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To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Samuel Delafield Haskell entitled "Personality Factors as Predictors of a Wife's Desired Family Size." I recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in Psychology.

Leonard Handler, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

Leo F. Droppleman

Accepted for the Council:

Vice Chancellor
Graduate Studies and Research

PERSONALITY FACTORS AS PREDICTORS OF A WIFE'S DESIRED FAMILY SIZE

A Thesis

Presented for the

Master of Arts

Degree

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ABSTRACT

There is voluminous research documenting differences in a wife's completed family size on the basis of socioeconomic and religious factors, with various studies accounting for 14-42% of the variance. However, little research supports personality variables as contributing to the prediction of completed family size. A significant portion of the variance in completed family size—from 58-86%—remains unexplained. This investigation was conducted to determine whether personality variables are significantly related to desired family size variance, since desired family size is the best available predictor of completed family size.

A sample of 160 Caucasian wives of college students, all having no children and a Protestant religious preference, were administered a questionnaire which included personality, socioeconomic, religious, and general background variables, totalling 19 variables, in an effort to test the usefulness of personality variables in predicting their desired family size.

Results indicate that many of the women (66%) desire two children, thus confirming for this sample recent national trends toward a two-child average desired family size. Four scales measuring the wife's feelings of alienation, social

class background, level of overt anxiety, and childhood family size had a combined multiple correlation of .39 with desired family size, thus accounting for almost 15% of the variance in a stepwise regression analysis. This compares with about 9% of the variance explained in another desired family size study. Another anxiety measure, the wife's number of years married, and her present age were also variables that correlated significantly among the variables tested.

A three-way analysis of variance was computed for five levels of overt anxiety, alienation, and social class background, with desired family size as the dependent variable. A significant effect was found for all three variables and their interactions, except for social class background and for the triple-order interaction.

Studies of selected subsamples within the total sample suggest tendencies for: (1) women with low anxiety, low social class background, and small childhood family size to want small families (0-1 children); (2) those with high alienation and low social class background to want medium-sized (2-child) families; and (3) those with high anxiety and low alienation to want larger (3 or more children) families.

This study suggests that although the ability to predict desired family size variance remains poor,

personality variables seem to make a significant contribution to its prediction relative to other types of variables. Further research on personality variables as useful explanatory factors in desired family research seems indicated. Particularly needed are numerically equal groups desiring less than two, two, and more than two children, so that these groups could be adequately compared.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There is an increasing national concern over the effects of overpopulation on living standards, on the control of environmental problems, and on individual physical and intellectual growth (Report to the President of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, 1972; Ehrlich and Ehrlich, 1970; Wray, 1971). This concern has caused increased interest in understanding the socioeconomic, social, and psychological factors controlling fertility rates in American families, with the implicit idea that understanding the causes of differential fertility might aid in attempting to effect changes in fertility rates if that was desirable as a national policy.

A number of studies exist documenting differential fertility, or differential completed family size, as having significant relationships to socioeconomic, religious, or general background factors (e.g., Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell, 1959; Kiser, 1962; Westoff and Potvin, 1967; Bumpass and Westoff, 1970; Fischer, 1971). However, a significant portion of the variance (about 60%) accounting for actual completed fertility remains unexplained (Westoff, Potter, and Sagi, 1963; Bumpass and Westoff, 1970).

Freedman (1962) has speculated that much of the unexplained variance, falling in the concensus range of two to four children, might be explained by a combination of social and psychological variables.

Desired fertility represents the best available approximation to completed fertility when the later cannot be studied feasibly, at least for married women, but probably not for engaged or single women (Westoff et al., 1957). When desired family size is asked after the birth of the second child, a woman's desired fertility correlates .56 with her completed fertility, accounting for 31% of the variance, which is a significant figure since only 42% of the variance in completed fertility has been explained in the best predictive study to date (Westoff et al., 1963). The wife's desired family size is also fairly reliable, approximately .81 for the sample just cited over an eight year period. Thus, Westoff and others suggest that desired family size seems to represent a real goal toward which parents work, and therefore a meaningful way of measuring eventual completed fertility when such a measure is not obtainable. The wife's desired family size is also more predictive of actual completed fertility than her husband's desired family size—.56 correlation for the wife versus a .49 correlation for her husband (Westoff et al., 1963).

A number of personality variables have been tested for possible relationships to a wife's desired or completed family size, usually as part of a larger study, and frequently with personality measures designed especially for the particular study. For example, dependency correlated significantly (.14) with completed fertility in one study (Whelpton and Kiser, 1952). Westoff et al. (1961) found a low but significant correlation (.06) between dependency and desired fertility.

Self-esteem had a low but significant negative correlation (-.19) with completed fertility in one study (Westoff et al., 1958). Clarkson et al. (1970) also found a significant negative relationship between self-esteem and completed fertility. Fischer (1972) found self-esteem had a nonsignificant correlation with desired fertility.

Dominance had a significant positive correlation (.18) with completed fertility in one study (Westoff et al., 1958). Two later studies (Westoff et al., 1961; Rainwater, 1965) found small but significant negative relationships between a woman's dominance level and her desired fertility.

Whelpton and Kiser (1952) found that a locus of control measure correlated significantly (r = .14) with completed fertility. However, Fischer (1972) found a nonsignificant positive relationship between locus of control and desired family size.

Only one study has been done on the relationship of feelings of alienation to desired or completed fertility. Groat and Neal (1967) found alienation had a significant positive relationship to completed fertility.

Anxiety was found by Westoff et al. (1961) to correlate slightly but significantly (r = -.07) with a wife's desired fertility. Westoff et al. (1958) found a similar significant negative correlation (-.20) with completed fertility.

There is only one study relating fertility to interpersonal trust. Fischer (1972) found interpersonal trust correlated significantly (r = .30) with desired fertility.

Thus, there is some evidence from past research that personality variables do have significant, if small, relationships to desired or completed family size. Dependency, alienation, and locus of control generally correlate positively, while self-esteem, dominance, and anxiety usually have had negative relationships.

Past studies are now less relevant to explaining present-day trends. Recent changes in social attitudes toward what constitutes desirable family size, and the emergence of the birth control pill as a highly effective and convenient contraceptive have necessitated the need for new studies to document the effects of these recent trends on desired family size attitudes.

Many of the previous studies also used newly-developed, largely unvalidated measures of many traits studied, and personality traits were often measured by only a few items. Westoff et al. (1961) and the Whelpton and Kiser (1946-1958) studies are examples of studies which could be criticized on these grounds. Also, many of these studies were conducted in families where child-raising had already commenced, and so personality variables found or obscured could be due to the experience of raising children. A study using a larger number of validated items, and one carried out before child-raising had commenced for these subjects, would answer these objections.

The present study included scales measuring dependency, alienation, locus of control, self-esteem, dominance, and anxiety, in an effort to test the usefulness of these personality variables in predicting desired family size. For adequate comparison of the significance of personality variables relative to other important variables, measures of socioeconomic status, religiosity, and general background were also employed in the analysis. Among the variables included were the wife's: social class background, educational level, degree of importance of religion, size of family of orientation, age at marriage, number of years married, present age, years between own birth and that of next youngest sibling, years between own birth and that of next oldest sibling, and birth order.

