Chapter 4
Finding and Discussion

This chapter is going to present the research finding and discuss the data analysis and findings. As what has been explained in the third chapter that the data are categorized based on the types of gender roles which portrays in the utterances of the characters in the film.

Findings

There are three types of gender roles by Green (1995) that is used in classified the utterances which portray gender roles in the “A Raisin in the Sun” film, they are as follows:

1. Traditional home-maker/breadwinner type
2. The mixed type
3. The egalitarian type

According to the result of the data collection, it is found that there is no utterance in the dialogue of the main characters which portrays the traditional home maker/breadwinner type. It is due to the economic reason. The members of Youngers either husband or wife has to work in order to back up the economy of the family.

The main characters in this film are the members of The Youngers family who live in the society of Southside of Chicago. They are Walter Younger, Lena Younger, Ruth, and Beneatha Younger.
The Mixed Type

After collecting the data, it is found that there are some utterances in the dialogue which portray mixed type of gender role. The utterances which portray the mixed type are the text with the bold style. The data are as follows:

**DATA EXTRACT #01**

Dialogue 145-156, CD 1, 00:10:13---> 00:11:08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Walter, eat your eggs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>That's it? &quot;Eat your eggs&quot;?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Walter, that ain't none of our money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>This morning I get up. I go to a bathroom I gotta share with two floors of people. I look in the mirror. Thirty-five years old, been married eleven years. I got a boy who sleeps in the living room. And all I got to tell him are stories about how rich, white people live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Walter, eat your eggs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>Damn these eggs. Damn all the eggs that ever was!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Fine. Just go to work!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this dialogue, Walter tries to explain his wife that the business which will be built by him is good to improve the economy of their family. In this case, Walter wants his wife to persuade his mom (Lena Younger) to give him some of money so he can build the business that he has planned. However, Ruth (his wife) does not give any positive responds to him, she just ask her husband to eat his eggs and tells him that money which Walter talks about does not belong to them. Walter, then, adds his explanation in order to make his wife sure. He describes to his wife about the condition of their family. He has to shares a bathroom with another family in another floor. In addition, he has a boy who just sleeps in the living room and he cannot give something
more to his son but the stories about how rich white people are. Unfortunately, his wife just responds Walter by asking him to eat his eggs. It makes Walter angry. He throws the eggs away and swears on them. His wife, then, suggests him to go to work to calm the situation down.

**DATA EXTRACT #02**

Dialogue 159-163, CD 1, 00:11:11--&gt; 00:11:23

Walter : *Says just what's wrong with women today.*
   *Don't know how to build your man up, make them feel like they can be somebody, like they can do something.*
Ruth : You know, not all women are like that. Just like there are some men who actually do something.
Walter : No thanks to their women.

This dialogue describes about Walter who keeps trying to persuade his wife to support his desire to build a liquor store but his wife still does not give any positive responds to him. He asks his wife what’s wrong with the women today (including his wife) who do not know how to support their husband. Then, Ruth tells his husband that not all women are like that but there are still some men who can do something without the support from their wife. Moreover, Walter says to his wife “no thanks to their women”. It describes that Walter does not agree with his wife’s opinion.

**DATA EXTRACT #03**

Dialogue 190-196, CD 1, 00:12:49--&gt; 00:13:03

Walter : *Me and Ruth, we done made some sacrifices for you.*
   Now it's time you start making some sacrifices for the rest of the family.
Ruth : Don't you be dragging me into this.
Walter : Oh, no, you are in it. *Aren't you the one that's taking in other people's dirty laundry to put clothes on her back?*
Ruth : Walter, that ain't fair.
Walter : Oh, but it's fair for Walter not to get anything.

The dialogue above describes Walter who keeps forcing Beneatha (his sister) to make her mind up and ask her to persuade Mama to give him some of money. In addition, he tells his sister that his wife and he have done some sacrifices for her and now it is the time for her to reply those sacrifices. However, Ruth tells her husband that she does not want to be dragged in, but Walter emphasizes that Ruth is involved in it; she also does the sacrifices for Beneatha. Ruth works as the laundry-woman in helping the economy of the family so that Beneatha can continue her school. Then, Ruth says that it is not fair if he treats that way to his sister. Walter states that it is fair for him since he does not get anything from his Mama (money from insurance).

