ASPIRATIONS OF MARRIED STUDENT HUSBANDS AND THEIR WIVES

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ABSTRACT

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by Chandlee Lloyd Stevens

This study explored the aspirations of a group of families to determine if their aspirations could be identified and described, and to determine where these families thought they stood in terms of attaining these aspirations. The study also attempted to find out if the families studied were engaging in activities that would lead to the achievement of the aspirations which they verbalized.

The sample consisted of 100 randomly selected married male students and their wives with the following qualifications: the husband was an undergraduate student enrolled at Michigan State University, and the couple was living in Michigan State University married student housing.

Husbands and wives were interviewed in separate but simultaneous interviews. The Self Anchoring Striving Scale was used to obtain information about the aspiration, fears and ratings of where the husbands and wives thought they stood in relation to their best and worst possible lives. An additional question elicited information about activities.

Husbands mentioned a total of 400 aspirations and 257 fears. The leading aspiration of husbands, mentioned by sixty-three percent of the husbands, was to have an improved or decent standard of living. The leading fear, mentioned by forty-three percent of the husbands, was

deterioration in or inadequate standard of living for self or family.

Wives mentioned a total of 393 aspirations and 236 fears. Fifty-two percent of the wives expressed aspirations related to a happy family life, and fifty-two percent of the wives expressed aspirations related to adequate opportunities for their children. The leading fear, mentioned by sixty-three percent of the wives, was ill health, accident, or death to members of the family.

The hypothesis that husbands' aspirations will be more related to careers, wives' aspirations to the home was supported. Husbands expressed more aspirations in occupational categories than did wives, while wives expressed more aspirations in family categories than did the husbands.

The second hypothesis, husbands and wives will have congruent family aspirations was partially supported. Husbands and wives did have the same kinds of aspirations for the family but differed in the percentage expressing them.

The third hypothesis, husbands and wives will be engaging in activities which are directed toward the attainment of aspirations, was partially supported. Almost all husbands and wives were able to name at least one activity which was helping them to attain aspirations. The activity mentioned most often by both husbands and wives was the attendance of the husband at college. The concern about the health of the family which was expressed as an aspiration and a fear by the husbands and wives was not supported by activities directly related to health.

The average rating on a ten point scale, of where the husbands and wives thought they were at present in relation to the best and worst possible life which they could see for themselves was 5.95 for husbands and 6.30 for wives with ten being the highest rating possible. The average ratings for husbands and wives for ten years in the future was 8.34 for the husbands and 8.81 for the wives. There was no correlation between the ratings given by individual husbands and wives for either the present or future.

This study explored the aspirations of husbands and wives in their own terms, rather than in the terms of the researcher. It elicited the aspirations which they held as individuals toward the various aspects of their daily lives.

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By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Home management is defined as the setting of family goals and the attainment of these goals through organizing and utilizing family resources. The goals may be long range or short range, vague or specific. The long range goals are equated in this research with aspirations. Short range goals are equated with activities.

If the family is going to manage some aspects of its daily living, it must exercise control rather than let circumstance and chance operate in making its decisions. There must be recognition of the ends which are sought. To the degree that the management is done without thought and recognition, that management is limited. If the family does not have a clear idea of the goals it is trying to reach, if the goals are obscure or undefined, making intelligent decisions to reach goals is difficult if not impossible. Decision making has been called the crux of management. (10) If this is so, goals become even more important, because decision cannot take place until there is some end toward which decision is aimed.

The family is always composed of two or more persons. Each person in the family is likely to have individual as well as group goals. The question arises as to the degree to which there is commonality of goals

within the family. First, can the goals of each member be identified? Can the husband and wife recognize the individual goals which they hold for themselves as individuals, as members of a family, and as members of society? Are the goals each holds similar or different, complementary or conflicting with the goals of his marriage partner? Do they know the goals which the other partner has toward various aspects of the marriage? The answers to these questions are relevant to how successful management will be in a particular home.

Thelen states, "The level of aspiration must be realistically set with an eye to the expectancy of the group in its particular situation." (25:590) The study of small groups, of which the family is an example, has presented theories of how the group can survive as a group when directed toward common goals. Benson (1) found that the familistic interests and goals tended to support continuity of the family group, while individualistic interests or goals often split the group.

Goals Defined

There are many and varied definitions of goals. Gross and Crandall define goals as specifics, "something definite toward which one works." (10:36) Malone and Malone define goals as "the things we set out to accomplish. They may be something tangible we want, a mark to be reached, or a purpose to be achieved." (19:30) Fitzsimmons says, "Goals are an end toward which design is directed." (7:69) Parsons calls goals, that toward which "behavior is oriented." (22:53)

Nielson views a goal as a "condition not yet attained which an individual is trying or could try to attain." (21:12) "Goals are established as specific ways of realizing values one holds" is the way in which Goodyear and Klohr refer to goals. (9:10) Nickell and Dorsey say that "a goal calls up a mental picture of something the individual or family wants and will work to bring about." (20:14) The common element in these definitions is that there is a striving on the part of a group or individual to attain some end.

Goals are also defined as having different levels of importance. Generally this refers either to the time span involved, as the "long run, intermediate, or short run goals," which Malone and Malone use, (19:31) or to the pervasiveness of the action which is covered by the goals. In general, long range goals cover a wider aspect of the behavior and may be made up of many short range, incidental or means goals. Nickell and Dorsey divide goals into those which "are immediately attainable, those held in view for attainment in the near future, and others that are sought over a long period of life." (20:14)

Goals are sometimes referred to as objectives or levels of aspiration. Haller states, "At the most fundamental level, the term level of aspiration, indicates that one or more persons are oriented toward a goal." (12:7) The concept of level of aspiration was introduced by Dembo in 1931. "Goal levels within one goal structure may include a high dream goal, a somewhat more realistic wish goal, the level the person expects to reach when he tries to judge the situation objectively

and a low level he might hit if luck were against him." (18:335) The goal which one chooses is a "selection of one among the alternative behavior levels that are possible." (12:7) The individual may have "a range of aspirations...and the whole range may vary according to whether he is concerned with his goals for the immediate future or for some more distant time." (12:8)

Values have been called the motivators of action; goals are the directors of action. Parsons' theory of action, "the analysis of behavior of living organisms." (22:52) contains four dimensions. The first pertains to goals. "Behavior is oriented toward the attainment of ends or goals or other anticipated states of affairs." (22:53) Nielson says, "Goals provide a basis for choice in a behavioral situation." (21:12) The level of aspiration concept and the sequence of action proposed by Lewin (18) further describes the role of goals. "Almost any set of psychological problems especially those in the field of motivation and personality, inevitably involves goals and goal directed behavior." (18:333) They list four steps in the sequence of action, "1) the past performance, 2) the setting of the level of aspiration, 3) the execution of the action, and 4) the reaction to the level of attainment." (18:334) The setting of the goals or the level of aspiration is an essential part of the sequence. If the goals are directors of action, their achievement greatly affects the family. Blood and Wolfe say, "The extent to which a family achieves its goals profoundly affects the degree of satisfactions the members feel." (2:77) "Goals and

satisfactions do not remain static throughout life...levels of aspiration rise as previous goals are achieved or fall as they appear more and more hopeless." (2:77)

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine if the aspirations of a group of families could be identified and described, as well as where these families thought they stood in terms of attaining their aspirations. The study also attempted to find out if the families were engaging in activities that could lead to the achievement of aspirations which they verbalized.