The purpose of the present study was to test whether personality variables could account for a significant percentage of the predictable variance in a wife's desired family size, especially in competition with nonpersonality variables that had been good predictors of completed fertility in the past. The necessity to perform small sample research because of time and monetary considerations meant that meaningful breakdowns of variables for subjects by race, religion, and actual differential fertility were not possible. Thus, only one subgroup within each of these categories was selected. The personality variables were measured on wives of college students who were Caucasian, of Protestant religious preference, and had no children.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

Subjects

Subjects in the study were 160 Protestant Caucasian women who were not pregnant, had no children, and were all wives of students living in six University of Tennessee married student housing developments. In June, 1972, short questionnaires were left at all of the 1,550 apartment doors in the housing developments (see Appendix A) for return by mail, in an attempt to find a significant number of women with the above characteristics. All questionnaires included a cover letter from the University of Tennessee Psychology Department, stating that the author was interested in administering personality and background tests to study womens' attitudes on family planning. Approximately 678 replies were received, including 264 from women who met the above qualifications, 310 who did not meet the qualifications, and 104 women (47% of whom met the qualifications) who replied but responded to a question on the form indicating they did not wish to participate in the study.

Data obtained from the three groups indicated that:

1. Potential study participants had a mean age of 22.8 years, were all Caucasian, not pregnant, of Protestant religion, and had no children.

2. Other respondents had a mean age of 25.3 years; 90% were caucasian, 2% black, and 8% other races; 40% had no children, 37% had one child, 20% two children, and 3% had three children; 10% were pregnant, 90% were not; 45% were Protestant in religious preference, 15% Catholic, 3% Jewish, 12% other, and 20% had no preference.

3. Respondents refusing to participate had a mean age of 23.9 years; 95% were caucasian, 1% black, and 4% of other races; 70% had no children, 22% had one child, 5% had two children, 2% had three children, and 1% had six children; 70% were Protestant in religious preference, 8% were Catholic, 3% were Jewish, 3% of other faiths, and 11% had no religious preference.

Thus, study participants from the initial sample were slightly younger, but otherwise typical of the general sample that replied to the questionnaire.

Of the 264 wives who met the sample qualifications, approximately 88 had moved or had no telephone and thus could not be contacted for participation in the study. Sixteen women refused participation in the study, most stating they were too busy to participate. One hundred and sixty women agreed to participate in the study when contacted by

telephone. As an incentive for participation, subjects were told that they could remain anonymous, but that their own general score results would be available at a later date if they could remember their subject number and contact the author later.

Procedure

A number of measures were administered to the subjects in one questionnaire. None were identified by name, although each subject was told they were personality and "background" tests. Subjects were told they could not be told the purpose of the study beyond what had been explained in the introductory letter that went with the sample selection questionnaire. Since few could remember the stated purpose of the study, almost all took the questionnaire unaware of its purpose. Questionnaires were left with each woman at her apartment, and they were picked up at a prearranged time, usually about two to three days after they were left.

Measures

The variables measured will be described in the order administered. All socioeconomic, background, and desired family size data were included in an initial section, with each of the personality measures following as separate sections. A test reaction questionnaire was also administered,

following the personality measures. Appendix B includes a complete set of test materials, excluding the standardized self-concept scale and the second (IPAT) anxiety scale.

Criterion Variable

Number of Children Desired

The wife was asked how many children she wanted to have, not including adopted children. This question followed one asking the wife's present age and received no special emphasis in the first section of the questionnaire.

Socioeconomic and Background Variables

Social Class of Childhood Family

Each wife was asked two questions relating to her father's occupation and education, to determine the socioeconomic status of her childhood family, using the Two Factor Index of Social Position (Hollingshead, 1957; Meyers and Bean, 1968). The occupation scale has seven positions and is multiplied by a weight of seven. The education scale has seven positions and is multiplied by a weight of four. On this scale, a larger number indicates a lower social class status.

Number of Years Married

The number of years married was asked of all subjects, stated in years.

Age at Marriage

The wife's age at marriage was asked, stated in years.

Strength of Religious Interest

The subject was asked to rate on a five-point scale her feeling of how important religion is for her and her amount of attendance at religious services, with the two ratings being combined into one number in an effort to indicate the strength of the wife's religious interest. Scores could thus range from two, indicating low religious interest, to ten, indicating high interest in religion. Service attendance choices included: never, a few times a year, twice a month, every week, more than once a week. Religious importance scale choices included: none, very little, some, much, or very much.

Wife's Present Age

Each subject was asked her present age, stated in years.

Birth Order

Wives were asked to state their birth order in their family of orientation.

Educational Level Completed

Subjects were asked what their highest completed level of education was, ranging on a six-choice scale from

grade school to more than four years of college. These were given numbers from one to six, with a score of six representing the highest educational level. Scale points were: grade school, some high school, high school graduate, some college, college graduate, more than 4 years of college.

Number of Children in Childhood Family

Each subject was asked how many children were in her childhood family, including herself.

Birth Interval with Next Younger Sibling

Wives were asked how many years elapsed between their birth and that of their next younger sibling. If they indicated no next younger sibling, then a "0" was recorded as their response.

Birth Interval with Next Older Sibling

Each woman specified the number of years between her birth and that of the next older sibling. If she indicated no next older sibling, a "0" was recorded as her response.

Personality Variables

Locus of Control

Each subject answered the 29-item, forced choice Internal-External Control Scale (Rotter, 1966; Rotter, 1971). The scale is said to tap whether the subject feels her fate

is controlled by herself or by forces external to her. Each answer representing an external control orientation was given one point for scoring purposes. Since the scale has six filler items, scores can range from 0 to 23.

Anxiety Level—(1)

The first of two anxiety measures given included 30 true-false items from the 50-item Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale (Taylor, 1953) that have been shown to be valid on a college student sample (Hoyt and Magoon, 1954), and generally revalidated on a patient population (Buss, 1955). Each answer indicating anxiety received one point for scoring purposes. Sixty items from the California Psychological Inventory were interspersed as buffer items to make the test content area less obvious, although the scale has been shown to be valid by itself or with buffer items (Katkin and McCubbin, 1969).

Dominance Level

All subjects were tested on their degree of feelings of dominance, as measured by the 46-item, true-false Dominance scale of the well-validated California Psychological Inventory (Gough, 1964; Kelly, 1970). This scale, which has been validated separately from the rest of the Inventory (Gough, 1951; Gough, 1964), was scored by giving one point for each dominance response.

Self-Esteem Level

Each subject was administered the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (Fitts, 1965), a five-point scale of reaction (completely false to completely true) to 100 statements about the subject. Self-esteem was measured by the "total P" score.

Alienation Level

Alienation feelings were measured by 17 items, representing the meaninglessness and normlessness scales of the 54-item alienation scale developed by Groat and Neal (1967). The entire scale was administered, but only the two scales above, with items measured on a four-position continuum (strongly agree to strongly disagree), were scored. Thus, up to four points could be scored on any one question. The meaninglessness scale indexed "the degree to which national and international events are regarded as overwhelmingly complex, as chaotic, and as unpredictable." The normlessness dimension was defined as "the expectancy that socially unapproved behavior is necessary for goal attainment [Groat and Neal, 1967, p. 948]."

