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SELF EVALUATION OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENTS
OF 1100 COLLEGE STUDENTS AT
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
1958 - 1959

by

Frederic George Dutton

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to the School of Social Work
Michigan State University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
of

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

June

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to the faculty of the School of Social Work, Michigan State University, for the opportunity to conduct this study.

I am grateful to the 550 husbands and wives who gave generously of their time and effort in supplying the personal information on which this study is based. I am also indebted to Mr. Paul Reul, Mr. Audley Bailey, and Miss Santa Reul whose able assistance in the mailing and tabulation of the questionnaires contributed greatly to the timely completion of this project.

I have tried to give credit throughout this study for all concepts borrowed from others. However, it is recognized that my thinking has been influenced from many sources. I acknowledge my debt to all who have contributed directly or indirectly to this project.

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THE HISTORY OF

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, one that has fascinated humanity for centuries. It is a story of the triumphs and failures of civilizations, of the struggles of individuals, and of the forces that shape our world.

I am writing this book for those who are curious about the past and who want to understand the world in which we live. It is a story of the human race, of the great empires that have risen and fallen, and of the individuals who have shaped the course of history. It is a story of the forces that have shaped our world, of the triumphs and failures of civilizations, and of the struggles of individuals.

I have tried to write a book that is both informative and entertaining. I have tried to tell the story of the world in a way that is both accurate and engaging. I have tried to show the world as it was, and to show the world as it is. I have tried to show the world as it was, and to show the world as it is. I have tried to show the world as it was, and to show the world as it is.

The world is a vast and complex subject, one that has fascinated humanity for centuries. It is a story of the triumphs and failures of civilizations, of the struggles of individuals, and of the forces that shape our world. It is a story of the human race, of the great empires that have risen and fallen, and of the individuals who have shaped the course of history. It is a story of the forces that have shaped our world, of the triumphs and failures of civilizations, and of the struggles of individuals.

continued interest, guidance and encouragement can never adequately be acknowledged.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This is a study of a group of married college students at Michigan State University in 1958-1959. It was an attempt to investigate the marital adjustments which these couples encountered while being a part of the growing "phenomena of college marriages."¹ This phenomenon is of fairly recent origin. Student marriages were rare during the first quarter of this century.²

During the First World War the President of the University of Washington gave a reception for the first married couple on campus, "not to celebrate the event but to avoid misunderstanding which might arise from such an unusual relationship between two university students."³

This, however, had changed by 1956, when one out of every four college students was married.⁴

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and Public Law 550, commonly known as the G.I. Bill, enabled many young men upon returning to civilian life to become husbands and students simultaneously. This contributed greatly to the phenomenon of the married college student.

¹ Svend Riemer, "Marriage on the Campus," American Sociological Review, Vol. VII (December, 1942), pp. 802-815.

² Ibid., p. 802.

³ Ibid., pp. 802-803.

⁴ Paul C. Glick and Hugh Carter, "Marriage Patterns and Educational Level," American Sociological Review, Vol. XXIII (June, 1958), p. 286.

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The first of the three years of the war was a year of great change for the United States. The country was still largely unprepared for the war, and the government was slow to mobilize its resources. However, the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 changed everything. The United States entered the war, and the government began to take steps to prepare the country for the long struggle ahead.

In the second year of the war, the United States began to take the offensive. The attack on Pearl Harbor had shown the world that the United States was now a major power, and the government began to take steps to prepare the country for the long struggle ahead. The United States began to take the offensive, and the government began to take steps to prepare the country for the long struggle ahead.

The third year of the war was a year of great change for the United States. The country was still largely unprepared for the war, and the government was slow to mobilize its resources. However, the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 changed everything. The United States entered the war, and the government began to take steps to prepare the country for the long struggle ahead.

The fourth year of the war was a year of great change for the United States. The country was still largely unprepared for the war, and the government was slow to mobilize its resources. However, the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 changed everything. The United States entered the war, and the government began to take steps to prepare the country for the long struggle ahead.

Since that time there have been an increasing number of college marriages and married college students who were not veterans.⁵

According to many authorities college marriages, whether one or both spouses are undergraduate or graduate students, are presented with unique problems. If either one or both of the spouses are employed the inter-relationships may become more confusing. In addition to these factors peculiar to a college marriage, the couples must also face the adjustments which are inevitable in any marriage.⁶

To make these marriages a success the student will not only have to face these adjustments but "...solve them with all the intelligence, insight, stamina, and fortitude that he can muster."⁷ The student should, of course, be allowed to make his own decisions but there should be available for his analysis the thinking of the preceding generation.⁸ The need for information pertaining to the adjustments in a marriage and more specifically the adjustments of college marriages have only been generally recognized recently.

In 1956 Judson T. Landis surveyed 1600 junior colleges, colleges and universities in an attempt to determine the extent of marriage

⁵Alice Thorpe, "How Married College Students Manage," Marriage and Family Living, Vol. XIII (August, 1951), pp. 104-105.

⁶Henry A. Bowman, Marriage for Moderns (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1954), pp. 156-157.

⁷Ibid., p. 142.

⁸T. Alexander Magoon, Love and Marriage (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1956), p. xi.

education on the college level.⁹ Six-hundred and thirty institutions reported having courses in marriage and family living. Interestingly enough, nearly fifty percent of these courses were initiated within the last ten years. There were 1027 courses offered. These consisted primarily of three types: (1) Functional courses which pertained to the applied areas in preparation for marriage, (2) institutional courses described as offering theoretical concepts of marriage and the family as a societal element, and (3) the balance which included graduate courses, marriage counseling courses, and education courses for marriage educators. These courses involved 1082 instructors and 76,805 students, comprising 6.4 percent of the total student body. There was a one hundred percent increase in student enrollment in marriage and family living courses within the ten year span of 1947-1956.¹⁰

Two-thirds of the student body reported by Landis¹¹ were enrolled in "functional courses." Approximately half, 47 percent, of the functional courses were predominantly for freshmen and sophomores. One purpose of functional marriage courses was to prepare the student for

⁹At least four studies of the development of education for marriage have been made during the past twenty years. The most recent and the one referred to here is a study by Judson T. Landis, "The Teaching of Marriage and Family Courses in Colleges," Marriage and Family Living, Vol. XXI, No. 1 (Feb., 1959), p. 37. The others are Cecil E. Hayworth, "Education for Marriage Among American Colleges," Association of American Colleges, Bulletin 21 (November 1953), pp. 478-481; Henry A. Bowman, "Marriage Education in the Colleges," Journal of Social Hygiene, Vol. XXXV (December 1949), pp. 407-417; A. O. Hollerand and William Olsen, "Courses in Preparation for Marriage in 113 Colleges and Universities," Alpha Kappa Delta, Vol. XXVI (Winter 1956), pp. 37-40; and "Education for Marriage and Family Relations in Southern Colleges," Report of the Members of the Committee on the Teaching of Sociology of the Southern Sociological Society, Social Forces, Vol. XXXII (October 1953), pp. 61-65.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 36-37.

¹¹Ibid.

mate selection and the various and sundry adjustments in marriage. Despite this growing interest in the subject of college marriage there has been relatively little objective research in the field.

Definitions of Terms

The term "adjustment" in this study is used to refer to the working arrangement which exists in a marriage. This arrangement could be one in which a mutually satisfactory operational relationship exists, but one which may not necessarily meet the personal needs of the spouses involved.

The term "happiness" refers to a mutually satisfactory marital adjustment.

The term "areas of adjustment" refers to predetermined segments of interpersonal marital relationship where adjustment might take place. These areas are: Child training, in-law relationships, mutual friends, personal freedom in use of time, personal privacy, religious activities, social activities, spending family income, and sexual activities.

The term "rate" refers to that numerical figure given by the respondent as an evaluation of his or her marital situation.

The term "rank" refers to that figure, based on the rating, calculated by the writer to determine the position attributed to an adjustment area in respect to the other eight areas.

The term "full time" refers to the enrollment status of the student who enrolled in twelve or more credit hours of schooling.

The term "part time" refers to the enrollment status of the student who is enrolled in twelve credit hours or less of academic schooling.

There are three main reasons why the first two are not sufficient for a full understanding of the concept of a function. The first is that the first two reasons are only necessary conditions, not sufficient conditions. The second is that the first two reasons are only necessary conditions, not sufficient conditions. The third is that the first two reasons are only necessary conditions, not sufficient conditions.

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CHAPTER II

THE PROBLEM AND CURRENT OPINION

The Problem Area

The shortage of current objective research in the area of college marriages was illustrated in 1942 when a systematic research of the available information revealed that material fulfilling the need was entirely lacking. The one type of information available were magazine articles which carried strong opinions of the authors which were based on experience rather than research.¹ During the war most of the marriage and family research was focused on the trials and tribulations of war marriages. Even though at least a dozen family research critiques have appeared in the post-war period and hundreds of articles written, the situation remains basically the same.²

The largest single contributions to the area of marriage research has been the marital adjustment prediction schedules and the marital happiness rating scales developed and re-defined by such sociologists as Terman, Burgess and Cottrell, Locke, Burgess and Wallin, and Landis and Landis. These studies encompassing numerous facets of marital adjustment, plus a number of studies focused on special areas, such as sexual

¹Riener, op. cit., pp. 807-815.

²Claude C. Bowman, "Research in Family Dynamics: A Criticism and a Proposal," Social Forces, Vol. XXXIII (March, 1956), pp. 201-207.

adjustment, represent a solid and continuing research effort concerning the subject of marital adjustment.³

The need for research evaluating and/or reporting the current adjustments necessary for marriages consummated before or while one or both members of the marriage are attending college still exists.⁴

The Problem

During the academic year of 1957-1958 while the writer was serving as a graduate assistant to Dr. Myrtle R. Reul who was the Coordinator of Marriage Courses in the School of Social Work at Michigan State University, the need for more information pertaining to the marital adjustments of college students was noted. In joint discussions of the marriage courses this concern was also voiced by Dr. Reul. This need was brought to the attention of the instructor and the writer by questions asked by the students enrolled in marriage courses. Questions raised by the students were of a personal nature which could not be adequately answered by the information available.

During these discussions Dr. Reul also pointed out the need for more detailed personal information concerning the married student population as a more realistic base on which to design the courses of marriage to meet the students' need.

It was through the discussion of this and other questions that a common interest was recognized. While discussing the possible solutions

³William M. Kephart, "Some Knowns and Unknowns in Family Research: A Sociological Critique," Marriage and Family Living, Vol. XIX (February, 1957), pp. 7-15.

⁴Interview with Dr. Myrtle R. Reul, April 7, 1958.

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to these problems the married student body was recognized as a potential source of information.

Purpose and Objectives

As a direct result of this noted lack of current information a study of "Married Students at Michigan State University"⁵ was undertaken by Dr. Myrtle R. Reul.

The essential purpose of Dr. Reul's study was:

. . . to examine a segment of the married student population attending Michigan State University in order to assess the degree to which these married students have adjusted in their roles as husband and wife. The criteria for measurement used to assess the degree of adjustment is indicated through their ability to handle finances and their assignment of various family responsibilities. . . .⁶

Another purpose of the study was to learn something of the circumstances that govern college marriages such as ages of the individuals, how long they knew each other prior to the marriage, and whether their parents approved of the marriage.⁷

This writer's project was designed to function as an addition to the larger study with the purpose of obtaining an evaluation of the degree and type of marital adjustment reported by 1100 members (550 husbands and wives) in eight specific areas of the marital relationship.

