



This is to certify that the

thesis entitled

A Test of Gender Role Perceptions and Ideals as
They Relate to Family Role Perceptions and
Ideals in Married College Students

presented by

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has been accepted towards fulfillment
of the requirements for

Ph.D. degree in Family Ecology

Major professor

Date November 7, 1978

A TEST OF GENDER ROLE PERCEPTIONS AND IDEALS
AS THEY RELATE TO FAMILY ROLE PERCEPTIONS
AND IDEALS IN MARRIED COLLEGE STUDENTS

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A DISSERTATION

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

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Family Ecology

1978

610811/6

ABSTRACT

A TEST OF GENDER ROLE PERCEPTIONS AND IDEALS AS THEY RELATE TO FAMILY ROLE PERCEPTIONS AND IDEALS IN MARRIED COLLEGE STUDENTS

By

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Proposed ideal and perceived gender role personality traits and family role tasks in the context of early marriage of college students with children were investigated.

Gender role was defined as a set of personality traits. The female role included such items as "sympathetic," "affectionate," and "gentle." Typical male role items were "ambitious," "aggressive," and "independent." Ideal gender role concept referred to individual personal beliefs or values, while perceived gender role characteristics referred to an individual's perception of his/her own and spousal characteristics.

Family role was defined as a set of household tasks. The wife family role tasks included: prepares a dinner when friends are invited; helps the child(ren) find playmates and have play experiences with them; and dresses, feeds and entertains the child(ren). The typical husband

family role tasks were: plans to be the major provider for the family economically; whose education or job determines where the family lives; and rough-houses (is physically playful with the child(ren)).

Ideal family role concept referred to individual personal beliefs or values, while perceived family role performance referred to an individual's perception of his/her own and spousal performance of tasks.

The hypotheses were:

1. There are significant positive relationships among scores on individual items of the Ideal Gender Role and Ideal Family Role Concept Measures.
2. There are significant positive relationships among scores on individual items of the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure and the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.
3. There is no significant difference between women's and men's scores on the Ideal Gender Role and Ideal Family Role Concept Measures, but there is a significant difference between women's and men's scores on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics and the Perceived Family Role Performance Measures.

Due to a lack of findings associated with the role measures, relationships were not investigated between them and marital adjustment as had been proposed.

Angele Marie Parker

A questionnaire survey was conducted in the homes of 57 couples. Living in married housing units of Michigan State University, they were contacted randomly by door-to-door. The questionnaire asked students to rate their beliefs and perceptions on a seven point scale. The scale ranged from husband or men always to a midpoint of both and the other end of wife or women always has this trait or task. The couples were college educated, 23 to 25 years old, and had one or more children 13 years or younger.

Hypotheses were generally supported for Ideal Gender Role and Ideal Family Role Concepts, but were rejected for Perceived Gender Role Characteristics and Perceived Family Role Performance. Men and women agreed on most items. The college students held a moderate to very traditional ideal family role concept, and a moderate to nontraditional ideal gender role concept. Ideal gender role and family role concepts were negatively related.

Results of the data demonstrated that ideal gender role and family role concepts were measureable. However, the questions for the perceived gender role characteristics and perceived family role performance did not indicate measureable concepts. While intervening variables were one explanation, significant items may have not been investigated. The data indicated that the subjects did not actualize their own ideals into behavior. Limitations to the study included lack of random sampling, lack of

Angele Marie Parker

measurement reliability and validity, and the use of non-causal statistical methods.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.	vi
I. INTRODUCTION AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.	1
The Purpose of Gender Role Research.	1
The Study of Gender Roles and Family Roles	3
Conceptual Framework	7
Objective.	16
Assumptions.	16
Definition of Terms.	17
Hypotheses	21
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	26
Gender Role.	26
Family Role.	38
Role Perceptions and Role Ideals	43
Nontraditional Role-Taking	47
Sex Differences.	52
Role Conflict and Marital Adjustment	54
Summary.	57
III. METHOD OF THE STUDY.	58
Method	58
Sample Selection Procedure	62
Sample Description	65
Data Collection Procedure.	69
Questionnaire Development.	71
Gender Role Measure.	72
Family Role Measure.	75
Marital Adjustment Measure	81
Statistical Methods and Data Reduction	84
IV. RESULTS.	90
Ideal Gender Rule Concept.	90
Female Subjects.	90
Male Subjects.	93
Male and Female Subjects Combined.	94

	Page
Ideal Family Role Concept	97
Female Subjects	97
Male Subjects	100
Male and Female Subjects Combined	101
Perceived Gender Role Characteristics	104
Female Subjects	106
Male Subjects	107
Male and Female Subjects Combined	108
Perceived Family Role Performance	112
Female Subjects	114
Male Subjects	115
Male and Female Subjects Combined	117
Sex Differences	120
Ideal Gender Role Concept	120
Ideal Family Role Concept	123
Perceived Gender Role Characteristics	126
Perceived Family Role Performance	128
Marital Adjustment	133
Summary	133
 V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.	 141
Introduction.	141
Gender Role	141
Family Role	146
Conclusions	150
Limitations of the Study.	154
Implications for Further Study.	154
 BIBLIOGRAPHY.	 157
 APPENDIX A	 165
Letter of Introduction.	166
APPENDIX B	168
Questionnaire	169
APPENDIX C	187
Marital Adjustment Measure With Weighted Scores	188
APPENDIX D	192
Questionnaire Data.	193
APPENDIX E	205
Correlation Coefficients of Questionnaire Data.	206
APPENDIX F	242
Factor Analysis of Questionnaire Data	243

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples . . .	91
2. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Ideal Gender Role-Related Questionnaire Items Significantly Associated with Factors 2 and 5	96
3. Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples . .	98
4. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Ideal Family Role-Related and Other Questionnaire Items Significantly Associated with Factor 1 . .	103
5. Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples . .	105
6. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Perceived Gender Role Performance-Related Questionnaire Items Significantly Associated with Factors 3, 4, 13, 19 and 20.	111
7. Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples . .	113
8. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Perceived Family Role Performance-Related Questionnaire Items Significantly Associated with Factor 15.	119
9. T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Gender Role-Related Items.	121
10. Means and Standard Deviation of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Gender Role-Related Items.	122
11. T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Family Role Concept Items.	124

Table		Page
12.	Means and Standard Deviations of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Family Role-Related Items.	125
13.	T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure Items.	127
14.	Means and Standard Deviations of Men's and Women's Scores on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Related Items	129
15.	T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on Perceived Family Role Performance Measure Items.	131
16.	Means and Standard Deviations of Men's and Women's Scores on the Perceived Family Role Performance-Related Items.	132
17.	A Summary of Items Related to Gender and Family Roles in Which Men and Women Disagreed.	139

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Role Terms and Related Hypotheses.	15
2	A Depiction of Role Dimensions	50
3	A Selection of Significant Gender Role Traits Identified in One or More Research Studies	76
4	A Classification of Twenty Family Task Items into Ten Family Role Categories and Family Roles	82
5	A Generation and Test of Research Questions.	85

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Purpose of Gender Role Research

The goal of this investigation is to empirically test proposed ideal and perceived gender role personality traits and family role tasks in the context of an early marital relationship of college students with children.

Questions about whether specific gender role and family role concepts are believed by college students are important because theory developments in both gender role and family development make assumptions about what these roles are and why they are held. Assumptions are made in research and theory without significant testing. Yet according to mass media, both gender roles and family roles are changing. It therefore becomes imperative to know whether role concepts are held on family role and gender role, and if so, what they are.

Aspects of behavior associated with gender roles and sex discrimination are in question in American society as evidenced by the Equal Rights Amendment pending adoption and the Women's Liberation Movement. Many people are attempting to change gender role definitions and sex

discrimination today. Some couples are planning to have fewer children. More women work and more young women are planning professional careers. Consequently, the traditional family roles of man as provider and woman as nurturer are changing dramatically.

What are the results of these changes? Do traditional and equalitarian male and female role attitudes effect the anticipated (or actual) number of children produced in the family? Are there differences in marital decision-making? What other definitions of gender roles are held and by whom? Does the division of labor in the household vary with the definition of gender roles in the marital relationship? Do professional women have less traditional marriages in terms of family role? Do younger women have less traditional marriages? Are gender roles changing, but not marital roles, decision-making or the division of labor in the household? Are lower class working women more or less traditional in gender role ideals and perceptions than middle class women? Are they more or less traditional in family role ideals and perceptions?

When adequate definitions are developed, gender roles, family roles and marital behavior may be related to such variables as socioeconomic status, number of children, interpersonal behavior, child socialization, marital adjustment, consumer behavior, and work and leisure activity.

This study investigates gender role and family role concepts held by married college students. Based on previous research findings on theoretical propositions, role definitions are developed.

The Study of Gender Roles and Family Roles

Two separate literature traditions have developed around the concept of gender role within the family context. One literature tradition, sex role socialization, stems from child development research, and focuses on socialization of the child into a sex role. Another tradition, family role development theory, draws upon family role changes through the development of the family over time. It comes out of family ecology and family sociology.

One problem with these research traditions is that both use the term of "gender role" or "sex role." Yet, both traditions refer to quite different definitions. For instance, Jerome Kagan and Laurence Kohlberg, child developmental psychologists, refer to personality traits such as "aggressive" as masculine and "passive" as feminine (Maccoby, 1966; 1974). On the other hand, Ivan Nye (1974) and Joan Aldous (1972) both refer family roles to family household tasks, such as housekeeping. Yet, major textbooks and theory papers on child development and family relations both refer to these characteristics as "sex roles" or "gender roles." Examples are Udry's text (1974), The

Social Context of Marriage, and Smart and Smart's text (1967), Children: Behavior and Development.

Udry refers to "sex role" in a chapter on socialization of children into personality characteristics, as well as a chapter on "sex role specialization in marriage." For example, in the latter chapter, he discusses division of labor, such as "breadwinner," power and personality characteristics as sex role. He introduces the chapter by making the following questionable assumption:

This chapter is interested not in the general division of sex roles in the society, but in the division of roles between husband and wife. Of course, the two are intimately interconnected ... (1974:261)

Udry's use of a concept of the general division of gender roles in society is reflected in his widespread use of the term throughout the text, as if there is an underlying biological or other basis of differences between men and women that formulate every role they play into a "sex role." In at least 16 out of the 19 chapters of the text he refers to various behaviors or expectations he labels as "sex role."

Smart and Smart also refer to sex role as personality traits in their discussions of sex role preference and identification and sex typing (1967:328-332). They quote a study listing characteristics as follows from fifth graders:

Masculine

Never afraid of anything
 Likes to show off
 Likes noisy fun
 Sticks up for own rights
 Is bossy
 Likes to tease others

Feminine

Always does what teacher says
 Likes to act grown up
 Is always polite
 Likes to do for others
 Is easily embarrassed
 Careful not to hurt other's
 feelings

Yet they also discuss sex roles as family roles and say:
 "Concepts of sex role are derived to a large extent from
 concepts of what fathers, mothers, and other family members
 do." (1967:332)

The question is not whether both gender role and family
 role are gender roles. By defining sex as physical male
 or female characteristics, gender role as social charac-
 teristics or traits culturally associated with maleness and
 femaleness, then family role can be defined as household
 tasks culturally associated with "husband-father" and "wife-
 mother."

However, the underlying question remains. Are gender
 role and family role true conceptions of role theory as in
 social psychology and sociology? Research conducted
 primarily in the 1950's and 1960's found evidence to support
 that gender role ideals and perceptions were held by college
 students. College students had similarities in attitudes
 around male and female-associated personality traits.
 (Sherriffs and McKee, 1957; Rosencrantz, et al., 1968)

There is a strong indication of gender role as a role
 involving personality traits. Yet, defined measures of

gender role were not developed. This is quite different from family role. Instead of exploratory research, family development theory has evolved a broad-based description of family roles without empirical testing. Yet, little argument over the content of roles in the family has occurred (Nye and Berardo, 1973).

The scope, nature and descriptive ability of the concepts of gender roles and family roles cannot be determined without systematic study. Only after items representing role characteristics are determined, can analysis of the affects of gender roles and family roles be made. Gender role definitions of personality characteristics, as in the first area of gender role research, should be redefined separately from definitions of family roles.

This initial survey is a first step in that direction. The major purpose of this study is to propose gender role and family role constructs composed of test items suggested by previous research and theoretical literature. Additional theoretical propositions are stated for exploratory purposes. By no means do the proposed operational definitions of gender role and family role encompass all literature using these terms. They are an attempt to test selected existing bodies of research and theory.

Conceptual Framework

The proposed theoretical framework was developed by the author for use in this thesis. The retroductive strategy of theory development was the employed method. Based on Hanson, Burr defines it as follows:

This strategy is the process of combining the deductive and inductive methods to expand theory. One way of doing it is to identify several relatively specific propositions and induce a more general proposition from these propositions. This builds new theory, but it is only half of the process of retroduction. The other half is then deducing new, relatively specific propositions from the more general propositions (Burr, 1973:280-281).

The strategy specifically began with inductions from research on marital adjustment into role theory. The deductive strategy then generated new family role and gender role concepts and propositions. These propositions became the basis for the present study. The theoretical framework represents the deductive stage of the retroductive strategy, reviewing definitions of role theory, followed by deduced gender role and family role definitions.

Role theory is the underlying theoretical framework for the literature on gender roles and family roles. Ten definitions of role theory concepts were devised by inter-defining terms used by role theorists. Shaw and Costanzo's work represents the broader theory of roles in social psychology, while the work of Angrist and Aldous represents applications of role theory to gender roles and the family, respectively.

Following are the ten major concepts and their definitions:

1. Role: "A part of a social position that consists of a more or less related set of normative" or nonnormative "expectations distinguishable from other sets of expectations in the same position, often associated with a verbal label" (Aldous, 1972:66).
2. Norm: An overtly or covertly held culturally prescribed behavioral expectation "held by particularized or generalized others for the appropriate behavior that ought to be exhibited by the person or persons holding a given role" (Shaw and Costanzo, 1970:329).
3. Position: The cluster of ascribed and achieved roles and their associated norms that an individual can play located at a point in the social structure at a given time.
4. Role Performance: "Consists of the behaviors displayed by a person which are relevant to the particular role which (s)he is currently playing, varying in intensity of role performance by degree of involvement of self in the role and generally classified by its nature and ends rather than its means" (Shaw and Costanzo, 1970:330).

5. Role Concept: The label of a designated role.
6. Role Conflict: "A specific form of polarized dissensus results when the expectations associated with several positions a person might hold are incompatible with one another (inter-role conflict) or when the expectations and behaviors associated with a single position a person holds are incompatible (intra-role conflict)" (Shaw and Costanzo, 1970:339).
7. Focused Role: "A focused role is one that occurs within a situated activity system" (Angrist, 1972: 50). An example is that the husband role takes place within the marital system and the father role, within the parental system.
8. Unfocused Role: "An unfocused role is one that introduces modulations in the performance of focused roles but have no particular jurisdiction: in one situated activity system or any specific set of tasks allocated to its performance (Angrist, 1972:50). An example is the female gender role which crosses all social experiences and has no specific behavioral tasks.
9. Achieved Role Position: A position "acquired through the individual's own efforts" (Aldous, 1972:64). Examples are wife, teacher, babysitter, lover.

10. Ascribed Role Position: A position "assigned by virtue of one's age, gender or other characteristics, including normative prescriptions as to how an actor must behave" (Aldous, 1972:64).

Brown and Lynn, who have done major work in areas of sex and gender roles in children, distinguish aspects of sex-related experience. In summary, they consider sex to be defined as the following:

Sex: Sex is the identity of a male or female based on physical characteristics independent of gender role and sexual object preference (Brown and Lynn, 1966).

Therefore, sex is a physical condition; gender role is a societally designated condition though not necessarily by choice, and sexual object preference is a socially learned condition.

Based on Angrist, and the role theory definitions, the following role concepts are deduced:

Gender Role: Gender role refers to the norms culturally associated with the ascribed sex position of male or female based on unfocused personality traits or characteristics.

Gender Role Conflict: Intra-role conflict results when normative expectations and behaviors associated with a gender role position are incompatible.

Based on research, gender role norms, concepts and performance are considered in the review of literature to follow.

Their definitions are conceptualized as the following:

Gender Role Norms: Gender role norms are overtly or covertly held culturally prescribed expectations held by particularized or generalized others for the appropriate personality trait that ought to be exhibited by the persons holding the male or female role.

Gender Role Concepts: The label of gender roles as female or feminine and male or masculine.

Gender Role Performance: The behaviors termed gender role performance are those relevant to the gender role (s)he is in, varying in degree of intensity by the individual.

Gender role positions are assumed to be associated with one's sex identity. However, as Brown and Lynn point out, some people grow up with a gender role identity different from their sex (Brown and Lynn, 1966). In spite of this, society will ascribe the gender role position considered normative for their sex. The definition follows.

Gender Role Position: Gender role position is defined as the cluster of gender roles and their associated norms that an individual can play which are normatively ascribed by society to a particular sex. In other words, the male gender role is

normatively assigned by society to males and the female gender role to females. However, this may be contrary to actual socialization of individuals.

Drawing from the family development theory employing role theory, three concepts are introduced. Family is conceived by Aldous and many others as the following:

1. Family: The family is "any small group of persons whose members are related to one another by marriage, birth or adoption," who share a common household and/or, "where it is possible for each member to affect every other member reciprocally and directly" (Aldous, 1972:5).

In family development theory, time and change are introduced with the conceptions of family stages and the life cycle of the family unit.

2. Family Life Cycle: The family life cycle is "the existence of the family as a unit from its inception to its dissolution," in which members experience changes in the contents of roles and positions over time (Aldous, 1972:11).
3. Family Life Cycle Stages: Stages in the family life cycle are sequenced time divisions within the family life cycle that are different enough from one another by changes in roles, positions, tasks and critical developmental periods to constitute separate stages (Aldous, 1972:56).

Based on these conceptualizations of the family, the following six definitions are quoted, inferred and/or redefined from Aldous' statements of family development theory:

1. Family Role: Family role refers to the norms associated with the achieved position of husband-father and achieved position of wife-mother, based on focused behavioral characteristics along family activity, division of tasks dimensions.
2. Family Role Conflict: Intra-role conflict results when the normative expectations and behaviors associated with a family role position are incompatible.
3. Family Role Norms: Family role norms are overtly or covertly held culturally prescribed behavioral expectations held by particularized or generalized others for the appropriate behavior that ought to be exhibited by the persons holding the husband-father or wife-mother role.
4. Family Role Concepts: Family role concepts refers to the label of the husband-father and wife-mother.
5. Family Role Performance: This refers to the behaviors displayed by a person which are relevant to the family role an individual holds, varying in degree of intensity held.
6. Family Role Position: Family role position refers to the cluster of family roles and their

associated norms that an individual can play, which are normatively achieved by the individual within each gender position.

In summary gender roles are ascribed to individuals by their sex, they have prescribed norms that are not focused into any one specific social context more than any other, but have a pervasive influence over focused role performance.

It is clear that when attempting to distinguish family roles from gender roles, social norms disallow conceptions of shared or exchangeable roles. Men are assigned the husband-father role position and women are assigned the wife-mother position. Variations of this are often thought temporary, due to unusual circumstances, and undesirable.

The underlying theme in family development theory is that family roles are natural and more specialized developments from gender roles because gender roles are ascribed and unfocused, and family roles are achieved and focused. Thus, the pervasiveness of gender roles in the norms or ideology of society can affect attitudes towards many other roles. In Figure I the terms described in this chapter and the hypothesis associated with specific terms are depicted.

Perception of roles, role content, sex differences, and research on aspects of role performance are discussed in the literature review chapter following.

Figure 1: Role Terms and Related Hypotheses*

Hypotheses	Role Theory	Gender Role Theory (Sex)	Family Role Theory (Family) (Family Life Cycle) (Family Life Cycle Stages)
	Role	Gender Role	Family
	Focused Role		Focused Role
	Unfocused Role	Unfocused Role	
	Ascribed Role	Ascribed Role	
	Achieved Role		Achieved Role
VI	Role Conflict	Gender Role Conflict	Family Role Conflict
	Norm	Gender Role Norm	Family Role Norm
II, III, IV, V	Position	Gender Role Position	Family Role Position
IC, ID	Role Performance	Gender Role Performance	Family Role Performance
IA, IB	Role Concept	Gender Role Concept	Family Role Concept

*The hypotheses' numbers refer to the list of hypotheses on pp. 8-10 in Chapter I.

Objective

The purpose of the study is to empirically test ideal and perceived aspects of gender role and family role in married college student couples with young children. Gender role is defined as a set of personality traits while family role is defined as a set of household tasks. If items constitute unitary, operational constructs of ideal and perceived gender roles and family roles, then sex differences and relationships to marital adjustment can be explored.

Assumptions

The hypotheses are based on the following considerations:

1. Gender role and family role characteristics held by subjects in previous research are significant and generalizable to the current populations under study.
2. Gender role and family role perceptions of self and spousal behavior as defined can be measured through a self report questionnaire method. This presumes some degree of cognitive awareness.
3. Gender role and family role ideal concepts of male and female traits or tasks as defined can be measured through a self report questionnaire method. This presumes some degree of cognitive awareness.

4. Gender roles are unfocused roles held by individuals across contexts, while family roles are focused roles, held only in specific family contexts.
5. Self report of marital adjustment is sufficiently reliable and valid for the purpose of sample comparisons.

Definition of Terms

The following concepts are the major variables under investigation and are defined conceptually and operationally:

I. Family Life Cycle Stages Two, Three and Four--

The family life cycle stages are defined as husband, wife and children between the ages of 0 to 13 years old. Stage two refers to families with children 30 months or under, stage three with children 5 years or under and stage four with children 13 years or under (Nye and Berardo, 1973:536). These families are defined as sharing a common household.

II. Ideal Gender Role Concept-- Ideal gender role concept refers to individual personal beliefs or values about twenty characteristic personality traits associated with the ascribed gender position of "male" and "female." Ten traits hypothesized as associated with the female gender role concept are: sympathetic, affectionate, gentle, tactful, sensitive, religious, polite, warm, sentimental, and neat. Ten traits hypothesized as associated with the

male gender role concept are: ambitious, aggressive, self-confident, independent, adventurous, dominant, logical, realistic, dynamic and competitive. Gender role traits are scored using the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure and range from highly traditional beliefs (a high score) to highly anti-traditional or role-reversed beliefs (low score). A midpoint score represents shared characteristics.

III. Perceived Gender Role Characteristics-- Perceived gender role characteristics refer to an individual's perception of his/her own and spousal unfocused role characteristics socially designated as normative expectations for male and female gender roles as listed in definition II above. Gender role characteristics are quantified using the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure. Perceptions range from highly traditional (a high score) to highly anti-traditional or role-reversed. A midpoint score represents perceived shared characteristics.

IV. Ideal Family Role Concept-- Ideal family role concept refers to the individual's personal beliefs or values about twenty characteristic tasks associated with the achieved role position of "husband-father" and "wife-mother." The author developed a family role concept measure to score family role tasks which range from highly traditional beliefs (high score) to highly anti-traditional or role-reversed beliefs (low score). A midpoint score represents shared tasks.

The ten tasks hypothesized as associated with the wife family role concept are:

- prepares a dinner when friends are invited;
- helps the child(ren) find playmates and have play experiences with them;
- dresses, feeds and entertains the child(ren);
- tends to give family members affection and reassurance when problems arise;
- makes medical and dental appointments for family members;
- dusts, washes the floors, and cleans the bathroom;
- decorates the house with plants, knick-knacks, curtains, pictures, etc.;
- makes the daily family meals;
- sends birthday, wedding and bereavement and holiday cards to relatives;
- purchases the child(ren)'s clothing.

The ten tasks hypothesized as associated with the husband family role concept are:

- plans to be the major provider for the family economically;
- whose education or job determines where the family lives;
- rough-houses (is physically playful) with the child(ren);
- takes over in a family crisis such as a death;

- participates in sports activities;
- initiates sexual activity on a regular basis;
- takes care of repair and services for the car;
- drives, when the couple is in the car;
- is concerned with locking doors at night and when the family is away;
- chooses insurance policies for the family.

V. Perceived Family Role Performance-- Perceived family role performance refers to an individual's perception of his/her own and spousal focused role performance of tasks socially designated as normative expectations for "husband-father" and "wife-mother" family roles. The author developed a perceived family role performance measure with scores ranging from highly traditional (high score) to highly anti-traditional or role-reversed (low score). Perceptions of family role performance are tabulated. A mid-point score represents shared performance. The tasks hypothesized as associated with the roles are those listed above in definition IV.

VI. Marital Adjustment-- Marital adjustment is defined as marital success and is evaluated by the following factors: companionship, consensus, affection, satisfaction, and sexual behavior, as measured on a short-form questionnaire developed by Locke and Williamson (Udry, 1974:210-214; Locke and Williamson, 1958). A high score is regarded as the highest third of all possible scores (97-120), and a

low score is the lowest third of all possible scores (49-72).

Hypotheses

The hypotheses are exploratory and stated conceptually and operationally. Those related to the role measurement instruments (I) are tests of whether the items together constitute a concept. These are the major hypotheses of the study. Hypotheses related to male-female differences and similarities (II, III, IV, V and VI) are minor hypotheses. Marital adjustment (VI) is dependent on the outcome of the major hypotheses for analysis.

I. Measurement Instruments

The following propositions state that each set of items constitutes a measure of a concept.

A. Ideal Gender Role Concept

1. There is a significant positive relationship among women's scores on individual items of the ideal gender role concept measure.
2. There is a significant positive relationship among men's scores on individual items of the ideal gender role concept measure.
3. There is a significant positive relationship among all scores on individual items of the ideal gender role concept measure.

B. Ideal Family Role Concept

1. There is a significant positive relationship among women's scores on individual items of the ideal family role concept measure.

2. There is a significant positive relationship among men's scores on individual items of the ideal family role concept measure.

3. There is a significant positive relationship among all scores on individual items of the ideal family role concept measure.

C. Perceived Gender Role Characteristics

1. There is a significant positive relationship among women's scores on individual items of the perceived gender role characteristics measure.

2. There is a significant positive relationship among men's scores on individual items of the perceived gender role characteristics measure.

3. There is a significant positive relationship among all scores on individual items of the perceived gender role characteristics measure.

D. Perceived Family Role Performance

1. There is a significant positive relationship among women's scores on individual items of the perceived family role performance measure.

2. There is a significant positive relationship among men's scores on individual items of the perceived family role performance measure.

3. There is a significant positive relationship among all scores on individual items of the perceived family role performance measure.

II. Ideal Gender Concept

Male and female married college students agree on beliefs about their gender role concepts. There is no significant difference between men and women's scores on the ideal gender role concept measure.

III. Ideal Family Role Concept

Male and female married students agree on beliefs about their ideal family role concept. There is no significant difference between men and women's scores on the ideal family role concept measure.

IV. Perceived Gender Role Characteristics

Male and female married college students disagree on perceptions about their gender role characteristics. There is a significant difference between men and women's scores on the perceived gender role characteristics measure.

V. Perceived Family Role Performance

Male and female married college students disagree on perceptions about the couple's family role performance. There is a significant difference between men and women's scores on the perceived family role performance measure.

VI. Marital Adjustment

A. Women show higher marital adjustment than men.
Women have significantly higher marital adjustment scores

than men.

B. Male and female subjects with low marital adjustment exhibit greater differences between their ideals and perceived role performances for gender role and family role concepts than male and female subjects with high marital adjustment. More specifically,

1. Men with low marital adjustment scores have significantly greater differences than do men with high marital adjustment scores between the following scores:
 - a. between ideal gender role concept measure scores and perceived gender role performance measure scores.
 - b. between ideal family role concept measure scores and perceived family role performance measure scores.
 - c. between the difference of ideal gender role concept and perceived gender role performance measure scores, and the difference of ideal family role concept and perceived family role performance measure scores.
2. Women with low marital adjustment scores have significantly greater differences than do women with high marital adjustment scores between the following scores:

- a. between ideal gender role concept measure scores and perceived gender role performance measure scores.
- b. between ideal family role concept measure scores and perceived family role performance measure scores.
- c. between the difference of ideal gender role concept and perceived gender role performance measure scores, and the difference of ideal family role concept and perceived family role performance measure scores.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of the review of literature is to develop conceptual definitions and generate propositions about gender role and family role. Discussions of role perceptions and role ideals as well as traditional and nontraditional role taking, lead to the development of separate concepts of perceived and ideal roles, held by individuals within a range of traditional role taking. In order to analyze the importance of gender role and family role concept, sex differences in behavior as well as role conflict in relation to marital adjustment are reviewed.

Gender Role

Gender role concept as a set of personality traits is selected for investigation in this study. Types of gender role concepts are analyzed. Following this, three sets of studies are compared for similarity of research findings.

Is gender role a unitary concept within American norms and expectations? Gender role has been studied from various perspectives, as reported by Hochschild (1973). However, few researchers have attempted to define or operationalize their definitions through research. Gender

role has been measured by American social scientists with varying assumptions.

Two types of contents have typified gender role measurement instruments. One is the personality assessment where conforming to gender role norms is a necessary requirement for personality adjustment. Scales such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Edwards Personal Preference Inventory, and the California Psychological Inventory measure what they term, "masculinity-femininity" (Sopchak, 1952; Edwards, 1968; Gough, 1957). The assumptions are that identification of oneself and one's interests as male or female depend on absolute and fixed gender role norms and that these are related to personality adjustment.

According to these personality inventories, "masculinity-femininity," or "Mf," crosses all personality traits and is related to biological and socialization foundations. Therefore, male and female personalities are differentially evaluated using an Mf score, as well as adjustments on other scales according to sex differences norms. Sample statements are:

When a parent, teacher, or boss scolds me,
I sometimes feel like crying.

I am inclined to take things hard.

I frequently find it necessary to stand
up for what I think is right.

I think I would like the work of a garage
mechanic (Lunneborg and Lunneborg,
1970b:360).

In reviews and reassessments of the personality Mf approach, critics point out several deficits. One is that gender role norms change with societal fluctuations in attitudes about gender and life styles. Therefore, specific behavioral interests and experiences become outmoded (Lunneborg, 1970a; Lunneborg and Lunneborg, 1970b; Angrist, 1972, Broverman et al., 1972; Henshel, 1971; Naimark, 1973; McKee and Sherriffs, 1959). For instance, women may regard more professions open to them today such as police work, law and medicine, that may not be identified as exclusively masculine any longer.

A second problem with the Mf scales is that subjects evaluate masculinity more positively than femininity in society. There is evidence to indicate that it is not healthy to be highly feminine-identified. Both male and female college students evaluated male-associated traits more highly than female-associated traits (McKee and Sherriffs, 1957). In addition, male-associated traits were more often rated healthy while female-associated traits rated unhealthy by college student and mental health clinician samples (Broverman et al., 1970; Rosenkrantz et al, 1968; Broverman et al., 1972). Therefore, assumptions about the relationship between degree of individual identification with the same sex gender role stereotype and personality adjustment are not valid. Society, may expect identification

with one's ascribed gender role while personality adjustment goals are in contradiction for women.

Angrist points out that vague, unfocused gender roles come into play in a cluster of more specific roles. She states:

The utility of a role constellation approach to the study of sex roles rests on the fact that the individual rarely, if ever, behaves just as a man or a woman. Rather, sex (role) modifies, sometimes strongly, sometimes weakly, whatever social interactions or relationships he is engaged in (Angrist, 1972:53).