Dependency Level

Dependency was measured by 22 items from the research version of the Comrey Personality Inventory (Comrey, 1969). In this Inventory each trait is divided into groups of items.

Four item groups (22 items) were selected which most consistently related (.40 factor correlation in two or more studies) in several factor analytic studies to the dependency trait in other personality scales. This scale involves one of two nine-position reactions (never to always, absolutely not to absolutely) to 22 statements. Thus a score of one to nine was possible on each item, with nine representing high dependency feelings. Twenty-two buffer items from the Inventory were also randomly interspersed with the dependency scale items.

Anxiety Level—(2)

Anxiety levels were also measured by the Institute for Personality and Ability Testing (IPAT) Anxiety Scale Questionnaire (Cattell and Scheier, 1963). The scale allows one of three responses to each of 40 statements, and thus scores of 0, 1, or 2 points for each response, with a two-point response representing more anxiety. It is divided into 20 items measuring covert anxiety and 20 items measuring overt anxiety. These two subscales and a combined measure of total anxiety constitute the three measures derived from the IPAT scale.

Test Reaction Questionnaire

All subjects were asked their reactions to the questionnaire, what they thought its purpose was, and what

approach they employed in answering the questionnaire. The questionnaire was quantified according to the percentage of women in groups wanting less than two children, two children, or more than two children who gave a particular response to the questions in the questionnaire. The questions were mainly open-ended, and responses were later grouped according to the author's judgments of the categories responses seemed to most clearly fit into.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

Desired family size for subjects in this study is shown briefly in Table 1, and more completely in Appendix C. Most women seem to desire either two (66%) or three (14%) children, which means that only 20% of the sample falls outside the range of 2-3 children desired.

Table 1

Frequency of Desired Family Size Preference

Number of Children Desired	Percentage of Total Sample
0	5%
1	5
2	66
3	14
4	4
5	2
6	1

Note: This table excludes about 2% of the sample that stated a desired family size of 1-2 or 2-3 children.

Means, standard deviations, and ranges for the 19 predictor variables and the criterion variable, the wife's desired family size, are presented in Tables 2 and 3. The personality variables are presented in Table 3, the

Table 2

Means, Standard Deviations, and Ranges of Nonpersonality Variables

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Range
Number of Children Desired	2.18	0.96	0-6
Social Class Background	38.51	13.57	11-70
Number of Years Married	1.94	1.35	0-7
Strength of Religious Interest	6.51	1.76	3-10
Wife's Present Age	22.91	2.37	18-31
Wife's Birth Order	1.81	0.91	1-5
Educational Level Completed	4.74	0.86	3-6
Childhood Family Size	3.02	1.66	1-14
Birth Interval with Younger Sibling	2.38	2.60	0-13
Birth Interval with Older Sibling	2.10	2.75	0.12

Note: The value 0 in the case of number of years married indicates a woman married less than 6 months; in the case of birth intervals, it indicates that there was no older or younger sibling.

Table 3

Means, Standard Deviations, and Ranges of Personality Variables

Variable	Mean Scores	Standard Deviation	Range
Locus of Control	9.11	4.00	0-19
Modified Taylor Anxiety Scale	9.81	5.96	0-25
CPI Dominance Scale	27.47	7.11	11-42
Tennessee Self-Concept Scale	351.65	31.36	280-438
Alienation Scale	38.48	4.83	26-55
Dependency Scale	100.63	17.58	61-151
IPAT Covert Anxiety Scale	14.13	6.24	1-33
IPAT Overt Anxiety Scale	14.04	7.73	1-34
IPAT Total Anxiety Scale	28.17	12.99	3-65

nonpersonality variables in Table 2. There were no badly skewed distributions except for the wife's childhood family size. Distributions tended to be platykurtic, again with the exception of the wife's childhood family size, which was leptokurtic. The criterion variable, desired family size, had a mean of 2.18 children, a standard deviation of 0.96, and a range of 0-6, with a generally normal distribution curve and minimal skewness.

The mean desired family size, 2.18 children, compares with a 3.4 mean desired family size among Protestant college senior women in a 1965 study (Westoff and Potvin, 1967). In the same study, among Protestant senior women in nonsectarian colleges, 1% wanted less than two children, 19% two children, 36% three children, and 43% wanted more than three children. This compares to percentages of 10%, 66%, 14%, and 7% in the present study.

Sample subjects can be described as young (mean age: 22.9), well-educated (mean level: 4.7, almost college graduate level), relatively newly-married (mean: 1.94 years), and from fairly small families (mean childhood family size: 3.0 children, mode size: 2.0 children). They are typically from a middle class background according to a scale derived by Hollingshead (1957); 2.5% are in Group I (roughly upper class), 21.2% are in Group II (upper middle class), 39.4% are in Group III (middle class), 29.4% are in Group IV,

and 7.5% in Group V (both lower class, according to Hollingshead's descriptions).

A test reaction questionnaire was administered to all subjects, and results are shown in Table 4. Subjects were divided into groups desiring less than two children, two children, and more than two children. The percentage in each group giving a particular response to each question is noted.

Intercorrelations were computed among the nine personality predictor variables, among the nonpersonality predictor variables, and between the criterion variable, number of children desired, and the nineteen predictor variables (see Appendix D). Of 19 possible significant correlations with the criterion variable, 7 variables had low but significant correlations, as shown in Table 5.

It appears that two personality variables—(1) anxiety and (2) alienation, two socioeconomic variables—(1) social class background, and (2) childhood family size, and two background variables—(1) number of years married and (2) wife's present age—may have some relevance to the prediction of desired family size. The most significant correlations seem to be those with the wife's social class background (r = -.20), alienation level (r = -.19), IPAT overt anxiety level (r = .16), and the number of years married (r = -.15).

Table 4

Responses to Subject Reaction Questionnaire by Percentage of Subjects Giving Selected Responses

QUESTION AND RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE GIVING RESPONSE Number of Children Desired		
	Less than 2 (N = 18)	2 (N = 106)	More than 2 (N = 36)
1. Were you in any special mood today . . . ?			
Yes	11%	15%	11%
No, No answer	89	85	89
2. Did you have any strong reaction to . . . the questionnaire?			
Yes, Critical of the test	33	32	48
Yes, Critical of myself	0	4	3
No, or No answer	67	64	49
3. Did you feel the purpose of the experiment was different from what you were told?			
Yes	0	9	3
No	100	91	97
4. What were your attitudes and feelings toward the test . . . ?			
Sometimes I felt I was contradicting myself	25	10	5
My attitudes varied	5	3	2
I tried to be accurate, honest	16	8	9
I enjoyed learning about myself	20	17	10
Too few choices per question	0	12	2
Too many choices per question	5	0	0
I will be interested in results	6	4	2

Table 4 (continued)

