GOALS OF YOUNG WIVES

Thesis for the Degree of M. A.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Carolyn Palmer Thomas

1965

GOALS OF YOUNG WIVES

By

CAROLYN PALMER THOMAS

AN ABSTRACT

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Home Management

1965

non
It
of
rel
exp
pac
tio
hus

cou
Thi
dem
but
col

tim
had
selv
they

ABSTRACT

GOALS OF YOUNG WIVES

by Carolyn Palmer Thomas

This study identified the goals, especially the non-homemaking goals, of a group of young married women. It related factors of wives' age, education, present kind of work, and religious preference to their goals. It also related the following factors to the wives' goals: the employment history of the mothers of the wives, the occupation of the fathers of the wives, the expected occupation of the husbands, and the amount of participation by husband and wife in family activities.

The sample consisted of 100 randomly selected couples living in married student housing at Michigan State University at which the husband was an undergraduate student. Husbands and wives were interviewed simultaneously but separately. This study deals primarily with the data collected from the wives.

All the wives reported that they had, or would have, time remaining after the duties of housewife and mother had been discharged to the reasonable satisfaction of themselves and their families, e.g. uncommitted time. How they hoped to use this time was the focus of this study.

Responses were grouped into the following categories:

Volunteer work (church, community)
Paid work (full, part time)
Individually oriented (school, creative personal activities)
Interpersonally oriented (sports, more social life)
Family oriented (increase family, better performance as housewife)

More goals fell into the individually oriented category than in any other, both in first choices (38) and when viewed as a total of first, second, and third choice goals (85). More wives hoped to go to school both as a first choice goal (26) and when viewed as a total of first, second, and third choices (43). More husbands both expected and hoped that their wives would continue their education rather than pursue other goal activities.

As many wives were interested in the volunteer work category as were interested in the family oriented category as a first choice goal (22). When viewed as a total of first, second, and third choices the wives evinced more interest in volunteer work (73) than in family concerns (64).

Very few wives were interested in paid work as a first choice goal (12) or as a total of first, second, and third choices (34). And not many were interested in the goals in the interpersonally oriented category: 6 first choices, 38 as a total of first, second, and third choices.

The majority of the wives who had only a year or two of college planned to continue their formal education. The wives who had three or more years of college were more interested in paid employment than the wives with less formal education. Wives who were working, either full or part time, or who were going to school were more interested in future paid employment than the wives who were solely homemakers.

Wives whose mothers had worked one to three years were more interested in paid employment than wives whose mothers had worked for a longer time. Wives whose mothers had not worked were the least interested in paid employment.

The following groups were more interested in the goals represented in the interpersonally oriented category and less interested in the family oriented category:

wives who had finished grade school or high school
wives who did not plan to finish college
wives who were solely homemakers
wives whose religious preference was Catholic
wives whose fathers were not managerial or professional

Household responsibilities were carried out primarily by the wife; however, approximately a sixth of the husbands were reported as sharing equally in such activities as house care, laundry, child care, and food preparation. In these families the wives were less interested in

interpersonally oriented goals than were the other wives in the sample.

Nearly four-fifths of the wives and their husbands reported that wives would work some time during their lifetimes. Few of the wives or their husbands expected wives to work while their children were pre-schoolers, and some did not plan paid employment until the children were in high school or college. However, many wives said they would work if it were financially necessary.

GOALS OF YOUNG WIVES

By

CAROLYN PALMER THOMAS

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Home Management

1965

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express gratitude to the many people who contributed help and encouragement.

She particularly would like to thank Dr. Beatrice Paolucci, director of this research, for her inspiration, patience, and invaluable assistance. She is grateful to Dr. Jean Schlater and Dr. William Form, the other members of her Guidance Committee, and to Dr. Daniel Kruger, consultant to the Committee.

She would like to thank Mrs. John (Chandlee Lloyd) Stevens for assistance in the interviewing and coding the data. And she would like to thank the one hundred husbands and wives who were kind enough to take time from their busy lives to answer her questions.

She also thanks her husband, Dr. J. William Thomas, for his forebearance, moral support, and intellectually stimulating attitude. A special "thank you" for their patience is due her children: Christopher, Barbara, John, and Linda.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

Interest in the goals of women has been increasing. Are the goals of women almost entirely around the family, or do they have goals beyond their homes? Both popular and professional writers have examined this problem. Friedan (3) writes of the drive to the kitchen to the exclusion of individual development and fulfillment of a number of women. Mead (9) sees women retreating to fecundity and refusing to accept the wider social responsibilities of women. Bettelheim (13) reports that young women view themselves as properly belonging in the haven of marriage and motherhood even though they have been educated for success outside the family.

The family is composed of individuals, each of whom is important, and each of whom has certain responsibilities and privileges depending on his sex, age, and personal characteristics. The family is an entity in itself, but it is made up of two or more unique persons. As a family, a group of individuals, they will have certain goals; and as individuals they will have other goals in addition to the family goals. Some of the personal goals will orbit around the family and some will take off in other directions.

Home management is concerned with the achievement of goals through use of resources (6). How a family manages depends upon the wife's personal as well as her family goals. Are these goals mainly concerned with homemaking, or do women have rather definite ideas about non-homemaking activities in which they can engage now or at some future time? An understanding of wives' goals can be helpful to the home management professional in two ways. First, it would document the speculative information about the goals of young women. Secondly, it should lead toward better understanding of managerial aims.

Purpose

The overall purpose of this study was to better understand the goals of young wives. The specific objectives were: (1) to identify the non-homemaking goals of young women and (2) to relate these goals to age, education, employment, religious preference, and other particular factors from their families of orientation and procreation.

Hypotheses

It was hypothesized that:

1. Wives who have completed three or four years of college will aspire to paid employment more often than wives who have less formal education.

2. Wives who are presently working for pay will aspire to paid employment in future years more often than wives who are not currently employed.
3. Wives whose mothers have worked at least one year after marriage will aspire to paid work more often than wives whose mothers have not worked.
4. Wives whose husbands aspire to professional careers will aspire to volunteer activities rather than paid employment.
5. The majority of wives will not plan to work for pay so long as they have pre-school children.

Assumptions

In this study it will be assumed that statements of preferred use of time (particularly uncommitted time) are a valid reflection of goals.

CHAPTER II

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Definitions of Goals

Goals are defined variously by writers for their particular purposes. A goal is "a condition not yet attained which an individual is trying or could try to attain." (23:12) Goals are identified as "something definite toward which one works." (6:20)

Goals may be short-term or long-term. Short-term goals can be arrived at in a day or a week or a month. They can be, and often are, means to achieving longer term goals.

Goals may be a reflection of an individual's values. They are often viewed as: "specific ways of realizing the values one holds." (5:10) The relationship between goals and values is not simple. Several values may be realized when a particular goal is attained. Values may serve as criteria for formulating goals.

Not only are goals a reflection of the individual's values, and as such are normative or idealistic, but they must also be factual and realistic if there is to be a possibility of achieving them. Goals are not static. They

change with changing situations. Or the means of arriving at them may have to change.

The Role of Goals in Home Management

Gross and Crandall define home management as, "a series of decisions making up the process of using family resources to achieve family goals." (6:4) Home management is not an end in itself; it is a means of reaching goals, an effective way of realizing desired ends. Values (what we think important) are the "why." Goals (what we work toward) are the "what." It is believed that families can more effectively make the managerial decisions required if they know what it is that they want. One of the major shifts in emphasis in home management has been from the use of resources to the importance of understanding goals and values.

Goodyear and Klohr define management as "the process of realizing values and goals through the effective use of human and material resources." (5:3) They suggest that good management: (1) encourages intelligent awareness of the values one holds, (2) relates values to the purposes and goals sought in everyday activity and long-range planning, and (3) provides ways for using most effectively the available human and material resources in attaining goals. (5:4)

By definition goal-setting is an integral function of management. Decision-making about goals is the focus of management. If a family doesn't know where it is going, what it is aiming toward or what it wants, it is more likely to be directionless and less able to meet effectively the needs of the family members.

Deacon states that, "Management is concerned with the values and goals of individuals in the family, because the goals and the values which underlie them represent not only the motivating force for effective management but also the basis for evaluation." (15:762)

Dubos (2) states that the critical problem of science in shaping the real civilization of the future quickly shifts from the sphere of the technical into the realm of values and goals. It is not the "how to" that emerges as important, but the "why" and the "to what end."

Lewin (8) points out the importance of clarification of goals and of the path one takes toward attaining them for the security of the individual, especially in a competitive culture. Williams states, "Some human behavior, at least, is purposive; people can and do state their goals in advance and can then be observed to act as if they were in fact pursuing these ends." (12:401)

Home management is concerned with improving the managerial ability of family members so that family goals

can be more effectively achieved. "Individuals or families who have developed or recognized a system of values which provided a basis for selection among attainable goals will experience more satisfaction in their management activities than those who have not. It would seem that regardless of the facility acquired in other aspects of management, satisfaction would be limited if there were too much vacillation on goals or uncertainty about relative importance of the values one holds." (14:763) The attainment of goals is a reflection to some degree of the quality of the management. Circumstances and fate may play a part, but if the management has been "good" there is more possibility that the well-being and positive development of the family and of each individual within the family can be achieved.

Individual Goals of Wives

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson in an address at the American Home Economics Association national meetings said that, "The horizons of women are widening from home to humanity - from our families to the family of man . . . We must help. We must use our talents, our energies, our ambitions and our dreams." (19:464)

Meyer (10) writes that educated women are not taking seriously their responsibilities to the nation's

strength and welfare. She states that educated women should function not only as wives and mothers but as creative personalities.

Popenoe (24) states that every married woman needs some absorbing interest outside the home so that she will feel not merely a wife and mother but an individual in her own right. Gray (17), a physician largely occupied with psychotherapy of family anxieties, writes of the strain to the modern woman of trying to fulfill the role of devoted mother demanded by other women in our modern society versus the need for self-fulfillment. The latter human right is too commonly regarded askance as selfishness and therefore attended by a feeling of guilt over imagined or actual neglect of children, or possibly lack of normal self-assertion. Gray states that this is one of the commonest anxieties that leads women into psychotherapy.

Goldberg suggests that, "If we have one child, then our inner life becomes our second child . . . even if there are six children . . . the inner life within a woman must be her seventh child . . . and it must be given all the attention, concern, and money we would somehow find if it were a child in the flesh." (4:9)

Riesman writes, "Young college women today, it is my impression, feel that they can fulfill themselves <u>only</u>

in marriage and child-rearing, and an exciting career is not really an escape route even from the prospects of a dull and trying marriage." (11:332) In a study of the life plans of 677 freshmen and sophomore women from 15 colleges and universities Chilman and Meyer concluded that, "There is little evidence of personal ambition on the part of women students with reference to accomplishment outside the orbit of home and family." (35:8) The Simpsons state, "All things considered, it would seem that the easiest adjustment for most women would be to avoid any strong commitment to occupational career and focus their ambitions wholly on the home and family roles." (28:378) This same feeling is reflected by Klein in Great Britain as she writes, "The outstanding impression gained from this survey (of working women) is that women's lives, today as much as ever, are dominated by their role--actual or expected--as wives and mothers. Home and family are the focal point of their interests and are regarded by themselves as well as by others, as their main responsibility." (22:13)

Foreman (36) found that 88 percent of young wives questioned preferred as a life pattern that of wife-mother-homemaker or wife-small family-companion to husband. Only 12 percent were interested in any kind of career, part or full time. Steinman found that "women want expression in

terms of their relationships to their families as well as through their own individuality. They do not consider vocational interests as intrinsic to their way of life--and in many cases, prefer to orient their lives away from such activity." (30:100)

Komarovsky (7) questioned college women about what they wanted out of life. Half of them thought that motherhood and homemaking was the ideal design for living. They would work if they had to, usually to help their husbands to get started. Twenty percent were determined career girls, planning to combine careers and marriage. They were not anti-housewifery but had a positive interest in their particular field. Thirty percent planned to work until the first baby came, stop working for ten to fifteen years, and then go back again. They might take part time jobs when the children were young, but they preferred to rear them. Dr. Komarovsky writes, "At the present historical moment, the best adjusted girl is probably one who is intelligent enough to do well in school but not so brilliant as to get all A's . . . capable but not in areas relatively new to women, able to stand on her own two feet and to earn a living, but not so good a living as to compete with men; capable of doing some job well (in case she doesn't marry, or otherwise has to work) but not so identified with a profession as to need it for her happiness." (7:74)

Do homemakers have time for activities other than their homemaking duties? Wiegand (34) studied the time used for various activities for both employed and non-employed homemakers. She concluded that women have an average of four hours a day for community or other leisure activities. Employed women had an hour less for leisure and non-employed women had an hour more. When the mother had a child or children under four years of age her leisure activities were an hour less than the average. Thorpe (32) in her study of family use of farm homes found similar results. She also reported four hours per day for leisure.

These data would suggest that most women do have and/or will have time for other than their homemaking and housekeeping responsibilities and duties. To what use do they expect to put this time? What are their goals for utilization of uncommitted time? When their children are all in school and they have blocks of uninterrupted time, what will they plan to do with it? And what of the time, so soon arrived, when the children no longer live at home?

It would appear from the evidence that the young women of today are not interested in careers and are reasonably content to fill the roles of wife and mother. Kiell and Friedman (21) state that women do not have to give up the roles of housewife and mother to realize their aspirations. Within this framework do they have personal goals

that may lie somewhere outside their immediate responsibilities as wives and mothers? Do the young women aspire to jobs, if not careers? Do they aim to serve the larger worlds of church and community? Are they interested in self-development and/or self-expression?

