To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a dissertation written by Samuel Delafield Haskell entitled "Predictors of Couples' Actual and Projected Completed Family Sizes." I recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with a major in Psychology.

Leonard Handler, Major Professor

We have read this dissertation and recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:

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PREDICTORS OF COUPLES' ACTUAL AND PROJECTED COMPLETED FAMILY SIZES

A Dissertation

Presented for the

Doctor of Philosophy

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Samuel Delafield Haskell

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ABSTRACT

A sample of 35 Caucasian, middle to upper-middle class couples of Protestant religious preference with the wife's age between 28 and 33 was surveyed in Knoxville-Knox County, Tennessee. The couples took a series of demographic, personality-attitudinal, and interpersonal measures to enable the researcher to determine which measures best predicted their actual family size and projected family sizes (actual family size plus additional children desired) for both the husband and wife. Demographic measures were also compared to personality-attitudinal and interpersonal measures to determine which group offered the best predictive ability for the three dependent variables.

Stepwise regression analyses were used. They predicted 70% of the variance in couples' actual family size, 83% of the variance in the husband's projected total size, and 98% of the variance in the wife's projected total size. In predicting actual family size, demographic variables explained 69% of the total predicted variance, while personality-attitudinal and interpersonal variables explained 31%. Of the husbands' and wives' projected total family sizes, demographic variables predicted 66% and 18% of the explained variance respectively, while personality-attitudinal and interpersonal variables explained 34% and 82% of explained variance for the two groups. Demographic variables such as wife's age at marriage and number of years married were the best predictors of actual family size. Personality and interpersonal variables, such as the wife's value of children, pressure from her husband to assume a

traditional role, and possible unfulfilled affectional needs are almost as potent as demographic variables (effective pregnancy planning, wife's education and job status) as predictors of the husband's and wife's projected family sizes.

This research also attempted to find measures which distinguished couples where the wife was trying to repeat her family size of orientation in her family of procreation. Several groups of variables were suggested which distinguish between this group and the rest of the sample.

Results indicate that although demographic variables remain the most useful predictors of actual and projected total family sizes, personality-attitudinal and interpersonal variables are also potent predictors of such variance. Any future research in this area needs to continue to refine interpersonal variables and personality-attitudinal variables, which may eventually equal or surpass demographic predictors as those most useful in the prediction of fertility variance.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Birth rates in the United States have been low in recent years compared to the "baby boom" era of 1945-1957. The percentage of wives expecting to be childless tripled between 1967 and 1975, from 1.3% to 4.1%, and those expecting one child, increased from 6.1% to 11.2%. The total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.77 children per woman in 1976. But, as Sklar and Berkov (1975) predicted, birth rates have started to rise again, with the TFR rising to 1.85 children per woman in the first three months of 1977. Women age 18 to 24 expect to have 2.1 children per family as a mean completed size, but now have only 0.8 children each, and thus a substantial rise in birth rates is necessary if they are to meet their expectations.

This impending rise in birth rates and its probable negative effects on this country's ability to solve its problems of declining resources and depressed mental and physical health among its poor people (Wary, 1971) points out the seriousness of our continuing lack of understanding of the factors controlling fertility rates in American families (Wiest & Squier, 1974).

There have been many research attempts to predict an individual's or couple's desired or completed family size. Most studies have tended to employ demographic, personality, attitudinal, or interpersonal variables alone. Many of the major national studies have been done by sociologists and have focused mainly on women, using mainly demographic

variables such as education, race, social class, income, and religion to predict fertility behavior. But demographic variables have left major portions of the variance, often 60% or more, unpredicted (Westoff, Potter, & Sagi, 1963). Freedman (1962) had suggested that religion, social class (mainly education) and the wife's labor force participation were the only demographic variables that were significant differential fertility predictors. However, variables such as education, race, occupation, and religion have come to predict less fertility variance, especially in wanted fertility, as American society has become increasingly more homogeneous in its values and effective contraception becomes more widely used (Westoff, 1973; Davidson & Jaccard, 1975).

Piepmeier and Adkins (1973) and Pohlman (1969) have suggested social-psychological variables may be important in predicting fertility, but their influence may be subtle. However, many researchers downplay such variables, claiming they predict little fertility variance. For example, Westoff, Potter, Sagi, and Mishler (1961) found a wife's personality characteristics account for only 1% of the variance in her desired family size. Also, researchers often ignore the husband's influence on a couple's fertility. They have rarely studied a couple's fertility desires extensively from a social-psychological perspective. When they have (Tiktinsky, 1974; Hill, Stycos, & Back, 1959), researchers have found strong evidence that personality variables are good fertility predictors, especially with controls for modernity, or that better couple communication may lead to more effective use of birth control methods and resultant lower fertility.

Thus, personality and interpersonal variables have received increasing attention in fertility research in recent years and have been shown to have some predictive value. However, few studies have chosen to (1) include personality, interpersonal, and demographic variables in one study so that an adequate comparison of their predictive value might be made; and (2) focus on the husband and the couple as well as on the wife and her values in relation to fertility. In one study (Bumpass & Westoff, 1970), the wife's desired family size after the birth of her second child correlates .56 with the couple's completed family size, accounting for 31% of the total variance, while the husband's desired size correlates .49, increasing the total predicted variance to 34%. Among Protestant couples, the wife's desired size accounts for 18% of completed family size variance, while the husband's and wife's desired family size together account for 22% of completed family size variance. Thus the husband's fertility desires account for an independent 3-4% of fertility variance, while sharing a substantial portion of the predictable variance, perhaps as much as 75%, with his wife. While the husband does not contribute as much to the ability to predict fertility variance, his contribution is probably substantial. The further contribution of husband-wife interaction in their interpersonal relationship in determining family size, although unknown, may be substantial.

A comprehensive look at fertility determinants should include demographic, personality, attitudinal, and interpersonal variables, and should include a focus on the husband and husband-wife relationship. Only such a study would be a complete and meaningful attempt to predict

fertility variance, since each of these three major sources (demographic, personality-attitudinal, and interpersonal) could be considered to make a substantial independent contribution to fertility variance (cf. Hoffman & Hoffman, 1973).

Since there are still influences on fertility of education, race, and religion, this reserach focused on couples who are Caucasian, of Protestant religious preference, not involuntarily sterile, have never been previously married, and where the wife is between the ages of 28 and 33. This age group was chosen because by age 30, most women have had all of the children they will have (Ryder & Westoff, 1973). This study thus hoped to view couples late in the childbearing process so that the couple's present family size is close to their completed family size, but still young enough that the variables influencing fertility decisions might not be obscured by the child-rearing process and its effects on a couple.

A Brief History of Relevant Demographic Variables

This section will present a brief review of previous research on fertility-relevant demographic variables. Mainly American studies will be presented, since findings in other countries may have questionable relevance to American research because of cultural differences.

There are four major national studies or series of studies of American married couples' fertility which have provided much of the material for the demographic research reported below. The Growth of American Families studies in 1955 and 1960 (Freedman, Whelpton, & Campbell, 1959; Whelpton, Campbell, & Patterson, 1966) and the National

Fertility Studies of 1965 and 1970 (Ryder & Westoff, 1971; Westoff, 1973) were largely descriptive of differential subpopulation fertility. The Indianapolis Study (Whelpton & Kiser, 1946-1958) and the Family Growth in Metropolitan America longitudinal study (Westoff, Potter, Sagi, & Mishler, 1961; Westoff, Potter, & Sagi, 1963; Bumpass & Westoff, 1970) were intended more to test hypotheses about the causes of differential fertility.

Age at marriage has consistently correlated negatively or nonsignificantly (nsf) with desired or completed fertility. Westoff (1975) reports it is the single best predictor of completed fertility found in the 1970 National Fertility Study. Correlations with desired fertility include -.17 among Protestant wives and .11 among husbands with the wife's age at marriage for couples who had already had two children, and nonsignificant correlations among the same group of -.05 for wives and -.01 for husbands with the husband's age at marriage (Westoff et al., 1961). Haskell (1974) found a -.07 (nsf) correlation between young Protestant wives' marriage age and their desired fertility. Among wives who had partially completed their fertility, Westoff et al. (1963) found a -.22 correlation among Protestants, Kiser (1962) found a significant negative correlation among all wives, and Claudy and Richards (1971) found a -.33 correlation among wives of all religions. For projected completed or completed fertility, Westoff et al. (1958) found a -.25 correlation among wives of all religions, and Namboodiri (1974) found a significant negative correlation.

Childhood family size has usually related significantly and positively to desired or completed fertility. Westoff et al. (1961)

found among Protestants correlations of .08 (nsf) for husbands and .10 for wives of desired fertility with own childhood family size, with a correlation of .16 among white-collar Protestant men and .06 (nsf) among blue-collar men. Haskell (1974) found a nonsignificant .12 correlation with desired fertility among young Protestant wives. For completed or partially-completed fertility, Westoff et al. (1958) found a .29 correlation among wives of all religions, and Claudy and Richards (1971) found a .15 correlation with a similar group. Rosenberg and Sutton-Smith (1973) also found a positive correlation between childhood family size and completed fertility.

Birth intervals with older and younger siblings have rarely been studied in fertility research. Haskell (1974) found the birth interval with the wife's older sibling correlated .04 (nsf) with her desired fertility, while the interval with the younger sibling correlated .01 (nsf), in a group of young Protestant wives. Haskell (1975) found the birth interval with the younger sibling correlated .24 for men and .04 (nsf) for women with desired fertility, while the birth interval with the older sibling was nonsignificant for both the male and female single Protestant undergraduate groups.

There have been few studies of the socioeconomic status of the parents of couples in relation to the couples' fertility. All previous studies have been of the wife's parents. Westoff et al. (1958) found significant correlations between the wife's completed fertility and her mother's socioeconomic status (education) of .17 and with her father's SES of .23 (education) and .13 (occupational prestige). For partially-

completed fertility, Claudy and Richards (1971) found correlates of -.15 with the wife's father's education and -.13 with her mother's education. Haskell (1974) found a -.20 correlation between their father's SES (occupation, education) and Protestant wives' desired fertility, where higher numbers indicate lower SES, and Fischer (1971) found a -.25 correlation among single college women using the same scale. Haskell (1975) found a .15 correlation (nsf) with the same scale among single Protestant college men. Thus, generally having a higher parental SES has tended to predispose women toward higher desired or completed fertility, while men may be predisposed toward lower fertility with increased parental SES.

Occupational status or prestige of the husband's occupation has been studied many times in relation to fertility, while the wife's occupational status has received little attention. For desired fertility, Westoff et al. (1961) found that a Protestant husband's occupational prestige correlated .05 (nsf) with his wife's desired family size, and .10 with the husband's desired size after the birth of the second child, and Davidson and Jaccard (1975) found a nonsignificant relationship between occupational prestige and a wife's fertility. For projected completed fertility or number of additional pregnancies since a previous point, Westoff et al. (1963) found a -.14 correlation among Protestant wives with husband's occupation; Bumpass and Westoff (1970) found a -.06 (nsf) correlation among Protestant wives. Silka and Kiesler (1977) found women who wanted to remain childless had more prestigious jobs and had husbands in more prestigious jobs. Thus, husband's occupational

prestige has little relation to desired fertility, and possibly an inverse relationship to actual fertility, while the wife's occupational prestige may relate inversely to both desired and actual fertility.

The number of years the mother of the husband or wife worked outside the house has only recently been studied. Hartley (1959, 1960), and Frieze et al. (1972) found that elementary school girls and college women who had working mothers were more likely to want to be employed and have higher career aspirations, values which have generally been associated with lower fertility.

Present age of the husband or wife has generally been found to correlate negatively with desired or completed fertility. The husband's age was found by Westoff et al. (1961) to correlate -.20 with the wife's desired fertility and -.18 with the husband's desired fertility among Protestant couples. The wife's present age correlated -.31 and -.24 with Protestant wives' and husbands' desired fertility in the same study, and -.13 with desired fertility among young Protestant wives (Haskell, 1974). Correlations of the wife's age with partially-completed or completed fertility include -.41 (Westoff et al., 1963) among Protestant wives and significantly negative (Namboodiri, 1974) among all wives.

Religious interest has generally been construed to mean religious service attendance, importance of religion for the individual, or both. Generally, correlations between the wife's religious interest and fertility have been positive. Correlations between religious interest and desired fertility of the wife have been generally nonsignificant,

including correlates of .05 (Westoff et al., 1961), and .09 (Haskell, 1974). Correlations between religious interest and partially-completed or completed fertility have included .16 (Whelpton & Kiser, 1950), -.17 for the wife and -.12 for the husband (Westoff et al., 1963) and a significant positive correlation (Whelpton et al., 1966). All the reported correlations above were with Protestant wives, except for those reported by Whelpton and Kiser (1950), which included wives of all religions.