QUESTION AND RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE GIVING RESPONSE Number of Children Desired		
	Less than 2 (N = 18)	2 (N = 106)	More than 2 (N = 36)
I was bored, test was long, repetitious	0%	16%	13%
I felt questions were about self concept	6	1	5
I found the questions ambiguous	0	6	5
I worried about my answers	6	2	9
Other responses	5	6	13
No answer or None	6	15	25
5. What approach to taking the test did you use?			
Tried to give accurate, honest answers	60	46	39
Tried to work quickly, give the first thought I had	20	12	14
Did the ones I was sure of first, the others later	10	2	3
Did questionnaire a part at a time	4	6	3
Did questionnnaire as a "chore"	0	0	3
Did questionnaire as a "fun thing"	0	4	6
Thought out each answer	0	4	6
Answered some questions as I would like myself to be	1	3	3
No Answer, None	5	17	13
Other	0	1	9
Tried to think of equivalent past situations	0	5	2

Table 5

Significant Correlations with Desired Family Size

Variable	Correlation	Level of Significance
Social Class Background	-.20	.01
Alienation Level	-.19	.01
IPAT Overt Anxiety Level	.16	.02
Number of Years Married	-.15	.05
Wife's Present Age	-.13	.05
IPAT Total Anxiety	.12	.10
Childhood Family Size	.12	.10

The intercorrelations between the seven significant predictor variables are presented in Table 6. In interpreting the social class variable, the fact that high positive scores indicate lower social class is important to recall.

Table 6

Intercorrelations among Significant Correlates of Desired Family Size

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Social Class Background (1)							
Alienation Level (2)	.15						
IPAT Overt Anxiety (3)	.03	.39					
No. of Years Married (4)	.22	.08	-.08				
Wife's Present Age (5)	.17	-.03	-.06	.64			
IPAT Total Anxiety (6)	.04	.40	.94	.00	.00		
Childhood Family Size (7)	.09	-.14	-.16	.09	.01	-.14	

Most of the correlations are small, except for the correlations (1) between the anxiety measures, (2) between the wife's present age and number of years married, and (3) between alienation level and IPAT overt anxiety level. It is notable that the overt anxiety and alienation measures correlate positively, .39, while they have reversed correlations with desired family size, .16 and -.19, respectively.

The nineteen predictor variables were entered into a stepwise regression analysis with the criterion variable, number of children desired, as the dependent variable. Four variables were found significant in the regression analysis. In order of contribution to the prediction of variance, they were: (1) alienation feelings, (2) social class background, (3) IPAT overt anxiety level, and (4) the wife's childhood family size. These are presented in Table 7. The variables predicted 15% of the variance in desired family size, based on a total multiple correlation of .39.

Table 7

Results of Stepwise Multiple Regression and Simple *r*'s for Desired Family Size

Criterion	Predictors	r	R	R^2
Desired Family Size	Social Class	-.20	.195	.038
	IPAT Overt Anxiety	.16	.264	.069
	Alienation	-.19	.360	.129
	Childhood Family Size	.12	.386	.149

Thus four variables, two socioeconomic variables and two personality variables, accounted for almost 15% of the variance in desired family size, with the two personality variables accounting for 9.1% of the total variance, and the two socioeconomic variables, 5.8% of the total variance.

Three variables which were significant in the stepwise regression were entered into a 3-way analysis of variance with five levels of each variable in the analysis and number of children desired as the dependent variable. The five levels of each variable represented the highest one-fifth of scores on each variable, the second one-fifth of scores, and so on. In the analysis, all three variables and their interactions were significant except for the social class background variable and the interaction between all three variables, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Three-Way Analysis of Variance with Desired Family Size as the Dependent Variable

	df	MS	F
Social Class	4	1.26	2.14*
Alienation	4	2.36	4.02****
IPAT Overt Anxiety	4	1.31	2.23**
Class × Alienation	16	1.36	2.32***
Class × Anxiety	16	1.18	2.01**
Alienation × Anxiety	16	1.40	2.38****
Class × Alienation × Anxiety	25	0.59	0.92
Residual	74	0.64	

****P < .025 ***P < .05 **P < .10 *P < .11

Since there are few cases per cell in this analysis, probably no statement about interactions for the sample based on this data would be meaningful.

Some preliminary hypotheses about interaction patterns among social class, anxiety, alienation, and childhood family size levels for some subsamples within the sample were postulated. With high, or large variable levels designated as those at the mean or above, and low, or small, levels as those below the mean, the desired family size for individuals falling into certain patterns of variable relationships was calculated. The results are presented in Table 9, for family sizes that might be arbitrarily designated as small (less than two children), medium (two children), and large (more than two children). Using a Kruskal-

Table 9

Pattern of Relationships among Anxiety, Alienation, Social Class, and Childhood Family Size with Desired Family Size

Predictor Pattern of Relationships				Mean Desired Family Size	No. of S's	No. Desiring Given Family Size and Percentage within Subsample		
Anxiety	Alienation	Social Class	Childhood Family Size			2<	2	>2
Low		Low	Small	1.61	26	8 (31%)	16 (62%)	2 (7%)
	High	Low		1.92	39	5 (12%)	30 (76%)	4 (12%)
High	Low			2.75	25	0 (0%)	13 (56%)	12 (44%)

Note.--This table includes only 90 subjects from the total 160-subject sample.

Wallis one-way analysis of variance (Siegel, 1956), there are significant differences among the groups with the predictor patterns outlined in Table 9 below ($H \geq 14.41$, $df = 2$, $p < .001$).

Thus, the data presented in the study tends to suggest that social class background, alienation, overt anxiety, and childhood family size do have a significant influence on desired family size preference.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

One clear finding of this study was that sample subjects had a mean desired family size of 2.18 children. This finding is consistent with a U.S. Census Bureau 1972 report of a predicted completed family size among all women of childbearing age of 2.1 children. The study also confirms a trend reported by Buckout (1972) among college students toward decreasing family size desires. It is particularly interesting because the mean childhood family size of sample subjects was 3.0 children—that is, subjects intend to have almost one less child on the average than their mothers had, and they have access to adequate contraception to achieve that goal.

Nineteen predictor variables applied to the 160-subject sample explained about 15% of the variance in desired family size. Previous studies of completed family size, mostly employing socioeconomic and religious variables, have explained from 14 to 42% of the completed family size variance, while one study of desired family size explained 9% of the variance based on one personality variable (Fischer, 1972). However, much of the explained variance in completed family size, up to 3/4 of the explained variance, is predicted

by desired family size or its equivalent in the completed family size studies. Thus, if desired family size is excluded as an explanatory factor, then studies of completed and desired family size have predicted about equal amounts of variance—about 10-15%.

Of the 15% of the variance explained in the present study, almost 2/3, or 9.1%, came from personality variables. This is in contrast to a number of studies that have suggested that personality factors can explain virtually none of the variance in completed fertility in comparison with socioeconomic and religious variables, e.g. Westoff et al. (1961), where 2% of the variance was explained by personality variables. It is also possible that, for a less restricted sample, personality factors might play a greater role in predicting variance in desired fertility. In any case, it appears that the usefulness of personality variables, relative to other variables in predicting desired, and perhaps completed, family size has been underrated.

The significant negative correlation of alienation with desired family size is the reverse of the positive correlation found by Groat and Neal (1967), using the same scale among urban women, with their completed family size. This suggests that possibly Groat and Neal's finding was a result of women having had a larger family, rather than alienation being a preceding causal factor in a larger

family size. However, the difference may be due to other factors, such as the present sample being less urban and including fewer lower class women, and a more definitive study seems needed.