Operational Definitions

Aspirations are the long range goals of the couple as verbalized during the interview.

Activities are the short range goals which respondents verbalized as means being used to attain aspirations.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

1. To describe the aspirations and fears of married undergraduate husbands and their wives.
2. To compare the aspirations and fears of husbands and wives for similarities and differences.

3. To compare the aspirations and fears of married undergraduate husbands and wives with the activities which they state are directed toward the attainment of aspirations.

Hypotheses

The hypotheses formulated for this study were:

1. Husbands' aspirations will be more related to careers, wives' aspirations to the home.
2. Husbands and wives will have congruent family aspirations.
3. Husbands and wives are engaging in activities which are directed toward the attainment of aspirations.

Assumptions

In this study it was assumed that:

1. The respondents would be able to verbalize their aspirations.
2. The levels of aspiration of each individual could be compared.
3. The responses about activities engaged in are a valid description of what occurs in the home.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In home management there has been a limited amount of research which has been directly concerned with goals. However, home management literature discusses goals and their relation to management, and some of the research implies the presence of goals.

Gross and Zwemer (11) in an early home management study asked about plans, both long and short range. The presence of goals was inferred from these plans. Recent value studies (6, 16) imply the presence of goals through the mediation of values in the day to day living of the homemaker. Studies of overall management (26) attempted to identify goals through viewing the use of resources.

Schomaker (23) in a study of financial decision making, discussed goals in relation to decision. She found that the families had goals which they could verbalize. The most frequently mentioned goal, as elicited by open ended question was, "improving or building new farm buildings." (23:101) Eighty-one percent of the families had taken steps toward achieving one or more of their major goals.

Halliday (13) studied goals of students taking a course in home management. Her purposes were to explore the home management goals of

the students, and to develop an instrument for comparing the relative ranking of the goals by the students. She identified four goals which seemed to be important to the students. She also concluded that the instrument developed, a forced choice technique using tetrads, was better for analytical than for descriptive purposes.

Honey, Britton, and Hotchkiss (15) studied the financial goals of 252 families. The couples were asked to state their goals for the future, the progress they were making, and the blocks to attainment of the goals. Forty percent of the wives and thirty percent of the husbands mentioned financial goals for the current year. Almost half the couples mentioned goals for the next ten years. Fifty-eight percent of the wives and sixty-eight percent of the husbands mentioned progress toward goals.

Holmes (14) studied farm families to learn the extent to which the families could recognize and express their goals. She also examined the relationship of several factors, including the stage in the life cycle, to the goals the families expressed. Open ended questions were used to elicit the goals which were subsumed under several broad categories, family, farm, financial, housing, facilities and equipment, and community participation. She concluded that families thought more clearly in terms of short rather than long term goals.

Nielson (21) found goal orientations among farmers. In response to an open ended question about their goals as the head of the family, nineteen different family goals were mentioned, "Having a comfortable

home or having modern conveniences," was the most frequent. After a five year period, ninety-three percent of the farmers reported some progress in achieving their goals.

Psychology has contributed to the theory of goals through its concept of level of aspiration. Many studies are related to the "observing of goal levels occurring in the course of a relatively specific activity." (18:333) Kilpatrick and Cantril (17) expanded the level of aspiration concept to a self anchoring striving scale using levels of aspiration to serve as anchoring points on the scale.

> Methodologically, our problem has been to develop a technique which would permit us to learn about the concerns of individuals in their own terms yet in such a way that different individuals, groups of individuals, and societies could be compared in meaningful ways. (3:7)

They took the position that the scales are psychologically comparable, that is, the scale level selected by one person can be specifically said to be higher, lower, or equal to the scale level selected by another because the frames of reference are similar. The Institute for International Social Research has used the scale as "a means of discovering the spectrum of values a person is preoccupied with, and by means of which he evaluates his own life as he personally conceives it." (3:8) This scale was administered to cross sections of the general public in several nations, to identify the principal hopes and fears for self and country of the inhabitants of the various areas. (3,4)

Haller and Miller (12) constructed an Occupational Aspiration Scale to study levels of occupational aspiration. This was an application of

the concept of level of aspiration to a specific goal area, occupation, but is broader than many psychological studies which are concerned with only one small activity. The purpose of the study was primarily methodological, "to develop a reliable, valid, and simple instrument for measuring level of occupational aspiration." (12:6)

Blood and Wolfe reported that,

> Marriage goals include such specifics as a certain kind of home, children, and an ideal pattern of love, and companionship. To achieve these goals requires tangible efforts. (2:76)

They studied homemakers in an urban setting, and obtained data about their homes, families, and marriages. The framework which Blood and Wolfe used for analysis is one of family functions but the research also has implications for study of the goals of the family.

There have been several studies of the married, undergraduate college student which have included some questions on aspirations. Foreman (8) attempted to discover whether a differential pattern of aspirations was present in the undergraduate student population in terms of marital status. Responses to closed ended questions indicated that married men and women were more certain of their future objectives than were single students. Among those married and single students who had future objectives there was no difference due to marital status as to what these goals were. Married males generally possessed higher aspirations than single men in the areas of academic, vocational, and life goals. Single men possessed higher aspirations regarding material

assets. The pattern of differences between married and single women was not as marked as for the males. Chilman and Meyer (5) found that the married males in their sample valued graduate education to the same degree as single men. However, single men saw their education as vocational training more often than did married men. The Chilman and Meyer study was primarily concerned with the current situation of the married student rather than with future aspirations and with educational rather than general aspirations.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Method

The interview method was used to gather data about the family background, aspirations, fears and activities of the families.

Developing the Instrument

An interview schedule was developed to obtain background information about the family. The self-anchoring Striving Scale developed by Cantril and associates (3) was used to elicit information concerning the hopes and fears for the future of both the husband and wife. The scale included questions to obtain a rating of where the family member believed he stood at the present time and where he hoped to be in ten years relative to attainment of his aspirations. Two questions were added to the scale to probe what the couple was doing to realize their aspirations. These were, "Why do you think that this is where you are?" and "What are you doing that will help you to reach rung ___?" (the answer elicited in the previous question)

Pretest

The completed schedule was pretested on eight graduate student couples living in married student housing to test the clarity of the

questions, the general work-ability of the schedule for recording of answers, and to determine the length of the interviews. Changes were made in several questions to increase clarity and to obtain more exact information. The modified schedules for males and females is included in Appendix V.