Therefore, not only is gender role enacted when a boy wants to solve the world's economic problems, and a girl wants to raise children, but other roles as well.

A second type of measurement of gender role has been a direct approach, assuming sex typing reflects societal norms. It evaluates the degree of consensus among subjects about those norms. Typical assessments along these lines have been made by Sherriffs and McKee, the Broverman research group, and Johnsen. The method involves presenting a large list of personality traits chosen and rated as more typical of one sex than the other (Sherriffs and McKee, 1957; Broverman et al., 1972; Johnsen, 1973). Sample items are, "aggressive, independent, gentle, tactful, religious, ambitious" (Broverman, 1972).

While the personality Mf approach assumes what is normative, the sex-typing approach asks what is normative.

The second approach, employed by Johnsen, Sherriffs and McKee, and the Broverman group, makes different assumptions and tests different questions. One assumption is that self report of gender role characteristics is possible and meaningful because they are cognitive and consciously held beliefs. The second assumption is that personality traits define significant aspects of gender role. Both agree with Angrist that gender roles as unfocused roles act as mediators or filters when other, more focused roles are enacted. However, individuals must have an abstract conceptualization of gender role norms and it must be conscious enough to generalize across various contextual behaviors.

The questions addressed by these studies focus on the degree of consensus by subjects of gender role norms held in society, variation in gender role norms, and gender differences in attitudes about gender roles.

Johnsen, Sherriffs and McKee, and the Broverman group use different pools of traits from which to explore these questions. Yet a surprising degree of consensus exists among the three studies. Together they span several decades of college students from different geographic locations (Midwest, West, East), and represent the most systematic studies involving large pools of traits to date. The Sherriffs and McKee, and Broverman group studies each comprise a synthesis of several data collection periods.

Therefore, these traits are reported as significant across a variety of samples.

Tressemer, in an extensive review of gender role literature, examines the validity of the gender role concept. He suggests that while gender role is thought to be attitudinally unitary and consistent, it does not cross subcultural groups, nor is it often significantly related to behavioral variables (Tressemer, 1975). Tressemer evaluates the attitudinal-trait models as follows:

The underlying assumption of these models, as well as the scales devised to measure them, are that masculinity-femininity is a bipolar, unidimensional, continuous, normally distributed variable that is highly important and consistently viewed within the samples population (Tressemer, 1975:318).

Suggesting these assumptions are erroneous, Tressemer recommends that research address issues of developmental levels of gender role cognitive conceptions. He believes a stage theory of conceptual development can be constructed of gender roles akin to Kohlberg's Piagetian-based stage theory of moral development (Kohlberg, 1969).

As reflected in the attitudinal, and gender behavior differences studies, as well as in Tressemer's analysis, there is no definitive construct testing of any gender role concept. Attitudinal surveys have turned away from traits and role definitions to a collection of feminist attitudes or beliefs (Aroji, 1977; Osmond and Martin, 1975; Bayer, 1975; Parelius, 1975; Roper and LaBeff, 1977; Scanzoni, 1975;

Singleton and Christiansen, 1977; Smith, Feree and Miller, 1975; Wilson, 1973). Yet, they also still found significant levels of stereotyping by sex, most often based on college student surveys.

Typical items from Wilson's questionnaire are:

1. Which sex has more advantages and privileges in this society?
 - a. Men have many more than women.
 - b. Men have more than women.
 - c. There are advantages and disadvantages for each sex.
 - d. Women have more advantages than men.
 - e. Women have many more advantages than men.
2. What is the best way for most women to develop their potential?
 - a. By being good wives and mothers only.
 - b. By taking jobs that utilize their uniquely feminine skills and qualities.
 - c. By taking jobs that fulfill them as individuals.
 - d. By joining women's groups that will develop their consciousness as women.
 - e. By combining marriage, motherhood and work.
 - f. By combining marriage or a love relationship and work. (1973:73)

Behavioral differences as yet do not attempt to theoretically connect these differences to theoretical

concepts. Tressemer, on the other hand, offers many questions, but neither theory postulation nor testing. While this author agrees that theoretical formulations to date are rudimentary, the task at hand is to construct, evaluate and reconstruct rather than to "throw out the baby with the bath water."

The purpose of this study is to propose an operational definition of gender role based on past research on gender assignment of traits. Studies on gender role-associated items by three research groups generated characteristics that imply definitions of gender role concept. Questionnaire items incorporating these characteristics are used. The three research groups are the Sherriffs and McKee (1957, 1957, 1959), the Broverman, Broverman, Clarkson, Rosenkrantz, and Vogel group (1968, 1970, 1970, 1972) and Johnsen (1973). These studies span three decades of college students in the East, West and Midwest of the United States. Yet, findings are remarkably parallel. Rather than attempt to describe all aspects of each study groups' investigations, following is a summation of the general method and selected analyses of interest.

The Sherriffs and McKee conducted a series of investigations on sex role stereotype by college students at the University of California, Berkeley in the late 1950's. They asked several samples of college students about their attitudes toward traits as associated more with males,

females or neutral, on a scale of 6 or 7 choices. In order to generate these traits, they used the following sampling procedure:

We have dealt with the sampling problem in two ways. First, we have chosen Sarbin's 200 adjective check list as a source of items since it is widely agreed to include many characteristics which are significant aspects of personality and it was not specially constructed to evaluate males and females. Second, we asked subjects simply to list 10 of the characteristics of men and 10 of women. Under such open end conditions each subject may select from his own personal population of attributes those which he is able and willing to transmit to paper. (Sherriffs and McKee, 1957:452)

Based on this, they determined items which were significantly found to be associated to men and to women. The following favorable characteristics are reported by men and women to be associated to men at a significance level of $p \leq .05$ (75% at $p \leq .01$): "easy-going, informal, frank, humorous, witty, thorough, deliberate, industrious, calm, steady, realistic, stable, logical, clear thinking, sharp witted, broad minded, interests wide, ambitious, individualistic courageous, aggressive, dominant, self-confident, independent, forceful, dynamic, rugged, adventurous, daring, masculine (1957:453)." Favorable characteristics associated with females by both men and women are: "sophisticated, poised, well-mannered, tactful, pleasant, sociable, modest, gentle, affectionate, kind, warm, understanding, sympathetic, soft-hearted, sentimental, loveable, dreamy, sensitive, artistic, religious and

feminine (1957:454)." They also found significant differences between women and men samples.

The Broverman and Rosenkrantz research group also conducted a series of sampling surveys, totalling 599 men and 383 women, in the late 1960's. They generated a pool of traits in a manner slightly different from the Sherriffs and McKee. They asked 100 students in Eastern colleges "to list all the characteristics, attributes, and behaviors on which they thought men and women differed." (1972:61)

All items listed twice were included in a questionnaire in which college students rated the items on a 60 point scale ranging from adult male to adult female. The criteria for agreement about whether it was associated with men or women was 75% agreement at $p < .01$ level. The significant difference between male and female associated items on a t-test was $p < .001$.

Based on a factor analysis, two factors were generally produced. One was a "competency cluster," where masculine-associated characteristics were considered desirable. The other factor was labelled "the warmth expressiveness cluster," and female-associated characteristics were considered desirable.

The favorable masculine-associated characteristics are: "very aggressive, very independent, not at all emotional, almost always hides emotions, very objective, not

at all easily influenced, very dominant, likes math and science very much, not at all excitable in a minor crisis, very active, very competitive, very logical, very worldly, very skilled in business, very direct, knows the way of the world, feelings not easily hurt, very adventurous, can make decisions easily, never cries, almost always acts as a leader, very self-confident, not at all uncomfortable about being aggressive, very ambitious, easily able to seaparate feelings from ideas, not at all dependent, never conceited about appearance, thinks men are always superior to women, and talks freely about sex with men (1972:63)."

The favorable feminine-associated characteristics are: "doesn't use harsh language at all, very talkative, very tactful, very gentle, very aware of feelings of others, very religious, very interested in own appearance, very neat in habits, very quiet, very strong need for security, enjoys art and literature, and easily expresses tender feelings (1972:63)."

In 1973 Kathryn Johnsen reported her findings on 190 college students at Purdue University in Indiana. After asking students to generate a list on their own of 10 male and 10 female-associated traits, the pool of traits was compiled by a class of graduate students into a list of 60 items. She then had her sample of college men and women rate these traits as to whether they were associated more with men or women. The scale was a 5 point Likert-type

scale of (+2) "men much more" to (0) "each sex the same," to (-2) "women much more."

Criteria for acceptance was that at least 45% of the sample agreed that it was associated with a particular sex. Male-associated traits include: "adventurous, realistic, rational, independent, protective, ambitious, responsible, self-confident, dominant and aggressive (1973:14)." Items associated with females are: "gracious, compassionate, neat, gentle, sympathetic, affectionate, polite, forgiving, dependent, sentimental, and domestic (1973:16)." Sex differences in scoring existed on various traits to some extent.

The research studies exhibit a high consensus on the types of traits, but it seems more reasonable to conclude that these are not constant across all subcultural groups and time. However, the consensus may be due to a high degree of awareness of societal norms about gender roles. Variation must be expected between individual belief level and beliefs in society.

People may agree about what is typically expected about gender roles in society, as confirmed by the college student research. All three studies point out that these norms are also reflected in how students describe individual self concepts (that is, what traits describe you and to what degree). Internalization of gender roles can be evaluated by asking students to rate themselves.

Based on the traits identified in these studies, an operational definition of gender role is proposed. But, according to Angrist, a specific social context is needed for study and potential enactment of gender roles. The marital system including family concepts is selected as this context since work has been done in this area using role theory (Angrist, 1972).

Family Role

Literature is reviewed to develop a definition of family role and draws upon family development theory, family role research and marital power research. Selected researchers and theorists are reviewed.

Angrist suggests the relationship between gender role and family role is that the former is unfocused and the latter focused into a specific behavioral context. Family roles are seen as taking place within the family interactive system. According to family development theory family experiences fall within definitive breaks or stages occurring in the family life cycle development system. Therefore, families before having children, are quite different from families with young children, or those with older children, and so on (Aldous, 1972; Hill and Rodgers, 1964; Nye and Berardo, 1973).

However, investigations of family role have centered on the role-taking process rather than role content (Burr,

1973). To date, indications of role content are generally restricted to theoretical propositions and unsystematic, specialized arenas of family role investigation.

In family development theory, family roles are the definitive concept in which to explain family member activity. While the experience of a family role changes over the family life cycle, basic structural elements or roles are generally defined. In a recent review of family roles, Nye reworked the elements of family role into eight major tasks (Nye and Berardo, 1973; Nye, 1974a, 1974b). The eight areas of family roles are: provider, socialization, child care, therapeutic, recreation, sexual, housekeeping, and kinship.

Several conceptual modifications broaden the family role definition and makes them more all inclusive. Socialization can be extended to include socialization of adult family members as well as children. Therapeutic can be broadened to include crisis situations and authority patterns. And, housekeeping can be broadened to include maintenance activities, since it is generally associated with female, but not male, physical labor in the household.

Nye's conceptualization neglects two very significant role areas. One is financial management which cannot be subsumed under provider (Dunn, 1960). In an investigation of family roles, Nye asks questions specifically related to this task (Nye, 1974a). The other area is family and

household protection. This was originally conceptualized by Ogburn several decades ago in a list of seven family functions (Nye and Berardo, 1973:8). This role is conceived of as a task not wholly subsumed under provider and is a significant function for families including children, elderly or handicapped members.

The result is a list of ten family role functions. Though overlapping, the categories depict central aspects of the family system. They include: provider, socialization, child care, therapeutic, recreation, sexual, housekeeping and maintenance, kinship, protection, and financial management.

Nye's research on family role has been the only extensive investigation of the content of husband and wife roles. To date, analysis was incomplete and reliability had not been established. Several data collection periods have been set up on a longitudinal basis. The questionnaire instruments are long and unwieldy, generating a profuse amount of data. Covering eight of the major family role tasks, the following samples of questions are asked in a variety of formats:

- Who should provide the income? (Provider)
- Who should discipline, teach acceptable behavior and help school age children with their jobs?
(Socialization)

- Who should take care of preschool children?
(Child Care)
 - To whom, if anyone, do you talk to about your own problems? (Therapeutic)
 - Who should organize family recreation and help family members with their recreational activities?
(Recreation)
 - How satisfying do you find sex in your marriage?
(Sexual)
 - Who should do the housekeeping? (Housekeeping and Maintenance)
 - Who should keep in touch with relatives? (Kinship)
 - Which of the following best describes how you feel about giving financial help to relatives? (Kinship)
- (Nye, 1974a)

The serious drawback from Nye's research is not in the conceptualization of the family roles so much as in the lack of empirical verification of these concepts. It is difficult to accept his data results based on these questionnaire items. In attempting to answer these questions, it becomes apparent that they are vague, overly broad and general.

Other than Nye's recent research on family role, no systematic investigation of tasks constituting family role could be found. Instead, specific lists of questions have attempted to address specialized issues. The major area in

which specialized research around family roles has taken place is marital power research.

In the family power literature, Safilios-Rothschild points out the need for systematic investigations of decision points for husbands and wives. She further criticizes the lack of systematic conceptualization and measurement weighing of individual questionnaire items (Safilios-Rothschild, 1969).

In evaluating the questionnaire items used by Safilios-Rothschild, only 6 of the 10 major family tasks are covered. There is also an emphasis on financial purchases with 7 out of 14 reported items asking about who makes specific purchases. The specific purchase questions ask who makes purchase decisions on furniture and household items, food, clothing, a car, house or apartment to buy or rent, life insurance, and use of available money in general.

The other seven questions cover a variety of tasks not including child care, therapeutic, sexual, or protection. "Job husband should take" is the task of provider. Rearing of children and family size questions relate to the socialization task. Use of leisure time and choice of friends are questions referring to recreation. The only housekeeping and maintenance question was "what doctor to consult," and a general kinship task of relations with inlaws was included. While Safilios-Rothschild's criticisms

are apparent, the data results contribute to some verification of the family role concepts.

Therefore, based on the theoretical conceptions of Ogburn, Nye and Berardo, and the data reported by Nye and Safilios-Rothschild, a definition of family role based on family tasks is proposed. The family role concept is based on a set of ten family tasks, including: provider, socialization, child care, therapeutic, recreation, sexual, housekeeping and maintenance, kinship, protection, and financial management.

Role Perceptions and Role Ideals

In this section pertinent literature is reviewed, conceptually distinguishing role ideals from perceptions of actual role performance that individuals hold. This conceptual distinction is analyzed in gender role and family role literatures available.

Role performance has been defined as "the behaviors displayed by a person which are relevant to the particular role which (s)he is currently playing, varying in intensity of role performance by the degree of involvement of self in the role" (Shaw and Costanzo, 1970:330). Role concept as opposed to performance can activate both behaviors and expectations from others and from oneself. Therefore, performance refers to enactment in behavior and concept refers to the abstract idea of the role held by the person.

Role performance has been investigated empirically as an individual's perceptions of higher and/or spousal role performance. Data on role concepts have generally included ideals held by individuals or their views of societal ideals.

Perceptions of role performance in gender role research center on reports of self concept. Data comparisons have been made between self, ideal and societal ideal (Rosenkrantz et al., 1968; Lunneborg, 1970b; McKee and Sherriffs, 1959; Johnsen, 1973). Mixed interpretations of results, methods of data collection and analysis make the picture unclear. However, as the Lunneborgs point out, self concepts, while generally in the direction of gender role stereotypic choices, are not nearly as exaggerated as societal stereotypes.

Questionnaire reports of societal ideals are consensual validations of cultural norms rather than measures of internalization of these norms. The pictures of personal ideals that individuals held, when asked to describe their ideal woman or man, were more discriminatory and personal than societal ideals. While they seem to reflect gender role stereotyping, attitude variations appear in data results.

The variation is analyzed only by sex rather than according to individual differences (McKee and Sherriffs, 1957, 1959). Therefore, it can be tentatively surmised that

ideals reflect values ascribed by individuals about gender roles, while self concepts reflect individual perceptions of reality. Because these studies indicate adherence to gender role norms at all levels, it is further hypothesized that gender roles are unitary concepts with culturally established norms.

Work parallel to research on gender role ideals and self concept has not been accomplished in family role research. However, similar propositions are stated in a review by Burr and an analysis of family roles by Nye (Burr, 1973; Nye and Berardo, 1973). Personal ideals are an important source of role enactment and transition (Burr, 1973:48, 146; Nye and Berardo, 1973:13).

Self concept in relation to family roles has been measured as perceptions of congruity of family role enactments of spouse and self. Perceptual congruity was reported important for marital satisfaction by Luckey and Hawkins and Johnsen, and in a review of research by Udry (Luckey, 1960; Hawkins and Johnsen, 1969; Udry, 1974). Variations of role concept ideals and perceptions of enactment have also been reported as generational or societal change in recent research (Nye, 1974b; Nye and Berardo, 1973; Bahr, 1974; Naimark, 1973; Udry, 1974).

Since these studies report recognition and internalization of family roles as ideals and as perceptions of role

enactment of self and spouse, family role is hypothesized as a unitary concept.

In gender roles and family roles, then, a distinction has been made between ideal roles as values, and reports of role enactment as perceptions of individual reality. Values are viewed as concepts of desirable goals, behaviors or end results (Bangston and Lovejoy, 1973). In contrast, perception of role enactment depends on an individual's view of his/her own and spousal behavior, attitudes, and/or personality relative to a specific role concept. Larson specifies perception in an interpersonal context as the family as:

Those aspects of cognitive activity directly related to sensory information received or available at the time a response occurs....
(It is) the perception of the moods, attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors of another individual or group (Larons, 1974: 1-2).

Perception of role enactment and ideal role concepts differ for gender roles as well as for family roles. Perceptions and ideals cannot be expected to be the same for individuals, given variations in cultural context, marital satisfactions and undisclosed ideals for other, possibly more important and conflicting goals (Nye and Berardo, 1973; Bangston and Lovejoy, 1973). However, differences between ideals and perceptions of actual behavior may be significant for relationship adjustment, satisfaction and success (Luckey, 1960; Hawkins and

Johnsen, 1969; Udry, 1974). Also, gaps can exist between ideals and perceptions of one's own behavior, and conflicting ideals, such as feminism and the "Total Woman."

Therefore, based on the literature reviewed, gender role and family role concepts must be distinguished from ideal concepts to perceived role characteristics and performance. Evidence also indicates that gender roles and family roles are changing in ideals and role enactment (Naimarck, 1973; Nye, 1974b; Bahr, 1974; Bernard, 1972). An integral aspect of role-related behavior and social change is the degree to which people take on a role.

Nontraditional Role-Taking

The question of the range or degree of role-taking is reviewed in this section. A comparison is made between two dimensions used frequently in the literature: degree of traditional role-taking and the degree of segregation of roles between the sexes in role-taking. Both dimensions are proposed to be conceptually integrated.

Various family researchers have described concepts of traditional family roles in terms of contrasts with non-traditional roles. For example, traditional family roles have been defined as instrumental for males and expressive for females (Parsons and Bales, 1955). But this theory fails to withstand empirical tests (Rollins, 1963). Evidence indicates the instrumental-expressive dimension better describes a group of personality characteristics that

cluster in a female gender role factor of warmth and expressiveness and a male gender role factor of competency (Broverman et al., 1972).

The initial paradigm by Parson and Bales demonstrates the confusion between gender roles and family roles. If the concept of female gender role is in the warmth-expressiveness cluster, it does not necessarily follow with her family role of wife/mother who keeps house, prepares meals, etc.

Gender role, marital role and sex are independent phenomena that can vary mutually, but cannot be assumed to be mutually causal, or aspects of the same variable. Leik compared women's interpersonal responses to experimental situations with their husbands and strangers (Leik, 1963). He interpreted women's behavior along expressive lines and found them more expressive with strangers than husbands. Switching the focused role from husband to stranger, and assuming that because she is a female, she is expressive, leads to confusion of gender role, marital role and sex.

Sex refers to the biological gender assigned an individual based on physical characteristics. Leik's assumptions lead to misidentification of all behavior as gender role-related, and therefore, all female behavior evaluated against the expressive versus instrumental dimensions. Instead, sex, gender role and marital role must be separated out and described.

Another framework for contrasting role behavior is the traditional or role segregation dimension versus the equalitarian or role shared dimension. For example, the traditional dimension refers to one spouse normally assigned a specific task or trait, while the shared dimension does not. A typical question is who makes what decision (husband or wife) and to what extent (always, often, sometimes, etc.).

This dimension has been given central attention in literature reviews on gender roles as family roles (Udry, 1974); family decision-making (Safilios-Rothschild, 1970; Burr, 1973); and family life cycle (Burr, 1973).

The concept of role reversal in family interaction research was further evaluated. In an extensive review of this literature, Riskin and Faunce point out the characteristics of the debate. They summarize it as follows:

Role reversal theory has come out of the clinical tradition of working with families with a schizophrenic member. This theory postulates that the mother usurps the father's role as the authority figure in the household and this reversal of traditional role models is present in schizophrenic families. It has been the basis of much research with Cheek and Farina and Dunham, obtaining results to support this theory, and findings of Caputo and Haley refuting this theory (Riskin and Faunce, 1972:432).

Therefore, role segregation dimension can be extended theoretically from simple role segregation to role segregation plus direction. The dimension is depicted in Figure 2.

Figure 2: A Depiction of Role Dimensions

Traditional Role Segregation	Equalitarian Role	Anti-traditional (Reversed)
by Gender/Age Characteristics	Integration (Shared)	Role Segregation by Gender/Age Characteristics

The major issue with this framework is the assumption that abnormal families are causally linked to role reversal. This resembles the now recognized misconception about homosexuality. Because clinical psychologists only saw maladjusted homosexuals, homosexuality was determined the cause of maladjustment. Parallel to this, clinical psychologists, having only seen abnormal families with role reversal assume role reversal is abnormal.

An alternate explanation of schizophrenia is that it originates in a double bind situation. The schizophrenic's family exclusively recognizes and legitimates traditional roles, while anti-traditional roles are actually played out. This creates an immense contradiction for the schizophrenic. Therefore, female authority may be the source of problems because of a lack of recognition and legitimation of role reversal rather than the phenomenon of role reversal (Laing, 1969; Parker, 1972). Further research of healthy role reversal (anti-traditional) families is needed to understand the parameters and consequences of such a life style.

In several futuristic analyses, critics of family role and gender role research indicate role segregation in traditional and anti-traditional or reversed norms is different and out-of-mode with current and future life style choices. Instead, role integration or "androgyny" is predicted to become the ideal situation for an increasing number of young couples (Bernard, 1972; Osofsky and Osofsky, 1972).

In a concluding statement the Osofsky's state:

Society and the individual within it are changing. Some people will undoubtedly choose to follow traditional sex-typed roles. However, others will not and they will have both the ability and encouragement to develop new patterns. It may be expected that the changes which are occurring will lead to fuller development of the potential of a greater number of individuals in the society. Hopefully, people, in varied roles can contribute to a healthful orientation and progressive growth (Osofsky and Osofsky, 1972:50).

In this investigation, the dimension ranging from traditional role segregation to shared or equalitarian and anti-traditional role segregation, is applied to gender role and family role concepts to distinguish assignment of personality traits and family tasks. The rationale for the hypotheses, based on literature reviewed, is that individuals retain conception of both gender roles and family roles that are basically traditional, equalitarian, or anti-traditional. More people will likely fall at the former end of the range than the latter, based on cultural conformity propositions (Burr, 1973).

Sex Differences

Research and theory on differences between the sexes on ideal and perceived gender role and family role concepts are reviewed in this section. In the family context theoretical propositions about sex differences are developed by Bernard, Scanzoni, and family decision making researchers. On the gender role concept, the Sherriffs, Broverman research groups and Johnsen are reviewed.

Differences between male and female behavior are theoretically due both to biology and socialization (Hochschild, 1973; Maccobby, 1966, 1974; Sherman, 1971; Bardwick, 1971). Bernard, speaking of the marital context, explains that sex differences exist in experience and goals (Bernard, 1972). Rooted in traditional sexual division of labor, she writes of isolated housewives and husbands. She suggests there is a subjective reality and an objective reality and distinguishes them as follows:

For there is, in fact, an objective reality in marriage. It is a reality that resides in the cultural-legal, moral, and conventional prescriptions and proscriptions and, hence, expectations that constitute marriage. It is the reality that is reflected in the minds of spouses themselves. The differences between the marriages of husbands and of wives are structural realities, and it is these structural differences that constitute the basis for psychological realities (Bernard, 1972: 10).

Bernard builds her case through a series of comparisons of marital experience between husbands and wives. However,

more research is needed to support Bernard's argument.

She concludes and summarizes her critique as follows:

Traditionally, men consider marriage a trap for themselves and a prize for their wives. Statistically, marriage is good for men--physically, socially, and psychologically. Traditionally all women want to marry, and most want to become mothers. Statistically, childless marriages are happier; and marriage, literally makes thousands of women sick (Bernard, 1972:1).

Differences in experience of the sexes are also evident in marital role research. Although Scanzoni feels differences in perceptions of behavior are nonsignificant between husbands and wives, other analysts demonstrate significant sex differences in perceptions of marital decision-making (Scanzoni, 1965; Granbois and Willet, 1970; Olson, 1969; Safilios-Rothschild, 1969). Culturally determined family role ideals, however, appear to provide the foundation for a successful marital relationship if agreed upon (Burr, 1973; Udry, 1974).

Evidence in gender role research indicates college students frequently agree on ideal gender role (Sherriffs and McKee, 1957, 1959; Johnsen, 1973). However, there is no data to support or deny the suggestion that husband and wife mutually agree on their ideal concepts of gender roles and perceived gender role performance. When significant differences in personal ideals exist, couples may have little in common except awareness of societal role expectations.

In sum, Bernard believes men and women experience marriage differently except in the objective reality of cultural ideals or norms. Some evidence for this is indicated in gender role and family role research. It is proposed that objective reality is agreement on personal ideals of roles. Subjective reality refers to an individual's perception of behavior. It is hypothesized that while husbands and wives often agree on role ideas (objective reality), male and female perceptions of role performance differ (subjective reality). This hypothesis is stated for exploratory purposes, since there is a lack of research to strongly support the proposition.

Role Conflict and Marital Adjustment

A review of the literature on role conflict and role conflict assessment is discussed. Conclusions are reached about the use of marital adjustment and perceived role discrepancy as indicators of role conflict. Sex differences in marital adjustment are also discussed.

If husbands and wives differ in their perception of roles and behaviors, role conflict may result. Rather than infer role conflict from differences, it may be possible to observe it. Two steps are necessary for a more direct assessment of role conflict. One step is to infer role conflict if the individual reports a self awareness of role discrepancy between their ideal role concept

and perceived role behavior. Thus role conflict may arise within the individual perceptual-cognitive system. Otherwise, all role discrepancies are labeled conflictual, and do not allow for human inconsistency and lack of self-awareness.

Angrist prefers to explain role discrepancies as follows:

The idea that people manage to juggle, avoid, manipulate, interpret, the scope of their roles seems closer to empirical reality than that individuals act in terms of a single blueprint at any given time or place...it represents a maneuverability as some students of role conflict suggest, the very multiplicity of choices can foster flexibility for the actor (Angrist, 1972:52,54).

A second step is to assess role conflict by an outside variable. The variable employed in this study is marital adjustment. Following Udry's synthesis of this area of research, marital adjustment has been viewed as several different constructs (Udry, 1974). One approach defines marital satisfaction as the degree of happiness experienced by the couple (Rollins and Feldman, 1970). Another approach conceptualizes marital tensions in the relationship (Orden and Bradburn, 1968). This second approach subtracts marital tensions from marital adjustment.

Locke and Williamson view marital success as their specific indicator, and conducted a factor analytic study of a set of questionnaire items (Locke and Williamson, 1958; Burgess, Locke and Thomas, 1963). Criteria indicating

marital adjustment are: companionship, consensus or agreement, affectional intimacy, satisfaction with marriage and the mate, and sexual behavior. These conceptualizations show that marital adjustment is a construct with a variety of independent factors attempting to predict marital success and well-being.

In two extensive research reviews, role conflict is reported to be related to low marital adjustment, and role consensus with high marital adjustment (Burr, 1973; Udry, 1974). Individuals often interchange concepts of role discrepancies and role conflict. The degree of role discrepancy perceived by the individuals will reflect role conflict or dissensus. This accounts for a possible curvilinear relationship found in some research but not in others. Thus, marital role conflict depends on individual perceptions of role discrepancies. If role discrepancies are not perceived, role conflict will not result.

Wives are reported to have higher marital adjustment than husbands (Imig, 1971; Udry, 1974). Udry suggests wives may overvalue and husbands undervalue their adjustment to marriage. Based on Bernard's description of the marital experience, women may feel more of a need to mentally compensate for a less positive marriage experience than men. Since, according to Bernard, men benefit more from marriage, their need to justify the experience will not be as great (Bernard, 1972).

Based on the literature reviewed, it is hypothesized that role conflict is related negatively to marital adjustment. It is also hypothesized the women report higher marital adjustment than men. These exploratory hypotheses are proposed for the purpose of investigating the role definitions.

Summary

Based on literatures reviewed, hypotheses are developed for this study. Therefore, based on the research of the Sherriffs and McKee, the Broverman group, and Johnsen, a gender role concept of personality traits is proposed for this study. Based on the works of Nye, Safilios-Rothschild and others, a family role concept of family tasks is also proposed. It has been found that role ideal and perceived role performance must be conceptually distinguished. And, literatures reviewed indicate degree of role-taking by a traditional, role-segregated dimension. Sex differences are proposed to exist on perceived role performances but not ideal role concepts, following Bernard's distinction of subjective and objective realities in marriage. It is further hypothesized that perceived role discrepancy as role conflict is negatively related to marital adjustment. There is also some indication of sex differences on marital adjustment.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

Method

Theory testing of the proposed concepts of gender role and family role is based on the strength of the operational definitions of these concepts. As Kerlinger points out:

Scientific investigators must sooner or later face the necessity of measuring the variables of the relations they are studying...Though indispensable, operational definitions yield only limited meanings of constructs. No operational definition can ever express all of a variable (1964:35).

There are two phases to the theory testing employed in this study. They include selection of items for the constructs and construct testing for relationship between items and constructs.

The design chosen for this study is the field study. A major weakness of the field study method is that it is difficult for the experimenter to separate the variables. According to Kerlinger:

In field study situations, there is usually so much noise in the communication channel that even though the effects may be strong and the variance great, it is not easy for the experimenter to separate the variables (Kerlinger, 1964:389).

Therefore, the questionnaire survey method is used to separate variables. Because gender roles and family roles are believed to be cognitive and conscious, a questionnaire is both feasible and appropriate. If objective instruments can be developed from previous research, future studies of more significant proportions can be carried out. This study is a step toward that goal. The closed question and answer method with significant mathematical distinctions allows for future investigations with more complex theory testing and multiple variable analysis.

Because the proposed gender role and family role concepts are operationalized in a questionnaire format, they become operationalizations based on self report of behavior and attitudes. They imply perceptions by the individual subject, rather than an outside observer.