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

Selecting the Sample

It was deemed desirable to hold relatively constant as many variables as possible. Therefore, a sample that was reasonably homogeneous as to age, living quarters, and pattern of living was selected.

The sample consisted of one hundred randomly selected married couples who fulfilled the following criteria: (1) the husband was an undergraduate student enrolled at Michigan State University and (2) the couple was living in Michigan State University married student housing.

The population from which the sample was chosen consisted of all undergraduate students enrolled for the fall term, 1963, at Michigan State University who were living in married student housing. According to the assistant manager of married student housing, undergraduate couples numbered 846. The sample in this study was approximately 12 percent of the population.

The student directory served as the source for locating the student husbands as it furnished information about class standing, marital status, and the address of every student enrolled for the fall term, 1963. A random

selection of the pages in the directory was taken, using a table of random numbers (1:366-370). Each chosen page was examined for eligible respondents. The number of eligible students on each page ranged from none to six names. The eligible names were listed and called by telephone for an appointment.

Two hundred and twenty-six names were drawn in the sample before one hundred interview appointments were made. Couples were eliminated by: (1) no answer to telephone call after several attempts, (2) the student selected had left campus, (3) the student had obtained graduate status, and (4) inability or unwillingness to cooperate in the study for various reasons.

Because husbands and wives were to be interviewed simultaneously, some couples could not cooperate because it was difficult to set up an appointment when they would both be available. Many of the husbands and/or wives were employed in the evening, which was the time most of the interviews were conducted. Other reasons for non-participation were lack of time by one member of the couple or no interest in being a part of the study. There were less than 4 percent out-right refusals.

Development of the Schedule

Interview schedules were developed to elicit information from the wives and their husbands about background

factors and about the goals of the wives. The goal questions were preceded by the question, "Do you envision that you might have time for other than homemaking pursuits--uncommitted time available when your duties as housewife and mother, if you have children, have been carried out to the reasonable satisfaction of yourself and your family?" This question set the stage for the questions about specific goals.

Two interview schedules were prepared, one for the wives and one for the husbands. They were similar but were worded differently. For example, wives were asked about their goals. Husbands were asked what <u>they</u> hoped their wives would do with uncommitted time, and also what they thought their <u>wives</u> would want to do.

The questions concerning goals were pre-coded into five categories:

1. volunteer work
   a) church (women's society, teach Sunday school, etc.)
   b) community (P.T.A., Girl Scouts, hospital work, etc.)

2. paid employment
   a) full time (at least 40 hrs/wk)
   b) part time (less than 40 hrs/wk)

3. individually oriented
   a) go to school (college, adult evening classes, etc.)
   b) creative activities (painting, gourmet cooking, etc.)

4. interpersonally oriented
   a) sports (bowling, golf, etc.)
   b) social life (bridge games, parties, etc.)

5. family oriented
   a) increase family
   b) better performance as housewife

In the interest of better understanding of their aspirations, an open-ended question was asked the wives about their reasons for their goals. These reasons were coded into six categories adapted from Eyde's study of why women work. (16:20) The six categories, with short descriptions were:

1. duty--"I feel I should," "One has to . . ."
2. economic--monetary return (applicable only to paid work)
3. independence--"I like to stand on my own two feet--to be me."
4. interesting--"It's good to get out and do something different."
5. mastery-achievement--"I'll finally have my degree this spring."
6. social--"I like company," "I feel that I can help people."

The completed schedules were pretested with eight graduate student couples living in married student housing. Graduate students were used because they were not a part of the study population. Changes were made in several questions to increase clarity and to obtain more exact information. The modified schedules for males and females are included in Appendix I.

Collection of the Data

The two interviewers questioned the husband and wife simultaneously, one questioning the husband in the living room of the respondents' apartment and the other interviewing the wife in another room. The average length of interview was approximately thirty-five minutes, with the shortest being twenty minutes and the longest one hour. Data were collected during November, 1963, and January and February, 1964.

The interviewers asked the questions on the schedule and recorded the responses. However, to expedite the interview and to give the respondent an opportunity to see as well as hear some of the longer questions, the respondent was handed five cards. The respondent was asked to refer to a particular card at the appropriate time.

The interviewers followed a set format in presenting the questions. Each interviewer talked to approximately half of the husbands and half of the wives in order to minimize bias toward a particular interviewer.

The respondents were cooperative. The only information that was refused was source of income (not amount) by two husbands. Many of the respondents seemed to enjoy the interview (people like to talk about themselves). Several commented that it stimulated them toward further thinking about goals.

Analysis of the Data

Open-ended questions were coded. Each interviewer coded independently, and then she checked with the other interviewer. Disagreements were resolved by a third person. All coded data were punched on IBM cards. Columns were counted and cross tabulated by data processing machines. Percentages were manually calculated.

The hypotheses were accepted or rejected by inspection on the basis of comparison of columnar percentages.

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

The population from which this sample was drawn consisted of one hundred randomly selected couples who resided in Michigan State University married student housing, at which the husband was an undergraduate student for the fall term, 1963.

The one hundred wives and their student husbands comprising the sample are described as to age, number of years married, number of children, age of children, present kind of work of husbands, educational level of husbands, education of wives, present kind of work of wives, occupation of wives if employed, and religious preference.

Age

None of the wives or husbands were under 18 or over 40 years of age. The husbands in the sample were generally older than the wives. (See Table 1, page 20)

Number of Years Married

Nearly three-quarters of the couples had been married more than six months and less than four years. This was the first marriage for all couples. (See Table 2, page 20)

Table 1.--Age of husbands and wives

Age Group (Years)	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
18 or 19	2	8
20 or 21	29	38
22 or 23	23	28
24 to 29	44	23
30 to 39	2	3
Total	100	100

Table 2.--Number of years married

Number of Years	Number and Percent of Couples
Under 0.5	14
0.5 to 0.9	19
1.0 to 1.9	22
2.0 to 3.9	30
4.0 and over	15
Total	100

Number of Children

Table 3.--Number of children

Number of Children	Number and Percent of Families
0	53
1	33
2	11
3	3
Total	100

Age of Children

Table 4.--Age of children

Age Group (Years)	Number of Children	Percent of Children
Under 1	18	28
1 to 1.9	10	16
2 to 2.9	17	27
3 to 4.9	7	11
5 to 6.9	7	10
7 to 9.9	2	3
Total	61	95

There were 64 children in the sample. Only the ages of the oldest and the youngest were obtained. Therefore, ages of the three middle children in the three-child families are not shown in table 4. The average age of the children was slightly under two years.

Present Kind of Work of Husbands

Table 5.--Present kind of work of husbands

Kind of Work	Number and Percent of Husbands
Student, full time 12 or more credit hours	96
Student, part time under 12 credit hours	4
Paid worker, full time 40 hours per week	5
Paid worker, part time 15 to 39 hours per week	23
Paid worker, part time under 15 hours per week	30

More than half of the husbands were working either full or part time during the school year. Summer employment was not included.

Educational Level of Husbands

Only one tenth of the husbands in this study were underclassmen. Nearly two-thirds were seniors.

Table 6.--Educational level of husbands

Class Standing	Number and Percent of Husbands
Freshmen	3
Sophomore	7
Junior	28
Senior	62
Total	100

Education of Wives

Table 7.--Education of wives

Last Year Completed	Number and Percent of Wives
Grade school	2
3 or 4 years high school	32
1 or 2 years college	35
3 or 4 years college	27[a]
Graduate work	4
Total	100

[a]Eighteen percent of the wives had finished college.

Present Kind of Work of Wives

Table 8.--Present kind of work of wives

Kind of Work	Number and Percent of Wives
Homemaker and full time paid worker[a]	49
Homemaker and part time paid worker[b]	16
Homemaker and student and/or volunteer worker[c]	16
Homemaker, solely	19
Total	100

[a]Includes 2 part time students

[b]Includes 2 full time students and 1 part time student

[c]Includes 10 full time students and 5 part time students

20 student wives (12 full time, 8 part time)

Only 7 or 7 percent of the wives reported in this study stated that they did any volunteer work.

Occupation of Wives If Employed

Clerical workers made up the largest occupational group (55 percent). Twenty-two percent were professional, either teachers or nurses and 19 percent were service workers.

Table 9.--Occupation of wives if employed

Occupation	Number of Wives
Clerical	36
Service worker	12
Educational	7
Other professional (nursing)	7
Other	3
Total	65

Religious Preference

Table 10.--Religious preference of husbands and wives

Religious Preference	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Protestant	66	66
Catholic	23	26
Jewish	1	2
Other[a]	3	2
None	7	4
Total	100	100

[a]Latter-day Saints, Jehovah's Witness.

Summary Statement of Sample Characteristics

In summary, the predominant characteristics of the sample were:

1. They were young--

   74 percent of the wives were 23 years old or younger
   54 percent of the husbands were 23 years old or younger

2. They were in the beginning stages of the family life cycle:

   55 percent had been married less than 2 years
   53 percent had no children
   average age of children slightly under 2 years

3. They were busy--

   58 percent of the student husbands worked either full or part time
   65 percent of the young homemakers were employed outside their homes

4. Most professed a religious preference--

   66 percent Protestant preference
   25 percent Catholic preference

5. The husbands had more formal schooling than their wives--

   90 percent of the husbands were juniors or seniors
   34 percent of the wives had completed grade or high school
   35 percent of the wives had completed 1-2 years college
   31 percent of the wives had completed 3 or more years of college.

In order to ascertain the representativeness of this sample, the sample characteristics were compared to those found by Oppelt (39), Shaffer (27), and Halliday (37), all

of whose research studies were conducted at Michigan State University. The husbands in Oppelt's study were slightly older, had been married longer, and had more children than the husbands in this study. Many of the husbands worked, at least part time: Oppelt, 66 percent; Shaffer, 65 percent; and this study, 58 percent. There was agreement on educational attainment of wives: Oppelt reported 21 percent had completed college; Halliday, 18 percent; and this study, 18 percent. In several other areas there was approximate similarity: educational level of husbands, number of wives who had not continued their education past high school, number of wives who were students, number of wives who were working for pay, and religious preference.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS

In this chapter findings are presented in relation to the two objectives of this study. The first objective was to identify the goals of the young wives. The second was to relate these goals to particular background factors.

Objective 1

Two questions were posed in order to elicit data for determining homemaker's goals. The questions were:

1. "Do you envision that you might have time for other than homemaking pursuits . . . ?" and
2. "How do you hope you might use this available time?"

The homemakers were asked to rank their stated time uses as first, second, and third. Wives' goals were placed into five categories. Four of the five categories could be identified as "non-homemaking," with the realization that any of the four could be clearly and sometimes strongly related to family goals. The fifth category was directly family oriented.

All of the one hundred wives in this study indicated that they would have time for other than homemaking pursuits.

Not infrequently the comment was made, "I have that kind of time now."

Table 11 shows their first, second, and third choices for the use of uncommitted time.

Table 11.--Goals of wives

Goals	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total	Total Number
	Number of Respondents				
Individual					85
school	26	11	6	43	
creative	12	15	15	42	
Volunteer work					73
church	7	8	15	30	
community	15	17	11	43	
Family					64
increase	18	13	9	40	
better performance as housewife	4	14	6	24	
Interpersonal					38
sports	6	11	12	29	
social	0	4	5	9	
Paid employment					34
full time	7	4	1	12	
part time	5	3	14	22	
Total	100	100	94	294	

The individually oriented category received the most first choices (38). Of the wives who chose this category, 26 wanted to continue their formal education. Both the volunteer and family categories received 22 first choices. More wives were interested in community (15) than church (7) work. In the family category 18 of the 22 wives were interested in increasing their families and 4 in bettering their performance as housewives. The interpersonal category was smallest, with 6 wives interested in sports and no one interested in a more active social life as a first choice goal.

Paid work, either full or part time, was not a first choice for very many wives (12). The largest group in the paid work category consisted of those wives who wanted part time work as a third choice (14).

The individually oriented category not only received the most first choices; it also received the highest total of first, second, and third choices (85). Volunteer work was second (73) and the family oriented category was third (64).

The four highest ranking first choice goals (school, 26; increase family, 18; community work, 15; creative activities, 12) also ranked highest when viewed as a total of first, second, and third choices although the range was

less (school, 43; community work, 43; creative activities, 42; increasing family, 40).

Viewed as totals, the paid work and interpersonally oriented categories were again the least preferred by the wives, receiving 34 and 38 choices respectively. The goal that received the least interest as a total of first, second, and third choices was a more active social life.

Objective 2

The following background factors were investigated: age of wives, education of wives, wives' present kind of work, and wives' religious preference. Two factors in the wives' families of procreation were investigated: the employment history of their mothers and their fathers' occupation. Three factors in their families of orientation were investigated: their husbands' expected occupation, the amount of participation by husbands and wives in family activities, and the husbands' goals for their wives. With the exception of husbands' goals for their wives, these background factors have been cross-tabulated with the first choice activity.

Wives' Age

The goals of the 18 through 21 year old wives were primarily in the individual and family categories. In the

Table 12.--Relationship between age and goals

Goals	18 to 21 Years No.	%	22 or 23 Years No.	%	24 to 39 Years No.	%	Total No. & %
Individual	18	(39.2)	9	(32.1)	11	(42.4)	38
Volunteer work	7	(15.2)	10	(35.8)	5	(19.2)	22
Family	12	(26.1)	5	(17.8)	5	(19.2)	22
Paid employment	6	(13.0)	4	(14.3)	2	(7.7)	12
Interpersonal	3	(6.5)	0	(0)	3	(11.5)	6
Total	46	(100.0)	28	(100.0)	26	(100.0)	100

22 or 23 year group the primary goals were volunteer work and those of the individually oriented category. Nearly half of the wives in the older group, aged 24 through 39, expressed a first choice interest in the individually oriented category. Paid work, as first choice, was not selected by many wives, with the older women least interested.