**DATA EXTRACT #04**

Dialogue 294-297, CD 1, 00:20:55---> 00:21:06

Earline : Lena, you sure was up and out early this morning.
Lena (Mama) : *It was my last day on the job, Earline.*
*My last half-day, to be exact.*
Earline : Go on. You stopped working?
Lena (Mama) : Yes, indeed.

This dialogue illustrates the situation when Lena (Mama) went to fruit market; accidentally she meets her neighbor, Earline and has a talk for a while. Earline is wondering why Lena was up and out in the early of the morning. Lena answers that it was her last day on the job, exactly her last half-day and it means that she will stop working after that day.
**DATA EXTRACT #05**

Dialogue 329-335, CD 1, 00:23:09---> 00:23:31

Lena (Mama) : You okay, Ruth?
Ruth : Yeah, I'm fine, just...
**I'm just tired, I've been ironing all morning.**
Lena : Well, leave the rest for me. I'll finish.
Ruth : Is that what you call retirement?
You gonna come home so you can start doing somebody else's work.
Well, what do you expect me to do, sit in that chair all day till I grow root?

The dialogue describes: Lena (Mama) was just arrived at home from work. At the time, Ruth looks like sick. So, Lena asks her if she is ok. Ruth answers that she is alright and just tired because she has been ironing all morning. Then Lena tells her to leave the rest of the clothes to be ironed by her. Although she feels so tired, she refuses the help. She asks Lena about what Lena calls retirement. Lena stops working so she can help doing somebody else's work. Additionally, she asks Lena about what Lena expects her to do. She does not want to sit in the chair all day till she grows root.

**DATA EXTRACT #06**

Dialogue 1214-1225, CD 2, 01:25:52---> 01:26:44

Lena (Mama) : I gave the man $3,500 on the house.
Well, that leaves $6,500.
I want you to put $3,000 in the savings account for Bennie's schooling and the rest I want you to put into a checking account with your name on it.
And then you decide what to do with it. Now, I know that's not as much as you wanted, but it's all I got in this world.
**Well, you the man of the house, you the head of this family now. So I'm gonna leave it up to you.**

Walter : You trust me like that, Mama?
Lena (Mama) : I ain't never stopped trusting you. Just like I'll never stop loving you.
The dialogue describes: Lena (Mama) meets Walter at the cafe and gives some advices to him. At the time, she also gives the rest of money $6,500 to Walter because she trusts her son so much. She wants Walter to put $3,000 in the savings account for Bennie’s schooling and use the rest for what he wants to do with it although it is not as much as Walter wants. She adds that she trusts money on him because Walter is the head of the family now. So, she will leave it up to him. Walter feels surprise when his Mama gives him money, as he used to know that Mama will not give it to him previously. He wonders why Mama trusts him that way. Then, Mama explains to him that she will never stop trusting him, just like she never stops loving him.

DATA EXTRACT #07

Dialogue 1602-1608, CD 2, 01:54:55--> 01:55:19

Ruth    : Bennie, will you tell her.
         : Bennie, will you tell her, please, that we can still move?
         : Lena, now the house note ain't but a $1 25 a month, we got four
grown people in this house, we will work.
Ruth    : Lena I will work 20 hours a day if I have to.
         : I will strap my baby to my back, if I have to.
         : But, Lena, we gotta move.
         : Lena, no, we gotta get out of here.
Lena (Mama) : No, Ruth, no.

This dialogue describes: Lena (Mama) has decided not to move to their new house in Clyborne Park, because they have lost money. Ruth insists that they will still move and asks Beneatha to help her in persuading her Mom to keep moving. She also tries to convince Lena that they can pay the installment of the house. She tells Lena that all the grown people in their family will work for the installment of the new house. Additionally, she would willingly work 20 hours and she is ready to strap her baby in
her back if she has to. Unfortunately, although she really wants to move, Lena still
stands on her ground and decides not to move.