The Sample

The sample consisted of 100 randomly selected married couples who filled the following criteria.

1. The husband was an undergraduate student enrolled at Michigan State University.

2. The couple was living in Michigan State University married student housing.

Collection of Data

Data were collected from both the husband and wife in simultaneous but separate interviews.

A telephone contact was made with each student or his wife to secure cooperation in the study, to make an appointment for an interview, and to explain the conditions desired for interviewing, that is, that the husband and wife would be interviewed at the same time but separately.

Two interviewers conducted the interviews, one interviewing the husband in the living room of the apartment, and the second, interviewing the wife in another room. The interviews were usually conducted on week nights with a few during the afternoon and on one Saturday, to suit the convenience of the couple. The average length of interview

was one-half hour, with the shortest being twenty minutes and the longest, one hour. Data were collected during November, 1963 and January and February, 1964.

The interviewers asked the questions on the schedule and recorded the responses. However, to expedite the interview and to give the respondent an opportunity to see as well as hear the question, the respondent was handed a mechanical device consisting of several cards on a ring which could be turned for reference in answering some of the questions. The choices for questions 3, 4b, 20, 22, and 24, as well as a drawing of a ladder were placed on the cards. The respondent was asked to refer to a particular card at the appropriate time.

Analysis of Data

Data were coded by the interviewers according to the codes in Appendix II. Each interviewer coded independently, then checked with the other interviewer. Disagreements were resolved by a third person. The coded data were punched on IBM cards. Columns were counted and cross tabulated by data processing machines. Where averages were desired, the calculations were performed by hand.

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

Selection

The population consisted of married, male, undergraduate students enrolled for the fall term, 1963, at Michigan State University, and their wives. All were living in married student housing. There were no requirements for the inclusion of the wives other than the fact of their marriage.

The student directory served as the source for locating these men, as it furnished the class standing, marital status, and the address of every student enrolled for the fall term, 1963. A random sample of the pages of the directory was taken and every student fitting the criteria of being a married, male, undergraduate, living in married student housing, on each of these pages was selected for telephone contact. The number of eligible students on each page ranged from none to six names. Two hundred twenty-six names were drawn in the sample before 100 interview appointments were made.

Families were eliminated by 1) no answer to telephone call after several attempts, 2) the student selected had left campus, 3) the student had attained graduate status, or 4) unwillingness to cooperate in the study for various reasons. Because husbands and wives were to be interviewed simultaneously, some couples indicated a lack

of time when both would be available. Other reasons were lack of time by one member of the couple or no interest in being a part of the study.

The Sample

All families in the sample lived in one or two bedroom furnished apartments in one of the three villages operated by Michigan State University. The rents paid were $84 and $90 per month respectively for the one or two bedroom unit. The rent included utilities and telephone.

All families included a husband and a wife. Fifty-three families had no children; the largest family had three children. Distribution of the number of children is shown in Table 1.

Table 1.-- Number of children

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

*N = 100 Therefore the figure for number and percent is the same.

There were sixty-four children in the sample. Only the ages of the oldest and youngest were obtained. Therefore, ages of three of the

middle children are not shown in Table 2. The average age of the children was slightly under two years.

Table 2.-- Ages of children

Age Group	Number of Children	Percent of Children (N = 64)
Under 1 year	18	28
1 year	10	16
2 years	17	27
3 - 4 years	7	11
5 - 6 years	7	10
7 - 9 years	2	3
Total	61	95

The length of marriage is shown in Table 3. Fourteen percent of the couples had been married less than six months. Fifteen percent of the couples had been married over four years. This was the first marriage for all couples.

Table 3.-- Number of years married

Number of Years	Number and Percent of Couples
Under 0.5	14
0.5 - 0.9	19

Table 3.— Number of years married - Con't.

Number of Years	Number and Percent of Couples
1.0 - 1.9	22
2.0 - 3.9	30
4.0 -	15
Total	100

The ages of the husbands and wives are shown in Table 4. None were under eighteen or over forty years of age. Forty-six percent of the men were twenty-four or older. Fifty-four percent of the women were twenty-two or older.

Table 4.— Ages of husbands and wives

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

The educational level of the husbands is shown in Table 5. Only three percent of the men were freshmen, sixty-two percent were seniors.

Table 5.-- Educational level of the husbands

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

Table 6 shows the present occupation of the husbands. Ninety-six percent of the husbands were enrolled as full time students at the time of the interview. More than half (58%) were working either full or part time. Summer employment was not included.

Table 6.-- Present occupation of husbands

Occupation	Number and Percent of Husbands
Full time student 12 or more credit hours	96
Part time student under 12 credit hours	4
Full time paid worker 40 hours per week	5

Table 6.-- Present occupation of husbands - Con't.

Occupation	Number and Percent of Husbands
Part time paid worker under 15 hours per week	30
Part time paid worker 15-39 hours per week	23

Totals are not meaningful because the respondent could be both a student and employed.

The kinds of work for which the husbands were training varied. The largest group expected to be employed in the field of education. Occupations which were classified in the "other" category were generally service oriented jobs for which the husband was getting college training. These included police administration, forestry service, traffic management, packaging, urban planning and accounting. (Table 7)

Table 7.-- Expected kind of work of husbands

Occupation	Number and Percent of Husbands
Skilled Craftsman	1
Sales	8
Managers	13
Professions	19
Education	26
Other	33

The educational level achieved by the wives varied from completion of grade school to graduate work. The two wives who had only a grade school education were foreign born women. Four wives had completed some form of graduate work beyond a college degree.

Table 8.— Education of wives

Last Year Completed	Number and Percent of Wives
Grade School	2
1 - 2 years High School	1
3 - 4 years High School	31
1 - 2 years College	34
3 - 4 years College	27
Graduate work	4
Other	1
Total	100

The wives were asked to classify themselves as to their present occupations. (Table 9) Twenty-eight percent called themselves full time homemakers. Twenty percent were either full or part time students. Many of the part time workers were baby sitting in their homes. Sixty-five percent of the women were engaged in some kind of work for pay either in or out of the home.

Table 9.— Present occupation of wives

Occupation	Number and Percent of Wives
Full time homemaker	28
Part time homemaker	55
Full time student 12 or more credit hours	12
Part time student under 12 credit hours	8
Full time paid worker	49
Part time paid worker	16

Totals are not meaningful because the wives could choose more than one category.

The amount of income for the families ranged from below $2000 to above $8000. Fifty-three percent had incomes between $4000 and $6000. The income reported was the estimated gross cash income from July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964. There was a slight variation between the incomes reported by the husbands and wives. The figure given by the husband is tabulated (Table 10) because information obtained in another question indicated that the husband generally kept the accounts and it was thought his estimates might be more accurate. The variation between the answers given by husbands and wives was generally under $500, but the difference sometimes put the couple into a different income classification. The financial resources of married students ($3528 a year) as reported by Shaffer (24) were lower than the income reported by this sample.