Wives' Education

The wives who had no more than a grade or high school education were primarily interested in individually oriented goals or volunteer work. They expressed fewer goals in the family category and more in the interpersonal category than wives who had had more formal schooling.

Table 13.--Relationship between education and goals

Goals	Grade School or High School		One or Two Years College		Three or More Years College		Total No. & %
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Individual	12	(35.3)	20	(57.1)	6	(19.4)	38
Volunteer work	10	(29.4)	3	(8.6)	9	(29.0)	22
Family	5	(14.7)	9	(25.7)	8	(25.8)	22
Paid employment	3	(8.8)	2	(5.7)	7	(22.6)	12
Interpersonal	4	(11.8)	1	(2.9)	1	(3.2)	6
Total	34	(100.0)	35	(100.0)	31	(100.0)	100

More than half of the wives who had had a year or two of college reported individually oriented goals. Another quarter of this group was interested in family concerns. The large numbers in these two categories resulted in a lesser number professing goals in the volunteer work, paid employment, or interpersonal categories than wives with less or more education.

The wives who had completed three or four years of college or who had done graduate work had a greater range of goals. Four of the five categories were represented as first choices with some degree of equality. These wives were much more interested in paid employment than either of the other two groups.

Table 14.--Wives' plans for college education

Plans	No. and % of Wives
Plans to finish college	42
Does not plan to finish college	31
None; has finished college	18
Plans to take non-credit classes	7
Doesn't know plans	2
Total	100

Table 11, page 29, shows that 43 of the wives questioned stated that they wanted to go to school, either first, second, or third choice. This compares with the 42 wives in Table 14 who planned to finish college. (One of the wives who had not finished high school was eager to do so.)

Wives' Present Kind of Work

The 100 wives in this study were all homemakers. Some considered themselves full time homemakers; others reported themselves as part time homemakers. As shown in Table 8, page 24, only a fifth (19) saw themselves as solely homemakers. The others worked part time (16) or full time (49), went to school part time (8), or full

time (12), and a few of them reported doing some volunteer work (7).

The wives were asked, "If you had a choice, what would you be doing this school year?" Table 15 shows their answers to this question.

Table 15.--Wives' preferred kind of work

Kind of Work	No. and % of Wives
Homemaker and student and/or volunteer worker[b,c]	39
Homemaker, solely	29
Homemaker and part time paid worker[a]	17
Homemaker and full time paid worker	15
Total	100

[a]Includes 4 part time students.

[b]Includes 22 full time students and
17 part time students
43 total, wives aspiring to be students.

[c]Includes 7 wives who want to do volunteer work.

Not many of the wives (15) would prefer to be full time paid workers in addition to their responsibilities as homemakers. At the time the data were collected, 49 of the wives were employed full time. Nearly half of the wives (43) would have preferred to be students as

contrasted with the 20 who were going to school when questioned. More wives (29) would rather be solely homemaker than were (19). Only 7 wives mentioned volunteer work either as a current or a preferred activity.

The relationship between present kind of work and goals is shown in Table 16.

Table 16.--Relationship between present kind of work and goals

Goals	Employed Full Time No.	%	Employed Part Time No.	%	Homemaker Student No.	%	Solely Homemaker No.	%	Total No. and %
Individual	18	(36.7)	7	(43.7)	5	(31.2)	8	(42.1)	38
Vol. work	12	(24.4)	3	(18.7)	2	(12.5)	5	(26.3)	22
Family	12	(24.4)	2	(12.5)	6	(37.5)	2	(10.5)	22
Paid empl.	6	(12.2)	3	(18.7)	2	(12.5)	1	(5.3)	12
Interpersonal	1	(2.4)	1	(6.2)	1	(6.2)	3	(15.8)	6
Total	49	(100.0)	16	(99.8)	16	(99.9)	19	(100.0)	100

The first choice goals of wives who were working full time when questioned were very similar to those of the sample of wives as a whole when comparing percentages of this group to the number and percent of the total sample.

The wives who were working part time when the data were collected evinced more interest in paid work and less interest in family goals. The wives who were going to school but not working for pay were more interested in family oriented goals than the wives in the other groups. The wives who were solely homemakers were not as interested in paid employment or family concerns as the other groups. They were considerably more interested in participation in interpersonal kinds of goals.

Wives' Religious Preference

The relationship between religious preference and goals is shown in Table 17.

The wives with Protestant preference and those with Catholic preference were very similar in their first choice goals in the volunteer work, paid work, and individually oriented categories. They differ rather sharply in the two other categories. The Catholic wives were more interested in interpersonal activities. Only one Protestant wife reported a first choice goal in that category. Twenty of the Protestant wives made their first choice in the family goal category; only two of the Catholic wives did so.

Table 17.--Relationship between religious preference and goals

Goals	Protestant No.	Protestant %	Catholic No.	Catholic %	Other No.	Other %	Total No. & %
Individual	23	(34.8)	10	(38.4)	5	(62.5)	38
Volunteer work	13	(19.7)	6	(23.0)	3	(37.5)	22
Family	20	(30.3)	2	(7.7)	0	(0.0)	22
Paid employment	9	(13.6)	3	(11.5)	0	(0.0)	12
Interpersonal	1	(1.5)	5	(19.4)	0	(0.0)	6
Total	66	(99.9)	26	(100.0)	8	(100.0)	100

Employment History of Wives' Mothers

The wives were asked, "What kind of work does your mother do?" The answers are recorded in Table 18.

Table 18.--Present kind of work of wives' mothers

Kind of Work	No. and % of Mothers
Homemaker and full time worker[a]	30
Homemaker and volunteer worker	30
Homemaker, solely	27
Homemaker and part time worker[b]	12
Deceased	1
Total	100

[a]Includes 11 mothers who do volunteer work.

[b]Includes 4 mothers who do volunteer work.

Forty-two of the mothers of the 100 wives in this study were employed for pay either full or part time. Fifty-seven mothers were not employed, but more than half of these were reported as doing volunteer work. Fifteen of the employed mothers also did volunteer work. Nearly half of the mothers (45) were volunteer workers.

The wives were then asked, "What is your mother's occupation if she is working? If she is not working currently, but has worked since her marriage, what was her occupation at that time?" The results are shown in Table 19.

Table 19.--Wives' mother's occupation

Occupational Category	No. of Mothers
Professional	20
Managerial	2
Sales	4
Skilled craftsman	3
Clerical	35
Operative	8
Service worker	11
Total	83[a]

[a]Seventy-one mothers had worked, some in more than one category.

The occupational category in which the largest number of mothers had participated was clerical (35). Twenty of the mothers held professional jobs, such as teaching and nursing. This compares with the occupations of the 65 wives who were currently in the labor force as shown in Table 9, page 25. Thirty-six of the wives were in clerical occupations and 14 in professional occupations.

The wives were asked about their mother's employment history, "Has your mother worked since her marriage? If so, how long?" The results are shown in Table 20.

Table 20.--Employment history of wives' mothers

Employment History of Mothers	No. and % of Wives
Has not worked or has worked less than one year	29
Has worked 1 to 3 years	23
Has worked 4 to 8 years	23
Has worked 9 years or more	21
Has always worked	4
Total	100

The relationship between mothers' employment history and wives' goals is shown in Table 21.

Table 21.--Relationship between mother's employment history and wives' goals

Goals	Mother Worked 1-3 Yrs. No. %	Mother Worked 4-8 Yrs. No. %	Mother Worked 9+ Yrs. No. %	Mother Has Not Worked No. %	Total No. & %
Individual	6 (26.1)	8 (34.8)	9 (36.0)	15 (51.7)	38
Vol. work	5 (21.8)	4 (17.4)	8 (32.0)	5 (17.2)	22
Family	3 (13.0)	8 (34.8)	5 (20.0)	6 (20.7)	22
Paid empl.	6 (26.1)	3 (13.0)	2 (8.0)	1 (3.4)	12
Interpers.	3 (13.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.0)	2 (6.9)	6
Total	23 (100.0)	23 (100.0)	25 (100.0)	29 (99.9)	100

The wives whose mothers had worked one to three years were considerably more interested in working for pay than any of the other wives in the sample. They reported more interest in interpersonally oriented goals and less in the family category than did other wives in the sample.

The wives whose mothers had worked four to eight years showed less interest in working outside their homes than did the wives whose mothers had worked one to three years. They were more interested in the family and in the individually oriented categories.

Wives whose mothers had worked nine years or more were less interested in paid employment than wives whose

mothers had worked one to eight years. They were more interested in volunteer work and individually oriented goals.

Wives whose mothers had not been employed since marriage or who had been employed less than one year were themselves not particularly interested in working for pay as their first choice preference. More than half of the wives in this group selected the goals in the individually oriented category as their first choice goal.

Wives' Father's Occupation

The wives were asked, "What kind of work does your father do? Full time? Part time? Is he retired? Anything else? The results are shown in Table 22.

Table 22.--Present kind of work of wives' fathers

Kind of Work	No. and % of fathers
Full time paid worker	88
Part time paid worker	1
Retired	4
Other (deceased, ill)	7
Total	100

The wives were then asked, "What is your father's occupation? If he is not working at present, what did he

do when he was employed?" The results are shown in Table 23.

Table 23.--Wives' father's occupation

Occupational Category	No. and % of Fathers
Professional	22
Managerial	25
Sales	10
Skilled craftsman	25
Clerical	2
Operative	2
Service worker	9
Farmer	5
Total	100

Fifty-seven of the fathers could be categorized as professional or managerial, including sales. The remaining 43 were skilled or semi-skilled workers.

The relationship between father's occupation and wives' goals is shown in Table 24.

None of the wives whose fathers were managerial aspired to work for pay as a first choice goal. None of them was interested in interpersonal activities as a first choice. They were interested in individual concerns and

in family oriented goals. Their interest in family was considerably greater than the family oriented goals of the whole sample. The wives whose fathers were professional or sales had interests similar to the whole sample.

Table 24.--Relationship between fathers' occupation and wives' goals

Goals	Managerial No.	Managerial %	Prof. and Sales No.	Prof. and Sales %	Skilled Craftsmen No.	Skilled Craftsmen %	Semi-Skilled[a] Workers No.	Semi-Skilled[a] Workers %	Total No. & %
Vol. work	5	(20.0)	7	(21.8)	7	(28.0)	3	(16.7)	22
Paid empl.	0	(0.0)	5	(15.6)	3	(12.0)	4	(22.2)	12
Individual	10	(40.0)	11	(34.4)	12	(48.0)	5	(27.8)	38
Interpers.	0	(0.0)	1	(3.1)	2	(8.0)	3	(16.7)	6
Family	10	(40.0)	8	(25.0)	1	(4.0)	3	(16.7)	22
Total	25	(100.0)	32	(99.9)	25	(100.0)	18	(100.1)	100

[a]Includes service worker, operative, clerical, farmer.

Wives whose fathers were skilled craftsmen reported much less interest in family goals as first choice than did the wives in the sample as a whole or the wives whose fathers were in the managerial group. They were more interested in volunteer work and in individually oriented goals.

Wives whose fathers fell in the semi-skilled category had goals rather evenly divided among the five categories. When compared with the whole sample these wives were less interested in volunteer work, individually oriented goals, and family concerns and were more interested in paid work and interpersonally oriented goals.

When the managerial or professional daughters were compared to the skilled and semi-skilled daughters, there was marked similarity between the two groups insofar as volunteer work and interest in individually oriented goals. However, there were differences in the other categories. Using percents, twice as many wives whose fathers were skilled or semi-skilled hoped to work for pay (16.3 percent) than did wives whose fathers were professional or managerial (8.8 percent). More than three times as many of the professional or managerial daughters reported family concerns as their first choice goal (31.6 percent) than did the skilled or semi-skilled daughters (9.3 percent). Though smaller in real numbers, the percent of wives interested in interpersonal goals was striking: 1.8 percent of the daughters of professional or managerial fathers and 11.6 percent of the skilled or semi-skilled daughters.

Husbands' Expected Occupation

The husbands were asked, "What occupation do you intend to work at for pay after graduation?" The results are shown in Table 25.

Table 25.--Expected occupation of husbands

Occupational Category		No. and % of Husbands
Professional		44
Educational	(25)	
Other	(19)	
Managerial		13
Sales		9
Other		34
Total		100

Nearly half of the husbands (44) expected to be in a professional field such as teaching, law, etc. Twenty-two husbands expected to be in managerial or sales occupations. A third of the husbands could not be classified as strictly professional or managerial. They expected to be police administrators, accountants, specialists in forestry, packaging, etc.

The wives whose husbands expected to be professional, the wives whose husbands expected to be managerial (including

Table 26.--Relationship between husbands' expected occupation and wives' goals

Goals	Professional No.	Professional %	Managerial and Sales No.	Managerial and Sales %	Other No.	Other %	Total No. & %
Individual	17	(38.6)	6	(27.3)	15	(44.1)	38
Volunteer work	10	(22.7)	6	(27.3)	6	(17.6)	22
Family	7	(15.9)	7	(31.8)	8	(23.5)	22
Paid employment	6	(13.6)	2	(9.1)	4	(11.8)	12
Interpersonal	4	(9.1)	1	(4.5)	1	(2.9)	6
Total	44	(99.9)	22	(100.0)	34	(99.9)	100

sales), and the wives whose husbands anticipated other occupations had very similar first choice goals in the volunteer work and paid work categories. Fewer of the managerial and more of the "other" wives were interested in individually oriented goals. More of the managerial wives chose family concerns than did the professional wives. More of the professional wives were interested in interpersonal goals than managerial or "other" wives.

