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A Personality Description of the Unwed Pregnant Adolescent, Using Story Sequence Analysis

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A PERSONALITY DESCRIPTION OF THE UNWED
PREGNANT ADOLESCENT, USING STORY SEQUENCE ANALYSIS

By

Rona M. Fields

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts

June

1965

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VITA

Rona Marcia Katz Fields was born on October 27, 1932. She spent her early school years in Chicago and Miami, Florida.

She graduated from Spalding High School for Crippled Children in Chicago and went on to do her undergraduate work at Lake Forest College in Lake Forest, Illinois. While an undergraduate she majored in Psychology, minored in English, Education and German; was elected to the Music Honorary, Pi Alpha Chi; the Psychology Honorary, Psi Chi; an editorship of the college newspaper; and upon attaining her B.A. in June, 1953 was awarded the Sterling Price Williams Prize for the outstanding Psychology Major of that year.

Also in June of 1963 she married Armond Fields, then a graduate student in Sociology and matriculated at the University of Illinois to continue her graduate work. From June of 1953 until September of that year she held a graduate assistantship under Professor R. B. Cattell. In September of 1953 she assumed a teaching position in the Champaign Illinois public schools and continued her graduate work along with her teaching responsibilities until June of 1955. During that time she designed and carried out a research project dealing with the Constant of Hostility Among Children in Primary Group Inter-relationships. Part of this research was reported on in an article co-authored with her husband and later published in the Journal of Educational Research, Vol. 51, No. 4.

She resumed her graduate work at Loyola University in Chicago in 1962. In May of 1963 she became a Staff Psychologist for the Board of Health, Division of Mental Health in Chicago, working in a project sponsored by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, under the directorship of Dr. H. M. Visotsky, M.D.

Rona Fields is currently a Project Psychologist at the Monrovia Guidance Center, in Monrovia, California where she is administering a study sponsored by the National Defense Education Administration; and was reported on by the author in a paper delivered at the California Association of School Psychologists and Psychometrists in March of 1965.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is dedicated to Lois, Sandy, Linda, Joan and the many other girls with whom the author struggled through the abyss of their misery as unwed mothers; searching through their darkness and grief for some illumination of the "whys" of their tragedy.

For providing the spark to commence the illumination the author is indebted to Professor Magda B. Arnold. Professor Arnold not only provided the spark but, through her efforts, increased and intensified the light itself. The author also acknowledges a debt of gratitude for the efforts of Professor V. V. Herr, S.J., who "labored mightily" to teach the author sound research procedures. Professor A. Heilman provided the author with much encouragement and from her own vast clinical experience also provided considerable further insight into the personality syndromes and behavioral pathologies of adolescent girls.

The author also wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the inspiration, patience and understanding given her by her husband, Armond Field and her three very cooperative children, Louis, Shawn and Miriam.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Out-of-wedlock pregnancy has long been studied as a social phenomenon. The results of these studies indicate that the unmarried mother cannot be stereotyped. Illegitimate births in the U.S.A. are estimated to have increased from 3.8 to 4.7 percent of all live births between 1940 and 1957. The number of unmarried mothers 19 years of age and under totaled 83,800 and those born to mothers over 20 reached 124,900 according to estimates for 1960. (Choate and Gallagher, 1961.)

Although births out-of-wedlock have occurred throughout known history and have seldom been viewed with anything but moral alarm, generalized condemnation in our society has given place to a tendency to consider illegitimacy a social symptom arising from specific economic and sexual conditions.

However, it is apparent that even with the advantages of a good home and loving parents some unmarried girls become pregnant. Many studies do show that concomitant with births out-of-wedlock are certain environmental, socio-economic and psychological problems. These last mentioned psychological considerations must loom large in any attempt to clarify the problem of illegitimacy because there is a far-reaching interaction between the social and psychologic determinant of this phenomenon.

For purpose of this study, we shall examine the type of unmarried mother most frequently encountered because she is most frequently in need of public assistance - the young girl still in the throes of adolescence.

A number of case history studies and statistical reports have been published concerning the extent and conditions of pregnancy out-of-wedlock. These studies have either originated in or concluded with various theories regarding the psychodynamics of the female who becomes pregnant out-of-wedlock. With the exception of two recently published studies, and one other not yet published, there has been little done on the basis of experimental psychological study. These studies, one by Loesch and Greenberg; another by Clark Vincent, and the yet-unpublished report by a group functioning through the University of Toronto have pioneered the attempt to analyze the unique psychodynamics of the girl who is pregnant out-of-wedlock. They attempt to do this on a systematic basis through psychological testing and evaluations.

All previous studies have indicated that Unwed Mothers are neurotic and in some cases even psychotic. However, there have also been many studies of very neurotic females who never have become pregnant out-of-wedlock. Many other adolescent females exhibit some of the same symptoms attributed to the Unwed Mother - but these other "disturbed" subjects never become pregnant out-of-wedlock.

Previous studies have also shown that certain environmental, socio-economic and psychological problems frequently accompany pregnancies out-of-wedlock. (See Bibliography in Appendix.) But seldom do the authors attempt to show a cause-effect relationship between these problems and this particular outcome. It is well known that people may have various problems yet become law-abiding citizens and even "high Achievers" in our society.

The purpose of this study then, is to learn what if any, significant characteristics can be discovered in the personality of adolescent girls who have become pregnant out-of-wedlock; what would distinguish them from their contemporaries whose problems may have a different outcome. We hope to determine whether there is a significant difference in their motivation, their attitudes and methods of problem solving which distinguishes these girls from others who are also presenting behavior problems of various kinds, but who have not become pregnant out-of-wedlock.

Leontyne Young's study of illegitimacy has been a classic for investigating and dealing with the problems of the unwed mother. Her book is based on case history material gathered from her own cases and the contributed knowledge of others. She attempts to define what seem to be the major factors in the problem so as to interest others in the field.

These factors are many and varied and although there are more girls in certain age groups than in others, certain aspects of their conditions are fairly distinct.

Young points out that:

"When certain facts appear over and over in hundreds of cases, there was justification for assuming that they possessed real significance in the psychology of the unmarried mother. And when these facts were consistently at odds with normal behavior, they obviously required an explanation and indicated that the individual was having more than average difficulty in adjusting herself to society." (Young, 1954, P.21)

This author goes on to say that everything points to the purposeful nature of unwed pregnancy in the sense that the girl acts in such a manner

that this is the inevitable result. There is other evidence presented by Young of motivation presented through case histories and further suggestion that the experience frequently occurs at a time of stress in the girl's life.

Pregnancy as a concomitant of "stress" is also mentioned by Loesch and Greenberg (1962) and in the Toronto Study, Rosen et al, 1961.

This would suggest that these girls are singularly unable to meet stress and/or adversity in a positive, effective manner.

Young (1954) brings out further indications of the essentially pathological nature of pregnancy out-of-wedlock. She expresses her feeling that it may represent a less serious disturbance in the adolescent girl, aged 13-19, than it would represent in the older woman. But, that there is evidence of pathology and a form of "self-punishment", she leaves no doubt.

A study recently completed in Toronto utilized a variety of psychological tests to determine the characteristics of the unwed mother. (Rosen et al, 1961). Eleven girls were tested with WISC or WAIS; the TAT; Rorschach and Draw-A-Person. All of the girls gave some evidence of personality maladjustment. Some common factors were sorted out on the basis of the various tests. Further, the TAT protocols were cited as being the source of some of the relationships thus derived.

Since this report has not been published and was only made available to a limited audience, a number of the findings will be repeated here in greater detail than is customary.

The report stated that inadequacy and underachievement were characteristics common to the group tested. Most of the subjects also experienced:

"... strong feelings of inadequacy and insecurity
... difficulty in their relationships with their
parents ... difficulty in relating to girls of
their own age ...

1. Five of the girls are lacking in inner resources which would assist them in adjusting to stressful situations.
2. Eight of them have difficulty in taking an objective, impersonal view of the world.
3. Six have failed to achieve an integration of their inner impulses and their long range goals and so experience conflict in this area.
4. Seven have been unable to integrate their affectional needs with the rest of their personality structure. In the majority of cases, this reflected itself in a lack of awareness and acceptance of own needs for love and support.
5. Seven were unable to cope adequately with emotional stimuli from the environment. In four cases, this was reflected in an unwillingness to become emotionally involved; in the remainder, the emotional stimuli tended to overwhelm and disorganize them.

All of the girls gave evidence of having at least one of the above difficulties and one girl had difficulty in all these areas..." (Rosen, et al.)

The authors of this study state that the most promising avenue for further research would seem to be a careful investigation of the girls' relationships, use of a control group and the use of personality inventories and questionnaires which could provide more easily quantifiable data.

Two studies, also published fairly recently, have each made an attempt at isolating the personality specifics relating uniquely to the unwed pregnant females in contrast with others. Both contrasted this group with normals - either normal pregnant women (Loesch and Greenberg, 1962), or normal single girls and women. (Vincent, 1961.)

In the Loesch and Greenberg study, one of the additional conclusions which appears to have major significance in accounting for the differences between the two groups tested is that"

"The unwed mothers had marked, overt psychopathology prior to pregnancy" (Loesch and Greenberg, 1962, p.634).

Much of the analysis of the case material further substantiates this conclusion. It brings out the fact that the symptomatology was clearly different from that of married pregnant women and thus could not be attributed to the physiological fact of pregnancy itself. This finding is important; often, when unwed mothers are studied, the study is done during the pregnancy and there is great difficulty in discerning how much or what kinds of behavior, attitudes, and dynamics are attributable primarily to the physiological changes and the psychological aspects of pregnancy.

This study does point out that many of the previously observed personality characteristics are quite definitely not derived from the pregnancy itself in the sample studies. The authors suggest that these characteristics in all likelihood preceded and definitely continued to follow the termination of pregnancy. They also remark on the increased dependency of pregnant.

women, both married and unmarried, and say, in reference to the unwed mothers:

"The most striking feature of this group of mothers... is how relatively unchanged the pregnancy experience left most of them ... the majority of unwed mothers ... re-entered the world with what appeared to be little internal change ..." (Loesch and Greenberg, 1962 p.629).

Loesch and Greenberg imply that the basic, underlying dynamics of personality - the motivational system - is probably stabilized previous to pregnancy and that the symptoms displayed during the pregnancy were not at all temporary, pregnancy-inspired attitudes.

The Toronto study, using tests post-partum, also found that the maladjustment goes on after the pregnancy is terminated so that it could not definitely be attributed to the fact of pregnancy at the time of the initial testing.