The educational level completed by the wife has frequently been measured in fertility research, while the husband's educational level has received less attention. In general, the husband's educational level has a slight positive correlation with fertility, while the wife's education strongly negatively with completed fertility, and inconclusively with desired fertility. Thus, among Protestant couples, the husband's educational level correlates .04 (nsf) with his wife's desired fertility and .12 with his own desired fertility in one study (Westoff et al., 1961), while three studies, the last using group data, show negative (-.15), weak positive, and strong positive correlations with partially-completed or completed fertility (Westoff et al., 1963; DeTray, 1972; Maurer et al., 1973). The wife's education correlates inconclusively with her desired fertility, with correlations of .24, .03 (nsf), and .01 (nsf) in three studies (Westoff et al., 1963; Westoff et al., 1961; Haskell, 1974), the last two involving only Protestant couples. But correlations between the wife's education and partially-completed or completed fertility are almost consistently and significantly

negative. This includes studies of individuals, where correlations of -.25, .18, -.13, -.32 and -.26 have been found (Whelpton & Kiser, 1950; Westoff et al., 1958; Westoff et al., 1963; Claudy and Richards, 1971; and Cochrane & Bean, 1976) and studies of group data such as census data, where correlations among couples of all religions include -.36, -.32, -.41, and -.30 (DeTray, 1972; DeTray, 1973; Willis, 1973; Freiden, 1974).

The husband's and wife's incomes individually, as well as their family income, have been extensively studied in relation to fertility. Early studies found higher Protestant husband's income correlated with somewhat lower fertility, and although Ryder and Westoff (1971) and Westoff (1975) still feel this is correct, most other data suggest positive correlations between the husband's income and fertility. The wife's income has rarely been studied separately, but recent studies report it correlates negatively and significantly with fertility. Because of the wife's contribution to family income, it too tends to correlate negatively with fertility. Early correlations between the husband's income and the wife's desired fertility were -.15 (Westoff et al., 1961) and -.14 (Westoff et al., 1963), while the husband's income and husband's desired fertility correlated -.09 (nsf, Westoff et al., 1961), all among Protestants. Expected, partially-completed, or completed fertility in early studies correlated significantly negatively with the husband's income in studies by Freedman et al. (1959) and Whelpton et al. (1966), as well as -.17 (Westoff et al., 1963), and Ryder and Westoff (1971) among Protestants. Recent studies, mostly

using group data, report significant or slight positive correlations between fertility and husband's income. Cain and Weininger (1973), Namboodiri (1974), and Bean and Wood (1974) all suggest positive correlations, as does DeTray (1972). Significant negative correlations between the wife's income and completed fertility are reported by Cain and Weininger (1973) and DeTray (1972), who reports a -.28 elasticity (roughly equivalent to R-square), with both researchers working with group data measured among women of all religions. Family income has shown significant negative correlations with completed or expected fertility in almost all reported studies (cf. Freedman et al., 1959; Ryder & Westoff, 1971).

Number of years married frequently correlates highly positively with completed fertility (Whelpton et al., 1966), and often positively with desired fertility, as women adjust their desired fertility upward to compensate for children they have had (Ryder & Westoff, 1971). However, Haskell (1974) found a -.15 correlation between desired fertility and years married among Protestant wives of college students with no children, indicating either that women married a few years generally lower their fertility desires or that such women are lowering their desires to fit the reality that they have had no children to that point. The second interpretation, that women raise or lower their fertility desires to fit their actual fertility to that point, receives some support from Bumpass and Westoff (1970).

Employment duration after marriage for the wife has been measured by several researchers. Ware (1976) finds no relationship between

labor-force participation and fertility, but has few career women in her Australian sample. Spillane and Ryser (1975) report full- or part-time employed women have lower desired and expected fertility and use more efficient birth control methods, and thus can achieve their fertility goals. Bumpass and Westoff (1970) suggest that employment may be the result of women having time to work after having lower fertility, rather than employment causing women to have fewer children in order to work. Cochrane and Bean (1976) suggest that among husband-dominated couples, wife's current labor force participation correlates negatively with desired fertility; but among egalitarian and wife-dominant (at least on fertility decisions) couples, work at time of marriage rather than current labor force participation shows a significant negative relationship to desired size. Correlations found between work duration or current work status and desired family size include -.17 for the wife's desired fertility and -.14 for the husband's desired fertility (Westoff et al., 1961) among Protestant couples. Correlations with expected or completed fertility include significant negative relationships reported by Whelpton and Kiser (1950), by Freedman et al. (1959), and by Whelpton et al. (1966). Also, a -.13 correlation was reported by Bumpass and Westoff (1970), and a significant negative correlation among Protestant couples was reported by Ryder and Westoff (1971). Weller (1977) suggests from a national sample that employment status relates to number of children ever born only significantly (and negatively) among women married a short time, with 12 years or more schooling, and with no relative present in the home. Groat, Workman,

and Neal (1976) suggest that female employment limits current actual fertility, but not desired family size, and thus possibly not projected or expected fertility, among working women.

Job satisfaction of the husband or wife has been measured by a few fertility researchers. Most attention has been focused on the wife's job satisfaction, and on whether she wants to work outside the house because she enjoys work or has to work to supplement the family income. Suzman, Miller, and Charrad (1976) found job satisfaction relates negatively to fertility among women and blue-collar male workers in Tunisia, and inconclusively but slightly positively among white-collar males, but there is a time lag of about four years for the relationship to emerge. Also, job satisfaction seems to operate mainly after the worker's ideal family size has been reached. Both Whelpton et al. (1966) and Ryder and Westoff (1971) find significant negative relationships between a wife's desire to work and partially-completed or completed family size, with the second finding being among Protestant wives.

The wife's income relative to her husband's income has rarely been studied. Weller (1977) suggests that wives earning a significant percentage of income compared to their husbands, especially at the 40% level or higher, will have fewer children than other women.

Coital frequency has rarely been measured in fertility studies in relation to it, although Bumpass and Westoff (197) suggest that coital frequency may decline with age after couples reach their desired fertility, especially among couples who are using less effective birth control methods, as a partial means of controlling unwanted pregnancy.

Birth control users, however, tend to increase their coital frequency after they begin "pill" use. Ryder and Westoff (1971) report a small but positive relationship between pregnancy rate and coital frequency.

Type of birth control employed has been suggested by Bumpass and Westoff (1970) and Ryder and Westoff (1971) to be less of an influence on fertility than how effectively the method is used. Couples tend to use a method poorly until they reach their desired fertility, and then use that method highly effectively. However, Freedman et al. (1959) and others have pointed out that a significant percentage of unplanned pregnancies are still due to the use of ineffective methods, and Bumpass and Westoff (1970) suggested that couples who plan half or less of their pregnancies may have more unwanted pregnancies and thus exceed their desired family size more often than other couples. Thus, while some researchers feel that contraceptive type used is relatively unimportant compared to the efficiency with which it is used, the type of contraceptive method used is an interesting variable whose final importance should be resolved in continued research.

The percentage of births planned has also been downgraded by Bumpass and Westoff (1970) as an important factor in estimating completed family size. For Protestant couples, this variable increases the prediction of completed family size variance 4% beyond what is predictable from the husband's and wife's combined desired family sizes, from 22% to 26%, but only increases predictive power 1% for the total sample, which includes couples of all religions. Thus, this variable may be a more useful fertility predictor for Protestant couples than for other couples.

Feelings of economic security was used as a predictor of desired and completed family size by Westoff et al. (1961) and Bumpass and Westoff (1970). For Protestants, it correlated nonsignificantly with the wife's desired family size (-.08) and with the husband's desired size (.04), but when correlated later with completed size for the same sample, it correlated significantly for Protestant wives (-.16) but not for husbands (-.04). However, Whelpton and Kiser (1950) found a significant positive relationship to completed size among wives of all religions.

Among Protestants, average family size of the wife's three best friends correlates .14 with her completed fertility. Her desired family size after the birth of her second child correlates .28 with her three best friends' eventual completed fertility among women of all religions (Bumpass & Westoff, 1970). Houseknecht (1977) suggests that strong reference group support for childlessness while women are having children, combined with their autonomousness, would be necessary for women to have no children. The same reference group support to a lesser degree may be helpful for women to have any particular number of children.

Orientation toward work was studied by Bumpass and Westoff (1970), among wives, who found it correlated minimally (-.13 to -.08) with completed family size measured at different times. They suggest women choose to have fewer children and then decide to work outside the home.

A Brief History of Relevant Interpersonal Variables

Marital adjustment has been studied extensively in relation to partially-completed or completed fertility, and an excellent review of the research is presented in Terhune (1974). Westoff et al. (1961) found a .08 (nsf) correlation between a wife's reported marital adjustment and her desired family size. Recent studies have reported mainly negative correlations between fertility and martial adjustment. Blood and Wolfe (1960) found a curvilinear relationship between marital adjustment and completed fertility, with three-child marriages most happy. Feldman found a significant negative relationship, Hurley and Palonen (1967) a -.39 relationship, Figley (1973) a nonsignificant positive (.21) correlation, and Ryder (1973) a significant negative relationship between marital adjustment and completed fertility.

Interpersonal needs have rarely been studied in relation to fertility. However, the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation—Behavior (FIRO-B), designed by Schutz (1966) to measure interpersonal needs and interpersonal compatibility, has been correlated with fertility-related behavior such as avoidance of success and suppression of intellectual ability. Campbell and McKain (1974) found that a low need to control was related to a tested intelligence decline among adolescent women, and Anderson-Patty and Shelley (1974) found that need to express affection correlated -.40 with avoidance of success among college women. Moore (1974) found avoidance of success positively-related to partially-completed fertility among a stratified sample of

Detroit women. Westoff et al. (1961) and Bumpass and Westoff (1970) found scales measuring need to nurture and cooperativeness had very low correlations (-.01 to .02) with desired and completed family size.

Dominance patterns, or degree of egalitarian decision-making, has been studied in relation to fertility behavior. Westoff et al. (1958) found that the wife's dominance on a personality test correlated .18 with completed fertility twenty years later. Westoff et al. (1961) found the wife's desired family size correlated nonsignificantly with her dominance in three areas: running the home (-.02), the social life (-.06), and the nonsocial life (-.09), and Haskell (1974) found a nonsignificant correlation (-.06) between desired fertility and young Protestant wives' test dominance scores. Blood and Wolfe (1960) found a nonsignificant relationship between degree of husband dominance and partially-completed fertility in a study of middle-class Detroit couples. Rainwater (1965) found the husband's dominance correlated significantly negatively with partially-completed fertility. Thus, the relationship between dominance and fertility behavior is unclear, but it shows some promise as a predictor.

The conjugal role relationship of the couple, whether it is integrated (some husband-wife role-sharing, joint task performance), or segregated, has been found related to completed fertility in two studies. Blood and Wolfe (1960) found integrated role relationships were inversely related to partially-completed fertility in Detroit. Rainwater (1965) reported similar results in a study conducted in three cities.

History of Relevant Personality Variables

Anxiety as a personality test measure has been employed in several fertility studies. Significant correlations with desired fertility include .16 (Haskell, 1974) among young wives, and -.18 among single Protestant men (Haskell, 1975). Nonsignificant correlations between desired family size and anxiety include .08 and .05 among young wives (Haskell, 1974) and .12 for single Protestant women (Haskell, 1975). Correlations between completed fertility and anxiety among wives include -.20 (Westoff et al., 1958) and a nonsignificant correlation of -.04 (Bumpass & Westoff, 1970). Thus, correlations between anxiety and desired fertility appear to be positive among women and negative among men, while correlations between anxiety and completed fertility are usually negative for women.

Alienation has been studied by few fertility researchers. Groat and Neal (1967) found a significant positive relationship partially-completed fertility among urban wives. Haskell (1974) found a significant -.19 relationship between desired fertility and alienation among young Protestant wives, while among single Protestant college students Haskell (1975) found nonsignificant correlations of .08 for men and -.07 for women. Thus, among women, alienation seems to correlate negatively with desired family size and positively with completed family size. Groat and Neal (1973) and Neal and Groat (1975) suggest that a combination of low social class and high alienation causes women to have more unplanned pregnancies, and thus to have higher fertility but not higher wanted fertility.

Female stereotyped self-concept was studied by Clarkson, Vogel, Broverman, Broverman, and Rosenkrantz (1970) who found a nonsignificant relationship to completed fertility among Catholic mothers of college students. Haskell (1975) found correlations of .21 among women and a nonsignificant -.06 correlation among men with desired family size among single Protestant undergraduates. Turner and Simmons (1975) found a .15 (nsf) correlation with completed family size.