Considering the lack of current information the prime objective for compiling this material was to supply the educators with current information which they may present to the students in answer to questions

⁵Title of Dr. Myrtle R. Reul's study of approximately 825 married students at Michigan State University. (Unpublished)

⁶Statement of Purpose for Married Students at Michigan State University, Dr. Myrtle R. Reul. (Unpublished)

⁷Ibid.

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pertaining to college marriages. It is hoped that some of the implications found in latter portions of this study will in some small way help the prospective student bride and groom and the educational system to further evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of a college marriage.

Scope and Setting

This study was conducted at a Mid-Western University which has grown from a college of seventy male students in 1857 to a co-educational university with a total enrollment of over 18,000 in September of 1958.⁸ It was determined with the aid of the Registrar's Office that this student population consisted of approximately 4,500 married students enrolled as graduates or undergraduates as of spring term, April to June, 1958, when this study was formulated. When the actual data were collected in November and December, 1958, and January, 1959, this married population had increased to 6,030 married students. This figure is approximately thirty-four percent of the total student population.

⁸Michigan State University Registrar's Office, September 1958.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Pilot Study

In order to determine the feasibility of doing research within this population a tentative questionnaire of fifty-five questions was constructed jointly by Dr. Reul and this writer. During the spring term of 1958 this writer conducted a pilot study. The pilot study consisted of personal interviews with fourteen married couples, who were both graduate and undergraduate students, with and without children. Their length of marriage varied from three months to five years. These couples represented families with as many as three children. They resided in college and private housing with neither, one, or both of the spouses gainfully employed.

The selection of these couples was on the basis of acquaintance-ship with the investigator.

Based on the pilot study, it was decided to group the questions into two categories: (1) Factual data; and (2) evaluative data. It was concluded that questions designed to assess adjustment based on factual material such as family background, age at marriage, cost of marriage, parental consent, distribution of household tasks would be Dr. Reul's area of interest while the assessment of the married students' adjustment in specific areas of marriage relationship would be the writer's area of investigation.

Questionnaire

The final questionnaire included new questions, and modifications of the questions used in the pilot study. It was hoped that these questions were so designed that the questions eliciting factual responses would substantiate, support, and further define the conclusions drawn from the evaluative questions. It was also hoped that the converse would be true. The final questionnaire included a total of forty-nine questions, forty-two of which pertained to factual data while seven were subjective in nature. This project is concerned primarily with the subjective responses using the factual questions only for background purposes to identify the group being studied.

Questions of a factual nature and subjective nature were printed on separate pages.

The subjective questions were arranged on the questionnaire so that the two questions which were of similar nature were alternated. The first question asked the respondent to rate the nine areas according to the degree of importance in a marriage. The second question asked the respondent to rate the same nine adjustment areas according to the degree of adjustment required in his marriage. These two questions were separated by a third question asking them to signify the degree of satisfaction achieved. This was an attempt to minimize the possibility of the respondent repeating his or her response to an earlier question in an attempt to give a favorable response.

Provisions were made to enable the husband and wife to complete and return the evaluative questionnaire separately.

The respondents were asked to rate from one to nine, nine possible areas of adjustment. Seven of the nine areas of adjustment--child training,

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of a new educational program on the learning outcomes of students. The program, which was developed by a team of experts, aims to enhance the understanding and application of mathematical concepts through a series of interactive activities and projects. The study was conducted over a period of six months, during which the program was implemented in a classroom setting. The data collected from the students' performance on various tests and assignments were analyzed to determine the effectiveness of the program. The results of the study indicate that the program had a positive impact on the students' learning outcomes, particularly in the areas of problem-solving and critical thinking. The findings suggest that the program could be a valuable tool for educators looking to improve the quality of their teaching and the learning experience of their students.

Keywords: Education, Learning, Program, Outcomes

The study was designed to explore the impact of the program on the students' learning outcomes. The program was implemented in a classroom setting, and the data collected from the students' performance on various tests and assignments were analyzed. The results of the study indicate that the program had a positive impact on the students' learning outcomes, particularly in the areas of problem-solving and critical thinking. The findings suggest that the program could be a valuable tool for educators looking to improve the quality of their teaching and the learning experience of their students. The study was conducted over a period of six months, during which the program was implemented in a classroom setting. The data collected from the students' performance on various tests and assignments were analyzed to determine the effectiveness of the program. The results of the study indicate that the program had a positive impact on the students' learning outcomes, particularly in the areas of problem-solving and critical thinking. The findings suggest that the program could be a valuable tool for educators looking to improve the quality of their teaching and the learning experience of their students.

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in-law relationships, mutual friends, religious activity, sexual activity, social activity, and spending family income--were chosen because of their usefulness in the Landis and Landis study of 409 couples.¹ The remaining two areas--personal freedom in use of time and personal privacy--were added since it was the belief of Dr. Reul and the writer that these areas may have particular significance in a college or student marriage due to the time delegated to studies.

Four of the seven questions which elicited subjective responses were concerned with the respondents' evaluation and rating from one to nine the nine areas of marital adjustment according to four different criteria:²

(a) . . . according to which you feel are the most important adjustments in a marriage.

(b) . . . the areas in your marriage that required the greatest degree of adjustment on your part.

(c) . . . the degree of adjustment you have experienced in these areas.

(d) . . . the number of months or years of your marriage required before some degree of adjustment was achieved.

Selection of the Sample

In view of the large number, 6030 married students, it was determined that an original selection of one-third would render a workable sample. This was assuming that the useable returns would reach the proportions of eighteen percent. As will be noted later, this was a low estimate. With the aid of the Registrar's Office an alphabetized list

¹Judson T. Landis and Mary G. Landis, Building a Successful Marriage (New York: Prentice Hall Inc., 1948), p. 245.

²These criteria are given in full in Appendix B and C.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

[illegible]

of the married students was selected from the total student body. The actual selection of every third married student was done by International Business Machines. These names and addresses were printed on gum labels which served to address the envelopes. A second listing was made in the same manner from the balance of the married population to be used in the event of administrative difficulties such as improper address, mis-identification of the marital status, and students no longer enrolled in school. Notification of this came about by the return of the questionnaire. It was conceivable that there would be some duplicate listing of married couples due to the similarity of names and both husband and wife being enrolled as students. This was controlled by visual verification. Other complications and other administrative difficulties were corrected so as to maintain the original total sample. This was done by substituting other names from the second listing which was constructed for such an occasion.

Response to the Questionnaires

In contrast to the anticipated eighteen percent return the return of 41.6 percent was unexpected and most welcomed. To recapitulate, 2010 questionnaires were mailed. Eight hundred and thirty-six were returned. Five hundred and fifty questionnaires were returned complete by both the husbands and wives including both the factual and evaluative questionnaires. The 550 complete responses represented 27.4 percent of the total sample.

Tabulation and Calculation

Responses of the 550 husbands and 550 wives were calculated separately. No attempt was made because of time limitations to compare the responses of the individual marital partners. This has been done by Landis³ and Burgess⁴ in their respective studies. A comparison of this sort would be both interesting and possible with the data.

Ranking of the Eight Adjustment Areas⁵

Construction of a ranking scale was based on the respondent's rating. The respondent rated each adjustment area according to the criteria indicated for each question. Questions 41 and 43 used a nine element rating while question 44 used a five element scale.⁶ In order to determine the ranking order for each question the following procedure was used:

- (1) In each of the nine areas of adjustment the sum of the number of responses in each rating was calculated.
- (2) The sum for each rating was multiplied by the numerical rating of 1 through 9 to give a weighted rating.
- (3) The sum of the weighted ratings for each adjustment area was obtained.
- (4) These totals were arranged in an array from highest to lowest.

³Judson T. Landis, "Length of Time Required to Achieve Adjustment in Marriage," American Sociological Review, Vol. XI (December 1946), pp. 666-676.

⁴Ernest W. Burgess and Leonard S. Cottrell, Predicting Success or Failure in a Marriage (New York: Prentice Hall Inc., 1939).

⁵The area of child training is not included in the rankings since less than half of the couples do not have children.

⁶The ratings scales are shown in Appendix B and C.

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of the development of the new curriculum is the identification of the needs of the community. This is done through a series of interviews and focus group discussions with the community members. The second step is the identification of the resources available in the community. This is done through a series of interviews and focus group discussions with the community members. The third step is the identification of the gaps in the existing curriculum. This is done through a series of interviews and focus group discussions with the community members. The fourth step is the development of the new curriculum. This is done through a series of interviews and focus group discussions with the community members. The fifth step is the implementation of the new curriculum. This is done through a series of interviews and focus group discussions with the community members. The sixth step is the evaluation of the new curriculum. This is done through a series of interviews and focus group discussions with the community members.

(5) A rank of 1 through 8, 1 being the highest and 8 being the lowest, was assigned each marital adjustment area.

A joint ranking scale including both the husbands and wives is used when comparing the responses of two questions. This ranking scale was prepared by the same procedure as mentioned above with the addition of one step. This step may be called (3a) and is as follows:

(3a) The sums of the weighted ratings for the husbands and wives were combined.

Following the insertion of this step the procedure was identical. This method was used on important areas of adjustment, question 41, degree of adjustment required, question 43, and length of time required for some degree of adjustment, question 44.⁷

⁷Ibid.

CHAPTER IV

NATURE OF THE GROUP

In this chapter an effort is made to record the various characteristics of the 550 couples of whom either one or both of the marital partners were students at Michigan State University during the academic year of 1958. The results are compared with available reports from the same university, of other colleges and from national statistics. Selection of factors is based on those items which were felt most descriptive of the group. These characteristics are enrollment status, educational status, age at time of marriage, length of marriage, and length of engagement.

Student Enrollment Status

The distribution of this sample indicates that 96.9 percent of the husbands and 21.6 percent of the wives are enrolled as students. These findings are very similar to groups studied by Judson T. Landis in 1946-1947, here at Michigan State University.¹ Seventy-eight and three-tenths percent of the couples the husband is the only member of the marriage attending school. Seventy-six and seven-tenths percent of the husbands are enrolled on a full-time basis while 11.8 percent are

¹Judson T. Landis, "Study of Student Adjustment in Marriage," 1946-1947, unpublished. Partial findings reported in his book Building a Successful Marriage (New York: Prentice Hall, 1948). His study of Michigan State University married students revealed that 100 percent of the husbands and 10.7 percent of the wives were students.

[illegible]

attending on a part-time schedule. Twelve and one-tenth percent of the wives are enrolled on a full-time basis while 9.6 attend school part-time. The wife has the "distinction" of being the student in 3.1 percent of the marriages. The husband and wife both have academic responsibility in 18.6 percent of the marriages.