Considering the findings of both studies, then, it would be fairly safe to assume that the maladjustment reported by one and the pathology discussed by the other were conditions existing within the personality and not primarily manifestations of physiological changes. Thus, from evaluations performed during pregnancy, it should be possible to estimate accurately the basic dynamic principles of behavior governing the individual's activity generally.

Certainly, although the adolescent is in a condition of relative fluctuation regarding attitudes and behavior patterns, there is some under-

lying motivation already established which greatly influences the individual's responses to various situations, feelings and stimuli.

Clark Vincent (1961) carried out the suggestions made by previous authors in the study of the unwed mother. He utilized a number of questionnaire devices, one of which was a standardized personality inventory (the CPI). He evaluated and compared the unwed mother with fourteen other groups of females. This attempt represents a real advance in the study of this problem. Vincent used the CPI scale of socialization.

When he ranked the sub-groups by scores it became apparent that the unwed mothers ranked between a normative sample of high school students and those with disciplinary problems.

These results suggest a distinction not previously made. Other studies have pointed out that unwed mothers "differ from the normal controls." However, in so stating and even in describing the personality problems frequently found in unwed mothers, no distinction is made between these unwed mothers exhibiting deviant personality patterns and other girls who may also exhibit these deviations. Vincent's description of the unwed mother, distinguishing her from the other types of disciplinary problem cases via the CPI profiles, is the first major attempt to make this distinction. In the Vincent chart, white, first time pregnant girls are ranked about midway between the normative group and the group with disciplinary problems.

It is suggested from these results that girls getting pregnant out-of-wedlock are not "normals" who unavoidably become sexually involved due to

underlying "need states" or to a combination of objectively negative environmental and social experiences, but rather these are girls with a different attitude and behavior system from both the normal girls and those with disciplinary problems. It was shown on the socialization scale and through analyzing the responses to specific questions that there are some elements common to this group which distinguish it from other groups. This distinguishing pattern would arise from a basic pattern of underlying motivation. This motivation would be distinguishable on a multi-dimensional paradigm. The Vincent study examined the relative positive and negative personality and family profiles among unwed mothers in maternity homes, finding a variety of both positive and negative profiles relating only to the nature of the planning for the baby. However, as in any polar type evaluation of personality, the single axis of polarity does not permit ample description of personalities which are by their very nature multi-dimensional.

From his data, Vincent derived a number of symptoms common to unwed mothers. He describes them as emanating from inadequate or poor psychosocial developmental progress. He speaks of the considerable pre-occupation with being accepted by others and a marked absence of self-certainty; a crisis of anticipation of achievement vs. work paralysis; learning work-discipline and self-discipline; ideological polarization vs. diffusion of ideals; inability to identify independently with given ideas and value systems.

He substantiates this with the available objective test data. However, these are problems common to a variety of emotional and behavioral disorders.

and might refer to anyone who is disturbed or delinquent. The inference here is that the difference is one of degree rather than kind.

Besides the studies specifically mentioned, there is also available an extensive literature primarily concerned with reporting the psychological aspects of the unwed mother on the basis of various theories. However, none of the studies or theories thus far have been concerned with describing the characteristics of the unwed mother in terms of a possibly and probably very unique organization of motivation. There is nothing distinguishing them from the "normal" and delinquent girls who also may be sexually active but who do not become unwed mothers, except in the CPI Scores described by Vincent.

Because of the kinds of research tools previously available for use, there has been great difficulty in exploring the subject. Further, there is also some difficulty in securing a control group as similar as possible to the unwed mothers except for the fact of the out-of-wedlock pregnancy.

The previous studies have indicated fairly strongly that the unwed mother is not "normal". They have established in various ways that her behavior pattern and symptoms could be described as abnormal, or deviant. But the major question remains unanswered by objective data: why this particular form of "acting out" rather than some other delinquency?

Is it mere chance that determines whether a girl who has emotional problems becomes institutionalized for being a run-away, a thief, a truant, a behavior problem or, for example, an unwed mother? Do these delinquencies vary in degree, chance or kind or in available opportunities?

Interview data, taken in a clinical situation might provide some of the answers, but there might be some difficulty in quantifying the data for ready comparison. Interviews as well as projective test data generally are also somewhat colored by the personal bias of the clinician; at least this possibility must be taken into account.

The information thus secured would be very unwieldy for analysis. Sometimes, these questions should be answered if there is to be any further understanding of the prevention and treatment of this unfortunate and increasingly frequent problem on both the social and psychological levels.

Objectives of This Study

Previous studies on this subject have described a number of characteristics or possible patterns of behavior characteristics of the unwed mothers studied. This research is an attempt to investigate these frequently hypothesized factors. The investigation will utilize a previously unused psychological measurement. By using this device we can attempt to differentiate unwed mothers from adolescents who are also maladjusted. The comparisons will be made in each of the areas suggested by previous researchers as distinguishing unwed mothers from the normals used as controls.

The differences thus far suggested are the following:

- a. Unwed mothers are underachievers. This is suggested in particular by Vincent and Young as previously quoted.
- b. Unwed mothers display certain symptoms of deep-seated pathologies. This is suggested by Loesch and Greenberg, the Toronto study, Vincent and Young.
- c. Unwed mothers are different both from normals and from delinquents. This is suggested by the results of the CPI administered and published in the Vincent study, but not described qualitatively.
- d. Unwed mothers have essentially passive attitudes and behavior patterns. This is suggested in all of the studies and further discussed theoretically by Deutsch.
- e. The unwed mother has used the male to achieve her goal of pregnancy. This implication is suggested by Young, Vincent, and Deutsch. In the present study these suggestions will be compared with the characteristics as they appear in the Story Sequence Analysis.

The definition of personality as used herein will be that of Gasson appearing in The Human Person:

"Personality is the patterned totality of human powers, activities, and habits, uniquely organized by the person in the active pursuit of his self ideal, and revealed in his behavior."
(Arnold and Gasson, 1954, p. 219).

Motivation as discussed herein is in terms of the definitions established by Arnold (1960): "A motive seems to be ... a want that is appraised as good for action." Motivational systems - the object of our scrutiny in this study - are "formed by every individual as he exercises his functions, uses them to deal with people and things around him and appraises the world in relation to himself ... establishing in the course of life a hierarchy of values for himself that guides his actions."
(Arnold, 1962, pp. 247-8).

The major hypothesis of this study then is that unwed mothers are "motivated" to pregnancy - have the kind of attitudes, appraisal, hierarchy of values - which would make pregnancy out-of-wedlock likely. This will be tested through a description of the motivation of the subjects as indicated via Story Sequence Analysis.

METHODOLOGY

The previous investigators have concluded that their investigations were hampered in one way or another by the problems of inadequate tools by which to measure at the same time the quality, quantity, nature and dynamics of motivation in a consistent and objective fashion.

The Thematic Apperception Test has been widely used for studies of personality in both basic and applied research. The usual methods of analysis of projective tests, however, have assumed that in any semi-structured situation, the individual is bound to give information of an autobiographical nature. Accordingly, the various "themes" in each story were examined by various systems of content analysis to determine the degree of hostility, repression, conflict, etc. present in the subject. Clinically, the test has been valued for the information it provides of the pressures and emotional problems operating within the personality. The method of scoring, however, could not predict behavior under any given set of circumstances, nor provide objective information on attitudes and motivation consistent for each scorer. Nor could the information be quantified consistently for all subjects regardless of the nature of each one's individual stories.

This study utilizes the Arnold method of Story Sequence Analysis Test Interpretation (Arnold, 1962). The import of each story gives an indication of the story teller's convictions and attitudes. By using the imports in their sequence we obtain a connected picture of the story.

teller's life. These stories in the sequence of their telling can be utilized in a blind analysis to diagnose and predict the behavior problems of each individual tested. It further provides a scheme of quantified data describing the quality and nature of the responses. In the case of unmarried pregnant adolescents, this technique could effectively reveal their common personality problems and examine their characteristic problem-solving behavior. In this way we can discern the motivational system and personality organization distinguishing this particular group. Because the analysis distinguishes between positive and negative attitudes in all areas of life and isolates the individual's convictions and programs for action, it should be possible to evaluate the subjects on still another dimension - the relative activity vs. the relative passivity of their characteristic responses.

CONTROLS

In previous studies when unwed mothers have been contrasted with "normal" subjects, it has been apparent that they deviate from these normals in ways not attributable to the current pregnant condition (Loesch and Greenberg, 1962).

It was therefore decided that any "control" group with which to contrast the unwed mothers would have to be selected to correspond to the sample on the following variables:

White
American born
Ages 15 to 19
Protestant or Catholic religion
8th grade through post-high school training
Sexually active
Currently institutionalized.

Letters and brochures describing the proposed research were sent to the social work directors of various institutions in the Chicago area. Samples were obtained which included many subjects beyond the age range of this specific project and often did not meet the other criteria for selection. However, the following institutions provided these subjects:

Unwed mothers: The Cradle Society

8 girls ranging in age from 16 to 19
1 Catholic, 7 Protestants
High school sophomore to college sophomore

St. Vincent's Home

17 girls ranging in age from 15 to 19 (all Catholic)
High school freshmen to college freshmen

Controls: House of the Good Shepherd

18 girls ranging in age from 15 to 18 (12 Catholic,
6 Protestant)
High school freshmen to graduation seniors.

Geneva State Training School

5 girls ranging in age from 16 to 17, (all Protestant)
High school freshmen and sophomores

Women's State Prison - Dwight, Illinois

2 girls, both aged 19, (both Protestant)
High school freshman and sophomores

Of the controls, the reasons for institutionalization ranged from homelessness and petty crimes to armed robbery and crimes of violence against persons. The subjects in this study comprise a total of 50 girls, 25 unwed mothers and 25 controls. All of the girls are aged 15 to 19; all are currently institutionalized; all are American born; and all are sexually experienced. The girls in the control group are not currently pregnant and have never been pregnant out-of-wedlock.

All subjects, in groups ranging from two girls to twenty, were shown twelve TAT pictures. The pictures were presented at five minute intervals in succession and were introduced as follows:

"I am going to show you some pictures, one at a time. I want you to make up a story about each picture. The story must tell what has happened, what is happening and what will happen or how it will end. You will have five minutes in which to write each of your stories. If there are any questions, please ask them now or wait until we have finished with all of the pictures. There is to be no discussion during the time the pictures are shown to you."

Each girl was provided with a pencil and a sheaf of twelve sheets of lined note book paper. The following cards were shown in this order: 1, 2, 3GF, 4, 6GF, 7GF, 8BM, 10, 11, 13MF, 16 and 20.