Participation by Husbands and Wives in Family Activities

The wives were asked to rate participation by their husbands and themselves in seven family activities. The husbands also rated participation. The results are shown in Figure 1 and in Appendix Table 15.

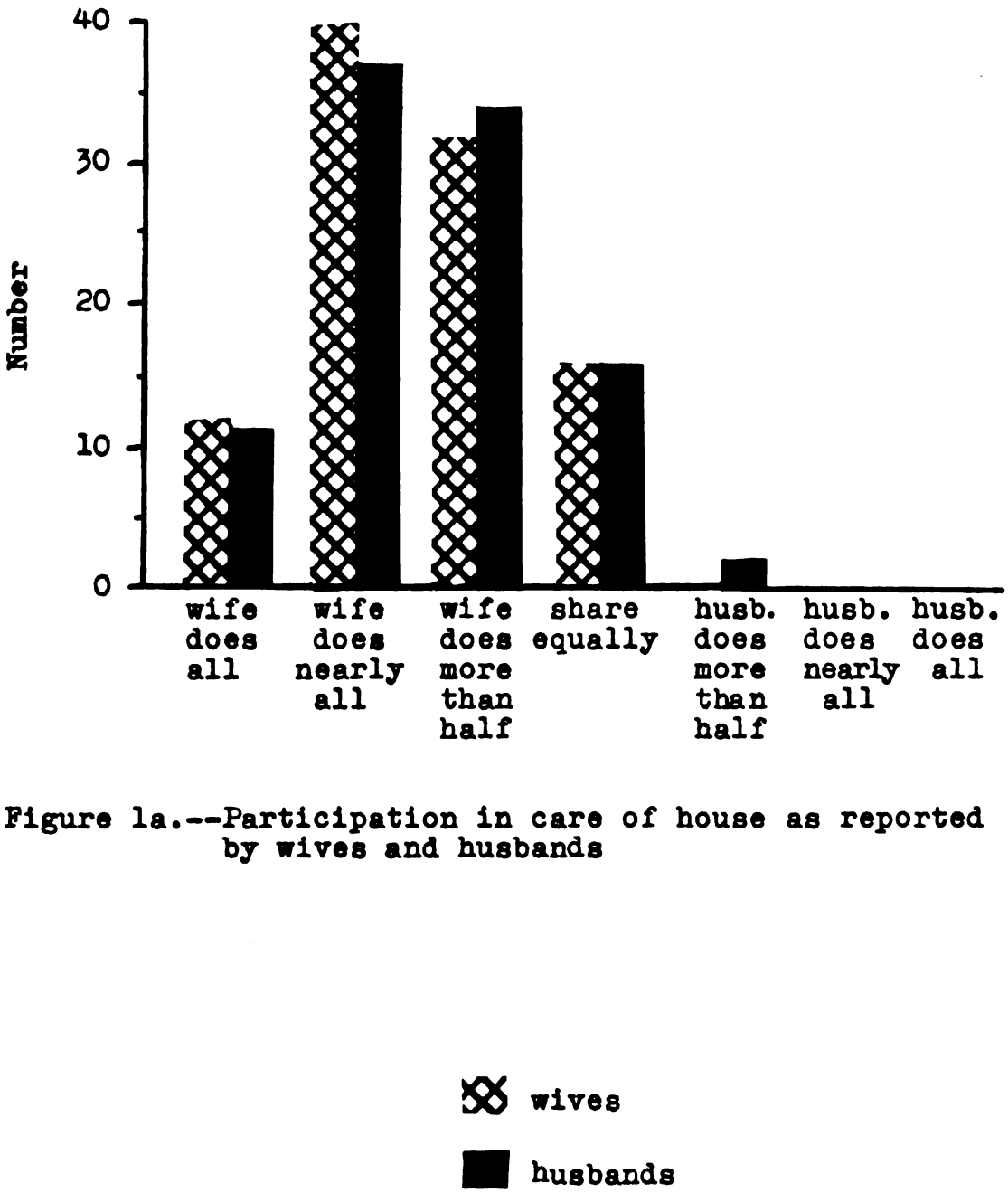

Figure 1a.--Participation in care of house as reported by wives and husbands

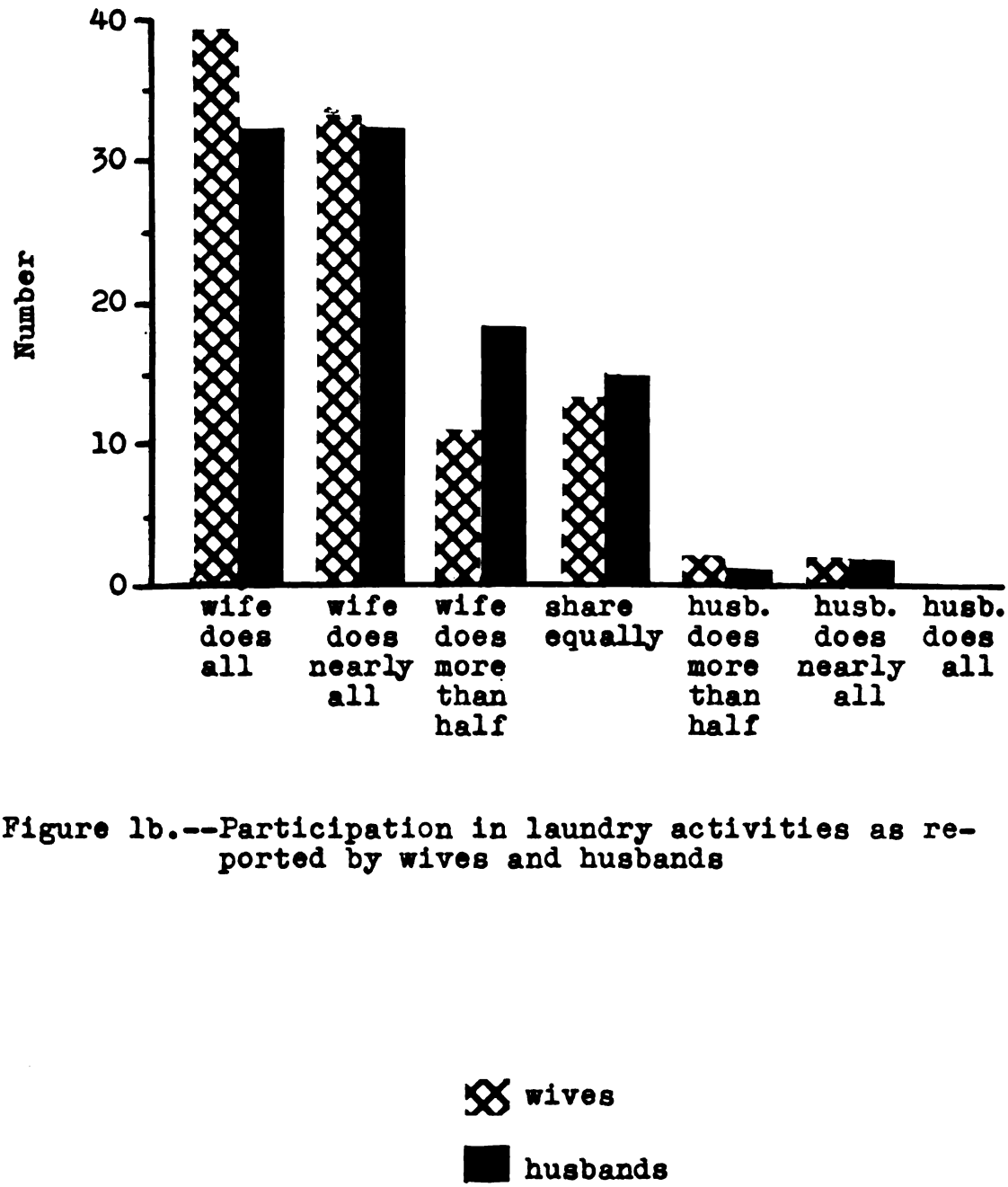

Figure 1b.--Participation in laundry activities as reported by wives and husbands

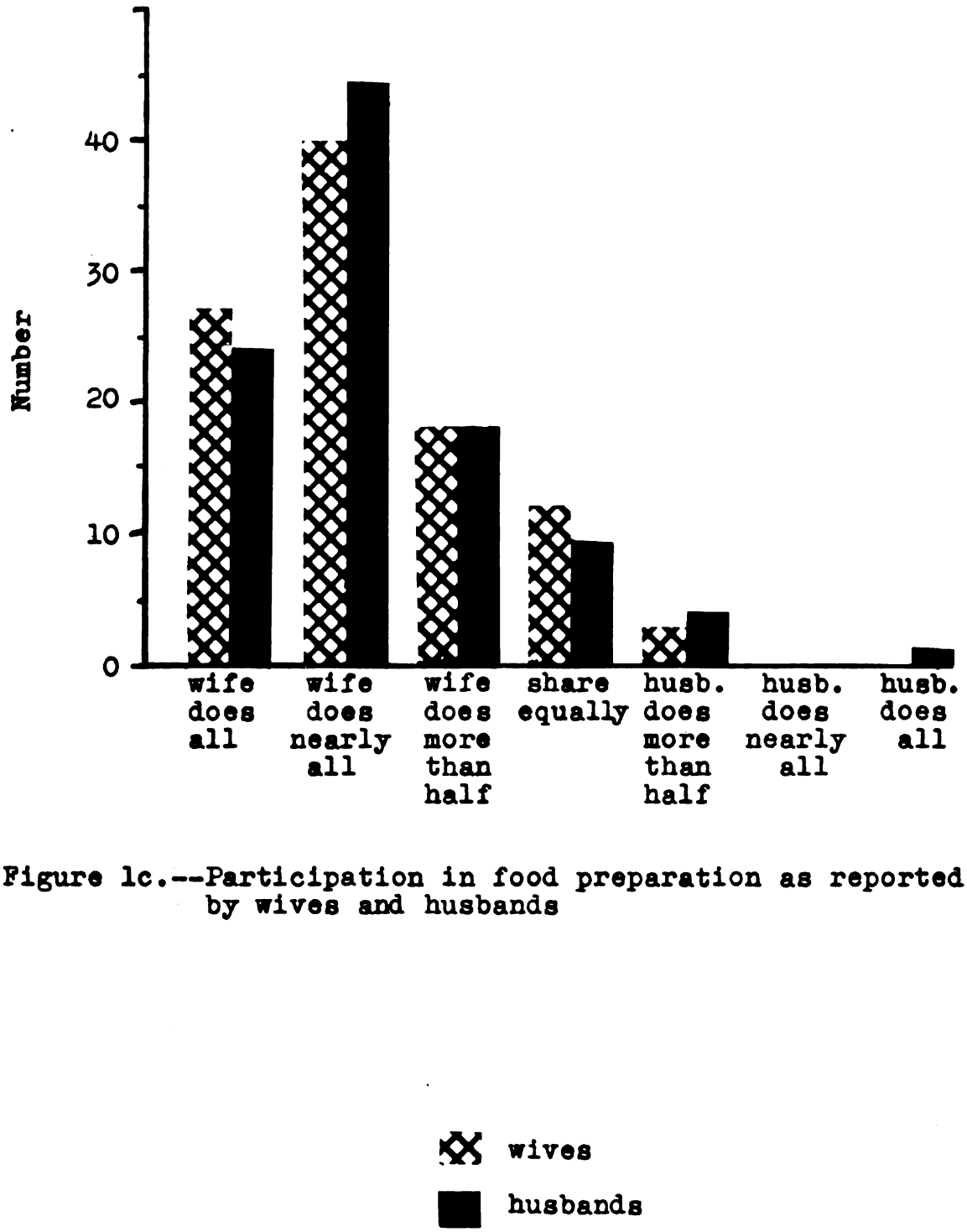

Figure 1c.--Participation in food preparation as reported by wives and husbands

Many of these activities were household activities, duties traditionally discharged by the wife and mother in our culture. So the fact that most of the participation was by the wives was not unexpected. However, the "share equally" column was surprisingly large. This was mainly due to the large number of husbands and wives who shared equally in planning recreation (83) and in shopping (47). Approximately a sixth of the husbands were reported to share equally in the more domestic duties. A few husbands were reported as performing more than half of the household duties.

It would appear that wives did more than half or nearly all of the house care, and they did all or nearly all of the laundry and the food preparation. Husbands helped more often in the area of child care. Accounts were kept by the husbands more often than by the wives, with a quarter of the couples sharing equally. Family recreation was planned equally by husband and wife. Half of the families shared equally in shopping.

Appendix Table 16 shows the relationship between participation in family activities by husbands and wives and wives' first choice goals. Table 27 excerpts from Appendix Table 16 the three columns: wife does all (in any of the seven activities), share equally, and husband does all.

Table 27.--Relationship between participation in family activities and wives' goals

Goals	Participation in Any of 7 Family Activities: Wife Does All No.	%	Share Equally No.	%	Husband Does All No.	%	Total No.	%
Individual	39	(37.4)	71	(32.8)	10	(30.3)	247	(38.3)
Vol. work	21	(20.2)	51	(23.6)	7	(21.2)	141	(21.9)
Family	19	(18.3)	60	(27.8)	9	(27.3)	142	(22.0)
Paid empl.	13	(12.5)	26	(12.0)	3	(9.1)	76	(11.8)
Inter-personal	12	(11.5)	8	(3.7)	4	(12.1)	39	(6.0)
Total	104	(99.9)	216	(99.9)	33	(100.0)	645	(100.0)

The amount of participation by either husband or wife was affected by several external factors: did the wife work, was she taking classes, was the husband going to school full time or working full time, etc? These all help determine who will have time for the family activities, a factor perhaps as important as who has the talent or inclination for them or for whom the cultural expectation of performance was made.