However, the Shaffer report was based on thirty-seven weeks of the academic year, 1961-62. The incomes reported by the husbands in this study were for a twelve month year. Also some of the students in this study were graduating before June, 1964 and would be earning full time wages for a part of the year for which they were estimating income.

Table 10.-- Family income

Income Level	Number and Percent of Families
Under $2000	2
$2000 - $2999	5
$3000 - $3999	19
$4000 - $4999	30
$5000 - $5999	23
$6000 - $7999	14
$8000 - $9999	7
Total	100

Student families get money from a variety of sources. These sources are shown in Table 11. Sources in the "other" category included GI benefits, ROTC allotments, bonus money (i.e. baseball players) and income from real estate, stocks and bonds.

Table 11. — Sources of income

Source	Number and Percent of Families
Employment of wife	79
Employment of husband	77
Summer jobs	57
Gifts, his parents	34
Loans	28
Savings	28
Other	22
Gifts, her parents	19
Scholarships	11
Gifts, other than parents	3

The source of income providing the largest amount of money was the employment of the wife. Two husbands refused to give the sources of their income. (Table 12)

Table 12.-- Largest source of income

Source	Number and Percent of Families
Employment of wife	48
Employment of husband	29
Gifts from parents	5
Savings	5

Table 12.-- Largest source of income - Con't.

Source	Number and Percent of Families
Loans	4
Summer jobs	4
Other	3
No Response	2

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS

The Self Anchoring Striving Scale elicited aspirations which were coded according to the code constructed at the Institute for International Social Research (3) (Appendix II). One category of the code, "happy family life," was subdivided for this research, into two categories, 1) happy marriage, love within the family, and 2) have children, husband, or wife. Using this coding, the aspirations were sorted into categories.

The following open ended question was used to elicit aspirations.

> All of us want certain things out of life. When you think about what really matters in your own life, what are your wishes and hopes for the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the best possible light, what would your life look like then, if you are to be happy?

The total number of aspirations expressed by the husbands was 400. The number of aspirations husbands expressed ranged from one to eleven. The average number expressed was 4.00. The total number of aspirations expressed by the wives was 393. All wives expressed at least one aspiration, one wife mentioned nine. The average number of aspirations expressed was 3.93. (Table 13)

Table 13.-- Total number of aspirations expressed

Number of Aspirations	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
1	4	3
2	12	14
3	29	25
4	21	29
5	17	13
6	9	11
7	5	1
8	2	3
9	--	1
10	1	--
Total	100	100

The leading aspirations are shown in Table 14. The aspiration most frequently mentioned by husbands was to have an improved or decent standard of living for themselves or their families. Sixty-three percent of the men expressed this aspiration. Examples of the kinds of statements which were included in this category were:

> To earn a living for the family,
> getting along economically,
> to be secure financially,
> to be materially comfortable,
> to make enough money to buy the necessities.

The most frequently mentioned aspiration of the wives fell into two categories. Fifty-two percent of the women aspired to a happy family life and fifty-two percent desired adequate opportunities for their children. Examples of statements which were categorized under happy family life were:

> To have a closely knit family,
> to have a happy family,
> to have a good marriage.

Statements which were placed under adequate opportunities for children were:

> A chance for the children to go to college,
> hoping that the children grow up right,
> to give our children independence early enough, but not to have them feel neglected or unloved,
> to put children on the right path,
> to have children lead productive lives.

To be classified as a leading aspiration, it needed to be mentioned by ten percent or more of the husbands or wives. For a complete table of aspirations and the number of husbands and wives expressing them see Table 24 in Appendix I.

Table 14.— Leading aspirations expressed

Aspiration	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Own personal character		
Self development or self improvement	10	14
Acceptance by others	18	12
Achieve a sense of my own personal worth	10	—
Personal economic situation		
Improved or decent standard of living	63	39
Have own house	35	33
Have modern conveniences	—	10
Job or work situation		
Good job, congenial work for self or spouse	48	27
Success in one's work	22	17
Other references to self		
Recreation, travel, leisure time	15	14
Other references to family		
Happy family life	42	52
Health of the family	18	27
Children, Adequate opportunities for them	25	52
Have children	25	31
Concern about relatives	—	17
Concerned about other people, community, or nation		
Desire to be useful to others	10	—

It was possible for one person to have more than one aspiration under the broad classifications of the coding; however, by use of the IBM cards it was possible to determine the number of husbands and wives who did not mention any aspirations in a general category. (Table 15)

There were similar "no mention" patterns in two of the categories. About the same number of husbands as wives did not mention aspirations in the categories "own personal characteristics" and "concern about other people, community or nation." Differences between husbands and wives appeared in three categories. In the category, "personal economic situation," twenty-one more men than women expressed aspirations. Twenty-four more men than women mentioned aspirations about the job or work situation. In the category, "family," the reverse was true, twenty-two more women than men expressed aspirations which referred to the family.

Table 15.-- Categories in which no aspirations were expressed

Category	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Own personal character	62	64
Personal economics situation	15	36
Job or work situation	24	48
References to Family	26	4
Concern about other people, community, or nation	89	89

Fears and worries about the future were elicited by the question,

> Now taking the other side of the picture, what are your fears and worries about the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the worst possible light, what would your life look like then?

Husbands expressed a total of 257 fears, wives expressed 236. (Table 16) The highest number of fears expressed by any husband was eight. Five husbands mentioned no fears or worries about the future. The average number of fears and worries named by men was 2.57. The range of fears named by the wives was zero to five, with an average of 2.36 per wife.

Table 16.— Number of fears or worries expressed

Number of Fears or Worries	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
0	5	2
1	16	21
2	30	33
3	28	28
4	13	15
5	5	1
6	2	—
7	1	—
Total	100	100

The leading fears and worries expressed by the husbands and wives are shown in Table 17. Fear of an inadequate standard of living or financial worries was mentioned most frequently by the men. Ways in which forty-three percent of the husbands expressed this fear were:

> Income below what I would like it to be,
> not to be able to give the family the necessities,
> not to provide for my family adequately,
> to be forced to a lower standard of living from what I had planned.

The greatest fear or worry of the wives appeared to be sickness or death in the family. Sixty-three percent of the wives expressed this fear. The way this fear was most often expressed was:

> Something happening to _____ (husband or children),
> sickness,
> cancer,
> crippling or death.

Leading fears or worries were considered to be those which were mentioned by ten percent or more of the husbands or wives. A complete listing of fears and the number of husbands and wives expressing them can be found in Table 25. (Appendix I)

Table 17.-- Leading fears or worries expressed

Fears or Worries	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
No self development or improvement	12	—
Deterioration in or inadequate standard of living for self or family	43	36

Table 17.— Leading fears or worries expressed - Con't.