Need achievement was found by Westoff et al. (1961) and Bumpass and Westoff (1970) in a longitudinal study to correlate -.02 with initial desired fertility and -.02 with completed fertility among Protestant wives. Both of these correlations were nonsignificant. Haskell (1975) found correlations of .06 (nonsignificant) for women and .18 (significant) for men between desired family size in single undergraduates and need achievement. Keller et al. (1970) found men in lower-class black couples who used birth control were higher in need achievement than similar men not using birth control. Thus, need achievement seems to be positively related to fertility among men.

Dogmatism, which is closely related to authoritarianism and ambiguity tolerance, shows promise as a fertility predictor based on research conducted with dogmatism and related variables. Fischer (1972) found authoritarianism had significant correlations of -.21 and -.29 with intention to have a small family. Westoff et al. (1961) found ambiguity tolerance correlated .15 with desired fertility among Protestant wives and .12 with completed family size (Bumpass & Westoff, 1970) for the same group.

Sex role ideology could be dichotomized to indicate whether a man or woman believes that women should pursue either traditional roles (marriage, childrearing, and dependence on their husbands for financial and emotional support) or pursue contemporary roles (education and achievement in a job). Byrne (1977) found more traditional couples are more likely to have more children than contemporary couples, partly because they dislike using contraceptives, which Fox (1977) attributes to the passivity of some traditional college women who feel their lives are influenced by luck (externally-controlled). Travis and Seipp (1975) found contemporary women wanted significantly fewer children (2.31) than did traditional women (3.58), accounting for 10% of the variance in ideally-desired family size, while traditional and contemporary men differed minimally (2.72 vs. 2.71 children). Scanzoni (1976a) reports sex role modernity plus women's views on expected future work frequency accounted for 28% of the variance in intended births in a college female sample in 1974 and 11% in a college male sample. Freedman and Whelpton (1952) found traditional sex role ideology among women positively related to completed fertility and negatively correlated with the amount of family planning women did. Scanzoni (1976b) found that sex role egalitarianism correlated negatively for a five-state household sample with desired family size. Including education as a predictor, he explained 5% of the variance among all wives age 18-24, 14% among full-time working wives age 18-24. A review of evidence (Etaugh, 1974) suggests that women who had working mothers who integrated family and career successfully have a more contemporary sex

role ideology and are more likely to work and have fewer children (Hoffman, 1974), when compared with women whose mothers did not work or those whose mothers did not successfully integrate their family and career roles.

Impulse gratification was found by Bumpass and Westoff (1970) to correlate nonsignificantly (.09) with completed fertility about 10 years later for Protestant wives (.20 for active Protestants, .01 for other Protestants). Santos (1971) found a significant positive relationship between partially-completed fertility and impulsiveness among lower-class urban wives using a Porteus maze.

Social desirability was found by Fischer (1972) to correlate -.16 (nsf) with desired fertility among single college women. Haskell (1975) found social desirability to correlate nonsignificantly, -.05 for men and -.02 for women, with fertility among single Protestant college students. However, social desirability serves more as a validity check on whether subjects are exaggerating good qualities or denying bad qualities on other tests, rather than as a fertility predictor itself.

The value of children to a husband or wife and its relation to fertility has been studied by several researchers. Turner and Simmons (1975) found a .18 correlation for wives with actual completed family size, and Tobin et al. (1975) correlations among rural Southern whites with desired and partially-completed family size of .08 (nsf) and .11 (nsf) among women and .27 and .34 among men.

Based on these findings, the most promising personality variables useful in predicting fertility behavior appear to be sex-role ideology, impulse gratification, and the value of children for fulfilling the needs and desires of a parent. These are the most consistent predictors of fertility behavior, but the other personality variables mentioned have also shown promise as fertility predictors in some research.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

Subjects

Subjects in the present study were 35 Caucasian couples of Protestant religious preference, where the wife was age 28-33, where neither partner was previously married, and where neither partner was involuntarily sterile (e.g., from a hysterectomy or disease). The areas where students or blacks might live were deliberately undersampled in order to avoid these groups, and only two students ended up in the sample.

With the cooperation of the Knoxville-Knox County Election Commission, a list was obtained of all married women age 28-32 who were registered to vote. From this list of 6400 women, which constituted about 75% of all married women in that age group, the names of 693 women were selected by means of a random number table for each page of voters. These women were sent a cover letter on University of Tennessee Psychology Department stationery, stating that the author was a graduate student studying married couples and their attitudes and values on marriage, children, and family planning. They were requested to respond to an enclosed one-page questionnaire which asked their religious preference, race, age, number of children, whether either partner had been previously married, and whether either partner was involuntarily sterile. (See Appendix A for cover letter

and one-page questionnaire.) They were told that if they were willing to participate in a discussion of child-rearing problems and take a questionnaire on the above topics in their home, all of which would take a little more than an hour, they could fill their name and address in on the bottom of the questionnaire; otherwise, they were asked to send in the questionnaire, but omit their names from it.

Of 693 couples sent the questionnaire in three approximately equal mailings in January, April, and May, 1977, there were 93 responses, representing a response rate of 13%, and 3 letters returned as unforwardable. There were 35 participants, 35 couples who responded but were unwilling to participate; 5 couples who responded they would participate, but who then refused to do so when contacted; and 18 couples who responded but who were unsuitable because they did not meet one or more of the sample characteristics (the biggest number because they were divorced). The couples who refused to participate did not differ in any sample characteristics from those who did participate. Of the 5 couples who agreed to participate but then refused to do so when contacted (mainly because of the husband's opposition to participation), it is the author's feeling that they were mainly lower-middle to lower class in socioeconomic status. Five dollars was offered to couples in return for their participation in the study, but it seemed to have little effect. Only about 15% of couples accepted the money offered; most seemed to have responded to the offer either to help the author or to have a chance to talk about psychology as it applied to themselves and their problems or just to talk about their own backgrounds when the testing was completed.

Procedure

The subjects were called and a time convenient for them to participate as a couple was set up, with the time chosen usually an early evening period. The author came to the couple's home, assured them that their answers to the questions would be anonymously scored, and told them he preferred not to tell them about the specific nature of the research beyond what was specified in the cover letter until they had completed the research questionnaire, so as not to bias their answers. Thus, many subjects participated in the research with only a vague awareness of its purpose, and others seemed to feel, because the first part of the study was a discussion of child-rearing problems (the dominance measure), that the research was a study of child-rearing values.

The research measures took about one hour to an hour and a half to administer in terms of uninterrupted time, although many subjects had to temporarily cease participation to deal with their children or for other reasons. The author gave subjects first the discussion measure together, then subjects separately filled out the written questionnaire, with the discussion taking about 10-15 minutes, the written questionnaire about 45 minutes. The couple were then told about the purpose of the study, and were assured that within a few weeks they would be given a brief statement describing study results.

Measures

There were 28 demographic measures, mostly measured by a single question, 4 interpersonal measures (including the dominance measure), and 15 personality measures. A few of these measures in the demographic and personality measures categories were measures of agreement or disagreement within a couple on separate responses to a particular measure. The interpersonal dominance measure is given first to the couple, the demographic measures are together in the first written section all subjects take, in the order in which it is described below, along with the criterion measures of fertility and the three items measuring couple role integration from the interpersonal group of measures. All the measures except for the two copyrighted scales, the IPAT overt anxiety scale and the FIRO-B, appear in Appendix B. The order of administration of personality and interpersonal scales for men was: FIRO-B, overt anxiety scale, alienation scale, marital adjustment scale, male and female stereotype self-concept scales, need achievement scale, dogmatism scale, "women's place" scale, social desirability scale. For women, the scales following the demographic scale section were in the following order: marital adjustment scale, FIRO-B, overt anxiety scale, alienation scale, male and female stereotype self-concept scale, dogmatism scale, sex role ideology scale, impulse gratification scale, value of children scale, social desirability scale. Each of the scales will be described below, along with the three criterion variables this research was attempting to predict.

Criterion Variables

Actual Family Size

The wife was asked how many children there were in the family.

Wife's Projected Family Size

The wife was asked how many additional children she wanted to have, and this was added to her actual family size to produce a projected family size for the wife. If she gave a fraction, this was not rounded off.

Husband's Projected Family Size

The husband was asked how many additional children he wanted to have, and this number was added to his actual family size to produce a projected family size for the husband. If he gave a fraction, this was not rounded off.

Demographic Measures

Present Age

The couple were both asked their present ages, and any fractions given were rounded off to the nearest whole year.

Educational Level Completed

The couple was asked their highest completed level of education, with scores from one to eight being assigned for a given completed level, and eight representing the highest completed level. The scale points include: less than seventh grade, from seventh to ninth grade,

some high school, high school graduate, some college, college graduate, some graduate school, graduate school degree.

Occupational Prestige

Both the husband and wife (if she works outside the home) were asked to state what their occupations were. Occupational prestige was rated by the NORC scale (Duncan, 1961). If the husband or wife did not work outside the home, they then receive an individual score of 34, which seems to be the appropriate scale number for a homemaker.

Childhood Family Size

The couple was asked the number of children in their family of origin, including themselves, up to when they were 16. In response to questions, this was interpreted to mean the number of children typically living with the person as he or she was growing up.

Age at Marriage

The couple was asked their ages at marriage, stated in years. If they gave a fraction, this number was rounded off to the nearest whole number.

Income Level

The couple was asked their present income from jobs. This was converted into a yearly income for each, rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars. If either earned no income, a 0 was recorded for that person.

Wife's Income Percentage

The wife's income as a percentage of her husband's income was computed. Any percentage 99% or higher was recorded as 99%.

Number of Years Married

The couple was asked how many years they had been married. The wife's answer was recorded arbitrarily as the couple's response to that question, with the answer being rounded off to the nearest whole year.

Education and Occupational Prestige of Parents

The husband and wife were asked to state the occupation of their father and mother when they were about age 16, and also the highest completed educational level of their parents. Occupational prestige was scored on the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) Occupational Rating Scale, where scores range from 20 to 99. Level of education completed was entered and scored on the same eight-point scale previously described for the couple's educational level scale.

Number of Children Desired at Marriage

The couple was asked how many children they wanted when they married. Each answer was rounded to the nearest whole number.

Years Mother Employed Outside Home

The couple was asked how many years their mothers worked at a paid job outside the home, from the time of each subject's birth to the time the subject left home to go to college, work, or to marry. Any fractions were rounded off to the nearest whole year.

Religious Interest

The couple rated on two five-point scales (1) how important religion is to them, and (2) how often they attend religious services. The two scores were combined into one number representing the individual's strength of religious interest. Scores could range from two, indicating low religious interest, to ten, indicating high religious interest. Service attendance choices included: never, a few times a year, twice a month, every week, more than once a week. Religious importance choices included none, very little, some, much, or very much.

Job Satisfaction

The couple was asked how satisfying their jobs are, but this was scored only if they had a paying job. This was assessed by two five-point scales, one measuring how enjoyable the subject's job surroundings were, the other how much of a feeling of accomplishment the job gave the subject. In each case, five represented the highest score on enjoyableness of job surroundings or how great a feeling of accomplishment his job gives a subject, and a score of one the lowest score on these two scales, with the middle points being undesignated. Thus, the total job satisfaction score could range from 2 to 10.

Birth Interval with Younger Siblings

Husbands were asked how many years elapsed between their birth and that of their next younger sibling. If they indicated no next younger sibling, they were not scored in this category.

Number of Sisters

Husbands were asked how many sisters they have. If they had no sisters, a score of 0 was recorded for them.

Economic Security Feelings

Husbands were asked how financially secure they felt their families were on a two-item scale. One item, on which scores could range from one to four points, asked what kind of luck the family was having financially. The second item, on which scores of four, two, and zero points were possible, asked whether the family income and savings could cover an unexpected heavy expense. Thus, total scores on this scale could range from eight to one.

Childhood Economic Situation

Husbands were asked, on a ten-point scale with ten indicating a well-off family, to describe their family's financial as they were growing up.

Childhood Stress on Saving

Husbands were asked, on a ten-point scale with ten indicating a high stress in childhood on the value of money and the importance of saving, how much saving and the value of money meant to them as a value learned in childhood.

Years Worked Before Marriage

The wife was asked how many years she worked at a paid job before she married. This was used together with her age at marriage to compute

a percentage of years which the wife worked before marriage at a paid job at which she earned $2,000 or more.