The value of self report is a seriously contested issue as contrasted with other methods. Research on marital power, for example, compared the validity of various measures of family power. Olson and Rabunsky found that while married couples were able to accurately report what decisions were made, they were not able to report who made them (Olson and Rabunsky, 1972).

Alternatives to the self report questionnaire method include Olson's base measure of researcher's observation. However, there are several impediments to observational research. As Borg and Gall point out:

1. It is difficult to obtain 'data related to complex behavior that is objectively observable and yet related to problem,'
2. It is difficult to 'determine the degree to which the presence of the observer changes the situation being observed,'
3. And, it is difficult to 'observe the context because of access problems including time and place.' (Borg and Gall, 1976:225)

There are three major reasons for selecting the self-report questionnaire methods for operationalizing the proposed constructs of gender role and family role. They include making the method selection consistent with the theoretical basis from which the conceptions are derived, with the research findings employed for operational definitions, and with the cultural beliefs of the subjects themselves.

It is important to make selection of the research method on grounds consistent with the theoretical framework employed. The chosen theoretical framework for this study is role theory in social psychology. Social psychology frequently derives role conceptions through the survey method.

Other role theory conceptions have differing traditions. Cultural anthropologists derive proposed concepts from participant observation (Mead, 1972). Sociolinguists such as those presented by Thorne and Henley (1975), primarily use direct observation and content analysis procedures of language and verbalization.

Shaw and Costanzo (1970), present a tradition of role theory in social psychology, Aldous (1972), a family development role theory in sociology; and Angrist (1972), a gender role theory in sociology. These traditions, as interdefined in Chapter I, reflect an attitudinal-perceptual level of role-taking. This study's proposed definition of roles as norms or expectations held by individuals in society is similar.

Another basis for selection of the questionnaire method is the previous research and theory testing methodology employed. The proposed gender role concept is based on previous research which utilized the self report method via questionnaire.

The last major basis for choosing the questionnaire method is to utilize culturally determined conceptions of the proposed role concepts in order to test the subjects against the culturally designated conceptions. As pointed out by Motz (1955), this is an important step in creating a role conception inventory. If the researcher imposes their own, individually determined definitions, their validity is less likely to be proven.

In order to determine the viability of the operationalized proposed concepts, the second phase of construct testing is required. Here the issues of item relatedness and construct relationships come into focus.

Sample Selection Procedure

The purposive sample is based on three family development stages of early marriage with children under 13 years. Fifty-seven married couples were interviewed in the married housing units at Michigan State University. All marital dyads included in the study were available for interviews in the 6-day data collection period. Both spouses agreed to participate in the study, and were United States citizens. The couple had at least one child and no children over 13 years.

This purposive sample is selected for three reasons: (1) to have a basis for comparison with gender role attitudes research conducted by the Sheriffs, Broverman and Johnsen research groups on college students, (2) to have a known population with sufficient homogeneity from which to be able to draw conclusions, and (3) to have a sample with children in order to make family household tasks a relevant and experienced concern.

Six interviewers were given maps of Spartan Village, University Village and Cherry Lane Apartment Complexes, the three married housing units at Michigan State University, with separate designated buildings to contact. Only two-bedroom apartment buildings were used in the study, since families with children are limited to these areas. One section of Spartan Village was not included in the study

because two bedroom apartments in this area were not occupied by families with children.

According to an interview with an assistant manager of Michigan State University Married Housing, the following assumptions are warranted, given the exempted area: (1) assignment to the three villages is random and not by choice of family; (2) assignment to apartments is made on a "first come, first serve" basis, with two bedrooms reserved for families with children; and (3) the married housing population is limited to families with one or more full time students at Michigan State University three terms out of four each year.

The differences or similarities between married housing families and off-campus student families are unknown. Since married housing is both less expensive and less spacious, it is possible that student families not in married housing are of a higher socioeconomic status.

Also, several factors in the sampling procedure disallow generalization. Summer residents may differ from school year residents. Approximately 50 percent of those contacted and eligible chose not to participate in the study. Reasons given ranged from lack of time and availability (70%), to one spouse not willing to participate (20%), or no reason given to the interviewer (10%).

Each of the six interviewers went door-to-door to find volunteer contacts and set up an interview date.

Interviewers reported a vacant apartment/not home rate ranging from 25 to 95 percent per building, and, therefore, had to return to contact more subjects. Out of 1,184 two-bedroom apartments in the three complexes, 118 subjects (10%) were contacted and 57 (5%) were interviewed.

Interviewers received the following instructions for the initial contact:

1. to introduce themselves and outline the purpose of the study.
2. to find out if the individuals were U.S. citizens and had at least one child with no children older than 13 years.
3. to ask for 1½ hours of the subjects' time with both spouses present.
4. to assure full confidentiality of the couples' responses in the study.
5. to set up a meeting time or call back to confirm a date and time for the interview.
6. to leave a letter of introduction with the subjects.

The letter of introduction reviewed the content of the study and the specific statement the interviewer was to give at the contact point. The letter of introduction is included in Appendix A.

Sample Description

The subjects interviewed included 57 married couples. Information about the selected sample was based on two sources: questionnaire items 1 through 19, titled "Biographic Information," and a subject answer sheet coding system carried out by the six interviewers. The "Biographic Information" section of the questionnaire included nineteen items about socioeconomic status and previous and current socialization sources. These variables were related to marital adjustment or satisfaction in previous research (Udry, 1974). Items were constructed to range from low to high marital adjustment. Because this study is part of a larger investigation, hypotheses about the relationship between these and other variables was beyond its scope.

A number and letter were assigned to each subject at the top right hand corner of the answer sheets. Each of the six interviewers contacted and interviewed up to ten couples. Therefore, each interviewer was assigned a sequential set of twenty numbers for assignment to subjects. Husbands were designated odd numbers, wives even numbers, and the number assigned to each husband was designated to precede his spouse's number.

For example, in couple one, the husband is number one and his wife, number two. In couple two, husband was number three with his wife, number four. Each subject

number was followed by a letter, that is, subjects with oldest children birth to 30 months were designated (a), those with children 31 months to 5 years were designated (b), and couples with children 6 to 13 years were designated (c).

The distribution of couples over the three family life cycle stages is 21 couples in stage two (oldest children 30 months or under), 19 couples in stage three (oldest children 31 months to 5 years), and 17 couples in stage four (oldest children 6 to 13 years of age).

The sample chosen for study is purposive, nonprobable and conforms to the following established criteria. All families were in the second, third or fourth stage of the family life cycle. All had at least one spouse as a college student. All were living in married student housing at Michigan State University during the summer of 1975 and were accessible for a randomized sample selection procedure.

The sample consists of fifty-seven couples. No single parent families were used, nor couples not fitting into the three chosen stages of the family life cycle. All subjects were United States citizens at the time of data collection.

All subjects finished high school and 55 percent have college undergraduate or graduate degrees. The men have achieved a higher level of education overall than the women; 20 men and 3 women have doctoral degrees in progress.

For the total sample, the mean age is between 23 and 25 years. Women are slightly younger than men. The sample is weighted toward the 23- to 30-year-olds, accounting for 64 percent of the total sample.

Subjects reported their age at the marriage of their present spouse. Men married slightly older than women, predictable considering the slightly older age of the husbands than the wives. Most subjects (77 percent) married between 17 and 23 years of age. Only 10 percent of the total sample have been divorced. This frequency may be due to the young age of the subjects. Fewer women than men have been divorced with three divorced women and eight divorced men reported.

The breakdown of couples into stages is based on the age of the oldest child. These stages are described in Chapter III. The number of couples in each of the stages is reasonably even, with 21 couples in Stage 2, 19 couples in Stage 3 and 17 couples in Stage 4. The stages range from couples with children of ages up to 13 years. Most subjects (81.5 percent) reported having one or two children. Therefore, family size, probably due to the short marital careers, is small. A female respondent answered that she had no children, reporting to the interviewer that the child is not hers biologically.

Family planning contrasts with actual family size. Subjects overall are considering growth in family size.

Most subjects (63.2 percent) plan to have two or three children and a few more (13.2 percent) plan to have four. Three husbands and three wives (5.3 percent) are planning a family of six or more children.

The income reported was based on their present total, combined, gross annual income. The modal income bracket reported (33.3 percent) is \$5,100 to \$8,000 with the next upper and lower brackets fairly even at 18.4 percent reporting \$3,100 to \$5,000, and 21.1 percent reporting \$8,100 to \$12,000. Only one couple reported an income of \$20,000 or more.

Husbands and wives do not report the same religious persuasion. Confusion seems to exist about each other's religious orientation. The most obvious confusions occur in reporting whether both are members of religious persuasions other than Jewish, Protestant or Catholic, and whether the couple is a mixture of persuasions. While no Jewish couples were reported in the total sample, 32.5 percent were Catholic.

In summary, the sample of 114 subjects of 57 couples is highly educated (55 percent finished at least four years of college), youthful (mean age between 23 and 25), married recently (77 percent married between 21 and 26), and in their first marriage (only 10 percent have been divorced). The couples are fairly evenly distributed in their stage

of the family life cycle, that is, with an oldest child age 13 years or younger.

Most couples (81.5 percent) have one or two children, and are considering growth to two, three or four (76.4 percent). The average combined gross income for most (72.8 percent) subjects ranged between \$3,100 and \$12,000, and the religious orientation is Catholic or Protestant for both members of the marriage (51.8 percent).

Data Collection Procedure

Six interviewers were hired to contact couples and conduct ten interviews each. All six were female college students in family studies or related social science fields with professional interests in the family. In previous studies, the researcher's gender did not significantly effect the outcome of the study (Parker, 1973). Four were graduate students and two were upper class undergraduate students. All had experience in social services and were skilled in interviewing.

The interviewers were trained in data collection and sample selection procedures. They pretested the questionnaire and discussed individual items. As a result of this pretest, no changes in items were suggested or warranted.

Questionnaire items include Biographic Information (questions 1 through 19), the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure (questions 20 through 39), the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure (questions 40 through 59),

the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure (questions 60 through 79), the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure (questions 80 through 99), and the Marital Adjustment Measure (questions 100 through 121), respectively (see Appendix B).

Three tests preceded and two tests followed the measures for this study. They involved measures of decision-making in economic and interactional situations. Data collected for the present study are part of a larger investigation that included another dissertation and further research of interest to the primary investigators. The questionnaire instrument used in this study includes a set of directions for subjects and is included in Appendix B.

Five interviewers contacted and interviewed ten couples each and one interviewed seven, for a total of 57 couples. Interviewers were instructed to reiterate the purpose of the study as stated in the introductory letter (Appendix A). Upon entry to the household, the interviewer seated the husband and wife at a table or desk apart from one another. Subjects were instructed not to discuss the questions until both had completed the questionnaire. Interviewers were to clarify objective questions, but to tell subjects to define their own terms when subjective questions were asked. Interviewers reported three instances where subjective questions were asked.

Each subject was given two answer sheets with instructions to stop after question 100 and to start on the

second answer sheet with question 101. Both answer sheets were given a subject number and letter code as described previously. Interviewers were directed to observe for errors in filling out answer sheets. In all instances, these were corrected during the interview. Couples wishing results of the study signed up on a mailing list for a summary to be sent to them. Interviews generally took from one to one and one-half hours.

Questionnaire Development

Borg and Gall point out in the following quote the approach necessary to develop questionnaire items measuring attitude:

The use of a one-item test is quite satisfactory when one is seeking out a specific fact, such as teacher salary, number of baseball bats owned by the physical education department, or number of students failing algebra. When questions get into the area of attitude and opinion, however, the one-item test approach is extremely unreliable. A questionnaire dealing with attitudes must generally be constructed as an attitude scale and must use a number of items (usually at least ten) in order to obtain a reasonable picture of the attitude concurred (Borg and Gall, 1976:202-203).

Based on these guidelines, gender role and family role questionnaire items were generated to test operational definitions of four concepts: ideal gender role concept, perceived gender role performance, ideal family role concept, and perceived family role performance.

Gender Role Measure

Two measures of gender roles were constructed using the Likert scale response format. This scale was chosen because it has proved to be systematic and reliable (Edwards and Kinney, 1967), and was employed in previous gender role research (Broverman, 1972; McKee and Sherriffs, 1957; Johnsen, 1973). The Likert scale ranges from male to female on the two measures. The seven response points in the range are:

- (0) Male almost always
- (1) Male more frequently
- (2) Male slightly more
- (3) Both
- (4) Female slightly more
- (5) Female more frequently
- (6) Female almost always

The sequence of responses is often reversed for some items. The most typical or normal response is given first and the least typical or normal response last. The rationale for this is that many people today with traditional views are more apt to feel self-conscious about them because it is in vogue to believe in shared roles. Therefore, it is thought to be more supportive and less jarring for traditional norms to precede. People with nontraditional views are accustomed to and have built-in defenses against traditional norms and will not be affected substantially.

Research has indicated that "out-of-the-ordinary" item and question ordering puts subjects on the defense, and leads toward shared-oriented responses (Parker, 1973).

Gender role measures have two forms. One form asks subjects to rate traits according to their ideals. For the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure the directions state:

Rate the following personality traits according to your personal values of the ideal woman and the ideal man. There is no correct or best answer since everyone has their own ideals in life (Appendix B).

A second form of the gender roles measures asks the subjects to rate the same characteristics according to their perception of which spouse has these characteristics more in their present marital relationship. This measure is titled, "Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure." No assumptions were made about the relationship of subject perceptions to actual behavior in natural settings.

The two measures were sequenced with every other gender role measure and family role measure so that subjects would not compare answers from Perceived to Ideal Measures on the same questions. Also, "Do Not Turn Back" was typed at the top of every page of the questionnaire. Perceived measures preceded Ideal measures with the rationale that subjects would feel less threatened with the disparity between responses to the two forms and thus not be as apt to misrepresent perceived behaviors.

The two gender role measures are composed of twenty questions each. In each measure, ten personality traits found to be traditionally female and ten personality traits found to be traditionally male by men and women in previous studies were chosen for questions. The same traits are repeated on both measures of gender roles.

To construct a hypothetical definition of the gender roles concept, twenty traits found to be significantly gender-typed, ten female-associated and ten male-associated, were identified from the Johnsen, Sheriffs and McKee, and Broverman group studies. These traits were chosen because they appeared in more than one of the three studies. If they appeared in another study with a similar verbal label, they were relabeled. Statistical levels of significance varied from $p \leq .05$ to $p \leq .01$.

Nine male-associated and ten female-associated traits appeared significantly gender-typed by both men and women, in two or all of the studies. To obtain ten male-associated traits, "competitive" was chosen from the more recent Broverman study since it was not included in pools for the other two, and because the research sample was the largest. Figure 3 summarizes the sources of items selected from the three research groups.

All three investigations focused attention to differential evaluation by males and females of gender role-

associated traits. The result was a list of negative and positive traits for both sexes (Johnsen, 1973; Broverman et al., 1972; McKee and Sherriffs, 1957).

Following Johnsen's criticisms of this research, only an equal number of positively valued traits by males and females were used. This controls for the possibility of a skewed outcome of differential evaluations of gender roles, as demonstrated in Johnsen's data analysis. However, it further limits the focus of the investigation to the goals (positive traits) and neglects role sanctions (negative traits).

Therefore, based on data collections using pools of traits from college students, gender role-associated traits for males are: ambitious, aggressive, self-confident, independent, adventurous, dominant, logical, realistic, dynamic and competitive. Gender role characteristics associated with females are: sympathetic, affectionate, gentle, tactful, sensitive, religious, polite, neat, warm, and sentimental. The selection of gender role traits and the research sources are classified in Figure 3. These personality traits are stereotypes held in society about men and women.

Family Role Measure

Two measures of family roles were constructed using the Likert scale response format. This scale was chosen because it has proved to be systematic and reliable (Edwards

Figure 3: A Selection of Significant Gender Role Traits
Identified in One or More Research Studies.

	Sherriffs and McKee (1957)	Broverman et al. (1972)	Johnsen (1973)
Female Traits			
Sympathetic	*	*	*
Affectionate	*	*	*
Gentle	*	*	*
Tactful	*	*	
Sensitive	*	*	
Religious	*	*	
Polite	*		*
Warm	*		*
Sentimental	*		*
Neat		*	*
Male Traits			
Ambitious	*	*	*
Aggressive	*	*	*
Self Confident	*	*	*
Independent	*	*	*
Adventurous	*	*	*
Dominant	*	*	*
Logical	*	*	*
Realistic	*	*	*
Dynamic	*	*	
Competitive		*	

and Kinney, 1967), and was employed in previous family role and decision-making research (Nye, 1974a; Sofilios-Rothschild, 1969). The Likert scale ranged from husband to wife on the two measures. The seven response points in the range are:

- (0) Husband almost always
- (1) Husband more frequently
- (2) Husband slightly more
- (3) Both
- (4) Wife slightly more
- (5) Wife more frequently
- (6) Wife almost always

The sequence of responses is often reversed for some items. The most typical or normal response is given first and the least typical or normal response last. As discussed in the previous section, it is thought to be more supportive and less jarring for traditional norms to precede.

Family role measures have two forms. One form asks subjects to rate tasks according to their ideals. For the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure the directions state:

Rate the following family jobs and responsibilities according to your personal beliefs about the ideal husband/father and the ideal wife/mother. We all have ideals we don't live. Therefore, there is no correct answer since everyone has their own values in life (Appendix B).

A second form of the family roles measures asks the subjects to rate the same tasks according to their perception of which spouse does these tasks more in their

present marital relationship. This measure is titled, "Perceived Family Role Performance Measure." No assumptions are made about the relationship of subject perceptions to actual behavior in natural settings.

The two family role measures are composed of twenty questions each. In each measure, there are ten family tasks to be traditionally wife/mother role-related and ten tasks found to be traditionally husband/father role-related in previous studies. The same tasks are repeated on both measures of family roles.

Safilios-Rothschild points out the need for systematic investigations of decision points for husbands and wives. She further criticizes the lack of systematic conceptualization and measurement weighing of individual questionnaire items (Safilios-Rothschild, (1969). Based on her criticism and the family role measurement questionnaire developed by Nye, a series of ten husband-father-associated and ten wife-mother-associated tasks were generated.

Tasks were generated by three criteria: (1) if they are concrete and specific behaviors thought to be experienced by most families in stages three, four and five of the family life cycle; (2) if they are significant, regular, daily experiences; and (3) if they are normally identified as belonging to one family role more than the other. With these criteria, a short, but representative set of family role-associated tasks were generated, after

review and suggestions by several graduate student colleagues for professional judgment.

These questionnaire items were generated from Nye's family role instrument, Safilios-Rothschild's decision-making power research, and from the author of this study. Items were reformulated in clarity and balanced level for specificity between items.

Based on Nye's questionnaire instruments items were rewritten for greater specificity in order to include them in this study (1974a). They include:

- Who plans to be the major provider for the family economically?
- Who initiates sexual activity between you on a regular basis?
- Who helps the children (child) find playmates and have play experiences with them?
- Who dresses, feeds and entertains the children (child)?
- Who tends to give family members affection and reassurance when problems arise?
- Who sends birthday, wedding, bereavement and holiday cards to relatives? (also from Safilios-Rothschild, 1969)
- Who prepares a dinner when friends are invited?
- Who dusts, washes the floors, and cleans the bathroom?

- Who decorates the house with plants, knick knacks, curtains, pictures, etc.?
- Who makes the daily family meals?

Based on Safilios-Rothschild's research on marital decision making power, items were restated for inclusion in this study (1969). They include:

- Who makes medical and dental appointments for family members?
- Who purchases the children's (child's) clothing?
- Whose education or job determines where you live?
- Who chooses insurance policies for the family?

Six additional items were generated to gain more breadth on the husband/father role. In keeping with the 10 overall family tasks, they include:

- Who rough-houses (is physically playful) with the children (child)?
- Who takes over in a family crisis such as after a death?
- Who participates in sports activities?
- Who takes care of repairs and services for the car?
- When both of you are in the car who drives?
- Who is concerned with locking doors at night and when the family is away?

In order to account for breadth, based on the ten family role tasks identified in the review of literature, a

classification of the questionnaire items used by family role and family role task categories is shown in Figure 4.

These characteristics are definitions of the family role concepts of husband-father and wife-mother and do not reflect the systematization suggested by Safilios-Rothschild. Yet, in this exploratory investigation, it is hypothesized that they will roughly reflect the unitary concept of family role. In other words these tasks represent a whole concept or standard of expectations which individuals believe are related to one another. However, variations in the internalization and idealization of family roles are expected.

The questionnaire instrument is in Appendix B.

Marital Adjustment Measure

The Marital Adjustment Measure based on Locke is composed of items 100 to 121 on the questionnaire and is included in Appendix B (Burgess, Locke and Thomes, 1963: 301-306). Question items are based on five factors: companionship, consensus or agreement, affectional intimacy, satisfaction, and sexual behavior. Weights are given for each possible answer, as designated by two digits to the right of each response item (see Appendix C). Udry states directions for computing scores. He refers to the number circled where the questionnaire has substituted response numbers of zero (0) through five (5).

Figure 4: A Classification of Twenty Family Task Items into Ten Family Role Categories and Family Roles.

Family Role Categories	Husband/Father Role	Wife/Mother Role
1. Provider	1. Who plans to be the major provider for the family economically? 2. Whose education or job determines where you live?	
2. Socialization		1. Who helps the children (child) find playmates and have play experiences with them?
3. Child Care		2. Who dresses, feeds and entertains the children (child)?
4. Therapeutic	3. Who takes over in a family crisis such as a death?	3. Who tends to give family members affection and assurance when problems arise?
5. Recreation	4. Who rough-houses (is physically playful) with the children (child)?	

Figure 4 (Continued)

Family Role Categories	Husband/Father Role	Wife/Mother Role
6. Sexual	6. Who initiates sexual activity between you on a regular basis?	
7. Housekeeping and Maintenance	7. Who takes care of repairs and services for the car?	4. Who prepares a dinner when friends are invited?
	8. When both of you are in the car who drives?	5. Who makes medical and dental appointments for family members?
		6. Who dusts, washes the floors, and cleans the bathroom?
8. Kinship		7. Who decorates the house with plants, knick knacks, curtains, pictures, etc.
		8. Who makes the daily family meals?
		9. Who sends birthday, wedding, bereavement and holiday cards to relatives?
9. Protection	9. Who is concerned with locking doors at night and when the family is away?	
10. Financial Management	10. Who chooses insurance policies for the family?	10. Who purchases the children's (child's) clothing?

The first step in computing the marital adjustment score is to add the digits of the number circled. For example, assuming a person circled 22 for the first question, his scores for this question would be 2+2. A score for each question is obtained in this way and all are added together. Then 44 is subtracted from this score. This is because we added 2 points to the weight of each answer of the 22 questions in order to secure more combinations of digits (Udry, 1974:214).

Scores ranged from 49 to 120. Burgess, Locke and Thomes suggest breaking this into quarters, which they label, "good," "above average," "questionable," and "poor" (Burgess, Locke and Thomes, 1963:301-306). However, because too few total scores were expected in the lowest quarter in this study, scores were broken into thirds. The lowest third was labeled "low marital adjustment" and the highest third, "high marital adjustment." Burgess, Locke and Thomes caution that this test is useful to approximate marital adjustment in groups, but it can be an incorrect predictor of marital success for individual couples.

Statistical Methods and Data Reduction

Data analysis procedures are identified on Figure 5. The major hypotheses are tests of construct and test item relationships. They test whether specific traits or tasks are unitary concepts of perceived or ideal gender role or family role.

To evaluate the data, male and female subjects were computed together and separately. Separate analyses

Figure 5: A Generation and Test of Research Questions

Conceptual Question	Research Proposition	Analysis Procedure
<u>Major</u>		
The four role constructs are unitary concepts.	There are significant inter-item relationships within each of the four measures representing the role concepts.	Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Factor Analysis
<u>Minor</u>		
Men and women agree on ideal sex role and family role concepts but disagree on their perceived sex role and family role performance.	There are significant similarities and differences between men and women on each of the four measures based on the significance of differences between total scores.	Two sample T test.
Subjects with high marital adjustment have lower discrepancy between perceived role performance and ideal role concepts than subjects with low marital adjustment.	There is a relationship between intra-role discrepancies for two forms of each role and subject's marital adjustment.	Two sample T test.
Subjects with high marital adjustment have lower discrepancy between sex roles and family roles than subjects with low marital adjustment.	There is a relationship between inter-role discrepancy between four forms of two roles and marital adjustment.	Chi-Square

counteract possible interactive affects of couples on data results. Pearson Product Moment Correlations and Factor Analysis methods were used to analyze data.

The Pearson Product Moment Correlation was chosen for intercorrelation of test items and computed with computer assistance. The responses were distributed on a possible continuum of highly traditional role segregation to a midpoint of role sharing and the other end of anti-traditional role segregation or reversal. The response rating was evaluated as interval, nondichotomous, linear and normally distributed within the sampled population. This fulfills the assumptions of the Pearson Correlation test measurement (Glass and Stanley, 1970).

It is not known whether these or any other attitudinal measures could be considered linear and normal. Little is known about attitudes in general and gender role and family role attitudes in particular. However, these assumptions are tentatively made for the purposes of data analysis and exploration that could not be done otherwise. Given these assumptions, the purpose of this investigation is to explore attitudes about gender roles and family roles.

A significance probability level of $\geq .10$ was chosen for data analysis. Analysis of attitudinal data must be more flexible since their measurement varies more than many other data types.

Individual items on each measure were analyzed for significant intercorrelations with other items. Those not intercorrelated significantly with other acceptable items were rejected. Correlation tables are presented in Appendix E.

The principal factor method was selected for factor analysis rotating factors using a varimax rotation method (Kerlinger, 1964; Nye, et al, 1975). This method is recommended for social science data. Kerlinger further suggests that the commonly used correlational significance levels of $p \leq .30$ or $p \leq .40$ satisfy appropriate expectations with this type of data. (Kerlinger, 1964:654) The author selected $p \leq .40$ to use a more critical method of correlation analysis. This is arguable given that the principal factor analytic method tends to maximize relations.

The criteria for hypothesis acceptance is more than 50% of items associated with one another as a single factor. Twenty-two factors of varying intensity were found when all items were analyzed together. While the factors were not clean cut, seven had particular significance to the constructs.

The factor scores are reported in Appendix F, while factors significantly associated with the hypotheses are reported in the text following.

Results are reported for hypotheses as they relate to Ideal Gender Role Concept, Ideal Family Role Concept,

Perceived Gender Role Characteristics and Perceived Family Role Performance.

The minor hypotheses test whether the proposition that men and women hold similar ideals, but different perceptions of their own behavior, is true. The marital adjustment hypotheses could not be tested since inter-item relationships were not sufficient for the Perceived Gender and Family Role Measures.

Appendix B gives a sample of the Questionnaire, Appendix C, of the Marital Adjustment Scale, and Appendix D reports basic data on each item of the four Measures.

Simple two-tailed t-tests were computed to test hypotheses with a significance level determined at probability of $\leq .05$. Male and female samples could be considered dependent or independent. Therefore, pooled and separate variance estimates were used and both T values are reported. However, findings show no significant differences in T values between pooled and estimated variances. Two-tailed tests have the added asset of retaining power when violations of assumptions about the population are made (Glass and Stanley, 1970:295). Therefore, it is not important to prove normalcy of the populations sampled.

To evaluate whether hypotheses were supported, items are analyzed on an individual basis.

Means and standard deviations for all items related to each measure are also reported. Scores are generally

analyzed as follows: 0.00 to 0.50 refers to extremely traditional role segregation, 0.60 to 1.50 to very traditional role segregation; 1.60 to 2.50 to moderate role segregation; 2.60 to 3.50 to nontraditional role sharing; and, 3.60 to 4.50 to moderate anti-traditional role-reversed segregation.

This study is exploratory and descriptive. It does not test causal relationships, nor does it represent a complete investigation of the concepts for the total American population. This is an initial step in the direction of testing the concepts of gender roles and family roles.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Ideal Gender Role Concept

Hypotheses:

1. There is a significant positive relationship among women's scores on individual items of the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure.
2. There is a significant positive relationship among men's scores on individual items of the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure.
3. There is a significant positive relationship among all scores on individual items of the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients and their corresponding significance levels are reported for the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure items for female subjects, male subjects, and for the total combined sample in Appendix E. Table 1 is a summary of significant inter-correlations of items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for female, male, and total combined subjects. Only items with levels of $p \leq .10$ were considered significant.

Female Subjects

For women an incomplete but significant set of correlations was found between items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure. The hypothesis was supported because there was a grouping of significant correlations.

Table 1. Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples.

Questionnaire Item	Intercorrelations with Female Items			Intercorrelations with Male Items		
	Samples			Samples		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Female Role						
60. Sentimental	9	8	9	3	9	8
63. Neat	8	9	10	5	5	7
65. Sympathetic	8	9	9	7	7	8
66. Tactful	8	5	8	6	2-1	6
68. Religious	2-1	1	3	1-1	3-1	2
70. Warm	8	9	9	8	8	8
71. Sensitive	8	8	9	8-1	7	9
75. Gentle	8-1	8	9-1	8	8	10
77. Affectionate	8	8	8	5-1	10	8
78. Polite	3	9	9	3	7	8
	(T=70-2)	(T=74)	(T=83-1)	(T=54-3)	(T=66-2)	(T=74)
Male Role						
61. Adventurous	9	8	9	9	10	10
62. Dominant	7	4-2	7	7	7	8
64. Realistic	7	9	9	9	9	10
67. Logical	4	9	9	7	9	10
69. Independent	6	8	9	8	10	10
72. Aggressive	4	9	9	10	8	10
73. Competitive	4	3	3	9	7	10
74. Ambitious	-1	2	2	5	8	8
76. Dynamic	4-1	7	7	9	9	10
79. Self-Confident	9	7	10	9	7	9
	(T=54-2)	(T=66-2)	(T=83)	(T=82)	(T=84)	(T=95)

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 1, "Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for women between female and male gender role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among female gender role-related items (70 positive and 2 negative) than between female and male gender role-related items (54 positive and 3 negative). There are also more significant correlations among male gender role-related items (82 positive) than between male and female gender role-related items (54 positive and 2 negative).

Based on analysis of the correlations, the "religious" and "polite," female role-related items, and "ambitious," male role related items were nonsignificant. Each of the same gender role-related item intercorrelations had only the following significant correlations: religious, 2 positive and 1 negative; polite, 3 positive; and, ambitious with no positive and 1 negative.

Based on the female sample significantly intercorrelated female gender role-related items are: sentimental, sympathetic, tactful, warm, sensitive, affectionate and neat or gentle. Significantly intercorrelated male gender role-related items are: adventurous, realistic, independent, aggressive, competitive, dynamic and self confident. Therefore the hypothesis was accepted.

Male Subjects

For men, an incomplete but significant set of correlations was found between items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure. This hypothesis was supported because there was a grouping of significant correlations.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 1, "Number of Significant Inter-correlations of Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for men between female and male gender role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among female gender role-related items (74 positive) than between female and male gender role-related items (66 positive and 2 negative). There are also more significant correlations among male gender role-related items (84 positive) than between male and female gender role-related items (66 positive and 2 negative).

Based on analysis of the correlations, the role-related items, "tactful" and "religious," were nonsignificant for female role-related items. Each of the same gender role intercorrelations had only the following significant correlations: tactful, 5 positive; and, religious 1 positive.