Fears or Worries	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Job or work situation		
Poor job, uncongenial work for self or spouse	24	24
Unemployment	11	—
Failure in work for self or spouse	33	14
Other references to self		
Ill health, accident of death to one's self	11	—
Other references to family		
Unhappy family life	17	29
Concern about relatives	10	14
Ill health, accident, or death to members of the family	39	63
Inadequate opportunities for children	12	19

The number of husbands and wives expressing no fears or worries in each of the major categories was tabulated. (Table 18) Twelve percent of the wives did not mention fears or worries about their families while thirty-five men did not express fears relative to the family. Only six percent of the wives appeared to be concerned about their own personal characters while twenty-four percent of the husbands expressed worries in this category. Only twenty-seven percent of the husbands did not mention

fears about the job or work situation whereas fifty-three percent of the wives expressed no such fears.

Table 18.— Categories in which no fears were expressed

Category	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Own personal character	76	94
Personal Economic situation	52	64
Job or work situation	27	53
References to family	35	12
Concern about other people, community, or nation	86	86

The responses to "Where on the ladder do you personally stand at the present time?" are shown in Table 19. The ladder was a ten point scale with ten being the best possible life that the respondent could see for himself and zero being the worst. Two percent of the husbands felt that they were at zero on the ladder, that is, they thought that they were at the worst possible life which they could see for themselves. The lowest ladder rating given by the wives was two. Two percent of the husbands and two percent of the wives felt that they were at the top, at ten. The average ladder rating for husbands was 5.95, the average rating for the wives was 6.30, a difference of 0.35.

When asked, "Where do you think you will be on the ladder ten years from now?" twenty-one percent of the husbands and thirty-nine percent of the wives thought they would be at ten or at the top. The lowest future ladder rating for the husbands was five, for wives six. The average future rating for the husbands was 8.34, for wives 8.81, a difference of 0.47.

Table 19.— Present and future ladder ratings of husbands and wives

Step on Ladder*	Number and Percent of Husbands		Number and Percent of Wives	
	Present	Future	Present	Future
0	2	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
2	3	—	1	—
3	6	—	2	—
4	8	—	15	—
5	19	1	17	—
6	17	4	19	2
7	26	16	19	10
8	14	30	15	23
9	3	27	10	25
10	2	21	2	39
cannot say	—	1	—	1
Total	100	100	100	100

*0 is the lowest rating, 10 is the highest rating

Table 20 shows the differences in the present and future ladder rating for the husbands and wives. Ten percent of the husbands and ten percent of the wives felt that there would be no change in their ladder rating of the present and the rating which they gave for ten years in the future. One percent of the husbands and four percent of the wives felt that there would be a six step difference between their present and their future rating. No husbands or wives thought, however, that they would have a lower ladder rating in ten years than they had at present.

Table 20.-- Difference in present and future ladder rating

Number of Steps Difference*	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
0	10	10
1	19	13
2	21	23
3	27	26
4	15	17
5	6	6
6	1	4
No future rating given	1	1
Total	100	100

*Future rating minus the present rating

A comparison was made between the rating given by the husbands and wives of each individual couple. (Table 21) An analysis of the ratings using product moment correlation showed no correlation between the present or future ratings given by husbands and wives. In five percent of the couples the wives rated themselves five steps higher than did the husbands. Three percent of the wives rated themselves six steps lower at present than did the husbands. When rating future position in ten years, one percent of the wives rated themselves four steps higher than did their husbands, and one percent of the wives rated themselves four steps lower. The average difference between the present ratings of the husbands and wives was 0.16. This means that on the average, the wives rated themselves 0.16 steps higher than their husbands rated themselves. The average difference for the future ratings was 0.39, that is the wife was .39 steps higher than the husband.

Table 21.— Paired comparison of the ladder ratings of individual husbands and wives

Number of Steps Difference*	Present	Future
5	5	—
4	3	2
3	12	8
2	11	20
1	17	21

Table 21.-- Paired comparison of the ladder ratings of individual husbands and wives - Con't.

Number of Steps Difference*	Present	Future
0	14	23
-1	11	8
-2	9	13
-3	11	2
-4	4	1
-5	3	--
No future rating given	--	2

*Wife's rating minus the husband's rating

In reviewing the responses to "Why do you think that this is where you are?", there were optimistic and negative statements given as justification for the ladder rating. Thus, the coding for this question reflects the optimistic and negative aspects of the answer as well as the aspiration category into which the responses fall. (Appendix III)

Thirty-five percent of the men and forty-nine percent of the women gave as a reason for the ladder rating that they felt happy. (Table 22) Examples of responses which were placed in this category were:

> Because we're happy,
> we have a happy marriage,
> we're happy together.

Thirty-one percent of the men and twenty-nine percent of the women expressed sufficient financial resources as a reason. Some said:

> We're certainly not poverty stricken,
> we have a good income,
> we have everything we need in the way of money,
> I feel I'm giving my family the necessities.

Financial reasons were also a leading negative reason for the ladder rating. Twenty-one percent of the men and twenty percent of the women expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of financial resources they had available. Some of the ways in which this was expressed were:

> We don't have much materially,
> we don't have much money,
> we're not where I want to be financially.

Table 22.-- Reasons given for support of the present ladder rating

Reason	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
We are happy	35	49
Financial reasons	31	29
We are attending or finishing school	33	13
We feel like we are moving up, we are achieving goals	24	15
We are healthy	12	6
We have children and/or family	11	8

Table 22.-- Reasons given for support of the present ladder rating - Con't.

Reason	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
We like the living situation	8	5
Our fears haven't been realized	5	11
We are growing morally or intellectually	5	4
We have modern conveniences	--	3
We don't have enough money	21	20
We have a long way to go in school	8	6
Our hopes haven't been realized	6	11
We don't have a house or modern conveniences	4	9
We are not happy	4	1
We don't like living here	4	6
We have no family (children)	3	11
We are dependent on others	3	3

In response to "What are you doing now that will help you reach ____?" (future ladder rating), ninety-five percent of the husbands and ninety-seven percent of the wives could name at least one activity which was helping

them to achieve their aspirations. (Table 23)

Eighty-seven percent of the husbands mentioned attending school as a means of attaining their wishes and hopes for the future. Seventy-one percent of the wives saw the education which they or their husbands were getting as a means to reaching their goals:

> Going to school,
> completing my education,
> getting an education,
> getting my husband through school.

Fifty-four percent of the wives as compared to twenty-two percent of the husbands named activities related to achieving family aspirations. Statements made by the wives which were included under family activities were:

> Starting our family,
> learning to live with each other,
> trying to be a good mother,
> spending time with our children.

Statements which men made were:

> Adjusting to each other,
> having children,
> exploring the relationship between myself and my wife.

Twenty-two percent of the men were engaged in some activity related to job or occupational aspiration. These activities included job interviewing and gaining work experience in a present job.