Wives who "do all" in any of the seven family activities seemed to be slightly less interested in family concerns than the sample as a whole. The opposite seemed true of the wives in the families that shared equally.

They had more family goals and less interest in interpersonal goals. This group also did not choose individual goals as first choice as often as the sample as a whole. In the group in which the husband "does all" (primarily in the keeping accounts activity) the wives were less interested in the individually oriented goals and more interested in family oriented and interpersonally oriented goals. The interest in volunteer or paid work was roughly the same for all three groups.

Husbands' Goals for Their Wives

The 100 husbands were asked, "Do you envision that your wife might have time for other than homemaking pursuits . . . ?" Nearly all (98) of the husbands answered in the affirmative.

The husbands were then asked two related questions: "How do you hope she would spend this available time?" and "How do you think she might want to use this available time?" The questions were structured with the same ten goals in five categories as the comparable question asked of the wives. The husbands were asked to answer the question ranking the goals first, second, and third. The answers to the question, "How do you hope she would use this available time?" are shown in Table 28. The answers to the question, "How do you think your wife might want to use this available time?" are shown in Table 29.

Table 28.--Husbands' goals for their wives

Goals	First Choice No. & %	Second Choice No. & %	Third Choice No. & %	Total No.	
Individual					89
school	28	9	11	48	
creative	18	11	12	41	
Interpersonal					75
sports	12	14	17	43	
social	7	9	16	32	
Volunteer work					63
church	8	11	4	23	
community	7	21	12	40	
Family					41
increase	11	13	7	31	
better performance as housewife	5	2	3	10	
Paid employment					21
full time	2	2	3	7	
part time	0	5	9	14	
None	2	3	6	11	
Total	100	100	100	300	

Table 29.--Husbands' expectations of wives' goals

Goals	First Choice No. & %	Second Choice No. & %	Third Choice No. & %	Total No.	
Individual					81
school	25	7	4	36	
creative	17	15	13	45	
Family					62
increase	21	15	7	43	
better performance as housewife	5	8	6	19	
Volunteer work					56
church	10	8	6	24	
community	5	11	16	32	
Interpersonal					55
sports	3	9	13	25	
social	5	13	12	30	
Paid employment					29
full time	3	2	4	9	
part time	4	8	8	20	
None	2	4	11	17	
Total	100	100	100	300	

A comparison of wives' first choice goals, husbands' first choice preferences for their wives, and husbands' expectations of their wives' first choice goals can be made using Table 30 which records these data.

The first choice preferences reported by both wives and husbands were individually oriented goals. They were the first choice of 38 of the wives; 46 of the husbands hoped that was what their wives would do; and 42 of the husbands expected that individually oriented goals would be their wives' choice. Going to school, one of the two goals in this category, received support from 26 wives, 28 husbands hoped their wives would go to school, and 25 of the husbands expected that was what their wives would want to do.

Strictly family concerns were reported as first choice for 22 of the wives, 18 of whom were interested in increasing their families. Not as many husbands hoped that their wives' goals would be family centered (16) with 11 hoping for a larger family. Interestingly, 26 of the husbands expected that their wives' first choice goal would be in the family category, with 21 expecting her to want to increase the family. This is a larger number than that reported by the wives (18).

Considerably more wives hoped to be employed for pay (12) than husbands hoped they would (2) or husbands

Table 30.--Wives' first choice goals as reported by wives and husbands

Goals	Wives' First Choice No. and %	Husbands' First Choice for Wives No. and %	Husbands' Expectation of Wives' First Choice No. and %
Individual	38	46	42
school	26	28	25
creative	12	18	17
Family	22	16	26
increase	18	11	21
better performance as housewife	4	5	5
Volunteer work	22	15	15
church	7	8	10
community	15	7	5
Interpersonal	6	17	8
sports	6	12	3
social	0	7	5
Paid employment	12	2	7
full time	7	2	3
part time	5	0	4
None	0	2	2
Total	100	100	100

expected that their wives would want to work (7). More wives expected to do volunteer work (22) than their husbands hoped they would (15) or expected that they would want to (15).

Six of the wives were interested in interpersonal goals, all sports. Nineteen of the husbands hoped that their wives would be interested in interpersonal goals, with 12 reporting interest in sports. Only 8 of the husbands expected that their wives would be interested in the interpersonal goals, 3 particularly in sports.

The first choice goals recorded by the wives, first choice goals that husbands hoped for their wives, and the first choice goals that they expected their wives to have are presented graphically in Figure 2.

Future Paid Employment for Wives

The wives were asked, "Do you intend to work for pay outside your home some time during your lifetime?" The husbands were asked, "Do you think your wife might work for pay outside your home some time during her lifetime?" The results, as reported in Table 31, page 64, show startling unanimity.

Only a fifth of the wives did not expect to work some time during their lifetime. Their husbands' answers supported this estimate.

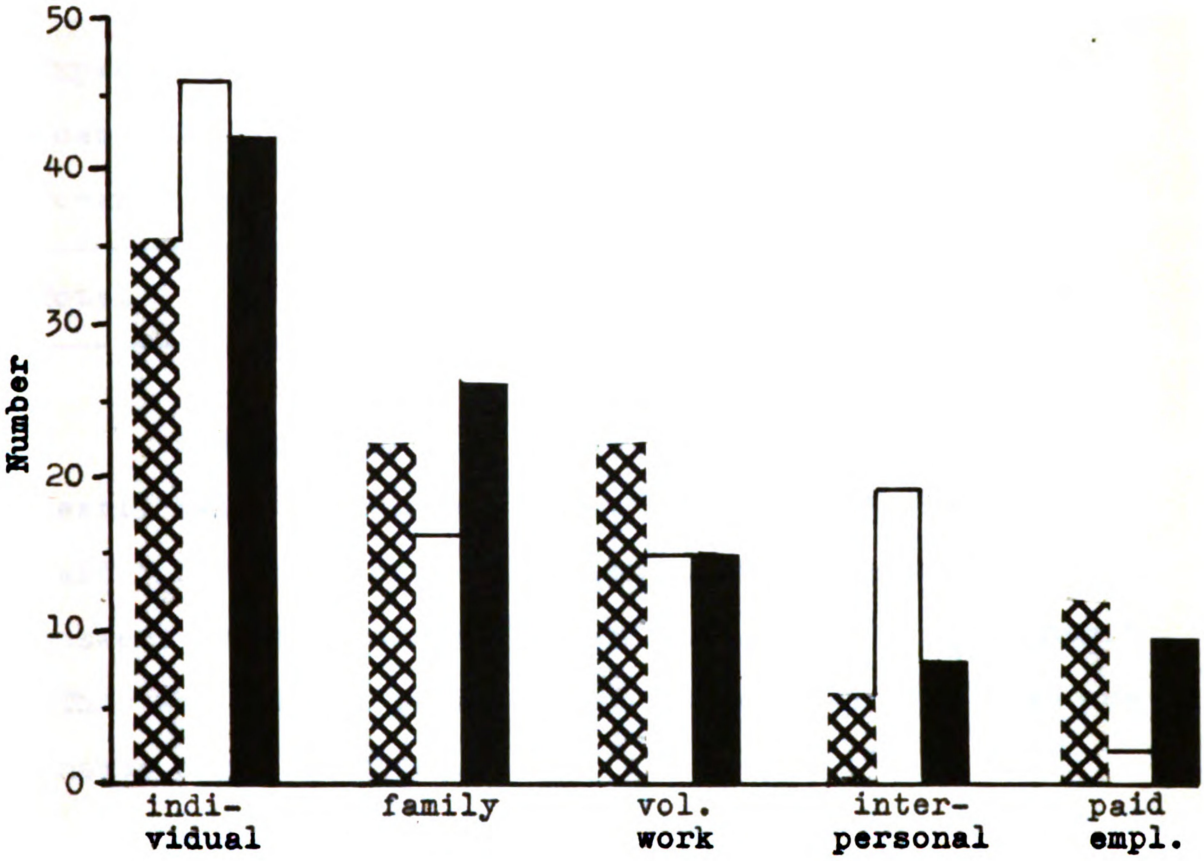

Figure 2.--Goals for wives as reported by wives and husbands

reported by wives

hopes husbands have for wives

husbands' expectations of wives' aspirations

Table 31.--Wives' employment plans

Wives' Employment Plans	As Reported by Wives No. and %	As Reported by Husbands No. and %
Expects to work	78	78
Does not expect to work	19	20
Doesn't know	3	2
Total	100	100

The husbands were asked, "Do you hope she will?" Nearly half of them said "yes." A third of the husbands said "no." Nine of the husbands gave a "yes and no" answer. Another eleven husbands said, "It's up to her." (This was a total of more than 100 because more than one answer could be given.)

The next question posed was, "When do you think you (or your wife) would go to work for pay?" This was an open-ended question and did not fall into a few neat categories as a structured question does. However, the data were coded, and the results are shown in Table 32.

A total of 15 wives said that children would make no great difference to their paid employment plans now or in the future as they worked night or shift work (primarily nurses) or their work was part time. Twenty of the husbands reported similar answers.

Table 32.--Timing of wives' paid employment plans

Timing of Wives' Employment Plans	As Reported by Wives No. and %	As Reported by Husbands No. and %
Mother role:		
Not until children at least in nursery school (3 yrs.)	6	0
Not until children all in grade school	41	23
Not until children all in jr. or sr. high school	13	16
Not until children all in college or have left home	18	11
Total	78	50
Economic role:		
If needed money to live on	26	28
If something happened to husband	21	8

Twenty of the wives said, "I'd rather stay at home. I don't want to leave my children, especially when they're young." Fourteen of the husbands made a similar statement about their wives, and sixteen other husbands said, "The children come first; her major responsibility should be to stay home."

Twenty-three of the husbands said in effect, "She might enjoy working after the children are in school; it

might be good for her." Twelve of the husbands commented, "It would be nice for her to go back to work when the children are grown."

Reasons Reported for Goals

In order to better understand the goals of the 100 young homemakers in this study they were asked why they aspired to the particular goals that they chose.

Table 33.--Reasons reported by wives for goals

Reason	First Choice No.	Second Choice No.	Third Choice No.	Total No.
Social	38	46	41	125
Interesting	32	32	36	100
Mastery-achievement	38	25	20	83
Economic	11	1	11	23
Independence	6	2	11	19
Duty	3	5	7	15
No answer	4	3	7	14
Don't know	0	6	5	11
Total[a]	132	120	138	390

[a]More than one reason could be given.

Most of the answers fell into three categories: interesting, mastery-achievement, and social. These categories

received the largest number of first, second, and third choices, the social reason received the most support (125); the interesting reason received 100 choices; and the mastery-achievement reason was reported 83 times.

Very few wives gave duty as a reason for a particular goal. Not many more reported that a feeling of independence, or standing on one's own two feet, was the reason they chose any of their first three goals. Economic reasons were reported by a few more of the wives.

The husbands were asked for the reasons why they chose particular goals for their wives.

Table 34.--Reasons for husbands' goals for wives

Reason	First Choice No.	Second Choice No.	Third Choice No.	Total No.
Social	32	38	42	112
Interesting	27	27	25	79
Mastery-achievement	34	19	18	71
Independence	15	15	12	42
No answer	5	10	17	32
Economic	6	7	11	24
Duty	6	9	1	16
Don't know	3	2	6	11
Total	128	127	132	387

The husbands were also asked, "Why do you think your wife would want to choose particular goals?"

Table 35.--Reasons for husbands' expectations of wives' goals

Reason	First Choice No.	Second Choice No.	Third Choice No.	Total No.
Social	40	39	35	114
Interesting	30	36	28	94
Mastery-achievement	33	18	18	69
No answer	3	7	21	31
Independence	9	9	9	27
Economic	9	5	8	22
Don't know	5	7	8	20
Duty	6	5	1	12
Total	135	126	128	389

The husbands' reasons for the goals they hoped for their wives and their reasons for goals they expected their wives might choose are quite similar to the reasons expressed by the wives themselves. Interesting, mastery-achievement, and social were the three reasons most often mentioned. However, one difference is worthy of attention. Nineteen wives chose independence as a reason for first, second, or third choice goals. However, 42 husbands

reported independence as a reason for goals to which they hoped their wives would aspire; and 27 husbands reported independence as a reason for goals that they expected their wives would choose.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Implications for further study and some limited conclusions will be presented in this chapter. This was a pilot study, exploratory in nature. The nature of the survey data allows some tentative judgments.

The first objective of this study was to identify the goals of young wives. At the first choice level, more wives wanted to go to school than to participate in any other goal activity. Husbands were supportive: more of them hoped that their wives would go to school and expected that their wives would want to go to school.

The wives in this study also reported interest in other goals. They wanted to participate in community affairs; they wanted to be personally creative; and they wanted to increase the size of their families. To a lesser degree they were interested in participating in church activities; some wanted to better their performance as housewives; and both husbands and wives hoped and expected that the wife might have more time for sports.

There was very little interest in either full or part time paid employment as a first choice goal. A number of the wives chose part time work as a third choice.

The activity which received the fewest goal choices was that of a more active social life.