Wife's Childhood Happiness

The wife's childhood happiness was a one-item, five-point scale which is actually a personality scale. It is included here to show its location within the set of demographic items. The wife was asked to say how happy her childhood was, with a score of five indicating very happy. Other scale points were: moderately happy, average, moderately unhappy, very unhappy, with a zero score for a "don't know" response.

Years Worked Since Marriage

The wife was asked how many years she had worked since she was married at a paid job. This figure was divided by the number of years she had been married to compute a percentage of years she had worked since marriage.

Frequency of Intercourse

The wife was asked how many times the couple had had sexual intercourse in the last four weeks.

Type of Birth Control Used

The wife was asked what type of birth control method the couple was using now, if any. If the couple was in an atypical situation as far as birth control use, e.g., if the wife was pregnant, then she was requested by the author to indicate the couple's usual contraceptive

method. Since the methods were ranked from most to least effective, the most effective method receiving the highest number, this scale is a measure of effectiveness of the birth control method used. The methods on the scale were: sterilization, birth control pill, intrauterine device, condom and foam together, condom, diaphragm, foam, rhythm method, withdrawal, douche, other, none.

Birth Planning Success

Birth planning success was measured for the wife with a one-item, four-point question, with four indicating highest planning success and a score of one the least planning success. Scale points included: planned all pregnancies; planned the last pregnancy but failed to plan at least one previous pregnancy; failed to plan the last pregnancy, but planned at lease one previous pregnancy; planned none of the pregnancies. Those with no children were not scored on this question.

Feelings of Economic Security

Feelings of economic security was measured for the wife by a four-item scale. Each of the items has a maximum score of four, representing the strongest feelings of present economic security. Questions asked include what kind of luck the wife thinks she and her husband are having financially, whether they have to deny themselves some things they want, whether their income is enough to deal with unexpected heavy expenses, and what the wife's general impression is of their financial situation. Items are adapted slightly from a scale by Westoff et al. (1961).

Family Sizes of Three Best Friends

The wife was asked the family sizes of her three best friends. The mean of these three sizes, rounded off to the nearest tenth, constituted the recorded score.

Conjugal Role Integration

Actually an interpersonal measure, this is included with the demographic variables to indicate its position in the demographic variables section. The degree of role integration within the couple was measured by the wife's degree of agreement with three statements representing role integration, adapted from Rainwater's (1965) basic definition of role integration. Statements included: how much the couple spends their leisure time together, how much they split household chores, and how much they are interested in the tasks or jobs the other has to perform. The three statements were each followed by a set of numbers one to seven, with the one and seven extremes very true and very untrue respectively, and no designations in between. Statements were scored so that the highest score represented the most role integration. Thus, scores could range from 3 to 21.

Future Work Planning

The wife was asked on a five-point, one-item scale what her work plans were for the future. This item was scored only for the wives who were not working during the data collection, which meant about 50% of the wives were scored on this item. A higher score was given the greater the probability the wife said that she would take a paid job in the future.

Number of Months Engaged

The wife was asked how many months or weeks the couple had been engaged to marry. The answer was rounded to the nearest month.

Favorability of Work

The wife was asked, on a forty-point, one-question scale (Turner & Simmons, 1975), how favorably she would react if her daughter wanted to take a paying job when the daughter had a preschool-age child. Thus the scale is a measure of how much women value the work experience in contrast to a childrearing experience. Women can get a score on this scale from one, indicating a very unfavorable opinion of a daughter working, to forty, representing a very favorable opinion.

Interpersonal Measures

Marital Adjustment

The couple was given the Locke Marital Adjustment Questionnaire (Locke, 1951; Locke & Williamson, 1958). The scale has been revised, removing items four and fourteen, based on a factor analysis by Kimmel & Van Der Veen (1974), to a 21-item scale. Scores for wives can range from 126 to 49, husbands' scores can range from 125 to 43.

Interpersonal Needs and Need Compatibility

Interpersonal needs and their compatibility was measured by the FIRO-B (Schutz, 1966), a 55-item, Guttman-type scale. The FIRO-B has expressed and wanted subscales for the three scale needs: inclusion, control, and affection. Additionally, need compatibility for the

couple can be measured for each of the three needs in three ways: (1) reciprocal compatibility; how much the expressed needs of one partner meet the wanted needs of the other; (2) originator compatibility: how well partners complement how much one wants to originate and one to receive a need behavior; and (3) interchange compatibility: how similar partners are on the amount of behavior expression desired. Each of the basic need subscale scores can range from zero to nine, while the nine compatibility scores for the couple can have score ranges from zero to eighteen. While the compatibility formulas as written indicate degree of incompatibility, a subtraction which Schutz suggests was performed so that high scores will indicate the degree of compatibility.

Interpersonal Dominance

Interpersonal dominance was measured in the husband and wife using 11 situations representing problems in childrearing (see Appendix B for copies of the situations). The problems were devised by Jackson (1956) and the scoring system was that used by Biller (1969). The only difference from Biller's administration technique is that instead of commenting on how they would deal with each of the problems separately and then together, couples only commented on the problems together. A taped discussion between the partners as to how they would deal with each situation was scored to measure how much the husband dominated the problem discussion. Points were scored as follows: +1 if the husband spoke first, most, or last for each problem situation;

+1 if the wife accepted the husband's viewpoint passively; -1 if the husband accepted the wife's viewpoint passively; and +1 if the wife moved more toward the husband's viewpoint than he moved toward her viewpoint. Thus, the total score on husband's interpersonal dominance can range from +22 to -11.

Conjugal Role Integration

This interpersonal measure has been described in the demographic section since it appears in the section with the demographic measures.

Personality-Attitudinal Measures

Anxiety

The couple completed the 20-item overt anxiety scale from the Institute for Personality and Abilities Testing (IPAT) Anxiety Scale Questionnaire (Cattell & Scheier, 1963). Each item was scored 2, 1, or 0, and thus scores can range from 40, representing highest overt anxiety, to 0, representing no reported anxiety.

Couple Anxiety Difference

A difference score between the wife's IPAT overt anxiety level and her husband's level was computed. Twelve points were added to the difference so that all scores would be positive numbers. In effect, the larger this score, the more anxious a wife is relative to her husband.

Alienation

The couple completed the 17-item scale which measures meaninglessness and normlessness subscales combined into one alienation scale, part of one devised by Groat and Neal (1967). The meaninglessness subscale measured the "degree to which national and international events are regarded as overwhelmingly complex, as chaotic, and as unpredictable," and the normlessness dimension was defined as "the expectancy that socially unapproved behavior is necessary for goal attainment" (p. 948). The items are measured on a four-point continuum (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree), and thus from 17 to 68 points can be scored, with 68 representing highest alienation. The scale also includes four filler items.

Female Stereotyped Self-Concept

The couple completed an 11-item set of five-point, bipolar adjectives, where the point checked reflected their nearness to one adjective or its opposite. The pole to be scored highly represents 11 adjectives which describe stereotyped women, with the opposite pole describing stereotyped men, but in each case the female adjective was rated as more socially desirable than its male adjective counterpart. For example, women were more often considered as very gentle, and men as very rough, and very gentle is considered more socially desirable. Adjective pairs are derived from research by Broverman, Broverman, Clarkson, Rosenkrantz, and Vogel (1970). Total scores can range from 55 (highly-stereotyped feminine self-concept) to 11.

Female Stereotyped Self-Concept Couple Difference

A difference score between the wife's female stereotyped self-concept and her husband's level was computed. Five points were added to the difference so that all scores would be positive numbers. In effect, the larger this score, the more traditionally feminine a wife is relative to her husband.

Male Stereotyped Self-Concept

The couple completed a 27-item set of five position, bipolar adjectives, where the point checked reflects their nearness in self-concept to one adjective or its opposite. The pole to be scored highly represents adjectives which describe stereotyped men, the opposite pole describing stereotyped women, but in each case the male adjective was rated as more socially-desirable than its female adjective opposite. Adjective pairs are derived from research by Broverman et al. (1970). Total scores can range from 135 (highly male-stereotyped self-concept) to 27, representing a self-concept not like the male stereotype.

Need Achievement

Each husband was administered the 26-item Achievement Scale for Males (Mehrabian, 1968, 1969), which offers a set of statements and ratings of them ranging from +4, meaning very strong agreement, to -4, meaning strong diagreement. Twenty points are added to all scores to make sure all scores are positive. With these added scores, total scores can range from +124 to -84.

Dogmatism

The husband and wife were administered the 20-item Short-Form Dogmatism Scale (Troldahl & Powell, 1965), one that correlated highly (.90 or above) with the original 40-item Rokeach (1960) scale in two surveys. Dogmatism tends to measure a general authoritarianism or closed-mindedness independent of specific ethnic or political content generally found in such scales (Robinson & Shaver, 1973). The scale is Likert-type, with seven choices ranging from "agree very much" (+3) to "disagree very much" (-3), with the middle position being a "don't know" response. Forty points were added to all scores to be sure all scores were positive. Scores could thus range from +100 to -20.

Sex-Role Ideology

Sex-role ideology was measured in wives by the Travis Sex-Role Ideology Scale (Travis & Seipp, 1975), a six-item, Likert-type scale with fifteen response points, numbers one through fifteen. Strongly disagree was printed above number one, moderately disagree above numbers five and six, moderately agree above numbers 10 and 11, and strongly agree above number 14. Scores, which can range from 90 to 6 on the scale, measure whether one thinks a contemporary or traditional role is most acceptable for women. The scale correlates about .53 with both the Alper-Wellesley Role Orientation Scale (Alper, 1973), which consists of 24 items, and the 25-item, short-form version of the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (Spence, Helmreich & Stapp, 1973, 1975), which correlate about .73 with each other.

Impulse Gratification

Impulse gratification was measured by a five-item, Likert-type scale modified from the yes-no scale derived by Westoff et al. (1961). On a five-point scale, strongly agree to strongly disagree continuum, with five points representing highest impulse gratification on each item, scores on the total scale can range from five to twenty-five.

Value of Children

Wives were administered an eight-item, Likert-type, 40-point scale (Turner & Simmons, 1975) measuring how important and significant having children was to them and to their identity as women. Scores can thus range from eight to 320, with the highest scores representing seeing having children as an important role component and both natural and self-fulfilling for women.

Wife's Childhood Happiness

This attitudinal measure has been described in the demographic measures section in order to indicate its position within the demographic measures section.

Women's Place Scale

This scale was administered only to husbands. This was a five-item, five-point, Likert-type scale which measured whether men thought women would get more satisfaction out of staying home and taking a traditional role or assuming a nontraditional, career-oriented role. This scale is similar in many ways to the Sex-Role Ideology Scale. Scores on this

scale, which was set up on a "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree" response continuum, could vary from 25, indicating a subject favors a highly traditional role for women, to a score of one, indicating a subject favors a highly nontraditional role for women. The scale was shown to be an effective fertility predictor by Catuley & Borgatta (1975).

Social Desirability

As a partial validity check, couples were administered the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960), a 33-item true-false scale. Some researchers (Miklich, 1966) have speculated that the scale is more a measure of defensiveness than a tendency to answer items in a socially-desirable way, while others see it as consisting of two denial aspects, denying bad qualities and claiming good qualities (Robinson & Shaver, 1973). Scale scores can range from zero to thirty-three, with high scores representing a tendency to answer in a socially-desirable way.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Some selected characteristics of the sample are shown in Table 1, including actual and projected family sizes for all subjects. Wives in the sample had a mean age of 30, husbands an average age of 32. Couples had been married an average length of almost nine years, and their mean ages at marriage were the same as the national averages: 23 for men, 21 for women.

Educational level completed for the husbands and wives represented a significant increase over that completed by their fathers. Men have increased from their fathers' mean educational level of somewhat more than high school to somewhat more than college graduate level in completed education. Sample women, whose fathers' education is slightly more than high school graduate level, have advanced to being somewhat less than college graduate level in average completed education. This sample is distinctly above average in education for the Knoxville-Knox County area. Ninety-nine percent of this sample are high school graduates, versus 51% of all area residents.

In income, this sample is also above that for this area. Mean family income for the Knoxville-Knox County area is $9,370, while the husbands alone in this sample average $13,879, the wives an additional $3,941. Thus, the sample could be said to be middle to upper-middle class.