TABLE 1

ENROLLMENT STATUS OF 550 MARRIED COUPLES
AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, 1958-1959

Enrollment Status	Number	Percent
Full Time Student Status		
Husband Only	382	69.4%
Wife Only	13	2.4
Husband and Wife	45	8.4
Part Time Student Status		
Husband Only	49	8.9
Wife Only	4	.7
Husband and Wife	9	1.6
Combinations		
Husband Full Time, Wife Part Time	40	7.3
Husband Part Time, Wife Full Time	7	1.3
TOTAL	550	100.0%

Educational Status of 550 Married Couples

Table 2 indicates the distribution of the 550 husbands and wives according to their educational status. It should be noted that nine of the husbands and fifty-six of the wives did not reply to this question. Of the 341 husbands who did reply, 81 percent were in either the senior year of college or had completed college. The majority, 58.8 percent, of the husbands in this sample had completed college while 20.6 percent were in their senior year.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the country is a developing one, with a population of about 10 million. The economy is based on agriculture, and the main crops are rice, wheat, and cotton. The country is a member of the United Nations, and it is also a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Table 1: Economic Indicators (1980-1985)	
Year	Indicator
1980	GDP (US\$ million)
1981	GDP (US\$ million)
1982	GDP (US\$ million)
1983	GDP (US\$ million)
1984	GDP (US\$ million)
1985	GDP (US\$ million)
1980	Population (million)
1981	Population (million)
1982	Population (million)
1983	Population (million)
1984	Population (million)
1985	Population (million)
1980	Unemployment (%)
1981	Unemployment (%)
1982	Unemployment (%)
1983	Unemployment (%)
1984	Unemployment (%)
1985	Unemployment (%)
1980	Inflation (%)
1981	Inflation (%)
1982	Inflation (%)
1983	Inflation (%)
1984	Inflation (%)
1985	Inflation (%)

The second part of the report deals with the social situation in the country. It is noted that the country has a high literacy rate, and the average life expectancy is about 65 years. The country is a member of the United Nations, and it is also a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

TABLE 2

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF 550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES
AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, 1958-1959

Years of Education Completed	Number		Percent	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
Did Not Complete High School	0	2	0.0%	0.4%
High School Graduates	14	107	2.6	19.4
One Year of College	25	60	4.6	10.9
Two Years of College	65	73	11.8	13.3
Three Years of College	113	63	20.6	11.4
Four Years of College	151	144	27.4	26.2
Graduate School*	173	45	31.4	8.2
No Reply	9	56	1.6	10.2
TOTAL	550	550	100.0%	100.0%

*These persons now enrolled in graduate school.

Less than one-half of one percent of the wives did not complete high school. Nineteen and four-tenths percent did not go beyond high school. Those who attended college but did not graduate comprised 35.6 percent of the total group. Thirty-four and four-tenths percent of the wives had graduated from college with 8.2 percent continuing in post graduate work.

When we compare the husbands and wives distribution we find that the husbands have attained a higher degree of education since 31.4 per cent are enrolled in graduate school in comparison to 8.2 percent of the wives. This is supported by the fact that the mean cumulative years of education is sixteen years, one month, for the husbands, and fourteen years, five months, for the wives. This is just slightly higher than a

[illegible]

I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

When we look at the world from a different perspective, we can see that the world is not as it seems. The world is a complex and beautiful place, and we can see this if we only take the time to look at it from a different angle. The world is a place of wonder and awe, and we can see this if we only take the time to look at it from a different angle. The world is a place of wonder and awe, and we can see this if we only take the time to look at it from a different angle.

similar sample taken at Purdue in 1950 which showed 15.5 and 13.3 years of education for the husband and wife respectively.²

Age at Time of Marriage for 550 Husbands and 550 Wives

The great majority of the husbands, 89.3 percent, were married between the ages of twenty and twenty-nine. The largest grouping of 378, 68.7 percent, were married between the ages of twenty and twenty-four. The range for the husbands was from seventeen to thirty-three years with the median age of twenty-three years. Of the wives 519, 94.3 percent, were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four years, while 393, 71.4 percent, were between twenty and twenty-four years at the time of marriage. Their median age at marriage is twenty-one years, two months, with the range being from sixteen to thirty-two years. Less than one percent of the husbands and wives were married after age twenty-nine.

F. C. Glick and E. Landau³ of the National Census Bureau calculated in 1948 based on current statistics that the median age at first marriage for men and women was 24.2 years and 20.9 years respectively. They also reported that over half of the men enter into the first marriage between the ages of 22 and 28 years while fifty percent of the women were first married between the ages of 19 and 24. Considering the extremes, they found that only nine percent of the men were married before age twenty and fifteen percent of the women were first married before their nineteenth year.

²Harold T. Christensen and Robert E. Philbrick, "Family Size as a Factor in Marital Adjustment of College Couples," American Sociological Review, Vol. XVII (1952), pp. 307-312. A study of 346 couples of which one member was a veteran and a student.

³Paul C. Glick and E. Landau, "Age as a Factor in Marriage," American Sociological Review, Vol. XV (1950), pp. 517-529.

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TABLE 3

AGE IN YEARS AT TIME OF MARRIAGE FOR
550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES AT
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, 1958-1959

Age at Time of Marriage	Number		Percent	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
15-19 Years	53	126	9.6%	22.9%
20-24 Years	378	393	68.7	71.4
25-29 Years	113	30	20.6	5.5
30-34 Years	5	1	.9	.2
No Reply	1	0	.2	...
TOTAL	550	550	100.0%	100.0%

Paul Glick and Hugh Carter⁴ studied marriages contracted between the years 1947 and 1954. They found that the median age at first marriage for college students married during these years was 25 years, 5 months, for the husbands and 22 years, 10 months, for the wives.

When a comparison is made to these national figures we find that the median age of the husbands in this sample is lower while the wives is slightly higher. However, percentagewise more students are marrying at a younger age.

Length of Marriage for 550 Couples

The largest single group of 128 couples representing 23.3% of the total sample were married less than one year. In this, the less than one year group, 68 couples have been married from three to six months. The majority of the couples in the total sample, 61.8 percent, have been married three years or less. The mean length of marriage is two years,

⁴Glick and Carter, op. cit., p. 234.

APPENDIX

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THE EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECT OF THE TEMPERATURE ON THE RATE OF REACTION.

TABLE I	
TEMPERATURE (°C.)	RATE OF REACTION
25	0.0012
30	0.0015
35	0.0018
40	0.0022
45	0.0028
50	0.0035
55	0.0045
60	0.0055
65	0.0070
70	0.0085
75	0.0105
80	0.0125
85	0.0150
90	0.0180
95	0.0210
100	0.0250

The results of the analysis of the data obtained from the experiments on the effect of the temperature on the rate of reaction are shown in the following tables. The first table shows the rate of reaction at various temperatures. The second table shows the effect of the concentration of the reactants on the rate of reaction. The third table shows the effect of the catalyst on the rate of reaction. The fourth table shows the effect of the solvent on the rate of reaction. The fifth table shows the effect of the pressure on the rate of reaction. The sixth table shows the effect of the time on the rate of reaction. The seventh table shows the effect of the pH on the rate of reaction. The eighth table shows the effect of the ionic strength on the rate of reaction. The ninth table shows the effect of the dielectric constant on the rate of reaction. The tenth table shows the effect of the viscosity on the rate of reaction. The eleventh table shows the effect of the surface area on the rate of reaction. The twelfth table shows the effect of the particle size on the rate of reaction. The thirteenth table shows the effect of the stirring rate on the rate of reaction. The fourteenth table shows the effect of the reaction time on the rate of reaction. The fifteenth table shows the effect of the reaction temperature on the rate of reaction. The sixteenth table shows the effect of the reaction concentration on the rate of reaction. The seventeenth table shows the effect of the reaction catalyst on the rate of reaction. The eighteenth table shows the effect of the reaction solvent on the rate of reaction. The nineteenth table shows the effect of the reaction pressure on the rate of reaction. The twentieth table shows the effect of the reaction time on the rate of reaction. The twenty-first table shows the effect of the reaction pH on the rate of reaction. The twenty-second table shows the effect of the reaction ionic strength on the rate of reaction. The twenty-third table shows the effect of the reaction dielectric constant on the rate of reaction. The twenty-fourth table shows the effect of the reaction viscosity on the rate of reaction. The twenty-fifth table shows the effect of the reaction surface area on the rate of reaction. The twenty-sixth table shows the effect of the reaction particle size on the rate of reaction. The twenty-seventh table shows the effect of the reaction stirring rate on the rate of reaction. The twenty-eighth table shows the effect of the reaction time on the rate of reaction. The twenty-ninth table shows the effect of the reaction temperature on the rate of reaction. The thirtieth table shows the effect of the reaction concentration on the rate of reaction. The thirty-first table shows the effect of the reaction catalyst on the rate of reaction. The thirty-second table shows the effect of the reaction solvent on the rate of reaction. The thirty-third table shows the effect of the reaction pressure on the rate of reaction. The thirty-fourth table shows the effect of the reaction time on the rate of reaction. The thirty-fifth table shows the effect of the reaction pH on the rate of reaction. The thirty-sixth table shows the effect of the reaction ionic strength on the rate of reaction. The thirty-seventh table shows the effect of the reaction dielectric constant on the rate of reaction. The thirty-eighth table shows the effect of the reaction viscosity on the rate of reaction. The thirty-ninth table shows the effect of the reaction surface area on the rate of reaction. The fortieth table shows the effect of the reaction particle size on the rate of reaction. The forty-first table shows the effect of the reaction stirring rate on the rate of reaction. 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The eighty-fourth table shows the effect of the reaction time on the rate of reaction. The eighty-fifth table shows the effect of the reaction temperature on the rate of reaction. The eighty-sixth table shows the effect of the reaction concentration on the rate of reaction. The eighty-seventh table shows the effect of the reaction catalyst on the rate of reaction. The eighty-eighth table shows the effect of the reaction solvent on the rate of reaction. The eighty-ninth table shows the effect of the reaction pressure on the rate of reaction. The ninetieth table shows the effect of the reaction time on the rate of reaction. The ninety-first table shows the effect of the reaction pH on the rate of reaction. The ninety-second table shows the effect of the reaction ionic strength on the rate of reaction. The ninety-third table shows the effect of the reaction dielectric constant on the rate of reaction. The ninety-fourth table shows the effect of the reaction viscosity on the rate of reaction. The ninety-fifth table shows the effect of the reaction surface area on the rate of reaction. The ninety-sixth table shows the effect of the reaction particle size on the rate of reaction. The ninety-seventh table shows the effect of the reaction stirring rate on the rate of reaction. The ninety-eighth table shows the effect of the reaction time on the rate of reaction. The ninety-ninth table shows the effect of the reaction temperature on the rate of reaction. The hundredth table shows the effect of the reaction concentration on the rate of reaction.

one month. The majority of the students in the sample had completed the Bachelorate degree. Therefore, many of the respondents had been married for at least two years of their college career. This was also indicated in a study of 346 married couples done at Purdue University in 1950 by Christensen and Philbrick. They found the mean length of marriage to be four years, two months, with fifteen years, six months, and thirteen years, four months, being the mean cumulative years of education for husband and wife respectively.⁵

Length of Engagement of 550 Couples

The engagement period is a joyous occasion with the major function of testing out the relationship between the future husband and wife.⁶ Hornell Hart thinks of the engagement period as the time when the working hypothesis of marriage is explored.⁷

According to the distribution of the 550 couples, 151 couples in this study, 27.5 percent, maintained their engagement period from six to nine months. The second and third largest groups of 134 and 103 reported engagement periods of three to six months and twelve to twenty-four months respectively.

Landis and Landis⁸ in their study of 544 college students reported that fourteen percent of the couples did not have any engagement period.

⁵Christensen and Philbrick, op. cit., pp. 307-312.

⁶James A. Peterson, Education for Marriage (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1956), p. 191.

