parents and Their Children--Innovative Community Approaches (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1965), p.58

5 Leontine Young, Out of Wedlock (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954), pp.141-142.

intrapersonal and interpersonal difficulties; and that the unmarried father enters into the relationship because of his psychic needs, and not by accident.⁶

and finally Dr. Littner, of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, in The Unseen Partner (1970) stated:

in the majority of cases the cause of the illegitimate pregnancy is an inner unconscious need of the unmarried father to impregnate a woman without being married to her.⁷

However, many of these stereotypes did not stand up under empirical investigation. Herzog (1966) Vincent (1960), Thomas (1955), Howden (1962) and Connor (1970)⁸ have demonstrated that:

- (1) It was not true that the unmarried father's relations with the unmarried mother were usually fleeting and casual.

6 Reuben Pannor and Byron W. Evans, "The Unmarried Father: Demonstration and Evaluation of an Assertive Casework Approach", Illegitimacy: Data and Findings for Prevention, Treatment, and Policy Formulation (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1965), p.56.

7 Florence Crittenton Association of America, Inc., "The Unwed Father: Did He Do It On Purpose?" Out of The Shadows-The Unseen Partner (Chicago: Florence Crittenton Association of America, Inc., 1970), p.4.

8 Elizabeth Herzog, "Some Notes About Unmarried Fathers", Child Welfare, 90:4 (April 1966), 194-197; Clark E. Vincent, information corresponding to that given for Herzog; P.G. Thomas, "A Study of 27 Putative Fathers Who Came Voluntarily to A Social Agency" (unpublished thesis, University of Toronto, 1955); G. Howden, "An Exploratory Study of Putative Fathers" (unpublished thesis, University of Toronto, 1962), J.G. Connor, "Working with the Unmarried Father", Out of The Shadows-The Unseen Partner (Chicago: Florence Crittenton Association of America, Inc., 1970), pp.12-14.

Involvement ranged from months to years; from affection to love.

- (2) It was not true that the unmarried father was typically an exploiter of someone much younger, poorer or less educated than himself. Vincent found that the age, economic and educational differences approximated those sanctioned in dating and mate-selection patterns in the general population.
- (3) It was not true that if marriage was considered, it was invariably the unmarried father who was the reluctant member.
- (4) It was not true that the unmarried father had no interest in the child.

In regard to the etiology of illegitimate parenthood, Jerome Pauker (1969)⁹ had presented an interesting hypothesis which took the emphasis away from pathology and provided a useful framework capable of explaining much of the past research and helpful in formulating a new perspective for studying and serving unmarried fathers. He began by pointing out that much, if not all, of the research carried out on unmarried fathers in

⁹ Jerome D. Pauker, PhD., "Girls Pregnant Out of Wedlock--Are They Pregnant Because They Are Different Or Are They Different Because They Are Pregnant?", The Double Jeopardy The Triple Crisis--Illegitimacy Today (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1969), pp.47-68.

the past had been influenced by a marked sampling bias. Other writers, such as Bernstein (1966), LaBarre (1969), and Meyer (1962)¹⁰ had also recognized this rather important point. The unmarried fathers who have served as the subjects for earlier studies cannot be considered as representative of unmarried fathers in general. The reasons for this were two fold:

- (1) It must be recognized that a very small proportion of the unmarried fathers in the general population became visible and thus possible subjects for study. For example, those who married the unmarried mother while she was pregnant; those whose partner obtained an abortion; those who were not identified by the mother and those who could not be located were rarely in contact with a social agency.
- (2) Most, if not all, of the studies of unmarried fathers had been carried out by particular agencies in diverse areas of the country serving varied clientele. Vincent (1954)¹¹ had demonstrated that for unmarried mothers there was an agency

10 R. Bernstein, "Unmarried Parents and Their Families", Child Welfare, 45:4 (April 1966), 185-193; M. LaBarre, "The Triple Crises: Adolescence, Early Marriage and Parenthood: Part I - Motherhood" The Double Jeopardy the Triple Crisis-- Illegitimacy Today (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1969), pp.9-21; Henry J. Meyer, "Problems in Developing Research on the Unmarried Mother", Research Perspectives on the Unmarried Mother (New York: Child Welfare League of America Inc., 1962) pp.5-16.

11 Clark E. Vincent, "The Unwed Mother and Sampling Bias", American Sociological Review, 19:5 (September 1954), 562-567.

bias, in that each agency or type of agency served a particular type of unmarried mother (in terms of age, residence, income, education, religion, race, etc.). Because the only unmarried fathers these agencies could possibly contact were those named by the unmarried mother, and not all chose to do so, there was an additional bias in the situation in terms of the father. This bias had contributed to the emphasis on pathology in the various "Theories" formulated to explain unwed fatherhood. The subjects on whom these theories were based cannot be considered as representative of unmarried fathers in general, and therefore an overall pathological perspective was inappropriate. The agencies providing data for these studies may have attracted cases through sampling bias for whom the pathological perspective appeared suitable. Vincent (1966)¹² had suggested an alternative explanation. Past experience and knowledge in the field may have dictated looking for and finding or perhaps creating, "a bad cause" for a "bad consequence". Since illegitimate parenthood was looked upon as an undesirable situation, within this framework, its causes would also be viewed as undesirable, unhealthy or pathological.

12 Clark E. Vincent, "Teen Age Unwed Mothers in American Society", The Journal of Social Issues, 22:2 (April 1966), 22-33.

In any case, present knowledge based on empirical evidence seemed to suggest that the causes of illegitimate fatherhood may be found in other directions.

We began with the acknowledgement that premarital sexual intercourse as Kinsey (1948), Reiss (1960 and 1967) and Christensen and Gregg (1970)¹³ have documented, was engaged in by a majority of the males in our society. The incidence of activity varied by social class but in all cases investigations have demonstrated that more than 50% of the males have had at least one premarital coital experience. With this information as our baseline, it seemed rather foolish to attempt to identify an unmarried father syndrome. The behaviour which caused illegitimate pregnancy was engaged in by many males with extremely varied characteristics (age, social class, etc.), who certainly could not all be considered "sick". Pauker had pointed out that the unmarried fathers who have been studied were evaluated after they had been identified as the ones who were responsible for impregnating the girl. The effects of being so identified could have added complicating factors to the assessment of their personality. At this time they were exposed

¹³ Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Clyde E. Martin, Sexual Behavior in the Human Male (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co., 1948); Ira L. Reiss, Premarital Sexual Standards in America (New York: The Free Press, 1960) and The Social Context of Premarital Sexual Permissiveness (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967); Harold T. Christensen and Christina F. Gregg, "Changing Sex Norms in America and Scandinavia", Journal of Marriage and the Family (November 1970), 616-627.

to an extremely stressful situation for as Bernstein (1966)¹⁴ had pointed out, they may feel threatened, and legitimately so, by fears of: court action; long-term financial involvement; loss of schooling; unfavourable publicity which could entail hazards to their social or occupational standing and which may hurt their parents or legitimate family if they were married; the future of their relationship with the girl and the baby; and society's attitudes and practices in visualizing them as a seducer, exploiter, and as an irresponsible individual.

Caughlan (1960)¹⁵ had suggested the concept of stress as a most useful one in any attempt to understand the behaviour of unwed fathers. This reinforced the necessity of considering the agency contact and public identification as an unwed father, as an extremely important factor in considering the behaviour of unwed fathers. In order to investigate the effects of such identification, Pauker (1968) carried out a study which compared the personality profiles and intelligence scores of a group of boys who became unmarried fathers with a carefully matched control group who did not. The measures used in the study were taken before the experimental group became unmarried fathers and thus provided data on the causes of unwed paternity free from the bias of the stresses of the immediate situation. He found no significant differences between the two groups and concluded:

¹⁴ Rose Bernstein, "Unmarried Parents and Their Families", Child Welfare, 45:4 (April, 1966), pp.185-193.

¹⁵ Jeanne C. Caughlan, "Psychic Hazards of Unwed Paternity", Social Work, 5:3 (July 1960), pp.29-35.

There is very little in the results of the present study to support the rather broad and sweeping statements which have been made in the literature about out-of-wedlock fathers. Some of these statements may derive from the fact that out-of-wedlock fathers are usually assessed after the unfortunate out-of-wedlock state of affairs has occurred. It is not surprising that the father would show anxiety or depression or fear of various conflicts under these conditions. To say on the basis of such evidence, however, that these psychological states have contributed to the out-of-wedlock conception is a little bit like claiming that a study of a group of patients whose appendixes had been removed showed that the cause of their appendicitis was an abdominal scar. It seems that boys will be boys and some of them will be out-of-wedlock fathers.¹⁶

Dr. Pauker stated what he believed to be the causes of illegitimate parenthood in the following passage from his article "Girls Pregnant Out of Wedlock--Are They Pregnant Because They Are Different or Are They Different Because They Are Pregnant". He concluded the article as follows:

With respect to the causation of out-of-wedlock pregnancy, though it does seem that one explanation or a very few, will not cover the entire group of women involved. It does seem, too, that a large share of the causation may be ascribed to chance, particularly among adolescent girls pregnant for the first time. The most parsimonious explanation would seem to be that out-of-wedlock babies are the result neither of the stork nor of a desire for an out-of-wedlock child but are rather the result of sexual intercourse. With the occurrence of premarital

16 Jerome D. Pauker, "Research on Unmarried Fathers: Are They Different in Personality?", National Council on Illegitimacy Newsletter 8:3 (Fall, 1968), pp.2-4.

sexual intercourse among teenagers and with sexual intimacies often promoted by earlier dating and going steady, there are bound to be slip-ups in planning, errors in judgment, oversights, impulsive acts and mistakes based on lack of knowledge. How many married women in this country have had unexpected and often unwanted little blessings as the result of an oversight or of a mistake in counting, or of taking a calculated (or miscalculated) risk?

If there can be a significant increase in the number of unwanted pregnancies among married women when the lights go out for just one night in the Northeast, why should one have to go beyond the sex drive to find out what makes babies in teenage pregnancies.¹⁷

In light of the above comments regarding the etiology of illegitimate pregnancy, it seemed appropriate to focus on the role of a social agency in this situation, in particular reference to services to unmarried fathers. To begin with, a very important and basic question which must be asked by any agency contemplating offering services to unmarried fathers was: "why involve him?" The literature provided a number of general responses to this question but each agency would have to arrive at a somewhat unique position in this matter which coincided with the nature of services offered, clientele served, resources available, basic goals, and philosophy.

The primary reason offered by many agencies for their involvement with unmarried fathers was the premise that the

¹⁷ Pauker, "Girls Pregnant Out of Wedlock--Are They Pregnant Because They Are Different Or Are They Different Because They Are Pregnant", p.66.

unmarried father was an individual experiencing a problem and thus in need of service. Howden (1962)¹⁸ disclosed that all the unmarried fathers he contacted expressed problems of various degrees. The men had social problems of conflict with their families, feelings for the child, problems in regard to the unmarried mother, stress on their job and finances, concerns for the future and other personal difficulties. He concluded his study by stating:

It is, therefore, evident according to this study that the unmarried father does not necessarily escape the effects of illegitimate pregnancy, and birth; although he does not bear the child, he has many other types of problems created by the situation.¹⁹

The following comment from Howden's study made by an unmarried father age twenty, who had known the mother for fifteen months, conveyed something of the difficulty experienced by him in that situation:

Keeping it quiet was nerve-racking. I tried not to think about it, but I spent 90% of my time worrying. She kept saying she wasn't pregnant, but when we were sure, I had to do something.²⁰

18 G. Howden, "An Exploratory Study of Putative Fathers", (unpublished thesis, University of Toronto, 1962).

19 Ibid., p.7.

20 Ibid.,

A letter received by an Ontario Children's Aid Society in response to a request for a meeting from a teenage unmarried father was an additional example of the feelings of many unmarried fathers about their situation. He explained that he was without financial resources, vulnerable, frightened and ignorant of his rights. He was emotionally involved with the unmarried mother and would almost welcome any help directed toward disentangling his feelings. He requested an opportunity "to be accepted as a whole and total partner who is to be listened to--not spoken down to".²¹

An additional somewhat unique, but in many cases, difficult problem associated with unwed paternity concerned the nature of the individual's sexual experiences and the meaning it had for him. With the great emphasis which our society places on the importance of sex, a problem may be created for those who felt that their sexual activity had been less than adequate. There may have been great disappointment and confusion resulting from too big a build-up. They may question their own personal worth or may demean or fantasize, in some manner, about the position of sex in their lives. For the unmarried father this may have been a particularly crucial difficulty because of the real and, in many cases, disturbing consequences of their actions.

²¹ B. Pollonius, "The P. F. - fact or fantasy?", Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies Journal, (September 1970), p.13.

The remaining two reasons for involving the unmarried fathers were: to enhance services for the unmarried mother and as an aid to the child. This was in contrast to the caution cited by the Child Welfare League of America that he should not be involved merely as an aid in service to mother and child.

Study of the Unmarried Father's Programme at Vista Del Mar Child-Care Agency in Los Angeles had shown that when the unmarried father ceased to be regarded as a villain and became involved in the situation, the unmarried mother gained a deeper understanding of the factors which contributed to her present situation.²² The unmarried mother was better able to deal with her relationship with the unmarried father on the basis of reality rather than any fantasy she may have had in this regard. It made coping for her a little easier because his presence militated against her tendencies to devalue and to depreciate herself, and it supported professional efforts to help her develop or regain a sense of self-esteem. The unmarried father could assist with finances and this relieved the girl of a real source of anxiety which may have further complicated all the other concerns.

As far as the child was concerned, the involvement of the unmarried father contributed to a more thorough and reality based consideration of the alternative solutions regarding the

²² Reuben Pannor and Byron W. Evans, "The Unmarried Father: Demonstration and Evaluation of an Assertive Casework Approach", Illegitimacy: Data and Findings for Prevention, Treatment, and Policy Formulation (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1965), p.53-54.

future of the child by both its natural parents. If adoption was considered as the most appropriate solution, the following comments by Burgess (1968)²³ and Platts (1968)²⁴ clarified the unmarried father's position in this regard. The adoptive parents would be able to help the child toward healthier psychological integration if they had more accurate information regarding the natural father and the child would feel better about his natural parents, his adoption and himself if he could have known that his natural father had accepted responsibility in planning for him. The agency was able to have first-hand knowledge (medical and biographical) of both natural parents which allowed them to make the most appropriate decision in regard to the adoptive plan for the child. Without the father's direct involvement, the agency was forced to rely on the unmarried mother for information on the child's father. This proved to be a rather invalid and unreliable source because of the possibility of distortion due to romantic fantasies, anger or protectiveness.

One may legitimately ask, if there were so many benefits to be gained by working with the unmarried father, why had so few agencies directed their attention in this area. According to Dr. Schlesinger²⁵, the lack of interest in unmarried

23 L.C. Burgess, "The Unmarried Father In Adoption Planning", Children, 15:2 (1968), pp.71-74.

24 H.K. Platts, "A Public Adoption Agency's Approach to Natural Fathers", Child Welfare, 47:9 (November, 1968).

25 B. Schlesinger, "The Unmarried Father: Old Problem and New Dilemma", Ontario Children's Aid Society Journal (May 1970), pp.7-12.

fathers could be explained partially as a reflection of social attitudes and practices which considered the unwed father as a less crucial problem than the unmarried mother. The woman's problem and her betrayal of the mores was obvious from her physical condition but the man showed no such outward signs. The fact that the unmarried father represented, in himself, no financial burden to the community as did the unmarried mother, was perhaps another reason for the lack of interest in him. Also, for research purposes, it had been relatively easy to study groups of unwed mothers in social agencies and maternity homes; whereas unmarried fathers were not so readily available. Other reasons for lack of involvement had been postulated by Pannor (1965)²⁶. He stated that part of the cause was a shortage of trained staff and resources. There may have been a lack of conviction that he could be involved and a lack of conviction or understanding in the value of involving him. This may have been due to a lack of experience in working with unmarried fathers, or an acceptance of generalizations and misconceptions from the public's image of him. An additional factor suggested by Boling (1964)²⁷ was our profession's traditional approach of expecting people to come to us for help rather than assertively reaching out to prospective clients.

²⁶ R. Pannor, "Casework Service for Unmarried Fathers," Children, 10:2 (1963), pp.65-70.

²⁷ C. Boling, "The Putative Father", Child Welfare, 43:7, (July 1964), pp.368-371.

The best known and most thorough study of agency service to unmarried fathers was the work done at Vista Del Mar Child-Care Service in Los Angeles initiated in 1963 by Reuben Pannor and his associates.²⁸ After working with unmarried mothers for several years, the workers at this agency arrived at the conclusion that the phenomenon of illegitimacy and its attendant problems were closely allied to the unmarried father and his relationship with the unmarried mother. They also recognized that systematic research in this area was lacking and, with the support of a grant from the United States Children's Bureau, they began a study that focussed on the unmarried father and his impact both upon the unmarried mother and on the decision making about the baby. Data was gathered on two hundred and twenty-two unmarried mothers and ninety-four unmarried fathers. Research tools consisted of questionnaires, psychological tests and case recordings. The design included both control and experimental groups in order to ascertain the effect of service.

- (1) Who is the unmarried father, what is he like, and what kind of problem does he have?
- (2) What is the effect of offering casework services to the unmarried father? To the unmarried mother? What is the effect of such services upon decisions that must be made regarding the future of the child?

²⁸ Reuben Pannor and Byran W. Evans, "The Unmarried Father: Demonstration and Evaluation of an Assertive Casework Approach", p.54.

- (3) What effect does involving the unmarried father in a casework relationship have on the unwed girl and on himself?
- (4) To what extent will the unmarried father contribute financially to the expenses incurred?
- (5) To what extent is the unmarried father available for casework interviews?

The major findings under each of these headings are summarized below:

- (1) Who is the unmarried father?

- A large proportion of the unmarried fathers were within four years of the age of the unmarried mother with whom they were involved and thus the stereotype of the older male sophisticate seducing the young innocent did not seem valid.

- In this sample of unmarried fathers, approximately 70% had at least high school education and thus fathering an out-of-wedlock child was not found to be limited to the uneducated or underachievers.

- Only 2% of the unmarried fathers and 5% of the unmarried mothers were adopted children and therefore the notion that adopted children had a greater tendency to become unmarried parents than unadopted children was refuted in this sample.

- Approximately 30% of one or both partners had previously conceived an out-of-wedlock child suggesting a need for more study of methods and techniques which would be instrumental in reducing recidivism.

- They discovered what they termed an unmarried father/unmarried mother personality constellation and thus the unmarried mother should not be viewed as an isolated entity or self-contained social problem.

- Within defined limits--schooling, work habits and delinquency patterns, the unmarried father was found to function quite adequately. The image of the unmarried father as a delinquent was not borne out in this study and therefore services to the unmarried father should not be considered as those required by a delinquent group per se.

- The unmarried father was found not to have established a strong masculine identity and this was considered to be a possible contributing factor in his becoming an unmarried father.