**DATA EXTRACT #08**

Dialogue 1670-1677, CD 2, 01:58:31--> 01:58:52

Walter :  What's the matter with you people?
         I didn't make this world. It was given to me this way.
         And hell, yes, i want me some yachts!
         **And, yes, I wanna hang some real pearls around my wife's neck.**
         Ain't she supposed to wear no pearls?
         **Somebody tell me who decides which woman gets to wear real pearls in this world?**
         **I tell you, l'm a man and l want my wife to wear some pearls.**

The dialogue illustrates: Walter asks everyone in his house about what is their
matter which makes them does not want to take the offer of Mr. Lindner who will give
more benefit to them. He finds out that everyone seems to have no intension in taking
the offer. Then, he tells them that he did not make the world, it was just given to him
that way. In addition, as a man who is supposed to be a provider, he wants to buy some
pearls for his wife. Additionally, he asks everyone who decides which woman in the
world who gets to wear some pearls. He emphasizes that as the man he wants to buy her
wife some pearls.

**DATA EXTRACT #09**

Dialogue 1737-1741, CD 2, 02:03:18--> 02:03:38

Walter :  Well, Mr. Lindner, I called you here 'cause me and my family, we all
         very plain people.
Mr. Lindner :  Yes.
Walter :  **I've worked as a chauffeur most my life**
The dialogue above describes: Walter invites Mr. Lindner (the representative of Clybourne Park Improvement Association) to his house. He and his family are going to make a deal with Mr. Lindner. In that moment, Walter starts the conversation by telling Mr. Lindner about his intention to invite Mr. Lindner to his house. He tells Mr. Lindner that he and his family are very plain people. Then, Mr. Lindner just answers yes. Moreover, Walter tells him about his job, he works as a chauffeur.

**DATA EXTRACT #10**

Dialogue 1742-1745, CD 2, 02:03:39--> 02:03:56

Walter : ......

  and my wife, she does domestic work and so does my mother.
  I mean, we're very plain.

Mr. Lindner : Yes, Mr. Younger.

Walter : And my father...

  My father was a laborer most his life.

Mr. Lindner : Yeah, I understand. I got that. Yeah.

This dialogue describes: Walter continues his explanation about the job of the member of his family to Mr. Lindner. He tells that his wife and his mom work as household assistant around his neighborhood to emphasize that they are from a very plain family. Mr. Lindner responds him calmly by saying “Yes, Mr. Younger”. Walter adds his explanation by telling Mr. Lindner about the job of his father. Mr. Lindner seems to get inpatient, because Walter keeps explaining the job of the members of his family.
DATA EXTRACT #11

Dialogue 1795-1797, CD 2, 02:07:55--> 02:08:05

Ruth : Is something wrong?
Lena (Mama) : He come into his manhood, today.
Ruth : He sure did.

The dialogue above describes: Ruth wonders why Lena looks a bit affected. She asks Lena what is happening. Then, Lena answers that she finally finds that her only son has come to his manhood now after passing through some obstacles. Ruth agrees with Lena’s statement. She is also sure that Walter has come to be a real man.

The Egalitarian Type

Based on the data collection, it is revealed that there are some utterances in the dialogue which portray egalitarian gender role type. The utterances which portray the egalitarian type are the text with the bold style. They are as follows:

DATA EXTRACT #01

Dialogue 205-209, CD 1, 00:13:25--> 00:13:33

Walter : Who in the hell ever told you to go be a doctor, anyway? You so crazy about messing with sick people, why don't you go be a nurse like other women?
Beneatha : I'll be what I want to be.
Walter : With somebody else's money.
Beneatha : It's Mama's money.

The conversation above clearly shows that Walter wants Beneatha to stop reaching her dream of becoming a doctor. He believes that it is uncommon in their society when a girl wants to be a doctor. So, he asks his sister, Beneatha to be a nurse
like others. On the other hand, Beneatha does not agree with her brother. She wants to be what she really wants to, that is becoming a doctor. It implies she wants to be different and free to express herself. Then, Walter emphasizes to Beneatha that she just uses somebody else’s money in reaching her dream, but Beneatha against by saying that money which is used by her belongs to her Mom, so she has a right for it.

**DATA EXTRACT #02**

Dialogue 447-454, CD 1, 00:29:12--> 00:29:32

Beneatha : **Listen, I'm going to be a doctor. I'm not worried about who I'm going to marry yet.**  
**If I even ever get married.**

Lena (Mama) : If?