Therefore, based on the male sample, the significantly intercorrelated female gender role-related items are:

sentimental, neat, sympathetic, warm, sensitive, gentle, affectionate and polite. Significantly intercorrelated male gender role-related items are: adventurous, logical, independent, dynamic, realistic or self-confident, and aggressive or ambitious. The hypothesis was accepted.

Male and Female Subjects Combined

For men and women combined, an incomplete but significant set of correlations was found between items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure. This hypothesis was generally supported because there were consistent patterns of significant correlations.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 1, "Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations between female and male gender role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among female gender role-related items (83 positive and 1 negative) than between female and male gender role-related items (74 positive). There are also more significant correlations among male gender role-related items (95 positive) than between female and male gender role-related items (83 positive).

Based on analysis of the correlations only the item "religious" was nonsignificant; and none of the male gender role-related items were significant. Considering only intercorrelations within each gender, the "religious" item had only three significant correlations.

For the combined sample, significantly intercorrelated female gender role-related items are: sentimental, neat, sympathetic, warm, sensitive, gentle, polite, and tactful or affectionate. Significantly intercorrelated male gender role-related items are: adventurous, realistic, logical, independent, aggressive, competitive, dynamic, and self-confident.

Two factors constituted the Ideal Gender Role Measure as depicted on Table 2. With a significance level of $p \leq .40$, 14 of the 20 female and male gender role-related items constituted factor 2. Ranging from scores of .81 to .43, the significantly associated items are: affectionate, warm, sensitive, sympathetic, sentimental, gentle, adventurous, neat, logical, independent, polite, realistic, self-confident, and dynamic. Factor 5 was composed of two ideal male gender role-related items, competitive and ambitious. The factor loadings were .66 and .65 respectively.

Factor 2 with 14 items support the hypothesis of a unitary ideal gender role concept composed of personality

Table 2. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Ideal Gender role-related Questionnaire Items Significantly Associated with Factors 2 and 5.

<u>Factor 2</u>		<u>Factor 5</u>	
Item	Score	Item	Score
77. Affectionate	.81	73. Competitive	.66
79. Warm	.77	74. Ambitious	.65
71. Sensitive	.73		
65. Sympathetic	.68		
60. Sentimental	.63		
75. Gentle	.61		
61. Adventurous	.57		
63. Neat	.57		
67. Logical	.53		
69. Independent	.52		
78. Polite	.52		
64. Realistic	.46		
79. Self-confident	.44		
76. Dynamic	.43		

characteristics. The factor composed of aggressive and competitive constitute a separate construct.

Ideal Family Role Concept

Hypotheses:

1. There is a significant positive relationship among women's scores on individual items of the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure.
2. There is a significant positive relationship among men's scores on individual items of the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure.
3. There is a significant positive relationship among all scores on individual items of the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients and their corresponding significance levels are reported for the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure items for female subjects, male subjects, and for the total combined sample in Appendix E. Table 3 summarizes significant inter-correlations of items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for female, male and combined total subjects. Only items with significance levels of $p \leq .10$ were considered significant.

Female Subjects

For women, an incomplete but significant set of correlations was found between items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure. This hypothesis was generally supported because there were consistent patterns of significant correlations.

Table 3. Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples.

Questionnaire Items	Intercorrelations with Female Items			Intercorrelations with Male Items		
	Samples			Samples		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Wife Role						
81. Clean	9	9	9	9	9	10
82. Children	7	9	9	6	9	9
84. Cards	9	9	9	6	9	10
86. Reassure	1	1	1	-3	-1	-1
87. Medical	8	9	9	9	8	10
88. Playmates	8	8	9	8	7	8
90. Clothing	9	9	9	9	9	10
93. Decorate	8	9	9	8	9	8
96. Meals	9	9	9	10	9	10
98. Dinner	9	8	9	8	8	10
	(T=77)	(T=80)	(T=82)	(T=13-3)	(T=77-1)	(T=85-1)
Husband Role						
80. Drive	9	9-1	9-1	9	10	10
83. Location	9	9	9	9	9	10
85. Lock	6-1	7	10	7	7	7
89. Rough-house	7	9	9	5	7	7
91. Sports	4	7	7	3	8	8
92. Insurance	8	9	9	6	8	9
94. Sex	8-1	2	6	8	2	6
95. Provider	9	8	9	10	9	10
97. Car	9	9	9	9	9	10
99. Crises	6	8	9-1	7	8	9
	(T=75-2)	(T=77-1)	(T=86-2)	(T=73)	(T=77)	(T=86)

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 3, "Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for women between wife and husband family role-related items can be compared.

There are similar numbers of significant correlations among wife role-related items (77 positive) and between wife and husband family role-related items (73 positive and 3 negative). There are also similar numbers of significant correlations among husband role-related items (73 positive) and between husband and wife family role-related items (75 positive and 2 negative).

Based on analysis of the correlations, three items "reassure," "rough-house," and "sports," were generally not significantly related to others. Among and between the family role-related intercorrelations, each item had only the following significant correlations: reassure, 1 positive wife role-related correlation and 3 negative husband role-related correlations; rough-house with 5 positive husband role-related correlations and 7 positive wife role-related correlations; and sports with 3 positive husband role-related correlations and 4 positive wife role-related correlations.

Based on the female sample, significantly inter-correlated wife role-related items are: clean, medical,

clothing, meals, and dinner, with children, cards, and decorate as possible considerations. Significantly intercorrelated husband role-related items are: drive, location, sex, provider, and car.

Male Subjects

For men, an incomplete but significant set of correlations was found between items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure. This hypothesis was supported because there was a grouping of significant correlations.

Some general trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 3, "Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for women between wife and husband family role-related items can be compared.

There are similar numbers of significant correlations among wife role-related items (80 positive) and between wife and husband family role-related items (77 positive and 1 negative). There are also similar numbers of significant correlations among husband role-related items (77 positive) and between husband and wife family role-related items (77 positive).

Based on analysis of the correlations, two items "reassure" and "sex," were generally nonsignificantly intercorrelated with others. Among and between the family role-related intercorrelations each item had only the

following significant correlations: reassurance, 1 positive wife role-related correlation and 1 negative husband role-related correlation; and, sex with 2 positive husband role-related correlations and 2 positive wife role-related correlations.

Based on the male sample, significantly intercorrelated wife role-related items are: clean, children, cards, clothing, decorate and meals. Significantly intercorrelated husband role-related items are: drive, location, insurance, provider, and car.

Male and Female Subjects Combined

For men and women combined an incomplete but significant set of correlations was found between items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure. This hypothesis was supported because there was a group of significant correlations.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 3, "Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," we can compare significant correlations for women between wife and husband family role-related items.

There are similar numbers of significant correlations among wife role-related items (82 positive) and between wife and husband family role-related items (85 positive

and 1 negative). There are also similar numbers of significant correlations among husband role-related items (85 positive) and between husband and wife family role-related items (86 positive and 2 negative).

Based on analysis of the correlations, two items, "reassure" and "sex," were nonsignificant. These results are identical to those in the male sample. Among and between the family role-related intercorrelations, each item had only the following significant correlations: reassure, 1 positive wife role-related correlation and 1 negative husband role-related correlation; and, sex with 6 positive husband role-related correlations and 6 positive wife role-related correlations.

In the combined sample significantly intercorrelated wife role-related items are: clean, children, cards, medical, playmates, clothing, decorate, meals, and dinner. Husband role-related significant items include: drive, location, lock, insurance, provider, car, and crises.

One factor constituted the Ideal Family Role Measure as depicted on Table 4. With a significance level of $p \leq .40$, 14 of the 20 wife family role and husband family role-related items constituted factor 1. Ranging from scores of .87 to .41, the significantly associated items are: meals, provider, location, clean, dinner, car, clothing, medical, drive, children, insurance, cards, decorate and sex. This factor was complicated by other items with significant factor loadings. Also associated

Table 4. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Ideal Family Role-Related and Other Questionnaire Items Significantly Associated with Factor 1.

Factor 1		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
Ideal Family Role Concept	96. Meals	.87
Ideal Family Role Concept	95. Provider	.82
Ideal Family Role Concept	83. Live	.77
Ideal Family Role Concept	81. Clean	.73
Ideal Family Role Concept	98. Dinner	.73
Ideal Family Role Concept	97. Car	.65
Ideal Family Role Concept	90. Clothing	.61
Ideal Gender Role Concept	62. Dominant	.60
Ideal Family Role Concept	87. Medical	.60
Ideal Family Role Concept	80. Drive	.56
Ideal Family Role Concept	82. Children	.55
Perceived Family Role Performance	55. Provider	.52
Ideal Gender Role Concept	72. Aggressive	.47
Ideal Family Role Concept	92. Insurance	.47
Ideal Family Role Concept	84. Cards	.46
Perceived Family Role Performance	43. Location	.45
Ideal Family Role Concept	93. Decorate	.41
Ideal Family Role Concept	94. Sex	.41

with factor 1 are two ideal gender role items, dominant and aggressive, and two perceived family role performance items, provider and live.

Factor 1 with 14 items supports the hypothesis of a unitary ideal family role concept composed of family tasks. In a transformation factor matrix, factors 1 and 2 were negatively related at $-.63$. This was the only significant score between factors. The hypothesis was supported.

Perceived Gender Role Characteristics

Hypotheses:

1. There is a significant positive relationship among women's scores on individual items of the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure.
2. There is a significant positive relationship among men's scores on individual items of the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure.
3. There is a significant positive relationship among all scores on individual items of the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients and their corresponding significance levels are reported for the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure items for female subjects, male subjects, and for the total combined sample in Appendix E. Table 5 summarizes significant intercorrelations of items on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure for female, male and total combined subjects.

Table 5. Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples.

Questionnaire Item	Intercorrelations with Female Items			Intercorrelations with Male Items		
	Samples			Samples		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Female Role						
20. Sentimental	4	7	5	2	3	5
23. Neat	2	2	3	-1	-3	1-3
25. Sympathetic	7	8	9*	5	3-1	6
26. Tactful	6	7	7	-1	3	1
28. Religious	5	1	3	-4	-1	-1
30. Warm	6	8	8*	2	-3	4
31. Sensitive	6	8	9*	5	3	5
35. Gentle	6	8	7	3	4	8
37. Affectionate	5	8	6	1	1-2	3-1
38. Polite	6	9	7	3	-3	2
	(T=53)	(T=66)	(T=64)	(T=21-6)	(T=17-13)	(T=35-5)
Male Role						
21. Adventurous	1-1	2	3	8	9	9*
22. Dominant	2-1	1-2	5-1	8	4	8*
24. Realistic	1-1	3	5-1	4	4	4
27. Logical	3-1	0	3	7	6	10*
29. Independent	3	4	6	9	4	8*
32. Aggressive	3	2-2	3-2	9	7	9*
33. Competitive	1	2	2	6	3	8*
34. Ambitious	1-1	-4	-2	8	7	8*
36. Dynamic	1	-5	1-2	8	6	9*
39. Self-Confident	4-1	3	5	9	6	9*
	(T=20-6)	(T=17-13)	(T=33-8)	(T=76)	(T=56)	(T=82)

Female Subjects

For women, an incomplete set of significant correlations was found between items on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure. The hypothesis was not supported.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 5, "Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for women between female and male gender role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among female gender role-related items (53 positive) than between female and male gender role-related items (26 positive and 6 negative). There are also more significant correlations among male gender role-related items (76 positive) than between male and female role-related items (20 positive and 6 negative). This suggests female subjects think of female and male gender role items more independently of one another than expected.

Based on analysis of the correlations, most female gender role-related items were found nonsignificant. Four female and one male gender role-related items were nonsignificantly related to other same gender items. They are: neat, sentimental, religious, affectionate, and realistic. Each had low numbers of significant correlations

among same gender items. The significant correlations are: neat, 2 positive; sentimental, 4 positive; religious, 5 positive; affectionate, 5 positive; and, realistic, 4 positive.

Based on the female sample, significantly inter-correlated female gender role-related items are: sympathetic, tactful, and polite, with sensitive or gentle as possibly related. Significantly intercorrelated male gender role-related items are: adventurous, independent, aggressive, ambitious, dynamic and self-confident. This hypothesis was rejected.

Male Subjects

For men, an incomplete set of significant correlations was found between items on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure. This hypothesis was rejected.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 5, "Number of Significant Inter-correlations of Items on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for men between female and male gender role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among female gender role-related items (66 positive) than between female and male gender role-related items (17 positive and 13 negative). There are also more significant correlations among male gender role-related items (56 positive) than

between male and female gender role-related items (17 positive and 13 negative). This suggests male subjects think of female and male gender role items as more independent of one another than expected.

Based on analysis of the correlations, many male gender role-related and several female gender role-related items were nonsignificant. Four of the ten male gender role-related items were nonsignificantly intercorrelated; these include: dominant, 4 negative; realistic, 4 negative, independent, 4 negative; and, competitive, 3 negative. Two female gender role-related items, "neat" and "religious," were nonsignificant. Intercorrelations among female gender role-related items were 2 negative for neat, and 1 negative for religious.

Based on the male sample, significantly intercorrelated female gender role-related items are: sympathetic, warm, sensitive, gentle, affectionate, and polite. Significantly intercorrelated male gender role-related items are: adventurous, aggressive, ambitious, and self-confident. Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected.

Male and Female Subjects Combined

For men and women combined, an incomplete set of significant correlations was found between items on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure. The hypothesis was not supported.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 5, "Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for between female and male gender role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among female gender role-related items (64 positive) than between female and male gender role-related items (35 positive and 5 negative). There are also more significant correlations with male gender role-related items (82 significant correlations) than between male and female gender role-related items (33 positive and 8 negative). This suggests the total combined sample of subjects think of female and male gender role items more independently of one another than expected.

Based on analysis of the correlations only one male gender role-related item, "realistic," was nonsignificant. The male gender role-related intercorrelations had 5 positive and 1 negative significant correlations. The nonsignificant female gender role-related items were: sentimental, neat, religious, and affectionate. Intercorrelations among female gender role-related items were: sentimental, 5 negative; neat, 3 negative; religious, 3 negative; and, affectionate, 6 negative.

Based on the combined sample, significantly intercorrelated male gender role-related items are: adventurous,

logical, independent, aggressive, ambitious, dynamic, with competitive and self-confident as possible items. Significantly intercorrelated female gender role-related items are: sympathetic, tactful, warm, sensitive, gentle, and polite.

Five separate factors constitute the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure as depicted on Table 6. With a significance level of $p \leq .40$, 5 of 10 male gender role-related items constitute factor 3. Ranging from scores of .67 to .44, the significantly associated items are: dynamic, adventurous, aggressive, dominant and competitive. Logical and realistic are associated with factor 19 with factor loadings of .73 and .47 respectively.

Factors 4 and 13 were composed of female gender role-related items. Factor 4 was composed of affectionate and warm, with scores of .81 and .68 respectively. Factor 13 was composed of sympathetic, tactful and polite, with respective scores of .67, .65 and .54.

Factor 3, the perceived male gender-role characteristics measure is on the borderline of supporting the hypothesis, with 5 of 10 male gender-role items significantly associated with the factor. However, the perceived female gender-role characteristics measure was split between two factors with only 5 of 10 items significantly associated with one of the two factors. Factor 4 might be termed

Table 6. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Perceived Gender Role Performance - Related Questionnaire Items Significantly Associated with Factors 3, 4, 13, 19 and 20.

<u>Male Gender Role-Related Items</u>			
<u>Factor 3</u>		<u>Factor 19</u>	
(Item)	(Score)	(Item)	(Score)
36. Dynamic	.67	27. Logical	.73
21. Adventurous	.66	24. Realistic	.47
31. Aggressive	.61		
22. Dominant	.54		
32. Competitive	.44		

<u>Female Gender Role-Related Items</u>			
<u>Factor 4</u>		<u>Factor 13</u>	
(Item)	(Score)	(Item)	(Score)
37. Affectionate	.81	25. Sympathetic	.67
29. Warm	.68	26. Tactful	.65
		38. Polite	.54

<u>Mixed Gender Role-Related Items</u>	
<u>Factor 20</u>	
(Item)	(Score)
30. Sensitive	.71
28. Independent	.53
20. Sentimental	.49

"perceived female role characteristics of nurturance."

Factor 13 might be termed "perceived female role characteristics of considerateness."

A mixed gender role factor compose of two female gender role-related items, sensitive and sentimental, and one male gender role-related item, independent, are significantly associated. Scores range from .71 to .49. The underlying nature of this factor is not clearly defineable.

Therefore, the hypothesis of a unitary perceived gender role performance concept is rejected.

Perceived Family Role Performance

Hypotheses:

1. There is a significant positive relationship among women's scores on individual items of the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.
2. There is a significant positive relationship among men's scores on individual items of the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.
3. There is a significant positive relationship among all scores on individual items of the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients and their corresponding significance levels are reported for the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure items for female subjects, male subjects, and for the combined total sample in Appendix E. Table 7 summarizes significant intercorrelations of items on the Perceived Family Role

Table 7. Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples.

Questionnaire Item	Intercorrelations with Female Items			Intercorrelations with Male Items		
	Samples			Samples		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Wife Role						
41. Clean	5	4	5	6	1	5
42. Children	4	6	5	4-1	2	3
44. Cards	7	3	5	1	1	1
46. Reassure	4	1	4	-3	1	4-1
47. Medical	7	5-2	6	2	-2	2
48. Playmates	7	4	8	3	3	4
50. Clothing	6	3-1	6	6	2	4
53. Decorate	3	3	3	3	4	4
56. Meals	3	3-2	4	2	2-1	4-2
58. Dinner	6	2-1	2	1-1	2-1	2-1
	(T=52)	(T=34-6)	(T=48)	(T=28-5)	(T=18-4)	(T=33-4)
Husband Role						
40. Drive	3	0	2	4	2-1	3-1
43. Live	6	4	5	4	3	5
45. Lock	3	2	3	1-1	3	3
49. Rough-house	-2	2	-2	2	1	2
51. Sports	3-1	2-1	3	4-1	1	4-1
52. Insurance	4	1	3	4	2	5
54. Sex	1	-2	3-1	4-1	1-1	4
55. Provider	5	5	8	4	2	5
57. Car	2-1	-1	3-1	7	4	8
59. Crises	2	1	2-1	2-1	2	3
	(T=29-4)	(T=16-4)	(T=32-5)	(T=36-4)	(T=21-2)	(T=42-2)

Performance Measure for female, male and combined total subjects. Only items with significance levels of $p \leq .10$ were considered significant.

Female Subjects

For women, no complete set of significant correlations was found between items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure. The hypothesis was not supported because data suggest that few items offer unitary construct.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 7, "Number of Significant Inter-correlations of Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for women between wife and husband family role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among wife role-related items (48 positive) than between wife and husband family role-related items (33 positive and 4 negative). There are also more significant correlations among husband role-related items (42 positive and 2 negative) than between husband and wife family role-related items (32 positive and 5 negative). This suggests female subjects think of wife and husband family role-related items independently of one another in family role performance perceptions, but not in family role concept ideals.

Based on analysis of the correlations, most wife and husband role-related items were nonsignificant. For the

female subjects, five wife and three husband role-related items were rejected. Intercorrelations among the wife role-related items were: clean, 5 positive; children, 4 positive; reassure, 4 positive; decorate, 3 positive; and, meals, 3 positive. Intercorrelations among the husband role-related items were: lock, 1 positive and 1 negative correlation; crises, 2 positive and 1 negative correlation; and, rough-house, 2 positive correlations.

Based on the female samples significantly inter-correlated wife role-related items are: cards, medical, playmates, clothing, and dinner. Significantly inter-correlated husband role-related items are: live, sports, provider, and car. The hypothesis was rejected.

Male Subjects

For men no complete set of significant correlations was found between items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure. The hypothesis was not supported because data suggest that few items offer a unitary construct.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 7, "Number of Significant Inter-correlations of Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for men between wife and husband family role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among wife role-related items (34 positive and 6 negative) than

between wife and husband family role-related items (18 positive and 4 negative). There are also more significant correlations among husband role-related items (21 positive and 2 negative) than between husband and wife family role-related correlations (16 positive and 4 negative).

This suggests that male subjects think of wife and husband family role-related items independently of one another.

Based on analysis of the correlations, numerous wife and husband family role-related items were nonsignificant. For the male subjects, two wife and seven husband role-related items were rejected as nonsignificant. Inter-correlations among the wife role-related items are: reassure, 1 positive, and, dinner, 2 positive and 1 negative. Intercorrelations among the husband role-related items are: drive, 2 positive and 1 negative; rough-house, 1 positive; sports, 1 positive and 1 negative; insurance, 2 positive; sex, 1 positive and 1 negative; provider, 2 positive and, crises, 2 positive.

Based on the male sample the only significantly intercorrelated wife role-related item is "children." Possible significant items are "clean," "medical" and "playmates." Significantly intercorrelated husband role-related items are "location" and "lock." The hypothesis was rejected.

Male and Female Subjects Combined

For women and men combined no complete set of significant correlations was found between items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure. The hypothesis was not supported because data suggest that few items offer a unitary construct.

Some trends are evident in the correlation significance patterns. From Table 7, "Number of Significant Intercorrelations of Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure for Female, Male and Total Samples," significant correlations for the total sample between wife and husband family role-related items can be compared.

There are more significant correlations among wife role-related items (48 positive) than between wife and husband family role-related items (33 positive and 4 negative). There are also more significant correlations among husband role-related items (42 positive and 2 negative) than between husband and wife family role-related correlations (32 positive and 5 negative). This suggests that the male and female subjects combined think of wife and husband family role-related items independently of one another.

Based on analysis of the correlations, numerous wife and husband family role-related items were nonsignificant. For the male and female subjects combined, four wife

and one husband family role-related items were rejected as nonsignificant. Intercorrelations among wife role-related items are: cards, 1 positive; medical, 2 positive; dinner, 2 positive and one negative; and decorate, 3 positive. The only husband role-related item is "rough-house," with only 2 positive correlations.

Based on the female and male samples combined, significantly intercorrelated wife role-related items are "children" and "playmates," with "clean" and "meals" as possibly significant. Significantly intercorrelated husband role-related items are: location, sports, provider and car.

One factor is associated with the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure items, as depicted on Table 8. With a significance level of $p < .40$, 2 out of 10 perceived husband family role performance-related items and no perceived wife role performance related items constituted factor 15. Items, insurance and drive, with factor loadings of .66 and .43, were associated with factor 15. Factor 15 alone did not support the hypothesis of a perceived family role performance construct. However, if more questions in this direction were asked, there may have been more support for this hypothesis.

Table 8. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Perceived Family Role Performance-Related Questionnaire Items Significantly Associated with Factor 15.

Item	Score
52. Insurance	.66
40. Drive	.43

Sex Differences

Ideal Gender Role Concept

The hypothesis:

Male and female married college students agree on beliefs about their gender role concepts. There is no significant difference between men and women's scores on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure.

In Table 9, "T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Gender Role-Related Items," the results for each item are shown. On the female gender role-related items, there were no significant differences between items on women's and men's scores for "sentimental," "neat," "tactful," "religious," "warm," "sensitive," "gentle," and "polite." There was a significant difference on scores for sympathetic and affectionate.

On the male gender role-related items no significant differences between men and women were found. Women and men agreed on the following items: adventurous, dominant, realistic, logical, independent, aggressive, competitive, ambitious, dynamic, and self-confident.

On Table 10 the means and standard deviations for each ideal gender role-related item are reported. (Note the differences in means and standard deviations.) All means of the men's scores, except for tactful and competitive, are lower than the women's scores, indicating more traditional role segregation. All mean scores suggest

Table 9. T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Gender Role-Related Items.

Ideal Gender Role-Related Items	Pooled Variance Estimate		Separate Variance Estimate	
	T Value	2-Tail Prob.	T Value	2-Tail Prob.
Female Gender Role				
60. Sentimental	-1.39	0.167	-1.39	0.166
63. Neat	-1.69	0.094	-1.69	0.093
65. Sympathetic	-2.06	0.041*	-2.07	0.041*
66. Tactful	0.13	0.898	0.13	0.898
68. Religious	-0.28	0.782	-0.28	0.782
70. Warm	-1.65	0.101	-1.66	0.100
71. Sensitive	-1.46	0.146	-1.47	0.145
75. Gentle	-0.93	0.354	-0.93	0.354
77. Affectionate	-2.48	0.015*	-2.48	0.015*
78. Polite	-1.62	0.107	-1.63	0.106
Male Gender Role				
61. Adventurous	-1.78	0.077	-1.79	0.077
62. Dominant	-1.08	0.283	-1.08	0.283
64. Realistic	-1.44	0.151	-1.45	0.150
67. Logical	-1.42	0.158	-1.42	0.157
69. Independent	-1.82	0.071	-1.82	0.071
72. Aggressive	-0.30	0.767	-0.30	0.767
73. Competitive	0.28	0.781	0.28	0.781
74. Ambitious	-0.90	0.370	-0.90	0.370
76. Dynamic	-0.74	0.459	-0.75	0.458
79. Self-Confident	-0.56	0.579	-9.56	0.579

*An asterisk marks those probabilities at $\leq .05$, showing a significant difference between male and female samples.

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Table 10. Means and Standard Deviations of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Gender Role-Related Items.

Gender Role-Related Items	Men's Scores		Women's Scores	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Female Role				
60. Sentimental	2.02	1.08	2.29	0.97
63. Neat	2.35	1.14	2.66	0.77
65. Sympathetic*	2.47	0.87	2.79	0.73
66. Tactful	2.91	0.91	2.89	0.68
68. Religious	2.83	0.63	2.86	0.62
70. Warm	2.42	0.98	2.68	0.64
71. Sensitive	2.46	0.91	2.68	0.69
75. Gentle	2.49	0.87	2.64	0.86
77. Affectionate*	2.42	0.91	2.80	0.72
78. Polite	2.77	0.78	2.96	0.43
Male Role				
61. Adventurous	2.11	1.03	2.43	0.89
62. Dominant	1.90	0.99	2.09	0.92
64. Realistic	2.56	0.87	2.77	0.63
67. Logical	2.56	0.80	2.77	0.74
69. Independent	2.26	1.01	2.59	0.89
72. Aggressive	2.04	1.00	2.09	0.94
73. Competitive	2.19	0.93	2.14	0.98
74. Ambitious	2.42	0.94	2.57	0.83
76. Dynamic	2.47	0.91	2.59	0.73
79. Self-Confident	2.79	0.62	2.86	0.67

*An asterisk indicates items where significant differences were found between men and women, as reported in Table 9.

moderate traditional or role sharing ideals. Standard deviations are small (generally less than one point) indicating little variation.

Therefore, the hypothesis was supported by all items except "sympathetic" and "affectionate." Ideal gender role-related items indicated moderately traditional and non-traditional role sharing ideals. There were non-significantly more traditional scores for men than women.

Ideal Family Role Concept

The hypothesis:

Male and female married students agree on beliefs about their ideal family role concepts. There is no significant difference between men and women's scores on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure.

On Table 11, "T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Family Role Performance Items," the results of each item are shown. On the wife role-related items, there were no significant differences between women's and men's scores. On the husband role-related items there were no significant differences between women's and men's scores for: drive, live, lock, rough-house, sports, insurance, provider, and car. There was a significant difference between scores for "sex" and "crises."

On Table 12 the means and standard deviations for each ideal family role-related item are reported. (Note the differences in means and standard deviation.) Women's

Table 11. T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on the
Ideal Family Role Concept Items.

Ideal Family Role- Related Items	Pooled Variance Estimate		Separate Variance Estimate	
	T Value	2-Tail Prob.	T Value	2-Tail Prob.
Wife Role				
81. Clean	0.47	0.638	0.47	0.638
82. Children	-0.44	0.658	-0.44	0.658
84. Cards	-0.16	0.876	-0.16	0.876
86. Reassure	0.35	0.726	0.35	0.725
87. Medical	-0.07	0.945	-0.07	0.945
88. Playmates	-0.48	0.635	-0.48	0.635
90. Clothing	0.44	0.662	0.44	0.662
93. Decorate	-0.87	0.386	-0.87	0.386
96. Meals	1.37	0.175	1.37	0.174
98. Dinner	0.87	0.387	0.87	0.387
Husband Role				
80. Drive	-0.74	0.460	-0.74	0.459
83. Location	1.45	0.149	1.45	0.149
85. Lock	-0.71	0.479	-0.71	0.480
89. Rough-house	-0.95	0.345	-0.95	0.345
91. Sports	-0.08	0.936	-0.08	0.936
92. Insurance	-0.18	0.854	-0.18	0.854
94. Sex	2.37	0.019*	2.37	0.020*
95. Provider	0.31	0.758	0.31	0.758
97. Car	-1.22	0.223	-1.22	0.224
99. Crises	-2.49	0.014*	-2.49	0.014*

*An asterisk marks those probabilities at $\leq .05$, showing a significant difference between male and female samples.

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Table 12. Means and Standard Deviations of Men's and Women's Scores on the Ideal Family Role-Related Items.

Family Role-Related Items	Men's Scores		Women's Scores	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Wife Role				
81. Clean	1.61	1.25	1.50	1.32
82. Children	2.00	1.05	2.09	1.08
84. Cards	1.98	1.14	2.02	1.26
86. Reassure	3.11	0.62	3.07	0.38
87. Medical	1.86	1.09	1.88	1.25
88. Playmates	2.40	0.90	2.48	0.85
90. Clothing	1.56	1.15	1.46	1.21
93. Decorate	1.68	1.17	1.88	1.16
96. Meals	1.44	1.18	1.14	1.12
98. Dinner	1.65	1.32	1.45	1.16
Husband Role				
80. Drive	1.18	1.21	1.34	1.13
83. Location	1.47	1.30	1.13	1.25
85. Lock	2.49	1.10	2.64	1.17
89. Rough-house	1.90	1.13	2.09	1.05
91. Sports	2.61	0.75	2.63	0.70
92. Insurance	2.21	1.11	2.25	1.16
94. Sex*	2.91	0.69	2.59	0.76
95. Provider	1.14	1.27	1.07	1.09
97. Car	1.02	1.11	1.29	1.22
99. Crises*	2.00	1.12	2.48	0.93

*An asterisk indicates items where significant differences were found between men and women, as reported in Table 11.

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and men's scores varied nonsignificantly for all items except "sex" and "crises." Men were more traditional in scores on "crises," but women were more traditional on "sex." Mean scores ranged from very to moderately traditional, with a few exceptions of nontraditional role sharing ("sex" and "reassure"). Standard deviations, ranged from below to just above one point, indicating small variation.

Therefore, the hypothesis was supported by all items except "sex" and "crises." Ideal family role-related items, except for "sex" and "reassure" suggested very to moderately traditional ideals.

Perceived Gender Role Characteristics

The hypothesis:

Male and female married college students disagree on perceptions about their gender role characteristics. There is a significant difference between men and women's scores on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure.

On Table 13, "T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Items," the results for each item are reported. On the female gender role-related items, there were no significant differences between men's and women's scores on seven items: sentimental, neat, sympathetic, tactful, religious, sensitive and polite. Significant differences were found between scores for "warm," "gentle" and "affectionate."

Table 13. T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure Items.