Table 1

Sample Characteristics

Variables	Men			Women		
	Median	No.	%	Median	No.	%
Age (years)	32.00			30.05		
Marriage length	9.20					
Marriage age	23.11			21.70		
Childhood family size	2.67			2.72		
Size wanted at marriage	2.18			2.40		
Actual family size	1.29					
Projected family size	2.04			1.95		
Father's education						
0-11 years		12	34		14	40
12 years		7	20		9	25
13-15 years		8	22		5	14
16 years		2	5		1	2
17+ years		5	14		6	17
Education						
0-11 years		0	0		1	3
12 years		3	9		9	24
13-15 years		8	21		7	21
16 years		8	24		8	24
17+ years		16	45		10	27
Income						
0-5,000		4	11		21	61
6,000-10,000		7	20		8	23
11,000-15,000		11	31		6	14
16,000-20,000		7	20			
21,000+		6	17			

Table 1 (continued)

Variables	Men			Women		
	Median	No.	%	Median	No.	%
Actual family size						
0		6	17			
1		14	41			
2		11	32			
3		4	8			
Projected family size						
0		3	8		2	5
1		6	17		6	17
2		14	41		15	44
2.5					2	5
3		9	25		8	22
4					8	22
5		2	5			

Childhood family sizes differ minimally for the husbands and wives, with husbands coming from families averaging a median 2.67 children, while wives had a median 2.72 children in their families of orientation. At marriage, however, men claim to have wanted a median 2.18 children, and women, 2.40 children, somewhat more than their husbands. So far couples have an average of somewhat more than one child as they enter their early thirties, but they claim to want an average of about two children for themselves, with men wanting a median 2.04 children, and women a median of 1.95 children. About 25% of all couples want less than two children, and about 30% want more than two children.

Correlations and stepwise regressions were computed between the predictor variables and the three criterion measures of actual family size, husband's projected family size (his actual family size added to the additional number of children he desired), and wife's projected family size. A few initial observations will be made before results for the three criterion measures are examined.

Social desirability correlated nonsignificantly with projected family size for either partner (.21 for husbands, .13 for wives), but the husband's social desirability correlated significantly with his actual family size ($r = .40$, $p < .01$), while the wife's social desirability did not correlate significantly with her actual family size ($r = .18$). That men who have more children are more defensive, claim good qualities or deny bad qualities must make one cautious in examining differences between men with different actual family sizes. Edmonds (1967), however, sees social desirability as a measure of how

conventional a person is. So we might see men with more children as either more defensive or as leaning toward being more conventional in their answers.

A second group of correlations is also informative. The number of children a husband or wife desired at marriage correlates with his or her actual family size .39 ($p < .05$) for husbands and .27 (nsf) for wives. Thus, it appears that in their present family sizes, husbands seem to be coming closer than their wives to the number of children they wanted at marriage. But projected total family size correlates with number of children desired at marriage .16 (nsf) for husbands and .47 ($p < .01$) for wives. One possible explanation for this is that women want larger families at marriage than men do, so actual family sizes, being smaller than projected family sizes for many couples, may approximate better the husband's size desired at marriage. But husbands may gradually compromise or give in totally and adopt their wife's projected family size, which is often similar to her size desired at marriage, as their projected size. Thus, the wife moves closer to her family size desired at marriage as the marriage progresses while the husband moves farther away, apparently in concession to his wife's desires.

Presented in Table 2 are the significant correlates of a couple's actual family size with the predictor variables, with and without partial correlations for the husband's and wife's social desirability. There are a number of significant correlates of actual family size, but basically only those below the .05 and .01 probability levels are presented.

Table 2

Significant Correlates of Couples' Actual Family Sizes, With and Without Controls for Husbands' and Wives' Social Desirability

Variable	Correlation	Correlation controlling for husbands' and wives' social desirability
Wife's income percentage	-.59***	-.54***
% worked since marriage	-.57***	-.52***
Wife's job status	.50***	-.53***
Husband's anxiety	-.48***	-.32*
Birth control effectiveness	.45***	.36**
Wife's income	-.44**	=.58***
Value of money learned	.44**	
Woman's place is home	.42**	.36**
Wife's age at marriage	=.41**	=.41**
Reciprocal compatibility—control	.41**	
No. years married	.41**	.34*
Wife's religious importance	.41**	.38**
Value of children to wife	.41**	.34*
Husband's social desirability	.40**	
Husband's income	.40**	
Wife's education	-.39**	
Husband's no. children wanted at marriage	.39**	.38**

Table 2 (continued)

Variable	Correlation	Correlation controlling for husbands' and wives' social desirability
Wife's sex-role ideology	-.38**	
Wife's no. of children—3 best friends	.37**	
Originator compatibility—control	.30**	
Wife's childhood happiness		.41**
Wife's affection expressed		.32*

***significant at the .01 level, two-tailed.

**significant at the .05 level, two-tailed.

*significant at the .10 level, two-tailed.

In attempting to understand this group of correlations, the variables could be categorized into subgroups. Actual family size seems to relate to six variable groups:

1. When a couple has more children, the wife has usually worked less since marriage, has less income and a lower job status, so that job-oriented variables related to the wife will correlate negatively with fertility.

2. A second group of variables, including the wife's age at marriage and number of years married, reflect the probability that a woman who marries at a young age has usually had a poorer education and thus has fewer meaningful alternatives to childbearing and that a woman who marries young and stays married has more probability of getting pregnant several times because she usually has had sexual intercourse more often. This factor could be called an exposure to pregnancy and lack of meaningful alternatives factor.

3. There may be personality-interpersonal differences in the woman who has more children. These include placing a high value on children, having a happy childhood (which may increase the focus on children and their importance), and the wife's desire to give a great deal of affection (while looking for an object upon which to lavish that affection).

4. There may be social norm pressures on the wife, including pressure from her religion to have children, and pressure from her husband and friends that she assume a mother-homemaker role, as indicated in the "women's place is home" and religious interest scales.

5. The husband may be a conventional individual who tries to live up to conventional standards, including having several children. His conventionality may be visible in high scores on the social desirability and value of money learned in childhood scales.

6. There seems to be a greater use of effective birth control in families who have had more children, perhaps because they wish to slow down their childbearing rate, which has been more rapid than that of other sample couples.

A stepwise regression was performed (see Table 3) using significant correlates of actual family size, and five variables were found which predicted 70% of the variance in actual family size. These variables included the percentage of time since marriage that the wife had worked, the wife's age at marriage, the wife's value of children, the husband-wife difference in female stereotyped self-concept score, and the degree to which the husband had learned the value of money in childhood. Regressions using large numbers of variables should normally be performed only on samples of 100 or more (Kerlinger & Pedhazur, 1973), because there may be substantial increases in error variance. But, if this regression and later ones are viewed as non-definitive, preliminary studies to see roughly what comparative contributions demographic, interpersonal and personality-attitudinal variables can make to explaining fertility variance, then a regression analysis should be acceptable within this limited context. In fact, a number of researchers have done regressions with similar sample sizes using this rationale. In this regression analysis, demographic

variables contribute 69% of the explained variance and interpersonal variables explain 31% of the predictable variance.

Table 3

Stepwise Regression for Couples' Actual Family Sizes

Variables	r	R	R^2
Wife's percent of time worked since marriage	-.57	.57	.32
Wife's age at marriage	-.41	.69	.48
Wife's value of children	.41	.76	.59
Female stereotyped self-concept difference score	-.27	.80	.64
Value of money learned	.44	.83	.70

Correlates of the husband's projected family size are presented in Table 4, along with those variables which are significant after the husband's social desirability is partialed out. The significant correlates of the husband's projected family size are numerous, but might be broken down into six groups to clarify their meaning.

1. The husband is from a poor, traditional (he is religious, his mother did not work outside the house) family, and he wants his wife to stay at home, and presumably have several children.

2. The wife is traditional in her values, had a happy childhood, and feels more comfortable staying at home.

Table 4

Significant Correlates of Husbands' Projected Family Sizes, With and Without Controls for Husbands' Social Desirability

Variable	Correlation	Correlation controlling husbands' social desirability
Birth planning success	.50***	.54***
Husband-wife religious differences	-.44**	
Wife's impulse gratification	-.42**	-.33*
Husband's affection wanted	.40**	.33*
Reciprocal compatibility—inclusion	-.38**	
Interchange compatibility—inclusion	-.38**	-.33*
Husband's affection expressed	.35**	.45**
Husband's religious importance	.35**	.32*
Wife's education	-.34*	-.32*
Wife's job status	-.33*	
Wife's marital adjustment	.32*	.31*
Percent worked since marriage	0.31*	-.38**
Wife's income		-.36**
Woman's place is home		.35**
Role integration		.34*
Wife's sex-role ideology		-.31*
Husband's mother—number of years worked		-.31*

Table 4 (continued)

Variable	Correlation	Correlation controlling husbands' social desirability
Wife's religious interest		.31*
Wife's childhood happiness		.30*

***significant at the .01 level, two-tailed.

**significant at the .05 level, two-tailed.

*significant at the .10 level, two-tailed.

3. The husband likes to give and receive a great deal of affection, but his wife cannot or will not satisfy him, and he may see children as being able to satisfy his affectional needs better.

4. There are some value differences between the husband and wife that keep them from coming closer to each other and satisfying each other's needs.

5. The wife has few meaningful alternatives to staying at home.

6. The husband and wife share roles and activities.

A stepwise regression was computed for the husband's projected family size, and is presented in Table 5. The variables entered in the equation were significant correlates of the husband's projected family size and a few other variables which approached a significant correlation. The regression accounted for 83% of the variance, with a multiple R of .91. Demographic variables explained 66% of the predictable variance, while interpersonal variables explained 33% and personality-attitudinal variables explained 1%. Again, personality-attitudinal and interpersonal variables explain a minority of fertility variance in comparison to demographic variables, but in each case a significant minority approaching 35%.

The wife's projected family size was also found to have a significant correlation with a number of variables. These are shown in Table 6, along with the same correlations controlled for the wife's social desirability. These variables can also be grouped into categories to make them easier to understand.

Table 5

Stepwise Regression for Husband's Projected Family Size

Variables	r	R	R^2
Birth planning success	.50	.50	.25
Husband's affection wanted	.40	.63	.40
Wife's education	-.34	.74	.55
Reciprocal compatibility—affection	-.37	.80	.64
Husband's childhood economic situation	-.30	.83	.69
Husband's affection expressed	.35	.85	.72
Intercourse frequency	-.30	.88	.77
Woman's place is home	.28	.88	.78
Percent worked since marriage	-.31	.90	.80
Wife's job status	-.33	.91	.83

Table 6

Significant Correlates of Wives' Projected Family Sizes, With and Without Controls for Wives' Social Desirability

Variable	Correlation	Correlation controlling wives' social desirability
Wife's value of children	.63***	.63***
Reciprocal compatibility—inclusion	-.51***	-.41***
Wife's number of children desired at marriage	.47***	.56***
Reciprocal compatibility—affection	-.43**	
Husband-wife religious differences	-.42**	
Interchange compatibility—inclusion	-.38**	-.44**
Husband's affection wanted	.37**	
Sex-role ideology	-.34**	-.46***
Wife's impulse gratification	-.32*	
Wife's job status	-.32*	-.31*
Woman's place is home	.32*	.51***
Wife's affection expressed	.31*	.48***
Husband-wife anxiety differences	.30*	.30*
Future work planning	-.40*	-.40*
Wife's childhood happiness		.39**
Birth planning success		.36*

Table 6 (continued)

Variable	Correlation	Correlation controlling wives' social desirability
Husband's anxiety level		-.35*

***significant at the .01 level, two-tailed.

**significant at the .05 level, two-tailed.

*significant at the .10 level, two-tailed.

1. The wife might be considered to have a "psychological" desire for children (a high value of children, a high need to express affection, high childhood happiness).

2. The wife has a lack of closeness with her husband, which could be compensated for by children.

3. The husband wants the wife to stay at home.

4. The wife is anxious relative to her husband, wants to stay at home, does not like the idea of working.

5. The husband is achievement-oriented, needs a traditional wife as a helper.

6. The husband and wife agree on values, such as religious values.

7. The wife has traditional sex-role values, feels women should take a traditional role.

A stepwise regression was run on the significant correlates of the wife's projected family size, except that the wife's number of children desired at marriage was not entered into the equation. The results are summarized in Table 7. The wife's number of children was not included because Bumpass and Westoff (1970) suggest that what the wife remembers her family size desired at marriage to be is heavily influenced by the number of children she had from marriage to the present and how close that number is to her actual size desired now.

The regression accounted for 98% of the wife's projected family size variance. Of the explained variance, demographic variables accounted for 18%, interpersonal variables for 22%, and personality-attitudinal variables for 60%. Unlike the actual and husband's

Table 7

Stepwise Regression for Wife's Projected Family Size

Variables	r	R	R^2
Wife's value of children	.63	.63	.40
Birth planning success	.36	.72	.52
Wife's childhood happiness	.39	.77	.60
Husband-wife anxiety differences	.30	.83	.69
Wife's affection expressed	.46	.86	.74
Reciprocal compatibility—control	.14	.88	.78
Months engaged	-.07	.90	.81
Woman's place is home	.50	.91	.84
Wife's job status	-.30	.93	.87
Husband's affection wanted	.27	.94	.89
Husband's anxiety	-.34	.96	.92
Interchange compatibility—inclusion	-.44	.96	.94
Husband's need achievement	.17	.99	.98

projected family sizes, where interpersonal and personality-attitudinal variables account for substantial minorities of the fertility variance, in this case these variables accounted for the vast majority of wives' projected fertility.