Ruth : If?

Beneatha : **I probably will. It's just that, first, I'm going to be a doctor.**  
**And George, for one, still thinks that's pretty funny.**  
**I couldn't be bothered with that.**  
**I'm going to be a doctor, and everybody around here better understand that.**

Lena (Mama) : Well, of course you're gonna be a doctor, honey.  
God willing.

This dialogue describes: in the previous conversation, Ruth and Mama try to convince Beneatha that George is good to be her husband. However, Beneatha tells them that she is not going to marry with George. She has not decided with whom she will marry. She emphasizes to Mama and Ruth that she is going to be a doctor and she does not care with whom she is going to be married “if” she wants to marry. Mama and Ruth wonder why she says “if”? In their mind, Beneatha is supposed to marry one day, so it is not appropriate when she says “if”. Then, Beneatha explains to Ruth and Mama that she probably will marry, yet the most important thing for her now is to be a doctor.
Moreover, she adds that George is a discouraging figure for her dream and for that reason she does not want to marry with him. George thinks that her dream to be a doctor is funny, but she will not be bothered with that. She also states that she is going to be a doctor and everyone in her house must understand it. Mama says that definitely she will be a doctor.

**DATA EXTRACT #03**

Dialogue 1253-1256, CD 2, 01:29:46--01:30:02

Beneatha : I want to make a difference.
George : A difference?
Beneatha : Yes. I don't want to be like everybody else, like Mama and Ruth. I want to do something with my life.
You know what I mean?
George : No.

The dialogue describes: Beneatha has a talk with one of her boyfriend, George about what are they going to do in the future. At the occasion, she tells George that she wants to create a difference in her life. George does not get the point and ask a question “a difference?”. Then, Beneatha explains that the difference which she meant is she does not want to be the same with somebody else, like Mama and Ruth. She wants to make a change in her life. Unfortunately, when she asks George about what she meant, George answers that he does not know.

**DATA EXTRACT #04**

Dialogue 1535-1541, CD 2, 01:49:50--01:50:14

Joseph : And what about you now?
Beneatha : Me?
       Nothing.
But it's probably just as well, anyway.

**Why would anyone want to be a doctor in this nutty world?**

Joseph : I never thought, I would see you in such a despair.
And after such a small defeat.

Beneatha : Small defeat?
Asagai, this family has been wiped out.

The dialogue describes: Joseph Assagai, another Beneatha’s boyfriend comes to help packing the goods of Younger family who intend to move to Clyborne Park.

However, he finds that Beneatha is feeling so sad and the plan to move has been cancelled, because Beneatha’s brother, Walter lose money of insurance which is planned to pay the house in Clyborne Park and her school fee. He asks about Beneatha’s feeling at the moment. Then, Beneatha answers him that she feels nothing and she is just fine. Unpredictably, she wonders why she wants to be a doctor in this crazy world. Joseph feels so surprised hearing that, because he knows that Benatha is a strong girl who never gives up struggling on her dream to be a doctor and now he finds out that Beneatha feels no hope inside after such a small defeat. Beneatha explains to Joseph that it is not a small defeat as what he might think, because the defeat has wiped her family out.

**DATA EXTRACT #05**

Dialogue 1787-1789, CD 2, 02:07:21--> 02:07:32

Beneatha : **Mama, I think I shall marry Joseph Asagai and go live in Africa one day.**
Lena : You ain't old enough to marry nobody.
Beneatha : Not now, but some day.
**Think of all the good I can do as a doctor in Africa.**
The dialogue describes: Beneatha tells her mom that she thinks to marry Joseph Assagai and live with him in Africa someday. Then, her mom tells her that she is too young to get married. She explains that she is not going to marry now, but later when she is grown up. She adds that she can be a doctor in Africa and do all the good things there.

**DATA EXTRACT #06**

Dialogue 1792-1794, CD 2, 02:07:39---> 02:07:44

Beneatha : I wouldn't marry that narrow-minded, little bourgeois if he was Adam and I was Eve.
Walter : Adam ain't have no money either.