Measuring levels of overt anxiety, alienation, social class background, and childhood family size relative to desired family size did suggest patterns of relationships within three selected subsamples totalling about 40% of the sample. There was one pattern for small family size (less than two children), one for medium family size (two children) desired, and one for large desired family size (more than two children). A general pattern of low anxiety, low social class background, and small childhood family size tends to predict a small desired family size; a pattern of high alienation and low social class to predict a medium desired family size; and a pattern of low alienation and high anxiety tends to predict a large desired family size.

High alienation may lead to conformity to external social pressures—the alienation scale does correlate .33 with the internal-external control scale—and thus high alienation women might tend to conform to the present public norm of 2-child families as being desirable. Low alienation could reflect lack of conformity to public norms stemming from fear of events and people as being untrustworthy or unpredictable—that is, low-alienation subjects would not

have such fears and would feel no corresponding pressure to conform. This finding would be similar to Fischer's (1972) finding that women with high interpersonal trust, i.e., low alienation, want larger families.

The social class finding may relate to a woman's relationship to her husband in terms of her bargaining power for the family size she desires. Since social class background is negatively related to both dominance level and educational level (both $\underline{r} = -.22$), and since women traditionally tend to want larger families than their husbands (Gustavus and Nam, 1970; Gustavus, 1973), we might assume that a lower social class woman has less bargaining power in obtaining the desired family size she wants, and finally comes to accept her husband's smaller desired family size as her own desired family size. Or, this finding may be related to the family size women think they can adequately care for, based on childhood expectations.

Childhood family size may relate to desired family size in that one may tend to want the same size family one grew up in. Thus women from small families would want fewer children.

Personality factors in this study played a significant role in the prediction of desired family size, and potentially could be significant in the prediction of completed family size. As Pohlman (1969) has predicted, American society is

becoming increasingly more homogeneous in the nonpersonality, socioeconomic factors that previously predicted desired or completed fertility—religion, education, class, and income. As the widespread introduction of birth control pills gives all classes equal opportunity to control their fertility, personality factors should play a growing role in explaining variance in desired and completed family size.

Several significant faults could be found with the present study. It failed to include significant numbers of subjects wanting large or small families; it was underrepresentative of lower-class background subjects; and it included large numbers of well-educated and probably highly test-sophisticated people. In addition it was deliberately limited in its sampling of people in the categories of religion, race, and actual fertility. However, the study has suggested that personality variables could make a significant contribution to the prediction of desired family size. With a larger and more representative sample this assertion could be more completely tested.

There are several possibilities for further research. One would be to have equal numbers of subjects desiring less than two, two, and more than two children, so that good comparisons of the three groups could be made. A second should be to expand the range and type of personality and background variables tested, especially interpersonal variables, as the

work of Rainwater (1965) suggests. Ultimately a set of personality, background, and socioeconomic variables that offers a high level of predictability of desired family size needs to be developed. This set of variables would then be applied to test their usefulness in a longitudinal study of completed family size.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE
College of Liberal Arts
Department of Psychology
37916

The Psychological Clinic 1303 West Cumberland Ave.

June 12, 1972

Hello!

I'm sending this questionnaire out to all women living in the married students' apartments. I am a graduate student in Psychology at UT and would like to ask your help with my Master's thesis. In cooperation with my major professor, Dr. Leonard Handler, I'm doing a study of young married women and their family planning preferences in relation to their personality and background.

I have chosen married women living in these apartments as a convenient group to study. From this group, I want to select women who meet certain qualifications. In order to have a representative sample to choose from, it is important that I get as many of the questionnaires returned as possible. I would greatly appreciate your helping me by filling out the enclosed questionnaire and returning it in the attached stamped envelope. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

/s/ Samuel D. Haskell

Samuel D. Haskell

/s/ Leonard Handler

Leonard Handler, Ph.D.
Committee Chairman

BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Name _____

Tel. No. _____

Apartment Building and Number:

Sutherland _____ Golf Range _____

Laurel _____ Kingston _____

Taliwa _____ Woodlawn _____

Apartment Number _____

Will you be here this summer?

Yes _____ No _____

If no, what date will you leave?

_____

(If you are unwilling to participate in this study, please answer only the questions below and return the questionnaire. Thank you.)

1. What is your age? _____ years old

2. To what race do you belong?
   - ____ a. white
   - ____ b. black
   - ____ c. other

3. How many children do you have? _____ children

4. Are you pregnant at present?
   - ____ a. Yes
   - ____ b. No

5. What is your religious preference?
   - ____ a. Protestant
   - ____ b. Catholic
   - ____ c. Jewish
   - ____ d. Other
   - ____ e. None

Thank you for your help.

APPENDIX B

BIOGRAPHICAL AND PREFERENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What was your father's usual occupation when you were growing up? (please be specific and detailed as to type of employer, etc. If your father was not the major wage earner for most of your time spent growing up, state who was and describe their occupation.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. What was your father's (or other major wage earner's if your father was not the major family wage earner) education?

_____ a. Graduate school degree

_____ b. College degree

_____ c. Some college training

_____ d. High school graduate

_____ e. Some high school beyond ninth grade

_____ f. Completed seventh, eighth, or ninth grade

_____ g. Completed less than seventh grade

3. How many years have you been married? _____ years

4. What was your age at marriage? _____ years old

5. How often do you attend services of your preferred religion? (circle one)

Never	A few times a year or less	About twice a month	Every week	More than once a week
1	2	3	4	5

6. How much importance do you attach to religion?

None	Very Little	Some	Much	Very Much
1	2	3	4	5

7. What are the religious preferences of you and your husband?

Yourself	Your Husband
____ a. Protestant	____ a. Protestant
____ b. Catholic	____ b. Catholic
____ c. Jewish	____ c. Jewish
____ d. Other	____ d. Other
____ e. None	____ e. None

8. What is your age? ____ years old

9. How many children would you like to have altogether, not including adopted children? ____ children

10. What was your order of birth in your family? (e.g., 2nd)

(order number) _____

11. What was your highest completed level of education?

____ a. grade school	____ d. some college
____ b. some high school	____ e. college graduate
____ c. high school graduate	____ f. more than 4 years of college

12. How many children were there in your childhood family, including yourself? ____ children

13. In your own family, how many years was it between your birth and the birth of your next younger brother or sister, if you had one? (round off to the nearest whole year) ____ years

14. How many years was it between your birth and the birth of your next older brother or sister, if you had one? ____ years

15. What are or were your parents' religious preferences?

Mother	Father
____ a. Protestant	____ a. Protestant
____ b. Catholic	____ b. Catholic
____ c. Jewish	____ c. Jewish
____ d. Other	____ d. Other
____ e. None	____ e. None

Choose which of the two statements, a or b, under each number that you most agree with, and circle that letter.

1. a. Children get into trouble because their parents punish them too much.
   b. The trouble with most children nowadays is that their parents are too easy with them.

2. a. Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are partly due to bad luck.
   b. People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make.

3. a. One of the major reasons we have wars is because people don't take enough interest in politics.
   b. There will always be wars, no matter how hard people try to prevent them.

4. a. In the long run people get the respect they deserve in this world.
   b. Unfortunately, an individual's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries.