Table 23.-- Activities expressed which were aiding husbands and wives to reach future ladder ratings

Activity	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Educational	87	71
Family	22	54
Occupational	23	5
Social	14	2
Financial	10	19
General	6	4
Religious	5	6
Working for any of the other categories	2	17
Health	1	1
No activities	5	3

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Three hypotheses were formulated for the study. They were:

1. Husbands' aspirations will be more related to careers, wives' aspirations to the home.
2. Husbands and wives will have congruent family aspirations.
3. Husbands and wives will be engaging in activities which are directed toward the attainment of aspirations.

Because of the nature of the data and the method used to obtain them, it was felt that equal weighting could not be given to every aspiration and fear as there was no way of determining the degree of intensity. It also seemed unrealistic to equate numbers of aspirations or fears mentioned. For this reason tests of correlation could not be applied to the aspirations and fears and the differences between husbands and wives. However, the number and kinds of aspirations and fears shared by husbands and wives allowed one to make some judgments in relation to the hypotheses.

The first hypothesis does seem to be supported. In all categories related to job or occupation, husbands expressed more aspirations in these categories than did wives. Forty-eight percent of the men expressed

aspirations toward a good job and congenial work, while only twenty-eight percent of the wives mentioned aspirations in this category. Also many of the wives' aspirations were in terms of the husband rather than themselves getting a good job. Likewise men expressed more fears about occupation categories than did the women. However, under categories related to the family more wives expressed aspirations. Fifty-two percent of the wives mentioned aspirations related to happy family life as compared to forty-two percent of the men. Women were more concerned about the health of the family than were men, but men were more concerned about their personal health. One explanation for this may be that the men see their own health as related to the success they will have as a provider for their family. Fifty-two percent of the women spoke of aspirations for their children as compared to twenty-five percent of the men. Thus, it would seem that mens' aspirations were more related to their occupations and those of the wives' were more related to the family.

Men did express some aspirations about the family. Seventy-six percent of the men mentioned aspirations under the general category of the family, but only four percent of the women did not. It was not determined if individual couples expressed the same aspirations about the family, but in the aggregate, the aspirations were the same.

Product moment correlations of the ladder ratings of husbands and wives yielded no correlation between the ratings chosen by individual husbands and wives either for the present or for the future. In the aggregate, however, the average ladder rating for husbands and wives

differed by .35 for the present and .47 for the future. Other similarities were that all husbands and wives saw themselves as at least maintaining their ladder position. Ninety percent saw upward movement of one to six steps on the ten point scale. The husband and wife of the individual couple do not always see themselves in the same position between their best and worst possible lives, but they do see themselves moving in the same direction. The ratings for husbands were spread from zero to ten for the present, wives' ratings went from two to ten. But, in the future, the lowest rating by either husband or wife was five. It was apparent that all view their future optimistically and see an advance over their present state.

Thus the second hypothesis, husbands and wives will have congruent family aspirations was partially supported. Husbands and wives did have the same kind of aspirations for the family but differed in the percent of husbands and wives expressing them. In addition, the ladder ratings given by individual couples were not identical.

When considered in terms of what Cantril calls "the reality world" (3:8) of the individual, the differences in the ladder ratings of the husbands and wives appear to be the result of what constitutes their different reality worlds. Husbands expressed aspirations more in terms of their jobs, therefore, their ladder position is a partial reflection of their feeling of advancement toward their occupational goals. The wives' aspirations were more in terms of family, and their ladder rating is a reflection of this.

The instrument measured their aspirations and fears as individuals in the context of their lives as married student families. The same instrument administered to them jointly as a couple might yield different results because discussion between them might result in a joint rating of their position between the best and worst possible life as a family group, rather than as individuals.

The third hypothesis that husbands and wives will be engaging in activities which are directed toward the attainment of aspirations was supported in some areas. Almost all husbands and wives were able to name at least one activity which was helping them to attain aspirations. However, the aspirations were long range in nature and were not specific. The kinds of activities which were named as a means of reaching these aspirations were gross rather than specific short term, day to day activities. The question can be raised, as to whether or not individuals or families can construct their thinking to verbalize small and specific activities in terms of long range goals or aspirations. The question regarding activities was open ended to determine whether the respondents saw any relationship between their present activities and the position on the ladder that they hoped to attain in ten years.

Only a few of the respondents named any specific activities. Many men could name only one thing which they were doing to reach their aspirations; getting an education. One man said, "If I can get this, everything else will fall into place." A tremendous reliance seemed to be placed on education, as a means to the achievement of aspirations.

Fifty-four percent of the women named activities which were related to the family. These were gross kinds of activities such as:

> Learning to live together,
> building personal relationships in our family.

Women saw their husbands' education as a means to a secure income, which in turn was a means to a happy family. They didn't want large incomes necessarily, but sufficient to provide the necessities plus adequate opportunity for their children.

Health was one aspiration which was not supported by activities. Twenty-seven percent of the wives and eighteen percent of the husbands said they hoped for good health of the family. Thirty-nine percent of the men and sixty-three percent of the women worried about sickness, accident, or death of family members. However, only one percent of the husbands and one percent of the wives named any activities which could be called directly related to the maintenance of health. One reason might be that these were young couples who probably have few health problems at present; the worry about future sickness is suppressed in the pursuit of the education they are in the process of attaining. Another explanation could be that health activities are reflected in small, specific activities and were not the type of data obtained in this study. Dyer (6) in studying a married student population in the same geographical area, found that they rated health as a value, very highly, and her data were based on day to day, small, specific activities.

Implications

A fundamental question posed by this research is, how will failure or success in achieving aspirations affect families? A follow-up study of the same sample or a longitudinal study of another sample might demonstrate how families adapt to achieving or failing to achieve their aspirations. What are the costs, both mental and physical to the members of the family, in working to achieve aspirations?

Home management assumes that there will be some commonality of goals in the family. Just how important is it that the husband and wife share goals or aspirations for the future? If their "reality worlds" differ how do they reconcile these differences so that they may achieve the aspirations which they do hold jointly?

Are aspirations related to demographic factors such as age, religion, sex, expected occupation, and length of marriage? Further analysis of these data could reveal relationships between demographic factors and the ladder ratings which the husbands and wives gave.

Methodologically, it is important to discover ways of obtaining information which can be statistically treated, as well as preserving the characteristic of the self anchoring scale to elicit information in the respondent's own terms.

Studies of other populations could be conducted to determine similarities and differences in their aspirational patterns as compared to this sample of married, undergraduate students.

Studies which would determine the hierarchical patterns of goals,

with some goals as means to ends, are needed before it can be said what the exact role of the long range goal or aspiration is, and how important it is in the management of daily life.