Perceived Gender Role-Related Items	Pooled Variance Estimate		Separate Variance Estimate	
	T Value	2-Tail Prob.	T Value	2-Tail Prob.
Female Gender Role				
20. Sentimental	-0.11	0.911	-0.11	0.911
23. Neat	-0.20	0.843	-0.20	0.843
25. Sympathetic	-0.46	0.646	-0.46	0.646
26. Tactful	0.59	0.555	0.59	0.554
28. Religious	-0.31	0.757	9.31	0.757
30. Warm	-2.46	0.015*	-2.47	0.015*
31. Sensitive	0.34	0.736	0.34	0.736
35. Gentle	-2.41	0.018*	-2.41	0.018*
37. Affectionate	-2.93	0.004*	-2.94	0.004*
38. Polite	0.74	0.464	0.74	0.463
Male Gender Role				
21. Adventurous	-0.87	0.389	-0.87	0.389
22. Dominant	-1.49	0.139	-1.49	0.139
24. Realistic	-0.89	0.377	-0.89	0.376
27. Logical	-1.67	0.098	-1.67	0.098
29. Independent	-0.45	0.653	-0.45	0.653
32. Aggressive	-1.33	0.186	-1.33	0.186
33. Competitive	-2.11	0.037*	-2.11	0.038*
34. Ambitious	-0.81	0.421	-0.81	0.421
36. Dynamic	-0.08	0.932	-0.08	0.933
39. Self-Confident	-0.31	0.757	-0.31	0.757

*An asterisk marks those probabilities at $\leq .05$, showing a significant difference between male and female samples.

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On the male gender role-related items, there were no significant differences between men's and women's scores for: adventurous, dominant, realistic, logical, independent, aggressive, ambitious, dynamic, and self-confident. Significant differences occurred between men and women's scores for one item, "competitive."

On Table 14 the means and standard deviations for each perceived gender role-related item are shown. (Note the differences in means and standard deviations.) All means of the men's scores, except for "tactful," "sensitive," and "polite," are lower than the women's scores, indicating more traditional role segregation. All mean scores indicate moderately traditional role segregation to nontraditional role sharing, with men's scores on the edge of very traditional for the "adventurous," "aggressive," and "competitive" items. Standard deviations are moderate (around 1.5 points), indicating some variation.

Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected except for the items: warm, gentle, affectionate, and competitive. Means of perceived gender role-related items suggested moderately traditional and nontraditional role-sharing perceptions of their behavior. Men were slightly more traditional than women, though at a nonsignificant level.

Perceived Family Role Performance

The hypothesis:

Male and female married college students disagree

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Table 14. Means and Standard Deviations of Men's and Women's Scores on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Related Items.

Gender Role-Related Items	Men's Scores		Women's Scores	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Female Role				
20. Sentimental	1.75	1.47	1.79	1.51
23. Neat	2.42	1.72	2.48	1.55
25. Sympathetic	2.35	1.56	2.48	1.47
26. Tactful	3.04	1.69	2.86	1.50
28. Religious	2.46	1.38	2.54	1.35
30. Warm*	2.58	1.35	3.14	1.07
31. Sensitive	2.07	1.43	1.98	1.34
35. Gentle*	2.30	1.09	2.75	0.90
37. Affectionate*	2.58	1.41	3.27	1.05
38. Polite	2.60	1.29	2.43	1.13
Male Role				
21. Adventurous	1.37	1.25	1.61	1.66
22. Dominant	1.67	1.38	2.04	1.25
24. Realistic	2.25	1.44	2.48	1.39
27. Logical	1.79	1.19	2.20	1.39
29. Independent	2.19	1.26	2.30	1.35
32. Aggressive	1.53	1.40	1.89	1.52
33. Competitive*	1.46	1.24	2.04	1.65
34. Ambitious	1.98	1.38	2.20	1.43
36. Dynamic	2.16	1.25	2.18	1.34
39. Self-Confident	1.93	1.50	2.02	1.52

*An asterisk indicates items where significant differences were found between men and women, as reported in Table 13.

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on perceptions about the couple's family role performance. There is a significant difference between men's and women's scores on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.

On Table 15, "T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on the Perceived Family Role Performance Items," the results for each item are reported. On the wife role-related items, there were no significant differences between women's and men's scores.

On the husband role-related items, no significant differences were apparent between men and women for drive, live, lock, sports, insurance, sex, provider, and car. Significant differences were found for the "crises" and "rough-house" items.

On Table 16 the means and standard deviations. According to Table 16, women's and men's scores showed varied nonsignificant differences are reported. All mean scores were generally very traditional with some items moderately traditional. Exceptions were nontraditional role shared ratings for the items "reassure" by men and women, and "lock" by women only. Standard deviations vary from below one to two points, indicating variation on some items and none on others.

Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected. There were no significant differences between men's and women's scores except for two items: "rough-house" and "crises." Means of perceived family role-related items suggested generally

Table 15. T Values of Men's and Women's Scores on
Perceived Family Role Performance Measure Items.

Perceived Family Role Related Items	Pooled Variance Estimate		Separate Variance Estimate	
	T Value	2-Tail Prob.	T Value	2-Tail Prob.
Wife Role				
41. Clean	0.71	0.481	0.71	0.480
42. Children	-1.16	0.248	-1.16	0.249
44. Cards	-0.27	0.784	-0.27	0.784
46. Reassure	0.84	0.402	0.84	0.402
47. Medical	0.52	0.605	0.52	0.606
48. Playmates	-0.97	0.334	-0.97	0.334
50. Clothing	-0.06	0.953	-0.06	0.953
53. Decorate	-0.08	0.934	-0.08	0.934
56. Meals	0.28	0.784	0.28	0.781
58. Dinner	-0.26	0.797	-0.26	0.797
Husband Role				
40. Drive	-1.05	0.295	-1.05	0.297
43. Location	0.15	0.877	0.16	0.877
45. Lock	-0.58	0.564	-0.58	0.564
49. Rough-house	-3.21	0.002*	-3.20	0.002*
51. Sports	-0.98	0.330	-0.98	0.332
52. Insurance	-1.31	0.193	-1.31	0.194
54. Sex	1.22	0.225	1.22	0.224
55. Provider	0.02	0.986	0.02	0.986
57. Car	-1.86	0.066	-1.85	0.069
59. Crises	-3.06	0.003*	-3.06	0.003*

*An Asterisk marks those probabilities at $\leq .05$,
showing a significant difference between male and female
samples.

Table 16. Means and Standard Deviations of Men's and Women's Scores on the Perceived Family Role Performance-Related Items.

Family Role-Related Items	Men's Scores		Women's Scores	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Wife Role				
41. Clean	0.86	1.29	0.70	1.16
42. Children	1.32	1.15	1.59	1.35
44. Cards	0.75	1.20	0.82	1.39
46. Reassure	2.77	1.07	2.59	1.23
47. Medical	1.19	1.19	1.07	1.31
48. Playmates	1.46	1.27	1.70	1.36
50. Clothing	0.60	0.82	0.61	1.07
53. Decorate	1.12	1.28	1.14	1.27
56. Meals	0.77	1.04	0.71	1.16
58. Dinner	0.74	1.34	0.80	1.41
Husband Role				
40. Drive	0.21	0.62	0.38	1.00
43. Location	0.44	1.00	0.42	0.91
45. Lock	2.51	1.81	2.71	1.96
49. Rough-house*	0.84	1.16	1.66	1.53
51. Sports	1.35	1.13	1.59	1.46
52. Insurance	1.14	1.43	1.50	1.49
54. Sex	1.65	1.26	1.38	1.12
55. Provider	0.77	1.27	0.77	1.13
57. Car	0.14	0.35	0.38	0.89
59. Crises*	1.40	1.28	2.20	1.47

*An asterisk indicates items in which significant differences were found between men and women, as reported in Table 15.

very traditional perceptions of their behavior, with moderately traditional and occasional nontraditional, role-shared perceptions.

Marital Adjustment

Hypotheses:

1. Women show higher marital adjustment than men. Women have significantly higher marital adjustment scores than men.
2. Male and female subjects with low marital adjustment have greater differences between their ideals and perceived role performances for gender role and family role concepts than male and female subjects with high marital adjustment.

In a test of the first hypothesis, the T value for a pooled variance estimate was -0.71 with a probability value on a two-tailed test of 0.479. For a separate variance estimate, T value was computed at -0.71, with a probability value on a two-tailed test of 0.480. Therefore, no differences were found between male and female marital adjustment scores. The hypothesis is rejected.

The second hypothesis cannot be tested due to lack of inter-item relationship on the measures of Perceived Gender and Family Role Concepts.

Summary

Hypotheses that were tested for positive relationships among items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure and the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure were supported.

Hypotheses that were tested for positive relationships among items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure and the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure were rejected.

Items relating to the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure are intercorrelated for female, male and combined samples. For women, the items, religious, polite and ambitious, had a low number of significant intercorrelations. For men, the items, tactful and religious had a low number of significant intercorrelations. Yet, in the combined sample, only the item religious maintained a low number of significant intercorrelations. Overall more significant correlations exist among female and male gender role-related items each than between female and male gender role-related items.

Two factors hold high factor loadings related to Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure items. Fourteen of the twenty gender role-related items are significantly associated with factor 2. They include: affectionate, warm, sensitive, sympathetic, sentimental, gentle, adventurous, neat, logical, independent, polite, realistic, self-confident, and dynamic. Two male gender role-related items, competitive and ambitious are significantly associated with factor 5.

Items relating to the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure are intercorrelated for female, male and combined

samples. For women, the items, reassure, rough-house, and sports, have a low number of significant intercorrelations. For men, as well as the combined sample, the items, reassure and sex have a low number of significant intercorrelations. Overall about the same number of significant correlations exist among wife and husband role-related items each as between wife and husband role-related items.

Fourteen of the twenty family role-related items are significantly associated with factor 1. They include: meals, provider, live, clean, dinner, car, clothing, medical, drive, children, insurance, cards, decorate, and sex. Items related to other concepts were also associated with this factor. They include the ideal male gender role-related items, dominant and aggressive, and the perceived husband family role-related items, provider and live. Factor 1 items associated with the Ideal Family Role Concept, and factor 2 items associated with the Ideal Gender Role Concepts are negatively associated at .63, a significant correlation.

Items relating to the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Concept Measure are not intercorrelated for female, male and combined samples. For women, the items, neat, sentimental, religious, affectionate and realistic have low numbers of significant intercorrelations. For men, the items, dominant, realistic, independent, competitive, neat and realistic have low numbers of

significant intercorrelations. For the combined sample one male gender role-related item and four female gender role-related items have low numbers of significant intercorrelations. The items include realistic (male gender role-related) and sentimental, neat, religious, and affectionate (female gender role-related). Overall more significant correlations exist among female and male gender role-related items each, than between female and male gender role-related items.

Five separate factors hold significant factor loadings related to perceived gender role-related items. Factor 3 has five male gender role-related items, dynamic, adventurous, aggressive, dominant, and competitive. Factor 19 includes the male gender role-related items, logical and realistic.

Factors 4 and 13 have female gender role-related items. The items, affectionate and warm are associated with factor four, termed "nurturance." The items, sympathetic, tactful and polite are associated with factor 13, termed "considerateness." A mixed factor that includes the items, sensitive, independent, and sentimental is not clearly defineable.

Items relating to the Perceived Family Role Performance Concept Measure are not intercorrelated for female, male and combined samples. For women, the following items have

low numbers of significant correlations: clean, children, reassure, decorate, meals, lock, crises, and rough-house. For men, the following items have low numbers of significant correlations: reassure, dinner, drive, rough-house, sports, insurance, sex, provider, and crises. However, for combined male and female subjects, four wife role-related items and only one husband role-related item has low levels of significant correlations. They are rough-house, medical, dinner, decorate, and cards. Overall, more significant correlations exist among wife role-related items and husband role-related items each, than between wife and husband role-related items.

In factor analysis only one factor is associated with the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure items. Factor 15, relating the two husband role-related items, insurance and drive, do not sufficiently describe the relationship with the perceived family role performance concept.

Minor hypotheses were related to men's differences in and women's scores of Ideal and Perceived Gender and Family Role Measures as well as marital adjustment. No significant differences were found between men and women in a comparison of marital adjustment scores. Therefore, the hypothesis of difference in scores was rejected. The marital adjustment hypotheses, comparing Ideal and Perceived Gender and Family Role Measures, could not be

evaluated due to the lack of inter-item relationships for the Perceived Gender and Family Role Measures.

Few differences were found by comparing men's and women's scores on gender role and family role-related items. In comparing men and women on individual items, there are significantly different scores on nine out of forty items. Men and women disagreed on two ideal gender role-related items, "sympathetic" and "affectionate," and two ideal family role-related items, "sex" and "crises." Therefore, on eight ideal gender role-related items and eight ideal family role-related items, men and women agreed, thus supporting the hypothesis.

There was disagreement among three perceived gender role-related items--"affectionate," "warm," and "gentle"; for perceived family role-related items there were two items of disagreement, "crises" and "rough-house." The hypothesis of significant differences between scores of men and women was rejected for seven of ten perceived gender role-related items and nine perceived family role-related items. Table 17, "A Summary of Items Related to Gender and Family Roles in Which Men and Women Disagreed," describes the results.

Mean scores of ideal and perceived gender role-related items for men and women indicated moderately traditional to nontraditional ideals and perceptions. While non-significant, there was a trend on both gender role-related

Table 17. A Summary of Items Related to Gender and
Family Roles in Which Men and Women Disagreed.

Gender Role-Related Items		Family Role-Related Items	
Ideal	Perceived	Ideal	Perceived
Sympathetic		Sex	
Affectionate	Affectionate	Crises	Crises
	Warm		Rough-house
	Gentle		

measures for men to score slightly more traditionally than women. However, ideal and perceived family role-related scores, suggested very traditional with some moderately traditional ideals and perceptions. There were occasional exceptions of nontraditional ratings.

In conclusion, evidence supports the hypotheses of constructs of Ideal Gender Role Concept and Ideal Family Role Concept as measured by 14 of 20 items on each measure. Factor correlation between the two constructs indicate a moderate negative relationship between Ideal Gender Role Concept and Ideal Family Role Concept. However, the hypotheses of unitary constructs for Perceived Gender Role Characteristics and Perceived Family Role Performance were rejected. Factor analysis indicated a variety of factors existed in the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics items, and only one factor association for items related to Perceived Family Role performance.

Sex differences were not found on most items of any of the four measures nor on marital adjustment scores. Moderately traditional means resulted on scores for the gender role measures while very traditional means resulted on scores for the family role measure.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

Hypotheses are supported for unitary constructs of ideal gender role and ideal family role. However, hypotheses are rejected for unitary constructs of perceived gender role characteristics and perceived family role performance.

Men and women agreed overall on most items, and there were no differences in marital adjustment scores. Differences between ideal and perceived gender role scores and ideal and perceived family role scores in relation to marital adjustment were not investigated. This is due to the low level of inter-item correlations on the perceived gender role and perceived family role-related items.

Discussion about the gender role and family role concepts follow, with a review of the agreement between men and women on these items as well as marital adjustment. Conclusions are reached with implications for further study.

Gender Role

The hypotheses are that:

1. There are significant positive relationships

among women's, men's, and all scores combined on individual items of the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure.

2. There are significant positive relationships among women's, men's, and all scores combined on individual items of the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure.
3. There is no significant difference between women's and men's scores on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure, but there is a significant difference between women's and men's scores on the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure.

The hypotheses are supported for the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for men, women and the combined sample with high inter-item correlations for most items. Fourteen of the twenty items were associated with factor 2, and the male gender role-related items, competitive and ambitious, were associated with a separate factor (5).

Factor two included the following traits; affectionate, warm, sensitive, sympathetic, sentimental, gentle, adventurous, neat, logical, independent, polite, realistic, self confident and dynamic. These traits appear to be very positive and attractive human characteristics as well as gender role ideals. A measureable concept of ideal gender role held by married college students is indicated by this data. With further testing, an ideal gender role concept measure could become reliable.

However, the hypothesis is rejected for the Perceived Gender Role Characteristics Measure due to the low level of inter-item correlations. An unclear picture exists of

two female gender role-related factors, two male gender role-related factors, and a mixed, undefined factor composed of sensitive, independent and sentimental. The factor of most interest is composed of the perceived male gender role-related items, dynamic, adventurous, aggressive, dominant, and competitive. The picture of perceived gender role characteristics appears to be a fragment of separate factors, including a male-dominant role, a logical-realistic male factor, and two female-associated factors of warm-affectionate and sympathetic-polite-tactful.

No significant differences between men and women were found on the Ideal Gender Role Concept items except "affectionate" and "sympathetic." This supports the hypothesis of agreement between men and women. However, significant differences were also not found on perceived gender role-related items except "affectionate," "warm" and "gentle." Thus the hypothesis of disagreement is rejected.

Subjective observations of the data give additional clues about the proposed gender role concepts. Though not significant, certain trends are apparent. A greater number of significant correlations are associated with items within the ideal female role and male role concepts each than between the ideal female and male role concepts. This was also true for the perceived female role and male

role concepts. While not significantly independent, a tendency to think of male and female role concepts separately is indicated.

Another statistically nonsignificant trend is the tendency for men toward more traditional role segregation than women, although both ranged from moderately traditional to nontraditional perceptions and ideals.

Therefore, in a purposive sample of young, married college students with children, an ideal concept of male and female gender role exists, but a concept of perceived male and female gender role characteristics does not exist, based on the operational definitions employed in this study. However, a perceived male gender role characteristics was implied in a factor of items, including dynamic, adventurous, aggressive, dominant, and competitive. Other separate factors were also indicated.

The data indicates general agreement by men and women on a moderately traditional to nontraditional ideal as well as perception of gender role concept. Exceptions to agreement include "sympathetic" on the ideal gender role concept, "warm" and "gentle" on the perceived gender role performance, and "affectionate" on both the ideal and perceived gender role.

As would be predicted from the research literature, the college student couples believe in an ideal gender role based on selected personality characteristics. The

moderateness of their beliefs may indicate the relaxation of traditional norms in the 1970's, as contrasted with earlier decades. As indicated by Bernard and others, there is a high agreement between men and women about an ideal gender role. (Bernard, 1972).

Burr and others indicate the importance of ideal conceptions in relation to behavior (1973). The Lunneborgs point out that role enactment, however, is never as exaggerated as ideal conceptions (1970). Yet the lack of findings to support the perceived gender role concept indicates intervening variables. Nonetheless, five factors were associated with perceived gender role characteristics. They lend some support to the existence of some sort of gender role characteristics perception concept. The five items associated with one male factor are dynamic, adventurous, aggressive, dominant and competitive. This may be explained in part by the slight tendency for men to be more traditional. As stated in the literature review, role enactment is influenced by the degree of investment of one's self concept in the role ideal.

The items of disagreement between men and women ("affection," "sympathetic," "warm," and "gentle") indicate a controversy over the expectations of men. Men are more traditional in their ideals and perceptions on these items. Thus women may want and perceive men to be more affectionate and loving than men want and perceive themselves

to be. These data support the further testing of a measure composed of items investigated for an ideal gender role concept measure. However, perceived gender role characteristics were fragmented into a number of few item factors, particularly for the male role. Further testing with additional items would be necessary to build a meaningful measure for either male or female perceived characteristics.

Family Role

The hypotheses are that:

1. There are significant positive relationships among women's, men's, and all scores combined on individual items of the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure.
2. There are significant positive relationships among women's, men's, and all scores combined on individual items of the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.
3. There is no significant difference between women's and men's scores on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure, but there is a significant difference between women's and men's scores on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.

The hypothesis is supported for the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for men, women and the combined sample with high inter-item correlations for most items. Fourteen of the twenty items were associated with factor 1, defined as ideal family role concept. However, the hypothesis is rejected for the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure due to the low level of inter-item correlations. One

association of two husband role-related items, "insurance," and "drive," resulted from factor analysis. This may indicate that different questions need to be investigated. Questions such as estate planning, financial investments, budgeting and mechanics and household repairs were not investigated. A moderate, negative relationship is indicated between the "Ideal Gender Role Concept" factor (2) and the "Ideal Family Role Concept" factor (1).

No significant differences between men and women were found on the Ideal Family Role Concept items except "sex" and "crises." This supports the hypothesis of agreement between men and women. However, significant differences were also not found on perceived family role-related items except "crises" and "rough-house." Thus, the hypothesis of disagreement is rejected.

Subjective observations of the data give additional clues about the proposed family role concepts. Though not significant, certain trends are apparent. A greater number of significant correlations were associated with items within the perceived wife role performance concept and perceived husband role performance concept than between them. Yet, no differences were found for the ideal family role concepts of wife and husband. A complete interdependency of husband and wife role-related tasks is inferred by the underlying single factor relationships for the ideal family role concept. The differences on the

perceived family role-related items support the lack of correlations and factor clustering. Perceived family role performance tasks appear to be independent variables.

Another trend is the tendency for both men and women to hold very traditional to moderately traditional ideal family role concepts as well as perceived family role performance concepts.

Therefore, in a purposive sample of young, married college students with children, an ideal concept of wife and husband family role exists, but a concept of perceived wife and husband role performance does not exist, based on the operational definition employed in this study. Factor analysis indicates a series of independent variables for the perceived family role performance items except for an association of "insurance" and "drive." This points in a direction for further research. Questions could be designed to see if a role exists more in the areas of financial management, estate planning, driving, car care and mechanically inclined household responsibilities.

It is noteworthy that the ideal family role concept fared so well given the lack of previous research. The earlier theory development by Aldous, Nye and others indicates a strong basic foundation for conceptualizing family role without empirical investigation. Yet the same lack of support for a perceived family role concept is indicated by our data. As discussed earlier on gender role, there

appear to be more significant intervening variables in perceived family role performance than ideal family role concept. For perceived family role performance there are no indications of factors and the items appear to be more independent, singular variables. The question raised is what role do ideals play in behavior.

The men and women generally agree on a very traditional to moderately traditional ideal as well as perception of family role concept. Exceptions to agreement included "sex" and "crises" on the ideal family role concept, and "crises" and "rough-house" on the perceived family role performance concept. The more these married college students hold traditional family role concepts, the less traditional are their gender role concepts.

It is important to note the degree of traditional role segregation on the family role concept in contrast to gender role. There is a negative relationship between factor 1, Ideal Family Role Concept, and factor 2, Ideal Gender Role Concept. The sample of college students tend toward a very traditional ideal concept of family role-related tasks and a moderate or nontraditional ideal - concept of gender role-related traits. Rather than gender role characteristics and family role behavior being aspects of the same role, as suggested in some of the child development and family literature reviewed in chapter one, this data indicates a negative relationship between two

independent factors.

If a married student believes in very traditional husband and wife role (s)he is likely to believe in more shared and equal personality traits. The converse is also true. A married student who believes in shared family roles will believe in more traditional male and female-gender-associated personality traits. In some ways this demonstrates logic. The gender role-related traits, such as independence, warmth, etc., may be necessary if husband and wife have separate roles in the family to achieve. But if roles are shared, the best personality characteristics of either person can be pooled in order to fulfill the family role-related tasks.

Conclusions

The college student couples with children hold a moderate to very traditional ideal family role concept, but a moderate to nontraditional ideal gender role concept. Ideal gender role and family role concepts are negatively related.

One possible explanation can be found in the nature of the items composing gender role and family role. The items significantly associated with the factor, ideal gender role, are: affectionate, warm, sensitive, sympathetic, sentimental, gentle, adventurous, neat, logical, independent, polite, realistic, self confident, and dynamic. The items significantly associated with the

factor, ideal family role, follow:

- Who should make the family daily meals.
- Who should plan to be the major provider for the family economically.
- Whose education or job should determine where you live geographically.
- Who should do the dusting, wash the floors and clean the bathroom.
- Who should prepare dinner when friends are invited over to eat.
- Who should take care of repairs and services for the car(s).
- Who should purchase the children's (child's) clothing.
- Who should make medical and dental appointments for family members.
- When both of you are in the car who should drive.
- Who should dress, feed and entertain the child(ren).
- Who should choose insurance policies for the family.
- Who should send birthday, wedding, birth, bereavement and holiday cards or notes to relatives.
- Who should decorate the house with plants, knick-knacks, curtains, pictures.

- Who should initiate sexual activity between you on a regular basis.

The family role-related items are instrumental household tasks that require active involvement, but the gender role-related items are personality attributes that are unintentionally acquired through childhood. It may be that traditional role segregation requires that the husband and wife accomplish these family role tasks independent of one another. To do so, however, requires having many of the personality characteristics traditionally associated with both male and female gender roles. Thus, a traditionally family role segregated ideal requires a nontraditional, gender role shared ideal.

Conversely, if the couple hold traditionally female and male gender role segregated ideals they may need to operate as a team to accomplish the family role-related tasks. In other words, an affectionate, warm, sensitive, sympathetic, sentimental, gentle, polite, ideal female role may be incompatible with independently accomplishing such tasks as preparing the daily meals, purchasing the children's clothing, making medical appointments, and dressing, feeding and entertaining the children. This possible explanation of the findings, points out the need for further theoretical differentiation of the concepts of gender role and family role.

The lack of support for the perceived role performance concepts in contrast to the ideal role concepts has been noted. Several conclusions are possible. One is that the couples internalize societal ideology of gender role and family role into their personal ideology. However, perceptions of one's own and spouses behavior may be more greatly affected by variables other than personal ideals. Intervening variables could be sought in a variety of theoretical areas. Possibilities include the family situation and day-to-day interactions, family development of unique family relationships and expectations, and other variables such as job demands, religion, neighbors and friends, etc.

The data indicates that people do not have that much control over their own behavior. They are not able to actualize their own ideals into behavior. Nor does society have a simple set of role scripts for people to play. Instead a complexity of intervening situational and ecological variables, both personal and societal, complicate the situation and influence behavior.

Results of the data demonstrate that ideal gender role and family role concepts are measureable. However, the questions for the perceived gender role characteristics and perceived family role performance do not as yet indicate measureable concepts. While intervening variables are one explanation, it is also possible that the most significant

questions were not asked.

Limitations of the Study

There are several limitations of this study. No assumptions are made about known parameters of the investigated population and population generalizability since a random sampling procedure was not used. The basis for the proposed definitions are developed in the literature review, but by no means encompass all role theory, family or gender role theory. The instruments were developed from previous instruments or research findings where possible, but neither reliability nor validity were established for the measures. The statistical analyses are non-causal tests of relationships among variables.

This study has the above-mentioned limitations because of the early exploratory nature of the concepts and data collection instruments used. Until further characteristics of the concepts can be identified, rigorous use of scientific procedures must be applied in a qualified manner.

Implications for Further Study

The overall implication of this study is that ideal gender role concepts, as a set of personality characteristics, and ideal family role concepts, as a set of family tasks, exist in college student couples. However, the relationship between ideal and perceived gender role and family role behavior are yet to be understood.

A set of steps for conducting attitudinal research has been implied in the work conducted by the Sherriffs and McKee, the Broverman research group, Johnsen, and this study. (Sherriffs and McKee, 1957; McKee and Sherriffs, 1957; 1959; Broverman, et al, 1970; 1972; Clarkson, Broverman, et al, 1970; Rosenkrantz, Broverman, et al, 1968; Johnsen, 1973). The steps include the following:

- To generate the items by open ended question.
- To develop a list of all possible items and ask subjects to select ones related to the concept.
- To develop an attitudinal scale with commonly selected items.
- To use the attitudinal scale to investigate the relationship between attitudes, and attitudes and behavior.

Based on the above set of research steps, further study could help to enlighten the role of ideal family role and gender role concepts. One could also investigate the degree to which ideal gender role/family role concepts can explain differing behaviors. An example is the Broverman research group who investigated the relationship between family planning and gender role attitudes (1972).

Other purposive samples with varying socioeconomic status characteristics are useful for investigating intervening variables. However, in order to investigate other samples, the above-mentioned research steps would need to

be taken.

The new trends toward perceptual research in child development, as indicated in current issues of Child Development, have also been adopted in family research, as in Larson's work (Larson, 1974). Research has centered attention on the psychophysiological aspects of perception and the relationship between perception and behavior. The relationships between these variables and social attitudes need to be explored as well. The more we can delineate these relationships, the more we can determine the effects of such concepts as gender role and family role.

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APPENDIX A

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

APPENDIX A
LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

June 19, 1975

VOLUNTEERS:

We are asking for your time and help in this study. We are Lee and Gigi Parker, both doctoral candidates in the Department of Family Ecology at M.S.U. and we are doing dissertations on married life. the general purpose of our investigation is not to predict problems with marriage or mental health, but to describe values and family activity that is generally typical of married couples today. We are asking you to fill out a questionnaire to describe yourselves and your values about family roles, sex roles, economic concerns, decision making, satisfaction and behavior. This will generally take 1 to 1 1/2 hours and requires that both husband and wife complete it. We are hoping to find that people today have many different values and not just the "right" ones from anyone's perspective. Therefore, our study will not attempt to make judgments about your value choices and behavior to show that one is right or wrong. We assure full confidentiality and will not identify your responses by name, address, or student number. We shall ask you to sign a mailing list only if you want us to send you a

summary of our results in August. The person contacting you is a graduate student who is working with us. He (she) will administer the questionnaire. Please feel free to contact us at any time if you have questions or are just interested in what we are doing. We hope you enjoy answering the questions. Thanks for participating in this study!

Lee and Gigi Parker
1646G Spartan Village

Phone: 353-7940

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire on Marriage and
Family Life Experiences

Stanley Parker

Angele Parker

DIRECTIONS:

These questions are about you and your spouse (marriage partner). Respond to questions as quickly as possible, and do not worry about the accuracy of one question in relation to another. Once you have finished one section, do not refer to it again, but go on to the following parts. Change answers only when on the same page of the questionnaire and when absolutely necessary to be accurate. Use a No. 2 pencil. The answer sheet scores from left to right horizontally (+).

Many of the questions are based on a seven point comparison between husband and wife, etc. Make sure that you read each question carefully as the comparisons reverse direction frequently.

Remember that your answers do not have to be logical or what society thinks, just true for you personally and your family. If you have any questions, the interviewer will be happy to answer them. Husband and wife are to do all questions separately and without communication until the interview is completed.

Thank you for your willingness to share in this project. Be assured that information is confidential and that your answers will not be recorded with any identifying name or address. The purpose of this project is not to look at any one individual, but to look at the underlying values most people have today about themselves and the family. If you would like a summary of our dissertations, be sure to sign the mailing list the interviewer has with him (her). If you have any questions you would like to ask us, either

before, during, or after the interveiw, feel free to call or write: 353-7940, 1646G Spartan Village, East Lansing, Michigan.

Thanks so much again, and have a good summer!

Lee and Gigi Parker
(Stanley and Angele)
Ph.D. Candidates
Department of Family Ecology

Biographic Information

(The following questions are about you.)