(2) Effect of unmarried father involvement on decision making regarding the child's future:

- Decisions of the unmarried mother on plans for her child were not greatly affected by involving the unmarried father in casework.

- The decision making process was based on a reality-oriented examination of available alternatives rather than distortions or fantasy.

(3) Effect of unmarried father involvement on unmarried mother and himself:

- When the unmarried father was seen, the unmarried mother gained a better understanding of the factors leading to her unwed parenthood, the relationship problems (if any) with the unmarried father, as well as other external factors contributing to her situation and the implications and responsibilities involved in bearing a child.

- With unmarried father involvement, the unmarried mother was more effectively helped toward responsible coping with the problem of unwed parenthood as psychological and emotional support by the unmarried father was potentially an important factor in helping her come to a decision and, once made, dealing with its consequences.

- In the majority of cases, the caseworker was successful in helping the unmarried father to understand the factors involved in bringing a human being into the world, behaving responsibly in dealing with problems of unwed parenthood and developing a realistic relationship with the unmarried mother.

(4) Extent of unmarried fathers' financial assistance:

- It was found that a majority of unmarried fathers participated financially in meeting the costs of medical and maternity care and this was viewed as a way for the unmarried father to assume a protective masculine role and demonstrate responsibility.

(5) Extent to which the unmarried father is available for service:

- It was found that 92% of unmarried mothers in the study named the fathers, supporting the assumption that when the worker treated this information matter-of-factly and was comfortable with the concept that it was important to identify the father, the father would be named.

- The unmarried father could be reached by the agency through the use of "assertive casework approaches". In this study, for the group of unmarried mothers living in the Los Angeles area, 80% of the unmarried fathers were seen.

- It was found that establishing a basis for reaching the unmarried father depended upon the worker's awareness of his own attitudes, knowledge, beliefs and prejudices regarding the possibilities and importance of involving the unmarried fathers.

- In addition, when agencies established services for unmarried fathers, they should make this fact known to the community and potential clients.

- It was found that the unmarried father could be reached regardless of his age.

- The greatest success in reaching the unmarried father occurred when the unmarried mother actively participated with the agency toward this goal.

- Finally, it was found that the most favourable response was obtained when a male worker was involved with the unmarried father and a female worker with the unmarried mother.

An additional approach to the problem of offering services to unmarried fathers was described by Platts (1968)²⁹ at Los Angeles County Department of Adoptions. They recognized the need for and benefits of such service and established a programme built on the following assumptions:

- that the common negative stereotype of the unmarried father was erroneous and that instead of his being elusive, an exploiter, irresponsible, etc. he was in reality available, afraid, in need of help and willing to assume responsibility if shown how;

²⁹ H.K. Platts, "A Public Adoption Agency's Approach to Natural Fathers", 1968.

- that the natural father had both the right to know that he was to be a father and the right to participate in adoptive planning so far as the law and natural mother would permit;

- that many fathers would willingly contribute financially for the expenses incurred in the mother's maternity care;

- that a male worker would meet with greater success in setting up the initial interview and in working with the natural father;

- that more effective work could be done with the natural mother if the natural father was a part of the adoptive planning;

- that in most cases the natural mother's feelings of self worth would be greater if the natural father was involved;

- that the natural mother, knowing of the natural father's feelings, his willingness and ability to cooperate, etc. would be better able to choose from the alternatives available to her;

- that the adoptive parents would be able to help the child toward healthier psychological integration if they had more accurate information regarding the natural father;

- that the expected child would feel better about his natural parents, his adoption and himself if he could know that his natural father had accepted responsibility in planning for him.

In general, the above assumptions were confirmed by the research project carried out by the Los Angeles County Department of Adoptions. In addition, there was a further benefit to the community through the strengthening of the father's sense of responsibility and self-respect by recognizing the unmarried father as a person and helping him assume his responsibilities. Platts felt that this allowed the unmarried father to assume a more natural and socially desirable role in the community than had formerly been the case when he typically was alienated from involvement in the situation.

A final example of an agency involved in working with unmarried fathers was Children's Services, a non-sectarian child placement agency in Cleveland, Ohio. Carrier³⁰ described some of the major assumptions upon which this programme was based.

- The social worker should be aware of his own attitudes, beliefs and prejudices toward the importance of involving the unwed father. He must have a commitment to working with the male partner.

³⁰ P.F. Carrier, "Involving Teenage Unwed Fathers", Out of The Shadows-The Unseen Partner (Chicago: Florence Crittenton Association of America, 1970), pp.9-11.

- The mother, father and child were viewed as a family--
married or not.

- Constructive involvement of the unwed father began
with a conviction that the pregnant girl or woman should
be encouraged, where feasible and appropriate, to bring
him into the planning. Many unmarried mothers would be
ambivalent and would need help from the caseworker to
utilize the positive aspects of the on-going relationship
with the unwed father so that both of them might gain
casework counselling.

- Work on behalf of the unmarried father needed to be
for his own benefit; he was troubled and had problems.
We could not gain his confidence if he had the impression
that we were really "an agent of the unmarried mother".
He needed help in understanding his behaviour. He needed
to be introduced to the concept that self help came through
facing his situation. This was constructive involvement
and much healthier than "running away".

- Work with the unmarried father involved functional
and psychological needs.

- When possible, he should be seen in an informal setting
with the worker being understanding, businesslike but
flexible.

- Joint interviews with the couple, workers and sometimes parents were very helpful on occasion. They clarified and, in some cases, facilitated communication.

- Unmarried fathers were available, wanted and needed help.

Not all individuals involved with the problem of illegitimacy were fully convinced that the unmarried father should be offered service in the manner suggested in the above discussion. Rose Bernstein had stated her objections to this approach in the article Should We Always Work With The Unmarried Father?³¹ She felt that because we could not possibly reach all the unmarried fathers and the unmarried mother's physical needs were greater, we should consider her the prime client and the immediate priority. She stated:

After all, it is only in relation to a particular unmarried pregnant woman that the unmarried father becomes visible and it seems reasonable to link our interest in him to our responsibility for serving her and the baby. The overriding consideration in including the unmarried father should be the extent to which his inclusion is likely to advance the agency's goals for the girl.³²

31 Rose Bernstein, "Should We Always Work With the Unmarried Father?" (unpublished paper presented to the Western Area Conference of the Florence Crittenton Association of America, Denver, September 22, 1966), pp.1-8.

32 Ibid., p.3.

Bernstein raised an important issue which all agencies working in this area must face. She felt that when it really came down to it, helping an unmarried father for his own sake frequently turned out not to be the only nor even the primary reason for serving him. Frequently the offer of help went hand in hand with the hope that, in the process of understanding himself, the unmarried father would be moved to acknowledge his responsibility to the unmarried mother and child and to assume some share of the financial load. She questioned whether or not any agency can serve the dual roles of reaching out to help the unmarried father and at the same time carry the responsibility for securing financial assistance from him. The same agency may not be appropriate for serving both needs. This was a question which each agency must carefully examine and come to grips with. She closed by asking: "Are we really concerned about unmarried fathers or only certain ones who are accessible through their association with unmarried mothers served in selected agencies?"³³

33 Ibid., p.8.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Jerome D. Pauker brought to light the necessity for examining situational or chance factors when one spoke of the causes of illegitimacy. We would like to demonstrate how this concept formed the theoretical framework for our research study. We will begin by presenting the important variables conceptually and operationally defined and with direct reference to the pertinent literature.

The purpose of this study was to establish some baseline data of the response patterns and knowledge of potential unmarried fathers to the role of illegitimate parenthood by means of a questionnaire. We viewed this, the dependent variable, as a crude indicator of an individual's attitude towards this role. In considering the following definition of attitude by Secord and Backman:

certain regularities of an individual's feelings, thoughts and predispositions to act toward some aspect of his environment. Feelings are often referred to as the affective component, and predispositions to act as the behavioral component,¹

we concentrated on the cognitive and behavioural component.

¹ Paul F. Secord and Carl W. Backman, Social Psychology. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1964), p.97.

At this point it would be appropriate to state how we intend to use the term unwed father in the study. We have divided the term into two separate concepts--the actual unmarried father (A.U.F.) and the potential unmarried father (P.U.F.). Our definitions were a modification and extension of the one proposed by Reuben Pannor and Byron Evans in The Unmarried Father: Demonstration and Evaluation of an Assertive Casework Approach.² We have conceptually defined the A.U.F. as:

any male who entered into a sexual relationship from which conception occurred and of which he is aware, at the time when neither partner was married to the other even though the pregnancy may have been terminated (illegal, legal, natural abortion) or the couple subsequently married thus legitimatizing the relationship.

For purposes of the study we have considered the minimum necessary attribute for being classified an unmarried father, an illegitimate conception. These were various courses of action possible from this point. Each may be related to a somewhat different service requirement. However, the important point was that the unmarried fathers were all in their various situations because of the illegitimate conception and this was the common factor linking them together. In the past, the general conception of unmarried fathers had tended to ignore all of the possible situations except when the unmarried mother

² Reuben Pannor and Byron Evans, "The Unmarried Father: Demonstration and Evaluation of an Assertive Casework Approach", Illegitimacy, Data and Findings for Prevention, Treatment, and Policy Formulation (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1965), p.53.

gave birth, remained unmarried and had some contact with an agency. We felt that this had been a narrow perspective, excluding a number of individuals who may be in need of service or be a significant factor in the service to mother and child. The nature of this service and the total perspective of illegitimate parenthood programmes may have to be altered in some manner. Perhaps it might be noted that our definition was open-ended in regard to time, as we were examining illegitimacy in relation to service requirements and aspects of this situation could reoccur at any time after the initial experience. Operationally actual unmarried fatherhood will be defined according to the responses on appropriate questions on the questionnaire.

We have conceptually defined the potential unmarried father in a two-levelled fashion:

First, a rather broad level of potential, including all males who are physically capable of impregnating a female to whom they are not married and second, a more specific and select grouping which includes those males actually engaged in a sexual relationship from which conception could occur with a girl to whom they are not married and thus representing a higher probability of becoming actual unmarried fathers.

The possibility exists that there will be some individuals in our sample who will not fall into either level, that is, those physically incapable or those males with a homosexual orientation. We assumed that this number was small and would account for a very small proportion of error. The mechanism of measuring these variables was beyond the scope of our research tool.

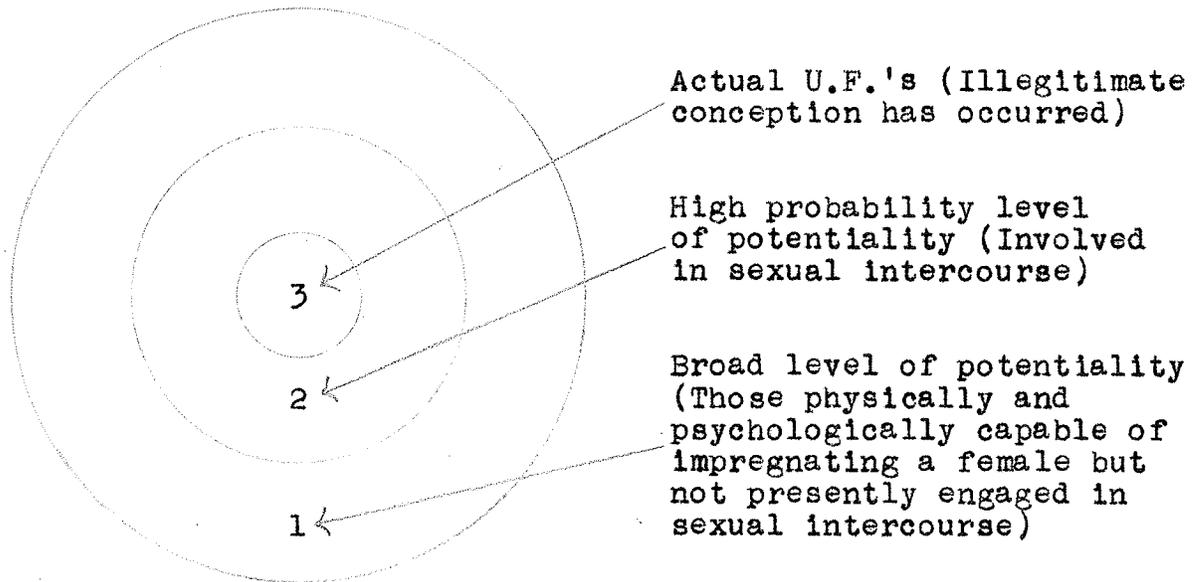
Lester A. Kirkendall³ in Premarital Intercourse and Interpersonal Relationships, stressed the importance of including an examination of the social or interpersonal relationships in any discussion of premarital sexual activity. With this as a guideline, we have conceptualized this variable in the following manner:

By nature of relationship we are referring to both qualitative and quantitative factors of the social and/or sexual relationship which we view as differentiating various points along a continuum from casual to enduring relationships. Quantitative is in terms of frequency of contact. Qualitative is in terms of meaning of the relationship to the respondents. These two factors would affect the degree of the commitment of the couple to each other and therefore the probability of the unmarried father appearing at an agency, both in terms of being named and in being available for contact.

Operationally, levels of potentiality will be defined according to the responses on the questionnaire dealing with the nature of heterosexual relationships.

³ Lester A. Kirkendall, Premarital Intercourse and Interpersonal Relationships (New York: Julian Press, 1961).

FIGURE I
LEVELS OF POTENTIALITY BY STAGES OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY



In addition to our major emphasis on the nature of heterosexual activity as an important influence on an individual's attitude towards his illegitimate fatherhood role, we also examined the following variables in this regard: age, parents' marital status and relationship, socio-economic class, present living accommodation as well as national and religious affiliation.

Thus far, we have outlined some of the major independent and dependent variables of our study. We have now shifted our focus somewhat and elaborated on the theoretical framework in which this examination will take place. As stated in the review of the literature, Pauker brought to fore the necessity

for examining situational or chance factors when one spoke of the causes of illegitimacy. We would now like to demonstrate how this concept forms the framework or context for our particular area of interest. The situational aspect of illegitimacy had associated with it the connotation of randomness to which this study does not subscribe. We were thinking of "external" factors in an attempt to de-accent the heavy past emphasis on internal or personality factors which were deemed to be causal determinants and which were used to classify or discern the classical pathological unmarried mother-unmarried father syndrome. Although we were prepared to discuss certain external factors which we assumed to be related to illegitimacy in some identifiable fashion, we were not proposing any particular causal pattern. We assumed that these variables interacted in a very complex manner requiring and certainly warranting further research.

In terms of the element of randomness, it was not possible to identify any particular instance where we felt it could apply. The causal factors responsible for illegitimate pregnancies were certainly non-random but were distributed according to certain patterns of probability. They could be identified and studied--it was a matter of doing so! For example, it was possible to suggest a list of such contributing factors. In any one particular situation, the distribution of such factors would have associated with it a particular

probability of leading to illegitimate conception. Thus, different patterns in different situations had different probabilities. If it was a true random situation each would have the same probability but we did not view this as the case.

The occurrence or non-occurrence of pregnancy as a result of any particular act of sexual intercourse was non-random. The factors involved were related to the biological and physical characteristics of the two individuals and in the interaction between them. Once again the factors involved could be identified and studied.

The behaviour manifested by the individuals following conception was similarly of a non-random nature with the causal factors again possible to isolate and study. This post-conception, pre-birth period was our primary area of interest as this was the time in which the major social service involvement took place (extrapolating the pattern of service as seen with the unmarried mother). The focus of our study, attitudes towards illegitimate fatherhood roles, was conceptualized as one of the variables operating at this time. (It may in fact operate in the preconception period but seemed to be more salient in the post-conception - prebirth period). The reason we chose to study this variable in the potential or general population of males was because of the major problems involved in sampling from known groups, that is, biasing in agency sample and difficulty of identifying and contacting actual unmarried fathers in the general population.

Although we made an attempt to identify some of the possible determining factors leading to illegitimate conception, this was not our main area of interest. We were concerned with the variables and factors associated with the after-illegitimate conception situation and their relationship to services-- specifically, with the attitude towards illegitimate fatherhood role.

We have presented the following diagram as a tentative theoretical framework in which to place our study. We viewed it as useful for clarifying our particular perspective but not as a final, fully developed model of the situation. The constellation of variables to be presented could, with proper research technology and increased knowledge, be studied and refined. It was beyond the scope of our investigation to do so. In addition, the proposed relationships may need alteration by adding, deleting or transferring variables from one stage to another. A final caution concerned the difficulty of representing in a two-dimensional space a system as complex and dynamic as the one we suggested.

The diagram represents continuum of an illegitimate- parenthood-relationship, from the establishment of the relationship (R on diagram) to the birth of the child (B on diagram) with the various stages in between. The variables operating at each stage were represented above the continuum.

The boxes were not closed in order to represent the tentative nature of this formulation. The arrows which joined them together represented the dynamic interaction. The line which divided the illegitimate-parenthood-relationship continuum into the before and after conception condition represented the sampling problem which this study involved in terms of agency bias and non-availability of non-agency actual unwed fathers. In retrospect, if this problem had not existed, we would have gathered our data from a sample of actual unmarried fathers. However, our acknowledgement of this difficulty lead us to approach our study from the perspective of potential unmarried fathers.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH METHODS

Sampling Design:

For the purposes of this study, we considered the unmarried male populations of the University of Manitoba, University of Winnipeg and Red River Community College. Brandon University and Assiniboine Community College were excluded because of limited accessibility.

The population list was obtained from the telephone directories of the respective institutions. In accordance with the characteristics of simple random sample, it was acceptable to use the 1970-1971 telephone directories of the University of Winnipeg and Red River Community College.¹ It was more convenient to sample from University of Winnipeg rather than the University of Manitoba because it's directory had pictures and therefore the males were easily identified from females. A number of masters' theses completed in the Department of Sociology,

1 According to H.M. Blalock in Social Statistics, a design of this nature can utilize a previous list i.e. "suppose a list of employees is known to be complete and accurate as of the first year. Rather than obtain the names of all persons hired since that date, it may be possible to confine one's attention to employees who were with the company prior to this time and who are presently employed there. Any persons included in the sample but found to have left the company can then be ignored. Notice, however, that the population studies would not be all present employees, and any reader should be made well aware of this fact." McGraw Hill Book Company Inc., New York 1960, p.394.

University of Manitoba, indicated no significant differences in sampling from the University of Manitoba and University of Winnipeg's faculties of Arts and Science.² This was the rationale for excluding the University of Manitoba from the study.

On the basis of the telephone directories of both institutions, we compiled an accurate and complete list of the respective male populations. The total male population of the University of Winnipeg was fifteen hundred and thirty-four and the total male population of Red River Community College was fifteen hundred and eighty-three.

In order to obtain a significant and yet manageable sample size of approximately one hundred and fifty respondents, we began with a total sample size of four hundred. This took into account an expected attrition rate of approximately 65 per cent. Through the method of Simple Random Sample, by the use of a table of random numbers, a list of two hundred names and addresses from each institution was obtained. An equal number of individuals were sampled from each institution as their total male population did not differ significantly. These four hundred individuals comprised our sample.