A question that was secondary to the central theme of this research, but still interesting, was to discover the characteristics of women who were trying to repeat their childhood family size. What kind of women want to repeat their childhood family size, and what are the characteristics of their relationships with their husbands. This was examined by grouping together couples where the wife's projected family size was the same as her childhood family size, and comparing those couples to all other couples. A t test of characteristics differentiating these couples from other couples is presented in Table 8. It is this author's feeling that projected family sizes for the sample wives are not just wishes, but honest estimates for many sample women of the family size each wife feels is attainable. Thus, a woman whose projected family size is the same as her childhood family size has every intention to repeat her childhood family size in her family of procreation, except where the two sizes are identical by coincidence.

There are a number of variables that differentiate women who want to duplicate their childhood family size and their husbands from other sample women and their husbands, and these can be divided into four categories.

1. The wife is traditionally feminine, focused on children as important.

Table 8

t Test Comparing Couples Where the Wives Want Their Childhood Family Size as Their Projected Size With Other Couples

Variable	Couples with women wanting their childhood family size are:	Two-tailed probability
Wife's education	Higher	.074
Wife's childhood family size	Smaller size	.044
Wife's father's job status	Higher	.091
Wife's mother's education	Higher	.035
Wife's female stereotyped self-concept	Higher	.031
Wife's number of additional children desired	Higher (1.09 vs. .56)	.058
Wife's income	Higher	.052
Wife's income as a percentage of husband's income	Higher	.055
Wife's percent of time worked since marriage	More	.034
Wife's percent of time worked before marriage	Less	.014
Husband's anxiety level	Higher	.017
Husband's present age	Younger	.013
Difference between husband-wife anxiety levels	Smaller	.004
Husband's desired family size at marriage	Smaller	.021
Number of children—wife's 3 best friends	Fewer	.013

2. The wife is from a well-off family, and thus might wish to repeat some of its conditions, including family size.

3. The wife has some power through her income to get her way on decisions such as the couple's family size.

4. The husband in the couple is relatively weak (anxious, young), and thus finds it hard to get his way on decisions such as family size decisions, even if he has a different opinion.

A final result should be presented on the impact of employment or expected employment on fertility. Correlations already presented support the view that a wife's being employed has a negative relationship with her actual fertility, in part because it is more difficult for her to work if she has young children to raise. But what is the relationship of employment to future fertility, or of work plans to future fertility for women not working at present? Ware (1976) suggests minimal relationships between present employment and future fertility, while Bumpass and Westoff (1970) suggest future work plans bear no relationship to future fertility. Table 9 bears on the relationship of employment to future fertility, comparing women who are working with those who are working at present. Although sample sizes are too small to justify significance tests, the results of the table offer some promising ideas for future research. Women who are working now have fewer children (mean: .78) compared with nonworking women (1.7), those working women who have had two children are less likely than nonworking women with two children to want an additional child, and working women want fewer additional children on the average

Table 9

Comparison of Working and Nonworking Women by Percent Who Want Additional Children and Number Wanted at Each Actual Family Size

	Working Women			Nonworking Women		
Actual family size	No. at that parity	% wanting an additional child	Mean No. of children wanted	No. at that parity	% wanting an additional child	Mean No. of children wanted
0	5	80	1.5	1	0	0.0
1	8	62	1.0	5	60	1.5
2	3	33	1.0	9	55	1.3
3	2	0	0.0	2	0	0.0

if their present family size is either one or two children. A larger sample would be necessary to see if these data are statistically meaningful, but they provide an idea for future research.

The second question, whether work planning among nonworking women may be affecting future fertility, is answered partially by the significant correlation ($r = -.40$, $p < .10$) between the probability that nonworking women say they have of working in the future and their projected family size. Women who expect not to be working in the future also expect to have a larger projected family size. This is potentially contradictory to the work of some theorists (Bumpass & Westoff, 1970), who suggest that work orientation or planning at one point in time has little effect on eventual completed family size. If projected

family size is an indication of eventual completed family size, then this research has shown that work planning decisions may precede or parallel fertility decisions, that they may not be an afterthought when fertility is completed or decided.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

This research has included the study of actual and projected fertility for both husbands and wives. It has reemphasized the importance of personality-attitudinal variables as important predictors of fertility variance, and has been one of the first studies to find that interpersonal measures, such as the FIRO-B, are also significant fertility variance predictors. Demographic variables remain the strongest fertility predictors, but both personality-attitudinal and interpersonal variables have both been shown to be fertility predictors of sufficient predictive strength that they should not be ignored in future research.

The measures in the study, employed in stepwise regressions, were able to predict 70% of actual family size variance, 83% of the husband's projected family size (actual family size plus additional children desired) variance, and 98% of the wife's projected family size variance. Because of the relatively small sample size on which the regressions were run, the error variance is probably great enough that the true amount of variance predicted by measures in the regression equation remain unclear. Before the regression estimates can be accepted as really meaningful, replication, preferably with a sample of 200 couples or more, would be required. Because of the small sample size, the results must be seen as preliminary, as rough approximations that need further testing for verification. Nevertheless,

the regressions can be used to approximate the contributions of demographic, personality-attitudinal, and interpersonal measures to fertility variance prediction, and to note the major contributions which personality-attitudinal and interpersonal measures make to variance prediction.

Examining the correlations with actual, and husband's and wife's projected family size, we can see the variable types which correlate most strongly with them. Of the influences favoring a larger actual family size, the largest correlations are those reflecting (1) a wife who has stayed at home to have children and possibly to avoid working outside the house; and (2) a wife who marries at a young age so that she has few meaningful role alternatives to motherhood and so that she has more exposure time to become pregnant several times.

The strongest influences relating to a husband having a larger projected family size apparently involve (1) a husband who likes to express and receive a great deal of affection, and who may want several children to fulfill the affectional needs his wife cannot or will not fulfill; and (2) a husband whose views on women's roles are traditional, who wants his wife to stay at home and create an orderly, traditional household just like the one he grew up in.

Correlates of the wife's projected family size suggest a woman who enjoys the security of the homemaker and mother roles, the acceptance she gets from her husband for fulfilling them, and the affection she can give to her children which she cannot express to her husband, perhaps because of values differences between them.

Thus the actual family sizes of subjects tend to reflect mainly the influences of demographic variables, such as the greater biological exposure to pregnancy of the wife who marries at a young age and her lesser exposure to role alternatives such as meaningful jobs. The husband's and wife's projected fertility appears to be influenced by personality and interpersonal measures more than is actual family size. These measures appear to include incompatible and possibly unfulfilled affectional needs, the pressures on a wife from her husband to take a traditional role, and the wife's feelings she can relieve anxiety she feels by assuming an ordered, traditional sex role.

Personality variables are beginning to be used more frequently in fertility research. This study suggests that some of them need further exploration and clarification. The husband's anxiety level and its effects needs more detailed exploration. Other variables which should be examined in more depth in husbands include their sex-role attitudes toward women, the value of children, level of childhood happiness, and their feelings about family economic conditions during childhood. Variables that need further exploration in wives include impulse gratification, anxiety, and measures of the wife's enjoyment of and tolerance for the ambiguous and changing demands of childrearing.

Interpersonal variables emerged in this study as being potentially more promising in the prediction of projected fertility than personality-attitudinal variables. Traditional sex-role values held by the husband and wife, a high value of children held by the wife, and lower anxiety and high need achievement by the husband were the personality-attitudinal

variables which best predicted higher projected fertility. But interpersonal variables such as high needs to give and receive affection and lack of couple compatibility on affectional needs and inclusion needs showed substantial ability to predict projected fertility. Since interpersonal variables reflect the husband-wife interaction, and family size decisions are probably based on couple interaction, then interpersonal variables may ultimately be better fertility predictors than personality-attitudinal variables, which can only reflect the ideas of one marriage partner.

A secondary study of women who wish to repeat their childhood family size in their family of orientation was conducted. The major factors suggested describe a wife who (1) came from a well-off, presumably happy family, which may make her want to repeat its size, (2) is traditionally feminine in personality and thus may be more focused on children as significant than some women, and (3) has significant power to get the family size she wants because of her income and her husband's relatively low power levels.

An earlier study (Haskell, 1974) surveyed wives of college students of approximately the same racial, religious, and social class background levels as the present sample, and both samples are from the same geographic area. Thus, it might be useful to compare the two samples. While level of anxiety was a useful predictor variable for wives in both samples, the other significant variables in the sample of young wives—childhood family size, childhood social class, and alienation level—were not significant fertility predictors for the present

sample. This may be due to age and life stage differences between the two samples. The sample of young wives had probably left home only recently in many cases, so the social class of their parents and family size of their childhood family were still very salient for them; perhaps they were using their parents as their reference group to determine their values. Since their careers and life styles were unsettled, alienation could have been a more significant value at that point, influencing many decisions made. For the somewhat older sample described in this research, the present reference group was probably their friends and neighbors. Thus, the presumed shift in reference group may have helped determine the differences in which personality and background variables were most salient as predictors of a wife's projected fertility.

Several issues relevant to approaches to future research remain to be resolved in this area. One such issue is the type of research to be done in the future, since the relationship of many variables to fertility is still unclear. There are few intensive case studies in this research area, and there may be a need to do this type of research, or a more detailed regression study, before proceeding to attempt some kind of experimental attitude manipulation. Second, there needs to be a better understanding of the decision-making process involved in fertility decisions, of what factors are important in how a resolution of opinions is reached, and how implicitly and consciously the final decision is made. While this research has hinted at how one aspect of this resolution may occur—that the marriage partner who

controls the economic resources and is less anxious may be more dominant in such a decision—nevertheless, many aspects of the decision-making process remain to be clarified.

In summary, this research has suggested that significant amounts of fertility variance, both actual and desired, can be found using demographic, personality-attitudinal, and interpersonal variables. These findings suggest that researchers should not slight personality-attitudinal measures in future research, and that interpersonal measures are in a new discovery stage as fertility variance predictors and need further refinement. As several researchers have pointed out, demographic variables such as race, religious belief, and education are becoming less predictive of fertility variance. Demographic variables often obscure conceptually as much as they clarify (Sechrest, 1976), because they serve as gross surface markers for highly individualized childhood and adult experiences and values. With continued effort to delineate the influences of personality-attitudinal and interpersonal variables, it is possible that they could surpass the contribution demographic variables make to our prediction of actual and desired fertility, and in the process provide a better understanding of the factors leading to differential fertility.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
37916

Dear Mrs.

I am a University of Tennessee graduate student working on my doctoral degree. To complete my work, I am interviewing married couples in Knoxville to find out their attitudes and values on marriage, children and family planning.

I would like to find couples with certain qualities. If you could complete the short questionnaire enclosed and return it, I can determine if you and your husband could help in the study. If you're selected, you will be invited to complete a questionnaire on the topics above and participate in a short discussion of child-rearing problems in your home. If you do participate in the study, I will offer five dollars for your time.

Even if you don't want to be in the study, please help me by filling in the questionnaire anyway. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Leonard Handler, Ph.D.
Faculty Advisor

Samuel D. Haskell

BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your present religious preference?

Husband	Wife
_____ Protestant	_____ Protestant
_____ Roman Catholic	_____ Roman Catholic
_____ Jewish	_____ Jewish
_____ Other (state here _____)	_____ Other (state here _____)
_____ None	_____ None

2. What is your race?

Husband	Wife
_____ White	_____ White
_____ Black	_____ Black
_____ Oriental	_____ Oriental
_____ Other (state here _____)	_____ Other (state here _____)

3. Has either of you been married previously?

_____ Yes _____ No

4. How many children do you have? (circle the correct number)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 or more

5. What are your ages?

Husband	Wife
_____ 16-23	_____ 16-23
_____ 24-27	_____ 24-27
_____ 28-32	_____ 28-32
_____ 33-50	_____ 33-50
_____ 50 and over	_____ 50 and over

6. Some people have a physical problem or had to have an operation to cure or prevent a disease, and the problem or operation leaves them unable to have children. Has either of you had such a problem or operation?