1. Your gender
(0) Male; (1) Female.
2. Your age in years
(0) under 17; (1) 18-20; (2) 21-22; (3) 23-25;
(4) 26-30; (5) 31-35; (6) 36 or older.
3. Education completed
(0) Elementary or less; (1) Junior high school;
(2) High school or equivalent; (3) Technical training;
(4) Two years college; (5) Four years college degree;
(6) Masters degree; (7) Doctorate in process or
achieved.
4. Are you in school? If so, answer the first part.
Otherwise, answer the second part.
In school and working on:
(0) Undergraduate degree; (1) Masters degree;
(2) Doctoral degree.

or

Not in school and:
(0) At home; (1) Work part time (30 hours or less a
week); (2) Work more than 30 hours a week.
5. How old were you when you married your present spouse?
(0) 16 or under; (1) 17-20; (2) 21-23; (4) 27-30;
(5) 31-35; (6) 36 or older.
6. Have you been divorced?
(0) Yes; (1) No.

(The following questions are about your family.)

7. How many children do you have?
(0) 6 or more; (1) 5; (2) 4; (3) 3; (4) 2; (5) 1;
(6) None.
8. How many children do you plan on having (including
adoption and present children)?
(0) 6 or more; (1) 5; (2) 4; (3) 3; (4) 2; (5) 1;
(6) None.
9. What religion are you and your spouse?
(0) Mixture of two religions or one spouse is not
religious; (1) Both Protestant; (2) Other;
(3) Catholic; (4) Jewish.

DO NOT TURN BACK

10. How old is your spouse?
(0) Under 17; (1) 18-20; (2) 21-22; (3) 23-25;
(4) 26-30; (5) 31-35; (6) 36 or older.
11. What education has your spouse completed?
(1) Elementary or less; (1) Junior high school;
(2) High school or equivalent; (3) Technical training;
(4) Two years college; (5) Four years college degree;
(6) Masters degree; (7) Doctorate in process or
achieved.
12. Is your spouse in school? If so, answer the first
part. Otherwise, answer the second part.
In school and working on:
(0) Undergraduate degree; (1) Masters degree;
(2) Doctoral degree.
- or
- Not in school and:
(0) At home; (1) Work part time (30 hours or less a
week); (2) work more than 30 hours a week.
13. How old was your spouse when you married?
(0) 16 or under; (1) 17-20; (2) 21-23; (3) 24-26;
(4) 27-30; (5) 31-35; (6) 36 or older.
14. Has your spouse been divorced?
(0) Yes; (1) No.
15. Are you an interracial marriage?
(0) No; (1) Yes.
16. What combined (total) income are you and your spouse
earning this tax year before taxes are taken out?
(0) \$3,000 or less; (1) \$3,100-\$5,000; (2) \$5,100-
\$8,000; (3) \$8,100-\$12,000; (4) \$12,100-\$16,000;
(5) \$16,000-\$20,000; (6) \$20,000 or above.
17. Have you or your spouse's parents separated or
divorced?
(0) Yes, both; (1) Yes, one set of parents only;
(2) No.
18. How does the husband (you or your spouse) view his
parent's marriage?
(0) Extremely unhappy; (1) Moderately happy;
(2) Extremely happy.

DO NOT TURN BACK

19. How does the wife (you or your spouse) view her parent's marriage?
 (0) Moderately happy; (1) Very unhappy or very happy
 [both answers are (b)].

Rate the following personality characteristics according to who has these traits most strongly--you or your spouse. This is not a personality test. The goal is to evaluate who has each trait more than the other spouse; not which characteristics define your personalities.

20. Sentimental
 (0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
 (2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
21. Adventurous
 (0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
 (2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
22. Dominant
 (0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
 (2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
23. Neat
 (0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
 (2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
24. Realistic
 (0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
 (2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
25. Sympathetic
 (0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently
 (2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.

DO NOT TURN BACK

26. Tactful
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
27. Logical
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
28. Religious
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
29. Independent
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
30. Warm
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
31. Sensitive
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
32. Aggressive
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
33. Competititve
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.

DO NOT TURN BACK

34. Ambitious
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more;
(5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
35. Gentle
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more;
(5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
36. Dynamic
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more;
(5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
37. Affectionate
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more;
(5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
38. Polite
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more;
(5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
39. Self-Confident
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more;
(5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.

Rate the following tasks and responsibilities according to which spouse does them most frequently than the other spouse in your family. Be as realistic as possible as there is no correct or best answer to these questions.

Who does the following jobs in your family on a regular basis?

40. When both of you are in the car who drives?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more;
(5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.

DO NOT TURN BACK

41. Who dusts, washes the floors and cleans the bathroom?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
42. Who dresses, feeds and entertains the children (child)?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
43. Whose education or job determines where you live geographically?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
44. Who sends birthday, wedding, birth, bereavement and Holiday cards or notes to relatives?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(7) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
45. Who is concerned with locking doors at night and when the family goes away on a trip?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
46. Who tends to give family members affection and reassurance when problems arise?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
47. Who makes medical and dental appointments for family members?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
48. Who helps the children (child) find playmates?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.

DONT TURN BACK

49. Who rough-houses (is physically playful) with the children (child)?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
50. Who purchases the children's (child's) clothing?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
51. Who participates in sports activities?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
52. Who chooses insurance policies for the family?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
53. Who decorates the house with plants, knick-knacks, curtains, pictures, etc.?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
54. Who initiates sexual activity between you on a regular basis?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
55. Who plans to be the major provider for the family economically?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
56. Who makes the daily family meals?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.

DO NOT TURN BACK

57. Who takes care of repairs and services for the car(s)?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more;
(5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
58. Who prepares dinner when friends are invited over to eat?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more;
(5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
59. Who takes over in family crises such a death?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more;
(5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.

Rate the following personality traits according to your personal values of the ideal woman and the ideal man. There is no correct or best answer since everyone has their own ideals in life.

In your own life you would personally like the following to be characteristic of which sex more than the other?

60. Sentimental
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more;
(5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
61. Adventurous
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more;
(5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.
62. Dominant
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more;
(5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.
63. Neat
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more;
(5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.

DO NOT TURN BACK

64. Realistic
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more; (5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.
65. Sympathetic
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more; (5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
66. Tactful
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more; (5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
67. Logical
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more; (5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.
68. Religious
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more; (5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
69. Independent
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more; (5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.
70. Warm
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more; (5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
71. Sensitive
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more; (5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
72. Aggressive
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more; (5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.

DO NOT TURN BACK

73. Competitive
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more; (5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.
74. Ambitious
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more; (5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.
75. Gentle
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more; (5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
76. Dynamic
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more; (5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.
77. Affectionate
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more; (5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
78. Polite
(0) Female almost always; (1) Female more frequently;
(2) Female slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Male slightly more; (5) Male more frequently; (6) Male almost always.
79. Self-Confident
(0) Male almost always; (1) Male more frequently;
(2) Male slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Female slightly more; (5) Female more frequently; (6) Female almost always.

Rate the following family jobs and responsibilities according to your personal beliefs about the ideal husband/father and the ideal wife/mother. We all have ideals we don't live. Therefore there is no correct answer since everyone has their values in life.

Ideally the following tasks should be performed by which spouse more than the other?

DO NOT TURN BACK

80. When both of you are in the car who should drive?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
81. Who should do the dusting, wash the floors and clean the bathroom?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
82. Who should dress, feed and entertain the children (child)?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
83. Whose education or job should determine where you live geographically?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
84. Who should send birthday, wedding, birth, bereavement and holiday cards or notes to relatives?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
85. Who should be concerned with locking doors at night and when the family goes away on a trip?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
86. Who should give family members affection and reassurance when problems arise?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.

DO NOT TURN BACK

87. Who should make medical and dental appointments for family members?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
88. Who should help the children (child) find playmates?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
89. Who should rough-house (be physically playful) with the children (child)?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
90. Who should purchase the children's (child's) clothing?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
91. Who should participate in sports activities?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
92. Who should choose insurance policies for the family?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
93. Who should decorate the house with plants, knick-knacks, curtains, pictures, etc.?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
94. Who should initiate sexual activity between you on a regular basis?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.

DO NOT TURN BACK

95. Who should plan to be the major provider for the family economically?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
96. Who should make the family daily meals?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
97. Who should take care of repairs and services for the car(s)?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.
98. Who should prepare dinner when friends are invited over to eat?
(0) Wife almost always; (1) Wife more frequently;
(2) Wife slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Husband slightly more; (5) Husband more frequently; (6) Husband almost always.
99. Who should take over in family crises such as a death?
(0) Husband almost always; (1) Husband more frequently;
(2) Husband slightly more; (3) Both; (4) Wife slightly more; (5) Wife more frequently; (6) Wife almost always.

The next questions ask about your dissatisfaction in married life.

100. When disagreements arise they generally result in:
(0) Husband giving in; (1) Wife giving in; (2) Neither giving in; (3) Agreement by mutual give-and-take.
101. Do you and your mate agree on right, good, and proper behavior?
(0) Always agree; (1) Almost always agree; (2) Occasionally disagree; (3) Frequently disagree; (4) Almost always disagree; (5) Always disagree.
102. Do husband and wife engage in outside activities together?
(0) All of them; (1) Some of them; (2) Few of them;
(3) None of them.

DO NOT TURN BACK

103. In leisure time, which do you and your mate prefer?
(0) Both husband and wife to stay at home; (1) Both to be on the go; (2) One to be on the go and the other to stay home.
104. Do you and your mate agree on aims, goals, and things believed important in life?
(0) Always agree; (1) Almost always agree; (2) Occasionally disagree; (3) Frequently disagree; (4) Almost always disagree; (5) Always disagree.
105. Do you and your mate agree on friends?
(0) Always agree; (1) Almost always agree; (2) Occasionally disagree; (3) Frequently disagree; (4) Almost always disagree; (5) Always disagree.
106. Do you and your mate agree on ways of dealing with in-laws?
(0) Always agree; (1) Almost always agree; (2) Occasionally disagree; (3) Frequently disagree; (4) Almost always disagree; (5) Always disagree.
107. Do you and your mate agree on handling family finances?
(0) Always agree; (1) Almost always agree; (2) Occasionally disagree; (3) Frequently disagree; (4) Almost always disagree; (5) Always disagree.
108. Do you and your mate agree on amount of time spent together?
(0) Always agree; (1) Almost always agree; (2) Occasionally disagree; (3) Frequently disagree; (4) Almost always disagree; (5) Always disagree.
109. How often do you kiss your mate?
(0) Every day; (1) Now and then; (2) Almost never.
110. How frequently do you and your mate get on each other's nerves around the house?
(0) Never; (1) Almost never; (2) Occasionally; (3) Frequently; (4) Almost always; (5) Always.
111. Do you and your mate agree on demonstration of affection?
(0) Always agree; (1) Almost always agree; (2) Occasionally disagree; (3) Frequently disagree; (4) Almost always disagree; (5) Always disagree.

DO NOT TURN BACK

112. Have any of the following items caused serious difficulties in your marriage?
Difficulties over money
Lack of mutual friends
Constant bickering
Interference of in-laws
Lack of mutual affection (no longer in love)
Unsatisfying sex relations
Selfishness and lack of cooperation
Adultery
Mate paid attention to (became familiar with) another person
Drunkenness or alcoholism
Other reasons
(0) None of the above; (1) One of the above;
(2) Two of the above; (3) Three of the above;
(4) Four or five of the above; (5) Six or more of the above.
113. Have you ever wished you had not married?
(0) Frequently; (1) Occasionally; (2) Rarely; (3) Never.
114. Do you and your mate generally talk things over together?
(0) Never; (1) Now and then; (2) Almost always;
(3) Always.
115. How happy would you rate your marriage?
(0) Very happy; (1) Happy; (2) Average; (3) Unhappy;
(4) Very unhappy.
116. If you had your life to live again would you:
(0) Marry the same person; (1) Marry a different person; (2) Not marry at all.
117. What is the total number of times you left mate or mate left you because of conflict?
(0) No times; (1) One time; (2) Two or more times.
118. What are your feelings on sex relations with your mate?
(0) Very enjoyable; (1) Enjoyable; (2) Tolerable;
(3) A little enjoyable; (4) Not at all enjoyable.
119. Do you and your mate agree on sex relations?
(0) Always agree; (1) Almost always agree; (2) Occasionally disagree; (3) Frequently disagree; (4) Almost always disagree; (5) Always disagree.

DO NOT TURN BACK

120. During sexual intercourse are your physical reactions satisfactory?
(0) Very; (1) Somewhat; (2) A little; (3) Not at all.
121. Is sexual intercourse between you and your mate an expression of love and affection?
(0) Always; (1) Almost always; (2) Sometimes;
(3) Almost never; (4) Never.

APPENDIX C

MARITAL ADJUSTMENT MEASURE WITH
WEIGHTED SCORES

APPENDIX C

MARITAL ADJUSTMENT MEASURE WITH
WEIGHTED SCORES

I. Companionship Factor		
1.	When disagreements arise they generally result in:	
	a. Husband giving in	50
	b. Wife giving in.	31
	c. Neither giving in	22
	d. Agreement by mutual give-and-take	53
2.	Do you and your mate agree on right, good, and proper behavior?	
	a. Always agree.	61
	b. Almost always agree	51
	c. Occasionally disagree	40
	d. Frequently disagree	40
	e. Almost always disagree.	13
	f. Always disagree	22
3.	Do husband and wife engage in outside activities together?	
	a. All of them	34
	b. Some of them.	24
	c. Few of them	13
	d. None of them.	40
4.	In leisure time, which do you and your mate prefer?	
	a. Both husband and wife to stay at home . .	44
	b. Both to be on the go.	51
	c. One to be on the go and the other to stay home	31
II. Consensus or Agreement		
1.	Do you and your mate agree on aims, goals, and things believed important in life?	
	a. Always agree.	26
	b. Almost always agree	15
	c. Occasionally disagree	40
	d. Frequently disagree	22
	e. Almost always disagree.	31
	f. Always disagree	13

2.	Do you and your mate agree on friends?	
a.	Always agree	25
b.	Almost always agree.	70
c.	Occasionally disagree.	40
d.	Frequently disagree.	13
e.	Almost always disagree	31
f.	Always disagree.	40
3.	Do you and your mate agree on ways of dealing with in-laws?	
a.	Always agree	43
b.	Almost always agree.	52
c.	Occasionally disagree.	23
d.	Frequently disagree.	23
e.	Almost always disagree	32
f.	Always disagree.	50
4.	Do you and your mate agree on handling family finances?	
a.	Always agree	25
b.	Almost always agree.	15
c.	Occasionally disagree.	22
d.	Frequently disagree.	22
e.	Almost always disagree	31
f.	Always disagree.	13
5.	Do you and your mate agree on amount of time spent together?	
a.	Always agree	16
b.	Almost always agree.	60
c.	Occasionally disagree.	41
d.	Frequently disagree.	40
e.	Almost always disagree	31
f.	Always disagree.	13

III. Affectional Intimacy

1.	How often do you kiss your mate?	
a.	Every day.	25
b.	Now and then	23
c.	Almost never	50
2.	How frequently do you and your mate get on each other's nerves around the house?	
a.	Never.	52
b.	Almost never	60
c.	Occasionally	50
d.	Frequently	23
e.	Almost always.	32
f.	Always	41

3.	Do you and your mate agree on demonstration of affection?	
a.	Always agree	16
b.	Almost always agree.	33
c.	Occasionally disagree.	41
d.	Frequently disagree.	14
e.	Almost always disagree	23
f.	Always disagree.	32
4.	Have any of the following items caused serious difficulties in your marriages?	
	Difficulties over money	
	Lack of mutual friends	
	Constant bickering	
	Interference of in-laws	
	Lack of mutual affection (no longer in love)	
	Unsatisfying sex relations	
	Selfishness and lack of cooperation	
	Adultery	
	Mate paid attention to (became familiar with another person	
	Drunkenness or alcoholism	
	Other reasons	
	Nothing	
a.	None of the above	44
b.	One of the above.	80
c.	Two of the above.	61
d.	Thre of the above	24
e.	Four or five of the above	23
f.	Six or more of the above.	22
IV.	Satisfaction with the Marriage and the Mate	
1.	Have you ever wished you had not married?	
a.	Frequently.	31
b.	Occasionally.	22
c.	Rarely.	34
d.	Never	26
2.	Do you and your mate generally talk things over together?	
a.	Never	31
b.	Now and then.	40
c.	Almost always	33
d.	Always.	16
3.	How happy would you rate your marriage?	
a.	Very happy.	17
b.	Happy	43
c.	Average	40
d.	Unhappy	22
e.	Very unhappy.	13

4. If you had your life to live again would you:
 - a. Marry the same person. 27
 - b. Marry a different person?. 12
 - c. Not marry at all?. 21
5. What is the total number of times you left mate or mate left you because of conflict?
 - a. No times 54
 - b. One time 13
 - c. Two or more times. 22

V. Sexual Behavior

1. What are your feelings on sex relations with your mate?
 - a. Very enjoyable 43
 - b. Enjoyable. 52
 - c. Tolerable. 13
 - d. A little enjoyable 22
 - e. Not at all enjoyable 31
2. Do you and your mate agree on sex relations?
 - a. Always 43
 - b. Almost always agree. 33
 - c. Occasionally disagree. 23
 - d. Frequently disagree. 50

APPENDIX D

QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

APPENDIX D
QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

Table D1. Total Scores for Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure.

Questionnaire Item	Response Frequencies								Std. Dev.	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean		
Female Role										
60. Sentimental	10	15	31	55	1	0	0	2.20	0.99	
63. Neat	12	4	15	82	1	0	0	2.49	0.99	
65. Sympathetic	3	11	16	80	4	0	0	2.62	0.81	
66. Tactful	3	5	5	92	5	4	0	2.90	0.80	
68. Religious	0	4	8	96	4	2	0	2.89	0.49	
70. Warm	5	9	19	80	1	0	0	2.55	0.83	
71. Sensitive	5	6	25	76	2	0	0	2.56	0.81	
75. Gentle	5	7	25	73	3	1	0	2.57	0.86	
77. Affectionate	5	8	15	85	0	1	0	2.61	0.84	
78. Polite	4	2	1	105	2	0	0	2.89	2.98	
Male Role										
61. Adventurous	7	21	20	66	0	0	0	2.27	0.97	
62. Dominant	12	19	43	40	0	0	0	1.97	0.97	
64. Realistic	2	12	10	88	2	0	0	2.67	0.76	
67. Logical	3	8	16	85	1	1	0	2.67	0.77	
69. Independent	7	12	24	68	2	1	0	2.43	0.96	
72. Aggressive	5	26	40	39	2	1	0	2.09	0.95	
73. Competitive	6	22	34	51	0	1	0	2.18	0.95	
74. Ambitious	3	16	20	72	2	1	0	2.50	0.86	
76. Dynamic	3	9	31	67	3	1	0	2.54	0.82	
79. Self-Confident	4	0	10	99	0	1	0	2.83	0.64	

Table D2. Women's Scores for Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies							Mean	Std. Dev.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Female Role										
60.	Sentimental	3	5	15	32	0	0	0	2.29	0.97
63.	Neat	4	2	7	44	0	0	0	2.66	0.77
65.	Sympathetic	1	4	6	44	2	0	0	2.79	0.73
66.	Tactful	1	2	3	48	2	1	0	2.89	0.68
68.	Religious	0	2	3	49	2	0	0	2.86	0.62
70.	Warm	1	3	10	43	0	0	0	2.68	0.64
71.	Sensitive	1	3	13	38	2	0	0	2.68	0.69
75.	Gentle	3	3	12	36	2	1	0	2.64	0.86
77.	Affectionate	3	1	5	48	0	0	0	2.80	0.72
78.	Polite	1	0	0	56	0	0	0	2.96	0.43
Male Role										
61.	Adventurous	3	9	7	38	0	0	0	2.43	0.89
62.	Dominant	6	9	20	22	0	0	0	2.09	0.92
64.	Realistic	1	2	6	47	1	0	0	2.77	0.63
67.	Logical	1	3	7	44	1	1	0	2.77	0.74
69.	Independent	4	2	12	37	1	1	0	2.59	0.89
72.	Aggressive	2	15	20	18	1	1	0	2.09	0.94
73.	Competitive	3	10	19	24	0	1	0	2.14	0.98
74.	Ambitious	0	7	11	37	1	1	0	2.57	0.83
76.	Dynamic	1	4	18	32	1	1	0	2.59	0.73
79.	Self-Confident	2	0	3	51	0	1	0	2.86	0.67

Table D3. Men's Scores for Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies							Mean	Std. Dev.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Female Role										
60.	Sentimental	7	10	16	23	1	0	0	2.02	1.08
63.	Neat	8	2	8	38	1	0	0	2.35	1.14
65.	Sympathetic	2	7	10	36	2	0	0	2.47	0.87
66.	Tactful	2	3	2	44	3	3	0	2.91	0.91
68.	Religious	0	2	5	47	2	0	0	2.83	0.63
70.	Warm	4	6	9	37	1	0	0	2.42	0.98
71.	Sensitive	4	3	12	38	0	0	0	2.46	0.91
75.	Gentle	2	4	13	37	1	0	0	2.49	0.87
77.	Affectionate	2	7	10	37	0	1	0	2.42	0.91
78.	Polite	3	2	1	49	2	0	0	2.77	0.78
Male Role										
61.	Adventurous	4	12	13	28	0	0	0	2.11	1.03
62.	Dominant	6	10	23	18	0	0	0	1.90	0.99
64.	Realistic	1	10	4	41	1	0	0	2.56	0.87
67.	Logical	2	5	9	41	0	0	0	2.56	0.80
69.	Independent	3	10	12	31	1	0	0	2.26	1.01
72.	Aggressive	3	11	20	21	1	0	0	2.04	1.00
73.	Competitive	3	12	15	27	0	0	0	2.19	0.93
74.	Ambitious	3	9	9	35	1	0	0	2.42	0.94
76.	Dynamic	2	5	13	35	2	0	0	2.47	0.91
79.	Self-Confident	2	0	7	48	0	0	0	2.79	0.62

Table D4. Total Scores for Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure.

Response Frequencies										
Questionnaire Item	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	Std. Dev.	
Wife Role										
81. Clean	29	36	10	37	0	2	0	1.55	1.28	
82. Children	9	31	21	52	0	1	0	2.05	1.06	
84. Cards	20	20	14	60	0	0	0	2.00	1.19	
86. Reassure	0	1	2	102	4	5	0	3.09	0.51	
87. Medical	20	25	21	47	1	0	0	1.86	1.17	
88. Playmates	6	12	23	73	0	0	0	2.43	0.88	
90. Clothing	29	32	19	34	0	0	0	1.51	1.17	
93. Decorate	22	28	19	45	0	0	0	1.76	1.17	
96. Meals	32	45	11	25	0	1	0	1.29	1.15	
98. Dinner	29	31	20	33	0	0	0	1.54	1.24	
Husband Role										
80. Drive	40	31	17	26	0	0	0	1.25	1.17	
83. Live	47	21	12	34	0	0	0	1.29	1.28	
85. Lock	12	9	3	86	1	2	1	2.57	1.13	
89. Rough-house	9	32	21	49	0	1	0	2.02	1.07	
91. Sports	1	13	14	86	0	0	0	2.62	0.72	
92. Insurance	16	14	11	73	0	0	0	2.24	1.13	
94. Sex	1	8	16	85	3	0	1	2.75	0.74	
95. Provider	49	29	13	22	1	0	0	1.10	1.18	
97. Car	44	33	12	25	0	0	0	1.16	1.16	
99. Crises	10	22	15	66	1	0	0	2.23	1.06	

Table D5. Women's Scores for Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	Std. Dev.
Wife Role										
81.	Clean	17	16	5	18	0	1	0	1.50	1.32
82.	Children	5	12	14	25	0	1	0	2.09	0.15
84.	Cards	12	7	6	32	0	0	0	2.02	1.26
86.	Reassure	0	0	0	56	0	1	0	3.07	0.38
87.	Medical	13	9	10	24	1	0	0	1.88	1.25
88.	Playmates	3	5	12	37	0	0	0	2.48	0.85
90.	Clothing	17	14	10	16	0	0	0	1.46	1.21
93.	Decorate	11	12	10	24	0	0	0	1.88	1.16
96.	Meals	19	21	6	11	0	0	0	1.14	1.12
98.	Dinner	15	15	13	14	0	0	0	1.45	1.16
Husband Role										
80.	Drive	18	15	12	12	0	0	0	1.34	1.13
83.	Live	29	7	8	13	0	0	0	1.13	1.25
85.	Lock	6	3	2	43	1	1	1	2.64	1.17
89.	Rough-house	4	14	10	28	0	0	0	2.09	1.05
91.	Sports	0	7	7	43	0	0	0	2.63	0.70
92.	Insurance	9	5	5	38	0	0	0	2.25	1.16
94.	Sex	1	6	9	41	0	0	0	2.59	0.76
95.	Provider	24	14	11	8	0	0	0	1.07	1.09
97.	Car	19	16	7	15	0	0	0	1.29	1.22
99.	Crises	3	8	7	38	1	0	0	2.48	0.93

Table D6. Men's Scores for Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies								Std. Dev.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	
Wife Role										
81.	Clean	12	20	5	19	0	1	0	1.61	1.25
82.	Children	4	19	7	27	0	0	0	2.00	1.05
84.	Cards	8	13	8	28	0	0	0	1.99	1.14
86.	Reassure	0	1	2	46	4	4	0	3.11	0.62
87.	Medical	7	16	11	23	0	0	0	1.86	1.09
88.	Playmates	3	7	11	36	0	0	0	2.40	0.90
90.	Clothing	12	18	9	18	0	0	0	1.56	1.15
93.	Decorate	11	16	9	21	0	0	0	1.68	1.17
96.	Meals	13	24	5	14	0	1	0	1.44	1.18
98.	Dinner	14	16	7	19	0	0	1	1.65	1.32
Husband Role										
80.	Drive	22	16	5	14	0	0	0	1.18	1.21
83.	Live	18	14	4	21	0	0	0	1.47	1.30
85.	Lock	6	6	1	43	0	1	0	2.49	1.10
89.	Rough-house	5	18	11	21	0	1	0	1.90	0.90
91.	Sports	1	6	7	43	0	0	0	2.61	0.75
92.	Insurance	7	9	6	35	0	0	0	2.21	1.11
94.	Sex	0	2	7	44	3	0	1	2.91	0.69
95.	Provider	25	15	2	14	1	0	0	1.14	1.27
97.	Car	25	17	5	10	0	0	0	1.02	1.11
99.	Crises	7	14	8	28	0	0	0	2.00	1.12

Table D7. Total Scores for Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	Std. Dev.
Female Role										
20.	Sentimental	21	43	15	17	12	5	1	1.78	1.48
23.	Neat	21	16	12	37	17	8	3	2.43	1.64
25.	Sympathetic	13	24	19	30	18	9	1	2.41	1.50
26.	Tactful	5	24	12	29	23	16	5	2.96	1.59
28.	Religious	9	15	21	49	12	2	4	2.56	1.33
30.	Warm	1	18	20	46	17	10	2	2.86	1.24
31.	Sensitive	17	27	27	28	9	6	0	2.03	1.37
35.	Gentle	3	17	27	53	12	2	0	2.53	1.02
37.	Affectionate	1	21	14	46	18	12	2	2.90	1.30
38.	Polite	9	16	16	58	10	5	0	2.52	1.21
Male Role										
21.	Adventurous	35	32	20	16	6	3	2	1.50	1.47
22.	Dominant	19	33	23	29	7	2	1	1.84	1.32
24.	Realistic	13	22	18	40	14	6	1	2.37	1.41
27.	Logical	17	25	29	30	11	1	1	2.00	1.30
29.	Independent	9	27	28	32	12	6	0	2.25	1.30
32.	Aggressive	26	32	21	14	17	1	1	1.74	1.46
33.	Competitive	29	30	12	30	10	1	2	1.76	1.49
34.	Ambitious	23	15	21	42	10	2	1	2.10	1.40
36.	Dynamic	11	31	18	36	16	2	0	2.18	2.19
39.	Self-Confident	20	32	21	23	10	7	1	1.97	1.50

Table D8. Women's Scores for Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies							Mean	Std. Dev.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Female Role										
20.	Sentimental	10	21	9	6	8	3	0	1.79	1.51
23.	Neat	9	8	7	19	10	2	2	2.48	1.55
25.	Sympathetic	6	10	11	16	9	5	0	2.48	1.47
26.	Tactful	3	12	4	15	14	8	1	2.86	1.50
28.	Religious	2	10	11	24	5	1	3	2.54	1.35
30.	Warm	0	6	6	28	10	7	0	3.14	1.07
31.	Sensitive	9	12	14	13	8	1	0	1.98	1.34
35.	Gentle	1	3	15	31	5	2	0	2.75	0.90
37.	Affectionate	0	6	5	27	11	8	0	3.27	1.05
38.	Polite	6	4	11	32	2	2	0	2.43	1.13
Male Role										
21.	Adventurous	18	16	7	9	2	3	2	1.61	1.66
22.	Dominant	7	15	14	16	4	0	1	2.04	1.25
24.	Realistic	5	9	10	23	6	3	1	2.48	1.39
27.	Logical	9	10	12	18	6	1	1	2.20	1.39
29.	Independent	6	9	14	18	7	3	0	2.30	1.35
32.	Aggressive	11	18	9	8	9	1	1	1.89	1.52
33.	Competitive	15	10	4	18	7	1	2	2.04	1.65
34.	Ambitious	10	9	8	24	3	2	1	2.20	1.43
36.	Dynamic	6	16	11	13	9	2	0	2.18	1.34
39.	Self-Confident	10	17	7	15	3	5	0	2.02	1.52

Table D9. Men's Scores for Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies							Mean	Std. Dev.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Female Role										
20.	Sentimental	11	22	6	11	4	2	1	1.75	1.47
23.	Neat	12	8	5	18	7	6	1	2.42	1.72
25.	Sympathetic	7	14	8	14	9	4	1	2.35	1.56
26.	Tactful	2	12	8	14	9	8	4	3.04	1.69
28.	Religious	7	5	10	25	7	1	1	2.46	1.38
30.	Warm	1	12	14	18	7	3	2	2.58	1.35
31.	Sensitive	8	15	13	15	1	5	0	2.07	1.43
35.	Gentle	2	14	12	22	7	0	0	2.30	1.09
37.	Affectionate	1	15	9	19	7	4	2	2.58	1.41
38.	Polite	3	12	5	26	8	3	0	2.60	1.29
Male Role										
21.	Adventurous	17	16	13	7	4	0	0	1.37	1.25
22.	Dominant	12	18	9	13	3	2	0	1.67	1.38
24.	Realistic	8	13	8	17	7	3	0	2.25	1.44
27.	Logical	8	15	17	12	5	0	0	1.79	1.19
29.	Independent	3	18	14	14	5	3	0	2.19	1.26
32.	Aggressive	15	14	12	6	8	0	0	1.53	1.40
33.	Competitive	14	20	8	12	3	0	0	1.46	1.24
34.	Ambitious	13	6	13	18	7	0	0	1.98	1.38
36.	Dynamic	5	15	7	23	7	0	0	2.16	1.25
39.	Self-Confident	10	15	14	8	7	2	1	1.93	1.50

Table D10. Total Scores for Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	Std. Dev.
Wife Role										
41.	Clean	69	23	9	7	4	2	0	0.77	1.22
42.	Children	25	49	10	25	3	1	1	1.47	1.26
44.	Cards	76	13	4	18	1	2	0	0.78	1.29
46.	Reassure	6	12	16	67	5	7	1	2.68	1.15
47.	Medical	48	32	10	21	2	1	0	1.12	1.24
48.	Playmates	33	28	10	41	1	1	0	1.58	1.31
50.	Clothing	74	21	10	9	0	0	0	0.60	0.95
53.	Decorate	52	23	14	23	1	1	0	1.13	1.27
56.	Meals	65	28	8	11	1	1	0	0.75	1.09
58.	Dinner	77	15	4	13	2	1	2	0.76	1.37
Husband Role										
40.	Drive	94	14	3	1	1	0	1	0.29	0.83
43.	Live	90	12	1	10	1	0	0	0.42	0.95
45.	Lock	21	15	10	42	6	6	14	2.62	1.88
49.	Rough-house	47	29	10	20	4	2	1	1.25	1.41
51.	Sports	28	43	12	25	4	1	1	1.48	1.30
52.	Insurance	53	13	13	32	1	0	2	1.33	1.46
54.	Sex	29	31	25	25	4	0	0	1.51	1.19
55.	Provider	72	18	6	16	1	1	0	0.76	1.19
57.	Car	95	14	0	5	0	0	0	0.25	0.68
59.	Crises	31	23	5	49	3	1	1	1.80	1.43

Table D11. Women's Scores for Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies							Mean	Std. Dev.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Wife Role										
41.	Clean	37	10	4	3	3	0	0	0.70	1.16
42.	Children	11	23	6	14	1	1	1	1.59	1.35
44.	Cards	39	5	2	10	0	1	0	0.82	1.39
46.	Reassure	6	5	4	35	3	4	0	2.59	1.23
47.	Medical	30	9	3	14	1	0	0	1.07	1.31
48.	Playmates	15	14	3	24	0	1	0	1.70	1.36
50.	Clothing	41	5	4	7	0	0	0	0.61	1.07
53.	Decorate	26	12	6	12	1	0	0	1.14	1.27
56.	Meals	35	11	4	6	0	1	0	0.71	1.16
58.	Dinner	40	4	2	9	1	0	1	0.80	1.41
Husband Role										
40.	Drive	45	7	3	1	0	0	1	0.38	1.00
43.	Live	45	6	1	5	0	0	0	0.41	0.91
45.	Lock	10	7	6	19	3	2	10	2.71	1.96
49.	Rough-house	17	15	6	13	2	2	1	1.66	1.53
51.	Sports	15	18	5	15	2	1	1	1.59	1.45
52.	Insurance	24	5	8	18	1	0	1	1.50	1.49
54.	Sex	14	21	10	11	1	0	0	1.38	1.12
55.	Provider	36	10	2	9	0	0	0	0.77	1.13
57.	Car	46	6	0	5	0	0	0	0.38	0.89
59.	Crises	13	7	3	29	3	1	1	2.20	1.47

Table D12. Men's Scores for Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure.