² Interview with Miss Betty Haven, Research Consultant with Department of Health and Social Development, Manitoba. 1972.

Questionnaire Construction:

In considering data collection in a study such as this, one had two major alternatives--an interview technique or a questionnaire. When some of the differences and relative advantages of each approach were examined, we concluded that the questionnaire would be most appropriate for our purposes. In terms of money, manpower and time the questionnaire appeared less expensive. The impersonalized nature of a questionnaire i.e. its wordings, instructions and responses at least ensured a certain amount of uniformity from one situation to another. Due to the personal nature of our focus, the questionnaire enhanced the anonymity of the respondents and thus contributed to a more valid measure. In addition, in an interview situation, a respondent may have been subjected to a certain amount of inconvenience regarding time and privacy.

Our questionnaire was divided into two parts. Part I was designed to provide a general description of the respondents according to a number of specific dimensions: age, present educational status, description of parent's marriage, socio-economic status, present living accommodation, nativity, religious affiliation, knowledge of sex and birth control, nature of heterosexual relationships and familiarity with illegitimacy.

The second section attempted to obtain a description of the response patterns in relation to illegitimate fatherhood.

Information was sought on how one reacted to becoming an unmarried father and what type of services would be known to them at the time. It was essential to bear in mind that each respondent was instructed to consider himself in the hypothetical position of being responsible for an illegitimate pregnancy within the context of his present heterosexual relationships. Overall, the content of our questionnaire was aimed at a) ascertaining facts, b) ascertaining thoughts and c) ascertaining predispositions to respond.

One point to be noted was that we were interested in potential single unmarried fathers, thus excluding the married males. Our theoretical conceptualization of unmarried fathers included those males who may be married but still involved in extra-marital activities. However, the focus of this study was upon the single unmarried father. Therefore, in our questionnaire we specifically allowed those males who were married to indicate this and return the questionnaire unanswered, thereby increasing the percentage of actual respondents.

The majority of our questions were "fixed alternative" i.e. one in which the responses of the subject were limited to the stated alternatives. This type of questionnaire was simple to administer and relatively easy and inexpensive to analyse. On a number of questions we included the response categories "Other" and "Does not Apply" in an attempt to prevent forcing a respondent into an inappropriate category.

Before we mailed out the questionnaire, it was necessary to subject our questionnaire to a pre-test. Specifically, the main purposes of pretesting were: 1) to find out the length of time the questionnaire would take to complete, 2) to test whether the questions were clear and understandable and 3) to find out whether or not each question tapped a variable for which a measure was needed.

In the pretest, the questionnaire was administered to two groups of students. These groups were composed of students from University of Manitoba and students from Red River Community College who were not included in our study sample. A number of minor modifications resulted from this process.

A questionnaire was mailed to each individual in the sample. Mailed questionnaires are often referred to as non-personally administered schedules. Harris Goldstein in Research Standards and Methods for Social Workers listed various advantages of the mailed questionnaire:

"Anonymity is provided the respondent more by the mailed questionnaire than by the personally administered schedule. He does not have to face an interviewer and respondents are thus sometimes freer to respond to certain questions.

Less expensive administration is always characteristic of the mailed questionnaire. Personally administering schedules

raises the cost to include interviewing fees and transportation expenses of the interviewer. The same number of people may be reached by the mailed questionnaire as by the interview at less cost or a greater number of people may be reached at the same cost.

Wide geographic applicability is facilitated by the mailed questionnaire with less expense. However, with sufficient funds, personally administered questionnaires can also be administered over wide geographic areas."³

The nature of our analysis was a general description of trends and relationships based upon percentages of individuals within various cells of our classifications described below. In a number of cases the data proved unamenable to this type of analysis due to the small number of individuals within particular cells. We took a cell size of ten or more as our minimum requirement as well as a percentage difference of 15% or more. This was necessary in order to maximize the probability of obtaining significant differences and trends in the absence of a strict statistical analysis which was beyond the scope of our available resources. In examining the data in this manner we purposefully decided to err in the direction of not reporting a possible significant relationship in order

³ Harris K. Goldstein, Research Standards and Methods for Social Workers, The Hauser Press, New Orleans, L.A., 1963, p.140.

to ensure that the trends and relationships that were reported were true, meaningful and significant within the scope of our design.

A major feature of our analysis was the breakdown of our sample according to the following classifications: University, Community College and Other. The classification Other referred to those individuals who had, according to the 1970-1971 data, been enrolled in either University or Community College but have had since either dropped out or graduated. The purpose of such a breakdown was to enable us to evaluate any differences which existed between these classifications in relation to their responses to the questionnaire.

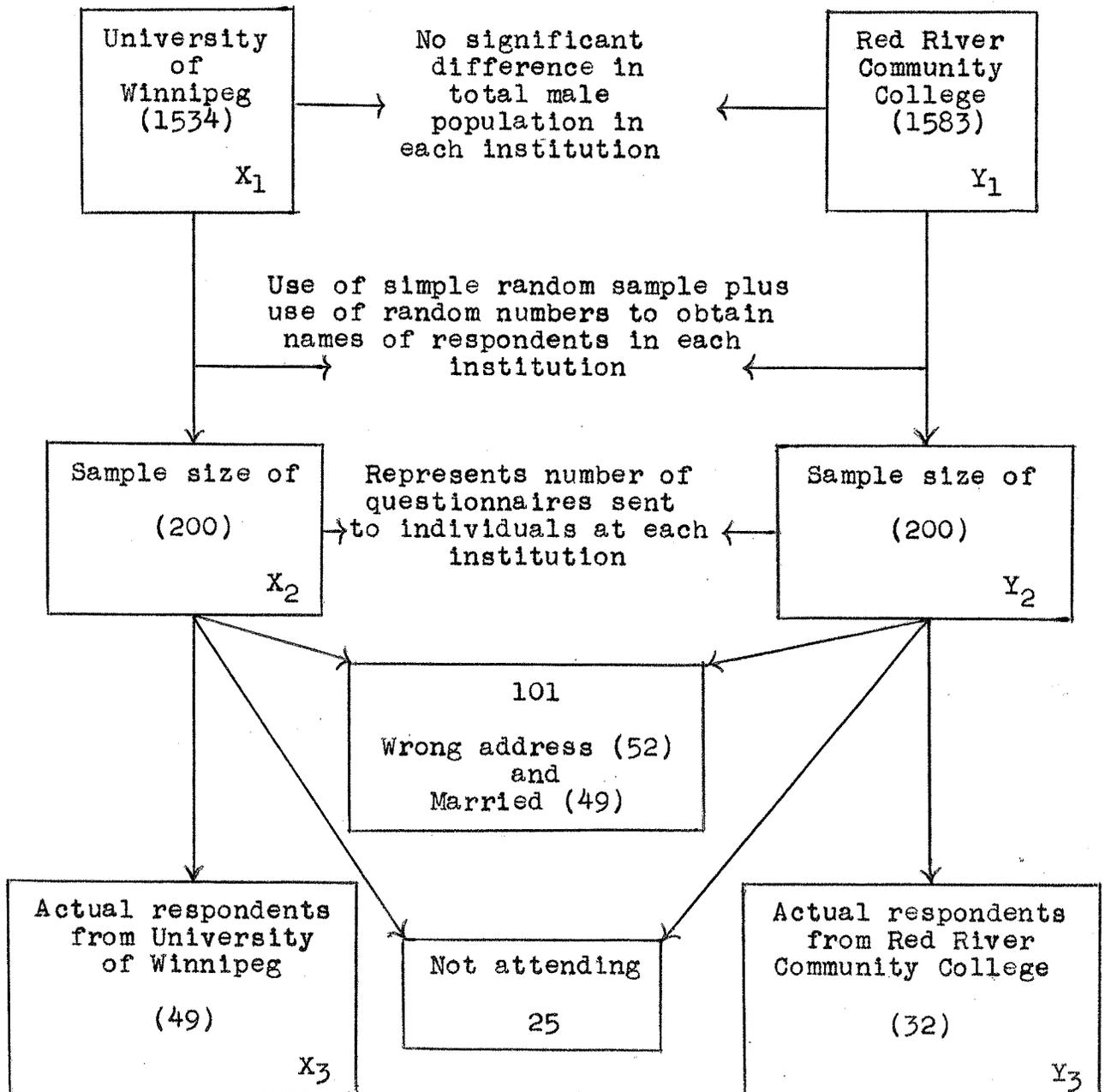
Analysis of Data:

The first section of our analysis concerned itself with a detailed breakdown and description of our sample (University, Community College and Other analysed separately in addition to a composite picture of the total sample) in relation to the above mentioned specific dimensions.

The second section described the overall response pattern in Part II of the questionnaire in relation to the sample classifications of University, Community College and Other.

The final section of the analysis dealt with a description of the significant results from a detailed analysis and cross classification of each question in Part I of the questionnaire compared to each question in Part II according to the sample classification of University, Community College and Other as well as for the Total Sample.

Breakdown of Questionnaires Returned:



Total number in sample	- 400	
Number sent to wrong address	- 52	
Number sent to married men	- 49	102
Number sent to homosexuals who returned questionnaire unanswered	- 1	
Number not returned	- 191	
Number returned and useable	- 107	
Number in actual population*	- (400 - 102 = 298)	
Percentage returned - $107/298 \times 100$	- 35.9%	

*Actual population is the number of individuals who received the questionnaire and were eligible to respond and be included in our analysis.

Limitations of the Study:

We recognized that our research methodology was based upon asking the respondents to project themselves into a hypothetical situation. This was a crucial aspect of our study in that it allowed for examination of attitudes toward illegitimate fatherhood uncontaminated by the factors present in the actual situation. This allowed one to consider changing the situation to meet the needs rather than perpetuating the present situation. However, it placed a major limitation on the validity of the data in that his hypothetical projection may not have been a true representation of the respondents' positions.

It was extremely important to note that the results of this study could, in a strict statistical sense, only be considered as representative of the male populations of the University of Winnipeg and Red River Community College.

In addition, the study was limited by the time available for completion, resources available in processing data, and exclusive heterosexual focus.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS OF DATA

SECTION 1: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE

Table 1. Distribution of sample by age and respondents' present educational status

Age	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
16 - 18	0 % (0)	0 % (0)	12% (3)	2.6% (3)
19 - 21	65.3% (32)	78.1% (25)	56% (14)	66.8% (71)
22 - 24	34.7% (17)	18.8% (6)	32% (8)	29.8% (31)
25 - 27	0 % (0)	3.1% (1)	0% (0)	.8% (1)
28+	0 % (0)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	0 % (0)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (32)	100% (95)	100 % (106)

The majority of people within each classification fell within the 19 - 21 age range. Over 80% (102/176) in each classification fell within the 19 - 24 age range, and in the Composite 96.6% (102/106) of the total group were between the ages of 19 - 24. In the Composite classification .8% (1/106) were over 24 and only three people, or 2.6% (3/106) of those in the Composite were under 19.

Table 2. Distribution of sample by parents' present marital status and respondents' present educational status

Parents Marital Status	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Never Married	4.2% (2)	9.4% (3)	0% (0)	4.4% (5)
Married (Both Living)	71.4% (35)	68.8% (22)	76% (19)	76.4% (76)
Common Law Marriage	2.0% (1)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	.8% (1)
Separated	4.1% (2)	0 % (0)	8% (2)	4.7% (4)
Divorced	2.0% (1)	6.3% (2)	4% (1)	4.7% (4)
One Deceased	16.3% (8)	15.6% (5)	12% (3)	15 % (16)
Both Deceased	0 % (0)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	0 %
Total	100 % (49)	100.1% (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

The majority of people in each classification with 71.4% (35/49) in the Composite classification, had both parents alive and married. The next largest group, 15% (16/106) of the Composite classification, were in the one deceased category with the remaining subjects scattered throughout the remaining categories.

Table 3. Distribution of sample by happiness of parents' marriage and respondents' present educational status

Assessment of Happiness of Parents' Marriage	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Happy	26.4% (14)	53.1% (17)	40% (10)	38.6% (41)
Average	40.8% (20)	31.3% (10)	36% (9)	36.8% (39)
Unhappy	20.4% (10)	6.3% (2)	12% (3)	14.2% (15)
Does Not Apply	12.4% (5)	9.4% (3)	12% (3)	10.4% (11)
Total	100 % (49)	100.1% (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

The responses of the College and Other classifications were dispersed in a similar manner with the majority in the "Happy" and second largest in the "Average" category. The University classification demonstrated the opposite pattern with almost the same percentage in the "Unhappy" and "Happy" category. In the Composite classification, 38.6% (41/106) categorized their parent's marriage as "Happy, 36.8% (39/106) as "Average", and 14.2% (15/106) as "Unhappy".

Table 4. Distribution of sample by mother's educational level and respondents' present educational status

Mother's Educational Level	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
0 - Grade 6	8% (4)	9.4% (3)	8.3% (2)	8.4% (9)
7 - 9	18% (9)	25 % (8)	29.1% (7)	22.7% (24)
10 - 12	48% (24)	46.1% (15)	45.9% (11)	47.1% (50)
Vocational Training	18% (9)	12.5% (4)	4.2% (1)	13.3% (14)
Attended U. Did not Graduate	2% (1)	3.9% (1)	8.3% (2)	3.7% (4)
University Graduate	6% (3)	3.1% (1)	4.2% (1)	4.8% (5)
Total	100% (50)	100.0% (32)	100 % (24)	100 % (106)

Each classification was distributed in a similar manner with the largest grouping being in the 10 - 12 category and the next largest concentration being in the 7 - 9 category. The Composite classification was distributed in the same manner.

Table 5. Distribution of sample by father's educational level and respondents' present educational status

Father's Educational Level	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
0 - Grade 6	6.3% (3)	9.4% (3)	4% (1)	7.8% (7)
7 - 9	20.8% (10)	43.8% (14)	40% (10)	32.5% (34)
10 - 12	35.4% (17)	28.0% (9)	40% (10)	34.4% (36)
Vocational Training	14.5% (7)	9.4% (3)	8% (2)	11.2% (12)
Attended U. Did Not Graduate	6.3% (3)	0 % (0)	4% (1)	3.9% (4)
University Graduate	16.7% (8)	9.4% (3)	4% (1)	11.2% (12)
Total	100 % (48)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100 % (105)

In general, the father's educational level showed a stronger relationship with the respondents present educational status than the mother's educational level.

For the University classification, approximately 56% (27/48) of the respondents in the University sample had fathers whose educational level falls within the Grade 7 - 12 range. However, in the University classification of respondents', 25% (12/48) of the fathers spent some time in the university setting. This was a distinctly different pattern than the other two classifications.

For the Community College classification, the greater percentage, over 70% (22/32), of the respondents had fathers whose educational level was in the Grade 7 - 12 category, while only 9.4% (3/32) attended university.

For the Other classification, 80% (20/25) of the respondents' fathers educational level was in the Grade 7 - 12 grouping, and only 8% (2/25) of the fathers attended university.

In the Composite classification, the majority of the respondents, 67% (70/105), fathers educational level fell in the Grade 7 - 12 category. The number of respondents in the Composite classification, 15% (16/105), fathers spent some time in a university setting.

Table 6. Distribution of sample by father's occupation and respondents' present educational status

Father's Occupation	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Primary	12.5% (6)	6.5% (2)	9.1% (2)	9.8% (10)
Secondary	16.7% (8)	41.8% (13)	13.6% (3)	23.8% (24)
Tertiary	66.6% (32)	45.2% (14)	59.1% (13)	58.5% (59)
Unemployed	4.2% (2)	6.5% (2)	18.2% (4)	7.9% (8)
Total	100 % (48)	100 % (31)	100 % (22)	100 % (101)

NOTE: For method of conversion of father's occupation into the above categories, see Appendix A.

For all three classifications, the majority of individuals fell within the "Tertiary" category. However, in the Community College classification, there was an equal percentage which fell in the "Secondary" category.

In the Composite classification, "Tertiary" was the most common response, 58.5% (59/101). There were 7.9% (8/101) fathers unemployed in the total Composite.

Table 7. Distribution of sample by parents' total income per year and respondents' present educational status

Parents' Total Income Per Year	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
0 - \$ 4,900	16.3% (8)	25 % (8)	24% (6)	20.9% (22)
\$ 5,000-\$ 9,900	36.7% (18)	43.8% (14)	52% (13)	42.4% (45)
\$10,000-\$14,900	22.4% (11)	28.1% (9)	24% (6)	24.4% (26)
\$15,000 or Above	24.6% (12)	3.1% (1)	0% (0)	12.3% (13)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

The majority of individuals within each had parents whose total income per year classification fell within the \$5,000 to \$9,900 range. In the \$10,000 to \$14,900 range, there was an almost equal percentage of respondents in each classification--22.4% (11/49) for University, 28.1% (9/32) for Community College and 24% (6/25) for Other.

Approximately 25% (12/49) of the University classification were in the \$15,000 and above category. This compares to only 3.1% (1/32) in the Community College classification and 0% (0/25) in the Other classification parents earned more than \$15,000 per year.

In the Composite classification, 20.9% (22/106) parents' total income per year is 0 - \$4,900. Only 12.3% (13) of the respondents in the Composite parents total income per year is \$15,000 and above.

Table 8. Distribution of sample by present living accommodation and respondents' present educational status

Present Living Accommodation	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Living Alone	0 % (0)	6.3% (2)	8% (2)	3.6% (4)
Living with Male Room-Mate	14.3% (7)	9.4% (3)	8% (2)	11.4% (12)
Living with Female Room-Mate	4.1% (3)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	2.4% (3)
Living with Parents	77.6% (38)	71.9% (23)	72% (18)	75.1% (79)
Living with Relations	2 % (1)	12.4% (4)	8% (2)	6.2% (7)
Living in a Commune	2 % (1)	0 % (0)	4% (1)	1.3% (2)
Total	100 % (50)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100 % (107)

Within each classification over 70% (79/107) of the individuals were living with their parents. However, in the University classification 4.1% (3/50) as compared to 0% (0/25) in the College and in the Other classification were living with a female room-mate.

In the Composite classification, the two most popular responses were 75.1% (79/107) who lived with their parents and 11.4% (12/107) living with a male room-mate.

Table 9. Distribution of sample by place of birth and respondents' present educational status

Birth Place	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Canada	85.7% (42)	93.8% (30)	100% (25)	91.5% (97)
Other	14.3% (7)	6.2% (2)	0% (0)	8.5% (9)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

A vast majority, from 85% (42/49) in the University classification to 100% (25/25) in the Other classification, were born in Canada.

In the Composite, 8.5% (9/106) of the respondents were not born in Canada.