The report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women (25) devotes attention to the education of women. It suggests that girls who leave school or college to marry should be encouraged to complete their education as soon as feasible. To help women do part time study, colleges could make admission and graduation requirements more flexible. The report states, "Means of acquiring or continuing education must be available to every adult at whatever point he or she broke off traditional formal schooling. The education of girls and women for their responsibilities in home and community should be thoroughly reexamined with a view to discovering more effective approaches, with experimentation in content and timing, and under auspices including school systems, private organizations, and the mass media." (25: 17)

Optimum education for women need not be thought of only in terms of preparation for paid employment, important as that may be. It is to be hoped that a well-educated woman will also be better prepared to accept responsibilities both in her home and in the community.

With the increased need of a complex society for the talents of highly educated women, it would seem

appropriate that continuous education be provided to help young wives complete their formal schooling. If adequate opportunities were provided, the findings of this study indicate that women would be likely to take advantage of them to complete their educational plans. It is highly probable that they would receive both moral and financial support from their husbands in this endeavor as evidenced by the data in this study.

The second objective of this study was to relate goals of wives to their age, education, employment, religious preference, and particular factors from their families of orientation and procreation.

The age of the wives seemed unrelated to their choice of goals. Many of the wives who had completed one or two years of college had as a first choice goal going to school. Eighteen of the wives in this study had completed college; forty-two planned to finish college.

The first hypothesis examined in this study was:

> Wives who have completed three or more years of college will aspire to paid employment more often than wives who have not.

This hypothesis was conditionally accepted. Although there were not many wives in the sample who hoped to work (12 percent), 23 percent of the wives who had completed three or more years of college chose paid employment as their first choice goal. Although the first choice

of many of the wives who had one or two years of college was to go to school, 6 percent hoped to enter the labor force. Slightly under 9 percent of the wives who had no more than a grade or high school education selected paid employment as a first choice goal.

The findings of this study correspond to the findings of other investigators. Chilman and Meyer (35), who investigated the career plans of wives of college students, found that all the wives who were college graduates planned to enter the labor force, while only half of the wives who had a high school education planned to do so. Weil (33) found that high educational achievement or specialized training influenced women's actual or planned work participation. Swerdloff (31) stated that women's labor force participation increased proportionate to their educational attainment. He reported that college women were more apt to work full time and to remain in the labor market longer than others less well educated.

The findings would indicate that the more college education women receive, the more they aspire to paid employment. These findings raise some serious questions for women's education. Has higher education placed emphasis on the vocational aspects rather than on education as a means to a better life? Do women view the purpose of education in the same way as men do?

The second hypothesis examined in this study was:

> College students' wives who are presently working for pay will aspire to paid employment in future years more often than wives who are not currently employed.

This hypothesis was conditionally accepted. Working currently would seem to be related to future work goals. Twelve percent of the wives in this study chose paid employment as their first choice goal. An equal proportion of the wives who were currently working full time and of wives who were not employed but going to school reported this goal. Almost one fifth of the young homemakers who were working part time hoped to work for pay. Only five percent of the wives who were solely homemakers were interested in entering the labor force as a first choice goal.

Other researchers have arrived at the same conclusion. Weil (33) reported that work experience after marriage was one of the determining factors in influencing actual or planned work participation. This aspect is worthy of further study. More women are working outside their homes today than ever before. Will this be a spiralling effect: if the wife has worked, will she be more interested in future paid work?

It was felt that the family of orientation might provide some clues concerning wives' goals. The third hypothesis investigated in this study was:

> Wives whose mothers have worked at least one year after marriage will have more paid work aspirations than wives whose mothers have not worked or have worked less than one year.

This hypothesis was conditionally accepted. The work history of the mother seemed to influence the paid work goals of her daughter.

Twenty-six percent of the wives whose mothers had worked one to three years aspired to paid employment. Thirteen percent of the wives whose mothers had worked four to eight years chose paid work as their first choice goal. Eight percent of the wives whose mothers had worked nine or more years hoped to enter the labor force. And three percent of the daughters whose mothers had not worked aspired to paid employment.

The decreasing trend of the data strongly suggests a relationship between the length of time the mother has worked and the daughter's employment goals. Perhaps the mother who had worked only a few years remembered the years fondly, and she communicated these positive feelings about paid employment to her daughter. The daughter whose mother had worked for a long time may have been inconvenienced by her mother's working, and she may have resolved not to inflict this added burden onto her children and husband.

Komarovsky (7) ventures the thesis that a young woman usually identifies with her mother. If she identifies

with a career mother, she may want a career or a career combined with homemaking for herself.

The influence of the mothers on attitudes toward not only paid work but toward family responsibilities may be important to investigate further. The kinds of goals that young women have relative to their families as well as to their own personal development may be in large measure determined by this identification with their mothers. The mothers serve as role models for their daughters. Might not the mothers also serve as models in other areas such as quality of housekeeping and acceptance of community responsibilities?

The wives' father's occupation was investigated. About one fifth of the fathers were semi-skilled workers. Their daughters were more interested in paid employment and interpersonal goals than the group in general. One fourth of the fathers were managers. Their daughters reported no interest in paid employment or interpersonal goals which is in direct contrast to the semi-skilled workers' daughters. The managerial daughters were more interested than the group in general in family concerns.

The wives with Protestant preference and the wives with Catholic preference were very similar in their goal choices in the volunteer work, paid work, and individually oriented categories. However, the Catholic wives were

more interested in interpersonal goals; and the Protestant wives were much more interested in family goals.

Socio-economic status has been investigated pertinent to labor force participation. Weil (33) found little relation between socio-economic background to planned or actual work participation by married women. However, Soysa (40) reported that more college-educated women of low socio-economic status attached importance to having a career than did college-educated women of high socio-economic status. Kelsall (20) found that in England and Wales the smallest proportion of married women who worked were women whose husbands and fathers both had non-manual occupations. The present study reports findings similar to the latter two investigators. If the occupations of the wives' father was an indicator of socio-economic status, wives of upper socio-economic class were less interested in paid employment goals.

In this study, some of the wives were upwardly mobile. Using occupation or education as indicators of social class, those daughters whose fathers were neither managerial nor professional were upwardly mobile because of the education and occupational aspirations of their husbands.

Differences in socio-economic status may be a factor in the goals of young wives. The following groups were

more interested in interpersonal activities and less interested in family concerns:

> wives who had no more than a grade or high school education
> wives who did not plan to finish college
> wives who were solely homemakers
> wives whose religious preference was Catholic
> wives whose fathers were not managers or professionals.

The relationship of socio-economic class and goals is worthy of further study. Are the goals of young wives an effect of socio-economic class, a matter of one's education or exposure to particular beliefs, or are they a result of modeling one's role and expected role to fit a particular picture?

It was expected that some factors in the family of procreation might be important relative to the goals of young wives. The fourth hypothesis explored in this study was:

> Wives whose husbands aspire to professional careers will aspire to volunteer activities rather than paid employment.

This hypothesis was conditionally accepted. Nearly twice as many of the wives whose husbands were preparing for professional careers aspired to volunteer work than aspired to paid employment. This was also true of the wives whose husbands expected to be employed in a managerial capacity.

Helfrich (18) reporting on expectations of executive wives indicated that both top level and lower level executive wives expected to participate in civic affairs. Reissman (26) found that people whom he classified as high class (on the basis of occupation: North-Hatt scale or on the basis of education: any college training) have a higher degree of participation and involvement in the community. Slater (29) also found that participation in voluntary associations was related to socio-economic class. More women of high socio-economic status belonged and participated in voluntary organizations than did women of a lower socio-economic class. In this study the daughters of semi-skilled workers were less interested in volunteer work and more interested in paid work than the other wives in the sample.

Further study needs to be done to identify whether or not there is a relationship between husbands' occupation and the goals for volunteer work and/or paid work held by their wives. The educational level of the husband may be an important factor.

Participation by husbands and wives in family activities was investigated. Most of the activities were household responsibilities and were carried out primarily by the wife. However, about a sixth of the husbands were reported as sharing equally in such activities as house

care, laundry, child care, and food preparation. In these families the wives were less interested in interpersonal goals and more interested in family concerns.

Husbands were asked what goals they hoped their wives would choose, and what goals they expected that their wives would choose. There was a striking similarity between the wives' goals and those goals to which the husbands thought the wives would aspire. It would seem that the husbands have a fairly good understanding of their wives' goals. However, in two areas their hopes for their wives' goals were quite different from that to which the wives aspired. Husbands were not as interested as wives in paid employment for wives. Husbands were more interested in sports and social life than the wives. However, husbands were even more concerned that their wives go to school or be interested in creative pursuits than the wives themselves. These data would seem to show that while the husbands would be supportive of schooling and creative endeavours, they might be less positive in support of a career or a job for their wives.

In this study only 12 percent of the wives looked forward to paid employment as a first choice goal. One might raise the question: did the young wives expect to work some time during their lifetimes? Almost four-fifths

replied affirmatively, and the same number of husbands thought that their wives would work.

The fifth hypothesis explored in this study was:

> The majority of wives of undergraduates will not plan to work for pay so long as they have pre-school children.

This hypothesis was conditionally accepted. Fifteen of the wives said that the fact of children, of whatever age, would make no difference to their paid employment as they worked shifts, nights, or part time. The majority of these wives were nurses; a few were teachers. Six wives would not plan to enter the labor force until their youngest child was at least three years old and in nursery school. The rest of the wives preferred if possible to wait until their children were in grade school, high school, or even until the children had left home. Many reported that they would work if the family needed the money.

The findings of this study are in agreement with those of other researchers. Hudson (38) reported that after children were born the normative expectations were clearly for full time motherhood. It was legitimate to work if the family needed the additional income or if the youngest child was in school. Weil (42) reported that women who worked or planned to work had children of school age (as opposed to pre-school age) to a significantly greater degree than the women not planning to work.

This aspect is worthy of further study. The young wives seemed to feel no great commitment to careers. Could the urge to complete their college education be more related to fulfillment of self, or is it a security hedge if they ever have to be self-supporting or have to help support their family? The implications for the education of women are important. Should we be educating them for off-and-on kinds of employment? What are the needs of society: ought we to be educating toward careers, volunteer work, or to help them to be better wives and mothers?

Implications of This Study for Home Management

How will the family manage to help the wife reach some degree of individual goal attainment? How will the family make decisions relative to the use of family resources by a particular member such as the wife? What is the relationship of individual goals and family goals in terms of the long-time good of the family and of the individual involved? What are the physical and mental costs of attaining these goals? And what is the cost if the goals are not attained?

This study has been pilot in nature. Specific hypotheses could be generated from this study using a selected sample such as wives of particular socio-economic levels, wives who are solely homemakers, or wives who are career-oriented.

Will the goals as indicated at a given stage in the family life cycle remain reasonably constant over time? As some of them are achieved or are frustrated, will other goals in the same general category appear, or will they be totally different?

What are the costs not only to the family but to society either in the fulfillment or lack of fulfillment of goals? We may sorely need the teachers and nurses (not to mention biologists or mathematicians) that these young wives could be.

If the young wives aspire to be career women, professional home management specialists should perhaps teach them how to be efficient housewives. The young wives who want to be homemakers, either solely or until their children are well-established in school, may need to be given help in learning to be better mothers.

If we knew the goal patterns of particular groups in our society we could predict the managerial problems, and hence gear our managerial information to help them solve these problems more effectively.

LITERATURE CITED

Books

1. Dixon, Wilfred J., and Massey, Frank J. Introduction to Statistical Analysis. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1957.

2. Dubos, Rene. The Dreams of Reason: Science and Utopias. New York: Columbia University Press, 1961.

3. Friedan, Betty. The Feminine Mystique. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., Inc., 1963.

4. Goldberg, Dorothy. The Creative Woman. Washington, D. C.: Robert B. Luce, Inc., 1963.

5. Goodyear, Margaret R., and Klohr, Mildred C. Managing for Effective Living. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1954.

6. Gross, Irma H., and Crandall, Elizabeth W. Management for Modern Families. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1963.

7. Komarovsky, Mirra. Women in the Modern World, Their Education and Their Dilemmas. Boston: Little, Brown, 1953.

8. Lewin, Kurt. "Selected Theoretical Papers" in Field Theory in Social Science. D. Cartwright, ed. New York: Harper, 1951.

9. Mead, Margaret. Introduction to American Women: The Changing Image. Boston: Beacon Press, 1962.

10. Meyer, Agnes. "Leadership Responsibilities of American Women" in American Women: The Changing Image. Boston: Beacon Press, 1962.

11. Riesman, David. Abundance for What and Other Essays. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1964.

12. Williams, Robin. The American Society: A Sociological Interpretation. New York: Knopf, 1952.

Bulletins and Periodicals

13. Bettelheim, Bruno. "Growing up Female." Harper's Magazine. 225, October, 1963, pp. 120-128.

14. Deacon, Ruth E., and Brattin, Esther Crew. "Home Management: Focus and Function." Journal of Home Economics. 54, November, 1962, pp. 763-766.

15. Deacon, Ruth E. "Home Management: Focus and Function." Journal of Home Economics. 54, November, 1962, pp. 760-762.

16. Eyde, Lorraine Dittrich. "Work Values and Background Factors as Predictors of Women's Desire to Work." Research Monograph 108, Bureau of Business Research, Ohio State University, Columbus, 1962.

17. Gray, Horace. "Trapped Housewife." Marriage and Family Living. 24, May, 1962, pp. 179-182.

18. Helfrich, Margaret L. "The Generalized Role of the Executive's Wife." Marriage and Family Living. 23, November, 1961, pp. 384-387.