The examiner was introduced to the girls as the author of a research study concerning the way females think about things. Whenever questions arose following the testing sessions about the precise nature of the study, it was further described as a study to learn more about the psychology of pregnancy and pregnant women generally.

The subjects were also told that if they were interested in the results of their own testing they could secure them upon request from the social worker in charge. The examiner did not have any information about the subjects apart from the data requested for identification and classification.

PROCEDURE

The TAT stories were analyzed and scored by the author of this study in accordance with the method described by Arnold in Story Sequence Analysis (1962). The additional scoring appendix for Personality Deviations was also used. This scoring appendix is not included in the first edition of the book. The scoring and analysis was done on a "blind" basis - that is to say, without any knowledge of the individuals tested. There were no contacts with the subjects other than in the testing situation.

After the tests had been scored and clinical reports written, the reports were reviewed with the social workers who supervised the girls. There were no inconsistencies between these reports (an example of which can be found in the appendix) and the knowledge of the caseworkers as derived from their own case histories and interviews with the subjects.

The scoring system itself consists of four major categories and seventeen headings. Each of the latter are defined in terms of positive and negative with numerous sub-headings. Each story is summarized into an "import". Next, each import is located in the scoring manual. The point values attributed to these scores range from 2 through 0 to -2. They are then tallied for each individual and computed to provide a raw score.

In order to utilize the possibilities for multi-dimensional analysis provided by this method, the scores were also analyzed in terms of the passivity or activity which the subjects expressed.

Each import as scored in the scoring manual was examined and placed in either the active or passive category. This was easy because there is a difference in value of the scores according to the degree of activity. Professor Arnold assisted the author, initially, in choosing specific scores for either of these classifications.

Thus, the negative and positive scores are further analyzed in terms of positive-active, positive-passive, negative-active, and negative-passive.

The personality Deviation (Pd) scores were similarly analyzed into negative-active and negative-passive. These Pd imports which were scored by subjects in this study and their categorization as "active" or "passive" are listed in Appendix B. These Pd scores were originally derived from a specific study made by Vassilieu from test protocols of patients in state hospitals who had been diagnosed by psychiatrists as showing personality disorders.

¹To determine the reliability of the scores themselves, a further blind analysis of the protocols was done by another scorer. The scoring was compared and the percentages of agreement are as follows: 76% agreement as to category of import, and 81% agreement as to positive/negative evaluation of the imports.

¹Fr. J. Brown of Georgetown University performed the second blind analysis of the protocols in order to establish a reliability co-efficient for the scoring in this study.

RESULTS

First of all, it is noteworthy that all Unwed Mothers and all but one Control subject had negative final scores. In addition, nineteen of the 25 Unwed Mothers and 16 of the 25 Controls had Pd scores. Since Pd scores indicate attitudes akin to those found in patients with personality disorders, it is not possible to add normal and Pd scores to derive a Motivation Index score. For this reason the normal score for each subject is the algebraic sum of all imports that could be scored according to the criteria given in Arnold's Story Sequence Analysis; the Pd score, if present, is the sum of the (always negative) Pd scores for imports which could not be scored according to the normal criteria but could be scored on the basis of Vassilieu's Pd criteria.

Table 1 shows the range, means and S.D.s of both types of scores for Unwed Mothers and Control Groups.

TABLE 1

	Unwed Mothers	Controls
<u>Normal Scores</u>		
Range	-2 to -17	9 to -19
Mean*	-11	-10
S.D.	2.8	18.1
<u>Pd Scores</u>		
Range	0 to -14	0 to 10 Pd
Mean**	4	3
S.D.	15	13

* P = .001

** P = .001

FIGURE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF UNWED MOTHERS
EARNING NORMAL SCORES TOGETHER
WITH Pd SCORES

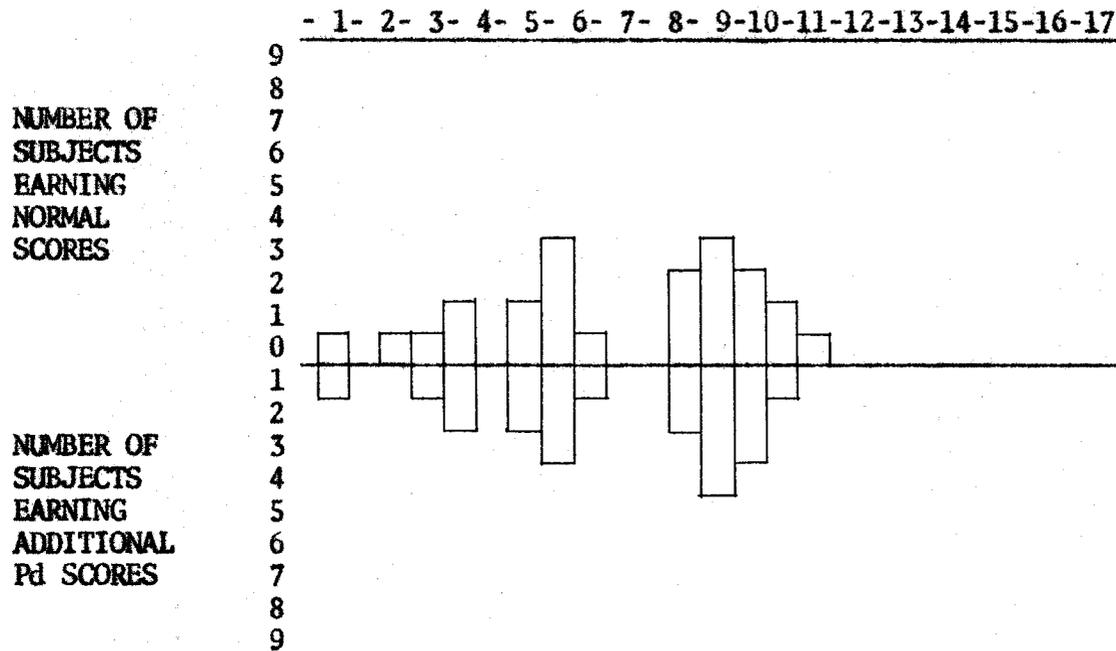


FIGURE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROL (DELINQUENT)
SUBJECTS EARNING NORMAL SCORES
TOGETHER WITH Pd SCORES

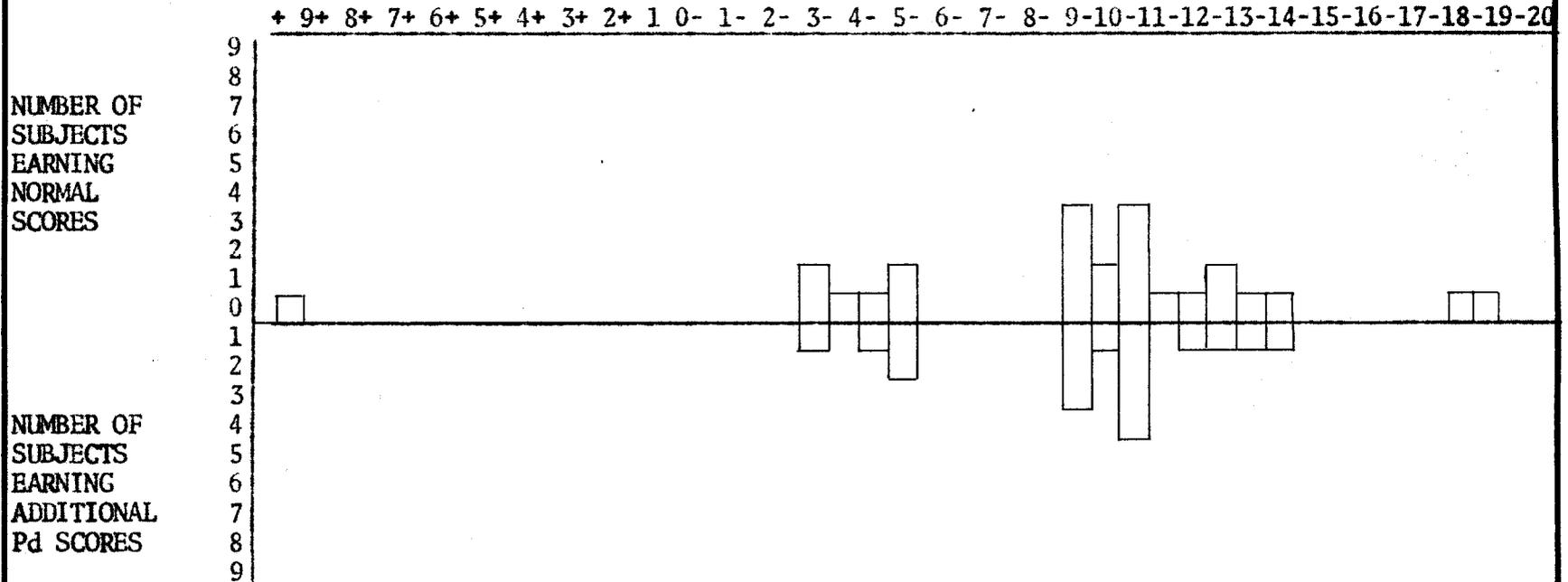


FIGURE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF UNWED MOTHERS
EARNING Pd SCORES

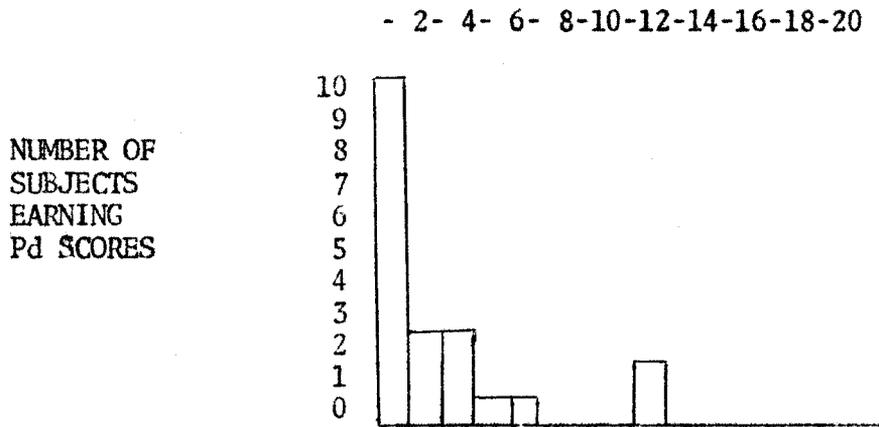
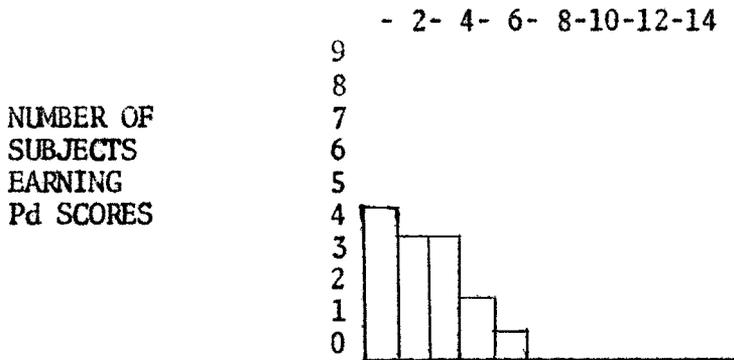


FIGURE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROL (DELINQUENT)
SUBJECTS EARNING Pd SCORES



As Table 1 shows, the means of normal scores are comparable for the Unwed Mothers and Controls (-11.4 versus -10.3) but the Standard Deviations show a wide difference (2.8 versus 18.1). This is due to the influence of one score of 9 among the Controls. Apart from this one girl, the Control group would have a range from -3 to -19 which is quite comparable to the range for the Unwed Mothers (-2 to -17). This particular subject is a nineteen year old girl committed to women's State Prison at Dwight. She was chosen at random on the basis of having been known to be sexually active, never pregnant, white Protestant and within the age range. She is currently considered a good candidate for rehabilitation. This is in sharp contrast to the other subjects in the group.