Questionnaire Item		Response Frequencies								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	Std. Dev.
Wife Role										
41.	Clean	32	13	5	4	1	2	0	0.86	1.29
42.	Children	14	26	4	11	2	0	0	1.32	1.15
44.	Cards	37	8	2	8	1	1	0	0.75	1.20
46.	Reassure	0	7	12	32	2	3	1	2.77	1.07
47.	Medical	18	23	7	7	1	1	0	1.19	1.19
48.	Playmates	18	14	7	17	1	0	0	1.46	1.27
50.	Clothing	33	16	6	2	0	0	0	0.60	0.82
53.	Decorate	26	11	8	11	0	1	0	1.12	1.28
56.	Meals	30	17	4	5	1	0	0	0.77	1.04
58.	Dinner	37	11	2	4	1	1	1	0.74	1.34
Husband Role										
40.	Drive	49	7	0	0	1	0	0	0.21	0.62
43.	Live	45	6	0	5	1	0	0	0.44	1.00
45.	Lock	11	8	4	23	3	4	4	2.51	1.81
49.	Rough-house	30	14	4	7	2	0	0	0.84	1.16
51.	Sports	13	25	7	10	2	0	0	1.35	1.13
52.	Insurance	29	8	5	14	0	0	1	1.14	1.43
54.	Sex	15	10	15	14	3	0	0	1.65	1.26
55.	Provider	36	8	4	7	1	1	0	0.77	1.27
57.	Car	49	8	0	0	0	0	0	0.14	0.35
59.	Crises	18	16	2	20	0	0	0	1.40	1.28

APPENDIX E

CORRELATIONS COEFFICIENTS OF

QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

Table E1. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients between the Ideal Gender Role and the Ideal Gender Role Coefficients

Table E1. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for Female Subjects.

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	60	63	65	66	68	70	71	75	77	78
Female Role										
60. Sentimental S =	1.0 .001									
63. Neat S =	.46 .001	1.0 .001								
65. Sympathetic S =	.20 .08	.29 .02	1.0 .001							
66. Tactful S =	.38 .002	.39 .001	.31 .009	1.0 .001						
68. Religious S =	.17 .11	.27 .02	-.02 .45	.14 .16	1.0 .001					
70. Warm S =	.58 .001	.54 .001	.45 .001	.56 .001	.13 .17	1.0 .001				
71. Sensitive S =	.22 .05	.31 .009	.44 .001	.29 .01	-.09 .25	.50 .001	1.0 .001			
75. Gentle S =	.25 .04	.15 .13	.19 .08	.22 .05	-.37 .002	.33 .006	.43 .001	1.0 .001		
77. Affectionate S =	.59 .001	.65 .001	.46 .001	.29 .01	.13 .17	.67 .001	.41 .001	.35 .004	1.0 .001	
78. Polite S =	.38 .002	-.06 .32	-.05 .36	-.02 .44	-.03 .43	-.07 .31	.12 .18	.23 .04	.13 .17	1.0 .001

Table E1 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	60	63	65	66	68	70	71	75	77	78
Male Role										
61. Adventurous S =	.29 .02	.38 .002	.40 .001	.32 .007	-.16 .12	.45 .001	.37 .002	.52 .002	.44 .001	.34 .004
62. Dominant S =	.09 .25	.34 .005	.33 .006	.22 .05	.04 .38	.47 .001	.33 .005	.20 .07	.34 .004	-.13 .16
64. Realistic S =	.09 .26	.23 .04	.39 .001	.59 .001	-.07 .32	.39 .001	.59 .001	.25 .03	.18 .09	.05 .37
67. Logical S =	.09 .27	.08 .28	.22 .05	.60 .001	.04 .38	.47 .001	.46 .001	.15 .13	.14 .15	-.04 .38
69. Independent S =	.15 .15	.31 .01	.56 .001	.12 .18	.03 .41	.36 .003	.32 .007	.31 .01	.48 .001	-.06 .32
72. Aggressive S =	.09 .25	.06 .34	.26 .03	.09 .25	-.03 .43	.34 .005	.59 .001	.31 .01	.12 .18	.15 .14
73. Competitive S =	.01 .47	-.12 .19	.10 .23	.30 .01	.23 .04	.10 .23	.25 .03	.19 .08	-.10 .24	.03 .42
74. Ambitious S =	.01 .47	-.15 .13	-.15 .13	-.04 .37	.05 .35	-.05 .37	.01 .47	.15 .14	-.27 .02	.10 .22
76. Dynamic S =	.05 .36	.04 .39	.04 .40	-.12 .18	-.20 .07	.23 .03	.52 .001	.40 .001	.08 .28	.26 .03
79. Self-Confident S =	.37 .003	.19 .07	.27 .02	.29 .01	-.04 .40	.31 .009	.51 .001	.42 .001	.29 .01	.59 .001

Table E1 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	61	62	64	67	69	72	73	74	76	79
Male Role										
61. Adventurous S =	1.0 .001									
62. Dominant S =	.45 .001	1.0 .001								
64. Realistic S =	.30 .01	.21 .06	1.0 .001							
67. Logical S =	.29 .01	.33 .007	.68 .001	1.0 .001						
69. Independent S =	.48 .001	.50 .001	.21 .06	.06 .33	1.0 .001					
72. Aggressive S =	.47 .001	.50 .001	.32 .008	.35 .004	.59 .001	1.0 .001				
73. Competitive S =	.19 .08	.14 .14	.45 .001	.49 .001	.21 .06	.53 .001	1.0 .001			
74. Ambitious S =	-.05 .35	.10 .23	.01 .46	.06 .33	-.02 .46	.22 .05	.37 .002	1.0 .001		
76. Dynamic S =	.39 .001	.21 .06	.23 .04	.03 .41	.30 .01	.57 .001	.21 .06	.28 .02	1.0 .001	
79. Self-Confident S =	.46 .001	.17 .11	.37 .002	.35 .004	.17 .10	.43 .001	.26 .03	.25 .03	.30 .01	1.0 .001

Table E2. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients on the Ideal Gender Scale

Table E2. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for Male Subjects.

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	60	63	65	66	68	70	71	75	77	78
Female Role										
60. Sentimental S =	1.0 .001									
63. Neat S =	.51 .001	1.0 .001								
65. Sympathetic S	.48 .001	.45 .001	1.0 .001							
66. Tactful S =	.11 .21	.28 .07	.23 .04	1.0 .001						
68. Religious S =	.33 .40	.09 .27	.14 .15	.01 .46	1.0 .001					
70. Warm S =	.54 .001	.56 .001	.59 .001	.19 .08	.00 .50	1.0 .001				
71. Sensitive S =	.57 .001	.56 .001	.80 .001	.05 .35	.13 .17	.71 .001	1.0 .001			
75. Gentle S =	.55 .001	.55 .001	.51 .001	.14 .15	-.06 .34	.68 .001	.56 .001	1.0 .001		
77. Affectionate S =	.57 .001	.35 .003	.56 .001	-.03 .41	-.02 .44	.54 .001	.51 .001	.71 .001	1.0 .001	
78. Polite S =	.50 .001	.38 .002	.53 .001	.24 .03	.02 .44	.29 .02	.52 .001	.35 .004	.55 .001	1.0 .001

Table E2 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	60	63	65	66	68	70	71	75	77	78
Male Role										
61. Adventurous S =	.45 .001	.29 .01	.40 .001	.13 .16	.14 .15	.40 .001	.43 .001	.42 .001	.46 .001	.51 .001
62. Dominant S =	.24 .03	.14 .14	.04 .38	-.33 .006	-.21 .06	.30 .01	.14 .14	.40 .001	.37 .002	-.07 .31
64. Realistic S =	.39 .001	.41 .001	.51 .001	.24 .04	-.05 .35	.48 .001	.47 .001	.29 .02	.32 .007	.45 .001
67. Logical S =	.55 .001	.32 .008	.57 .001	.09 .25	.17 .10	.44 .001	.57 .001	.32 .007	.56 .001	.75 .001
69. Independent S =	.48 .001	.28 .02	.36 .003	.13 .16	-.11 .21	.41 .001	.37 .002	.41 .001	.52 .001	.53 .001
72. Aggressive S =	.35 .005	.39 .002	.53 .001	-.10 .24	.26 .03	.49 .001	.55 .001	.31 .01	.32 .008	.23 .05
73. Competitive S =	.28 .02	.13 .17	.01 .47	.18 .09	-.04 .39	.12 .19	.06 .33	.05 .36	.20 .07	.16 .11
74. Ambitious S =	.15 .13	.06 .33	-.03 .43	.04 .39	.10 .24	.18 .09	-.01 .47	.12 .19	.20 .07	.13 .16
76. Dynamic S =	.42 .001	.16 .12	.21 .06	-.08 .28	.07 .31	.50 .001	.18 .08	.46 .001	.62 .001	.27 .02
79. Self-Confident S =	.32 .007	.05 .35	.24 .03	.12 .19	.42 .001	.08 .28	.26 .03	.18 .09	.36 .003	.47 .001

Table E2 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Male Role									
	61	62	64	67	69	72	73	74	76	79
Male Role										
61. Adventurous S =	1.0 .001									
62. Dominant S =	.27 .02	1.0 .001								
64. Realistic S =	.37 .002	.20 .07	1.0 .001							
67. Logical S =	.53 .001	.05 .35	.58 .001	1.0 .001						
69. Independent S =	.65 .001	.43 .001	.64 .001	.50 .001	1.0 .001					
72. Aggressive S =	.40 .001	.50 .001	.40 .001	.40 .001	.35 .004	1.0 .001				
73. Competitive S =	.28 .02	.17 .10	.22 .05	.24 .04	.36 .003	.00 .49	1.0 .001			
74. Ambitious S =	.41 .001	.11 .21	.32 .007	.29 .01	.36 .003	.02 .46	.58 .001	1.0 .001		
76. Dynamic S =	.40 .001	.31 .01	.21 .06	.45 .001	.42 .001	.27 .02	.16 .11	.40 .001	1.0 .001	
79. Self-Confident S =	.48 .001	-.09 .26	.17 .11	.65 .001	.35 .004	.20 .07	.12 .18	.26 .02	.40 .001	1.0 .001

Table E3. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients
Ideal Gender, 1990-1999

Table E3. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Ideal Gender Role Concept Measure for Male and Female Subjects.

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	60	63	65	66	68	70	71	75	77	78
Female Role										
60. Sentimental S =	1.0 .001									
63. Neat S =	.47 .001	1.0 .001								
65. Sympathetic S =	.35 .001	.40 .001	1.0 .001							
66. Tactful S =	.21 .01	.32 .001	.26 .003	1.0 .001						
68. Religious S =	-.00 .49	.13 .09	.02 .41	.04 .33	1.0 .001					
70. Warm S =	.52 .001	.56 .001	.55 .001	.31 .001	-.00 .50	1.0 .001				
71. Sensitive S =	.40 .001	.47 .001	.66 .001	.14 .07	-.02 .43	.64 .001	1.0 .001			
75. Gentle S =	.36 .001	.35 .001	.35 .001	.17 .04	-.21 .01	.51 .001	.49 .001	1.0 .001		
77. Affectionate S =	.55 .001	.48 .001	.53 .001	.09 .17	.00 .50	.59 .001	.48 .001	.53 .001	1.0 .001	
78. Polite S =	.44 .001	.26 .003	.37 .001	.17 .04	-.01 .47	.21 .01	.41 .001	.29 .001	.42 .001	1.0 .001

Table E3 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	60	63	65	66	68	70	71	75	77	78
Male Role										
61. Adventurous S =	.35 .001	.34 .001	.41 .001	.21 .01	-.06 .26	.43 .001	.41 .001	.49 .001	.46 .001	.45 .001
62. Dominant S =	.13 .09	.23 .006	.18 .03	-.09 .16	-.11 .12	.37 .001	.23 .006	.29 .001	.36 .001	-.08 .21
64. Realistic S =	.27 .002	.36 .001	.48 .001	.35 .001	-.08 .21	.46 .001	.52 .001	.27 .002	.28 .001	.33 .001
67. Logical S =	.33 .001	.23 .007	.43 .001	.29 .001	.06 .28	.45 .001	.53 .001	.24 .006	.39 .001	.49 .001
69. Independent S =	.31 .001	.30 .001	.46 .001	.12 .09	-.08 .20	.40 .001	.36 .001	.35 .001	.51 .001	.33 .001
72. Aggressive S =	.15 .07	.21 .01	.37 .001	-.01 .44	.18 .03	.39 .001	.54 .001	.29 .001	.21 .01	.17 .03
73. Competitive S =	.12 .11	.02 .42	.05 .29	.23 .006	.05 .31	.11 .12	.15 .06	.13 .09	.06 .25	.11 .12
74. Ambitious S =	.09 .008	-.01 .12	-.06 .08	.01 .16	.06 .16	.11 .001	.01 .001	.13 .001	.02 .001	.13 .003
76. Dynamic S =	.22 .008	.11 .12	.13 .08	.10 .16	.09 .16	.39 .001	.33 .001	.43 .001	.38 .001	.26 .003
79. Self-Confident S =	.32 .001	.12 .10	.26 .002	.19 .02	.13 .08	.18 .03	.38 .001	.31 .01	.33 .001	.49 .001

Table E3 Continued

		Male Role									
Questionnaire Item		61	62	64	67	69	72	73	74	76	79
Male Role											
61. Adventurous S =	1.0 .001										
62. Dominant S =	.36 .001	1.0 .001									
64. Realistic S =	.35 .001	.20 .02	1.0 .001								
67. Logical S =	.43 .001	.19 .02	.62 .001	1.0 .001							
69. Independent S =	.58 .001	.47 .001	.47 .001	.30 .001	1.0 .001						
72. Aggressive S =	.40 .001	.46 .001	.33 .001	.35 .001	.44 .001	1.0 .001					
73. Competitive S =	.24 .006	.16 .05	.31 .001	.36 .001	.28 .001	.26 .003	1.0 .001				
74. Ambitious S =	.22 .009	.11 .13	.22 .008	.21 .01	.20 .02	.09 .16	.48 .001	1.0 .001			
76. Dynamic S =	.39 .001	.26 .002	.22 .01	.26 .003	.36 .001	.41 .001	.18 .03	.35 .001	1.0 .001		
79. Self-Confident S =	.48 .001	.05 .30	.26 .003	.51 .001	.27 .002	.31 .001	.20 .02	.27 .002	.35 .001	1.0 .001	

Table E4. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Female Subjects.

Questionnaire Item		Wife Role									
		81	82	84	86	87	88	90	93	96	98
Wife Role											
81. Clean S =	1.0 .001										
82. Children S =	.66 .001	1.0 .001									
84. Cards S =	.48 .001	.40 .001	1.0 .001								
86. Reassure S =	-.05 .36	-.01 .46	-.11 .21	1.0 .001							
87. Medical S =	.63 .001	.29 .01	.62 .001	-.09 .25	1.0 .001						
88. Playmates S =	.24 .04	.10 .23	.32 .007	-.07 .30	.27 .02	1.0 .001					
90. Clothing S =	.51 .001	.31 .01	.50 .001	-.05 .36	.68 .001	.41 .001	1.0 .001				
93. Decorate S =	.23 .04	.10 .23	.38 .022	.02 .44	.56 .001	.48 .001	.56 .001	1.0 .001			
96. Meals S =	.74 .001	.62 .001	.42 .001	-.02 .44	.49 .001	.39 .001	.54 .001	.32 .007	1.0 .001		
98. Dinner S =	.65 .001	.37 .002	.47 .001	.06 .32	.61 .001	.29 .01	.44 .001	.38 .002	.59 .001	1.0 .001	

Table E4 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role									
	81	82	84	86	87	88	90	93	96	98
Husband Role										
80. Drive S =	.58 .001	.48 .001	.34 .005	-.04 .39	.44 .001	.29 .02	.55 .001	.31 .01	.50 .001	.41 .001
83. Location S =	.66 .001	.45 .001	.26 .03	-.12 .19	.48 .001	.31 .01	.38 .02	.36 .003	.64 .001	.52 .001
85. Lock S =	.29 .01	-.04 .38	.15 .13	-.19 .08	.38 .002	.32 .007	.22 .05	.32 .008	.24 .04	.16 .11
89. Rough-house S =	.11 .22	.04 .39	.38 .002	-.15 .14	.30 .01	.46 .001	.48 .001	.36 .003	.26 .03	.35 .005
91. Sports S =	.24 .04	.05 .35	.03 .41	-.12 .18	.24 .04	.08 .29	.03 .42	-.06 .33	.24 .04	.19 .08
92. Insurance S =	.47 .001	.36 .003	.16 .12	-.03 .41	.42 .001	.22 .05	.44 .001	.37 .001	.42 .001	.45 .001
94. Sex S =	.29 .02	.23 .04	.18 .09	-.28 .02	.33 .007	.11 .21	.29 .02	.18 .10	.30 .01	.35 .004
95. Provider S =	.67 .001	.37 .002	.41 .001	-.13 .17	.56 .001	.33 .006	.56 .001	.30 .01	.75 .001	.61 .001
97. Car S =	.40 .001	.21 .06	.22 .05	-.04 .40	.46 .001	.41 .001	.60 .001	.36 .003	.61 .001	.42 .001
99. Crisis S =	.28 .02	.09 .23	-.11 .20	.35 .004	.17 .11	.18 .09	.18 .09	.10 .22	.29 .01	.17 .10

Table E4 Continued

		Husband Role									
Questionnaire Item		80	83	85	89	91	92	94	95	97	99
Husband Role											
80. Drive	S =	1.0 .001									
83. Location	S =	.53 .001	1.0 .001								
85. Lock	S =	.18 .09	.19 .08	1.0 .001							
89. Rough-house	S =	.21 .07	.15 .14	.05 .36	1.0 .001						
91. Sports	S =	-.05 .35	.18 .09	.08 .28	.13 .16	1.0 .001					
92. Insurance	S =	.37 .002	.50 .001	.06 .34	.16 .12	.14 .14	1.0 .001				
94. Sex	S =	.26 .03	.27 .02	.24 .04	.15 .13	.04 .39	.42 .001	1.0 .001			
95. Provider	S =	.58 .001	.72 .001	.24 .04	.40 .001	.31 .01	.43 .001	.40 .001	1.0 .001		
97. Car	S =	.42 .001	.38 .002	.44 .001	.34 .002	.14 .15	.20 .07	.27 .02	.60 .001	1.0 .009	
99. Crisis	S =	.20 .07	.31 .009	.28 .02	.17 .10	.15 .13	.08 .27	.22 .05	.36 .003	.31 .009	1.0 .001

Table E5. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients for
Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for M

Table E5. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Male Subjects.

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role									
	81	82	84	86	87	88	90	93	96	98
Wife Role										
81. Clean S =	1.0 .001									
82. Children S =	.73 .001	1.0 .001								
84. Cards S =	.60 .001	.56 .001	1.0 .001							
86. Reassure S =	-.11 .22	-.13 .17	-.02 .44	1.0 .001						
87. Medical S =	.54 .001	.47 .001	.53 .001	-.12 .18	1.0 .001					
88. Playmates S =	.41 .001	.54 .001	.42 .001	-.13 .18	.45 .001	1.0 .001				
90. Clothing S =	.66 .001	.56 .001	.65 .001	.01 .48	.67 .001	.42 .001	1.0 .001			
93. Decorate S =	.48 .001	.41 .001	.52 .001	-.08 .27	.27 .02	.32 .008	.48 .001	1.0 .001		
96. Meals S =	.60 .001	.48 .001	.40 .001	.04 .39	.43 .001	.19 .08	.48 .001	.41 .001	1.0 .001	
98. Dinner S =	.41 .001	.25 .03	.18 .09	.04 .39	.25 .03	.04 .39	.25 .03	.35 .003	.82 .001	1.0 .001

Table E5 Continued

Questionnaire Item		Wife Role									
		81	82	84	86	87	88	90	93	96	98
Husband Role											
80. Drive	S =	.41 .001	.23 .05	.54 .001	-.21 .06	.47 .001	.29 .02	.40 .001	.46 .001	.42 .001	.32 .007
83. Location	S =	.62 .001	.44 .001	.38 .002	-.08 .27	.61 .001	.53 .001	.45 .001	.39 .001	.53 .001	.47 .001
85. Lock	S =	.30 .01	.34 .005	.25 .03	.07 .29	.30 .01	.28 .02	.24 .04	.32 .007	.07 .30	.10 .20
89. Rough-house	S =	.38 .002	.37 .002	.36 .004	-.08 .27	.29 .01	.49 .001	.37 .002	.49 .001	.29 .01	.24 .04
91. Sports	S =	.41 .001	.34 .005	.39 .001	-.03 .41	.12 .20	.15 .13	.22 .05	.27 .02	.40 .001	.30 .01
92. Insurance	S =	.41 .001	.34 .005	.51 .001	.01 .48	.48 .001	.29 .02	.45 .001	.37 .003	.28 .02	.23 .04
94. Sex	S =	.11 .22	-.02 .43	.09 .26	.03 .42	.13 .17	-.03 .42	.16 .12	.01 .47	.41 .001	.43 .001
95. Provider	S =	.46 .001	.35 .004	.36 .003	-.02 .43	.48 .001	.14 .16	.40 .001	.33 .006	.79 .001	.61 .001
97. Car	S =	.68 .001	.50 .001	.52 .001	.00 .50	.56 .001	.41 .001	.58 .001	.49 .001	.60 .001	.52 .001
99. Crisis	S =	.51 .001	.32 .008	.45 .001	-.14 .14	.44 .001	.27 .02	.31 .01	.37 .002	.24 .04	.17 .11

Table E5 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Husband Role									
	80	83	85	89	91	92	94	95	97	99
Husband Role										
80. Drive S =	1.0 .001									
83. Location S =	.53 .001	1.0 .001								
85. Lock S =	.18 .09	.29 .01	1.0 .001							
89. Rough-house S =	.44 .001	.53 .001	.18 .10	1.0 .001						
91. Sports S =	.30 .01	.22 .05	-.09 .25	.33 .006	1.0 .001					
92. Insurance S =	.37 .002	.48 .001	.41 .001	.08 .27	.23 .05	1.0 .001				
94. Sex S =	.04 .38	.11 .21	-.15 .13	-.01 .48	.07 .30	-.16 .12	1.0 .001			
95. Provider S =	.41 .001	.61 .001	.08 .28	.36 .003	.30 .01	.22 .05	.35 .003	1.0 .001		
97. Car S =	.54 .001	.68 .001	.35 .004	.55 .001	.36 .003	.46 .001	.09 .25	.56 .001	1.0 .001	
99. Crisis S =	.31 .01	.35 .004	.33 .006	.15 .14	.23 .04	.43 .001	.09 .25	.28 .02	.44 .001	1.0 .001

Table E6. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Male and Female Subjects.

Table E6. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Ideal Family Role Concept Measure for Male and Female Subjects.

		Wife Role									
Questionnaire Item		81	82	84	86	87	88	90	93	96	98
Wife Role											
81. Clean S =	1.0 .001										
82. Children S =	.69 .001	1.0 .001									
84. Cards S =	.53 .001	.48 .001	1.0 .001								
86. Reassure S =	-.08 .21	-.09 .17	-.04 .32	1.0 .001							
87. Medical S =	.59 .001	.37 .001	.58 .001	-.10 .15	1.0 .001						
88. Playmates S =	.32 .001	.32 .001	.37 .001	-.10 .13	.35 .001	1.0 .001					
90. Clothing S =	.58 .001	.43 .001	.57 .001	-.00 .49	.68 .001	.41 .001	1.0 .001				
93. Decorate S =	.35 .001	.25 .003	.45 .001	-.05 .28	.42 .001	.40 .001	.52 .001	1.0 .001			
96. Meals S =	.67 .001	.54 .001	.40 .001	.03 .37	.48 .001	.28 .001	.51 .001	.36 .001	1.0 .001		
98. Dinner S =	.52 .001	.30 .001	.32 .001	.05 .30	.42 .001	.15 .06	.34 .001	.72 .001	.36 .001	1.0 .001	221

Table E6 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role									
	81	82	84	86	87	88	90	93	96	98
Husband Role										
80. Drive S =	.49 .001	.35 .001	.43 .001	-.16 .05	.45 .001	.29 .001	.47 .001	.39 .001	.45 .001	.36 .001
83. Location S =	.64 .001	.43 .001	.31 .001	-.07 .24	.52 .001	.41 .001	.41 .001	.36 .001	.59 .001	.50 .001
85. Lock S =	.29 .001	.14 .06	.20 .002	-.01 .45	.34 .001	.30 .001	.22 .009	.32 .001	.14 .06	.13 .08
89. Rough-house S =	.25 .004	.24 .005	.33 .001	-.09 .16	.29 .001	.47 .001	.40 .001	.39 .001	.25 .003	.26 .003
91. Sports S =	.32 .001	.20 .02	.21 .01	-.05 .29	.18 .03	.12 .11	.12 .09	.11 .12	.32 .001	.25 .003
92. Insurance S =	.44 .001	.35 .001	.32 .001	-.01 .48	.45 .001	.25 .003	.44 .001	.38 .001	.34 .001	.33 .001
94. Sex S =	.21 .01	.10 .15	.13 .08	-.03 .36	.24 .006	.03 .36	.23 .006	.08 .19	.37 .001	.40 .001
95. Provider S =	.56 .001	.36 .001	.38 .001	-.04 .32	.51 .001	.22 .009	.47 .001	.31 .001	.77 .001	.61 .001
97. Car S =	.52 .001	.35 .001	.36 .001	-.02 .40	.50 .001	.41 .001	.58 .001	.42 .001	.58 .001	.45 .001
99. Crisis S =	.38 .001	.22 .001	.18 .03	-.20 .02	.29 .001	.23 .008	.23 .007	.25 .003	.23 .007	.15 .06

Table E6 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role									
	80	83	85	89	91	92	94	95	97	99
Husband Role										
80. Drive S =	1.0 .001									
83. Location S =	.51 .001	1.0 .001								
85. Lock S =	.18 .03	.23 .007	1.0 .001							
89. Rough-house S =	.28 .001	.34 .001	.10 .14	1.0 .001						
91. Sports S =	.14 .07	.20 .02	-.01 .48	.22 .01	1.0 .001					
92. Insurance S =	.37 .001	.48 .001	.23 .008	.11 .12	.17 .02	1.0 .001				
94. Sex S =	.14 .07	.22 .01	.04 .35	.04 .34	.05 .30	.14 .07	1.0 .001			
95. Provider S =	.48 .001	.66 .001	.15 .06	.35 .001	.30 .001	.31 .001	.37 .001	1.0 .001		
97. Car S =	.49 .001	.50 .001	.40 .001	.46 .001	.25 .004	.32 .001	.15 .06	.57 .001	1.0 .001	
99. Crisis S =	.26 .002	.28 .001	.31 .001	.14 .07	.20 .02	.27 .002	.10 .15	.29 .001	.40 .001	1.0 .001

Table E7. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure for Female Subjects.

Table E7. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure for Female Subjects.