19. Johnson, Claudia (Mrs. Lyndon B.). "The International Leadership Challenge." Journal of Home Economics. 56, September, 1964, p. 464. Also in Saturday Evening Post. 237, June 27-July 4, 1964, pp. 88, 89. (An address to the 55th Annual Meeting of the American Home Economics Association, Detroit, Michigan, June, 1964).

20. Kelsall, R. K., and Mitchell, Sheila. "Married Women and Employment in England." Population Studies. 13, July, 1959, pp. 19-33.

21. Kiell, Norman, and Friedman, Bernice. "Cultural Lag and Housewifemanship: The Role of the Married Female College Student." Journal of Educational Sociology. 31, October, 1957, pp. 87-95.

22. Klein, Viola. "Working Wives: A Survey of Facts and Opinions Concerning the Gainful Employment of Married Women in Britain." Occasional Papers Number 15, Institute of Personnel Management, London, 1960.

23. Nielsen, James. "The Farm Families--Their Attitudes, Goals and Goal Achievement." Technical Bulletin 287, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University, Lansing, 1962.

24. Popenoe, Paul. "The Wife--Inside and Outside the Home." Family Life. 33, November, 1963.

25. President's Commission on the Status of Women. "American Women." The report of the Commission. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

26. Reissman, Leonard. "Class, Leisure, and Social Participation." American Sociological Review. 19, February, 1954, pp. 76-84.

27. Shaffer, James D. "Financial Aspects of Undergraduate Student Life at Michigan State University, 1961-62." Office of Institutional Research, Michigan State University, Lansing, 1963.

28. Simpson, Richard L., and Simpson, Ida Harper. "Occupational Choice Among Career-Oriented College Women." Marriage and Family Living. 23, November, 1961, pp. 377-383.

29. Slater, Carol. "Class Differences in Definition of Role and Membership in Voluntary Associations Among Urban Married Women." American Journal of Sociology. 55, May, 1960, pp. 616-619.

30. Steinman, Anne. "The Vocational Roles of Older Married Women." Journal of Social Psychology. 54, June, 1961, pp. 93-101.

31. Swerdloff, S. "Job Opportunities for Women College Graduates." Monthly Labor Review. 87, April, 1964, pp. 396-400.

32. Thorpe, Alice. "Patterns of Family Interaction in Farm and Town Homes." Technical Bulletin 227, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University, Lansing, 1952.

33. Weil, Mildred W. "An analysis of the Factors Influencing Married Women's Actual or Planned Work Participation." American Sociological Review. 26, February, 1961, pp. 91-96.

34. Wiegand, Elizabeth. "Use of Time by Full-time and Part-time Homemakers in Relation to Home Management." Memoir 330, Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1954.

Unpublished Materials

35. Chilman, Catherine, and Meyer, Donald. "Educational Achievement and Aspirations of Undergraduate Married Students as Compared to Unmarried Students with Analysis of Certain Associated Variables." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1963.

36. Foreman, Clyde Melvin. "Levels of Aspiration and Marital Status on the College Campus." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1957.

37. Halliday, Jean Rowan. "Relationship Among Certain Characteristics of a Decision Event: Decision Procedure, Decision Context, and Decision-maker." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1964.

38. Hudson, John Boswell. "Feminine Roles and Family Norms in a Small City." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1963.

39. Oppelt, Norman T. "A Study of the Relationship of Marital Status to Selected Characteristics of Male Undergraduate Students at Michigan State University." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1962.

40. Soysa, Nita. "Self-concept and Role Conflict: A Study of Some Aspects of Women's Self-Perception and Self-Evaluation in Relation to Their Attitudes Toward Their Sex-role." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1961.

APPENDIX I

No._____ By_____ Time_____ Date_____ Repeat?_____ FEMALE

1. Education, last year completed
____(0) grade school
____(1) 1 or 2 yrs high school
____(2) 3 or 4 yrs high school
____(3) 1 or 2 yrs college
____(4) 3 or 4 yrs college
____(5) graduate work, specify
____(6) other, specify

1.a. Do you plan to finish college?
____ yes
____ no
____ don't know

2. Age of respondent
____(0) 17 or under
____(1) 18 or 19
____(2) 20 or 21
____(3) 22 or 23
____(4) 24 to 29
____(5) 30 to 39
____(6) 40 to 49

3.a. If you had a choice what would you be doing this school year?
____(0) full-time homemaker
____(1) part-time homemaker
____(2) full-time student
____(3) part-time student
____(4) full-time paid worker
____(5) part-time paid worker
____(6) volunteer worker

3.b. Present occupation of SELF
____(0) full-time homemaker
____(1) part-time homemaker
____(2) full-time student
____(3) part-time student
____(4) full-time paid worker
____(5) part-time paid worker
____(6) volunteer worker, specify kind and amt./wk.

4.a. P If paid worker, kind of work
Specify_____
____(0) sales
____(1) educational
____(2) other professional
____(3) skilled craftsman
____(4) farmer
____(5) managerial
____(6) service worker
____(7) operative
____(8) clerical
____(9) other

4.b. P Why are you working? Choose the 3 reasons that most apply to you and the 3 reasons that least apply to you.

apply most	apply least
a.____	a.____
b.____	b.____
c.____	c.____

4.c. P Of the 3 most important reasons which is THE most important?
number____

4.d. P If you had a choice of jobs, would you keep your present job or look for something else? If so, what?
____ keep job
____ look for another
what?

4.e. P Do you intend to keep on working?
____ yes
____ no
____ don't know

5.a. V If you are a volunteer worker, why are you doing this? Choose the 3 reasons that most apply to you and the 3 reasons that least apply to you.

apply most	apply least
a.____	a.____
b.____	b.____
c.____	c.____

5.b. V Of the 3 most important reasons which is THE most important?
number____

5.c. V If you had a choice of volunteer work, would you try something else? If so, what?
____ do same
____ different
what?

6. Do you tend to have more sympathy with:
____ the Democratic party
____ the Republican party

FEMALE - no.____

7. Present occupation of FATHER
____ full-time worker
____ part-time worker
____ retired
____ other, specify

8. FATHER'S kind of work for pay
Specify_____
____(0) sales
____(1) educational
____(2) other professional
____(3) skilled craftsman
____(4) farmer
____(5) managerial
____(6) service worker
____(7) operative
____(8) clerical
____(9) other

9. Present occupation of MOTHER
____(0) full-time homemaker
____(1) part-time homemaker
____(2) full-time student
____(3) part-time student
____(4) full-time paid worker
____(5) part-time paid worker
____(6) volunteer worker

10.a. P If MOTHER paid worker, kind of work for pay
Specify _____
____(0) sales
____(1) educational
____(2) other professional
____(3) skilled craftsman
____(4) farmer
____(5) managerial
____(6) service worker
____(7) operative
____(8) clerical
____(9) other

10.b. V If your mother does volunteer work, what kind does she or has she done?

11. If mother is a housewife, was she ever employed for pay outside her home after she was married?
____ yes
____ no
when and for how long?

12. F If mother was ever a paid worker after marriage, what was her kind of work?
Specify_____
____(0) sales
____(1) educational
____(2) other professional
____(3) skilled craftsman
____(4) farmer
____(5) managerial
____(6) service worker
____(7) operative
____(8) clerical
____(9) other

13. Religious preference of SELF
____(0) Protestant
____(1) Catholic
____(2) Jewish
____(3) other, specify

____(4) none

14. Religious preference of FATHER
____(0) Protestant
____(1) Catholic
____(2) Jewish
____(3) other, specify

____(4) none

15. Religious preference of MOTHER
____(0) Protestant
____(1) Catholic
____(2) Jewish
____(3) other, specify

____(4) none

20. Source and approx. amt. gross cash income, July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964
_____(0) employment of husband
_____(1) employment of wife
_____(2) gift, his parents
_____(3) gift, her parents
_____(4) gift, other than parents, specify

_____(5) loans
_____(6) scholarships
_____(7) savings used up
_____(8) summer jobs
_____(9) other, specify

FEMALE - no.____

21. Approximate total yearly income
____(0) $2000 or less
____(1) $2000 to $3000
____(2) $3000 to $4000
____(3) $4000 to $5000
____(4) $5000 to $6000
____(5) $6000 to $8000
____(6) $8000 to $10000
____(7) over $10,000

22. Family activities - who does them and how much?

	wife	husband
care of house		
laundry		
child care		
food prep.		
keeping accts.		
plan fam. recr.		
shopping		
transportation		
sewing		
other, specify		

23. Do you envision that you might have time for other than home-making pursuits?
____ yes
____ no
when?

24. How do you hope that you might use this available time? (rank)
____(0) community activities (PTA, hosp. aux., etc.)
____(1) church work
____(2) go back to school
____(3) part-time job for pay
____(4) creative personal act. (painting, gourmet cooking, etc.)
____(5) have another baby
____(6) full-time job for pay
____(7) try to be a better housewife
____(8) broader social life
____(9) sports (tennis, bowling)
____(10) other, specify

why? (unless paid employment)

25. Do you intend to work for pay outside your home some time during your lifetime?
____ yes
____ no
when?

26. If you might work for pay outside your home later on, what kind of work would you hope to do. Specify _____
____(0) sales
____(1) educational
____(2) other professional
____(3) skilled craftsman
____(4) farmer
____(5) managerial
____(6) service worker
____(7) operative
____(8) clerical
____(9) other

27. Why do you think you might want to work for pay later on? Choose the 3 reasons that most apply to you and the 3 reasons that least apply to you.

apply most	apply least
a.____	a.____
b.____	b.____
c.____	c.____

28. How would the presence of children affect your plans to work for pay?

No._____ By_____ Time_____ Date_____ Repeat?_____ MALE

1. Education, last year completed
   ____(0) high school
   ____(1) 1 year college
   ____(2) 2 years college
   ____(3) 3 years college
   ____(4) other, specify

2. Age of respondent
   ____(0) 17 or under
   ____(1) 18 or 19
   ____(2) 20 or 21
   ____(3) 22 or 23
   ____(4) 24 to 29
   ____(5) 30 to 39
   ____(6) 40 to 49

3. Present occupation of SELF
   ____(0) full-time student
   ____(1) part-time student
   ____(2) full-time paid worker
   ____(3) part-time paid worker
   ____(4) other, specify

4.a. P If paid worker, kind of work
   Specify_____
   ____(0) sales
   ____(1) educational
   ____(2) other professional
   ____(3) skilled craftsman
   ____(4) farmer
   ____(5) managerial
   ____(6) service worker
   ____(7) operative
   ____(8) clerical
   ____(9) other

4.b. Expected kind of work for pay after graduation
   Specify_____
   ____(0) sales
   ____(1) educational
   ____(2) other professional
   ____(3) skilled craftsman
   ____(4) farmer
   ____(5) managerial
   ____(6) service worker
   ____(7) operative
   ____(8) clerical
   ____(9) other

6. Do you tend to have more sympathy with:
   ____ the Democratic party
   ____ the Republican party

7. Present occupation of FATHER
   ____(0) full-time worker
   ____(1) part-time worker
   ____(2) retired
   ____(3) other, specify

8. FATHER'S kind of work for pay
   Specify_____
   ____(0) sales
   ____(1) educational
   ____(2) other professional
   ____(3) skilled craftsman
   ____(4) farmer
   ____(5) managerial
   ____(6) service worker
   ____(7) operative
   ____(8) clerical
   ____(9) other

9. Present occupation of MOTHER
   ____(0) full-time homemaker
   ____(1) part-time homemaker
   ____(2) full-time student
   ____(3) part-time student
   ____(4) full-time paid worker
   ____(5) part-time paid worker
   ____(6) volunteer worker

10.a. P If MOTHER paid worker, kind of work for pay
   Specify_____
   ____(0) sales
   ____(1) educational
   ____(2) other professional
   ____(3) skilled craftsman
   ____(4) farmer
   ____(5) managerial
   ____(6) service worker
   ____(7) operative
   ____(8) clerical
   ____(9) other

10.b. V If your mother does volunteer work, what kind does she or has she done?

MALE - no.____

11. If mother is a housewife, was she ever employed for pay outside her home after she was married?
____ yes
____ no
when and for how long?

12. If mother was ever a paid worker after marriage, what was her kind of work?
Specify _____
____(0) sales
____(1) educational
____(2) other professional
____(3) skilled craftsman
____(4) farmer
____(5) managerial
____(6) service worker
____(7) operative
____(8) clerical
____(9)

13. Religious preference of SELF
____(0) Protestant
____(1) Catholic
____(2) Jewish
____(3) other, specify
____(4) none

14. Religious preference of FATHER
____(0) Protestant
____(1) Catholic
____(2) Jewish
____(3) other, specify
____(4) none

15. Religious preference of MOTHER
____(0) Protestant
____(1) Catholic
____(2) Jewish
____(3) other, specify
____(4) none

16. How long have you been married?
____(0) less than 6 months
____(1) 6 months to 1 year
____(2) 1 to 2 years
____(3) 2 to 4 years
____(4) over 4 years

17. Have you been married before?
____ yes
____ no

18. Number of children
____(0) 0
____(1) 1
____(2) 2
____(3) 3
____(4) 4 or more

19. Age of youngest and oldest child
____ youngest
____ oldest

20. Source and approx. amt. gross cash income, July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964
_____(0) employment of husband
_____(1) employment of wife
_____(2) gift, his parents
_____(3) gift, her parents
_____(4) gift, other than parents, specify
_____(5) loans
_____(6) scholarships
_____(7) savings used up
_____(8) summer jobs
_____(9) other, specify

21. Approximate total yearly income
____(0) $2000 or less
____(1) $2000 to $3000
____(2) $3000 to $4000
____(3) $4000 to $5000
____(4) $5000 to $6000
____(5) $6000 to $8000
____(6) $8000 to $10000
____(7) over $10,000

22. Family activities - who does them and how much?

	wife	husband
care of house		
laundry		
child care		
food prep.		
keeping accts.		
plan fam. recr.		
shopping		
transportation		
sewing		
other, specify		

MALE - no.____

23. Do you envision that your wife might have time for other than homemaking pursuits?
____ yes
____ no
when?

24.a. How would YOU hope that she would spend this available time? (rank)
____(0) community activities (PTA, hosp. aux., etc.)
____(1) church work
____(2) go back to school
____(3) part-time job for pay
____(4) creative personal activities (painting, gourmet cooking, etc.)
____(5) have another baby
____(6) full-time job for pay
____(7) try to be a better housewife
____(8) broader social life
____(9) sports(tennis, bowling)
____(10) other, specify

why? (unless paid employment)

24.b. How do you think SHE might want to use this available time?
____(0) community activities (PTA, hosp. aux., etc.)
____(1) church work
____(2) go back to school
____(3) part-time job for pay
____(4) creative personal activities (painting, gourmet cooking, etc.)
____(5) have another baby
____(6) full-time job for pay
____(7) try to be a better housewife
____(8) broader social life
____(9) sports (tennis, bowl)
____(10) other, specify

why? (unless paid employment)

25.a. Do you think she might work for pay outside your home some time during her lifetime?
____ yes
____ no
when?