5. a. The idea that teachers are unfair to students is nonsense.
   b. Most students don't realize the extent to which their grades are influenced by accidental happenings.

6. a. Without the right breaks one cannot be an effective leader.
   b. Capable people who fail to become leaders have not taken advantage of their opportunities.

7. a. No matter how hard you try some people just don't like you.
   b. People who can't get others to like them don't understand how to get along with others.

8. a. Heredity plays a major role in determining one's personality.
   b. It is one's experiences in life which determine what they're like.

9. a. I have often found that what is going to happen will happen.
   b. Trusting to fate has never turned out as well for me as making a decision to take a definite course of action.

10. a. In the case of the well prepared student there is rarely if ever such a thing as an unfair test.
    b. Many times exam questions tend to be so unrelated to course work that studying is really useless.

11. a. Becoming a success is a matter of hard work, luck has little or nothing to do with it.
    b. Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time.

12. a. The average citizen can have an influence in government decisions.
    b. The world is run by the few people in power, and there is not much the little guy can do about it.

13. a. When I make plans, I am almost certain I can make them work.
    b. It is not always wise to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow.

14. a. There are certain people who are just no good.
    b. There is some good in everybody.

15. a. In my case getting what I want has little or nothing to do with luck.
    b. Many times we might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin.

16. a. Who gets to be the boss often depends on who was lucky enough to be in the right place first.
    b. Getting people to do the right thing depends upon ability, luck has little or nothing to do with it.

17. a. As far as world affairs are concerned, most of us are victims of forces we can neither understand, nor control.
    b. By taking an active part in political and social affairs the people can control world events.

18. a. Most people don't realize the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings.
    b. There is really no such thing as "luck".

19. a. One should always be willing to admit mistakes.
    b. It is usually best to cover up one's mistakes.

20. a. It is hard to know whether or not a person really likes you.
    b. How many friends you have depends upon how nice a person you are.

21. a. In the long run the bad things that happen to us are balanced by the good ones.
    b. Most misfortunes are the result of lack of ability, ignorance, laziness, or all three.

22. a. With enough effort we can wipe out political corruption.
    b. It is difficult for people to have much control over the things politicians do in office.

23. a. Sometimes I can't understand how teachers arrive at the grades they give.
    b. There is a direct connection between how hard I study and the grades I get.

24. a. A good leader expects people to decide for themselves what they should do.
    b. A good leader makes it clear to everybody what their jobs are.

25. a. Many times I feel I have little influence over the things that happen to me.
    b. It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.

26. a. People are lonely because they don't try to be friendly.
    b. There's not much use in trying too hard to please people, if they like you, they like you.

27. a. There is too much emphasis on athletics in high school.
    b. Team sports are an excellent way to build character.

28. a. What happens to me is my own doing.
    b. Sometimes I feel I don't have enough control over the direction my life is taking.

29. a. Most of the time I can't understand why politicians behave the way they do.
    b. In the long run the people are responsible for bad government on a national as well as on a local level.

The following statements should be answered by circling T (true) if you agree with the statement immediately preceding, or F (false) if you disagree with the statement.

1. The future seems hopeless to me. T F

2. I always like to keep my things neat and tidy and in good order. T F

3. I believe I am no more nervous than most others. T F

4. I often do whatever makes me feel cheerful here and now, even at the cost of some distant goal. T F

5. When I was going to school I played hooky quite often. T F

6. I work under a great deal of tension. T F

7. I must admit I enjoy playing practical jokes. T F

8. I must admit I try to see what others think before I take a stand. T F

9. I cannot keep my mind on one thing. T F

10. I have a very strong desire to be a success in the world. T F

11. I think I would like the work of a schoolteacher. T F

12. I am more sensitive than most other people. T F

13. I like tall men. T F

14. I gossip a little at times. T F

15. I frequently find myself worrying about something. T F

16. I would like to be a journalist. T F

17. I have often gone against my parents' wishes. T F

18. I am usually calm and not easily upset. T F

19. When in a group I usually do what the others want rather than make suggestions. T F

20. For most questions there is just one right answer, once a person is able to get all the facts. T F

21. I feel anxiety about something or someone almost all the time. T F

22. I am often said to be hotheaded. T F

23. Most people would tell a lie if they could gain by it. T F

24. I am happy most of the time. T F

25. When someone does me a wrong I feel I should pay him back if I can, just for the principle of the thing. T F

26. I don't seem to care what happens to me. T F

27. I have periods of such great restlessness that I cannot sit long in a chair. T F

28. I often get disgusted with myself. T F

29. I hardly ever feel pain in the back of the neck. T F

30. I have sometimes felt that difficulties were piling up so high that I could not overcome them. T F

31. I am known as a hard and steady worker. T F

32. It takes a lot of argument to convince most people of the truth. T F

33. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job. T F

34. A person needs to "show off" a little now and then. T F

35. I sometimes pretend to know more than I really do. T F

36. I am not unusually self-conscious. T F

37. Our thinking would be a lot better if we would just forget about words like "probably," "approximately," and "perhaps." T F

38. Some of my family have habits that bother and annoy me very much. T F

39. I am inclined to take things hard. T F

40. My mouth feels dry almost all the time. T F

41. I wish I were not bothered by thoughts about sex. T F

42. Life is a strain for me much of the time. T F

43. I feel that I would be a much better person if I could gain more understanding of myself. T F

44. I get very nervous if I think that someone is watching me. T F

45. At times I think I am no good at all. T F

46. I think I would like the work of a building contractor. T F

47. Clever, sarcastic people make me feel very uncomfortable. T F

48. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence.

49. People can pretty easily change me even though I thought that my mind was already made up on a subject. T F

50. I doubt whether I would make a good leader. T F

51. I do not tire quickly. T F

52. I often feel that I made a wrong choice in my occupation. T F

53. I love to go to dances. T F

54. I frequently notice my hand shakes when I try to do something. T F

55. I have been in trouble one or more times because of my sex behavior. T F

56. I have had very peculiar and strange experiences. T F

57. I worry quite a bit over possible misfortunes. T F

58. A person who doesn't vote is not a good citizen. T F

59. I sometimes feel I am a burden to others. T F

60. I have a great deal of stomach trouble. T F

61. I commonly wonder what hidden reason another person may have for doing something nice for me. T F

62. I become quite irritated when I see someone spit on the sidewalk. T F

63. I have had periods in which I lost sleep over worry. T F

64. The most important things to me are my duties to my job and to my fellow man. T F

65. A windstorm terrifies me. T F

66. My sleep is fitful and disturbed. T F

67. There's no use in doing things for people; you only find that you get it in the neck in the long run. T F

68. I like to be the center of attention. T F

69. I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. T F

70. Most people are honest chiefly through fear of being caught. T F

71. I have more trouble concentrating than others seem to have. T F

72. It makes me nervous to have to wait. T F

73. Usually I would prefer to work with women. T F

74. I find that a well-ordered mode of life with regular hours is congenial to my temperament. T F

75. I have been afraid of things or people that I knew could not hurt me. T F

76. I like "Alice in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll. T F

77. I tend to be on my guard with people who are somewhat more friendly than I had expected. T F

78. I certainly feel useless at times. T F

79. Sometimes I feel like smashing things. T F

80. I don't really care whether people like or dislike me. T F

81. I am a high-strung person. T F

82. If a person doesn't get a few lucky breaks in life it just means that he hasn't been keeping his eyes open. T F

83. A person does not need to worry about other people if only he looks after himself. T F

84. I sometimes feel that I am about to go to pieces. T F

85. I go out of my way to meet trouble rather than to try to escape it. T F

86. I can't really enjoy a rest or vacation unless I have earned it by some hard work. T F

87. I shrink from facing a crisis or difficulty. T F

88. As a child I used to be able to go to my parents with my problems. T F

89. I feel as good now as I ever have. T F

90. I am entirely self-confident. T F

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There are a number of statements following. Read each one, decide how you feel about it, and mark your answer by circling the T (for true) or F (for false) following each question. If you agree with a statement, or feel it is true about you, answer true (T). If you disagree with a statement, or feel it is not true about you, answer false (F). Please try to answer all items if possible.