Table 10. Distribution of sample by length of residence in Canada and respondents' present educational status

Length of Residence in Canada	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
0 - 2 years	-	-	-	-
3 - 5 years	2% (1)	-	-	.9% (1)
5 years or more	98% (48)	100% (32)	100% (25)	99.1% (105)
Total	100% (49)	100% (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

As was expected from question #10, almost a total majority (99.1% (105/106) in the Composite classification) of individuals in all classifications were in Canada for five years or more.

Table 11. Distribution of sample by religious affiliation and respondents' present educational status

Religious Affiliation	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Catholic	20.4% (10)	33.3% (10)	36% (9)	27.8% (29)
Protestant	45.0% (22)	53.3% (16)	52% (13)	49 % (51)
Jewish	4.1% (2)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	1.9% (2)
Evangelical	0 % (0)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	0 % (0)
Other	8.1% (4)	13.4% (4)	4% (1)	8.7% (9)
None	22.4% (11)	0 % (0)	8% (2)	12.6% (13)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (30)	100% (25)	100 % (104)

In all classifications, the largest cluster was in the Protestant grouping, with the second largest cluster in the Catholic grouping. Three unique characteristics of the University classification were: 4.1% (2/49) were Jewish as compared to 0% (0/55) in the other two classifications, 22.4% (11/49) of the respondents had no religious affiliation in the University classification as compared to 0% (0/30) in the Community College classification and 8% (2/25) in the Other classification and 20.4% (10/49) of the University classification were Catholic as compared to 33.3% (10/30) for Community College and 36% (9/25) for the Other classification.

Table 12. Distribution of sample by attendance at religious services and respondents' present educational status

Frequency of Attending Religious Services	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
0-2 times/mo.	79.6% (40)	78.1% (25)	80% (20)	80.2% (85)
3-4 times/mo.	12.4% (5)	15.6% (5)	16% (4)	13.2% (14)
More than 4 times/mo.	8 % (4)	6.3% (2)	4% (1)	6.6% (7)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

A large majority within each classification and 80.2% (85/106) of the Composite attended religious services 0 - 2 times per month.

In the Composite, 6.6% (7/106) attended religious services more than four times per month.

Table 13. Distribution of sample by knowledge of human sexual behaviour and respondents' present educational status

Knowledge of Human Sexual Behaviour	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Adequate	93.9% (46)	87.5% (28)	96% (24)	91.8% (98)
Inadequate	6.1% (3)	12.5% (4)	4% (1)	8.2% (8)
No Information	0 % (0)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	0 % (0)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

A large majority within each classification (93.9% (46/49) in University, 87.5% (28/32) in Community College and 96% (24/25) in Other) indicated an adequate knowledge of human sexuality with no one indicating no knowledge on the subject.

Within the Community College classification the percentage of individuals, 12.5% (4/32) indicating inadequate information on the subject is twice as great as the University classification and three times as great as the Other classification.

In the Composite classification, 8.2% (8/106) of the respondents indicated that their knowledge of human sexual behavior was inadequate.

Table 14. Distribution of sample by primary source of sex information and respondents' present educational status

Primary Source of Sex Information	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Parents	6.7% (4)	7.1% (3)	12.0% (4)	8.1% (11)
Friends	33.3% (20)	31 % (13)	30.0% (10)	31.8% (43)
School	8.3% (5)	4.8% (2)	9.0% (3)	7.4% (10)
Literature	46.7% (28)	50 % (21)	37 % (12)	45.3% (61)
Other	5 % (3)	7.1% (3)	12.0% (4)	7.4% (10)
Total	100 % (60)	100 % (42)	100 % (33)	100 % (135)

In all classifications the largest concentrations of responses were for "Literature" (46.7% (28) for University, 50% (21/42) for Community College and 37% (12/33) for Other) and "Friends" (33.3% (20/60) for University, 31% (13/42) for Community College and 30% (10/33) for Other). It is interesting to note that both "School" and "Parents" show a relatively low input in this area. In the Composite, 8.1% (11/135) of the respondents listed their parents as their primary source of sex information, and 7.4% (10/135) of the respondents obtained sex information from school.

Table 15. Distribution of sample by knowledge of methods of birth control and respondents' present educational status

Knowledge of Methods of Birth Control	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Adequate	93.9% (46)	59.3% (19)	88% (22)	82% (87)
Inadequate	6.1% (3)	40.7% (13)	12% (3)	18% (.19)
No Information	0 % (0)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100% (106)

The majority of individuals within each classification (93.9% (46/49) for University, 59.3% (19/32) for Community College and 88% (22/25) for Other) indicate adequate knowledge of birth control. However, in the Community College classification, 40.7% (13/32), a large number compared to 6.1% (3/49) for University and 12% (3/25) for Other, indicated inadequate knowledge of birth control. No one in any classification indicated that they had no information regarding birth control.

In the Composite classification, 18% (19/106) of the respondents indicated that they had inadequate birth control information.

Table 16. Distribution of sample by primary source of information regarding birth control and respondents' present educational status

Primary Source of Information Regarding Birth Control	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Parents	1.8% (1)	0 % (0)	3.2% (1)	1.6% (2)
Friends	7.1% (4)	16.6% (6)	22.6% (7)	13.8% (17)
School	12.5% (7)	2.7% (1)	6.2% (2)	8.2% (10)
Literature	78.6% (44)	77.8% (28)	68 % (21)	75.6% (93)
Other	0 % (0)	2.9% (1)	0 % (0)	.8% (1)
Total	100 % (56)	100 % (36)	100 % (31)	100 % (123)

In all four classifications the majority of individuals, 78.6% (44/56) for University, 77.8% (28/36) for Community College, 68% (21/31) for Other and 75.6% (93/123) for the Composite, indicated that literature was their primary source of birth control information.

Table 17. Distribution of sample by number of girls presently dating and respondents' present educational status

Number of Girls Presently Dating	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
One	48.9% (24)	56.3% (18)	44% (11)	50 % (53)
Two or Three	22.4% (11)	12.5% (4)	28% (7)	20.7% (22)
More Than Three	6.3% (3)	6.2% (2)	8% (2)	6.6% (7)
None	22.4% (11)	25 % (8)	20% (5)	22.7% (24)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

The majority of individuals in all three classifications, 48.9% (24/49) for University, 56.3% (18/32) for Community College and 44% (11/25) for Other, were presently dating one girl.

In the Composite classification, 50% (53/106) were dating one girl and 22.7% (24/106) were dating no girls at present.

Table 18. Distribution of sample by nature of current relationships with females and respondents' present educational status

Nature of Current Relationships	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
No	8.2% (6)	15.8% (5)	12% (3)	13.2% (14)
Casual	38.8% (19)	37.5% (12)	56% (14)	42.4% (45)
Steady	38.8% (19)	40.6% (13)	12% (3)	33.0% (35)
Engaged	8.1% (2)	6.1% (2)	20% (5)	8.5% (9)
Living Together	6.1% (3)	0 % (0)	0% (0)	2.9% (3)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (32)	100% (25)	100 % (106)

Within the University classification, there was an equal number, 38.8% (19/49), within both the "Casual" and "Steady" category. In addition, the University classification 6.1% (3/49) responded to "Living Together", but there were no respondents to that category from Community College or Other classifications.

In the Community College classification, a similar relationship was indicated with 40.6% (13/32) responding to "Steady" and 37.5% (12/32) responding to "Casual".

In the Other classification, a different pattern emerged as 56% (14/25) of this classification responding to "Casual" with the second largest group 20% (5/25), responding to "Engaged".

In the Composite classification, 42.4% (45/106) responded to "Casual" and 33.0% (35/106) to "Steady". Those with no current relationships comprised 13.2% (14/106) of the Composite respondents.

Table 19. Distribution of sample by length of present dating pattern and respondents' present educational status

Present Dating Pattern	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Less Than 1 Mo.	12.5% (6)	10 % (3)	25% (6)	14.8% (15)
1 - 3 Mos.	18.7% (9)	16.6% (5)	9% (2)	15.6% (16)
4 - 6 Mos.	14.6% (7)	16.6% (5)	16% (4)	15.6% (16)
7 Mos. or More	54.2% (26)	56.8% (17)	50% (12)	54 % (55)
Total	100 % (48)	100 % (30)	100% (24)	100 % (102)

Within each classification the majority of individuals, 54.2% (24/48) for University, 56.8% (17/30) for Community College and 50% (12/24) for Other, maintained their present dating pattern for seven months or more.

In the Composite classification, 54% (55/102) maintained their present dating pattern for seven months or more. The remaining respondents were distributed evenly throughout the other three categories.

Table 20. Distribution of sample by nature of current sexual activity and respondents' present educational status

Nature of Current Sexual Activity	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Necking	18.4% (9)	13.3% (4)	16% (4)	16.3% (17)
Petting	24.5% (12)	36.7% (11)	12% (3)	25 % (26)
Sexual Intercourse	38.7% (19)	30 % (9)	44% (11)	36.9% (39)
Does Not Apply	18.4% (9)	20 % (6)	28% (7)	21.8% (22)
Total	100 % (49)	100 % (30)	100% (25)	100 % (104)

Within two classifications "Sexual Intercourse" was the most popular response--University 38.7% (19/49) and Other 44% (11/25).

In the Community College classification the most popular response was "Petting" with 36.7% (11/30), while "Sexual Intercourse" was second with 30% (9/30).

The Composite classification demonstrated that 36.9% (39/104) of the total sample engaged in sexual intercourse.

These results were of particular importance for the major theoretical thrust of our paper. This indicated that more than one third of all of the males in our sample were engaging in sexual intercourse. Therefore, it appeared that the activity which lead to illegitimate conception was not an isolated occurrence which necessarily indicated some pathology.

Table 21. Distribution of sample by discussion regarding use of birth control and respondents' present educational status

Discussion Regarding Use of Birth Control in a Sexual Relationship	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Yes	76.2% (16)	70% (7)	83.3% (10)	76.7% (33)
No	23.8% (5)	30% (3)	16.7% (2)	23.3% (10)
Total	100 % (21)	100% (10)	100 % (12)	100 % (43)

Within all three classifications the majority of those who were engaging in sexual intercourse discussed the use of birth control in their relationship (76.2% (16/21) for University, 70% (7/10) for Community College and 83.3% (10/12) for Other).

In the Composite classification, 23.3% (10/43) of the respondents who were engaging in sexual intercourse had not discussed the use of birth control.

Table 22. Distribution of sample by parties using birth control and respondents' present educational status

Parties Using Birth Control	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Male	28.6% (6)	20% (2)	33.3% (4)	27.9% (12)
Female	47.6% (10)	30% (3)	41.6% (5)	41.8% (18)
Both	14.3% (3)	30% (3)	8.4% (1)	16.5% (7)
None	9.5% (2)	20% (2)	16.7% (2)	13.8% (6)
Do Not Know	0 % (0)	0% (0)	0 % (0)	0 % (0)
Total	100 % (21)	100% (10)	100 % (12)	100 % (43)

In both the University classification 47.6% (10/21) and Other 41.6% (5/12), the majority of respondents indicated that the female was using some form of birth control.

Community College respondents indicated that 30% (3/10) of the females used birth control as well as 30% (3/10) indicated that both parties used birth control.

In the Composite classification 41.8% (18/43) of the females used birth control. Of those respondents who were engaging in sexual intercourse, all respondents indicated that they had a prior knowledge of whether or not birth control methods were being used. This was reflected in the "Do Not Know" category of the Composite group. However, 13.8% (6/43) were engaging in sexual intercourse and not using any method of birth control.

Table 23. Distribution of sample by major reason for not using birth control and respondents' present educational status

Major Reason For Not Using Birth Control	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Lack of Information	0% (0)	0% (0)	0 % (0)	-
Unavailable	0% (0)	0% (0)	0 % (0)	-
Moral Grounds	50% (1)	50% (1)	66.6% (2)	57.1% (4)
Inconvenient	50% (1)	0% (0)	33.4% (1)	28.5% (2)
Other	0% (0)	50% (1)	0 % (0)	14.4% (1)
Total	100% (2)	100% (2)	100 % (3)	100 % (7)

Bearing in mind the limitations of the relatively small number who responded to this question, 57.1% (4/7) in the Composite group indicated that moral grounds i.e. religious convictions, was a primary factor for not using birth control.

Table 24. Distribution of sample by responsibility for illegitimate conception and respondents' present educational status

Responsible for Illegitimate Conception	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Yes	2.2% (1)	6.9% (2)	16% (4)	7% (7)
No	93.5% (43)	89.7% (26)	72% (18)	87% (87)
Do Not Know	4.3% (2)	3.4% (1)	12% (3)	6% (6)
Total	100 % (46)	100 % (29)	100% (25)	100% (100)

The majority of individuals (93.5% (43/46) for University, 89.7% (26/29) for Community College and 72% (18/25) for Other) in each classification had not been responsible for illegitimate conception.

Within the Other classification 16% (4/25), as compared to 2.2% (1/46) for University and 6.9% (2/29) for Community College, indicated that they had been responsible for an illegitimate conception.

In the Composite classification, 7% (7/100) had been responsible for an illegitimate conception, 87% (87/100) had not been responsible for an illegitimate conception and 6% (6/100) did not know if they were responsible for a conception.

Table 25. Distribution of sample by resources available to assist in an illegitimate conception situation and respondents' present educational status

Illegitimate Conception Resources	Present Educational Status			Composite
	University	Community College	Other	
Parents	3.6% (1)	-	12.5% (2)	5.4% (3)
Friends	-	-	6.2% (1)	1.7% (1)
C.A.'s (Winnipeg)	-	-	-	-
C.A.'s (Eastern)	-	-	-	-
Dept. of H. & S.D.	-	-	-	-
Church	-	-	6.3% (1)	1.7% (1)
Mt. Carmel Clinic	3.6% (1)	-	-	1.7% (1)
Women's Lib	-	-	-	-
Private Physicians	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
D.N.A.	92.8% (26)	100% (13)	75 % (12)	89.5% (51)
Total	100 % (28)	100% (13)	100 % (16)	100 % (57)

Of the six individuals responsible for an illegitimate conception, three involved their parents, one person involved friends, one person the church and one person received assistance from the Mount Marmel Clinic. It was interesting to note that none of the traditional sources of assistance in this area (Children's Aid Societies and Dept. of Health and Social Development) were Consulted.

SECTION 2: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES IN PART II
OF QUESTIONNAIRE BY RESPONDENTS'
PRESENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Table 26. Distribution of responses to plan of action by
respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Involve in Decision: 23.8%, (20/84)	Avoid Involvement: 4.8%, (4/84)
Community College	Involve in Decision: 21.9%, (16/73)	Avoid Involvement: 1.4%, (1/73)
Other	Admit Responsibility: 30%, (14/46)	Avoid Involvement: 4.4%, (2/46)

It appeared that within the University and Community College classification of those persons who responded to the questionnaire, a greater percentage would want to be involved in some form of decisions regarding an illegitimate pregnancy. In the Other group, the emphasis in a similar situation favored admitting responsibility.

As also seen in the low popularity of responses, a very definite pattern emerged whereby respondents in all three groups wanted to be involved.

Table 27. Distribution of responses to desirability of assistance in making decisions by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 62.5% (30/48)	No: 29% (14/48)
Community College	Yes: 61% (19/31)	No: 29% (9/31)
Other	No: 56% (14/25)	Yes: 40% (10/25)

In Community College and University, of those persons who answered the questionnaire, 61% and 62.5% respectively indicated a need for assistance in making any decisions regarding an illegitimate pregnancy. In the Other classification, an opposite feeling existed as 56% did not require any form of assistance in making such a decision.

Table 28. Distribution of Responses to sources of assistance by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No Help (8) Clergy (7 & 8) Relatives (5 & 7) Friends (5)	Other (1) Parents (2) Doctor (2) Social Worker (3) Lawyer (4)
Community College	No Help (8) Parents (8) Other (7) Relatives (7) Doctor (6)	Parents (1) Other (1) Friends (2) Social Worker (2) Lawyer (3) Clergy (4)
Other	No Help (8) Other (8) Clergy (8) Parents (8) Lawyer (7) Relatives (6) Doctor (6) Clergy (6)	Social Worker (2) Friends (4)

* The numbers in bracket in each square reflect a rank order from 8 to 1 with 8 being most desired.

In all three categories, those persons who responded to the above question indicated No Help and Relatives as the most desirable sources of assistance. Social Worker was ranked in the three groups as the least desired source of assistance regarding responsibility for an illegitimate pregnancy.

Table 29. Distribution of responses to information regarding abortion by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No: 58.1% (18/31)	Unsure: 9.7% (3/31)
Community College	No: 73.3% (11/15)	Unsure: 6.7% (1/15)
Other	No: 50% (7/14)	Yes: 28.6% (4/14)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

In the event of an illegitimate pregnancy, of those persons who responded to the question: 58.1% of the University classification, 73.3% of the Community College classification and 50% of "Other" indicated a definite lack of information in order to proceed with any arrangements regarding abortion.

Table 30. Distribution of responses to financial resources regarding marriage by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No: 75.7% (28/37)	Unsure: 8.1% (3/37)
Community College	No: 62.5% (15/24)	Unsure: 16.7% (4/24)
Other		

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

In the University and Community College classification, of those persons who responded to the above question, a greater percentage indicated a definite "No" regarding the availability of financial resources in order to make marriage plans. There was no significant difference in the Other classification.

Table 31. Distribution of responses to decision regarding marriage by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Commitment to Marry (1) Does Not Apply (1) Pressure-Girl (2)	Relieve Guilt (7) Legal Status (6) Pressure-Girl (6) Pressure-Family Friends (5)
Community College	Relieve Guilt (1) Commitment to Marry (1) Does Not Apply (1) Pressure-Girl's Family (3) Legal Status (3)	Relieve Guilt (7) Pressure-Friends (5) Pressure-Family (4)
Other	Relieve Guilt (1) Commitment to Marry (1) Does Not Apply (1)	Pressure-Friends (7) Pressure-Family (4)

* The numbers in bracket in each square reflect a rank order from 1 to 7 with 1 being most important.

In all three classifications, those persons who responded to the above question indicated Commitment to Marry and Does Not Apply as the most important factors in their decision to marry whereas pressure from friends was ranked as least important in this situation.

Table 32. Distribution of responses to awareness of counselling services by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 84.1% (41/49)	No: 16.3% (8/49)
Community College	Yes: 90.6% (29/32)	No: 9.4% (3/32)
Other	Yes: 88% (22/25)	No: 12% (3/25)

Within the University, Community College and Other classifications, there was a degree of awareness by respondents of counselling services provided by Social Service Agencies for unwed mother and father. Significant percentages within each classification listed above.

Table 33. Distribution of responses to awareness of adoption services by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 85.7% (42/49)	No: 14.3% (7/49)
Community College	Yes: 80.6% (25/31)	No: 19.4% (6/31)
Other	Yes: 87.5% (21/24)	No: 12.5% (3/24)

Of those persons who responded to the above question, 85.7% of the University classification, 80.6% of the Community College classification and 87.5% of Other classification reflected a definite tendency of being aware that some social service agencies provided adoption services to unmarried parents.