The Pd scores have a slightly greater range for the UMs and the mean is higher ($P = .001$). Figure 1 shows the number of UMs earning the various scores within the group range and shows how many girls earning a given normal score also earned a Pd score. This same information is shown graphically for the Control group in Figure 2. Since these graphs show only the number of girls earning Pd scores in addition to their normal scores but do not give the value of the Pd scores, Figure 3 shows the number of Unwed Mothers earning a given Pd score within the range for the group. Figure 4 gives the same information about the Control group.

When it is considered that a normal group (from a Catholic elementary school on the north side of Chicago) had a mean of about 1 without any Pd scores, it is apparent that both the UMs and the Control group are far below normal in motivation. With an average of -11.4 (normal) and -4 Pd

for the Unwed Mothers, and -10.3 (normal) and -3 Pd for the Control group, the difference is rather startling. Pd scores represent a qualitative difference in addition to their quantitative value. They do not indicate illness; when the imports are active, they indicate often violent rebellion against society, and when passive, extreme dependence on others or fatalistic trust in luck, fate, etc. (See Appendix B for Pd active and passive imports.) Accordingly, both the Unwed Mothers and the Control group could be expected not only to be low achievers but also to be at odds with society, either because they expect too much from others and do nothing themselves; or because they insist on active rebellion. Since there is a significant difference in the Pd means between the Unwed Mothers and Controls, it would seem that the Unwed Mothers are more like patients with personality disorders than are the Controls. This is confirmed also by the difference in the proportion of Unwed Mothers who have Pd scores as compared to the delinquent Control group. Twenty out of twenty-five Unwed Mothers have Pd scores, as against sixteen out of twenty-five Controls.

The analysis into active/passive scores will show that this "abnormality" of the Unwed Mothers is mainly an increased passivity and undue dependence on others. There is also a significant difference in the Standard Deviation from the means of Pd scores between the two groups. Thus there is greater variability in such tendencies to extreme dependence or rebellion among the Unwed Mothers than in the Control group.

Activity/Passivity -- Analysis into active and passive imports (see Appendix A and B) shows a decided difference between the Unwed Mothers and the Control group. (See Table 3). The Unwed Mothers give significantly more passive imports than the Controls. ($P = .001$); but five of the Unwed Mothers with the highest Pd scores have more active imports than is true for the rest of the Unwed Mothers. This would indicate that passivity is a characteristic for those girls among them who are more like patients with personality disorders. That this is not a function of the Pd scoring can be seen from Appendix B which shows 19 passive and 17 active imports among the Pd scores given by both groups.

Normal Scores -- The overall results of a content analysis of the normal scores in terms of passive/active indicates a definite patterning of the scores for the Unwed Mothers showing neative-passive personalities. This is in contrast to the Controls who are also negative but almost evenly divided between passive and active modes of behavior. The exact breakdown of scores is presented in Table 2. This is even more graphically illustrated in the fact that the most frequent score for the Unwed Mothers is III.F.5.a., with score -2, "Sheer passivity". Sixteen of the twenty-five Unwed Mothers produced imports scorable in this category. The only active category in which there was any concentration of scoring by Unwed Mothers is Category III.E.2a., -2, "exerting negative influence by deliberately manipulating others (even for a good purpose)." Five such imports are found among the Unwed Mothers and only one such import is found in the Control group.

By tabulating the response patterns of the categories in which imports

were scored, it is possible to obtain a view of the greatest weaknesses, i.e., passivity, negativism; and the relative strengths - positive attitudes or actions. Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the scoring for each category as to activity/passivity on the normal scoring.

Evaluation by number of scores in each category is somewhat less reliable as a specific index than is evaluation by overall positive and negative scores and passive vs. active scores. (Interscorer agreement on this was 76%). The former is most likely to reflect any artifact of the scorer's particular bias. Some imports may be scored either in one or the other category because they relate to more than a single idea (i.e. an import may deal with right or wrong action in an interpersonal relationship) and although the score value will remain the same for that import, it may legitimately be scored in either category. Therefore, the number of scores within a given category do not always indicate the areas or topics important to the storyteller.

The general rule in scoring is that whenever an import is concerned with achievement or goals it is scored under Category I - Achievement, Success, Happiness. This category includes the following headings: goals; influence of others on success, achievement, etc.; consequences of success or failure; attitudes connected with success or failure. All imports which are not scorable in this category can be scored in one of the following three categories: II, Right and Wrong; III Human Relationships; IV Reaction to Adversity.

TABLE 2

Number of Imports Scored in Each Category (Normal Scores)

	Unwed Mothers			Controls		
	Active	Passive	Totals	Active	Passive	Totals
Category I (Achievement)	23	40	63	27	43	70
Category II (Right & Wrong)	7	7	14	11	14	25
Category III (Human Relationships)	25	93	118	33	74	107
Category IV (Adversity)	11	32	43	30	18	48
Totals	66	172	238	101	149	250

The positive and negative scores by Categories are listed below in Table 3. This illustrates the number of positive and negative imports for the Unwed Mothers in contrast to the Controls. Although there should ideally be twelve scores for each subject, because of the Pd scores, which are given separately in Tables X and XI; also, some subjects in each group omitted stories, or wrote such incomplete stories in some instances, that they had to be scored zero. No subject was included in the sample, however, who had fewer than ten scorable stories.

TABLE 3

Number of Positive and Negative Imports in Four
Categories for Experimental and Control Subjects

	Unwed Mothers			Controls		
	Positive	Negative	Totals	Positive	Negative	Totals
Category I (Achievement)	14	54	68	14	49	63
Category II (Right & Wrong)	8	12	20	9	15	24
Category III (Human Relations)	14	108	122	32	74	106
Category IV (Adversity)	3	40	43	44	47	51
Totals	39	214	253	59	185	244

Category I, Achievement -- The tabulations show that imports scorable in this category totaled 68 for the Unwed Mothers and 63 for the Control group. From this, the imports were further analyzed in terms of negative-active, negative-passive, positive-active and positive-passive. It should be noted at this point that in each category the majority of positive scores reflect some degree of activity.

The Unwed Mothers had 54 negative imports, of which 14 were active and 40 were passive. Of the 14 positive imports by this group, 12 were active and 2 were passive.

The Control group had 49 negative imports of which 17 were active and 32 were passive. Of the 14 positive imports, 13 were active and 1 was passive.

TABLE 4

Number of Imports Scored in Category I

Unwed Mothers	Active	Passive	Totals
Positive	12	2	14
Negative	14	40	54
Total	26	42	68

Controls	Active	Passive	Totals
Positive	13	1	14
Negative	17	32	49
Total	30	33	63

These figures describe the total number of imports scored in Category I and include instances where a single subject scored the same import a number of times.

The most frequent imports in this category, in order of frequency, are as follows:

I.B.5.a. - 1, "Uncertainty of success; import indicates thinking of success"
(This import was found in three subjects of each group)

I.B.2.a. - 1, "Success follows upon vague means toward goal without indication of active effort; wishing, hoping, thinking of goal"
(Three Unwed Mothers and two controls scores this)

I.A.6. - 2, "No goal is indicated"
(Four Unwed Mothers and one Control scored this)

Although an almost equal number of scores were obtained in both groups, in Category I, the predominantly passive scores are characteristic of the Unwed Mothers (42 passive and 26 active) while the controls are about evenly split between active and passive responses. Both groups are almost equal in the proportion of negative to positive scores.

Category II -- Table 5 below describes the tabulations for Category II - Right and Wrong. This category includes three major sub-categories: a) Actions; b) Intentions, attitudes and emotions; c) Effects, consequences of punishment.

TABLE 5
Category II - Right and Wrong

Unwed Mothers:	Active	Passive	Totals
Positive	6	2	8
Negative	4	8	12
Total	10	10	20
Controls:	Active	Passive	Totals
Positive	7	2	9
Negative	5	10	15
Total	12	12	24

Of the four categories, this one received the fewest total scores for both groups. The Unwed Mothers scored 20 responses in this category, of which 10 were active and 10 were passive; eight responses were positive and 12 were negative.

Among the control group a total of 24 responses were made, of which 12 were active and 12 were passive. Within this group, 9 scores are positive and 15 scores are negative. Again the distribution of positive and negative scores are approximately the same for both groups.

In this instance the Unwed Mothers and Controls both show themselves equally likely to act in an active as in a passive fashion. In this category, three subjects of the total group scored II.A.1.f. - 1, "Wrongdoing is a matter of personal relations or social conventions; it gets culprit into trouble (no realization of having done something wrong)". Two of these imports were by Controls and one was by an Unwed Mother.

The most frequent occurring scores in this category are as follows:

II.A.5.a. - 1, "Accidental harmful action is imputed to the doer; it is punished (no evidence of careless action)"
(Scored by 2 Unwed Mothers and one Control)

II.A.1.a. - 2, "Wrongdoing does not have undesirable consequences; it is followed neither by punishment nor repentance and restitution"
(Scored by 3 Controls and one Unwed Mother)

The results in this category show that both groups have a preponderance of negative attitudes in regard to "Right and Wrong", and that these occur in the same proportion for both groups. It is also apparent that the groups are similar in their tendency to vary active and passive ways of dealing with such situations.