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APPENDIX I

Table 24.-- Aspirations expressed by husbands and wives

Aspiration	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Own personal character		
Emotional Stability and maturity	6	6
Be a normal, decent, person	1	—
Self-development or improvement	10	14
Acceptance by others	18	12
Achieve sense of my own personal worth	10	5
Resolution of one's own ethical, spiritual or religious problems	2	6
Personal Economic situation		
Improved or decent standard of living for self or family	63	39
Have own business	2	--
Have own land or own farm	9	3
Have own house	35	33
Have modern conveniences	9	10
Have wealth	5	4
Job or work situation		
Good job, congenial work	48	27
Employment	1	1
Success	22	17

Table 24.-- Aspirations expressed by husbands and wives - Con't.

Aspiration	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Other references to self		
One's own health	1	11
Happy old age	3	—
Recreation travel leisure	15	14
Other references to family		
Happy family life	42	52
Relatives	7	17
Health of the family	18	27
Children, adequate opportunities	25	52
Have children	25	31
Political	—	—
Social		
Social justice	2	1
Future generations	11	1
Religion, morality, public service		
Desire to be useful to others	10	6
Concerned about international situation and world peace	1	1
Better world	1	2
Maintain status quo	1	1

Table 25.— Fears and worries expressed by husbands and wives

Fears and Worries	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Own personal character		
Emotional instability	2	4
No self-development or improvement	12	1
Not be accepted by others	8	1
No sense of personal worth	4	—
To be a person without character	—	1
Personal Economic situation		
Deterioration in or inadequate standard of living for self or family	43	36
Job or work situation		
Poor job, uncongenial work	24	16
Unemployment	11	2
Failure	33	14
Other reference to self		
Ill health, accident, death to self	11	3
To be dependent on others	2	4
Other references to family		
Unhappy family life	17	29
Relatives	10	14
Ill health, accident, death	39	63

Table 25.-- Fears and worries expressed by husbands and wives - Con't.

Fears and Worries	Number and Percent of Husbands	Number and Percent of Wives
Children, inadequate opportunities	12	19
No children	2	7
Political		
Lack of freedom	1	1
Political instability	1	1
Economic instability	1	1
Social		
Social injustice	2	--
Future generations	1	1
Not to be useful to others	1	1
Concerned about international situation and world War	6	9
Militarism and armaments	--	2
Threat of aggression	2	1
Can't think of any fears or worries	4	2

APPENDIX II

Code for Questions (A) and (B)

Personal Hopes and Aspirations and

Personal Worries and Fears (3:18)

Concerned with Self and/or Family

Own Personal Character

Col. 1

1. Emotional Stability and maturity - peace of mind, mental health and well being; sense of humor, understanding of others, etc.; harmonious life.

2. Be a normal, decent person, leading a quiet life, harming no one.

3. Self-development or improvement - opportunity for independence of thought and action, for following through with own interest; further study; reading for non-leisure purposes; no "rut".

4. Acceptance by other - recognition of my status by others; to be liked respected or loved (exception: where reference is restricted to family or marriage, code under Col. 4 - 1.)

Col. 7

1. Emotional instability and immaturity- lack of peace of mind, of mental health or wellbeing; no sense of humor or understanding of others, etc.; life of disharmony.

2. Become anti-social; take to crime.

3. No self-development or improvement- getting in a "rut"; no opportunity for independence of thought and action, for following through with own interest; no further study or reading.

4. Not to be accepted by others - no recognition of my status by others; not be liked, respected or loved (exception: where mention is restricted to family or marriage, code under Col. 9 - 5).

Col. 1 (con't

5. Achieve sense of my own personal worth - self-satisfaction; feeling of accomplishment; lead a purposeful life. (Note: recognition by self as contrasted to recognition by others.)

6. Resolution of one's own religious, spiritual or ethical problems.

7. To lead a disciplined life.

8. Miscellaneous aspirations regarding one's own personal character.

5. No sense of personal worth - feel personally inadequate; unable to achieve aspirations as to occupation or role in life; feel worthless; have no purpose in life.

6. To be a person without character.

7. Miscellaneous worries and fears regarding one's own personal character.

Personal Economic Situation

Col. 2

1. Improved or decent standard of living for self or family; sufficient money to live better or to live decently; freedom from debt; make ends meet; relief from poverty; not suffer want, hunger, etc.

3. Have own business; ability to increase or expand one's business.

4. Have own land or own farm.

5. Have own house, apartment or garden; or get better ones.

Col. 8

1. Deterioration in or inadequate standard of living for self or family; not sufficient money to live better or to live decently; debt; poverty; suffer want, hunger, etc.

3. Miscellaneous worries and fears having to do with the economic situation of self or family.

Col. 2 (con't)

6. Have modern convenience, such as a car, bathroom, fine or new furniture, fine clothes, large appliances such as washing machine, radio, television, etc.

7. Have wealth - money to do anything I/we wish.

8. Miscellaneous aspirations having to do with economic situation of self or family.

Job or Work Situation

Col. 3

1. Good Job, congenial work for self, spouse or other family member; independence in choice of occupation; pleasant, interesting job or work situation; chance of advancement.

2. Employment - steady work for self, spouse or other family member.

3. Success in one's work for self, spouse or other family member, make a contribution to one's field.

5. Miscellaneous aspiration regarding job or work situation.

Col. 8 (con't

6. Poor job, uncongenial work for self, spouse, or other family member; no independence in choice of occupation; unpleasant, uninteresting job or work situation; no chance for advancement;

7. Unemployment - no steady work for self, spouse or other family member; inability to find or hold a job; unable to work because of sickness or old age.

8. Failure in one's work for self, spouse or other family member; contribute little or nothing to one's field.

9. Miscellaneous worries and fears regarding job or work situation.

Other References to "Self"

Col. 3 (con't)

7. One's own health - continued or regained health (physical or mental) for self; strength to enjoy life.

8. Happy old age - long and happy life; peaceful, pleasant, secure old age.

9. Recreation, travel, leisure time; sports, reading for pleasure, etc.

0. Miscellaneous aspirations involving other references to "self".

Col. 9

1. Ill health, accident, death or continued illness (physical or mental) for self; no strength to enjoy life.

2. To be dependent on others.

3. Miscellaneous worries and fears involving other references to "self".

Other References to Family

Col. 4

1. Happy family life - Happy marriage; pleasant home; love within family.

2. Relatives - concern for spouse, children parents or other relatives; be close to them; keep them together or get them together again; help or take care of them; live up to their expectations.

3. Health of family - continued good health or improved health (physical or mental) for members of family.

4. Children - adequate opportunities for them (including education); children themselves do well, be happy, successful.

Col. 9 (con't)

5. No or unhappy family life - unhappy marriage; unhappy home; no love within the family.

6. Relatives - separation from (or abandonment by) spouse, children, parents or other relative; not to be able to help or take care of them; not to live up to their expectations.

7. Ill health, accident, death or continued poor health (physical or mental) for members of family.

8. Children - inadequate opportunities for them (including education); children themselves do poorly, be unhappy, unsuccessful.