This dialogue describes: Beneatha emphasizes her brother that she does not want to marry with George Murchinson, because he is a narrowed-minded and little bourgeois man even if he was Adam and Beneatha was Eve. Then, Walter tells her that Adam does not even have any money.
Discussion

According to the data findings, it is discovered that there are some utterances in the dialogues which represent mixed type and egalitarian type of gender roles. However, there is no utterance in the dialogue of the main characters which portrays traditional home-maker/breadwinner type of gender roles. Based on the observation toward the film, it is due to the economic condition of African-American society in 1950’s which does not enable them to hold this role. The gender role type which is hold by African-American is different from the native American family, most of them hold this type of gender role, because they come from rich family which there is no need for women in the family to work for helping the economy of the family.

The Mixed Type

The Youngers family who lived in Chicago in 1950’s got a matter with economy; they faced the poverty and for this reason most of the member of the family work as the servant of White people families in order to help the economy of the family. It is shown in the film that the members of the Younger family work as: Lena (Mama) as a housemaid and babysitter, Ruth as a laundry-woman, Walter as a car-driver. Most of the members of the family go to work because of the family’s economic condition is not conducive, so that both of the husband and wife and the grown-up member of the family have to go to work to make a living, although the main breadwinner of the family is still the husband and the wife works less than the husband.

The explanation above clearly states that most of the members of the Youngers family hold the mixed type of gender roles, as what has been explained by Green (1995)
in Boon at all (2012, p. 3) that “The mixed type gender role is where man (the husband) is the breadwinner of the family who is responsible to make a living for his family, while the woman (the wife) is responsible for the domestic tasks and look after the children, beside that she also works for helping the economy of the family. However, she works less than her husband, because in the mixed type the man is the main breadwinner of the family”.

People who hold the mixed type believe that the husband is the main breadwinner of the family; meanwhile the wife works to back up the economy of the family. Wife does not earn money as much as the husband does. The wife works more for the domestic tasks and takes care of the children. The main reason why the members of the Youngers family hold mixed type role is that the economic condition does not enable them to hold another type of gender roles. The Youngers does anything just like the detailed description of the mixed type role.

It can be seen in some of the examples of the utterances in the dialogue which are based on the data findings, such as in data extract #05 in page 27 (Dialogue 329-335, CD 1, 00:23:09--> 00:23:31).

The interpreted meaning of the utterance, “I'm just tired, I've been ironing all morning” is Ruth explains to Lena that she is fine and just tired since she has been ironing all morning. In addition, the utterance explains that even though she feels so tired, she has to do the work until finish, because it is her responsibility. She does the work in order to help her husband in improving their economy.
The conversation obviously describes that Ruth holds a mixed type role. It is because her role that helps her husband who just work as a chauffeur, to make a living and also she does the domestic tasks and take care of her son, Travis.

The mixed type role is also seen in the data extract #09 in page 30 (Dialogue 1737-1741, CD 2, 02:03:18 --&gt; 02:03:38).

The interpreted meaning of the utterance, “I've worked as a chauffeur most my life”, is Walter explains to Mr. Lindner about his job. He wants Mr. Lindner knows that he is just someone whose job is to drive a car for a rich. In this case, Walter wants to show that his family is very plain.

The conversation obviously describes that Walter holds a mixed type role. He works as a chauffeur to make a living for his family and because of the economic condition his wife also works to help him in order to provide the needs of the family.

Another example of utterances which represent the mixed type of gender role is data extract #10 in page 30 (Dialogue 1742-1745, CD 2, 02:03:39--&gt; 02:03:56).

The interpreted meaning of the utterance, “and my wife, she does domestic work and so does my mother”, is Walter tries to explain about the job of his mom and his wife to prove that they come from a very plain family.

The conversation obviously describes that Walter, his wife and his mom hold mixed role. Each of the family work to make a living in order to help the economy of the family and they also do their responsibility in their own house as a wife or a husband. In addition, their family believes that the man is still the main breadwinner of the family.

The rest of the utterances data and the analysis of the main characters that hold the mixed type role are provided on the data card in appendix pages.
The Egalitarian Type

Egalitarian type of gender role is not familiar in American’s society in 1950’s. At the time, the common gender roles are traditional home-maker/breadwinner and mixed type gender role. It is happened because the culture and economic climate after the Great Depression and World War II encourage the society to hold those two kinds of gender roles. Unpredictably, as the victims of gender roles that have been designed in the society, there were some of the women in this period of time who struggled for gender roles equality. It is supported by Bloom (2009, p. 41) “in the African-American community exists the even more marginalized group of women, facing and fighting prejudice expressed along both racial and gender lines”.