Category III -- This category is entitled "Human Relationships" and includes as sub-categories: Good relations; Bad relations; Influence of others; Influence on others; Attitudes (toward people, things, God, nature, like, etc.). This category accounted for the greatest number of scores in both groups of subjects.

TABLE 6

Category III - Human Relationships

Unwed Mothers:	Active	Passive	Totals
Positive	6	8	14
Negative	23	85	108
Total	29	93	122
Controls:			
Positive	9	23	32
Negative	26	48	74
Total	35	71	106

There are 122 scores by Unwed Mothers and 106 scores by subjects in the Control Group. Among the Unwed Mothers, 29 were active responses and 93 were passive responses. The Controls had 35 active and 71 passive responses. The proportion of active to passive scores indicates a significant difference between the two groups.

The Unwed Mother's scored 6 positive-active responses and 8 positive-passive responses. The 108 negative responses included 23 negative-active and 85 negative-passive scores.

The Control subjects scored a greater number of positive scores with 9 positive-active and 23 positive-passive responses, totaling 31 positive scores. In contrast, they made 26 negative-active and 48 negative-passive scores.

The relative proportions of positive and negative scores between the two groups in this category would suggest that although there is an almost equal concern with human relationships in both groups, the Controls are more likely to have positive behavior patterns than the Unwed Mothers. The P values show that the probability of Unwed Mothers being negative-passive in this category is greater than ,001

Some of the specific imports frequently scored in this category provide very clear evidence of patterning of scores for the Unwed Mothers group.

The most frequently occurring scores in this category are as follows:

III.A.4. 1, "When import indicates no outcome, look for evidence of positive attitudes toward implied human relationships, etg. good training is valuable, brings reward, recognition; a home is valuable even when love is lacking"

This was scored by 4 Control subjects and 2 Unwed Mothers (one of whom scored this three times). This is the single most frequently occurring positive score in this category.

III.A.4.c. - 1, "People and things bring pleasure, love, etc...brings happiness (e.g., happiness proves one's love)"

This was scored by 5 Unwed Mothers and no Control subjects. Therefore, this particular import is highly significant for the former group. It further emphasizes their dependency feelings and contrasts this with the lack of such expressions by girls who are in other kinds of problem situations.

III.A.4.b. - 1, "Thought or expectations of marriage or a child is pleasant"

This was scored by 3 Unwed Mothers and no Control subjects. Beside the fact that these are very passive imports, they are important in yet another way. While this is not statistically significant, they were found exclusively among Unwed Mothers. They do bear considerable relationship to the probable nature of their thinking regarding their current condition. The Unwed Mothers apparently find expectation of marriage or child pleasant and feel also that love brings happiness.

The next score which occurs with some frequency for the total group is:

III.C.2.a. - 1, "Refusal to depend on or comply with others; acting in complete disregard of others without any attempt at reasoning"

This was scored by 4 Unwed Mothers and 3 Controls. This import does imply action and was counted as an active rather than a passive import. However, it indicates unreasonable rebellion and so contributes to the generally negative tenor of imports.

Five Unwed Mothers and one Control subject scored on another "active" but negative import:

III.E.2.a. - 2, "Exerting very negative influence; by deliberately manipulating others (even for a good purpose)"

This was the only active import in Category III which received this frequent incidence of scores among the Unwed Mothers.

The next two most frequently occurring imports in Category III are frequent in both groups and imply a passive outlook:

III.F.2.a.&c. - 1, "Optimism without reason; sheer enjoyment of nature, God, religion, children, etc.; they are beautiful...should be kept beautiful, innocent, etc."

"Pessimistic imports; life, people, things are sources of worry, bewilderment, annoyance, etc."

The former was scored by 6 Unwed Mothers and 4 Control subjects. The latter was scored by 5 Unwed Mothers and 4 Controls. The Unwed Mothers also had five other pessimistic and passive scores under this heading, while the Controls had only one other score under this sub-heading.

The most frequently occurring scoring for the Unwed Mothers, of all the categories, is III.F.5. - 2, which is:

"Sheer passivity; waiting, remembering the past, being uncertain about the future"

This accounts for scores by 16 Unwed Mothers out of the possible 25 in this group of subjects. It also accounts for scores by 8 Controls. It does suggest that Unwed Mothers are twice as likely to tell stories of sheer passivity.

Category IV -- "Reaction to adversity, loss, harm, danger, terror, separation, disappointment, difficulties." The imports scored in this category are described in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Category IV - Reaction to Adversity

Unwed Mothers:	Active	Passive	Totals
Positive	1	2	3
Negative	8	32	40
Total	9	34	43

Controls:	Active	Passive	Totals
Positive	3	1	4
Negative	21	26	47
Total	24	27	51

The scoring in this category again followed the patterns of Categories I and III. However, this category was especially noteworthy in that the smallest percentage of positive scores occurred here. The Unwed Mothers scored a total of 3 positive responses - one being active and two passive. The Controls scored 4 positive responses, 3 were active and one was passive.

On the other hand, the Unwed Mothers scored 40 negative responses, of which 8 were active and 32 passive. The Controls scored 47 negative responses, of which 21 were active and 26 were passive.

Again it is clear that in meeting adversity, the Unwed Mother is almost certain to take a negative, passive approach to the situation. Applying

Chi Square, the probability is greater than .001 that the Unwed Mother will deal with adversity in a negative-passive manner.

This data indicates that the subjects in both groups are individuals who are not able to react effectively to deal with adversity.

In examining some of the specific scores, this passivity pattern in reaction to adversity becomes more evident.

IV.A.1. - 1, "Loss, harm, danger, overcome through external circumstances"

This is a sub-heading in which all of the specific statements are passive (see Appendix, p.). Nine Unwed Mothers scored here (one of whom scored twice) and 4 of the Controls scored in this sub-heading.

IV.A.5.b. - 2, "Adversity leads to undesirable actions or attitudes; it ends in emotion, despair or destruction (whether adversity is real or not)"

This was found among 4 Controls and 2 Unwed Mothers. This is another instance of a negative active score being more characteristic of the Controls than of the Unwed Mothers.

IV.A.4.d. - 2, "Adversity cannot be overcome; action is followed by greater adversity"

Four Unwed Mothers and 2 Control subjects scored on this subheading, which indicates a disdain of action among the former, not found among delinquent girls to the same extent.

Summary of Normal Categories -- The order of categories according to number of imports is the same for both groups as shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Number of Imports from Unwed Mothers and Controls
(Delinquent Girls) in all categories

Category III, Human Relationships

122 imports by Unwed Mothers

106 imports by Controls

Category I, Achievement

68 imports by Unwed Mothers

63 imports by Controls

Category IV, Adversity

43 imports by Unwed Mothers

51 imports by Controls

Category II, Right and Wrong

20 imports by Unwed Mothers

24 imports by Controls

Category II was the only one in which there was an even division between active and passive responses in both groups.

Table 9 describes the summary totals of positive and negative scores as well as active and passive scores for all categories. From it, one can see that the Control group scored slightly more positive responses in each category except Category II, Right and Wrong. In this category, the Unwed Mothers scored 40% positive responses and the Controls scored 36% positive responses.

Both groups were evenly split between active and passive scores so that the only way in which Unwed Mothers are likely to differ in their attitudes toward right and wrong is that they probably have a slightly higher positive attitude. This difference, however, is not statistically significant.

The smallest percentage of positive responses is found in Category IV, Reaction to Adversity, for both groups.

In all but Category II, the Unwed Mothers showed a significantly greater percentage of passive responses.

It is interesting to note the major difference between the two groups in every category is the extent of passivity in the imports of the Unwed Mothers.

In Table 9, this characteristic of negative passivity is shown. In all categories the Unwed Mothers has more negative passive responses than any other kind. The probability that this is a true difference between the group of Unmarried Mothers and the delinquent Controls is greater than one in a thousand. ($\chi^2 = 24.48$, $P = .001$). Because of the considerably fewer numbers of total responses in Categories II and IV, it is not possible to arrive at significant levels for these categories. However, these figures are represented in the totals and apparently do not contradict the trend of this pattern, since the P value for the total is greater than .001

TABLE 9

Number of Imports in all Categories

Unwed Mothers				Controls			
	Active	Passive	Total	Active	Passive	Total	
+	12	2	14	13	1	14	
Category I -	14	40	54	17	32	49	
Pd	3	7	10	8	9	17	
+	6	2	8	7	2	9	
Category II -	4	8	12	5	10	15	
Pd	5	1	6	5	4	9	
+	6	8	14	9	23	32	
Category III -	23	85	108	26	48	74	
Pd	4	10	14	4	1	5	
+	1	2	3	3	1	4	
Category IV -	8	32	40	21	26	47	
Pd	2	14	16	-	7	7	
+	25	14	39	32	27	59	
Totals -	49	165	214	69	116	185	
Pd	14	32	46	17	21	38	
No Score	1		299	18		282	No Score
		Total	300		Total	300	

Personality Deviation Scores -- In the patterning of the Pd scores where there are no positive scores, the active-passive is similar to the patterning of the negative scores. Table 10 below illustrates this for the Unwed Mothers. Table 11 shows the contrast for the Controls.

TABLE 10

Number of Imports Scored PD for Unwed Mothers

	Active	Passive	Totals
Category I, Achievement	3	7	10
Category II, Right and Wrong	5	1	6
Category III, Human Relationships	4	10	14
Category IV, Reaction to Adversity	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>
	14	32	46

TABLE 11

Pd For Controls

	Active	Passive	Totals
Category I, Achievement	8	9	17
Category II, Right and Wrong	5	4	9
Category III, Human Relationship	4	1	5
Category IV, Reaction to Adversity	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
	17	21	38

The Unwed Mothers have fewer active Pd scores than the Controls and more passive-Pd responses. This again provides a P value of .001 and indicates that the Unwed Mothers are more likely to deviate in a passive manner.

In tabulating the Pd scores, it is apparent that the responses are fairly random with no more than three subjects from the total of both groups responding with imports scorable in the first three categories. However, in Category IV, there is a heavy concentration of scores on IV.A.4, some of them being the only Pd scores by one Unwed Mother and 2 of the Controls. But in the protocols of subjects in both groups who scored several Pd scores there was usually one import earning this score, indicating that:

"Adversity is caused by: others who are ill-intentioned ... by fate, no escape."

Five Controls and 11 Unwed Mothers had imports which were thus. These statements are clearly passive and indicative of feelings of inadequacy, irresponsibility and a pathological appraisal of relationships with others.