25.b. Do you hope she will?
____ yes
____ no
why?

26. If she works for pay outside your home later on, what kind of work would you hope she would do?
Specify _____
____(0) sales
____(1) educational
____(2) other professional
____(3) skilled craftsman
____(4) farmer
____(5) managerial
____(6) service worker
____(7) operative
____(8) clerical
____(9) other

27. Why do you think she might want to work for pay later on? Choose the 3 reasons that might be most important and the 3 reasons that might apply least.

apply most	apply least
a.____	a.____
b.____	b.____
c.____	c.____

28. How would the presence of children affect her plans to work for pay?

APPENDIX II

Appendix Table 1.--Relationship between age and goals (first choice)

Goals	Age 18-19 Years No.	20-21 Years No.	22-23 Years No.	24-29 Years No.	30-39 Years No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	5	9	8	4		26
creative		4	1	6	1	12
Volunteer work						
church			6	1		7
community	1	6	4	3	1	15
Family						
increase	1	7	5	5		18
better performance as housewife		4				4
Paid employment						
full time		3	2	2		7
part time		3	2			5
Interpersonal						
sports	1	2		2	1	6
social						0
Total	8	38	28	23	3	100

Appendix Table 2.--Relationship between age and goals (total of first, second, and third choices)

Goals	Age 18-19 Years No.	20-21 Years No.	22-23 Years No.	24-29 Years No.	30-39 Years No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	6	13	15	8	1	43
creative	2	15	12	11	2	42
Volunteer work						
church	2	15	7	4	2	30
community	3	12	14	13	1	43
Family						
increase	4	16	11	9		40
better performance as housewife	1	11	6	6		24
Interpersonal						
sports	1	16	6	5	1	29
social		3	3	2	1	9
Paid employment						
full time	1	5	3	3		12
part time	3	7	6	6		22
Total	23	113	83	67	8	294[a]

[a]Not all respondents could make three choices.

Appendix Table 3.--Relationship between education and goals (first choice)

Goals	Education: Grade School No.	High School No.	1-2 Yrs. College No.	3-4 Yrs. College No.	Grad. Work No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	1	7	17		1	26
creative		4	3	5		12
Volunteer work						
church		4		3		7
community		6	3	5	1	15
Family						
increase		5	6	6	1	18
better performance as housewife			3	1		4
Paid employment						
full time		1	1	4	1	7
part time		2	1	2		5
Interpersonal						
sports	1	3	1	1		6
social						0
Total	2	32	35	27	4	100

Appendix Table 4.--Relationship between education and goals (total of first, second, and third choices)

Goals	Education: Grade School No.	High School No.	1-2 Yrs. College No.	3-4 Yrs. College No.	Grad. Work No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	1	13	22	5	2	43
creative	1	15	10	13	3	42
Volunteer work						
church	1	14	5	10		30
community		15	12	14	2	43
Family						
increase	1	13	17	7	2	40
better performance as housewife		6	11	7		24
Interpersonal						
sports	1	11	11	6		29
social		1	3	4	1	9
Paid employment						
full time		1	5	4	2	12
part time	1	5	7	9		22
Total	6	94	103	79	12	294

Appendix Table 5.--Relationship between present kind of work and goals (first choice)

Goals	Employed Full Time No.	Employed Part Time No.	Solely Homemaker No.	Homemaker Student No.	Total No.
Individual					
school	11	5	6	4	26
creative	7	2	2	1	12
Volunteer work					
church	3	1	3		7
community	9	2	2	2	15
Family					
increase	9	2	2	5	18
better performance as housewife	3			1	4
Paid employment					
full time	3	2		2	7
part time	3	1	1		5
Interpersonal					
sports	1	1	3	1	6
social					0
Total	49	16	19	16	100

Appendix Table 6.--Relationship between present kind of work and goals (total of first, second, and third choices)

Goals	Employed Full Time No.	Employed Part Time No.	Solely Homemaker No.	Homemaker Student No.	Total No.
Individual					
school	22	5	11	5	43
creative	20	7	9	6	42
Volunteer work					
church	16	4	7	3	30
community	26	6	4	7	43
Family					
increase	17	9	7	7	40
better performance as housewife	16	1	4	3	24
Interpersonal					
sports	11	6	7	5	29
social	5	2	1	1	9
Paid employment					
full time	5	2	1	4	12
part time	9	4	4	5	22
Total	147	46	55	46	294

Appendix Table 7.--Relationship between religious preference and goals (first choice)

Goals	Protestant No.	Catholic No.	Jewish No.	Other No.	None No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	15	8	1		2	26
creative	8	2		1	1	12
Volunteer work						
church	4	2		1		7
community	9	4	1		1	15
Family						
increase	16	2				18
better performance as housewife	4					4
Paid employment						
full time	6	1				7
part time	3	2				5
Interpersonal						
sports	1	5				6
social						0
Total	66	26	2	2	4	100

Appendix Table 8.--Relationship between religious preference and goals (total of first, second, and third choices)

Goals	Protestant No.	Catholic No.	Jewish No.	Other No.	None No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	24	16	1		2	43
creative	28	10		1	3	42
Volunteer work						
church	19	9		2		30
community	24	15	1	1	2	43
Family						
increase	33	7				40
better performance as housewife	18	3		2	1	24
Interpersonal						
sports	18	10			1	29
social	7		1		1	9
Paid employment						
full time	8	3	1			12
part time	15	5	1		1	22
Total	194	78	5	6	11	294

Appendix Table 9.--Relationship between mothers' employment history and wives' goals (first choice)

Goals	Mother Has Not Worked No.	Mother Worked 1-3 Yrs. No.	Mother Worked 4-8 Yrs. No.	Mother Worked 9+ Yrs. No.	Mother Worked Always No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	9	5	6	5	1	26
creative	6	1	2	2	1	12
Volunteer work						
church	2		2	1	2	7
community	3	5	2	5		15
Family						
increase	6	2	6	4		18
better performance as housewife		1	2	1		4
Paid employment						
full time	1	4	1	1		7
part time		2	2	1		5
Interpersonal						
sports	2	3		1		6
social						0
Total	29	23	23	21	4	100

Appendix Table 10.--Relationship between mothers' employment history and wives' goals (total of first, second, and third choices)

Goals	Mother Has Not Worked No.	Mother Worked 1-3 Yrs. No.	Mother Worked 4-8 Yrs. No.	Mother Worked 9+ Yrs. No.	Mother Worked Always No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	13	9	11	8	2	43
creative	12	7	10	10	3	42
Volunteer work						
church	7	5	7	9	2	30
community	10	11	10	10	2	43
Family						
increase	12	10	12	5	1	40
better performance as housewife	6	4	7	6	1	24
Interpersonal						
sports	12	10	3	4		29
social	2	1	2	4		9
Paid employment						
full time	5	5	1	1		12
part time	6	4	6	5	1	22
Total	85	66	65	62	12	294

Appendix Table 11.--Relationship between fathers' occupation and wives' goals (first choice)

Goals	Managerial No.	Professional Educ. No.	Professional Other No.	Sales No.	College Trained Non-prof. No.	Skilled Craftsman No.	Service Worker No.	Farmer No.	Operative No.	Clerical No.	Total No.
Individual											
school	7	2	3	2		8	3	1			26
creative	3		1	2	1	4		1			12
Volunteer work											
church	2				1	3	1				7
community	3		4	1	1	4	1	1			15
Family											
increase	7		3	4		1	2	1			18
better performance as housewife	3	1									4
Paid employment											
full time		1	1		1	2		1		1	7
part time			1		1	1			1	1	5
Interpersonal											
sports				1		2	2		1		6
social											0
Total	25	4	13	10	5	25	9	5	2	2	100

Appendix Table 12--Relationship between fathers' occupation and wives' goals (total of first, second, and third choices)

Goals	Managerial No.	Professional Educ. No.	Professional Other No.	Sales No.	College Trained Non-prof. No.	Skilled Craftsman No.	Service Worker No.	Farmer No.	Operative No.	Clerical No.	Total No.
Individual											
school	12	3	5	3	1	10	6	1	2		43
creative	9	1	8	6	4	10	3	1			42
Volunteer work											
church	6	1	1	1	3	11	3	4			30
community	8	2	5	8	2	11	3	2	2		43
Family											
increase	10	2	6	5	1	8	4	3		1	40
better Performance as housewife	10	1	3	1		5	2	1		1	24
Interpersonal											
sports	8	1	2	2		11	3		1	1	29
social	3		2	1	1	1				1	9
Paid employment											
full time	2	1	3		1	2	1	1		1	12
part time	5		3	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	22
Total	73	12	38	30	15	73	27	14	6	6	294

Appendix Table 13.--Relationship between husbands' expected occupations and wives' goals (first choice)

Goals	Managerial No.	Professional Educ. No.	Professional Other No.	Sales No.	Non-prof.[a] No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	3	6	6		11	26
creative	2	2	3	1	4	12
Volunteer work						
church	2	2	1		2	7
community	1	4	3	3	4	15
Family						
increase	3	4	2	2	7	18
better performance as housewife	1		1	1	1	4
Paid employment						
full time		2	2	1	2	7
part time		1	1	1	2	5
Interpersonal						
sports	1	4			1	6
social						0
Total	13	25	19	9	34	100

[a]College trained non-professionals include accountants, police administrators, specialists in forestry, packaging, etc.

Appendix Table 14.--Relationship between husbands' expected occupations and wives' goals (total of first, second, and third choices)

Goals	Managerial No.	Professional Educ. No.	Professional Other No.	Sales No.	Non-prof. No.	Total No.
Individual						
school	3	10	11	1	18	43
creative	7	7	9	5	14	42
Volunteer work						
church	4	5	5	3	13	30
community	4	14	9	5	11	43
Family						
increase	5	12	9	3	11	40
better performance as housewife	2	5	5	1	11	24
Interpersonal						
sports	6	9	2	4	8	29
social	2	2	2	1	2	9
Paid employment						
full time	1	4	2	2	3	12
part time	3	5	3	2	9	22
Total	37	73	57	27	100	294

Appendix Table 15.--Participation in family activities as reported by wives and husbands

Activity	Wife Does All No. W.	(H)	Wife Does Nearly All No. W.	(H)	Wife Does More Than Half No. W.	(H)	Share Equally No. W.	(H)	Husb. Does More Than Half No. W.	(H)	Husb. Does Nearly All No. W.	(H)	Husb. Does All No. W.	(H)	Total No. W.	(H)
House care	12	(11)	40	(37)	32	(34)	16	(16)		(2)					100	(100)
Laundry	39	(32)	33	(32)	11	(18)	13	(15)	2	(1)	2	(2)			100	(100)
Child care	1		11	(14)	16	(19)	18	(12)	2	(2)					48	(47)
Food prep.	27	(24)	40	(44)	18	(18)	12	(9)	3	(4)				(1)	100	(100)
Keep accts.	14	(8)	8	(8)	2	(4)	27	(28)	4	(5)	14	(19)	30	(26)	99	(98)
Plan recr.	1		1	(1)	1		83	(78)	7	(8)	3	(11)	2	(1)	98	(99)
Shopping	10	(3)	22	(18)	17	(23)	47	(51)	2	(3)	1	(2)	1		100	(100)
Total	104	(78)	155	(154)	97	(116)	216	(209)	20	(25)	20	(34)	33	(28)	645	(644)

Appendix Table 16.--Relationship between participation in family activities and wives' goals (first choice)

Goals	Wife Does All No.	Wife Does Nearly All No.	Wife Does More Than Half No.	Share Equally No.	Husb. Does More Than Half No.	Husb. Does Nearly All No.	Husb. Does All No.	Total No.
Individual								
school	28	47	28	48	8	3	7	169
creative	11	25	12	23	2	2	3	78
Family								
increase	17	22	16	49	4	3	7	118
better performance as housewife	2	3	5	11	0	1	2	24
Vol. work								
church	8	11	6	17		4	1	47
community	13	23	9	34	4	5	6	94
Paid employment								
full time	7	8	9	17	1		2	44
part time	6	10	5	9		1	1	32
Interpersonal								
sports	12	6	7	8	1	1	4	39
social								0
Total	104	155	97	216	20	20	33	645