Table 34. Distribution of responses to awareness of financial services when unmarried mother keeps child by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No: 52.1% (25/48)	Yes: 47.9% (23/48)
Community College	Yes: 56.3% (18/32)	No: 43.8% (14/32)
Other	No: 52% (13/25)	Yes: 48% (12/25)

There were no significant differences in the popularity of responses within each classification pertaining to an awareness: "that some social service agencies provide financial assistance for girls wishing to keep child while remaining unmarried".

Table 35. Distribution of responses to provision of financial assistance during pregnancy by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 75% (36/48)	No: 10.4% (5/48)
Community College	Yes: 82.3% (28/34)	No: 2.9% (1/34)
Other	Yes: 66.7% (16/24)	No: 4.2% (1/24)

Of those persons who responded to the above question, a greater percentage indicated a desire to provide financial assistance during pregnancy.

Table 36. Distribution of responses to provision of financial assistance when unmarried mother keeps child by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 45.8% (22/48)	Undecided: 25% (12/48)
Community College	Yes: 48.4% (15/31)	No: 19.4% (6/31)
Other	Yes: 40% (10/25)	No: 24% (6/25)

Of those persons who responded to the above question, a greater percentage indicated a willingness to provide financial assistance when girl keeps baby while remaining unmarried.

Table 37. Distribution of responses to involvement in planning for child and emotional support to mother by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 77.1% (37/48)	No: 8.3% (4/48)
Community College	Yes: 78.1% (25/32)	No: 3.1% (1/32)
Other	Yes: 79.2% (19/24)	No: 12.5% (3/24)

Given that marriage was not appropriate and that the girl was in contact with a social service agency, a definite pattern existed in all three classifications whereby a significant percentage of respondents wished to be involved in making plans for the baby and providing emotional support for the mother.

Table 38. Distribution of responses to preference of initial contact with agency by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Approach Agency on Own Initiative with Unmarried Mother: 70%, (28/40)	Contact by Phone: 25%, (1/40)
Community College	Approach Agency on Own Initiative with Unmarried Mother: 66.6%, (22/33)	Contact by Letter: 6.1%, (2/33) Face-to-Face Contact: 6.1%, (2/33)
Other	Approach Agency on Own Initiative with Unmarried Mother: 47.6%, (10/21)	Contact by Letter: 4.8%, (1/21)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

Within the three classifications and of those persons who responded to the question, a greater percentage indicated a preference to approach agency on own initiative with the unmarried mother in their initial form of contact. The least popular responses tended to be contact by phone, contact by letter, that is, contact of an impersonal nature.

Table 39. Distribution of responses to sex of social worker in agency by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Makes No Difference: 72.5%, (29/40)	Male Social Worker: 12.5%, (5/40)
Community College	Makes No Difference: 67.8%, (21/31)	Female Social Worker: 9.7%, (3/31)
Other	Makes No Difference: 76.2%, (16/21)	Female Social Worker: 9.5%, (2/21)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

Within each classification and of those persons who responded to the above question, a greater percentage indicated that it did not make any difference who they saw at the agency.

Table 40. Distribution of responses to form of interview by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	With Unmarried Mother: 67.5%, (27/40)	Alone: 10%, (4/40)
Community College	With Unmarried Mother: 61.3%, (19/31)	Other: 6.5%, (2/31)
Other	With Unmarried Mother: 54.6%, (12/22)	Other: 4.5%, (1/22)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

Of those persons who responded to the above question, 67.5% of the University classification, 61.3% of the Community College classification and 54.6% of Other classification reflected a pattern of wanting to be interviewed by social worker with the unmarried mother.

In almost every case, Other referred to being interviewed alone and then with the unmarried mother.

Table 41. Distribution of responses to preference of same social worker as unmarried mother by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 87.5% (35/40)	No: 0% (0/40)
Community College	Yes: 85.1% (23/27)	No: 0% (0/27)
Other	Yes: 72.7% (16/22)	No Difference: 27.3% (6/22)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply"

Of those persons who responded to the above question, a greater percentage indicated that they preferred to see the same social worker as the unmarried mother.

Table 42. Distribution of responses to preference to meet with social worker by respondents' present educational status.

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Agency: 41.5% (17/41)	Home: 9.8% (4/41)
Community College	Agency: 37.5% (12/32)	Home: 18.8% (6/32)
Other	Agency: 45.5% (10/22)	No Difference: 9.1% (2/22)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

Within each classification and of those persons who responded to the above question, a greater percentage indicated that their preference to meet social worker was in an agency.

Table 43. Distribution of responses to informing parents or pregnancy by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 46.9% (23/49)	Undecided: 2.0% (10/49)
Community College	Yes: 59% (19/32)	No: 5.6% (5/32)
Other	Yes: 50% (12/24)	No: 25% (6/24)

Within each classification and of those persons who responded to the above question, a greater percentage of respondents reflected a willingness to inform their parents of the pregnancy.

Table 44. Distribution of responses to assistance and support in informing parents of pregnancy by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No: 65.9% (29/44)	Yes: 13.6% (6/44)
Community College	No: 64.5% (20/31)	Undecided: 16.1% (5/31)
Other	No: 72.7% (16/22)	Yes: 13.6% (3/22)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

In all three classifications and within each cell, those persons who responded to the question indicated no desire for assistance and support from a social worker in informing their parents regarding the pregnancy.

Table 45. Distribution of responses to understanding legal position by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No: 40.8% (29/49)	Unsure: 26.5% (13/49)
Community College	No: 46.9% (15/32)	Yes: 21.9% (7/32)
Other	Unsure: 40% (10/25)	Yes: 28% (7/25)

Within the University and Community College classification, the greater percentage of respondents reflected a lack of understanding regarding their legal position in the event of an illegitimate pregnancy, whereas within the Other classification, the respondents were unsure of their position.

Table 46. Distribution of responses to assistance in clarifying legal position by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 97.5% (39/40)	No: 0% (0/40)
Community College	Yes: 89.3% (25/28)	No: 3.6% (1/28)
Other	Yes: 77.8% (14/18)	No: 5.6% (1/18)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

Of those persons who responded to the above question, 97.5% of the University classification, 89.3% of the Community College classification and 77.8% of the Other classification indicated a definite desire for assistance in clarifying their legal position regarding an illegitimate pregnancy.

Table 47. Distribution of responses to adequate information concerning adoption in relation to plans for child by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No: 68.9% (31/45)	Yes: 11.1% (5/45)
Community College	No: 72.4% (21/29)	Yes: 10.3% (3/29)
Other	No: 71.4% (15/21)	Yes: 9.5% (2/21)

* Totals adjusted to exclude "Does Not Apply".

Within each classification, a significant percentage felt that they lacked adequate information on adoption to help them make decisions regarding the child.

Table 48. Distribution of responses to visiting unmarried mother while in hospital when keeping child by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 83% (39/47)	No: 6.4% (3/47)
Community College	Yes: 87.5% (28/32)	Unsure: 3.3% (1/32)
Other	Yes: 79.2% (19/24)	No: 8.3% (2/24)

Within the University, Community College and Other classifications a majority of respondents indicated a positive desire to have an opportunity to visit the unmarried mother while she was in hospital having the baby and was keeping the baby.

Table 49. Distribution of responses to visiting unmarried mother while in hospital when giving child up for adoption by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 74.5% (35/47)	Unsure: 10.6% (5/42)
Community College	Yes: 65.6% (21/32)	Unsure: 15.6% (5/32)
Other	Yes: 79.2% (19/24)	No: 8.3% (2/24)

Within the University, Community College and Other classifications, a majority of respondents indicated a positive desire to have an opportunity to visit the unmarried mother while she was in hospital having the baby and she was giving the baby up for adoption.

Table 50. Distribution of responses to opportunity to see baby in hospital when mother keeping child by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 78.7% (37/47)	Unsure: 8.5% (4/47)
Community College	Yes: 90.6% (29/32)	No: 3.1% (1/32)
Other	Yes: 87.5% (21/24)	No: 12.5% (3/24)

In each classification, a significant percentage reflected a desire to have the opportunity to see the baby while he/she was in hospital and the mother was keeping the baby.

Table 51. Distribution of responses to opportunity to see baby in hospital when mother giving child up for adoption by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 48.9% (23/47)	Unsure: 19.1% (9/47)
Community College	Yes: 46.9% (17/32)	No: 28.1% (9/32)
Other	Yes: 62.5% (15/24)	No: 12.5% (3/24)

In each classification, a greater percentage reflected a desire to have the opportunity to see the baby while he/she was in the hospital and the mother was giving the baby up for adoption.

Table 52. Distribution of responses to having picture of baby when mother keeping child by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 51% (25/49)	No: 20.4% (10/49)
Community College	Yes: 64.5% (28/31)	Unsure: 9.7% (3/31)
Other	Yes: 68% (17/25)	Unsure: 8% (2/25)

Within each classification, a majority of respondents indicated that they would want to have a picture of the baby if the mother was keeping the baby.

Table 53. Distribution of responses to having picture of baby when mother giving child up for adoption by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No: 50% (24/48)	Yes: 25% (12/48)
Community College	No: 51.8% (17/31)	Yes: 12.9% (4/31)
Other	No: 58.3% (14/24)	Yes: 16.7% (4/24)

There was an opposite pattern from the previous table where the respondents wanted a picture of the baby if mother was keeping to a definite "No". That is, within each classification, a greater percentage indicated no desire to have a picture of the baby if the mother was giving the baby up for adoption.

Table 54. Distribution of responses to maintaining contact with child when unmarried mother keeps child by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 43.8% (21/48)	No: 18.8% (9/48)
Community College	Yes: 48.5% (16/33)	No: 15.2% (5/33)
Other	Yes: 46.2% (12/26)	No: 26.9% (7/26)

In the event of an illegitimate pregnancy and where a decision was made that the girl would keep the child and remain unmarried, a majority within each classification indicated a desire to maintain contact with the child.

Table 55. Distribution of responses to adopting child if mother gives up child by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	No: 50% (24/48)	Yes: 18.8% (9/48)
Community College	Unsure: 51.6% (16/31)	Yes: 19.4% (6/31)
Other	Unsure: 40% (10/25)	Yes: 28% (7/25)

If the unmarried mother decided to give the baby up for adoption, there was a definite "No" in the University classification regarding respondents' interest in adoption. Within the Community College classification, there was an ambivalence in the respondents' decision to adopt baby under a similar circumstance. Respondents in the Other classification indicated no interest in adopting the baby.

However, it would be interesting to note that 18.8% (University), 19.4% (Community College) and 28% (Other) were interested in adopting the baby.

Table 56. Distribution of responses to using birth control in a continued sexual relationship with unmarried mother by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 97.9% (47/48)	No: 0% (0/48)
Community College	Yes: 81.3% (26/32)	No: 3.1% (1/32)
Other	Yes: 76% (19/25)	No: 12% (3/25)

The pattern in this question reflected the intent to use birth control methods if a sexual relationship with the mother still existed.

Table 57. Distribution of responses to using birth control in a sexual relationship with other females by respondents' present educational status

Education	Distribution of Responses	
	Most Popular	Least Popular
University	Yes: 93.7% (44/48)	No: 4.2% (2/48)
Community College	Yes: 84.4% (27/32)	No: 3.1% (1/32)
Other	Yes: 68% (17/25)	No: 12% (3/25)

Again, as in the previous table, the respondents indicated in all three classifications that if they discontinued contact with the mother, they would use birth control methods if any sexual relationship was established with other females.

Thus far, we had presented in Sections One and Two specific comments in relation to a) a general overview and description of significant characteristics of the sample and b) an overall response pattern in the second section of the questionnaire regarding University, Community College and Other classifications.

In an attempt to report additional findings which may be useful for anyone desiring in-depth knowledge and possible guidelines for future research in this area of study, further tables were included in Appendix D. This section of the Appendix was divided into two parts. The first section reported significant results from a detailed analysis and cross classification of each question in Part I of the questionnaire compared to each question in Part II according to the sample classifications of University, Community College and Other. The second section dealt with an analysis similar to the first part but with a focus upon selected variables in relation to the total sample rather than to the three specific classifications.

The following list was considered to be the most meaningful and significant relationships found in the tables presented in Appendix D. These relationships were presented in the context of the exploratory nature of our study. No attempt was made to develop any hypotheses or theoretical framework as this was beyond the scope of our study.

- (a) Within the University classification and in the older age category (age range 22 - 27), 94.4% (17/18) of the respondents were aware of counselling services, 92.8% (15/16) respondents desired assistance in clarifying their legal position and 70.6% (12/17) of the respondents wanted to maintain contact with the child if the mother remained unmarried.

Generally, the older age group (age range 22 - 27) in the total sample, 71% (22/31) had information on abortion while 54.6% (17/31) were aware of adoption services.

In the younger age category within the University classification, (age range 19 - 21), 77.4% (24/31) of the respondents were aware of counselling services, 77.4% (24/31) of the respondents desired assistance in clarifying their legal position while only 29% (9/31) wanted to maintain contact with the child if the mother remained unmarried.

- (b) In the University sample, those respondents who considered their parents' marriages as unhappy indicated a unanimous willingness (100%, 11/11) for becoming more involved in 1) plans for the baby and support for the mother, 2) visiting the unmarried mother in hospital regardless of whether or not he/she would be adopted. Of the Catholic students, 100% (13/13) indicated an awareness of adoption services.

- (c) In the Community College sample, of those respondents who were Catholics, 40% (4/10) indicated a lack of information on adoption, 100% (12/12) indicated a willingness to provide financial assistance during pregnancy and 20% (2/10) lacked financial resources for marriage.

In this same classification, 92.3% (12/13) of the respondents with inadequate information on birth control preferred some clarification of their legal position. There appeared to be consistency in a lack of information regarding the knowledge of birth control with the legal implications of an illegitimate pregnancy.

Whereas in the total sample of the Catholic respondents, 83.3% (25/30) were willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy, and 92.8% (26/28) desired to see baby in hospital if the unmarried mother was keeping.

In the Protestant group, 83.6% (41/49) of the respondents wished to be involved in making plans for the baby and to provide support for the unmarried mother.

- (d) In Community College (11/11) and University (19/19) classifications, 100% of the respondents with a casual heterosexual relationship were aware of adoption services, whereas in the University classification 70.7% (12/17) of those respondents engaging in sexual intercourse lacked adequate information on adoption services.

(e) In the total sample of those respondents whose parents' total income fell between \$0 - \$4,900, 95% (19/20) desired assistance in clarifying their legal position, 72.7% (16/22) indicated a lack of adequate information on adoption. Of those respondents who had parents with a total income which fell between \$10,000 - \$14,900, 96.1% (25/26) were aware of counselling services; when parents' total income fell between \$15,000 or above, 84.6% (11/13) indicated a need for assistance in making decisions, 92.3% (12/13) were aware of adoption services, 92.3% (12/13) would approach the agency on their own initiative with the unmarried mother regarding an illegitimate pregnancy and the same percentage wanted the same social worker as the unmarried mother.

(f) Of those respondents in the total sample who dated one girl, 88% (32/36) were aware of financial assistance for the unmarried mother while 89% (49/55) were willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy.

Of those respondents who dated two or three girls, 80% (16/20) wanted the same social worker as the unmarried mother while 72.7% (16/22) indicated no preference regarding the sex of the social worker. It is interesting that 72.7% (16/22) in this category did not want a picture of the baby if he/she would be adopted.

(g) Of the respondents in the total sample with no current relationships with females, 84% (11/13) desired assistance to clarify their legal position, 92.3% (12/13) wanted to visit the unmarried mother in hospital if she was keeping the baby and the same percentage indicated a desire to visit the unmarried mother in the hospital if the baby would be adopted.

Of those respondents with a casual relationship, 95.6% (44/46) were aware of adoption services.

Of those respondents with a steady relationship, 80% (28/35) were willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy whereas 76.1% (29/39) wanted to visit the unmarried mother in hospital if she was keeping the baby.

Of those respondents who were engaged, 30% (3/10) did not have sufficient information on adoption services.

(h) Of those respondents in the total sample whose length of dating pattern had been one to three months, 75% (12/16) lacked adequate information on adoption and 93.7% (15/16) desired to see the baby in the hospital if the mother planned to keep the baby.

For those respondents whose length of dating pattern had been four to six months, 81.2% (11/16) wanted to visit the unmarried mother in hospital if the baby were to be adopted.

Of those respondents with a dating pattern of 7⁺ months, 87.1% (47/54) wanted to visit the unmarried mother in hospital if she were keeping the baby, 92.5% (50/54) were aware of counselling services and 83% (44/53) desired assistance to clarify legal position.

- (i) Of the respondents in the total sample whose sexual activity was classified as necking, 83.4% (15/18) wanted the same social worker as the unmarried mother; while those respondents whose sexual activity was classified as petting 96.3% (26/27) were aware of counselling services, 83.4% (15/18) were willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy; while those respondents who were engaged in sexual intercourse 44.4% (16/36) understood the legal position of an unmarried father.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The focus of this study was an exploration of the attitudes of unmarried fathers and the implications for social services. Information was obtained by means of a mailed questionnaire in which respondents were asked to project themselves into the role of unmarried fathers. This approach was unique as most studies confined their focus to unmarried males who had been responsible for an illegitimate pregnancy and had had contact with social agencies. Data obtained on the basis of the projected hypothetical pregnancy was considered free from the influences of agency contact and thus represented the predispositions of potential unmarried fathers to respond to an illegitimate pregnancy. From this novel perspective, new insights were gained into the attitudes and specific social service needs which had important implications for social work practice.

In order to place the findings of the study within a meaningful context, a brief description of the major characteristics of the respondents in the sample is presented below:

- 96.6% (102/106) were within the 19 - 24 age range
- 75.1% (79/107) lived at home with both of their parents
- 91.5% (97/106) were Canadian by birth

- 49% (51/104) were Protestant and 27.8% (29/104) were Catholic.
- 80.2% (85/106) attended religious services 0 - 2 times per month.
- 58.5% (59/101) of the respondents' fathers were in tertiary* occupation.
- 42.4% (45/106) of the respondents' families earned between \$5,000 - \$9,900 per year.
- 50% (53/106) were dating one girl.
- 42.4% (45/106) described their relationship as casual while 33% (35/106) described their relationship as steady.
- 54% (55/102) maintained their present dating pattern for seven months or more.
- 91.8% (98/106) felt they had adequate knowledge of human sexual behaviour.
- 45.3% (61/135) indicated that their primary source of sex information was literature while 31.8% (43/135) indicated that their friends were their primary source of sex information.
- 82% (87/106) felt they had adequate knowledge of methods of birth control.
- 75.6% (93/123) indicated that their primary source of birth control information was literature.

* See Appendix A for definition.

- 36.9% (39/104) indicated that they were engaging in sexual intercourse while 25% (26/104) described their sexual activity as petting.
- 76.7% (33/43) of those who engaged in sexual intercourse indicated that they had discussed the use of birth control with their partner.
- 100% (43/43) of those who engaged in sexual intercourse indicated that they were aware of which party was or was not using birth control.