There were more Pd scores among the Unwed Mothers who scored in this vein than there were for the Controls, which may account for the heavier concentration on some particular imports. The Pd imports of the Controls are considerably more diverse and scattered in proportion.

CONCLUSIONS

The major hypothesis of this study is that Unwed Mothers have the kind of attitudes which make pregnancy out-of-wedlock likely, and that therefore their motivational dynamics are so patterned that they can be distinguished from other adolescent girls.

The purpose of the study is to provide a description of the personality of the adolescent Unwed Mother which would distinguish her from girls who have become involved in other kinds of trouble.

The results have shown that Unwed Mothers as a group are as disturbed and negatively motivated as other girls whose behavior has also been such as to institutionalize them.

The results have also shown that Unwed Mothers differ from these other girls in that their negativism is of a more consistently passive variety. This negative passivity seems to be the characteristic pathology described by previous investigators in other terms.

The Unwed Mothers exhibit strong pathological tendencies and below average motivation for achievement, for interpersonal relationships, for dealing with adversity, and for determining right from wrong. Their scores in each category indicate that they are about on a par with delinquents but that there is a qualitative difference in the nature of their negative motivation.

The adolescent girl who has become an Unwed Mother exhibits great dependency, passivity, lack of goal orientation, a desire to manipulate

others, and an inability to deal with any kind of adversity.

The results of this study would substantiate that Unwed Mothers are not normals who become involved in this way due to temporary need states, but girls with a different attitude and behavior from normal girls who are disciplinary problems.

Leontyne Young (1954) theorized that these girls, Unwed Mothers, are unconsciously motivated (on the basis of a particular personality dynamic) for pregnancy. Our study shows that the favored pattern of reactions for Unwed Mothers is a consistently passive one. It shows, too, that they perceive a relationships with others as a means of self-gratification and are likely to manipulate others into providing this. There is also the possibility that they consider passivity in accordance with the feminine role - as is further apparent in their stories and imports. These findings would confirm her hypothesis.

Several previous investigators suggested that Unwed Mothers are reacting in their own negative way to difficulties in relationships and to adversity. The results of the analysis of scores in Categories III and IV would substantiate this. However, the Control subjects are also responding in a negative way to these situations. The difference is that the Unwed Mothers have a more definite way of reacting. This difference could be enhanced if the girls with the greatest negative passivity (in the Control group) perhaps became Unwed Mothers at some future time. The potential seems to be there.

The results of this study have provided further empirical evidence that Unwed Mothers are under-achievers. The Toronto study (Rosen, et al), in particular, stressed this probability on the basis of their smaller sample. The mean raw score of -11, for this group would definitely place Unwed Mothers as low achievers.

The Toronto study also stated that "all of the girls gave some evidence of personality maladjustment ..." It is apparent from the similar proportion of Pd scores and the range of these scores that the Unwed Mothers exhibited as much pathology as did the Controls. And the Controls had been selected on the basis of institutionalization resulting from behavior deviations, implying various pathologies.

From this study, then, it is possible to draw two major conclusions:

1. Girls who are pregnant out of wedlock, as a group, are likely to exhibit the same degree of pathology as randomly selected peers whose behavior has resulted in incarceration - with the exception that the Unwed Mothers are three times as likely to have patterns of "passivity".
2. These differences in patterns of motivation can be discerned through Story Sequence Analysis, whereas in previous studies using other methods of measurement it has been impossible to differentiate them both qualitatively and quantitatively at the same time.

The Unwed Mothers scored frequently enough in Category III on the Pd scores to further underline the pathologically passive nature of their attitudes toward interpersonal relations. It is apparent that they consider others as a source of worry, bewilderment, annoyance, etc. and that rather than acting on and reacting to situations and relationships, their motivation is one of waiting, escaping and avoiding confrontation. This finding can be of considerable value in planning for professional understanding and clinical treatment of adolescents who are pregnant out-of-wedlock.

The results gathered in this study provide objective evidence substantiating some of the previous research and theories regarding the personality of the Unwed Mother. They provide further insight into the nature of this particular maladjustment in contrast to the personality problems existing in other forms of maladaptive behavior.

Using Story Sequence Analysis, several possible avenues of further research would be planned in this area. The first should be a longitudinal study of the likelihood of pregnancy out-of-wedlock for girls in a random sample of non-pregnant adolescents. The girls who show the basic patterns described here (if any do) can be followed up to learn of subsequent pregnancy. This kind of study would establish more firmly any previous motivational predilection.

Further studies should also be done to learn the differences in motivation which may occur over a larger age range.

It would also be beneficial to compare the motivation of the Unwed Mother with that of pregnant married women in order to rule out any differences which may be attributable to the factor of pregnancy.

Another fruitful line of inquiry would be a follow-up re-examination, in order to determine if any single kind of help during pregnancy is related to a positive change in motivation post-partum. The girls involved in this sample were from several different institutions, each of which operate on a different serve philosophy and within each of which there are different degrees and kinds of therapeutic intervention.

Finally, it would be of great value to determine via a cross-cultural study whether this same negative-passive dynamic is characteristic of Unwed Mothers in other cultures also.

SUMMARY

This study has shown that through using the Story Sequence Analysis it is possible to isolate both qualitatively and quantitatively a motivational pattern which is characteristic of girls who are pregnant out-of-wedlock.

These adolescent girls, institutionalized because of their pregnancy, are similar in many respects to girls institutionalized for other reasons. But their motivational pattern differentiates them as a group, from others. They are low-achievers, with some pathological indications, and are likely to respond with attitudes and behavior of a passive negative nature to any situations dealing with achievement, human relationships and adversity.

In matters of right and wrong they react with attitudes and behavior very similar to those of girls who are also sexually active but are institutionalized for various other misdeeds.

APPENDIX A

Scores (Imports) of Unwed Mothers and Controls in Terms of Active/Passive Criteria

- I.A.1.a.
+2 Success is reached when goals are reasonable; it follows upon action for ethical religious, well-intentioned motives (active)
- I.A.2.a
+2 Failure, no achievement when goals are unreasonable or self-centered: it follows upon action for ill-intentioned, imprudent motives (active)
- I.A.1.a.
+1 Goals are minor or achievement is yet uncertain; success when goals are modest (active)
- I.A.1.b.
+1 Success with some failure along the way (active)
- I.A.1.c.
+1 Goals striven for but outcome not certain (active)
- L.A.1.b.
-1 Lesser goals are preferable because they do not affect personal worth (active)
- I.A.1.a.
-2 Success follows upon action: for negative motives, involving ill-intentioned or self-seeking goals (active)
- L.A.5.a
-1 Optimism without good reason, success comes as eternal reward (no action) (passive)
- I.A.3.
-2 Success is foretold from the manner or look of the character (e.g. I can tell he'll be successful from his determined look) (passive)
- L.A.4.b.
-2 Failure as outcome; failure is experienced, just happened, etc. (passive)
- I.A.4.c.
-2 Failure is outcome; failure is not admitted (passive)
- I.A.6.
-2 No goal is indicated (passive)

- I.B.I.a. Success comes through active or adequate means; through
+2 personal effort, work
] (active)
- I.B.4. Positive attitude toward work; it brings reward
+2 (active)
- I.B.1.a. Success follows when fairly adequate means are chosen; plan-
+1 ning rather than acting
 (passive)
- I.B.1.b. Good management (e.g. sufficient sleep, appropriate work
+1 schedule)
 (active)
- I.B.1.d. Work or active effort with some undesirable side effects
+1 (active)
- I.B.2.a. No success or failure follows upon omitting; fairly adequate
+1 means failure follows lack of planning
 (active)
- I.B.2.c. Negative attitudes (e.g. carelessness, laziness, etc.)
+1 (active)
- I.B.3.a. Uncertainty of success; import shows resolution to achieve
+1 with recognition of difficulties
 (active)
- I.B.3.b. Active effort with hope of achievement
+1 (active)
- I.B.5.c. Positive attitudes toward rest, recreation, sleep; they are
+1 accompanied by vigilance
 (passive)
- I.B.5.d. They are important for success
+1 (passive)
- I.B.8.b. Action taken without reason; it is taken out of curiosity
-1 (active)
- I.B.1.a. Success when fantasy and emotion is substituted for active
-2 effort: import indicates success by magic or highly unlikely
 means
 (passive)
- I.B.1.b. By pretending reality is not as it is, to avoid meeting its
-2 demands
 (passive)

- I.B.1.e. As heavenly reward satisfying earthy wishes (no action)
-2 (passive)
- I.B.2.a. Success despite anti-social or ineffective means: by dis-
-2 honest manipulation of others
 (active)
- I.B.2.d. Despite playing, sleeping, dreaming, etc., instead of active
-2 effort
 (passive)
- I.B.3.a. Despite active effort, failure follows in the form of giving
-2 up
 (active)
- I.B.3.c. Despair, desperation, destruction
-2 (active)
- I.B.4.c. Failure is met by negative attitudes; it just happens, does
-2 not matter
 (passive)
- I.B.5.a. Absense of active effort because of personal preference or ex-
-2 ternal circumstances; because of: laziness, daydreaming, etc.
 (passive)
- I.B.5.b. Difficulties or unpleasantness
-2 (passive)
- I.B.6.a. Negative attitude toward work; work is distasteful, harmful,
-2 degrading
 (active)
- I.B.6.c. For some people not others
-2 (active)
- I.B.8.c. Imports embodying non-constructive principles: undesirable
-2 attitudes are overcome by circumstances, change, fate, etc.
 (passive)
- I.C.1.b. Success follows when goals or means are not adaptable, when
-1 they are practically unchanged despite changing circumstances
 (passive)
- L.C.1. Success follows upon rigidly refusing to modify (unrealistic)
-2 goals to fit circumstances
 (active)

- I.D.1.a.
+2 Success or happiness follows upon positive reasonable actions acting positively with the help of others after having done all one can
(active)
- I.D.1.c.
+2 Actively listening to the advice of another (even though it was not actively sought
(active)
- I.D.1.d.
+1 Acting positively at the legitimate command or influence of another
(active)
- I.D.1.f.
+1 Determining one's own reasonable work or course in life by making use of a fortunate chance
(active)
- I.D.3.b.
+1 Active effort which is undertaken despite the negative attitude of others
(active)
- I.D.1.b.
-1 Success follows upon reluctant action; upon doing what one is legitimately commanded but resentfully or reluctantly
(active)
- I.D.1.c.
-1 Refraining from ill-intentioned actions only because another intervenes
(active)
- I.D.1.e.
-1 Help coming from other while remaining inert oneself
(passive)
- I.D.3.a.
-1 No success, failure or unhappiness follows through other's fault; when they do not help advise, cooperate
(passive)
- I.D.3.b.
-1 When they have made a mistake
(passive)
- I.D.5.b.
-1 Work brings commendation because of good intention, despite lack of success or mediocre success
(active)
- I.D.1.a.
-2 Success follows upon blind dependence or rebellion upon love which is romanticized and solves everything; or escape, inspiration
(passive)