Questionnaire Item		Female Role										
		20	23	25	26	28	30	31	35	37	38	
Female Role												
20. Sentimental S =	1.0 .001											
23. Neat S =	-.01 .47	1.0 .001										
25. Sympathetic S =	.03 .41	-.02 .44	1.0 .001									
26. Tactful S =	-.01 .46	-.00 .50	.40 .001	1.0 .001								
28. Religious S =	.13 .16	-.01 .46	.19 .03	.27 .02	1.0 .001							
30. Warm S =	.30 .01	-.15 .13	.37 .002	.14 .15	.30 .01	1.0 .001						
31. Sensitive S =	.35 .004	.13 .16	.31 .009	.18 .09	-.06 .32	.02 .44	1.0 .001					
35. Gentle S =	-.17 .11	.13 .17	.48 .001	.30 .01	.19 .08	.23 .04	.10 .24	1.0 .001				
37. Affectionate S =	.22 .05	.02 .43	.11 .20	.02 .45	-.15 .14	.39 .001	.24 .03	.21 .06	1.0 .001			
38. Polite S =	-.00 .49	.22 .05	.24 .04	.49 .001	-.10 .23	-.11 .21	.39 .001	.17 .10	-.09 .25	1.0 .001		

Table E7 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Female Role						
	20	23	25	26	28	30	31
	37	35	31	38	37	35	38

Table E7 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	20	23	25	26	28	30	31	35	37	38
Male Role										
21. Adventurous S =	.16 .12	-.16 .12	-.01 .47	-.23 .04	-.05 .37	.13 .17	.28 .02	.05 .36	.04 .39	-.06 .32
22. Dominant S =	.23 .24	-.24 .03	.31 .009	.04 .37	-.07 .31	.22 .05	.14 .16	.09 .25	.04 .39	.02 .45
24. Realistic S =	.11 .22	.13 .16	.20 .07	-.08 .27	-.38 .002	.17 .11	.07 .31	.10 .24	.10 .22	.17 .11
27. Logical S =	.19 .08	.13 .18	.22 .05	-.06 .33	-.21 .06	.21 .06	.17 .11	.13 .16	.18 .19	.14 .15
29. Independent S =	.16 .12	.02 .44	.22 .05	-.04 .38	.13 .17	.07 .30	.47 .001	.05 .36	-.01 .48	.22 .05
32. Aggressive S =	.03 .41	.06 .33	.24 .03	.12 .19	.08 .28	-.07 .31	.12 .20	.30 .01	-.13 .16	.22 .05
33. Competitive S =	-.05 .37	-.12 .19	.07 .30	-.04 .38	.08 .28	.16 .11	.09 .24	.27 .02	.07 .30	.02 .46
34. Ambitious S =	-.05 .36	-.10 .22	.02 .43	-.06 .34	-.20 .07	-.09 .25	.18 .09	.14 .16	.06 .34	.09 .26
36. Dynamic S =	.01 .46	-.07 .31	.10 .24	.06 .34	.07 .34	-.09 .24	.22 .05	.16 .11	-.01 .48	.12 .18
39. Self-Confident S =	-.15 .13	-.04 .38	.11 .21	.04 .39	-.20 .07	-.01 .47	.22 .05	.22 .05	.18 .09	.26 .03

Table E7 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Male Role									
	21	22	24	27	29	32	33	34	36	39
Male Role										
21. Adventurous S =	1.0 .001									
22. Dominant S =	.39 .001	1.0 .001								
24. Realistic S =	.01 .47	.19 .08	1.0 .001							
27. Logical S =	.09 .24	.39 .001	.63 .001	1.0 .001						
29. Independent S =	.55 .001	.26 .03	.02 .44	.20 .07	1.0 .001					
32. Aggressive S =	.25 .03	.42 .001	.06 .34	.21 .06	.30 .01	1.0 .001				
33. Competitive S =	.47 .001	.12 .19	-.15 .13	.16 .11	.38 .002	.23 .05	1.0 .001			
34. Ambitious S =	.33 .006	.11 .21	.02 .44	.25 .03	.24 .03	.22 .05	.34 .005	1.0 .001		
36. Dynamic S =	.52 .001	.36 .003	-.16 .12	.12 .20	.40 .001	.50 .001	.44 .001	.31 .01	1.0 .001	
39. Self-Confident S =	.34 .005	.25 .03	.23 .04	.30 .01	.37 .003	.27 .02	.08 .27	.21 .06	.34 .004	1.0 .001

Table E8. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure for Male Subjects.

Table E8. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure for Male Subjects.

		Female Role										
Questionnaire Item	20	23	25	26	28	30	31	35	37	38		
Female Role												
20. Sentimental S =	1.0 .001											
23. Neat S =	.13 .18	1.0 .001										
25. Sympathetic S =	.33 .007	.14 .16	1.0 .001									
26. Tactful S =	.14 .15	.03 .40	.38 .002	1.0 .001								
28. Religious S =	.01 .48	.11 .21	.04 .38	.06 .32	1.0 .001							
30. Warm S =	.40 .001	.05 .35	.49 .001	.20 .07	-.10 .24	1.0 .001						
31. Sensitive S =	.62 .001	.18 .17	.47 .001	.24 .04	-.09 .26	.40 .001	1.0 .001					
35. Gentle S =	.22 .05	.29 .26	.29 .01	.33 .006	-.08 .29	.36 .003	.42 .001	1.0 .001				
37. Affectionate S =	.51 .001	-.07 .29	.21 .06	.20 .07	-.09 .27	.61 .001	.37 .002	.39 .001	1.0 .001			
38. Polite S =	.18 .09	.20 .07	.34 .005	.43 .001	-.06 .34	.40 .001	.20 .06	.18 .10	.24 .04	1.0 .001		

Table E8 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	20	23	25	26	28	30	31	35	37	38
Male Role										
21. Adventurous S =	.10 .24	-.02 .44	.09 .26	.29 .02	.02 .46	-.05 .36	.13 .17	.23 .05	.09 .25	.11 .22
22. Dominant S =	.02 .43	-.29 .02	.03 .40	.06 .33	-.08 .27	-.07 .29	.03 .41	.27 .02	.15 .14	-.19 .08
24. Realistic S =	.25 .03	.14 .16	.31 .009	.09 .25	-.08 .29	.04 .39	.30 .01	.12 .18	-.00 .50	-.09 .25
27. Logical S =	.16 .12	.04 .39	-.03 .42	-.06 .33	-.01 .48	.02 .45	.12 .19	-.00 .49	.06 .33	-.05 .37
29. Independent S =	.37 .003	.01 .46	.13 .16	.14 .15	.03 .42	.10 .23	.34 .005	.21 .06	.28 .02	.05 .35
32. Aggressive S =	-.14 .16	-.12 .20	.03 .40	.30 .01	-.01 .48	-.26 .03	-.01 .46	.25 .03	-.22 .05	-.08 .28
33. Competitive S =	-.12 .19	.04 .39	.17 .10	.21 .05	-.06 .33	-.07 .30	-.05 .37	-.01 .48	-.15 .14	.10 .24
34. Ambitious S =	-.11 .20	-.19 .08	-.12 .19	.00 .50	.09 .26	-.39 .001	-.08 .27	-.14 .14	-.30 .01	-.30 .01
36. Dynamic S =	-.17 .11	-.19 .08	-.25 .03	.01 .47	-.23 .05	-.38 .002	-.04 .37	-.14 .15	-.16 .12	-.23 .04
39. Self-Confident S =	.28 .02	.11 .20	.21 .06	.02 .44	.09 .24	.09 .26	.34 .005	.15 .13	.12 .19	.01 .48

Table E8 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Male Role									
	21	22	24	27	29	32	33	34	36	39
Male Role										
21. Adventurous S =	1.0 .001									
22. Dominant S =	.33 .005	1.0 .001								
24. Realistic S =	.18 .09	.08 .28	1.0 .001							
27. Logical S =	.41 .001	.13 .18	.29 .01	1.0 .001						
29. Independent S =	.34 .005	-.12 .19	.11 .22	.42 .001	1.0 .001					
32. Aggressive S =	.45 .001	.41 .001	-.04 .39	.13 .18	.09 .26	1.0 .001				
33. Competitive S =	.14 .16	.10 .24	-.00 .50	.03 .42	.03 .41	.29 .02	1.0 .001			
34. Ambitious S =	.27 .02	.08 .29	.03 .42	.19 .08	.10 .22	.31 .01	.37 .002	1.0 .001		
36. Dynamic S =	.21 .06	.49 .001	.25 .02	.16 .12	-.09 .25	.47 .001	.03 .42	.27 .02	1.0 .001	
39. Self-Confident S =	.28 .02	.02 .40	.15 .13	.45 .001	.34 .004	.19 .09	.16 .12	.36 .002	.07 .32	1.0 .001

Table E9. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure for Male and Female Subjects.

Table E9. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Gender Role Performance Measure for Male and Female Subjects.

Questionnaire Item		Female Role										
		20	23	25	26	28	30	31	35	37	38	
Female Role												
20.	Sentimental S =	1.0 .001										
23.	Neat S =	.06 .26	1.0 .001									
25.	Sympathetic S =	.18 .03	.06 .25	1.0 .001								
26.	Tactful S =	.06 .25	.02 .43	.39 .001	1.0 .001							
28.	Religious S =	.09 .18	.08 .20	.13 .08	.16 .04	1.0 .001						
30.	Warm S =	.35 .001	-.03 .37	.44 .001	.17 .04	.11 .12	1.0 .001					
31.	Sensitive S =	.49 .001	.13 .08	.39 .001	.21 .01	-.06 .27	.23 .007	1.0 .001				
35.	Gentle S =	.05 .31	.11 .13	.37 .001	.31 .001	.09 .18	.33 .001	.27 .001	1.0 .001			
37.	Affectionate S =	.38 .001	-.03 .39	.17 .04	.11 .11	-.10 .15	.54 .001	.31 .001	.35 .001	1.0 .001		
38.	Polite S =	.09 .17	.21 .01	.29 .001	.46 .001	-.09 .17	.17 .04	.29 .001	.16 .05	.09 .17	1.0 .001	

Table E9 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Female Role									
	20	23	25	26	28	30	31	35	37	38
Male Role										
21. Adventurous S =	.13 .08	-.09 .16	.03 .36	-.01 .48	-.03 .39	.06 .27	.21 .01	.14 .07	.08 .21	.01 .47
22. Dominant S =	.13 .09	-.26 .002	.17 .04	.05 .29	-.08 .19	.07 .22	.08 .20	.21 .01	.12 .10	-.10 .15
24. Realistic S =	.18 .03	.14 .07	.26 .002	.01 .47	-.21 .01	.11 .12	.19 .02	.13 .09	.06 .25	.02 .41
27. Logical S =	.18 .03	.09 .18	.10 .14	-.06 .26	-.11 .3	.13 .08	.14 .06	.09 .18	.11 .12	.05 .32
29. Independent S =	.26 .003	.02 .42	.18 .03	.05 .30	.09 .18	.10 .15	.40 .001	.15 .06	.16 .04	.13 .08
32. Aggressive S =	-.03 .36	-.02 .43	.15 .06	.20 .02	.04 .32	-.13 .09	.07 .22	.31 .001	-.15 .06	.06 .28
33. Competitive S =	-.07 .23	-.04 .33	.12 .10	.07 .24	.01 .45	.09 .18	.03 .36	.17 .03	.01 .45	.04 .34
34. Ambitious S =	-.08 .20	-.15 .06	-.04 .32	-.30 .38	-.05 .30	-.23 .007	.05 .30	.00 .49	-.12 .11	-.11 .13
36. Dynamic S =	-.07 .23	-.13 .09	-.07 .23	.03 .36	-.04 .32	-.24 .005	.09 .17	.14 .07	-.09 .17	-.05 .30
39. Self-Confident S =	.06 .25	.04 .34	.16 .04	.03 .38	-.05 .29	.04 .32	.28 .001	.18 .03	.14 .06	.13 .09

Table E9 Continued

Questionnaire Item		Male Role									
		21	22	24	27	29	32	33	34	36	39
Male Role											
21. Adventurous S =	1.0 .001										
22. Dominant S =	.37 .001		1.0 .001								
24. Realistic S =	.09 .17		.14 .07	1.0 .001							
27. Logical S =	.22 .009		.27 .002	.48 .001	1.0 .001						
29. Independent S =	.46 .001		.08 .21	.05 .30	.30 .001	1.0 .001					
32. Aggressive S =	.32 .001		.41 .001	.02 .43	.18 .03	.21 .01	1.0 .001				
33. Competitive S =	.36 .001		.12 .09	-.06 .25	.13 .08	.25 .004	.26 .003	1.0 .001			
34. Ambitious S =	.30 .001		.10 .15	.03 .37	.23 .007	.18 .03	.26 .002	.35 .001	1.0 .001		
36. Dynamic S =	.39 .001		.42 .001	.05 .32	.13 .08	.17 .03	.49 .001	.27 .002	.29 .001	1.0 .001	
39. Self-Confident S =	.31 .001		.14 .07	.19 .02	.37 .001	.36 .001	.23 .006	.12 .11	.28 .001	.21 .01	1.0 .001

Table E10. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure for Female Subjects.

Table E10. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure for Female Subjects.

		Wife Role										
Questionnaire	Item	41	42	44	46	47	48	50	53	56	58	
Wife Role												
41.	Clean S =	1.0 .001										
42.	Children S =	.36 .003	1.0 .001									
44.	Cards S =	-.06 .33	-.00 .50	1.0 .001								
46.	Reassure S =	.07 .31	.07 .30	.19 .08	1.0 .001							
47.	Medical S =	.30 .01	.05 .37	.46 .001	.29 .01	1.0 .001						
48.	Playmates S =	.27 .02	.37 .002	.27 .02	.12 .18	.30 .01	1.0 .001					
50.	Clothing S =	.13 .17	.04 .34	.23 .04	.29 .02	.31 .009	.20 .07	1.0 .001				
53.	Decorate S =	.31 .009	-.00 .49	.27 .02	.09 .26	.15 .14	.15 .13	.08 .28	1.0 .001			
56.	Meals S =	.10 .24	.23 .04	-.05 .35	.04 .38	-.06 .34	.12 .19	.04 .38	-.00 .49	1.0 .001		
58.	Dinner S =	.16 .12	-.06 .32	.19 .08	.14 .15	.27 .02	.20 .07	.22 .05	-.02 .45	.21 .06	1.0 .001	

Table E10 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role									
	41	42	44	46	47	48	50	53	56	58
Husband Role										
40. Drive S =	.25 .03	-.01 .48	-.07 .31	-.07 .30	.14 .15	-.05 .37	.25 .03	-.07 .31	.15 .13	-.17 .10
43. Location S =	.31 .009	.22 .05	.00 .49	.16 .11	.23 .04	.17 .10	.21 .06	.21 .06	-.07 .31	-.00 .49
45. Lock S =	-.03 .41	-.09 .26	.13 .16	.15 .13	.02 .44	.22 .05	.33 .007	.10 .22	.18 .09	.13 .17
49. Rough-house S =	.01 .46	-.23 .04	.12 .18	-.21 .06	.04 .38	.04 .38	-.04 .37	-.06 .32	-.11 .22	.04 .39
51. Sports S =	.05 .35	.22 .05	.17 .10	-.20 .07	-.04 .38	.15 .13	.13 .17	.10 .24	.31 .009	-.10 .22
52. Insurance S =	.50 .001	.21 .06	-.13 .18	.00 .49	.05 .34	-.05 .36	.18 .09	.25 .03	.06 .34	.09 .25
54. Sex S =	-.14 .14	-.17 .11	.05 .36	-.14 .14	.06 .34	.00 .49	.17 .10	.06 .34	-.13 .17	-.12 .18
55. Provider S =	.40 .001	.18 .10	.03 .42	.13 .17	.24 .03	.19 .08	.05 .35	.23 .04	.11 .21	.01 .48
57. Car S =	.17 .10	.03 .41	-.05 .36	-.30 .01	-.07 .31	-.03 .42	.20 .07	-.03 .43	.17 .11	-.07 .31
59. Crises S =	.25 .03	.08 .29	.08 .27	-.14 .15	.09 .24	.08 .28	.07 .29	.11 .20	-.04 .39	.23 .04

Table E10 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Husband Role									
	40	43	45	49	51	52	54	55	57	59
Husband Role										
40. Drive S =	1.0 .001									
43. Location S =	-.06 .34	1.0 .001								
45. Lock S =	.13 .18	.01 .46	1.0 .001							
49. Rough-house S =	-.11 .21	.01 .46	-.02 .45	1.0 .001						
51. Sports S =	-.14 .13	.26 .03	-.04 .39	-.08 .28	1.0 .001					
52. Insurance S =	.34 .005	.08 .29	.13 .17	.11 .22	-.11 .21	1.0 .001				
54. Sex S =	.18 .10	-.04 .37	.13 .17	.21 .06	-.19 .08	.15 .14	1.0 .001			
55. Provider S =	-.05 .37	.81 .001	-.04 .39	.02 .44	.29 .02	.13 .17	-.12 .19	1.0 .001		
57. Car S =	.39 .002	.26 .03	.04 .39	.04 .38	.24 .04	.21 .06	.21 .06	.18 .09	1.0 .001	
59. Crises S =	.01 .48	.04 .37	-.24 .04	.07 .30	.05 .37	.30 .01	-.01 .46	.10 .22	.15 .14	1.0 .001

Table Ell. Pearson Product Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure of Male Subjects.

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role										
	41	42	44	46	47	48	50	53	56	58	
Wife Role											
41. Clean S =	1.0 .001										
42. Children S =	.43 .001	1.0 .001									
44. Cards S =	.10 .23	.17 .11	1.0 .001								
46. Reassure S =	-.10 .24	-.05 .36	-.07 .30	1.0 .001							
47. Medical S =	.18 .09	.18 .09	.29 .02	.01 .47	1.0 .001						
48. Playmates S =	.11 .22	.38 .002	.01 .49	.13 .16	.23 .04	1.0 .001					
50. Clothing S =	-.05 .34	.27 .02	.04 .39	.04 .38	.08 .29	.23 .04	1.0 .001				
53. Decorate S =	.20 .07	.04 .38	.34 .005	.07 .31	.03 .41	.06 .33	.05 .34	1.0 .001			
56. Meals S =	.11 .21	.20 .07	.02 .45	.13 .17	-.19 .08	.12 .18	-.17 .10	.06 .32	1.0 .001		
58. Dinner S =	-.06 .22	-.08 .27	-.01 .47	.07 .31	-.25 .03	-.02 .43	-.07 .31	.05 .35	.57 .001	1.0 .001	

Table E11 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role									
	41	42	44	46	47	48	50	53	56	58
Husband Role										
40. Drive S =	.13 .18	.09 .25	-.04 .39	-.03 .41	-.10 .23	-.12 .20	-.13 .17	.03 .40	.07 .30	.02 .44
43. Location S =	.02 .44	.20 .07	.21 .06	-.04 .38	.02 .43	.26 .03	.00 .49	.21 .05	.13 .16	-.02 .45
45. Lock S =	-.06 .32	.14 .16	.07 .31	.05 .36	.02 .44	.23 .04	-.04 .39	.11 .20	.19 .08	-.07 .29
49. Rough-house S =	-.04 .37	.08 .29	.04 .37	-.07 .31	.07 .32	.12 .20	.18 .10	.24 .03	-.16 .11	-.15 .13
51. Sports S =	-.03 .42	-.14 .15	.16 .11	.19 .08	-.17 .10	-.09 .26	.04 .38	.26 .03	.04 .39	.12 .19
52. Insurance S =	.21 .06	.03 .40	-.01 .47	.04 .38	-.11 .20	.14 .15	-.02 .44	.09 .24	.06 .33	.08 .28
54. Sex S =	-.11 .21	-.02 .44	-.05 .37	-.16 .12	-.04 .38	.10 .22	.19 .08	-.01 .46	-.32 .007	-.31 .01
55. Provider S =	.17 .11	.21 .06	.14 .15	.12 .18	.07 .30	.22 .05	.16 .11	.25 .03	.17 .10	.32 .007
57. Car S =	.12 .18	.15 .13	.07 .31	.01 .49	-.19 .08	-.11 .22	-.05 .36	.07 .29	.14 .15	.16 .12
59. Crises S =	.01 .47	.03 .42	-.09 .27	-.15 .14	-.12 .18	.15 .13	.01 .46	.09 .25	.00 .49	.21 .06

Table E11 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Husband Role									
	40	43	45	49	51	52	54	55	57	59
Husband Role										
40. Drive S =	1.0 .001									
43. Location S =	.06 .32	1.0 .001								
45. Lock S =	-.00 .49	.24 .03	1.0 .001							
49. Rough-house S =	-.09 .24	-.07 .31	-.16 .11	1.0 .001						
51. Sports S =	-.15 .13	.02 .44	-.02 .44	.00 .50	1.0 .001					
52. Insurance S =	.15 .13	.01 .46	.04 .38	-.10 .24	-.06 .34	1.0 .001				
54. Sex S =	-.24 .04	.05 .35	.17 .11	.12 .19	.08 .29	.05 .35	1.0 .001			
55. Provider S =	.00 .49	.38 .002	-.07 .30	.09 .25	.07 .30	.15 .13	-.02 .44	1.0 .001		
57. Car S =	.29 .02	.08 .29	-.02 .43	.04 .40	-.08 .27	.24 .04	.07 .30	.14 .15	1.0 .001	
59. Crises S =	.12 .19	.06 .33	-.01 .47	-.08 .27	.02 .45	.12 .19	.03 .42	-.06 .32	.22 .05	1.0 .001

Table E12. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the

Table E12. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficients Between Items on the Perceived Family Role Performance Measure for Male and Female Subjects.

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role									
	41	42	44	46	47	48	50	53	56	58
Wife Role										
41. Clean S =	1.0 .001									
42. Children S =	.38 .001	1.0 .001								
44. Cards S =	.02 .40	.07 .22	1.0 .001							
46. Reassure S =	-.01 .47	.02 .43	.07 .22	1.0 .001						
47. Medical S =	.24 .005	.10 .15	.38 .001	.18 .03	1.0 .001					
48. Playmates S =	.18 .03	.38 .001	.14 .07	.12 .10	.27 .002	1.0 .001				
50. Clothing S =	.04 .33	.13 .09	.14 .06	.19 .02	.22 .01	.21 .01	1.0 .001			
53. Decorate S =	.25 .004	.02 .43	.31 .001	.08 .21	.09 .17	.10 .14	.07 .24	1.0 .001		
56. Meals S =	.10 .14	.21 .01	-.02 .42	.08 .20	-.11 .11	.12 .10	-.05 .32	.03 .38	1.0 .001	
58. Dinner S =	.04 .33	-.07 .23	.09 .17	.10 .13	.03 .39	.10 .15	.10 .15	.02 .42	.38 .001	1.0 .001

Table E12 Continued

Questionnaire Item	Wife Role									
	41	42	44	46	47	48	50	53	56	58
Husband Role										
40. Drive S =	.18 .03	.04 .34	-.06 .28	-.06 .26	.05 .29	-.06 .27	.13 .09	-.03 .38	.12 .11	-.10 .16
42. Location S =	.15 .05	.21 .01	.11 .12	.07 .24	.13 .09	.22 .01	.11 .12	.21 .01	.03 .37	-.01 .45
45. Lock S =	-.05 .29	.02 .42	.10 .14	.10 .13	.02 .43	.23 .007	.18 .03	.11 .13	.18 .03	.04 .35
49. Rough-house S =	-.02 .40	-.07 .24	.07 .22	-.16 .04	.04 .34	.08 .19	.01 .45	.08 .21	-.12 .10	-.03 .37
51. Sports S =	.01 .46	.09 .17	.16 .04	-.05 .29	-.10 .15	.06 .27	.09 .16	.17 .04	.20 .02	-.00 .48
52. Insurance S =	.34 .001	.14 .06	-.07 .23	.01 .44	-.03 .39	.05 .30	.10 .16	.17 .03	.06 .28	.09 .18
54. Sex S =	-.11 .11	-.11 .13	-.00 .49	-.14 .07	.01 .45	.04 .33	.18 .03	.02 .42	-.22 .009	-.22 .01
55. Provider S =	.27 .002	.19 .02	.09 .18	.13 .09	.16 .05	.20 .02	.10 .14	.24 .005	.14 .07	.17 .03
57. Car S =	.12 .09	.08 .20	-.02 .43	-.22 .01	-.10 .14	-.03 .38	.13 .08	.00 .49	.15 .06	-.00 .50
59. Crises S =	.11 .12	.09 .18	.00 .49	-.15 .06	-.01 .08	.13 .08	.03 .39	.08 .19	-.02 .43	.22 .009

Table E12 Continued

		Husband Role									
Questionnaire Item	40	43	45	49	51	52	54	55	57	59	
Husband Role											
40. Drive S =	1.0 .001										
42. Location S =	-.01 .46	1.0 .001									
45. Lock S =	.09 .18	.12 .09	1.0 .001								
49. Rough-house S =	-.07 .24	-.02 .41	-.06 .28	1.0 .001							
51. Sports S =	-.14 .07	.14 .07	-.02 .41	-.02 .40	1.0 .001						
52. Insurance S =	.27 .002	.04 .33	-.04 .33	.06 .27	-.07 .22	1.0 .001					
54. Sex S =	-.01 .47	.01 .45	.14 .07	.12 .10	-.07 .22	.08 .19	1.0 .001				
55. Provider S =	-.03 .38	.57 .001	-.06 .28	.05 .30	.18 .03	.14 .07	-.06 .27	1.0 .001			
57. Car S =	.37 .001	.18 .03	.03 .36	.08 .19	.17 .03	.22 .001	.12 .10	.14 .07	1.0 .001		
59. Crises S =	.08 .21	.05 .30	-.12 .11	.06 .26	.05 .31	.23 .007	-.03 .39	.02 .43	.20 .02	1.0 .001	

APPENDIX F

Factor Analysis of Questionnaire Data

Table F1. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factor 1 ("Ideal Family Role Concept")

Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	96. Meals	.87
(Husband Role)	95. Provider	.82
(Husband Role)	83. Live	.77
(Wife Role)	81. Clean	.73
(Wife Role)	98. Dinner	.73
(Husband Role)	97. Car	.65
(Wife Role)	90. Clothing	.61
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Male Role)	62. Dominant	.60
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	87. Medical	.60
(Husband Role)	80. Drive	.56
(Wife Role)	82. Children	.55
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	55. Provider	.52
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Male Role)	72. Aggressive	.47
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Husband Role)	92. Insurance	.47
(Wife Role)	84. Cards	.46
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	43. Live	.45

Table F1. Continued

Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	93. Decorate	.41
(Husband Role)	94. Sex	.41

(Wife Role)	88. Playmates	.37
(Husband Role)	90. Rough-House	.37
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Male Role)	69. Independent	.33
(Male Role)	73. Competitive	.30

Key - - - All items below the broken line are not accepted as
 - - - significantly associated with the factor ($p \leq .40$).

Table F2. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factor 2 ("Ideal Gender Role Concept")

Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Female Role)	77. Affectionate	.81
(Female Role)	70. Warm	.77
(Female Role)	71. Sensitive	.73
(Female Role)	65. Sympathetic	.68
(Female Role)	60. Sentimental	.63
(Female Role)	75. Gentle	.61
(Male Role)	61. Adventurous	.57
(Female Role)	63. Neat	.57
(Male Role)	67. Logical	.53
(Male Role)	69. Independent	.52
(Female Role)	78. Polite	.52
(Male Role)	64. Realistic	.46
(Male Role)	79. Self-confident	.44
(Male Role)	76. Dynamic	.43
- - - - -		
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Husband Role)	80. Drive	.37
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Male Role)	72. Aggressive	.35
<u>Perceived Gender Role Performance</u>		
(Male Role)	24. Realistic	.34
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	93. Decorate	.33
(Wife Role)	84. Cards	.31

Key:

- - - All items below the broken line are not accepted as significantly associated with the factor ($p \leq .40$).

Table F3. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factors 3, 4, and 5.

Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Received Gender Role Performance</u>		
(Male Role)	36. Dynamic	.67
(Male Role)	21. Adventurous	.66
(Male Role)	31. Aggressive	.61
(Male Role)	22. Dominant	.54
(Male Role)	32. Competitive	.44

(Male Role)	33. Ambitious	.34
<u>Received Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	58. Dinner	.32
<u>Factor 4 ("Nurturance")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Gender Role Performance</u>		
(Female Role)	37. Affectionate	.81
(Female Role)	29. Warm	.68

(Female Role)	20. Sentimental	.38
(Female Role)	35. Gentle	.36
<u>Factor 5</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Male Role)	75. Competitive	.66
(Male Role)	74. Ambitious	.65

(Male Role)	67. Logical	.38

Table F3 Continued

Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Gender Role Performance</u>		
(Male Role)	33. Ambitious	.32

Key:

- - - All items below the broken line are not accepted as significantly associated with the factor ($p \leq .40$).

Table F4. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factors 6, 7, and 8.

<u>Factor 6 ("Lock")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Husband Role	85. Lock	.63
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	45. Lock	.62

<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Husband Role)	88. Playmates	.30
<u>Factor 7 ("Children")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	42. Children	.81

(Wife Role)	41. Clean	.37
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	82. Children	.36
<u>Factor 8 ("Decorate")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	53. Decorate	.74
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	93. Decorate	.52

Table F4 Continued

Construct	Questionnaire Item	Source
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	51. Sports	.35
(Wife Role)	44. Cards	.33

Key:

- - - All items below the broken line are not accepted as significantly associated with the factor ($p \leq .40$).

Table F5. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factors 9, 10 and 11.

<u>Factor 9 ("Medical")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	47. Medical	.75
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	87. Medical	.47
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	44. Cards	.44
<u>Factor 10</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Female Role)	66. Tactful	.64
- - - - -		
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Husband Role)	94. Sex	.35
(Wife Role)	84. Cards	.33
(Wife Role)	88. Playmates	.33
<u>Factor 11</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Husband Role)	99. Crises	.77
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	59. Crises	.60

Key:

- - - All items below the broken line are not accepted as significantly associated with the factor ($p < .40$).

Table F6. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factors 12, 13, and 14.

<u>Factor 12 ("Bipolar")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Source
<u>Perceived Gender Role Performance</u>		
(Female Role)	23. Neat	.61
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	56. Meals	-.56
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
(Husband Role)	45. Lock	.32
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Female Role)	75. Gentle	.31
<u>Factor 13 ("Considerate")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Source
<u>Perceived Gender Role Performance</u>		
(Female Role)	25. Sympathetic	.67
(Female Role)	26. Tactful	.65
(Female Role)	38. Polite	.54
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Female Role)	65. Sympathetic	.32
<u>Factor 14</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Source
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	57. Car	.84
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Husband Role	40. Drive	.30

Key:

- - - All items below the broken line are not accepted as significantly associated with the factor ($p \leq .40$).

Table F7. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factors, 15, 16, and 17.

<u>Factor 15</u>		
<u>("Perceived Husband Family Role Performance")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	52. Insurance	.66
(Husband Role)	40. Drive	.43
-----	-----	-----
(Wife Role)	41. Clean	.39
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Male Role)	79. Self-confident	.33
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	51. Sports	-.31
<u>Factor 16 ("Rough-house")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	49. Rough-house	.74
<u>Factor 17</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Husband Role)	91. Sports	.54
-----	-----	-----
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	54. Sex	.33
<u>Ideal Gender Role Concept</u>		
(Female Role)	63. Neat	.31

Table F7 Continued

Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	51. Sports	.30

Key:

- - -All items below the broken line are not accepted as significantly associated with the factor ($p \leq .40$).

Table F8. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factors 18, 19 and 20.

<u>Factor 18 ("Clothing")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	50. Clothing	.60

<u>Ideal Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	90. Clothing	.36
(Wife Role)	84. Cards	.33
<u>Factor 19 ("Sensible")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Gender Role Performance</u>		
(Male Role)	27. Logical	.73
(Male Role)	24. Realistic	.47
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Husband Role)	43. Live	.43
<u>Factor 20</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Gender Role Performance</u>		
(Female Role)	30. Sensitive	.71
(Male Role)	28. Independent	.53
(Female Role)	20. Sentimental	.49

(Male Role)	21. Adventurous	.31

Key:

- - - All items below the broken line are not accepted as significantly associated with the factor ($p \leq .40$).

Table F9. Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings of Questionnaire Items Associated with Factors 21 and 22.

<u>Factor 21 ("Dinner")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	58. Dinner	.69

<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	98. Dinner	.37
<u>Factor 22 ("Playmates")</u>		
Construct	Questionnaire Item	Score
<u>Ideal Family Role Concept</u>		
(Wife Role)	88. Playmates	.49

<u>Perceived Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	48. Playmates	.32
<u>Ideal Family Role Performance</u>		
(Wife Role)	93. Decorate	.30

Key:

- - - All items below the broken line are not accepted as significantly associated with the factor ($p \leq .40$).

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