Col. 4 (con't)

5. Miscellaneous aspiration regarding family.

6. Have a husband or wife; have children.

7. Miscellaneous aspiration.

Col. 9 (con't)

9. No husband, wife or children.

0. Miscellaneous worries and fears regarding family.

Concerned about other People, Community or Nation

Political

Col. 4 (con't)

7. Freedom, including specifically freedom of speech, of religion, of occupation, of movement, etc.

8. Miscellaneous aspirations having to do with the political situation.

Col. 10

1. Lack of freedom, including specifically lack of freedom of speech, of religion, of occupation, or movement, etc.

2. No improvement in present government; fear present government will continue.

3. Political instability; chaos; confusion; lack of internal peace; civil war, etc.

4. Miscellaneous worries and fears having to do with the political situation

General Economic Situation

Col. 5

1. Economic Stability (in general); freedom from inflation; fair prices.

2. Miscellaneous economic aspirations not restricted to self or family.

Col. 10 (con't)

7. Economic instability (in general); inflation; unfair or high prices.

8. Deterioration in or inadequate standard of living for nation or group.

9. Miscellaneous economic worries and fears not restricted to self or family.

Social

Col. 5 (con't)

5. Social justice - greater equality in the treatment, benefits and opportunities afforded all element of the population, irrespective of race, color, class, cast, religion, etc.; integration; fairer distribution of wealth; elimination of discrimination or exploitation.

6. Future generation - better prospects and opportunities.

7. Social security, including pensions, annuities, etc.

8. Miscellaneous aspiration having to do with the social situation.

Col. 11

1. Social injustice; continued inequality in the treatment, benefits and opportunities afforded various elements of the population; discrimination or exploitation based on race, color, class, cast, religion, etc.; continuing unfair distribution of wealth.

2. Future generations - no better prospects or worse prospects; no opportunities.

3. No social security; no pensions no annuities, etc.

4. Miscellaneous worries and fears having to do with the social situation.

Religion, Morality, Public Service

Col. 6

1. Desire to be useful to others; ability and opportunity to serve the people, community, nation, world; or to hold public office.

2. Miscellaneous aspirations having to do with public service or with religion or morality where the reference is not restricted to self or family.

Col. 11 (con't)

7. Not to be useful to others: not to serve the people, community, nation, or world.

8. Spiritual, ethical, moral or religious disintegration; deterioration; or complaceny on the part of society.

9. Miscellaneous worries or fears having to do with public service or with religion or morality.

Concerned about International Situation and World

Col. 6 (con't)

5. Peace - maintenance of; no war; no threat of war.

6. Better world - more international cooperation; countries working together; more international understanding and responsibility; relaxation of internation tensions; stronger U.N.; world government.

7. Miscellaneous aspirations having to do with the international or world situation.

Col. 12

1. War; nuclear war; living in fear of war.

2. Militarism and armaments; misuse of nuclear energy; fall outs from nuclear tests.

3. Threat, aggression, domination or conquest by Russia, Communist China or other Communist power; become a Communist satellite.

4. Miscellaneous worries and fears having to do with the international or world situation.

General

Col. 6 (con't)

9. Maintain status quo (in general); person is happy with things as they are now.

0. Miscellaneous aspirations that do not fit under any of the preceding categories.

Col. 12 (con't)

7. Can't think of any fears or worries.

8. Miscellaneous worries and fears that do not fit under any of the preceding categories.

APPENDIX III

Code for Question (D)

Positive answers.

1. We're happy, our marriage is working well.
2. We are financially well off, we have what we need.
3. We have children and family.
4. We're in school or finishing school.
5. We like the living situation.
6. We have modern conveniences.
7. Our fears haven't been realized.
8. We feel like we are moving up. We are achieving goals.
9. We are growing morally and intellectually.
10. We are healthy.

Negative answers.

1. We don't have enough money, finances are a problem.
2. We have a long way to go in school.
3. We're not happy.
4. We don't like living here. We feel unsettled.
5. We don't have a house or modern conveniences.
6. Our hopes haven't been realized.
8. We have no family.
9. We are sick.
10. We are dependent on other people.

APPENDIX IV

Code for Question (F)

1. School - education for self or spouse.
2. Financial plans - savings, insurance plans.
3. Family plans - working relationships with wife or husband: teaching children; doing things together as a family; having children.
4. Occupational plans - work experience directed toward: occupational aspirations; job interviews.
5. General plans - respondent doesn't specify.
6. Religious plans.
7. Social activities - making friends and contacts.
8. Working at a job for the above activities except (4).
9. Health activities.
0. No activities given.

No._____ By_____ Time_____ Date_____ Repeat?_____ MALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALE - no.____

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

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

why? (unless paid employment)

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

why? (unless paid employment)

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. All of us want certain things out of life. When you think about what really matters in your own life, what are your wishes and hopes for the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the best possible light, what would you life look like then, if you are to be happy?.....Take your time in answering; such things aren't easy to put into words.....(What are your hopes for the future? What would your life have to be like for you to be completely happy? What is missing for you to be happy? Use also, if necessary, the words, "dreams " and "desires".).....Anything else?

B. Now, taking the other side of the picture, what are your fears and worries about the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the worst possible light, what would your life look like then?..... Again, take your time in answering.....(What would make you unhappy? Stress the words, "fears" and "worries".).....Anything else?

Here is a picture of a ladder. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder (pointing) represents the best possible life for you, and the bottom (pointing) represents the worst possible life for you.

C. Where on the ladder (moving finger rapidly up and down ladder) do you feel you personally stand at the present time?
rung _____

D. Why do you think that this is where you are? What makes you feel that you are on rung _____?

E. And where do you think you will be on the ladder ten years from now?
rung _____

F. What are you doing now that will help you to reach rung _____?

No._____ By_____ Time_____ Date_____ Repeat?_____ FEMALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

____(4) none

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

____(4) none

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

____(4) none

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

why? (unless paid employment)

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

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

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

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

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

A. All of us want certain things out of life. When you think about what really matters in your own life, what are your wishes and hopes for the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the best possible light, what would you life look like then, if you are to be happy?.....Take your time in answering; such things aren't easy to put into words.....(What are your hopes for the future? What would your life have to be like for you to be completely happy? What is missing for you to be happy? Use also, if necessary, the words, "dreams" and "desires".).....Anything else?

B. Now, taking the other side of the picture, what are your fears and worries about the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the worst possible light, what would your life look like then?..... Again, take your time in answering.....(What would make you unhappy? Stress the words, "fears" and "worries".).....Anything else?

Here is a picture of a ladder. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder (pointing) represents the best possible life for you, and the bottom (pointing) represents the worst possible life for you.

C. Where on the ladder (moving finger rapidly up and down ladder) do you feel you personally stand at the present time?
rung _____

D. Why do you think that this is where you are? What makes you feel that you are on rung _____?

E. And where do you think you will be on the ladder ten years from now?
rung _____

F. What are you doing now that will help you to reach rung _____?