- I.D.2.a. Through fault of other's positive action results in failure, unhappiness, lack of success: when one's best efforts are misunderstood by others
-2
(active)
- I.D.2.b. When active effort is frustrated by others and so wasted
-2
(active)
- I.D.2.c. Upon actively seeking (professional) help for problems that need it
-2
(active)
- I.D.3.c. No success, failure or unhappiness follows upon positive action when helping others
-2
(active)
- I.D.4.a. Passive dependence on others: asking for help (no action taken by others or self)
-2
(passive)
- I.D.4.b. Getting help, advice
-2
(passive)
- I.D.4.c. Being reminded of things to be done
-2
(passive)
- I.E.1.a. Failure overcome by active effort or adequate means implying personal effort
+2
(active)
- I.E.2.a. Failure is not overcome but is tolerated by making the best of it, being resigned to it, doing nothing
-1
(passive)
- I.E.2.b. Just hoping; hoping to do better
-1
(passive)
- I.E.3.a. Success is followed by undesirable attitudes or events: worries continue
-1
(passive)
- I.E.2.a. Failure is not overcome and leads to undesirable consequences; it leads to despair, desperate action
-2
(active)
- I.E.⁴.2.a. Achievement, work, routine, etc., is undesirable or of little importance; it leads to fatigue, boredom, harm, undesirable action
-2
(passive)

- I.F.1.a. Success or active effort is not really desirable, bring
-1 negative attitudes
(active)
- I.F.2.b. Negative attitudes are prevented by ommiting active effort,
-1 by avoiding work, achievement, etc.
(passive)
- I.F.3.a. Feelings of inadequacy: knowledge, preparation, etc. are not
-2 adequate, or no longer adequate
(passive)
- II.A.1.a. Wrongdoing, ill-intentioned, imprudent action is
+2 positively disapproved: it brings punishment, penalty
(active)
- II.A.2.b. Eds in destruction
+2 (active)
- II.A.1.d. Results in repentance, amendment, restitution
+2 (active)
- II.A.1.d. Is made good by making restitution for others
+2 (active)
- II.A.2.b. Injustice is overcome by positive action; by demanding and
+2 working for justice.
(active)
- II.A.1.b. Wrongdoing is disapproved for extraneous reasons; it makes
+1 others mad, breaks their heart
(active)
- II.A.1.c. Leads to restitution, but only at the insistance of others
+1 (passive)
- II.A.2.b. Right action is done for extraneous reasons; it is done
+1 without conviction
(active)
- II.A.4.b. Accidentally harmful action is regretted; it is corrected
+1 by others' help, skill, etc.
(passive)
- II.A.1.b. Wrongdoing is a matter of personal relations or social con-
-1 ventions; it is followed by forgiveness out of "love"
(passive)
- II.A.1.d. Is compensated by admission or apology
-1 (active)

- II.A.1.f. Gets culprit into trouble: no realization of having done
-1 something wrong
(passive)
- II.A.2.^b₋₁ Wrongdoing is followed by inappropriate reactions; by despair
(passive)
- II.A.4.a. Right action is of doubtful value; it is suspect
-1 (active)
- II.A.5.^b₋₁ Accidentally harmful action is imputed to the doer; it is
punished (no evidence of careless action)
(passive)
- II.A.5.b. Punished as crime (evidence of carelessness
-1 (passive)
- II.A.1.a. Wrongdoing does not have undesirable consequences; it is
-2 followed neither by punishment nor repentance and restitution
(passive)
- II.A.3.b. Wrongdoing or impulsive action is justified; it provides means
-2 for good action
(active)
- II.A.3.d. Brings desirable results (freedom, friends, etc.)
-2 (active)
- II.A.3.f. Is defended when right action conflicts with self-interest
-2 (active)
- II.A.4. Obligations, duties, etc., can be escaped without punishment
-2 (passive)
- II.B.2.b. Vices, negative emotions, and attitudes are harmful; they harm
+2 self or others
(passive)
- II.B.1.a. Wrong intentions are not carried out for extraneous reasons;
-2 because one lacks courage
(passive)
- II.B.1.b. Something or somebody interfered
-2 (passive)
- II.B.1.c. The opportunity is gone
-2 (passive)
- II.B.1.d. The intention is discovered by others
-2 (passive)

- II.C.1.a. Punishment has desirable affects; it is accepted (either
+2 immediately or after consideration)
(passive)
- II.C.1.b. It can profit the culprit
+2 (active)
- II.C.1.b. Unjust punishment is revoked with the help of others
-1 (active)
- II.C.2.a. Punishment is considered unjust because wrongdoer is a good man
-2 (active)
- II.C.3.a. Phony, goody-goody reactions: (e.g. unjust punishment if met
-2 with a smile leads to happiness)
(active)
- III.A.1.b. Good relations are desirable; they endure; they withstand
+1 separation
(passive)
- III.A.2.c. Good relations are deepened by positive attitude by under-
+1 standing others' mistakes
(passive)
- III.A.3.a. Good relations are disturbed but later restored by positive
+1 actions or attitudes; by friendly action
(active)
- III.A.3.b. Common suffering
+1 (passive)
- III.A.3.c. Repentance
+1 (active)
- III.A.4. Positive attitudes toward implied human relationships
+1 (passive)
- III.A.1.a. Good relations are not established or maintained by outgoing
-1 affection or good will, they are developed from subserviant,
fearful motives
(active)
- III.A.1.b. The results of fortuitous happenings
-1 (passive)
- III.A.1.d. Based on platitudinous resolves with no real action
-1 (passive)
- III.A.1.e. The result of gifts, parties, etc.
-1 (active)

- III.A.2.b. Good relations are not very durable; they are disturbed
-1 without good cause
(passive)
- III.A.2.c. Superficial, sentimental, or romanticized as "love"
-1 (passive)
- III.A.3.a. Good relations are disturbed but later restored without taking
-1 positive action by sheer passage of time, chance of fate
(passive)
- III.A.3.b. By prayer alone
-1 (passive)
- III.A.4.a. People and things bring pleasure: Love, friendship, thought of
-1 loved ones, innocence, etc. are beautiful, pleasant
(passive)
- III.A.4.b. Thought or expectation of marriage or a child is pleasant
-1 (passive)
- III.A.4.c. Love, etc. brings happiness
-1 (passive)
- III.A.4.d. Sudden reunion brings joy
-1 (active)
- III.A.4.f. Lack of love, friendship, etc. is sad
-1 (passive)
- III.A.5.a. Good relations are expressed in emotions, not actions; by
-1 displays of affection
(passive)
- III.A.5.c. Professions of devotion
-1 (passive)
- III.A.6.a. Heroics, phoniness of every kind
-1 (active)
- III.A.1.b. Good relations have undesirable consequences, or concomitants,
-2 love overrides urgent and legitimate self-interest
(passive)
- III.A.2.a. Good relations are not durable, they end in separation, serious
-2 disagreement, disaster, because of own fault, by fate, chance,
accident, for no reason
(first two active, next passive, third, active)
- III.A.2.c. Are broken because of own fault
-2 (active)

- III.A.3.a. I. Good relations improve or deteriorate capriciously,
separations end love
(passive)
II. Increases love (no reason given)
(passive)
III. Increases love because it brings physical discomfort
(active)
- III.A.3.b. Near tragedy increases love
(passive)
- III.A.3.c. Love comes and goes capriciously
(passive)
- III.A.4.a. Good relations have exaggerated effects: lack of love, affection,
-2 etc. leads to later failure, unhappiness
(passive)
- III.B.1.a. Bad relations are condemned, they lead to difficulties or
+2 punishment
(passive)
- III.B.1.a. Bad relations can be corrected; they are prevented or corrected
-1 by others (e.g. others clear up a misunderstanding)
(active)
- III.B.1.b. Resolved by separation when no obligation is involved
(active)
- III.B.1.a. Bad relations have prolonged ill effect: they poison others'
-1 lives indefinitely
(active)
- III.B.2.b. Bad relations can be corrected by extraneous factors; they are
-1 bettered suddenly and shortcomings are suddenly conquered
(active)
- III.B.2.c. Sudden and emotional reactions are suddenly conquered
-1
(passive)
- III.B.1.c. Bad relations have no ill effects: they end in separation
-2 (when obligations are involved) without ill effects
(active)
- III.B.1.d. End in conflict with no attempt at resolution
-2
(active)
- III.B.2.b. Bad relations are caused by undesirable actions or attitudes
-2 (no outcome) by neglect
(active)

- III.B.2.b. Aggressive action (not punished)
-2 (active)
- III.B.2.c. Negative emotions
-2 (active)
- III.~~X~~^S3.b. Bad relations are expressed in undesirable ways: in angry
-2 words or actions (unpunished)
(active)
- III.C.3.a. Bad influence can be overcome; it can be prevented or corrected
+2 by own determined effort
(active)
- III.C.1.a. Positive actions are somewhat influenced by other's opinion,
+1 etc., such actions require cooperation, sympathy, understanding
(active)
- III.C.1.b. Depend on following reasonable advice or commands
+1 (active)
- III.C.2.b. Others are helpful: their help succeeds when one is unable to
+1 act oneself
(passive)
- III.C.3.c. Reasonable advice is followed with hesitation or misgivings;
+1 it is resented but is done
- III.C.1.a. Heavy reliance on outside influence for opinions and actions;
+1 they depend on understanding and sympathy
(passive)
- III.C.1.c. Are influenced by others (no reason given)
-1 (passive)
- III.C.2.a. Refusal to depend on or comply with others acting in complete
-1 disregard of others
(active)
- III.C.2.a.II Without any attempt at reasoning
-1 (passive)
- III.C.2.b. Refusing to comply until compliance is forced by one's need
-1 (active)
- III.C.2.c. Feeling that others interfere
-1 (passive)
- III.C.3.a. Blind dependence on others: help from others saves from despair
-1 (passive)