⁷Hornell Hart and Ella Hart, Personality and The Family (Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1935), p. 142.

⁸Landis and Landis, Building A Successful Marriage, p. 183.

Seventy-four percent had up to two years engagement while twelve percent had an engagement period of two or more years. This is in contrast to this study which indicates that 3.8 percent did not have any engagement, 5.9 percent had two or more years engagement, and the balance, 90.3 percent, had an engagement period of from one day to two years. Considering that both of these studies were conducted at the same educational institution, a person might make the assumption that the trend for married students attending this university has been to have shorter engagements.

TABLE 4

LENGTH OF ENGAGEMENT IN MONTHS FOR 550 COUPLES
AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, 1958-1959

Length of Engagement	Number	Percent
No Engagement	21	3.8%
0 - 3 Months	53	9.7
3 - 6 Months	134	24.4
6 - 9 Months	151	27.5
9 - 12 Months	55	10.0
12 - 24 Months	103	18.7
24 Months and Over	33	5.9
TOTAL	550	100.0%

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression and that the various groups are in a state of general discontent. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the situation and the position of the various groups. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression and that the various groups are in a state of general discontent.

Appendix

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the various districts of the country.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the various districts of the country.

District	Population	Area	Production
1	100,000	1,000 sq. miles	100,000 tons
2	200,000	2,000 sq. miles	200,000 tons
3	300,000	3,000 sq. miles	300,000 tons
4	400,000	4,000 sq. miles	400,000 tons
5	500,000	5,000 sq. miles	500,000 tons
6	600,000	6,000 sq. miles	600,000 tons
7	700,000	7,000 sq. miles	700,000 tons
8	800,000	8,000 sq. miles	800,000 tons
9	900,000	9,000 sq. miles	900,000 tons
10	1,000,000	10,000 sq. miles	1,000,000 tons

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the various districts of the country.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the various districts of the country.

Chapter Summary

Study of the various factual characteristics, of enrollment status, educational status, age at time of marriage, length of marriage, and length of engagement indicates that in general the 550 couples in this study were similar to those in previous studies. This was particularly true in the area of enrollment status where a greater number of husbands than wives were enrolled as students. In the majority of the marriages the husband was the only student. Even so, a higher percentage of wives were reported as students in this study than in any of the other studies.⁹ Husbands reported a higher academic attainment than the wives. The largest number of husbands reported completion of some graduate training, while the largest number of wives had completed just undergraduate work. The majority of both husbands and wives were married between the ages of twenty and twenty-four. The age at time of marriage ranged from sixteen to thirty-two years and seventeen to thirty-three years for husbands and wives respectively. The median age at time of marriage of the husbands (twenty-three years) was lower than the national average for men, while the median age of the wives (twenty-one years, two months) was higher than the national statistics for women.¹⁰ In general, students in this study were engaged a shorter length of time than students at the same school ten years prior to the time of this study.¹¹ Most of the students had been married three years or less with the largest number having been married less than one year. This was in contrast to a study

⁹Landis, op. cit., p. 23, and Christensen, op. cit., p. 21.

¹⁰Click, op. cit., pp. 22-23.

¹¹Landis, op. cit., p. 26.

1944-1945

1944-1945

1944-1945

1944-1945

1944-1945

1944-1945

done at Purdue in 1950 where the mean length of marriage was four years, two months.¹²

It must be remembered that this study was based on a select sample of married students who chose to share personal information. There may therefore be some inherent bias in this study. However, the similarity to other studies seems to suggest a relatively representative sample.

¹²Christensen, op. cit., p. 24.

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CHAPTER V

RANKINGS AND COMPARISONS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AREAS AND CRITERIA

In the following sections the writer has attempted to present a picture of the husbands' and wives' evaluations through the rankings of eight areas of marital adjustment according to three criteria. These criteria are: (1) Most important areas of adjustment in a marriage; (2) Areas which required the greatest degree of adjustment in their marriage; and (3) The length of time required to achieve some degree of adjustment. The rankings of the eight areas will be described first followed by a comparison of the three marital adjustment criteria.

Rankings of Marital Adjustment Areas by Three Criteria

Important Areas of Adjustment

In an attempt to determine what the husbands and wives consider important areas of adjustment in a marriage, they were asked to rate the eight areas. The resulting rankings by the husbands and wives are shown in Table 5 on the following page.

It will be noted that the husbands and wives agreed in the ranking of sexual activities as first, spending family income as second, and religious activities as third most important areas of adjustment in a marriage. The wives felt that in-law relationships and mutual friends were more important than social activities, while the reverse was true for the husbands. Husbands and wives agreed in the ranking of personal

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the auditor in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It highlights the need for transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting principles and standards that govern the preparation of financial statements. It covers topics such as the recognition, measurement, and presentation of assets, liabilities, and equity.

The third part of the document focuses on the specific requirements for the preparation of the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It discusses the various accounting methods and estimates that may be used in the preparation of these statements.

The fourth part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in providing an independent opinion on the financial statements. It outlines the audit process, including the selection of audit procedures, the collection of evidence, and the preparation of the audit report.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls in preventing and detecting errors and fraud. It outlines the key components of an effective internal control system, including the establishment of policies and procedures, the assignment of responsibilities, and the monitoring of the system.

The sixth part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in providing assurance to the users of the financial statements. It outlines the different types of audit opinions that may be issued, including unqualified, qualified, and adverse opinions.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of communication between the auditor and the management of the entity. It outlines the key areas of communication, including the identification of risks, the selection of audit procedures, and the preparation of the audit report.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of the auditor's independence and objectivity. It outlines the various factors that may threaten the auditor's independence, including self-interest, familiarity, and intimidation.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of the auditor's professional judgment and skepticism. It outlines the key factors that may influence the auditor's judgment, including the complexity of the transactions, the quality of the evidence, and the risk of material misstatement.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of the auditor's ethical behavior. It outlines the various ethical principles that govern the auditor's conduct, including integrity, objectivity, and confidentiality.

freedom in use of time and personal privacy as sixth and eighth respectively. Social activities and mutual friends were the areas where the greatest degree of disagreement between the husbands and wives occurred.

TABLE 5

RANKING OF EIGHT AREAS OF ADJUSTMENT IN
A MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO IMPORTANCE
BY 550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES

Rank*	Husbands	Wives
1	Sexual Activities	Sexual Activities
2	Spending Family Income	Spending Family Income
3	Religious Activities	Religious Activities
4	Social Activities	In-Law Relationships
5	In-Law Relationships	Mutual Friends
6	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	Personal Freedom in Use of Time
7	Mutual Friends	Social Activities
8	Personal Privacy	Personal Privacy

*1--Most Important
8--Least Important

Degree of Adjustment Required

The spouses were asked to identify and rate these same areas within their own marriage. See Table 6.

The husbands and wives agreed in ranking spending family income as the second and personal privacy as the sixth requiring the greatest degree of adjustment. In all other six areas there was disagreement. The husbands ranked personal freedom in use of time first while the wives felt sexual activities required the most adjustment. The wives ranked personal freedom in use of time as third. The husbands ranked sexual activities third. The husbands felt that social activities required a greater degree of adjustment than in-law relationships. This

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 10th of June 1900. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed by the names of the experiments, and the rows by the names of the substances used. The numbers in the table represent the amount of substance used in each experiment, and the numbers in the parentheses represent the amount of substance used in the previous experiment.

Experiment		Substance
1	100	Carbon
2	100	Carbon
3	100	Carbon
4	100	Carbon
5	100	Carbon
6	100	Carbon
7	100	Carbon
8	100	Carbon
9	100	Carbon
10	100	Carbon
11	100	Carbon
12	100	Carbon
13	100	Carbon
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93	100	Carbon
94	100	Carbon
95	100	Carbon
96	100	Carbon
97	100	Carbon
98	100	Carbon
99	100	Carbon
100	100	Carbon

The results of the experiments conducted on the 10th of June 1900 are given in the table above. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed by the names of the experiments, and the rows by the names of the substances used. The numbers in the table represent the amount of substance used in each experiment, and the numbers in the parentheses represent the amount of substance used in the previous experiment.

is the reverse of the wives' ranking. The wives ranked religious activities seventh and mutual friends eighth, while the husbands felt that mutual friends required a greater degree of adjustment than religious activities.

TABLE 6

RANKING OF EIGHT AREAS OF ADJUSTMENT IN YOUR
MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF ADJUSTMENT
REQUIRED BY 550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES

Rank*	Husbands	Wives
1	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	Sexual Activities
2	Spending Family Income	Spending Family Income
3	Sexual Activities	Personal Freedom in Use of Time
4	Social Activities	In-Law Relationships
5	In-Law Relationships	Social Activities
6	Personal Privacy	Personal Privacy
7	Mutual Friends	Religious Activities
8	Religious Activities	Mutual Friends

*1--The greatest degree of adjustment.

8--The least degree of adjustment.

Length of Time Required to Achieve
Some Degree of Adjustment

The 550 husbands and wives ranked the eight areas in regard to how long it took them to achieve some adjustment.

Both groups ranked sexual activity as the area requiring the greatest length of time to achieve some degree of adjustment.

The reader will notice that there is more disagreement than there is agreement even though the differences are slight. Ranking of the husbands' and wives' responses showed there was disagreement in five out

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's history and development. The author has done a great deal of research and has put together a very comprehensive and well-written report.

The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's economy and social structure.	
1. The economy is based on agriculture and industry.	I
2. The social structure is based on a hierarchy of classes.	II
3. The government is a constitutional monarchy.	III
4. The population is growing rapidly.	IV
5. The country is a member of the United Nations.	V
6. The country is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.	VI
7. The country is a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.	VII
8. The country is a member of the World Trade Organization.	VIII

The third part of the report deals with the country's foreign relations. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's foreign policy and its relations with other countries. The author has done a great deal of research and has put together a very comprehensive and well-written report.

The fourth part of the report deals with the country's culture and education. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's culture and education system. The author has done a great deal of research and has put together a very comprehensive and well-written report.

of the eight areas. Most of the areas remained within one ranking of each other.

TABLE 7

RANKING OF EIGHT AREAS OF ADJUSTMENT ACCORDING TO
LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE SOME ADJUSTMENT
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Rank*	Husbands	Wives
1	Sexual Activities	Sexual Activities
2	Spending Family Income	In-Law Relationships
3	In-Law Relationships	Spending Family Income
4	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	Personal Freedom in Use of Time
5	Religious Activities	Religious Activities
6	Personal Privacy	Social Activities
7	Mutual Friends	Personal Privacy
8	Social Activities	Mutual Friends

*1--The Longest.

8--The Shortest.

Comparison of Measures of Adjustment

In order to facilitate a comparison among the three measures of adjustment, the combined rankings of the husbands and wives for each criterion are being utilized.

In relation to all three measures, the combined responses of husbands and wives showed that sexual activity and spending family income posed the two greatest problems in their marriages. The area of mutual friends, which is ranked seventh on all three criteria, is the only other area where the same ranking was given on theoretical importance, the experienced adjustment, and the length of time required to adjust.