_____ Yes _____ No

If you would be willing to fill out a questionnaire and participate in an interview about your values in your home, all of which would take a little more than an hour, please fill out your name, address, and phone number below and return this questionnaire. If you do not want to participate further, do not write in your name and address below, but please return the questionnaire. Thank you again for your help.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone Number _____

APPENDIX B

Parent-Child Problem Situations

Situation 1: You are seated in your living room when your twelve-year-old son enters. As he takes off his jacket, a pack of cigarettes falls from his pocket.

Situation 2: You return from a shopping trip one afternoon, and discover that your six-year-old daughter has cut off her beautiful curls.

Situation 3: You ask your adolescent son what time he came home last night. He tells you midnight, but you had been downstairs until one o'clock in the morning, so you know this is not true.

Situation 4: Looking out the window, you see your seven-year-old daughter with some other children tying a string of cans to a dog's tail.

Situation 5: While playing with his building set, your five-year-old son hit his thumb with a hammer and he begins cursing loudly with fairly vile language.

Situation 6: Glancing into your bedroom, you notice your twelve-year-old daughter taking money from your purse.

Situation 7: After a delicious dinner is placed before him, your six-year-old son says he is not hungry.

Situation 8: You tell your four-year-old that he cannot have any candy before supper. He says "I want some," and begins to strike you with his fists.

Situation 9: After telling your ten-year-old son that he can't go swimming with the boys, you hear him mumble a nasty description about you.

Situation 10: When told that one of her teachers has been seriously injured in a car accident, your thirteen-year-old daughter remarks, "That's good. I didn't like her anyway."

Situation 11: You have asked your sixteen-year-old daughter not to associate with a certain boy in her class. She tells you she is going to spend the evening at a girl friend's house, but, while running an errand in town, you see her stepping into a car with that boy.

BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your present age? _____ years old
2. What is your education?
   _____ a. Completed less than seventh grade
   _____ b. Completed seventh, eighth, or ninth grade
   _____ c. Some high school beyond ninth grade
   _____ d. High school graduate
   _____ e. Some college training
   _____ f. College degree
   _____ g. Some graduate school training
   _____ h. Graduate school degree
3. If you have a paid job, state what that is:

   _____

4. How many children were there in your childhood family, including you, up to when you were age 16?

   _____ children in my family

5. How old were you when you got married?

   _____ years old

6. If you have a paid job, state how much you earn from it per week, two weeks, month, or year.

$_____ per week or $____ per 2 weeks or $____ per month or $____ per year

7. How many years have you been married?

   _____ years

8. What was your father's education and his occupation when you were about age 16?

   Father's occupation _____

   Father's education

   _____ a. Completed less than seventh grade
   _____ b. Completed seventh, eighth, or ninth grade
   _____ c. Some high school beyond ninth grade
   _____ d. High school graduate
   _____ e. Some college training
   _____ f. College degree
   _____ g. Some graduate school training
   _____ h. Graduate school degree

8a. How many children did you want to have at the time you got married?

   _____ children

9. What was your mother's education and her occupation (if she had a paid job) when you were about age 16?

   Mother's occupation _____

   Mother's education:

   _____ a. Completed less than seventh grade

   _____ b. Completed seventh, eighth, or ninth grade

   _____ c. Some high school beyond ninth grade

   _____ d. High school graduate

   _____ e. Some college training

   _____ f. College degree

   _____ g. Some graduate school training

   _____ h. Graduate school degree

10. If your mother worked at a paid job, how many years after you were born did she work at that job before you left home to go to work, college, or to get married.

    _____ years

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

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

12. How much importance do you attach to religion?

None	Very little	Some	Much	Very much
1	2	3	4	5

13. How much do you enjoy your job surroundings (the place, people you work with)?

Not at All				Very Much
1	2	3	4	5

14. How much of a feeling of accomplishment do you get when you do your job?

None at All				A Great Deal
1	1	3	4	5

14a. Not counting any children you have now, how many more children would you like to have?

    _____ children

14b. How many years was it between your birth and that of your next younger brother or sister, if you had one?

    _____ years

14c. How many sisters do you have?

    _____ sisters

15. All in all, what kind of breaks do you think you and your wife are having financially?

_____a. Very good
_____b. Good
_____c. Fair
_____d. Not too good

16. Suppose you ran into an unexpected heavy expense. Do you think your income and savings are enough to handle it?

_____a. Yes
_____b. Depends
_____c. No

17. On the whole, what would you say your financial future looks like?

_____a. Very good
_____b. Good
_____c. Fair
_____d. Not too good

18. "I worry a lot about my family's present and future financial situation." How does this statement fit you?

Very True Very Untrue

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

19. How would you describe your family's financial situation as you were growing up?

Very Good Average Very Poor

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

20. "While I was growing up I learned the value of money and the importance of saving it." How does that apply to you?

Very True Very Untrue

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

15. How many years did you work at a full-time or part-time job before you got married in which you earned more than $2,000 per year?

_____ years

15a. Would you say that your childhood was: (Circle one)

Very Happy	Moderately Happy	Average	Moderately Unhappy	Very Unhappy	Don't Know
5	4	3	2	1	0

16. How many years have you worked since you got married at a paid job?

_____ years

17. How many times in the last four weeks would you estimate you have had sex with your husband?

_____ times

18. If you and your husband are now using any type of birth control method, which one is it?

_____ a. Sterilization
_____ b. Birth control pill
_____ c. Intrauterine device (IUD)
_____ d. Condom by your husband and foam by you
_____ e. Condom by your husband
_____ f. Diaphragm
_____ g. Foam
_____ h. Rhythm method
_____ i. Withdrawal
_____ j. Douche
_____ k. Other (state _____)
_____ l. None

19. This question is only applicable if you have a child, or are expecting a child: Some couples "plan" one or more of their children--they stop using birth control to try to have a child, and they don't have a child when they are using birth control to keep from having a child. Using this definition of planning, which of the following statements is true for you:

_____ a. I planned every pregnancy I had.
_____ b. I planned my last pregnancy, but did not plan at least one other.
_____ c. I didn't plan my last pregnancy, but planned at least one previous pregnancy.
_____ d. I have planned none of my pregnancies.

20. All in all, what kind of breaks do you feel you and your husband are having financially? Very good, good, fair, or not too good?

_____ a. Very good
_____ b. Good
_____ c. Fair
_____ d. Not too good (or poor)

21. Are there times when you feel you have to deny yourself many of the extras you want because of your income?

_____ a. Yes _____ b. No

22. Suppose you ran into an unexpected heavy expense. Do you feel that your income and savings are enough to handle it?

a. _____ Yes b. _____ Depends

c. _____ No

23. In general how would you describe your present financial situations? Would you say it is very good, good, fair or not too good.

_____ a. Very good

_____ b. Good

_____ c. Fair

_____ d. Not too good (or poor)

24. On the whole, what would you say your financial future looks like? Very good, good, fair, or not too good.

_____ a. Very good

_____ b. Good

_____ c. Fair

_____ d. Not too good (or poor)

25. Think of the three people you would consider to be your three best friends. How many children do they have?

_____ children, _____ children, and _____ children.

26. "My husband and I spend our leisure time together, we have a lot of things we do together in our free time." How does that statement apply to you?

Very True						Very Untrue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

27. "My husband splits the household chores with me, so that we each do some of the housework, and he helps with raising the children (if you have children)." How does that statement apply to your marriage?

Very True						Very Untrue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

28. "We are concerned about each other's jobs, interested in what the other person has to do." How does that statement apply to your marriage?

Very True						Very Untrue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

29. How many children do you have?

_____ children

30. Which of the following represents your present feelings or situation:

_____ a. I presently have a paid job.

_____ b. I am sure I will take a paid job in the future.

_____ c. I probably will take a paid job in the future.

_____ d. I probably will not take a paid job in the future.

_____ e. I am sure I will not take a paid job in the future.

31. How long were you engaged before you got married?

_____ weeks or _____ months

32. If it were not financially necessary, how would you feel about a daughter of yours working at a part-time job when she had preschool age children?

(Check your opinion on scale below)

Very unfavorable - Very favorable

LOCKE MARITAL QUESTIONNAIRE

All the questions can be answered by placing a check next to the appropriate answer. Please fill out all items. If you cannot give an exact answer to a question, answer the best you can. Give the answers that best fit your marriage at the present time. Thank you very much.

1. Have you ever wished you had not married?

   a. Frequently _____
   b. Occasionally _____
   c. Rarely _____

2. If you had your life to live over again would you:

   a. Marry the same person
   b. Marry a different person _____
   c. Not marry at all _____

3. Do husband and wife engage in outside activities together?

   a. All of them _____
   b. Some of them _____
   c. Few of them _____
   d. None of them _____

4. Do you and your mate generally talk things over together?

   a. Never _____
   b. Now and then _____
   c. Almost always _____
   d. Always _____

5. How often do you kiss your mate?

   a. Every day _____
   b. Now and then _____
   c. Almost never _____

6. Check any of the following items which you think have caused serious difficulties in your marriage.

   Mate's attempt to control my spending money _____
   Other difficulties over money _____
   Religious differences _____
   Different amusement interests _____
   Lack of mutual friends _____
   Constant bickering _____
   Interference of in-laws _____
   Lack of mutual affection (no longer in love) _____
   Unsatisfying sex relations _____
   Selfishness and lack of cooperation _____
   Adultery _____
   Desire to have children _____
   Sterility of husband or wife _____
   Venereal diseases _____
   Mate paid attention to (became familiar with) another person _____
   Desertion _____

6. (continued)

Nonsupport _____
Drunkenness _____
Gambling _____
Ill health _____
Mate sent to jail _____
Other reasons _____

7. How many things satisfy you most about your marriage?

a. Nothing _____
b. One thing _____
c. Two things _____
d. Three or more _____

8. When disagreements arise they generally result in:

a. Husband giving in _____
b. Wife giving in _____
c. Neither giving in _____
d. Agreement by mutual give and take _____

9. What is the total number of times you left mate or mate left you because of conflict?

a. No times _____
b. One or more times _____

10. How frequently do you and your mate get on each other's nerves around the house?

a. Never _____
b. Occasionally _____
c. Frequently _____
d. Almost always _____
e. Always _____

11. What are your feelings on sex relations between you and your mate?

a. Very enjoyable _____
b. Enjoyable _____
c. Tolerable _____
d. Disgusting _____
e. Very disgusting _____

12. What are your mate's feelings on sex relations with you?

a. Very enjoyable _____
b. Enjoyable _____
c. Tolerable _____
d. Disgusting _____
e. Very disgusting _____

State approximate extent of agreement or disagreement between husband and wife on the following items:

Check One Column for Each Item Below	Always Agree	Almost Always Agree	Occa-sionally Disagree	Fre-quently Disagree	Almost Always Disagree	Always Disagree
13. Matters of recreation Ex.: going to dances)	___	___	___	___	___	___
14. Demonstration of affection (Ex.: freq. of kissing)	___	___	___	___	___	___
15. Friends (Ex.: dislike of mate's friends)	___	___	___	___	___	___
16. Intimate relations (Ex.: sex relations)	___	___	___	___	___	___
17. Ways of dealing with inlaws	___	___	___	___	___	___
18. The amount of time that should be spent together	___	___	___	___	___	___
19. Conventionality (Ex.: right, good, or proper conduct)	___	___	___	___	___	___
20. Aims, goals, and things believed to be important in life	___	___	___	___	___	___

21. On the scale line below check the mark which best describes the degree of happiness, everything considered, of your marriage. The middle point, "happy" represents the degree of happiness which most people get from marriage, and the scale gradually ranges on one side to those few who experience extreme joy in marriage and on the other to those few who are very unhappy in marriage.

* * * * * * *

Very Unhappy Happy Perfectly Happy

Listed below are significant issues about which there are differences in point of view. Since these issues are important ones, we wish to have your opinion 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 own 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 lead 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. 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 _____

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

    Strongly Agree _____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Strongly Disagree _____

12. 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 _____

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

Strongly Agree _____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Strongly Disagree _____

14. 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 _____

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

Strongly Agree _____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Strongly Disagree _____

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

Strongly Agree _____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Strongly Disagree _____

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

Strongly Agree _____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Strongly Disagree _____

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

Strongly Agree _____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Strongly Disagree _____

19. 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 _____

20. There are few dependable ties between people anymore.

Strongly Agree _____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Strongly Disagree _____

21. Sometimes I feel all alone in the world.

Strongly Agree _____ Agree _____ Disagree _____ Strongly Disagree _____

SELF-DESCRIPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Below are a number of words or phrases that you might use to describe yourself or another person. They are on scales such that descriptions that are roughly the opposite of each other are at the ends of each scale. There are five positions on each scale.