It is also happened in one of the members of Youngers family, Beneatha (Lena’s only daughter). It is uncommon in her society when a girl becomes a doctor, but she breaks the rule by reaching her dream of becoming a doctor. She exhibits contradictory gender role and behavior from the rest member of the family. She challenges the notions of culture, gender and religion that her family has grown up with by being different and wish to be whatever she wants to be. In addition, she just wants to marry someone who supports her willingness, not a man who will create obstacles for her dreams. She intends to create a family where the man and woman obtain the same roles in the family.

The way of Beneatha acts, thinks and feel are the way of life of someone who holds egalitarian type of gender role. Even though, she is not married yet, but I consider her as the egalitarian type of woman, because she will be soon a wife of her candidate husband, Joseph Assagai, so she can be categorized into this type of gender role.
It is supported by the concept of egalitarian type which is designated by Green (1995) in Boon at all (2012, p. 3). He stated that “egalitarian type is a type of gender roles which believes that man and woman have the same role in the family. Both of husband and wife have to share their works either in taking care of the children or working outside the house. It also believes that woman can reach the highest education just like the man”.

As what have been explained above, it is clear that someone who holds the egalitarian type has willingness for the gender equality and it is proved in the character of Beneatha who wants to marry someone who will support her in struggling her dream to be a doctor, she does not want to be just a wife who only works for domestic tasks and take care the children but she also want to pursue her dream to reach the highest education.

It can be seen in the data extract #01 in page 31 (Dialogue 208-213, CD 1, 00:13:30 --> 00:13:45)

The interpreted meaning of the utterance “I'll be what I want to be” is Beneatha wants to be what she really wants to. She will reach her dream whatever it may take. Beneatha does not want to be ruled by others and the gender roles that have set out in her society.

The statement of Beneatha clearly states that she wants to be an egalitarian woman who has the same right as man in choosing whatever she wants.

Additionally, it is seen in the data extract #02 in page 32 (Dialogue 447-454, CD 1, 00:29:12 --> 00:29:32)
The interpreted meaning of both utterances, “Listen, I'm going to be a doctor. I'm not worried about who I'm going to marry yet. If I even ever get married” and “I probably will. It's just that, first, I'm going to be a doctor. And George, for one, still thinks that's pretty funny. I couldn't be bothered with that. I'm going to be a doctor, and everybody around here better understand that” are Beneatha emphasizes her dream of becoming a doctor is the most important thing for her life and it is more than anything else including get married. She does not really care about the man who will marry her. That is why she states “if she even ever get married” to make Mama and Ruth sure that marry is not her priority now. She also refuses the offer from Mama and Ruth to marry with George because she thinks that George will discourage her dream of becoming a doctor. In the last of her statement, she wants everyone in her family must understand her dream.

The conversation above obviously describes that Beneatha holds an egalitarian type role. It is such a different role from the role that is hold by other members of family. She struggles for her dream of becoming a doctor no matter what it takes. She believes that woman is supposed to have the same right as man even though the society does not allow it.

Moreover, the egalitarian type of gender role which exist in Beneatha extremely portrays in the data extract #03 in page 33 (Dialogue 1253-1256, CD 2, 01:29:46 --> 01:30:02)

The interpreted meaning of the utterance, “I want to make a difference”, is Beneatha intends to change her life to be a better one. In addition, she emphasizes her intension to be different among others by saying “I don't want to be like everybody else, like Mama and Ruth. I want to do something with my life”, it means that she
does not want to be like the women in her family (Mama and Ruth), she plans to do something in order to change her life.

The conversation obviously describes that Beneatha holds an egalitarian role. She wants to be free in expressing her intention, including being a doctor. She intends to make a change the mainstream that has been set out in her society that a woman should be a nurse not a doctor. Moreover, she wants to improve her life and wants to be different from somebody else.

The rest of the utterances data and the analysis of the main characters that hold the egalitarian role are provided on the data card in appendix pages.