TABLE 8

COMPARATIVE RANKING OF EIGHT MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AREAS
BY 550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES BASED ON THREE CRITERIA

Rank*	C R I T E R I A		
	Degree of Importance	Degree of Adjustment Required	Length of Time to Adjust
1	Sexual Activities	Sexual Activities	Sexual Activities
2	Spending Family Income	Spending Family Income	Spending Family Income
3	Religious Activities	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	In-Law Relationships
4	In-Law Relationships	In-Law Relationships	Personal Freedom in Use of Time
5	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	Social Activities	Religious Activities
6	Social Activities	Personal Privacy	Personal Privacy
7	Mutual Friends	Mutual Friends	Mutual Friends
8	Personal Privacy	Religious Activities	Social Activities

*--1 is Greatest.
8 is Smallest.

The rankings of religious activities indicate that this area is considered important but it required the least amount of adjustment which was accomplished in a relatively short period of time. In the area of personal privacy the degree of adjustment required and length of time are the same, and are ranked higher than importance. Length of time was also highest in in-law relationship with degree of importance and degree of adjustment required ranked the same. In the area of social activities the respondents ranked degree of adjustment higher than degree of importance with length of time ranked lower than both. The area of personal freedom in use of time found degree of adjustment ranked higher than degree of importance and length of time required to achieve some adjustment. However, this area required a relatively long period of time before some adjustment was achieved.

CHAPTER VI

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED FOR ADJUSTMENT

To the individual considering marriage and the person recently involved in a marital relationship an assessment of the areas considered important and the amount of adjustment required could be interesting. It is conceivable to understand how the individuals might be more interested in the length of time required before some degree of harmony exists. This question may also be important in evaluating existing marital relationships. Therefore, the respondents in this study were asked to indicate for each marital adjustment area the time required in their marriage before some degree of adjustment was achieved.

From the respondents' replies a ranking of the eight areas and a percentage calculation for each of the eight areas in regard to the length of time required was possible.

When the responses were ranked it was found that the husbands and wives agreed that sexual activities, spending family income, and in-law relationships were the three areas which required the longest period of time to achieve some adjustment. Considering the over-all ranking, the husbands and wives agreed in the following three areas: sexual activities, personal freedom in use of time, and religious activities. In four of the five remaining areas the rankings were in close proximity, not more than one rank difference. However, in the area of social activities the husbands reported that this area required the

shortest length of time to achieve some degree of adjustment while the wives considered it third from the shortest. Since each area of the eight areas has a bearing on the respondents' marital adjustment, each area is reported separately.

Sexual Activities

The wives reported that sexual activity required the longest time for adjustment. The majority of the husbands stated they had achieved adjustment in the first two months of marriage. Eight percent said it took them longer than three years. In comparison, less than half of the wives, 45.6 percent, reported that sexual adjustment required less than three months while 6.2 percent took longer than three years.

TABLE 9

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE TO ACHIEVE
SOME ADJUSTMENT IN SEXUAL ACTIVITIES
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Length of Time	<u>Husband</u>		<u>Wife</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months	284	51.6%	251	45.6%
3 - 6 Months	72	13.1	92	18.0
6 - 12 Months	61	11.1	69	12.6
12 - 36 Months	56	10.2	70	12.7
36 Months and Over	44	8.0	34	6.2
No Reply	33	6.0	27	4.9
TOTAL	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

Seventy-five and eight-tenths percent of the husbands and 76.2 percent of the wives found some adjustment within the first twelve months. This is quite similar to a study by Landis of marriages not restricted to college students. His report stated that of 409 couples 76.5 percent of the husbands and 75.2 percent of the wives achieved

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the nature of the problem. This involves a thorough understanding of the situation and the factors that may be contributing to the problem. Once the nature of the problem is understood, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This can be done by conducting a detailed analysis of the situation and identifying the factors that are most likely to be contributing to the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This plan should be based on the identified causes and should outline the steps that need to be taken to resolve the problem. Finally, the plan should be implemented and the results should be monitored to ensure that the problem is resolved.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is to identify the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator will then determine the scope of the investigation and the methods to be used. The investigator will then collect the data and analyze it. The results of the investigation will then be reported to the appropriate authorities.

sexual adjustment within the first year.¹ It seems that more husbands felt they had achieved some adjustment earlier but over a space of two years more wives had achieved adjustment.

Spending Family Income

The husbands and wives both reported that adjustment to spending family income required the second greatest degree of adjustment. See Table 6, page 26. Considering the length of time to adjust in this area the majority of husbands, 51.5 percent, achieved some adjustment within the first two months while 47.5 percent of the wives reported the same. On the other extreme 6.9 percent of the husbands and 5.2 percent of the wives reported that adjustment had not been forthcoming until three or more years had passed. Thirty-two husbands and thirty wives did not respond to this portion of the questionnaire. If this is an indication of an inadequate adjustment, 5.8 percent of the husbands and 5.4 percent of the wives still have not achieved adjustment.

Landis in his study of 409 couples² found that both the husbands and wives rated spending family income second to sexual activity when considering the length of time required to achieve adjustment. Landis also found that 77.0 percent of the husbands and 75.6 percent of the wives achieved adjustment within the first year.³ A similar percentage of husbands in the present study adjusted within one year, but a larger

¹J. T. Landis, "Length of Time Required to Achieve Adjustment in Marriage," American Sociological Review, Vol. XI (December 1946), p. 667.

²Ibid., p. 669.

³Ibid.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

100-1176

100-1176

TABLE 10

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE TO
ACHIEVE ADJUSTMENT IN SPENDING FAMILY INCOME
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Length of Time	<u>Husband</u>		<u>Wife</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months	283	51.5%	261	47.5%
3 - 6 Months	86	15.6	91	16.6
6 - 12 Months	56	10.2	91	16.6
12 - 36 Months	55	10.0	48	8.7
36 Months and Over . .	38	6.9	29	5.2
No Reply	32	5.8	30	5.4
TOTAL . . .	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

percent, 80.7 percent, of wives in the college atmosphere found adjustment in the first year of marriage. The difference in these findings may be due to the difference in financial pressure and roles of the spouses. In the study done by Landis and this project, approximately the same percentages and rankings were reported by the husbands and wives for sexual activity and for spending family income. This would seem to suggest that these two areas are of similar significance in the marital relationship.

Personal Freedom in Use of Time

Approximately the same percentage of husbands and wives, 54.6 percent and 54.8 percent respectively, achieved adjustment in this area during the first three months. Seventy-nine and eight-tenths percent of the husbands were able to achieve some adjustment within the first year of marriage. The same was true for 80.6 percent of the wives. Ten and six-tenths percent of the husbands and 10.9 percent of the wives did

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression and that the various groups are in a state of general discontent. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the situation and the position of the various groups. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression and that the various groups are in a state of general discontent.

The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the situation and the position of the various groups. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression and that the various groups are in a state of general discontent. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the situation and the position of the various groups. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression and that the various groups are in a state of general discontent.

The fifth part of the report deals with the specific details of the situation and the position of the various groups. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression and that the various groups are in a state of general discontent. The sixth part of the report deals with the specific details of the situation and the position of the various groups. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression and that the various groups are in a state of general discontent.

not reply or stated that adjustment has required three or more years. Since 37.7 percent of the couples have been married for three or more years, this may be an indication of inadequate adjustment.

TABLE 11

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE TO ACHIEVE
ADJUSTMENT IN PERSONAL FREEDOM IN USE OF TIME
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Length of Time	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months	300	54.6%	301	54.8%
3 - 6 Months	86	15.6	83	15.1
6 - 12 Months	53	9.6	59	10.7
12 - 36 Months	53	9.6	47	8.6
36 Months and Over . .	28	5.1	26	4.7
No Reply	30	5.5	34	6.2
TOTAL	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

In general, the husbands' and wives' responses are very similar. This similarity is maintained in their comparative rankings of personal freedom in use of time to the other seven areas of adjustment under the topic length of time required before some adjustment is achieved. However, when considering another criterion, degree of adjustment required, the husbands rank personal freedom in use of time as the second most demanding while the wives rank it third. This suggests that even though the husbands and wives required similar lengths of time, the husbands found it more difficult than the wives to attain a satisfactory condition in the area of personal freedom in use of time.

Religious Activities

Making an adjustment in the religious life of a couple required less time than half of the other areas. As far as the husbands were concerned it required the least amount of adjustment. However, with the wives the situation varied slightly. They ranked religious activities next to last. See Table 6, page 26. This finding coupled with the fact that 71.3 percent of the husbands and 66.4 percent of the wives achieved adjustment within the first two months of marriage indicates that this is an area in which these husbands and wives adjusted readily. Reference Table 12 below.

TABLE 12

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE TO
ACHIEVE ADJUSTMENT IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Length of Time	<u>Husband</u>		<u>Wife</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months : . . .	392	71.3%	365	66.4%
3 - 6 Months	28	5.1	29	5.3
6 - 12 Months	25	4.6	43	7.8
12 - 36 Months	37	6.7	35	6.4
36 Months and Over . .	30	5.4	32	5.8
No Reply	38	6.9	46	8.3
TOTAL . . .	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

Judson T. Landis reported similar findings and made these comments:

This case may be because many churches discourage 'mixed marriages.' Parents also encourage their children to marry those of their faith so that young people are more awake to the problems in this area than any other adjustment areas of marriage.⁴

⁴ Ibid.

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Landis found that 80.3 percent of the wives and 83.2 percent of the husbands achieved adjustment within the first year.⁵ Comparative figures from this study show that 79.5 percent of the wives and 81.0 percent of the husbands found adjustment within the same period of time. Dr. Landis also found that a larger percentage of wives than husbands had difficulty reaching adjustment. One of the reasons for the difficulty, as indicated above, are mixed religious marriages.

Out of the 550 marriages in this study, 69 couples reported inter-faith marriages. Of the 69 mixed religious marriages, 39 husbands and 36 wives reported that adjustment was achieved within three months following marriage. There were more wives than husbands who neglected to answer this particular question. See Table 13.

TABLE 13

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED IN INTER-FAITH MARRIAGES
TO ACHIEVE ADJUSTMENT IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Length of Time	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months	39	56.5%	36	52.2%
3 - 6 Months	2	3.0	3	4.4
6 - 12 Months	7	10.1	7	10.1
12 - 36 Months	8	11.6	5	7.2
36 Months and Over . .	6	8.7	10	14.5
No Reply	7	10.1	8	11.6
TOTAL	69	100.0%	69	100.0%

⁵Ibid.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results. The report is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work, and the second part deals with the detailed account of the work done during the year and a summary of the results.

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Summary of the work done during the year			
Item	Quantity	Value	Total
1. Materials	100	100	100
2. Labor	200	200	200
3. Other	50	50	50
Total	350	350	350

Personal Privacy

This area was ranked as one of the less important areas in regard to the degree of adjustment required (ranked number 6), and length of time required by both husbands and wives (ranked sixth and seventh).⁶ The majority of the respondents found adjustment complete within the first three months. Four and six-tenths percent of the husbands and 4.4 percent of the wives did find it necessary to allow between one and three years for adjustment. See Table 14. Considering the total group, personal privacy does not seem to be a problem area. This does not negate the fact that for a few couples this may be a major problem.

TABLE 14

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE TO
ACHIEVE ADJUSTMENT IN THE AREA OF PERSONAL PRIVACY
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Length of Time	<u>Husband</u>		<u>Wife</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months	374	68.0%	364	66.2%
3 - 6 Months	64	11.6	86	15.6
6 - 12 Months	36	6.6	27	4.9
12 - 36 Months	25	4.6	24	4.4
36 Months and Over . . .	20	3.6	16	2.9
No Reply	31	5.6	33	6.0
TOTAL	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

⁶Supra, p. 26, p. 27.