Please put an X on each scale in the position that you feel best describes you. For example, if you feel that the term humorous describes you strongly, that you are definitely much more humorous than serious, you might put an X as follows:

serious ___ ___ ___ ___ _X_ humorous

For the following words or phrases, put an X in the position where you feel it best describes you. Please try not to leave any out.

1. very talkative	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	not at all talkative
2. very tactful	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	very blunt
3. very gentle	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	very rough
4. very aware of feelings of others	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	not at all aware of feelings of others
5. very religious	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	not at all religious
6. very interested in own appearance	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	not at all interested in own appearance
7. very neat in habits	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	very sloppy in habits
8. very quiet	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	very loud
9. very strong need for security	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	very little need for security
10. enjoys art and literature very much	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	does not enjoy art and literature at all
11. easily expresses tender feelings	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	does not express tender feelings at all
12. not at all aggressive	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	very aggressive
13. not at all independent	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	very independent
14. very emotional	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	not at all emotional
15. does not hide emotions at all	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	almost always hides emotions

16. very subjective	___	___	___	___	___	very objective
17. dislikes math and science very much	___	___	___	___	___	likes math and science very much
18. very excitable in a minor crisis	___	___	___	___	___	not at all excitable in a minor crisis
19. very passive	___	___	___	___	___	very active
20. not at all competitive	___	___	___	___	___	very competitive
21. very illogical	___	___	___	___	___	very logical
22. very home oriented	___	___	___	___	___	very worldly
23. not at all skilled	___	___	___	___	___	very skilled in business
24. very sneaky	___	___	___	___	___	very direct
25. does not know the way of the world	___	___	___	___	___	knows the way of the world
26. feelings easily hurt	___	___	___	___	___	feelings not easily hurt
27. not at all adventurous	___	___	___	___	___	very adventurous
28. has difficulty making decisions	___	___	___	___	___	can make decisions easily
29. cries very easily	___	___	___	___	___	never cries
30. almost never acts as a leader	___	___	___	___	___	almost always acts as a leader
31. not at all self-confident	___	___	___	___	___	very self-confident
32. very uncomfortable about being aggressive	___	___	___	___	___	not at all uncomfortable about being aggressive
33. not at all ambitious	___	___	___	___	___	very ambitious
34. very easily influenced	___	___	___	___	___	not at all easily influenced
35. unable to separate feelings from ideas	___	___	___	___	___	easily able to separate feelings from ideas

36. very dependent	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	not at all dependent
37. very conceited about appearance	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	never conceited about appearance
38. very submissive	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	very dominant

PERSONAL ATTITUDES QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questionnaire of personal attitudes consists of a number of items worded as: "I'd rather do (A) than (B)," such as, "I'd rather go swimming than go bowling." You are to indicate the extent of your agreement with each item using the scale below. Please note that if you give strong agreement to the statement, "I'd rather do (A) than (B)," this indicates that you prefer (A) more than (B). If you give strong disagreement to that statement, this indicates that you prefer (B) much more than (A).

Indicate, for each item, the extent of your agreement or disagreement with that item by entering the appropriate numeral (+4 to -4) in the space provided by each item.

+4 = very strong agreement
+3 = strong agreement
+2 = moderate agreement
+1 = slight agreement
0 = neither agreement nor disagreement
-1 = slight disagreement
-2 = moderate disagreement
-3 = strong disagreement
-4 = very strong disagreement

1. When in school I worried more about getting a bad grade than I thought about getting a good grade _____

2. I would rather work on a trak where I alone am responsible for the final product than one in which many people contribute to the final product _____

3. I more often attempt difficult tasks that I am not sure I can do than easier tasks I believe I can do _____

4. I would rather do something at which I feel confident and relaxed than something which is challenging and difficult _____

5. If I am not good at something I would rather keep struggling to master it than move on to something I may be good at _____

6. I would rather have a job in which my role is clearly defined by others and my rewards could be higher than average, than a job in which my role is to be defined by me and my rewards are average _____

7. I would prefer a well-written informative book to a good movie _____

+4 = very strong agreement
+3 = strong agreement
+2 = moderate agreement
+1 = slight agreement
0 = neither agreement nor disagreement
-1 = slight disagreement
-2 = moderate disagreement
-3 = strong disagreement
-4 = very strong disagreement

8. I would prefer a job which is important, difficult, and involves a 50 percent chance of failure to a job which is somewhat important but not difficult _____

9. I would rather learn fun games that most people know than learn unusual skill games which only a few people would know _____

10. It is very important for me to do my work as well as I can even if it means not getting along well with my co-workers _____

11. For me, the pain of getting turned down after a job interview is greater than the pleasure of getting hired _____

12. If I am going to play cards I would rather play a fun game than a difficult thought game _____

13. I prefer competitive situations in which I have superior ability to those in which everyone involved is about equal in ability _____

14. I think more of the future than of the present and past _____

15. I am more unhappy about doing something badly than I am happy about doing something well _____

16. In my spare time I would rather learn a game to develop skill than for recreation _____

17. I would rather run my own business and face a 50 percent chance of bankruptcy than work for another firm _____

18. I would rather take a job in which the starting salary is $10,000 and could stay that way for some time than a job in which the starting salary is $5,000 and there is a guarantee that within five years I will be earning more than $10,000 _____

19. I would rather play in a team game than compete with just one other person _____

20. The thing that is most important for me about learning to play a musical instrument is being able to play it very well, rather than learning it to have a better time with my friends _____

21. I prefer multiple-choice questions on exams to essay questions _____

+4 = very strong agreement
+3 = strong agreement
+2 = moderate agreement
+1 = slight agreement
0 = neither agreement nor disagreement
-1 = slight disagreement
-2 = moderate disagreement
-3 = strong disagreement
-4 = very strong disagreement

22. I would rather work on commission which is somewhat risky but where I would have the possibility of making more than working on a fixed salary _____

23. I think that I hate losing more than I love winning _____

24. I would rather wait one or two years and have my parents buy me one great gift than have them buy me several average gifts over the same period of time _____

25. If I were able to return to one of two incompleted tasks, I would rather return to the difficult than the easy one _____

26. I think more about my past accomplishments than about my future goals _____

GENERAL ATTITUDE SCALE

Indicate, for each item, the extent of your agreement or disagreement with that item by entering the appropriate numeral (+3 to -3) in the space provided by each item.

+3 = agree very much
+2 = agree on the whole
+1 = agree a little
0 = don't know
-1 = disagree a little
-2 = disagree on the whole
-3 = disagree very much

1. In this complicated world of ours the only way we can know what's going on is to rely on leaders or experts who can be trusted _____

2. My blood boils whenever a person stubbornly refuses to admit he's wrong _____

3. There are two kinds of people in this world: those who are for the truth and those who are against the truth _____

4. Most people just don't know what's good for them _____

5. Of all the different philosophies which exist in this world there is probably only one which is correct _____

6. The highest form of government is a democracy and the highest form of democracy is a government run by those who are most intelligent _____

7. The main thing in life is for a person to want to do something important _____

8. I'd like it if I could find someone who would tell me how to solve my personal problems _____

9. Most of the ideas which get printed nowadays aren't worth the paper they are printed on _____

10. Man on his own is a helpless and miserable creature _____

11. It is only when a person devotes himself to an ideal or cause that life becomes meaningful _____

12. Most people just don't give a "damn" for others _____

13. To compromise with our political opponents is dangerous because it usually leads to the betrayal of our side _____

14. It is often desirable to reserve judgment about what's going on until one has a chance to hear the opinions of those one respects _____

+3 = agree very much
+2 = agree on the whole
+1 = agree a little
0 = don't know
-1 = disagree a little
-2 = disagree on the whole
-3 = disagree very much

15. The present is all too often full of unhappiness. It is only the future that counts _____

16. The United States and Russia have just about nothing in common _____

17. In a discussion I often find it necessary to repeat myself several times to make sure I am being understood _____

18. While I don't like to admit this even to myself, my secret ambition is to become a great man, like Einstein, or Beethoven, or Shakespeare _____

19. Even though freedom of speech for all groups is a worthwhile goal, it is unfortunately necessary to restrict the freedom of certain political groups _____

20. It is better to be a dead hero than to be a live coward _____

ABOUT MEN AND WOMEN

Indicate your agreement or disagreement with the following statements by writing the appropriate number in the space provided, according to the guidelines listed below:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Strongly disagree				Moderately disagree					Moderately agree				Strongly agree	

_____ 1. A woman is most happy and most fulfilled when she devotes her energies to caring for her children.

_____ 2. A woman should be able to pursue her educational and occupational goals regardless of whether or not she is married.

_____ 3. If a woman's working meant taking a job away from a man, she should accept the job, even if she doesn't need the money.

_____ 4. When the children have grown and established their own homes, a woman should consider taking up a career.

_____ 5. Women are more likely to act on the basis of feelings and emotions than men.

_____ 6. It is desirable tof a woman to have had sexual experiences prior to marriage.

SHORT ATTITUDE SCALE

Please circle the answer which expresses your attitude on each of the following statements:

1. In spite of other drawbacks, I would prefer the kind of job that offers change, travel, and variety.

5	4	3	2	1
agree strongly	agree	neutral	disagree	disagree strongly

2. I go out of my way to see that I have a good time.

5	4	3	2	1
agree strongly	agree	neutral	disagree	disagree strongly

3. I am always looking for new things to do or see or hear.

5	4	3	2	1
agree strongly	agree	neutral	disagree	disagree strongly

4. I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.

5	4	3	2	1
agree strongly	agree	neutral	disagree	disagree strongly

5. It is important to me that my life be full of change and variety.

5	4	3	2	1
agree strongly	agree	neutral	disagree	disagree strongly

PERSONAL ATTITUDE SCALE

Check the point on each scale that best reflects your attitude on each statement:

(1) I feel that a child is (or would be) an extension of myself.

40 ''''''

ATTITUDES ABOUT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Circle the number that corresponds to your feeling about each statement below:

(1) A woman who is a good housewife and mother should be getting more than enough satisfactions out of her life.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

(2) A woman can get more satisfaction out of helping her husband become very successful than by having a career herself.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

(3) Women who are married to men earning good salaries should want <u>not</u> to work.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

(4) Women should not put a career above the chance of getting married and having children.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

(5) A woman's place is in the home.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

(6) Couples without children have more freedom and are actually happier than those with children.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

(7) It is more fun for a young couple to do things with friends than to be tied down to children.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

(8) When you're an <u>adult</u>, <u>you naturally expect to have children</u>.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5

PERSONAL REACTION INVENTORY

Listed below are a number of statements concerning personal attitudes and traits. Read each item and decide whether the statement is true or false as it pertains to you personally. Circle true (T) if you believe it is true for you or false (F) if you believe it is false for you.

1.	Before voting I thoroughly investigate the qualifications of all the candidates.	T	F
2.	I never hesitate to go out of my way to help someone in trouble.	T	F
3.	It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged.	T	F
4.	I have never intensely disliked anyone.	T	F
5.	On occasion I have had doubts about my ability to succeed in life.	T	F
6.	I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way.	T	F
7.	I am always careful about my manner of dress.	T	F
8.	My table manners at home are as good as when I eat out in a restaurant.	T	F
9.	If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen I would probably do it.	T	F
10.	On a few occasions I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability.	T	F
11.	I like to gossip at times.	T	F
12.	There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right.	T	F
13.	No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener.	T	F
14.	I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something.	T	F
15.	There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone.	T	F
16.	I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake.	T	F
17.	I always try to practice what I preach.	T	F
18.	I don't find it particularly difficult to get along with loud mouthed, obnoxious people.	T	F

19.	I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget.	T	F
20.	When I don't know something I don't mind at all admitting it.	T	F
21.	I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable.	T	F
22.	At times I have really insisted on having things my own way.	T	F
23.	There have been occasions when I felt like smashing things.	T	F
24.	I would never think of letting someone else be punished for my wrongdoings.	T	F
25.	I never resent being asked to return a favor.	T	F
26.	I have never been irked when people express ideas very different from my own.	T	F
27.	I never make a long trip without checking the safety of my car.	T	F
28.	There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others.	T	F
29.	I have almost never felt the urge to tell someone off.	T	F
30.	I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me.	T	F
31.	I have never felt that I was punished without cause.	T	F
32.	I sometimes think when people have a misfortune they only got what they deserved.	T	F
33.	I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings.	T	F

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 his tour of duty in just under two years.

Returning from his leave of absence, he resumed graduate study in Psychology in January, 1961, and received the Master of Arts degree with a major in Psychology in March, 1974. He received the Doctor of Philosophy degree with a major in Psychology in December, 1977.

He has had two papers published in professional journals and is an associate member of the American Psychological Association and a member of the Southeastern Psychological Association.