1. I doubt whether I would make a good leader. T F

2. I think I would enjoy having authority over other people. T F

3. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job. T F

4. I have sometimes stayed away from another person because I feared doing or saying something that I might regret afterwards. T F

5. When in a group I have trouble thinking of the right things to talk about. T F

6. School teachers complain a lot about their pay, but it seems to me they get as much as they deserve. T F

7. I don't blame anyone for trying to grab all he can get in this world. T F

8. Every citizen should take the time to find out about national affairs, even if it means giving up some personal pleasures. T F

9. I should like to belong to several clubs or lodges. T F

10. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence. T F

11. When I work on a committee I like to take charge of things. T F

12. If given the chance I would make a good leader of people. T F

13. Sometimes at elections I vote for men about whom I know very little. T F

14. I very much like hunting. T F

15. A person does not need to worry about other people if only he looks after himself. T F

16. I can honestly say that I do not really mind paying my taxes because I feel that's one of the things I can do for what I get from the community. T F

17. When prices are getting high you can't blame a person for getting all he can while the getting is good. T F

18. In school I found it very hard to talk before the class. T F

19. I am a better talker than a listener. T F

20. I would be willing to give money myself in order to right a wrong, even though I was not mixed up in it in the first place. T F

21. We should cut down on our use of oil, if necessary, so that there will be plenty left for the people fifty or a hundred years from now. T F

22. When the community makes a decision, it is up to a person to help carry it out even if he had been against it. T F

23. I would rather have people dislike me than look down on me. T F

24. I must admit I try to see what others think before I take a stand. T F

25. People should not have to pay taxes for the schools if they do not have children. T F

26. In a group, I usually take the responsibility for getting people introduced. T F

27. I would be willing to describe myself as a pretty "strong" personality. T F

28. There are times when I act like a coward. T F

29. I must admit I am a pretty fair talker. T F

30. I have strong political opinions. T F

31. I think I am usually a leader in my group. T F

32. I seem to do things that I regret more often than other people do. T F

33. Disobedience to any government is never justified. T F

34. I enjoy planning things, and deciding what each person should do. T F

35. I would rather not have very much responsibility for other people. T F

36. I usually have to stop and think before I act even in trifling matters. T F

37. It is pretty easy for people to win arguments with me. T F

38. I have not lived the right kind of life. T F

39. I have a natural talent for influencing people. T F

40. I like to give orders and get things moving. T F

41. I am embarrassed with people I do not know well. T F

42. The one to whom I was most attached and whom I most admired as a child was a woman (mother, sister, aunt, or other woman). T F

43. I'm not the type to be a political leader. T F

44. People seem naturally to turn to me when decisions have to be made. T F

45. I dislike to have to talk in front of a group of people. T F

46. I have more trouble concentrating than others seem to have. T F

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Listed below are significant issues about which there are differences in point of view. Since these issues are important one, we wish to have your opinions about them. In marking this section, please forget about the "good" and the "bad" and simply present the facts as you see them.

Please check the answer which most nearly represents your own opinion. If you aren't sure about some of these matters, then just give your estimate (or guess) about the situation. Please give an answer to each question.

1. The international situation is so complex it just confuses a person to think about it.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

2. One should live for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

3. It's hard to sleep nights when you think about recurrent crises in the world and what would happen if they exploded.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

4. With so many religions around, one really doesn't know which one to believe.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

5. The only thing one can be sure of today is that he can be sure of nothing.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

6. The tensions in the world today make one wonder whether he will be around in a few years or not.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

7. Current political events have taken an unpredictable and destructive course.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

8. Most people live lives of quiet desperation.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

9. In spite of what some people say, the lot of the average person is getting worse, not better.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

10. A lasting world peace can be achieved by those of us who work toward it.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

11. This world is run by the few people in power, and there is not much the little guy can do about it.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

12. There's very little that persons like myself can do to improve world opinion of the United States.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

13. Wars between countries seem inevitable despite the efforts of men to prevent them.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

14. The average citizen can have an influence on government decisions.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

15. People like me can change the course of world events if we make ourselves heard.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

16. More and more, I feel helpless in the face of what's happening in the world today.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

17. I think each of us can do a great deal to improve world opinion of the United States.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

18. It is only wishful thinking to believe that one can really influence what happens in society at large.

   Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

19. There's very little we can do to keep prices from going higher.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

20. Things would be better, if only we would trust to God.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

21. The answers to many current world problems can be found in the Bible.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

22. Public schools should ignore the religious attitudes of the teachers they hire.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

23. When all is said and done, the Cold War today is a simple matter of right and wrong.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

24. There is a right side and a wrong side, a good side and a bad side, to every political problem.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

25. The recent Supreme Court decision outlawing state approved prayers in the public schools is paving the way for atheism.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

26. Major world problems are the result either of ignorance, or the conspiratorial designs of the wicked.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

27. All public school classes should begin with a prayer.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

28. The extent of a man's ambition to better himself is a pretty good indication of his character.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

29. In order to merit the respect of others, a person should show the desire to better himself.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

30. One of the things you should consider in choosing your friends is whether they can help you make your way in the world.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

31. Ambition is the most important factor in determining success in life.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

32. One should always try to live in a highly respectable residential area, even though it involves sacrifices.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

33. Before joining any organization, it is usually important to find out whether it has the backing of people who have achieved a respected social position.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

34. Proper social etiquette is usually the mark of a desirable person.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

35. The raising of one's social position is one of the more important goals in life.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

36. It is worth considerable effort to assure one's self of a good name with the right kind of people.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

37. An ambitious person can almost always achieve his goals.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

38. In order to get elected to public office, a candidate must make promises he does not intend to keep.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

39. Having "pull" is more important than ability in getting a government job.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

40. Those running our government must hush up many things that go on behind the scenes, if they wish to stay in office.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

41. In getting a good paying job, it's necessary to exaggerate one's abilities (or personal merits).

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

42. In getting a job promotion, some degree of "apple polishing" is required.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

43. Success in business can easily be achieved without taking advantage of gullible people.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

44. In order to have a good income, a salesman must use high pressure salesmanship.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

45. Those elected to public office have to serve special interests (e.g., big business or labor) as well as the public's interest.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

46. There are few dependable ties between people any more.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

47. Sometimes I feel all alone in the world.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

48. People are just naturally considerate and helpful.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

49. The world we live in is basically a friendly place.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

50. Most people are not really sincere in their relations with others.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

51. The way things are now, a person has to look out pretty much for himself.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

52. Most married people in our country lead trapped (frustrated) lives.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

53. Real friends are as easy to find as ever.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

54. Most people seldom feel lonely.

Strongly Agree ____ Agree ____ Disagree ____ Strongly Disagree ____

In the following set of questions each will be numbered, followed by an X or a Y. This will indicate the scale you should use. In each case, put a number, 1 to 9, in the blank following the questions to indicate your attitude on the questions.