Several of these points merited further discussion. In relation to income and occupation, it was interesting to note that the largest percentage, 42.4% (45/106), of the families were in the \$5,000 - \$9,000 per year income range. There was also a surprisingly high percentage, 20.9% (22/106), who were in the \$0 - \$4,900 per year income range as well as 7.9% (8/101) who had fathers who were unemployed. These findings were not expected in the sample that we had used for our study.

Although parents and schools have been traditionally viewed as carrying major responsibility for sex education, the respondents in this study tended to refute this assumption as they indicated that literature and friends were their major source of sex information. In terms of our theoretical framework, it was very important to note that 36.9% (39/104) of the respondents indicated that they were engaging in sexual intercourse. This tended to substantiate our earlier assumption

(based upon Jerome D. Pauker's research) that the behaviour which lead to illegitimate fatherhood was not an isolated happening but was a "normal phenomena in our society". Thus, his finding added considerable support to our theoretical formulation which included the potential unmarried father as a legitimate focus of study. This data also tended to substantiate the findings of Kinsey (1948), Reiss (1960 and 1967) and Christensen and Gregg (1970) who stated that premarital sexual intercourse was engaged in by a majority of males in our society.¹

An easily overlooked but nevertheless important implication of the above data concerned the discussion and use of birth control by those respondents who engaged in sexual intercourse. Although 100% (43/43) indicated that they knew which party was/was not using birth control, 23.3% (10/43) of this group had not discussed the use of birth control with their partner. This posed a question of whether the use of birth control was so firmly established that discussion was considered unnecessary, as that assumptions were being made regarding the use of birth control that were not based on fact. An alternative explanation may have been that discussion of birth control was considered to detract from the spontaneity and meaningfulness of the sexual relationship to the couple.

¹ Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Clyde E. Martin, Sexual Behavior in the Human Male (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co., 1948); Ira L. Reiss, Premarital Sexual Standards in America (New York: The Free Press, 1960) and The Social Context of Premarital Sexual Permissiveness (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967); Harold T. Christensen and Christina F. Gregg, "Changing Sex Norms in America and Scandinavia", Journal of Marriage and the Family (November, 1970), pp.616-627.

In addition, an interesting observation was that of the six individuals who had actually been responsible for an illegitimate conception in the past, no one had had contact with any of the established sources of assistance such as the Children's Aid Societies or the Department of Health and Social Development.

As part of our research design, the sample was divided into three classifications, University, Community College and Other. A number of particularly interesting characteristics resulted from this analysis.

In the University sample, 22.4% (11/49) indicated that they had no religious affiliation. This compared with 0% (0/30) for the Community College sample and 8% (2/25) for the Other sample. For the Community College sample, a consistent trend of less adequate knowledge of human sexual behaviour and methods of birth control in relation to the University and Other classifications emerged. In terms of knowledge of human sexual behaviour, 12.5% (4/32) of the Community College sample indicated inadequate knowledge. This compared to 6.1% (3/49) for the University sample and 4.% (1/25) for the Other sample. In terms of knowledge of methods of birth control, 40.7% (13/32) of the Community College sample indicated inadequate knowledge. This compared to 6.1% (3/49) for the University sample and 12% (3/25) for the Other sample.

Bearing in mind the above description of the sample, the following is a summary of the major findings which resulted when the respondents projected themselves into the role of unmarried fathers. We classified our findings according to two major considerations. These were the attitudes toward the role of illegitimate fatherhood and the implications for service.

In terms of the attitudes toward the role of illegitimate fatherhood the following were the relevant findings:

- for the University and Community College samples the most popular response to the initial plan of action was to maintain contact with the girl with a focus upon being involved in making decisions regarding the baby. The respective percentages were 23.8% (20/84) and 21.9% (16/73). For the Other classification, the most popular response was to admit responsibility with 30% (14/46). It is important to note that in all sample classifications the least popular response was to avoid involvement with 4.8% (4/84) for the University sample, 1.4% (1/73) for the Community College sample, and 4.4% (2/46) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications the most popular response to providing financial assistance during the pregnancy as well as when the girl kept the baby while remaining unmarried was "yes". For the question that dealt with

providing financial assistance when the girl kept the baby while remaining unmarried the respective percentages were 45.8% (22/48) for the University sample, 48.4% (15/31) for the Community College sample and 40% (10/25) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications the most popular response to the desirability of being involved in making plans for the baby and providing emotional support to the mother when marriage was not appropriate and when the girl was involved with a social service agency was "yes". The respective percentages were 77.1% (37/48) for the University sample, 78.1% (25/32) for the Community College sample and 79.2% (19/24) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications the most popular response to the desirability of informing parents of the pregnancy was "yes". The respective percentages were 46.9% (23/49) for the University sample, 59% (19/32) for the Community College sample and 50% (12/24) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications the most popular response to desiring seeing the baby while it was in the hospital if mother was keeping and if mother was giving the baby up for adoption was "yes". In the case of the mother keeping the child the respective percentages were 78.7% (37/47) for the University sample, 90.6% (29/32) for the Community College sample and 87.5% (21/24) for the Other

sample. In the case the mother was giving the child up for adoption the respective percentages were 48.9% (23/47) for the University sample, 46.9% (17/32) for the Community College sample and 62.5% (15/24) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications the most popular response to the desirability of having a picture of the baby when the mother was keeping was "yes". The respective percentages were 51% (25/49) for the University sample, 64.5% (20/31) for the Community College sample and 68% (17/25) for the Other sample. However, when the mother was giving the baby up for adoption the most popular response was "No". The respective percentages were 50% (24/48) for the University sample, 51.8% (17/31) for the Community College sample and 58.3% (14/24) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications the most popular response to the desirability of maintaining contact with the child when the mother kept and remain unmarried was "yes". The respective percentages were 43.8% (21/48) for the University sample, 48.5% (16/33) for the Community College sample and 46.2% (12/26) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications the most popular response to the intention to use birth control in a continued sexual relationship with the mother and in any new sexual relationship was "yes". In reference to the mother the respective

percentages were 97.9% (47/48) for the University sample, 81.3% (26/32) for the Community College sample and 76% (19/25) for the Other sample. In reference to new sexual relationships the respective percentages were 93.7% (44/48) for the University sample, 84.4% (27/32) for the Community College sample and 68% (17/25) for the Other sample.

The above data indicated that the attitude of the males in our sample to the role of illegitimate fatherhood was one of responsibility, interest, concern and involvement. This was in direct opposition to the general cultural stereotype of the unwed father as being irresponsible, uncooperative, an exploiter and elusive. This conception is still widely held in our society as seen by the following statements made in discussion of the United States Supreme Court's decision dealing with the custody rights of unwed fathers. It was stated that, "the fathers often either deny all responsibility or exhibit no interest, or the state can't identify or locate them, or they may not know they are parents".² The data tended to substantiate the empirical investigations of Herzog (1966), Vincent (1960), Thomas (1955), Howden (1963), Connor

² "Unwed Father has Right to Children", The Winnipeg Tribune, April 5th, 1972.

(1970) and Platts (1968)³ who demonstrated that unwed fathers maintain a responsible attitude through involvement in their situation.

In terms of the important implications for service, the following were the relevant findings:

- for the University and Community College sample, there was a desire for assistance in making decisions regarding their initial plan of action. 62.5% (30/48) of the University sample and 61% (19/31) of the Community College sample desired such assistance. However, for all sample classifications one of the least desired forms of assistance was that provided by the social worker.

- although the responses to abortion as initial plan of action indicated that it was a legitimate option for a number of respondents, all sample classifications indicated that they did not have sufficient information to proceed with this plan. The respective percentages were 58.1% (18/31) for the University sample, 73.3% (11/15) for the

³ Elizabeth Herzog, "Some Notes About Unmarried Fathers", Child Welfare, 90:4, (April 1966), pp.194-197; Clark E. Vincent, information corresponding to that given for Herzog; P.G. Thomas, "A study of 27 Putative Fathers Who Came Voluntarily to a Social Agency" (unpublished thesis, University of Toronto, 1955); G. Howden, "An Exploratory Study of Putative Fathers" (unpublished thesis, University of Toronto, 1962); J.G. Connor, "Working with the Unmarried Father", Out of the Shadows-The Unseen Partner (Chicago: Florence Crittenton Association of America), 1970, pp.12-14; H.K. Platts, "A Public Adoption Agency's Approach to Natural Fathers", Child Welfare, 47:9, (November 1968).

Community College sample and 50% (7/14) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications there was an awareness of counselling services for unwed parents. The respective percentages were 84.1% (41/49) for the University sample, 90.6% (29/32) for the Community College sample and 88% (22/25) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications there was an awareness for adoption services for unmarried parents. The respective percentages were 85.7% (42/49) for the University sample, 80.6% (25/31) for the Community College sample, and 87.5% (21/24) for the Other sample.

- for the Community College sample, 56.3% (18/32) were aware of financial services for unmarried parents. However, 52.1% (25/48) of the University sample and 52% (13/25) of the Other sample were not aware of such services.

- for all sample classifications the most popular form of initial contact with a social service agency was to approach the agency on the father's own initiative with the unmarried mother. The respective percentages were 70% (28/40) for the University sample, 66.6% (22/33) for the Community College sample and 47.6% (10/21) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications there was no preference as to the sex of the social worker the respondents met with. The respective percentages were 72.5% (29/40) for the University sample, 67.8% (21/31) for the Community College sample and 76.2% (16/21) for the Other sample.

- a seemingly important factor was the respondents' desire to be with the unmarried mother in their contact with the agency. For all sample classifications there was a desire to be interviewed with the unmarried mother and have the same social worker as her. In terms of the interview format, the respective percentages were 67.5% (27/40) for the University sample, 61.3% (19/31) for the Community College sample and 54.6% (12/22) for the Other sample. As to seeing the same social worker as the unmarried mother, the respective percentages were 87.5% (35/40) for the University sample, 85.1% (23/27) for the Community College and 72.7% (16/21) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications there was a desire to meet with the social worker in the agency rather than in any other location. The respective percentages were 41.5% (17/41) for the University sample, 37.5% (12/32) for the Community College sample and 45.5% (10/22) for the Other sample.

- for all sample classifications there was no desire for social worker's assistance in informing parents of pregnancy. The respective percentages were 65.9% (29/44) for the University sample, 64.5% (20/31) for the Community College sample and 72.7% (16/22) for the Other sample.

- for the University and Community College classifications there was a lack of understanding of the legal position of an unmarried father. The respective percentages were 40.8% (29/49) for the University sample and 46.9% (15/32) for the Community College sample. For the Other classification, 40% (10/25) were unsure of their legal position.

- all sample classifications desired assistance in clarifying the legal position. The respective percentages were 97.5% (39/40) for the University sample, 89.3% (25/28) for the Community College sample, and 77.8% (14/18) for the Other sample.

- respondents in all sample classifications indicated inadequate information regarding adoption necessary in planning for the child. The respective percentages were 68.9% (31/45) for the University sample, 72.4% (21/29) for the Community College sample and 71.4% (15/21) for the Other sample.

- respondents in all classifications wished to visit the unmarried mother in the hospital regardless of whether she

was keeping the baby or giving the baby up for adoption. When the mother was keeping the respective percentages were 83% (39/47) for the University sample, 87.5% (28/32) for the Community College sample and 79.2% (19/24) for the Other sample. When the mother was giving the baby up for adoption the respective percentages were 74.5% (35/47) for the University sample, 65.6% (21/32) for the Community College sample and 79.2% for the Other sample.

- in regard to the respondents adopting the child, 50% (24/48) of the University sample were against this practice, while 51.6% (16/31) of the Community College sample and 40% (10/25) of the Other sample were unsure of their position. It is interesting to note that 18.8% (9/48) of the University sample, 19.4% (6/31) of the Community College sample and 28% (7/25) of the Other sample were interested in adopting the child if the mother decided to relinquish it.

The above data has particular relevance to those social service agencies working with unmarried parents. It is interesting to note that although the study focussed on potential unmarried fathers, these findings have a direct relationship to some of the literature in the area which dealt with actual unmarried fathers. The data supported Pollonius' description of the unmarried father as ignorant of his legal right.⁴ A

⁴ B. Pollonius, "The P.F. - fact or fantasy?", Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies Journal, (September, 1970), p.13.

major finding of this study which has considerable support from the Literature was the tendency to view the unmarried mother and unmarried father as a unit. Carrier (1970) and Pannor (1965) had clearly stated that as a result of their research, they viewed the unmarried mother, unmarried father and child as a family whether or not they were married.⁵ The unmarried mother and unmarried father were considered as a personality constellation and thus neither should be viewed as an isolated entity or self-contained social problem.⁶

Our data refuted one point which had been made in the literature. Platts (1968) as well as Pannor, Evans and Massarik (1968)⁷ had stated that the most favorable response was obtained when a male worker interviewed the unmarried father and a female worker interviewed the unmarried mother. However, in accordance with viewing the unmarried mother and unmarried father as a unit in light of the expressed wishes of the respondents, the data pointed to one worker either male or female working with both partners.

5 P.F. Carrier, "Involving Teenage Unwed Fathers", Out of the Shadows-The Unseen Partner (Chicago: Florence Crittenton Association of America, 1970), pp.9-11.

6 Reuben Pannor and Byron W. Evans, "The Unmarried Father: Demonstration and Evaluation of an Assertive Casework Approach", Illegitimacy: Data and Findings for Prevention, Treatment and Policy Formulation (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1965), p.54.

7 Reuben Pannor, Byron W. Evans, and Fred Massarik, "The Unmarried Father: Findings and Implications for Practice; Casework Aids for Reaching and Working with Unmarried Fathers", Based on a demonstration project (New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1968), p.10; H.K. Platts, "A Public Adoption Agency's Approach to Natural Fathers", 1968.

Recommendations:

It was evident from this data that there was a number of areas in which specific recommendations could be made:

- (1) The primary sources of sex information were found to be literature and peers. This suggested that more emphasis should be placed on providing sex information literature which is accurate, clear and easily accessible through libraries, clinics, schools, youth centres and other places frequented by young people. Peer group learning experiences should be examined as a potentially useful tool for imparting sex information. A group experience should be a strong component of any programme or sex education process. Parents and schools should re-examine their role in sex education in light of the respondents tendency not to regard them as primary sources. Their efforts may be more effective in supplementing and/or enhancing peer group experiences rather than assuming primary responsibility in this area.

- (2) The respondents in this study who projected themselves into a hypothetical unmarried father situation indicated a strong desire to be involved and to play a responsible role. For the most part, the respondents were aware of the counselling, adoption and financial services offered by some social service agencies. They expressed a lack of

information on adoption, abortion and their legal position. They expressed a desire for assistance in clarifying their legal position and making decisions regarding their initial plan of action. However, a paradox seemed to exist as on the one hand the respondents expressed a desire for social work services but at the same time demonstrated a reluctance to get involved with social workers. This became evident in the ranking of social work assistance as the least desired in making decisions regarding initial plan of action. Of those respondents who had actually been an unmarried father, none had seen a social work agency as an appropriate resource. It was important to note that this last statement was based on a small sample of six individuals and may only be seen as a rough indicator of a possible trend.

This suggested a dual approach on the part of social work agencies working with unmarried parents. Firstly, the development of a viable and responsive programme designed to meet the needs of the unmarried father as well as the unmarried mother and secondly, a strong community outreach and education component necessary to link the resource to the target population.

A major concern when establishing such a programme is the sufficient allocation of personnel and physical resources to make the programme viable. Where feasible,

the unmarried parents and child should be viewed as a system rather than as isolated units. The predominant model of service should be one worker per couple. The major components of such services would include counselling in relation to decision making, and information in relation to adoption, abortion, legal position and available financial resources. As presently structured the only unmarried fathers that an agency would see are those who have been identified by the unmarried mother or who have approached the agency with the unmarried mother. In spite of the focus on the couple, it would seem appropriate to also provide some mechanism of service delivery to those unmarried fathers who desire individual service.

In order to operationalize the above programme it is necessary to develop a community out reach and education perspective. This would involve an active campaign to facilitate community awareness, understanding and acceptance of the programme. This would be directed toward the general public, agencies and organizations involved with illegitimacy, in addition to the target population itself.

- (3) As part of the community out reach and education component of a comprehensive programme for unmarried parents, efforts should be directed toward change in at least two related systems. It was evident from our data that the unmarried fathers' desire for involvement and responsible

behavior had direct implications for current hospital procedures and legal statutes.

There are no formal policies regarding the visiting privileges of unmarried fathers to the mother and child in any of the major maternity wards in Winnipeg. However, discussion with some social workers in the field indicated an informal structure which occasionally prohibited this practice. We therefore recommend that agencies dealing with unmarried parents be involved in a concentrated effort to develop a formal policy that allows the unmarried father to visit the unmarried mother and child if this is desired by the principals involved. In addition, such efforts should also be directed toward shifting the legal orientation to unmarried fathers from one of all obligations and no rights to one which recognizes his responsibility and involvement in this situation and which allows him to exercise these in an unbiased non-threatening atmosphere.

- (4) A conclusion and recommendation, the importance of which cannot be minimized, is the need for more systematic and planned research dealing with unmarried parents. Specifically, it would be most appropriate to administer our questionnaire to a matched sample of actual unmarried fathers to measure the possible changes in orientation. In addition, a study with a similar focus as ours should be conducted with a number of different populations.

These would include high school students as well as those unmarried males not attached to any particular educational institution. Those agencies involved in an unmarried parents programme should design and maintain an ongoing research component as an important aspect of such a programme. Only in such a manner can these programmes effectively assess and meet the needs of their respective clients.

In light of the exploratory nature of the study, we believe that the above findings were extremely valid and relevant to social services for unmarried parents. As a result of taking a somewhat unique perspective in viewing the phenomena of illegitimacy, we had been able to outline the major attitudes and service needs of unmarried fathers. It is hoped that the above findings will provide the impetus for further research and programme development.

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APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE

You have been selected for this study through a random sampling procedure. It is being conducted by a group of Master's of Social Work Students in partial fulfillment for their degree. The purpose of this investigation will be to provide various social agencies in Winnipeg with information which will be used in evaluating the appropriateness of their service to unmarried parents. In the past the unmarried father has been somewhat neglected in this regard. At this time the perspective is beginning to change but adequate information is necessary.

We ask that you co-operate by answering the questions as honestly as possible bearing in mind that your identity is completely anonymous. We would appreciate it if you would complete the questionnaire at your earliest convenience and return it with the enclosed envelope.

Please Note:

This questionnaire is intended for single males only. If you are presently married please check the following box and return the questionnaire unanswered.

Part I

Please indicate your response to each of the following questions by means of a check mark in the appropriate blank or written response where indicated.