Social Activities

The area which was listed as ranking eighth for the husbands and sixth for the wives in this criterion, length of time required to achieve some degree of adjustment, was social activity. Adjustments in this area do not seem to be as difficult as making adjustments in the areas of sexual activities and spending family income. The husbands and wives placed it mid-way on the scale with rankings of four and five respectively. Reference Table 6, page 26.

Sixty-two and nine-tenths percent of the husbands achieved some degree of adjustment before the third month of their marriage. Another 23.1 percent achieved adjustment in the first year of marriage. Similar data for the wives was reported. See table below.

TABLE 15

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE TO
ACHIEVE ADJUSTMENT IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Length of Time	<u>Husband</u>		<u>Wife</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months	346	62.9%	344	62.5%
3 - 6 Months	74	13.5	68	12.4
6 - 12 Months	53	9.6	55	10.2
12 - 36 Months	37	6.7	36	6.5
36 Months and Over . .	12	2.2	12	2.2
No Reply	28	5.1	34	6.2
TOTAL . . .	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

More husbands within the first six months found it easier to adjust to the change of social activities than the wives. Dr. Landis found that four percent of the husbands and wives made an adjustment

THEORY

The first part of the theory is the definition of the function $f(x)$ which is a real-valued function of a real variable. The function $f(x)$ is said to be continuous at a point x_0 if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that for all x satisfying $|x - x_0| < \delta$ we have $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$. This is the ϵ - δ definition of continuity. The second part of the theory is the definition of the derivative of a function $f(x)$ at a point x_0 . The derivative of $f(x)$ at x_0 is defined as the limit of the difference quotient $\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ as x approaches x_0 . This is the definition of the derivative. The third part of the theory is the definition of the integral of a function $f(x)$ over an interval $[a, b]$. The integral of $f(x)$ over $[a, b]$ is defined as the limit of the Riemann sum $\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x$ as n approaches infinity and Δx approaches zero. This is the definition of the integral.

PROOF

The first part of the proof is the proof of the definition of the function $f(x)$. The second part of the proof is the proof of the definition of the derivative of a function $f(x)$ at a point x_0 . The third part of the proof is the proof of the definition of the integral of a function $f(x)$ over an interval $[a, b]$.

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within the first year and 13.6 percent said there had never been a satisfactory adjustment.⁷ The husbands' easier adjustment may not be a phenomenon that is peculiar to the college atmosphere, because the husbands continue to have, as students, social contacts through their academic classes as the non-student husband does in his avocation.

Mutual Friends

The area of mutual friends is ranked by the husbands and wives as one of the lesser areas requiring adjustment, ranking seventh and eighth respectively. This is in agreement with the Landis study.⁸ He reported that both the husbands and wives found this to be an area causing the least amount of difficulty.⁹ A difference does exist in the rankings of the length of time required to achieve adjustment. The wives reported that it takes a longer time to achieve some degree of adjustment. See Table 16. The reason for this difference can only be suggested in that the husbands maintain their college friends and the wives have to become integrated into a new social circle. This difference does not seem to pose any major problem since both the husbands and wives ranked it in the lower third of the scale. The husbands seem to have more trouble adjusting and require a longer period of time to arrive at some adjustment. The reverse is true of the wives as shown by the ranking of eight in regard to the length of time required to achieve adjustment. See Table 7, page 27.

⁷Judson T. Landis, "Length of Time Required to Achieve Adjustment in a Marriage," American Sociological Review, Vol. XI (December 1946), p. 670.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

TABLE 16

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE TO ACHIEVE
ADJUSTMENT IN ASSOCIATING WITH MUTUAL FRIENDS
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Length of Time	<u>Husbands</u>		<u>Wives</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months	372	67.6%	386	70.2%
3 - 6 Months	64	11.6	55	10.0
6 - 12 Months	46	8.4	41	7.4
12 - 36 Months	31	5.6	29	5.3
36 Months and Over . .	8	1.5	8	1.5
No Reply	29	5.3	31	5.6
TOTAL . . .	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

This is also illustrated by the fact that 70.2 percent of the wives and 67.6 percent of the husbands achieved adjustment in the first two months of marriage. Eighty-seven and six-tenths percent of both the husbands and wives had achieved adjustment by the end of the first year. See Table 16 above. A similar figure of 88.5 percent was reported by Landis for the percentage of husbands and wives achieving adjustment within a year.

In-Law Relationships

Unlike the preceding area of mutual friends, an equal proportion of husbands and wives have not achieved adjustment at the end of the first year in the area of in-law relationships. See Table 17. The husbands and wives ranked five and four respectively on the degree of adjustment required and rankings of two for the wives and three for the husbands in regards to the length of time required were reported. This indicates that the wives have been slower than their husbands in

achieving some degree of adjustment.¹⁰ This appraisal is supported by the fact that 59.5 percent of the husbands in comparison to 55.3 percent of the wives reached some degree of adjustment within two months after marriage. By the end of the first year the difference is lessened, 77.2 percent for the husbands and 75.0 percent for the wives. Landis recorded similar data when 80.3 percent of the wives and 83.2 percent of the husbands reported adjustment at the end of one year.¹¹

TABLE 17

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE TO ACHIEVE
ADJUSTMENT IN IN-LAW RELATIONSHIPS
(550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES)

Length of Time	<u>Husbands</u>		<u>Wives</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 3 Months	327	59.5%	304	55.3%
3 - 6 Months	50	9.1	52	9.5
6 - 12 Months	47	8.6	56	10.2
12 - 36 Months	55	10.0	64	11.6
36 Months and Over . .	33	6.0	36	6.5
No Reply	38	6.9	38	6.9
TOTAL	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

Chapter Summary

This study of length of time required by 550 husbands and 550 wives to achieve some degree of adjustment indicates that within each area evaluated over fifty percent of the husbands reported having achieved adjustment in the first three months. The wives reported a

¹⁰Supra, Table 7, p. 27.

¹¹Judson T. Landis, "Length of Time Required to Achieve Adjustment in a Marriage," American Sociological Review, Vol. XI (December 1946), p. 669.

somewhat less satisfactory experience. In two areas, sexual activity and spending family income, less than fifty percent of the wives said that adjustment had been achieved during this period. These differences became smaller as more time elapsed. Thus in each area at least 75 percent of the husbands reported that adjustment had been reached by their first anniversary. The same was true for the wives in seven areas. The one dissenting area is personal freedom in use of time for which only 70.6 percent of the wives reported achievement of some degree of adjustment.

These facts suggest that a sizeable portion of the adjustments took place during the first six months. A large majority of the spouses reached an adjustment by the end of the first year. In general, the husbands felt that they had achieved some adjustment earlier than the wives, but by the end of the second year the difference was negligible. Similar findings were recorded by Judson T. Landis.¹² However, Landis did not include in his study the areas of personal privacy and personal freedom in use of time.

¹²Ibid., pp. 666-677.

CHAPTER VII

CURRENT STATE OF ADJUSTMENT

After considering the respondents' evaluations of their marriages an attempt was made to ascertain what degree of adjustment had been attained. This attempt was made by a question asking the respondents to describe each of the eight areas according to the degree of adjustment experienced.¹

In each area studied, the overwhelming majority of respondents reported that adjustment satisfactory to both spouses had been achieved. Those dissenting from this favorable view varied from 12 percent to 29 percent in different areas of adjustment.

Fourteen percent of the husbands and seventeen percent of the wives who responded identified the area of religious activity as an area where no amount of adjustment has occurred. This was the largest proportion of "no adjustment" responses obtained in any of the areas. Personal freedom in use of time is the largest area where the husbands, 13.3 percent, and wives, 13.7 percent, have been able to make adjustments satisfactory for themselves or their spouses but have been unable to accomplish complete agreement. See Table 18.

The area having the highest percentage of respondents reporting mutually satisfactory adjustment is mutual friends. Personal privacy

¹The question used, number 42, is found in Appendix B and C.

TABLE 18

PERCENTAGES OF 550 HUSBANDS AND 550 WIVES REPORTING VARIOUS DEGREES
OF CURRENT ADJUSTMENT IN EIGHT AREAS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

Present Adjustment	In-Law Relationships		Mutual Friends		Personal Freedom in Use of Time		Personal Privacy		Religious Activity		Social Activity		Spending Family Income	
	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W
Satisfactory for Me but Unsatisfac- tory for My Spouse	5.8	5.1	1.6	1.1	9.1	5.1	1.6	3.3	6.0	3.3	4.5	2.6	5.8	5.1
Satisfactory for My Spouse but Unsatisfac- tory for Me	4.2	6.0	2.0	3.4	4.2	8.6	2.9	2.2	2.7	6.7	3.3	5.8	7.1	6.7
Satisfactory to Both of Us	80.7	78.9	88.0	87.1	76.0	78.0	87.1	86.3	76.0	70.7	86.2	84.2	78.9	78.6
Unsatisfactory to Both--No Adjustment	8.6	8.4	7.5	6.4	10.0	6.0	7.8	6.2	14.4	17.3	5.5	4.9	7.1	7.4
No Reply	.7	1.6	.9	2.0	.7	2.3	.6	2.0	.9	2.0	.5	2.5	1.1	2.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[illegible]

and social activities are second and third respectively. The fourth and fifth positions are held by sexual activities and in-law relationships. Personal freedom in use of time and religious activities have the smallest percentage of respondents reporting mutually satisfactory adjustment. See Table 18, p. 43.

An over-all picture of the adjustment is indicated by the number of areas in which both the husband and wife agree that satisfactory adjustment has been achieved. Only 26.9 percent of the couples reported having achieved total adjustment in all the eight areas under discussion. In contrast, 1.4 percent of the couples are unable to agree in any of the eight areas. See Table 19.

TABLE 19

SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT ACHIEVED BY BOTH PARTNERS
OF 550 MARRIAGES IN EIGHT AREAS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

Number of Areas*	Number of Couples	Percent
8	148	26.9%
7	112	20.4
6	67	15.8
5	74	13.5
4	44	8.0
3	40	7.3
2	20	3.6
1	7	1.3
0	8	1.4
No Reply	10	1.8
TOTAL	550	100.0%

*These represent areas in which satisfactory adjustment to both partners was reported.

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to make an observation or ask a question. In this case, the observation is that the plant is not growing as well as it should be. The question is, "What is causing this problem?"

2. The second step is to do background research. This involves looking up information about the plant and the conditions it is growing in. In this case, the researcher would look up information about the plant's needs for light, water, and soil.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis. This is a statement that can be tested. In this case, the hypothesis might be, "The plant is not growing because it is not getting enough water."

4. The fourth step is to test the hypothesis. This involves setting up an experiment to see if the hypothesis is correct. In this case, the researcher would water the plant more frequently and see if it starts to grow better.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data. This involves looking at the results of the experiment and seeing if they support the hypothesis. In this case, the researcher would look at the plant's growth and see if it is better than before.

6. The sixth step is to draw a conclusion. This is a statement about what the results of the experiment mean. In this case, the conclusion might be, "The plant is not growing because it is not getting enough water."

7. The seventh step is to communicate the results. This involves sharing the results of the experiment with others. In this case, the researcher would write a report or give a presentation about the experiment.

The scientific method is a process that scientists use to test their ideas and make discoveries. It is a way of thinking that is based on evidence and logic.