Scale X:		Scale Y:	
9.	Always	9.	Absolutely
8.	Almost Always	8.	Very Definitely
7.	Usually	7.	Definitely
6.	Frequently	6.	Probably
5.	Fairly Often	5.	Possibly
4.	Occasionally	4.	Probably Not
3.	Rarely	3.	Definitely Not
2.	Almost Never	2.	Very Definitely Not
1.	Never	1.	Absolutely Not

1X. When I want something to happen, I have a feeling that it won't. ____

2Y. I like to belong to a lot of organizations. ____

3X. If the laws of society are unjust, they should be disobeyed. ____

4Y. I have to have other people around to enjoy myself. ____

5X. My way of doing things seems to bother other people. ____

6Y. I would reject an invitation to join a well-known social club. ____

7X. I am a nonconformist. ____

8Y. Young people should be more willing than they are to do what their elders tell them to do. ____

9Y. Being one of the gang means little to me. ____

10Y. It is very important for me to have close friends. ____

11Y. The importance of being neat and clean is overemphasized. ____

12Y. I could get along easily without having close friends. ____

13X. Things have worked out well for me. ____

14X. If people think I am an oddball, I am secretly somewhat pleased. ____

15X. To have people around who really like me means a lot to my happiness. ____

16Y. Real friendship is something I need to make life worthwhile. ____

17Y. I am lost when left by myself. ____

18X. I have the feeling that the people I know are better than I am. ____

19X. If there is no one else to keep me company, I can enjoy doing things by myself. ____

20X. I try not to put other people in an embarassing position. ____

21Y. Most people are thoughtful and kind. ____

22X. I make a real effort to influence any group in which I find myself. ____

23Y. I am a joiner. ____

24X. How my neighbors feel about me is important to me. ____

25Y. I think the most important thing in life is to have a good time. ____

26X. I hate to participate in organized groups. ____

27X. I am a perfectionist in my work. ____

28X. The laws governing the people of this country are sound and need only some minor changes, if any. ____

29Y. Most public officials would accept bribes if they were large enough. ____

30X. I can get along very well without other people around. ____

31Y. I could enjoy spending an evening alone once or twice a week. ____

32Y. If I were in business, I would lie if necessary to make money. ____

33Y. Most people are valuable human beings. ____

34Y. If I could cause a lot of trouble for one of my enemies without getting hurt myself, I'd do it. ____

35X. I think club activities are fun. ____

36X. I try to solve my problems on my own. ____

37X. I relax without difficulty. ____

38Y. My need for personal friendships is low. ____

39X. I have trouble finishing projects that I start. ____

40Y. It would bother me to be considered different from the rest of the crowd. ____

41X. I feel better doing what everyone else is doing. ____

42Y. I dislike being left alone. ____

43X. I avoid joining organizations if at all possible. ____

44X. I am pleased when my behavior fits in with what other people are doing. ____

SUBJECT EXPERIENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Were you in any special mood today unrelated to the experiment that you think might have influenced your behavior in it?

   Yes _____ No _____

   If yes, could you explain?

2. Did you have any strong reaction to any part of the questionnaire? If so, what reaction?

3. Did you have any feeling that the purpose of the experiment was something different from what you were told?

   Yes _____ No _____

   If yes, what did you think the purpose was, and how did that affect your answers?

4. What were your attitudes and feelings toward the test as you were taking it?

5. What approach to taking the test did you use?

Thank you.

APPENDIX C

Table C-1

Frequency of a Given Desired Family Size

Number of Children Desired	Number of Subjects in Category	Percentage of Total Sample
0	8	5.0
1	8	5.0
1-2	2	1.2
2	106	66.2
2-3	1	0.6
3	23	14.4
4	7	4.4
5	3	1.9
6	2	1.2

APPENDIX D

Table D-1

Intercorrelations among Personality Variables

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alienation (1)									
Overt Anxiety (2)	.39								
Covert Anxiety (3)	.36	.72							
Total Anxiety (4)	.40	.94	.91						
Mod. Taylor Anxiety (5)	.35	.82	.63	.79					
CPI Dominance (6)	-.21	-.49	-.34	-.46	-.41				
Dependency Level (7)	-.14	.14	.16	.16	.18	.03			
Locus of Control (8)	.33	.34	.35	.37	.36	-.26	.36		
Tenn. Self-Concept (9)	-.39	-.61	-.62	-.66	-.58	.43	-.07	-.31	

Table D-2

Intercorrelations among Nonpersonality Variables

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Social Class (1)										
Years Married (2)	.22									
Present Age (3)	.17	.64								
Childhood Family Size (4)	.09	.09	.01							
Religious Interest (5)	.05	-.03	.04	.02						
Age at Marriage (6)	.09	.11	.81	-.04	.10					
Birth Interval—Older Sibling (7)	.04	.00	-.02	.07	.06	.00				
Birth Interval—Younger Sibling (8)	-.07	.03	-.02	.14	.02	-.04	-.17			
Birth Order (9)	.05	.13	.05	.51	-.04	-.01	.46	-.14		
Educational Level (10)	-.22	.13	.39	-.20	.06	.40	.02	.00	-.06	

Table D-3

Correlations between Desired Family Size and Predictor Variables

Variable	Correlation with Desired Family Size	Level of Significance
Social Class BAckground	-.20	.01
Alienation Level	-.19	.01
IPAT Overt Anxiety Level	.16	.02
Number of Years Married	-.15	.05
Wife's Present Age	-.13	.05
IPAT Total Anxiety Level	.12	.10
Wife's Childhood Family Size	.12	.10
Strength of Religious Interest	.09	
Modified Taylor Anxiety Scale	.08	
Wife's Age at Marriage	-.07	
CPI Dominance Scale	-.06	
IPAT Covert Anxiety Level	.05	
Birth Interval with Older Siblings	.04	
Birth Order	.03	
Dependency Level	.02	
Locus of Control Scale	.02	
Wife's Educational Level	.01	
Birth Interval with Younger Siblings	.01	
Tennessee Self-Concept Scale	-.01	

VITA

Samuel Delafield Haskell was born in New York City, New York, on November 23, 1945. He attended elementary schools in New York and Virginia, and graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, in June, 1964. He entered Cornell University the following September and received a Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in Psychology in June, 1968. After graduation he entered the Graduate School at the University of Tennessee in September, 1968. After completing one quarter of graduate study, he entered the United States Army in January, 1969, completing almost two years of military service.

Returning from his leave of absence he resumed graduate study at the University of Tennessee in January, 1971, and received the Master of Arts degree with a major in Psychology in March, 1974.