1. What is your present age?

16 - 18

19 - 21

22 - 24

25 - 27

28 and over

2. What type of educational institution are you presently attending?

Community College

University

Does not apply

3. What is the present marital status of your parents?

Never married

Married (both living)

Common law marriage

Separated

Divorced

One deceased

Both deceased

4. What is your assessment of the happiness of your parents' marriage?

- Happy _____
- Average _____
- Unhappy _____
- Does not apply _____

(Please answer Questions Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 even if one or both parents are deceased).

5. What is your mother's educational level?

- 0 - Grade 6 _____
- Grade 7 - Grade 9 _____
- Grade 10 - Grade 12 _____
- Vocational training _____
- Attended university but did not graduate _____
- University graduate _____

6. What is your father's education level?

- 0 - Grade 6 _____
- Grade 7 - Grade 9 _____
- Grade 10 - Grade 12 _____
- Vocational training _____
- Attended University but did not graduate _____
- University graduate _____

7. What is your father's occupation?* (If father's occupation is not pertinent to your situation, then what is your mother's occupation?)

*For a breakdown of fathers occupation in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary, see list at the back of the questionnaire.

8. What is your parents' total income per year?
- 0 - \$4,900 _____
 - \$5,000 - \$9,900 _____
 - \$10,000 - \$14,900 _____
 - \$15,000 or above _____
9. What is your present living accommodation?
- Living alone _____
 - Living with male room-mate _____
 - Living with female room-mate _____
 - Living with parents _____
 - Living with relatives _____
 - Living in a commune _____
10. In what country where you born?
- Canada _____
 - Other (please specify) _____
11. How long have you lived in Canada?
- 0 - 2 years _____
 - 3 - 5 years _____
 - 5 years or more _____
12. What is your religious affiliation?
- Catholic _____
 - Protestant (United, Anglican, Lutheran,
Baptist or Methodist) _____
 - Jewish _____
 - Evangelical _____
 - Other (please specify) _____
 - None _____

13. How often do you attend religious services?

0 - 2 times per month _____

3 - 4 times per month _____

More than 4 times per month _____

14. How would you describe your knowledge of human sexual behaviour?

Adequate _____

Inadequate _____

No information _____

15. What was your primary source of sex information?

Parents _____

Friends _____

School _____

Literature _____

Other (please specify) _____

16. How would you describe your knowledge of methods of birth control?

Adequate _____

Inadequate _____

No Information _____

17. What was the primary source of your information regarding birth control?

Parents _____

Friends _____

School _____

Literature _____

Other (please specify) _____

18. How many girls are you presently dating?

One _____

Two or three _____

More than three _____

None _____

19. How would you describe the nature of your current relationships with females?

No current relationships _____

Casual _____

Steady _____

Engaged _____

Living together _____

20. For how long have you maintained your present dating pattern?

Less than one month _____

One to three months _____

Four to six months _____

Seven months or more _____

21. What is the nature of your current sexual activity?

- Necking _____
- Petting _____
- Sexual intercourse _____
- Does not apply _____

22. If you are engaging in sexual intercourse:

(a) Was there some discussion regarding the use of birth control?

- Yes _____
- No _____

(b) Which of the following parties is using some method of birth control?

- Male _____
- Female _____
- Both _____
- None _____
- Do not know _____

(c) If birth control is not being used, what is the major reason?

- Lack of information _____
- Unavailable _____
- Moral grounds _____
- Inconvenient _____
- Other (please specify) _____

23. Have you ever been responsible for an illegitimate conception?

Yes _____

No _____

Do not know _____

24. If you have been responsible for an illegitimate conception, did you personally have contact with any of the following resources? (Check more than one where applicable).

Parents _____

Friends _____

Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg _____

Children's Aid Society of Eastern Manitoba _____

Department of Health and Social Development _____

Church _____

Mount Carmel Clinic _____

Women's Lib. _____

Private physicians _____

Other (please specify) _____

Does not apply _____

Part II

Keeping in mind your response to Question No. 19, dealing with the nature of your current relationships with females, please assume for the moment that you are responsible for an illegitimate pregnancy. Please answer each of the following questions in relation to this suggested hypothetical situation.

1. What would be your initial plan of action? (Check more than one if appropriate).

Avoid any involvement _____

Admit responsibility _____

Encourage the girl to seek an abortion _____

Offer financial assistance _____

Propose marriage _____

Maintain contact with girl _____

Indicate intention of maintaining contact with the girl with a focus upon involving yourself in the decisions regarding the baby _____

Unsure _____

2. Would you desire assistance in making the above decisions?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

3. If help is desired, rank the following possible sources of assistance. (From most to least desired, using the numbers 8 to 1).

Parents _____

Social Worker _____

Friends _____

Lawyer _____

Relatives _____

Doctor _____

Clergyman _____

Other (please specify) _____

Do not want any help _____

4. If abortion is your option, do you feel that you have sufficient information to proceed with the plan?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

Does not apply _____

5. If marriage is your option:

- (a) Do you feel you have the financial resources necessary to follow through with this plan?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

Does not apply _____

(b) Rank the following factors according to the importance they would have in your decision to marry (from most to least important, using the numbers 1 to 7).

- Pressure from your family _____
- To give the child legal status _____
- To relieve own guilt _____
- Previous commitment to marry _____
- Pressure from girl's family _____
- Pressure from friends _____
- Pressure from girl _____
- Does not apply _____

6. Are you aware that some social service agencies provide the following services to unmarried parents?

(a) Counselling for unwed mother and unwed father individually and/or jointly.

- Yes _____
- No _____

(b) Adoption services

- Yes _____
- No _____

(c) Provide financial assistance, through appropriate referrals, for those girls wishing to keep the child while remaining unmarried.

- Yes _____
- No _____

7. Would you be willing to provide some financial assistance?

(a) During the pregnancy.

Yes _____

No _____

Undecided _____

(b) If the girl keeps the baby while remaining unmarried.

Yes _____

No _____

Undecided _____

8. Given that marriage was not appropriate and that the girl was in contact with a social service agency, would you also wish to be involved in making plans for the baby and providing emotional support for the mother?

Yes _____

No _____

Undecided _____

9. Which form of initial contact with the social service agency would you prefer?

Approaching agency on own initiative with unmarried mother _____

Approaching agency alone on own initiative _____

Being informed of the agency's involvement with the unmarried mother and their services for unmarried parents by letter _____

Social worker initiates personal face-to-face contact _____

Social worker initiates contact by telephone _____

Does not apply _____

10. With whom, in the social service agency, would you prefer to discuss this issue?
- Male social worker _____
- Female social worker _____
- Makes no difference _____
- Does not apply _____
11. How would you prefer to be interviewed by the social worker?
- Alone _____
- With the unmarried mother _____
- Makes no difference _____
- Other (please specify) _____
- Does not apply _____
12. Would you wish to see the same social worker as the unmarried mother?
- Yes _____
- No _____
- Makes no difference _____
- Does not apply _____
13. Where would you prefer to meet with the social worker?
- In your home _____
- In the agency _____
- In a different, mutually agreed upon location _____
- Makes no difference _____
- Other (please specify) _____
- Does not apply _____

14. Would you wish to inform your parents of the pregnancy?

Yes _____

No _____

Undecided _____

15. Would you want assistance and support from a social worker in informing your parents of the pregnancy?

Yes _____

No _____

Undecided _____

Does not apply _____

16. Do you understand your legal position?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

17. If not, would you wish assistance in clarifying it?

Yes _____

No _____

Undecided _____

Does not apply _____

18. Do you feel that you have adequate information on adoption necessary to help make decisions regarding the child?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

Does not apply _____

19. Would you want to have the opportunity to visit the unmarried mother while she is in the hospital having the baby?

(a) If the mother is keeping the baby?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

(b) If the mother is giving the baby up for adoption?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

20. Would you want to have the opportunity to see the baby while it is in the hospital?

(a) If the mother is keeping the baby?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

(b) If the mother is giving the baby up for adoption?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

21. Would you want to have a picture of the baby?

(a) If the mother is keeping the baby?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

(b) If the mother is giving the baby up for adoption?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

22. If the decision is made that the girl will keep the child and remain unmarried, would you want to maintain contact with the child?

Yes _____

No _____

Undecided _____

23. If the girl decides not to keep the child, would you be interested in adopting it?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

24. If you continued having a sexual relationship with the mother, would you use a birth control method?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

25. If you discontinued contact with the mother but established a sexual relationship with other females, would you use birth control?

Yes _____

No _____

Unsure _____

OCCUPATIONS

<u>Codes</u>	<u>Primary</u>
1	Fishing
1	Trapping
1	Prospecting, Guiding
2	Mining
3	Forestry
3	Logging
4	Farming
5	Housewife
	<u>Secondary</u>
6	Unskilled Labour (manufacturing, industrial, construction)
6	Skilled Labour (manufacturing, industrial, construction)
6	Crafts
	<u>Tertiary</u>
7	Management
7	Professional
8	Clerical
8	Sales & Services (domestics)
9	Transportation, communication, recreation (tourism)

APPENDIX B

A HOMOSEXUAL'S RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE

In designing the questionnaire, we omitted any consideration of homosexuality and its implications to the study. Since the following letter was received from a homosexual who was included in our sample, we felt that this omission was a limitation and error on two accounts. Firstly, at the methodologically level, our data may have been distorted by a homosexual response as the questions were constructed within a heterosexual framework. Secondly, at the level of social work practice and of considerable importance was the question of the tendency to disregard individual differences in behaviour inconsistent with society's norms.

"Seeing as your primary interest is in the matter of sexual behaviour, particularly birth control and related subjects, I feel compelled to inform you that my data is probably worthless to you. You see, I am an exclusive homosexual and have never, yet, had heterosexual intercourse. Consequently even your so-called "factual" questions about dating behaviour are not applicable to me.

I was rather at a loss in knowing how to respond. If I simply answered "not applicable" or other negatives all over the place, you'd probably think I was aspiring to the papacy! Such is not the case. Conversely, if I were to comment on my sexual relations with other boys without informing you that they were males and not females you'd have to conclude that I was criminally reckless as far as birth control is concerned. I quite see the value of your study and would not want to spoil your data so I am setting the record straight.

I should point out, however, that in your survey, depending how many questionnaires you sent out, you will probably reach far more homosexuals than you'd suspect. Many of them would not take the trouble to explain as I did and would simply not reply. Worse is that most homosexuals have at least some heterosexual experience and nearly all have a female "cover" (still an occupational necessity in this society for at least the next decade) whom they would "date" but with whom that would not get sexually involved. Consequently their description of "dating behaviour" would set your data askew. Since homosexuals are notoriously helpful in most sexual surveys that is, indeed, what most of them would do. Whether to allow for this factor or not you must decide for yourself.

Part II of your questionnaire is, of course, still relevant to me, although again, as a homosexual, should I be responsible for an illegitimate pregnancy, under no circumstances would I marry the girl.

As for Part I, I answered the questions as truthfully as I could, although some questions I was forced to leave blank since to answer them would contradict a previous response.

No doubt this reply relieves the boredom of your research, but I hope you take it seriously. Who knows, by the time I get around to my Masters or Ph.D. you'll be getting a

questionnaire in the mail regarding the sexual ambiguity of your erotic behaviour. I would expect you to be equally candid.

Happy hunting."

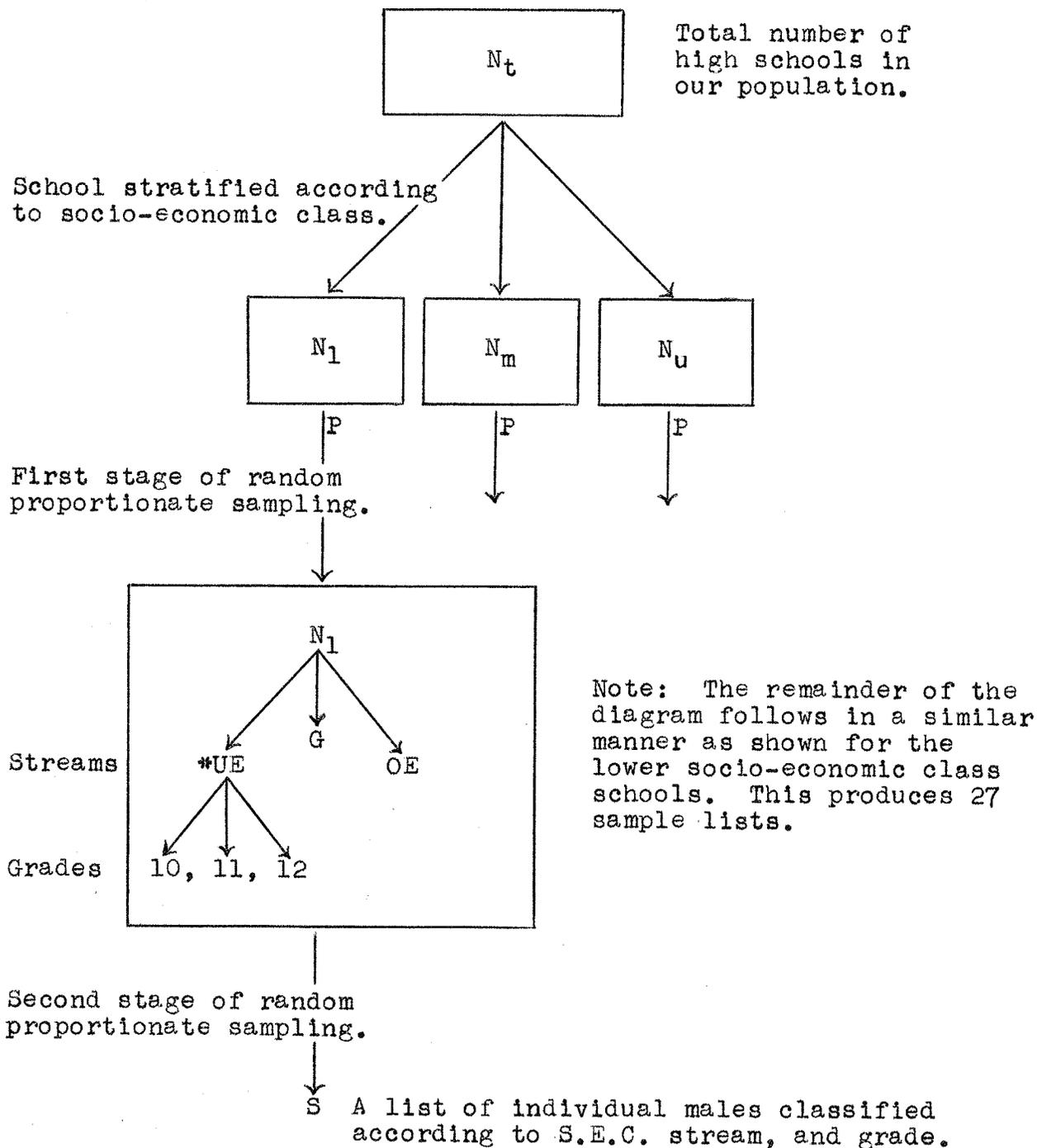
APPENDIX C

AN ALTERNATIVE SAMPLE DESIGN

We have included a discussion of some of the alternatives considered in developing our sampling design for those persons interested in further research in this area. It was our original intention to consider a broad cross-section of the general male population as our representation of potential unmarried fathers. As a reflection of this broad cross-section, we had intended to sample from: junior high and senior high schools, universities, drop-in centres, Y's and work settings. However, after some initial exploration we recognized a number of difficulties in pursuing this plan. Some of the difficulties were: existence and accessibility of accurate and complete enumerations of these suggested populations, the motivation of respondents, financial and time factors. We therefore decided to narrow our focus and consider only University of Winnipeg and Red River Community College.

As an example of one possible approach to sampling from a high school population in Greater Winnipeg, we suggest the following design.

SAMPLING DESIGN FOR GREATER WINNIPEG HIGH SCHOOLS



- *UE - University Entrance
- G - General
- OE - Occupational Entrance

APPENDIX D - 1

Significant Interactions Between Sample Characteristics
and Response Patterns for Each Sample Classification

Table 1. Relationship Between Age (1) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Respondents' Present Age	
		16 - 21	22 - 27
6(a)	aware of counselling services	77.4% (24/31)	94.4% (17/18)
7(b)	willing to provide financial assistance if the mother keeps the child but remains unmarried	36.7% (11/30)	61.1% (4/18)
11	prefer to be interviewed with unmarried mother	50% (15/30)	70.7% (12/17)
13	prefer to be interviewed in the agency	43.8% (14/32)	17.6% (3/17)
16	do not understand the legal position of unmarried father	46.3% (15/32)	29.4% (5/17)
17	desire assistance to clarify legal position	77.4% (24/31)	93.8% (15/16)
18	lack of adequate information on adoption	68.8% (22/32)	52.9% (9/17)

cont.

Table 1 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Respondents' Present Age	
		16 - 21	22 - 27
21(a)	desire a picture of the baby if mother is keeping	38.7% (12/31)	72.2% (13/18)
22	desire to maintain contact with child if mother remains unmarried	29% (9/31)	70.6% (12/17)

Note: The numbers in bracket in the succeeding table headings represent questions in Part I of the questionnaire.

Table 2. Relationship Between Happiness of Parents Marriage (4) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Assessment of Parents' Marriage		
		Happy	Average	Unhappy
2	desire assistance in making decisions	57.1% (8/14)		80% (8/10)
4	do not have sufficient informa- tion on abortion	30.8% (9/13)		70% (7/10)

cont.

Table 2 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Assessment of Parents' Marriage		
		Happy	Average	Unhappy
7(a)	willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy		70% (14/20)	90% (9/10)
8	wish to be involved in plans for baby and support for mother	71.4% (10/14)		100% (11/11)
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother		47.4% (9/19)	81.8% (9/14)
12	want same social worker as unmarried mother		66.7% (12/18)	90.9% (10/11)
19(a)	want to visit unmarried mother in hospital if keeping baby	78.6% (11/14)		100% (10/10)
19(b)	want to visit unmarried mother in hospital if baby will be adopted	57.1% (8/14)		100% (10/10)
20(a)	desire to see baby in hospital if mother is keeping	71.4% (10/14)		100% (10/10)

Table 3. Relationship Between Happiness of Parents' Marriage (4) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Community College Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Assessment of Parents' Marriage		
		Happy	Average	Unhappy
1	marriage as initial plan of action	13.3% (6/45)	36.8% (7/19)	
2	desire assistance in making decisions	82.4% (14/17)	40% (4/10)	
5(a)	do not have necessary financial resources for marriage	42.9% (6/14)		70% (7/10)
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother	61.1% (11/18)	33.3% (4/12)	
10	no preference in regard to sex of social worker	72.2% (13/18)	40% (4/10)	
15	desire no assistance and support from social worker in informing parents of pregnancy	82.4% (14/17)	40% (4/10)	
16	do not understand the legal position of an unmarried father	52.9% (9/17)	30% (3/10)	

cont.