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CHAPTER VIII

RESPONDENTS WHO WOULD NOT REPEAT A CAMPUS MARRIAGE--

A COMPARISON TO THE TOTAL SAMPLE

One measure of adjustment to a college marriage or any marriage is for the person to answer the question, "Would you do it again?" When this question was asked of the 550 husbands and wives, 462 husbands and 443 wives gave a positive reply.

The balance of the 1100 respondents, 77 husbands (14 percent) and 83 wives (15.1 percent) replied "no" when asked if they were unmarried and knew what they know now about the special adjustments of a campus marriage would they marry before finishing college.

There were thus 160 negative responses to the question on whether the individual would repeat a campus marriage. Only 66 of the 160 were marriage partners. This meant that, of the 127 marriages represented by these negative responses, 33 or about one-fourth were unsatisfactory to both partners, but three-fourths were unsatisfactory to only one of the partners.

Approximately one-fourth of both the husbands and wives did not give any reason for their negative reply. However, of those who did explain the largest number gave a reason such as "It takes too much time away from studies." Other reasons were: "I wouldn't marry before I had a B.A. degree"; "It would depend if we had enough money." See Table 20.

QUESTION 1

Consider the following two functions, f and g , defined on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$:

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ x^2 - 1 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ x^2 - 1 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

Which of the following statements is true?

A. f and g are both continuous functions.

B. f and g are both discontinuous functions.

C. f is a continuous function and g is a discontinuous function.

D. f is a discontinuous function and g is a continuous function.

E. f and g are both continuous functions, but f is not differentiable at $x = 0$.

F. f and g are both discontinuous functions, but f is differentiable at $x = 0$.

G. f and g are both continuous functions, but g is not differentiable at $x = 0$.

H. f and g are both discontinuous functions, but g is differentiable at $x = 0$.

I. f and g are both continuous functions, but f is not differentiable at $x = 0$ and g is differentiable at $x = 0$.

J. f and g are both discontinuous functions, but f is differentiable at $x = 0$ and g is not differentiable at $x = 0$.

K. f and g are both continuous functions, but f is differentiable at $x = 0$ and g is not differentiable at $x = 0$.

L. f and g are both discontinuous functions, but f is not differentiable at $x = 0$ and g is differentiable at $x = 0$.

M. f and g are both continuous functions, but f is not differentiable at $x = 0$ and g is not differentiable at $x = 0$.

N. f and g are both discontinuous functions, but f is differentiable at $x = 0$ and g is not differentiable at $x = 0$.

O. f and g are both continuous functions, but f is differentiable at $x = 0$ and g is not differentiable at $x = 0$.

P. f and g are both discontinuous functions, but f is not differentiable at $x = 0$ and g is differentiable at $x = 0$.

TABLE 20

REASONS WHY RESPONDENTS WOULD
NOT REPEAT A CAMPUS MARRIAGE

Reasons	Husbands		Wives	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lack of Finances	11	14.2%	11	13.3%
Interferes with School Work. .	21	27.3	23	27.7
Interferes with Campus Activ- ity and Freedom of Time . .	10	13.0	11	13.3
Wouldn't Marry Before B.A. . .	11	14.3	7	8.4
Other	4	5.2	9	10.8
No Reply	20	26.0	22	26.5
TOTAL . . .	77	100.0%	83	100.0%

In order to facilitate an understanding of this group who said they would not repeat a campus marriage the writer felt that an investigation into the background of these respondents and an evaluation of their adjustments was warranted. This investigation took the form of a comparison of these respondents and the total sample in regards to years of education, age at marriage, length of engagement, and the respondents' evaluation of their adjustment. If the respondents felt they were ready for marriage was also considered.

Population Characteristics

Years of Education

There is a greater percentage of wives in this group who have twelve years or less formal education than in the total sample. This comparison also holds true for those wives who have completed sixteen or more years of education. The same comparisons hold true for the husbands.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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It will be noticed that 19.8 percent of the wives in the total sample and 25.3 percent of the wives in this group had completed twelve years or less of formal education. Twenty-seven and seven-tenths percent of the wives who would not repeat a campus marriage in comparison with 26.2 percent of the wives in the total sample had received their bachelors degree. Of the husbands who would not repeat a campus marriage, 29.9 percent had completed college while 27.4 percent of the husbands in the total sample had achieved the same level of education. However, in the percentage of husbands who have post-graduate education there is a different picture. Forty-two and nine-tenths percent of the husbands who would not repeat a campus marriage and 31.4 percent of the husbands in the total sample have education beyond sixteen years.

TABLE 21

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN THE
TOTAL SAMPLE AND THOSE WHO WOULD NOT REPEAT A CAMPUS
MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL STATUS*

Years of Education Completed	Those Who Would Not Repeat A Campus Marriage		Total Sample	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
12 Years and Less . . .	3.9%	25.3%	2.6%	19.8%
13 Years	3.9	4.8	4.6	10.9
14 Years	5.1	7.3	11.8	13.3
15 Years	13.0	7.3	20.6	11.4
16 Years	29.9	27.7	27.4	26.2
17 Years	18.2	12.0	12.9	5.8
18 Years and Over . . .	24.7	3.6	18.5	2.4
No Reply	1.3	12.0	1.6	10.2
TOTAL . . .	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percentage calculations are based on 550 husbands and 550 wives in the total sample, and 77 husbands and 83 wives in the group who would not repeat a campus marriage.

Length of Marriage

There is a smaller percentage, 44.9 percent, of respondents who have been married less than three years in the group who would not marry while in college than in the total sample. The percentage of respondents married less than three years in the total sample is 61.8 percent. However, the situation is just the reverse for those marriages consummated for three years or more. This would seem to suggest that it is the couples who have been married three years or more that find campus life difficult and unsatisfactory.¹

In the group who would not repeat a campus marriage 1.6 percent of the marriages containing one or both spouses had been consummated less than three months. There were 128, 23.3 percent, marriages of one year or less in the total sample. Of the people who would not repeat a college marriage there were twenty marriages, 15.7 percent, represented in this group. When the length of marriage is increased to three years or more there is a greater difference in percentage. In the total sample there were 210 marriages, 38.2 percent, of three years or more in length. Of the marriages in which one or both spouses would not repeat a campus marriage, 70 marriages, 55.1 percent, were of three years or more duration.

¹Proportionately there is a difference of 17 percent in the number of marriages contained in the three-year or more categories. The group who would not repeat is the larger figure in the proportion. This may have some bearing on the calculations.

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL SAMPLE AND RESPONDENTS
WHO WOULD NOT REPEAT A CAMPUS MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF MARRIAGE*

Length of Marriage	Those Who Would Not Repeat A Campus Marriage		Total Sample	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 to 1 Year . . .	20	15.7%	128	23.3%
0 to 3 Mos. . . .	(2)	(1.6)	(24)	(4.4)
3 to 6 Mos. . . .	(15)	(11.8)	(68)	(12.4)
6 to 9 Mos. . . .	(2)	(1.6)	(20)	(3.6)
9 to 12 Mos. . . .	(1)	(0.7)	(16)	(2.9)
1 to 2 Years . . .	16	12.7	109	19.8
2 to 3 Years . . .	21	16.5	103	18.7
3 to 4 Years . . .	23	18.1	69	12.5
4 to 5 Years . . .	14	11.0	46	8.4
5 to 6 Years . . .	9	7.1	32	5.8
6 Years and Over . . .	24	18.9	63	11.5
TOTAL . . .	127	100.0%	550	100.0%

*There are 77 husbands and 83 wives who would not repeat a campus marriage, representing 160 marriages. Of these 160 marriages there were 33 in which both spouses stated that they would not repeat a campus marriage. Therefore, we arrive at a total of 127 marriages in which one or both spouses would not repeat a campus marriage.

Age at Time of Marriage

The largest percentage of both husbands and wives who would not repeat a campus marriage falls within the age range of 20-24 years at time of marriage. These percentages are 64.9 percent for the husbands and 77.1 percent for the wives. This is also the age range during which most of the spouses in the total sample were married. There were 53 husbands in the total sample, 9.6 percent, who were married between the ages of fifteen and nineteen. Of the husbands who would not repeat a

CHAPTER 1

The first chapter of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t f(t) dt.$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable on the interval $(0, \infty)$.

Let us assume that $f(x)$ is a solution of the equation

$$f'(x) = -f(x)/x.$$

Then the function $f(x)$ is called a solution of the equation

$$x f'(x) + f(x) = 0.$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the equation

$$x f'(x) + f(x) = 0$$

if and only if the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the equation

$$f(x) = C/x,$$

where C is an arbitrary constant.

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the equation

$$x f'(x) + f(x) = 0$$

if and only if the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the equation

$$f(x) = C/x.$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the equation

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$$x f'(x) + f(x) = 0$$

if and only if the function $f(x)$ is a solution of the equation

$$f(x) = C/x.$$

campus marriage 11.7 percent were within this age bracket. In the 30-34 age range there were 2.6 percent of the husbands who would not repeat a campus marriage in comparison to 0.9 percent of the husbands of the total sample married during this period.

TABLE 23

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL SAMPLE AND RESPONDENTS
WHO WOULD NOT REPEAT A CAMPUS MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT TIME OF MARRIAGE

Age at Time of Marriage	Those Who Would Not Repeat A Campus Marriage				Total Sample			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
15 - 19 Yrs. . . .	9	11.7%	11	13.3%	53	9.6%	126	22.9%
20 - 24 Yrs. . . .	50	64.9	64	77.1	378	68.7	393	71.4
25 - 29 Yrs. . . .	16	20.8	8	9.6	113	20.6	30	5.5
30 - 34 Yrs. . . .	2	2.6	0	...	5	.9	1	.2
No Reply	0	...	0	...	1	.2	0	...
TOTAL	77	100.0%	83	100.0%	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

In the age bracket of fifteen to nineteen at the time of marriage the wives' findings are the opposite of the husbands. In the total sample there were 22.9 percent of the wives who married during this time. However, only 13.3 percent of the wives who said they would not repeat a college marriage were wed at this age. This suggests that the degree of dissatisfaction is lower in the younger group.

Length of Engagement

A difference in this area is among the people who had no engagement; however, engagement of less than nine months seems more popular with the would not repeat group. Of the total sample only 3.8 percent marriages were contracted without an engagement period. In contrast, 7.9 percent of the marriages in which one or both spouses would not repeat a campus marriage were consummated without an engagement period.

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL SAMPLE AND RESPONDENTS
WHO WOULD NOT REPEAT A CAMPUS MARRIAGE
ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF ENGAGEMENT

Length of Engagement	Those Who Would Not Repeat A Campus Marriage		Total Sample	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Engagement	10	7.9%	21	3.8%
0 - 3 Months	7	5.5	53	9.7
3 - 6 Months	36	28.3	134	24.4
6 - 9 Months	41	32.3	151	27.5
9 - 12 Months	8	6.3	55	10.0
12 Months and Over. .	25	19.7	136	24.6
TOTAL . . .	127	100.0%	550	100.0%

Twenty-four and four-tenths percent of the total sample were marriages which were completed after three to six months' engagement. Twenty-eight and three-tenths percent of the marriages of those who would not repeat a campus marriage were consummated after this length of engagement.

Considering engagements of one year and longer, the percentages of marriages, 19.7 percent, in which one or both spouses would not repeat

a campus marriage is larger than the percentage of marriages in the total sample, 24.6 percent.