- III.C.3.c. Others are good example or warning (no action)
-1 (passive)
- III.C.1.a.I Actions are dictated by other's opinion: illegitimate pressure
-2 is yielded to for the sake of peace
(passive)
- III.C.2.a. Negative attitudes of others toward self has exaggerated effects:
-2 lack of understanding or love causes failure
(passive)
- III.C.2.b. Rejection of others results in own failure
-2 (passive)
- III.C.2.d. Refusal of help results in failure
-2 (passive)
- III.C.3.a. Help from others is ineffective; it is not offered
-2 (passive)
- III.C.3.b. Does not succeed
-2 (passive)
- III.C.3.c. Is impossible
-2 (passive)
- III.C.3.f. Is refused by others, which dooms to failure
-2 (passive)
- III.C.4.c. Bad influence prevails in spite of active effort
-2 (active)
- III.C.5.b.II. Advice or commands from others are not needed: obeying
-2 legitimate commands leads to failure, unhappiness
(active)
- III.E.1.c. Exerting positive influence on others; one is successful in
+2 persuading others to correct undesirable attitudes
(active)
- III.E.2.a. Attempt at exerting positive influence on others; by imparting
+1 information
(active)
- III.E.1.b.I. Attempt at exerting positive influence on others in at least
-1 partially unsuccessful: the attempt to inspire, amuse, comfort,
warn others succeeds only after a long time (no reason given)
(active)

- III.E.2.b. Exerting negative influence on others: attempting to fool
-1 others (no outcome)
(active)
- III.E.4.c. Negative attitude toward others: surprises over the ineptitude
-1 incompetance of others
(passive)
- III.E.5. Heroics, phoniness of every kind
-1 (active)
- III.E.1.b. Failure to exert positive influence; failure to persuade others
-2 to see reason
(passive)
- III.E.2.a. Exerting very negative influence: by deliberately manipulating
-2 others (even for a good purpose)
(active)
- III.F.1.a. Imports acknowledging man's active personal relations to God:
+2 God is seen as creator, father, sustainer of life
(active)
- III.F.1.a. Optimistic imports giving reasons but not implying action
+1 (passive)
- III.F.1.b. Implying that pessimism is undesirable
+1 (passive)
- III.F.3. Imports appreciating immaterial values
+1 (passive)
- III.F.4.a. Negative attitudes toward others are undesirable: (impatience,
+1 snobbery, intolerance deserve a penalty)
(active)
- III.F.5.a. Positive attitudes toward others; people are good -helpful
+1 (passive)
- III.F.1.d. Negative attitudes toward others; they have undesirable
-1 attitudes from which one withdraws
(passive)
- III.F.2.a. Optimism without reason; sheer enjoyment of nature, God, religion,
-1 children, etc. they are beautiful
(passive)
- III.F.2.c. Should be kept beautiful, innocent, etc.
-1 (passive)

- III.F.4. Heroics, phoniness of all kinds
-1 (active)
- III.F.1.b. Negative attitude towards others, self and one's group are
-2 the most important factors
(active)
- III.F.2.a. Life, people, things are sources of worry, bewilderment,
-2 annoyance, etc.
(passive)
- III.F.2.b. Time, war, nature, etc. produce destruction
-2 (passive)
- III.F.2.c. Life, nature is insensitive
-2 (passive)
- III.F.2.d. When expecting something nice something had happens instead
-2 (passive)
- III.F.4.c. Passive dependence on extraneous factors; on environment,
-2 training, etc.
(passive)
- III.F.5.a.b.c.d. Sheer passivity, waiting, remembering the past, wondering
-2 about things, being uncertain about the future
(passive)
- IV.A.1.a. Adversity is overcome by self-determined action; by positive
-1 +2 action
(active)
- IV.A.2.a. Adversity is not overcome, but faced by positive action or
-1 +2 attitude: suffered by positive action
(active)
- IV.A.2.b. Adversity is overcome by positive action or attitude; by
+1 decision not to give in (no action)
(passive)
- IV.A.2.a. Adversity is not overcome, but faced by positive action or
+1 attitude: accepted with hope and resignation (no depression)
(passive)
- IV.A.2.c. Remains a source of worry despite present success or adequacy
+1 (passive)
- IV.A.2.d. Brings a resolution to get professional help
+1 (active)

- IV.A.1.a. Loss, harm, danger, etc. are overcome through external
-1 circumstances
(passive)
- IV.A.1.b. By fate, chance, coincidence (no action)
-1 (passive)
- IV.A.1.c. By passage of time
-1 (passive)
- I
IV.A.1.d. Without evident cause
-1 (passive)
- IV.A.2.a. Adversity is overcome despite failure to act when action is
-1 possible; by prayer alone
(passive)
- IV.A.2.b. Prayer and others' efforts
-1 (active)
- IV.A.3.c. Adversity is overcome through ineffective responses, by people
-1 or things compensating for it (without acting oneself)
(passive)
- IV.A.4.b. Appealing to others for help if help is possible (no action by
-1 self or others)
(passive)
- IV.A.5.a.I.II. Adversity is not overcome but avoided and fled; it is avoided
-1 either passively or with undue emotion; by refusal to believe it
has happened
(passive)
- IV.A.5.b. Escaped into dream, sleep, fantasy
-1 (passive)
- IV.A.6.a. Adversity is accepted: passively through action is possible
-1 (passive)
- IV.A.7.b. Adversity cannot be overcome: adversity is never forgotten
-1 (passive)
- IV.A.1.b. Adversity is overcome because it was unreal: finding it was not
-2 real because of a mistaken judgment
(passive)
- IV.A.3.a. Adversity is not overcome but evaded: by cavalier disregard
-2 (passive)

- IV.A.4.a. Adversity cannot be overcome; action is useless
-2 (passive)
- IV.A.4.b. Impossible
(passive)
- IV.A.4.c. Hindered
-2 (active)
- IV.A.4.d. Followed by greater adversity
-2 (active)
- IV.A.5.a. Adversity leads to undesirable actions or attitudes; it
-2 arouses impulsive or desperate action
(active)
- IV.A.5.b. Ends in emotions, despair or destruction
-2 (active)
- IV.A.5.c. Has no outcome not a good one is wished for
-2 (passive)
- IV.A.6.a. Adversity is caused or accompanied by harmless action
-2 (active)
- IV.A.6.b. Supernatural action
-2 (active)
- IV.A.6.c. Legitimate pleasure or recreation
-2 (active)
- IV.A.6.d. Virtuous action
-2 (active)
- IV.A.7.b. Adversity is imagined or relived in memory; by remembering it
-2 (passive)

APPENDIX B

Scores/Imports on
Personality Deviation Schedule
All scores are - 2 Pd

- I.A.1.a. No goals - an attempt to justify the situation without good reason
(passive)
- I.A.1.c. Goals "have to hit one's mind"
(passive)
- I.A.2.b.I. Goals are not attainable despite active effort because of external interference
(passive)
- I.A.3.a. Success is a natural outcome because of high ambitions
(active)
- I.A.3.b. It is brought about by external factors - not depending on individual
(active)
- I.A.4. Success is extremely uncertain
(passive)
- I.A.5.a. Happiness is possible or probable but given to one from outside; by others
(active)
- I.B.1. Means will be offered to you (no action - no outcome)
(passive)
- I.B.2. Success follows one's coming up with a bright idea, instead of active effort
(passive)
- I.B.3.b. Work is done only when one cannot get by without working
(active)
- I.B.3.d. Work should be left to others e.g. leave the others do the work. Do as you please to get what you want and forget work
(active)

- II.A.1.a. One can get by with wrongdoing or impulsive action; wrongdoing is followed by neither punishment nor repentance and restitution; you can get by with it
(active)
- II.A.2.a. Wrongdoing justified, desirable, but it is exhausting
(active)
- II.A.2.b. But it sometimes gets you into trouble
(active)
- II.A.2.d. In self-defense you do as you please
(active)
- II.A.3. One realizes that one has done something impulsive but it is too late to do anything about it
(active)
- II.A.4.a. After doing something wrong, impulsive, etc. others have a responsibility to cure you
(active)
- II.B.1. Punishment is seen as revenge on the part of others and is strongly resented
(passive)
- III.A.1. Bad relations - lack of love leads to wrongdoings
(active)
- III.B.1.a. Ill-intentions are attributed to others and are expressed with strong words; others interfere and spoil your happiness
(passive)
- III.B.1.b. Harm you (even when dead)
(passive)
- III.B.2.a. Others fail when they are expected and supposed to do something for you; they desert you when they are most needed
(passive)
- III.B.3.b. Mixed feelings towards others; they may help but may also harm
(passive)
- III.B.3.c. May be good, but also may be bad
(passive)

- III.B.4. Demanding help and sympathy from others because one perceives oneself as a victim
(passive)
- III.B.5.a. No attempt to insist on own right to choose one's course of life, submit to others: to serve your purpose
(passive)
- III.B.6.b. Agreeable advice from others is one's right; others are responsible for telling you how to run your life.
(passive) (
- III.C.1.a. Exerting negative influence is justified; do anything you want to others when strong, but the strong should not be challenged
(active)
- III.C.1.b. Revenge desirable
(active)
- III.C.1.e. May use force to get what you want
(active)
- IV.A.1.a. Adversity overcome by unrealistic means: by impulsively asking for help you scare danger away
(active)
- IV.A.1.b. While in despair something happens or ~~nothing~~ happens but all turns out very happy
(active)
- IV.A.1.c. By explaining it away
(active)
- IV.A.3.a. Adversity cannot be overcome because it is too late when you find out
(passive)
- IV.A.4.a. Adversity caused by others who are ill-intentioned
(passive)
- IV.A.4.b. Nature
(passive)
- IV.A.4.c. Fate - no escape
(passive)

APPENDIX C

Clinical Report Derived from SSA Protocol of JEP, Unwed Mother

Judy is (basically) very insecure. She tries hard to cover up by being flippant and not thinking deeply about things. She feels that she erred but is not going to let it matter greatly to her. She doesn't want to listen to advice about the present and prefers to think only of happy things in the past. She does not want to take the responsibility of her actions. She does feel that she must do some tasks but only because she'll be caught if she doesn't. In general, I would conclude that she does not and is not coping with reality.

I suspect that she has been promiscuous for some time but "got away from modern convenience" in order to get pregnant. Also she doesn't intend to let this pregnancy stand in the way of continuing in this fashion.

She would probably benefit only from intensive depth therapy. She has built up a tremendous system of "defense mechanisms" and would not easily face reality.

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Approval Sheet

The thesis submitted by Mrs. Rona M. Fields has been read and approved by three members of the Department of Psychology.

The final copies have been examined by the director of the thesis and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated, and that the thesis is now given final approval with reference to content, form, and mechanical accuracy.

The thesis is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts.

June 3, 1965

Date

Magda B. Arnold

Signature of Advisor