Table 3 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Assessment of Parents' Marriage		
		Happy	Average	Unhappy
17	desire assistance to clarify legal position	70.6% (12/17)	100% (10/10)	
19(b)	wish to visit mother in hospital if baby will be adopted	58.8% (10/17)	80% (8/10)	
23	interested in adopting child	43.8% (7/16)	80% (8/10)	

Table 4. Relationship Between Mother's Education Level (5) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Mothers' Educational Level	
		0 - 9	10 - 12
6(b)	aware of adoption services	92.3% (12/13)	73.9% (17/23)
19(a)	want to visit unmarried mother in hospital if keeping baby	100% (13/13)	81.8% (18/22)
19(b)	want to visit unmarried mother in hospital if baby will be adopted	92.3% (12/13)	67.6% (16/23)
20 (a)	desire to see baby in hospital if mother is keeping	100% (13/13)	81.8% (18/22)
21(b)	do not want a picture of baby if mother is giving baby up for adoption	23.1% (3/13)	56.5% (13/23)

Table 5. Relationship Between Mother's Education Level (5) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Community College Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Mothers' Educational Level	
		0 - 9	10 - 12
2	desire assistance in making decisions	36.4% (4/11)	80% (12/15)
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion	40% (4/10)	63.6% (7/11)
6(b)	aware of adoption services	63.6% (7/11)	86.7% (13/15)
6(c)	aware of financial assistance for unmarried mother	80% (8/10)	53.3% (8/15)
14	wish to inform parents of pregnancy	72.7% (8/11)	46.7% (7/15)
16	understand the legal position of the unmarried father	30% (3/10)	60% (9/15)
18	lack of adequate information on adoption	45.5% (5/11)	73.3% (11/15)
20(b)	desire to see baby in hospital if mother is giving up for adoption	45.5% (5/11)	66.7% (10/15)

cont.

Table 5 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Mothers' Educational Level	
		0 - 9	10 - 12
21(b)	do not want picture of baby if mother is giving baby up for adoption	45.5% (5/11)	75% (12/16)
22	desire to maintain contact with child if mother remains unmarried	45.5% (5/11)	66.7% (10/15)
23	unsure regarding decision to adopt child	72.7% (8/11)	42.9% (6/14)

Table 6. Relationship Between Father's Education Level (6) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Community College Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Fathers' Educational Level	
		0 - 9	10 - 12
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion	50% (7/14)	28.6% (2/7)
5(a)	do not have necessary financial resources for marriage	60% (9/15)	25% (2/8)
10	no preference in regard to sex of social worker	50% (9/18)	80% (8/10)

Table 7. Relationship Between Father's Education Level (6) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Fathers' Educational Level	
		0 - 9	10 - 12
6(a)	aware of counselling services	61.5% (8/13)	93.8% (15/16)
7(a)	willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy	30.8% (4/13)	50% (8/16)
18	lack of adequate information on adoption	53.8% (7/13)	75% (12/16)
19(b)	want to visit unmarried mother in hospital if baby will be adopted	91.7% (11/12)	56.3% (9/16)

Table 8. Relationship Between Parents' Total Income Per Year (8) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Parents' Total Income		
		\$5,000- \$9,900	\$10,000- \$14,900	\$15,000 or above
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion		27.3% (3/11)	66.7% (8/12)
5(a)	do not have necessary financial resources for marriage	53.3% (8/15)		75% (9/12)
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother	35.3% (6/17)		91.7% (11/12)
10	no preference in regard to sex of social worker	50% (9/18)		83.3% (10/12)
11	prefer to be interviewed with unmarried mother	44.4% (8/18)		75% (9/14)
12	want same social worker as unmarried mother	55.6% (10/18)		91.7% (11/12)
15	desire no assistance and support from social worker in informing parents of pregnancy		54.5% (6/11)	75% (8/12)
23	not interested in adopting child		40% (4/10)	66.7% (8/12)

Table 9. Relationship Between Parents' Total Income Per Year (8) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Community College Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Parents' Total Income		
		\$5,000- \$9,900	\$10,000- \$14,900	\$15,000 or above
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother	66.7% (10/14)	40% (4/10)	
11	prefer to be interviewed with unmarried mother	69.2% (9/13)	46.2% (6/13)	
16	do not understand the legal position of an unmarried father	30.8% (4/13)	50% (5/10)	

Table 10. Relationship Between Respondents' Religious Affiliation (12) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Religious Affiliation		
		No Religious Affiliation	Protestant	Catholic
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion		47.4% (2/10)	20% (2/10)
6(a)	aware of counselling services	100% (13/13)	28.6% (6/21)	
6(b)	aware of adoption services		76.2% (16/21)	100% (10/10)
7(a)	willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy	53.8% (7/13)	85% (17/20)	
15	desire no assistance and support from social worker in informing parents of pregnancy	76.9% (10/13)	47.6% (10/21)	
21(a)	desire a picture of the baby if mother is keeping		56.3% (9/16)	90% (9/10)
21(b)	do not want a picture if mother is giving up for adoption		62.5% (10/16)	40% (4/10)

Table 11. Relationship Between Respondents' Religious Affiliation (16) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Community College

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Religious Affiliation		
		No Religious Affiliation	Protestant	Catholic
5(a)	do not have the necessary financial resources for marriage		58.3%	20%
6(c)	aware of financial assistance for unmarried mother		57.1% (12/21)	77.8% (7/9)
7(a)	willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy		81.3% (13/16)	100% (12/12)
10	no preference in regard to sex of social worker		75% (12/16)	54.5% (6/11)
12	want same social worker as unmarried mother		87.5% (14/16)	50% (5/10)
18	lack of adequate information on adoption		75% (12/16)	40% (4/10)
20(b)	desire to see baby in hospital if mother is giving up for adoption		62.5% (10/16)	40% (4/10)

Table 12. Relationship Between Respondents' Knowledge of Methods of Birth Control (16) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Community College Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Knowledge of Methods of Birth Control	
		Adequate	Inadequate
7(b)	willing to provide financial assistance if the mother keeps the child but remains unmarried	36.8% (7/19)	58.3% (7/12)
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother	71.4% (15/21)	35.7% (5/14)
10	no preference in regard to sex of social worker	78.9% (15/19)	42.9% (6/14)
15	desire no assistance and support from social worker in informing parents of pregnancy	73.6% (14/19)	46.2% (6/13)
17	desire assistance in clarifying legal position	70.6% (12/17)	92.3% (12/13)
21(a)	desire a picture of the baby if mother is keeping	52.6% (10/19)	76.9% (10/13)

Table 13. Relationship Between Number of Girls the Respondent is Dating (18) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Number of Girls Dating		
		None	1	2 or 3
6(a)	aware of counselling services	90.9% (10/11)	73.1% (19/26)	
8	wish to be involved in plans for baby and support for mother	63.6% (7/11)	91.3% (21/23)	
13	prefer to be interviewed in the agency	64.5% (6/11)	20.8% (5/24)	
14	wish to inform parents of pregnancy	45.5% (5/11)	25% (6/24)	
21(b)	do not want picture of baby if mother is giving baby up for adoption		34.8% (8/23)	72.7% (8/11)
23	interested in adopting child	72.7% (8/11)	34.8% (8/23)	

Table 14. Relationship Between Nature of the Respondents' Current Heterosexual Relationship (19) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Community College Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Nature of Current Heterosexual Relationship	
		Casual	Steady
2	desire assistance in making decisions	83.3% (10/12)	42.9% (6/14)
6(b)	aware of adoption services	100% (11/11)	69.2% (9/13)
10	no preference in regard to sex of social worker	75% (9/12)	53.8% (7/13)
12	want same social worker as unmarried mother	91.7% (11/12)	53.9% (7/13)
20(b)	desire to see baby in hospital if mother is giving up for adoption	54.5% (6/11)	30.8% (4/13)
21(a)	desire a picture of baby if mother is keeping	45.4% (5/11)	69.2% (9/13)
21(b)	do not want a picture of baby if mother is giving baby up for adoption	72.7% (8/11)	38.5% (5/13)

Table 15. Relationship Between Nature of the Respondents' Current Heterosexual Relationship (19) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Nature of Current Heterosexual Relationship	
		Casual	Steady
5(a)	do not have necessary financial resources for marriage	41.2% (1/17)	72.1% (13/19)
6(b)	aware of adoption services	100% (19/19)	84.2% (16/19)
11	prefer to be interviewed with unmarried mother	68.4% (13/19)	47.1% (8/17)

Table 16. Relationship Between Nature of the Respondents' Sexual Activity (21) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for University Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Nature of Sexual Activity	
		Petting	Sexual Intercourse
18	lack of adequate information on adoption	46.2% (6/13)	70.7% (12/17)

Table 17. Relationship Between Nature of the Respondents' Sexual Activity (21) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Community College Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Nature of Sexual Activity	
		Petting	Sexual Intercourse
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother	16.7% (2/12)	80% (8/10)
13	prefer to be interviewed in the agency	27.3% (3/11)	60% (6/10)

APPENDIX D - 11

Significant Interactions Between Sample Characteristics
and Response Patterns for Total Sample

Table 18. Relationship Between Age (1) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Total Sample

Questions	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I	
		Respondents' Present Age	
		16 - 21	22 - 27
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion	46.1% (30/65)	29% (9/31)
6(c)	aware of financial assistance for unmarried mother	39.7% (29/73)	75% (24/32)
10	no preference in regard to sex of social worker	57.5% (42/73)	72.7% (24/33)
13	no place of preference to meet social worker	17.3% (13/75)	46.8% (15/32)
15	desire no assistance and support from social worker in informing parents of pregnancy	56% (42/75)	74.1% (23/31)
16	understand legal position of an unmarried father	21.6% (16/74)	43.9% (14/32)
18	lack of adequate information on abortion	72.6% (53/73)	45.1% (14/31)
22	desire to maintain contact with child if unmarried mother keeps	39.1% (29/74)	62.5% (20/32)

Table 19. Relationship Between Parents' Total Income and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Total Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Parents' Total Income			
		0-\$4,900	\$5,000-\$9,900	\$10,000-\$14,900	\$15,000 or Above
2	desire assistance in making decisions	45.4% (10/22)			84.6% (11/13)
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion		31.5% (12/38)		61.5% (8/13)
5(a)	do not have necessary financial resources for marriage		43.5% (17/39)		69.2% (9/13)
6(a)	aware of counselling services	72.7% (16/22)		96.1% (25/26)	
6(b)	aware of adoption services	77.2% (17/22)			92.3% (12/13)
6(c)	unaware of financial assistance for unmarried mother			64% (16/25)	41.6% (5/12)
7(b)	willing to provide financial assistance if the mother keeps the child but remains unmarried	52.3% (11/21)			30% (4/13)

cont.

Table 19 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Parents' Total Income			
		0- \$4,900	\$5,000- \$9,900	\$10,000- \$14,900	\$15,000 or above
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother			37.5% (9/24)	92.3% (12/13)
10	no preference in regards to sex of social worker		56.8% (25/44)		76.9% (10/13)

Table 20. Relationship Between Parents' Total Income (8) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Total Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Parents' Total Income			
		0-\$4,900	\$5,000-\$9,900	\$10,000-\$14,900	\$15,000 or above
11	prefer to be interviewed with unmarried mother			44.4% (12/27)	76.9% (10/18)
12	wants same social worker as unmarried mother		62.2% (28/45)		92.3% (12/13)
14	want to inform parents of pregnancy	63.6% (14/22)			38.4% (5/13)
15	desire no assistance and support from social worker in informing parents of pregnancy		68.8% (31/45)	52% (13/25)	
17	desire assistance to clarify legal position	95% (19/20)	70% (31/44)		
18	lack of adequate information on abortion	72.7% (16/22)	55.5% (25/45)		
19(b)	wish to visit unmarried mother in hospital if baby will be adopted	80% (17/21)		62.5% (15/24)	

cont.

Table 20 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Parents' Total Income			
		0- \$4,900	\$5,000- \$9,900	\$10,000- \$14,900	\$15,000 or above
21(b)	do not want picture of baby if baby will be adopted	43.4% (10/23)		65.1% (15/23)	
22	desire to maintain contact with child if unmarried mother keeps			48.8% (22/45)	30% (4/13)
23	not interested in adopting child	31.3% (7/22)			69.2% (9/13)
24	will use birth control in future sexual relationship with the mother		76.6% (34/45)	95.8% (23/24)	

Table 21. Relationship Between Religious Affiliation (12) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Total Sample

Questions	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Religious Affiliation		
		Catholic	Protestant	None
1	admit responsibility as initial plan of action		26.2% (26/99)	9.3% (3/32)
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion	24% (6/25)		60% (9/15)
5(a)	do not have necessary financial resources for marriage	37.3% (1/29)		64.7% (11/17)
7(a)	willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy	83.3% (25/30)		52.6% (10/19)
7(b)	willing to provide financial assistance if the mother keeps the child but remains unmarried	46.4% (13/28)		30% (6/20)
8	wish to be involved in plans for baby and support for mother		83.6% (41/49)	63.1% (12/19)
10	no preference in regards to sex of social worker	67.8% (19/28)		42.1% (8/19)

cont.

Table 21 Cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Religious Affiliation		
		Catholic	Protestant	None
11	prefer to be inter- viewed with unmarried mother	62.9% (17/27)		47.3% (9/19)
12	wants same social worker as unmarried mother	59.2% (16/27)	79.5% (39/49)	
14	want to inform parents of pregnancy	57.1% (16/28)		31.5% (6/19)
17	desire assistance to clarify legal position		73.9% (34/46)	89.4% (17/19)
18	lack of adequate information on adoption		72% (36/50)	47.3% (9/19)
20(a)	desire to see baby in hospital if mother is keeping	92.8% (26/28)		61.1% (11/18)
20(b)	desire to see baby in hospital if mother is giving up for adoption		57.1% (28/49)	23.5% (4/17)
21(a)	desire a picture of the baby if mother is keeping	67.8% (19/28)		39.1% (9/23)

cont.

Table 21 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Religious Affiliation		
		Catholic	Protestant	None
21(b)	do not want picture of baby if baby will be adopted	44.4% (12/27)		73.6% (14/19)
23	unsure in regards to adopting child	55.5% (15/27)		22.2% (4/18)
25	will use birth control in future sexual relationship with other females	75% (21/28)		94.7% (17/18)

Table 22. Relationship Between Number of Girls Presently Dating (18) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Total Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Number Girls Dating		
		One	2 or 3	None
2	desire assistance in making decisions	63.4% (33/52)		45% (11/24)
6(c)	aware of financial assistance for unmarried mother	88% (32/36)	40% (8/20)	
7(a)	willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy	89% (49/55)	50% (10/20)	
10	no preference in regards to sex of social worker	57.6% (30/52)	72.7% (16/22)	
12	wants same social worker as unmarried mother		80% (16/20)	56.5% (13/23)
13	prefer to be interviewed in the agency	27.7% (15/24)	42.8% (9/21)	
14	wants to inform parents of pregnancy	61.1% (33/54)	35% (7/20)	

cont.

Table 22 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I		
		Number Girls Dating		
		One	2 or 3	None
15	desire no assistance and support from social worker in informing parents of pregnancy	66% (35/53)		43.4% (10/23)
16	do not understand legal position of an unmarried father	34.5% (19/55)	54.5% (12/22)	
18	lack of adequate information on adoption		54.5% (12/22)	69.5% (16/23)
21(b)	do not want picture of baby if baby will be adopted	46.1% (24/52)	72.7% (16/22)	
23	not interested in adopting child	32.6% (17/52)	57.1% (12/21)	

Table 23. Relationship Between Nature of Current Relationships (19) with Females and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Total Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Nature of Current Relationship			
		None	Casual	Steady	Engaged
2	desire assistance in making decisions	38.4% (5/13)	58.6% (27/46)		
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion	50% (6/12)			30% (3/10)
5(a)	do not have necessary financial resources for marriage	58.3% (7/12)	43.2% (16/37)		
6(b)	aware of adoption services	69.2% (9/13)	95.6% (44/46)		
6(c)	unaware of financial assistance for unmarried mother	91.4% (10/14)	43.1% (19/44)		
7(a)	willing to provide financial assistance during pregnancy	62.5% (10/16)		80% (28/35)	
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother	78.5% (11/14)			40% (4/10)

cont.

Table 23 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Nature of Current Relationship			
		None	Casual	Steady	Engaged
10	no preference in regard to sex of social worker			66.6% (22/33)	40% (4/10)
11	prefer to be interviewed with unmarried mother	71.4% (10/14)	50% (23/46)		50% (5/10)
12	wants same social worker as unmarried mother	57.1% (8/14)	76.5% (36/47)		
13	prefer to be interviewed in the agency	50% (7/14)		33.3% (12/36)	
14	wants to inform parents of pregnancy	35.7% (5/14)		54.2% (19/35)	
15	desire no assistance and support from social worker in informing parents of pregnancy	42.8% (6/14)		65.7% (23/35)	
16	do not understand legal position of an unmarried father	57.1% (8/14)	39.1% (18/46)		
17	desire assistance to clarify legal position	84% (11/13)	69% (29/42)		

cont.

Table 23 cont.

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Nature of Current Relationship			
		None	Casual	Steady	Engaged
19(a)	want to visit un- married mother in hospital if baby is kept	92.3% (12/13)		76.1% (29/39)	
19(b)	wish to visit unmarried mother in hospital if baby will be adopted	92.3% (12/13)	65.2% (30/46)		
23	unsure of adopting child	21.4% (3/14)		44.1% (15/34)	

Table 24. Relationship Between Length of Present Dating Pattern (20) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Total Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Length of Dating Pattern			
		Less 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7+ Months
18	lack of adequate information on adoption		75% (12/16)		56.3% (31/55)
19(a)	want to visit unmarried mother in hospital if keeping baby	64.3% (9/14)			87.1% (47/54)
19(b)	wish to visit unmarried mother in hospital if baby will be adopted	64.3% (9/14)		81.2% (11/16)	
20(a)	desire to see baby in hospital if mother is keeping	64.3% (9/14)	93.7% (15/16)		
21(a)	desire a picture of the baby if mother is keeping		62.5% (10/16)	43.7% (7/16)	
21(b)	do not want picture of baby if baby will be adopted	33.3% (5/15)		68.7% (11/16)	
22	desire to maintain contact with child if unmarried mother keeps	40% (6/15)	62.5% (10/16)		

Table 25. Relationship Between Length of Present Dating Pattern (20) and Response Pattern in Part II of Questionnaire for Total Sample

Question	Significant Responses in Part II	Response Categories in Part I			
		Length of Dating Pattern			
		Less 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7+ Months
2	desire assistance in making decisions			25% (5/16)	58.2% (32/55)
4	do not have sufficient information on abortion	25% (5/12)	50% (8/16)		
6(a)	aware of counselling services			60% (9/15)	92.5% (50/54)
9	approach agency on own initiative with unmarried mother	25% (4/16)		76.4% (13/17)	
10	no preference in regards to sex of social worker	46.6% (7/15)		75% (12/16)	
12	wants same social worker as unmarried mother	53.3% (3/15)			74.4% (40/53)
13	prefer to be interviewed in the agency	25% (4/16)		62.5% (10/16)	

cont.