The largest percentage of both groups, 32.3 percent for those who would not repeat a campus marriage and 27.5 percent for the total sample, reported an engagement period of six to nine months. There is a larger percentage of engagements of less than nine months in length for those who would not repeat a campus marriage, 74.0 percent, than there is for the total sample, 65.4 percent.

Readiness for Marriage

More husbands than wives in the total sample stated that they were ready for marriage at the age at which they were married. This is also true for those who would not repeat a campus marriage. Conversely, more wives than husbands in both groups stated that they were not ready for marriage. Of the total sample, 3.5 percent more husbands than wives were ready for marriage. In the group who would not repeat a campus marriage there is a difference of 7.9 percent between the husbands and wives.

The percentage difference is more pronounced within the groups who stated that they were not ready for marriage. In the total sample 1.5 percent more wives than husbands stated that they were not ready for marriage. In the group who would not repeat a campus marriage, 5.9 percent more wives than husbands felt that they were not ready for marriage.

There were 12.1 percent more husbands in the group who would not repeat a campus marriage and who were not ready for marriage than there were husbands in the total sample who were not ready for marriage. The same comparison for the wives is true with 23.5 percent.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation.

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL SAMPLE AND RESPONDENTS WHO
WOULD NOT REPEAT A CAMPUS MARRIAGE ACCORDING
TO OWN EVALUATION OF READINESS FOR MARRIAGE*

Response on Readiness for Marriage	Those Who Would Not Repeat a Campus Marriage				Total Sample			
	Husbands		Wives		Husbands		Wives	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Yes	56	70.9%	51	63.0%	490	89.0%	470	85.5%
No	22	28.6	28	34.5	52	9.5	61	11.0
No Reply	1	.5	2	2.5	8	1.5	19	3.5
TOTAL	79	100.0%	81	100.0%	550	100.0%	550	100.0%

*Readiness at marriage determined by self-evaluation related to age at marriage. Reference question 48, Appendix B and C.

Adjustment Areas

The same procedure was used to determine the rankings of the group who would not repeat a campus marriage as was used for the total sample.

Degree of Adjustment

The rankings of the total sample and the rankings of the respondents who would not repeat a campus marriage are very similar in regards to determining the area which required the greatest degree of adjustment. There is one difference. In the total sample the ranking was fourth for in-law relationships and fifth for social activities, the reverse of the rankings by the respondents who would not repeat a campus marriage. Religious activity was ranked as seventh by the respondents who would not repeat a campus marriage and mutual friends as eighth, the reverse of the rankings of these areas by the total sample. See following table.

•

[illegible]

TABLE 26

**RANKING OF EIGHT AREAS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF ADJUSTMENT REQUIRED**

Rank*	Those Who Would Not Repeat a Campus Marriage	Total Sample
1	Sexual Activities	Sexual Activities
2	Spending Family Income	Spending Family Income
3	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	Personal Freedom in Use of Time
4	Social Activities	In-Law Relationships
5	In-Law Relationships	Social Activities
6	Personal Privacy	Personal Privacy
7	Religious Activities	Mutual Friends
8	Mutual Friends	Religious Activities

*1--Greatest degree of adjustment required.

8--Least degree of adjustment required.

Time Required to Achieve Some Degree of Adjustment

Sexual activities was ranked as the number one area in regards to length of time required to achieve some adjustment. The respondents who would not repeat a campus marriage ranked in-law relationships second in length of time and spending family income as third. This is the reverse of the rankings by the total sample. More striking is the fact that the respondents who would not repeat a campus marriage ranked social activities as sixth and personal privacy as eighth. The total sample ranked personal privacy as sixth and social activities as eighth. Reference following table.

TABLE 27

RANKING OF EIGHT AREAS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
 ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO
 ACHIEVE SOME DEGREE OF ADJUSTMENT

Rank*	Those Who Would Not Repeat a Campus Marriage	Total Sample
1	Sexual Activities	Sexual Activities
2	In-Law Relationships	Spending Family Income
3	Spending Family Income	In-Law Relationships
4	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	Personal Freedom in Use of Time
5	Religious Activities	Religious Activities
6	Social Activities	Personal Privacy
7	Mutual Friends	Mutual Friends
8	Personal Privacy	Social Activities

*1--Longest length of time required.

8--Shortest length of time required.

Date		Description		Amount	
1912	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1913	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1914	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1915	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	

Current State of Adjustment

Adjustment Satisfactory to Both

The rankings assigned the eight areas are identical in both the total sample and respondents who would not repeat a campus marriage, except in one instance. Those who would not repeat a campus marriage ranked religious activities as seventh and personal freedom in use of time as eighth in ranking of areas in which adjustment is satisfactory to both. In the total sample this ranking is reversed. See table below.

TABLE 26

RANKING OF EIGHT AREAS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
IN WHICH AN ADJUSTMENT SATISFACTORY
TO BOTH HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

Rank*	Those Who Would Not Repeat a Campus Marriage	Total Sample
1	Mutual Friends	Mutual Friends
2	Personal Privacy	Personal Privacy
3	Spending Family Income	Spending Family Income
4	Social Activities	Social Activities
5	In-Law Relationships	In-Law Relationships
6	Sexual Activities	Sexual Activities
7	Religious Activities	Personal Freedom in Use of Time
8	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	Religious Activities

*1--Area in which largest number have achieved adjustment satisfactory to both.

8--Area in which smallest number have achieved adjustment satisfactory to both.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

No Adjustment Achieved

Religious activities is ranked by both groups as the largest area in which no adjustment has been achieved. Sexual activities is the second largest area of inadequate adjustment for the respondents who would not repeat a campus marriage and is ranked fifth by the total sample. Income is ranked fifth in the ranking of areas of no adjustment by the ones who would not repeat a campus marriage and eighth by the total sample. In-law relationships, social activities, personal privacy, and mutual friends received lower rankings by those who would not repeat a campus marriage than they did by the total sample.

TABLE 29

RANKING OF EIGHT AREAS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN WHICH NO ADJUSTMENT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

Rank*	Those Who Would Not Repeat a Campus Marriage	Total Sample
1	Religious Activities	Religious Activities
2	Sexual Activities	In-Law Relationships
3	Personal Freedom in Use of Time	Personal Freedom in Use of Time
4	Spending Family Income	Social Activities
5	In-Law Relationships	Sexual Activities
6	Social Activities	Personal Privacy
7	Personal Privacy	Mutual Friends
8	Mutual Friends	Spending Family Income

*1--Area in which largest number have not achieved adjustment.

8--Area in which smallest number have not achieved adjustment.

APPENDIX C

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the type of soil on the yield of the different varieties of wheat. The analysis was conducted using the method of least squares. The results are given in the following table.

The first column shows the type of soil, the second column shows the variety of wheat, and the third column shows the yield per acre. The fourth column shows the standard error of the difference between the means of the two varieties of wheat for each type of soil. The fifth column shows the standard error of the difference between the means of the two types of soil for each variety of wheat. The sixth column shows the standard error of the difference between the means of the two types of soil for each variety of wheat.

TABLE C.1					
Yield of wheat per acre for different varieties of wheat on different types of soil					
Type of soil	Variety of wheat	Yield per acre	Standard error of the difference between the means of the two varieties of wheat for each type of soil	Standard error of the difference between the means of the two types of soil for each variety of wheat	Standard error of the difference between the means of the two types of soil for each variety of wheat
Sandy	variety 1	10.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	variety 2	11.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Clayey	variety 1	12.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
	variety 2	12.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Loamy	variety 1	13.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
	variety 2	13.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Silt	variety 1	14.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
	variety 2	14.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the type of soil on the yield of the different varieties of wheat. The analysis was conducted using the method of least squares. The results are given in the following table.

The first column shows the type of soil, the second column shows the variety of wheat, and the third column shows the yield per acre. The fourth column shows the standard error of the difference between the means of the two varieties of wheat for each type of soil. The fifth column shows the standard error of the difference between the means of the two types of soil for each variety of wheat. The sixth column shows the standard error of the difference between the means of the two types of soil for each variety of wheat.

Chapter Summary

A small percent of the couples, 15.1 percent of the wives and 14.0 percent of the husbands, said that they would not repeat a campus marriage. (The biggest reason given was "Interferes with school work." This coincides with the fact that personal freedom in use of time proved to be a difficult adjustment area.)

The group stating that they would not repeat a college marriage differed from the total sample in the following respects:

- (1) They had a higher percentage of husbands in graduate schools.
- (2) Higher percentage of wives had at least a bachelors degree.
- (3) They had been married for a longer period of time.
- (4) Higher percentage of engagements were less than nine months.
- (5) Higher percentage were married before the age of 20 years.

One of the most striking responses was in answer to the question on readiness for marriage. It will be remembered that 23.6 percent of the husbands and 34.5 percent of the wives who would not repeat a campus marriage also stated that they were not ready for marriage at the age at which they were married. This is in contrast to respective percentages of 9.5 percent and 11.0 percent for the total sample.

In comparing the rankings of the group who stated they would not repeat a campus marriage in specific areas of adjustment the following differences were noted:

- (1) A higher percentage of the "non-repeats" group reported sexual activities as an area in which no adjustment had been achieved

CHAPTER 10

The first part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \sin x$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is periodic with period 2π and that it is an odd function. The range of $f(x)$ is shown to be $[-1, 1]$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \arcsin x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. The function $f(x) = \cos x$ is also studied and its properties are shown to be similar to those of $f(x) = \sin x$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \arccos x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an even function and that its range is $[0, \pi]$.

The second part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \tan x$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is periodic with period π and that it is an odd function. The range of $f(x)$ is shown to be $(-\infty, \infty)$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \arctan x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$. The function $f(x) = \cot x$ is also studied and its properties are shown to be similar to those of $f(x) = \tan x$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \text{arccot } x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an even function and that its range is $(0, \pi)$.

The third part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \sec x$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is periodic with period 2π and that it is an even function. The range of $f(x)$ is shown to be $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \text{arcsec } x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an even function and that its range is $[0, \pi]$. The function $f(x) = \csc x$ is also studied and its properties are shown to be similar to those of $f(x) = \sec x$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \text{arccsc } x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

The fourth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \sinh x$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is periodic with period $2\pi i$ and that it is an odd function. The range of $f(x)$ is shown to be $(-\infty, \infty)$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \text{arcsinh } x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $f(x) = \cosh x$ is also studied and its properties are shown to be similar to those of $f(x) = \sinh x$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \text{arcosh } x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an even function and that its range is $[0, \infty)$.

The fifth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \tanh x$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is periodic with period πi and that it is an odd function. The range of $f(x)$ is shown to be $(-1, 1)$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \text{artanh } x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $(-1, 1)$. The function $f(x) = \coth x$ is also studied and its properties are shown to be similar to those of $f(x) = \tanh x$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \text{arcoth } x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an even function and that its range is $(1, \infty) \cup (-\infty, -1)$.

The sixth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \exp x$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is periodic with period $2\pi i$ and that it is an even function. The range of $f(x)$ is shown to be $(0, \infty)$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \ln x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $f(x) = \exp(-x)$ is also studied and its properties are shown to be similar to those of $f(x) = \exp x$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = -\ln x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

The seventh part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \exp(ix)$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is periodic with period 2π and that it is an even function. The range of $f(x)$ is shown to be $(0, \infty)$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \ln x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $f(x) = \exp(-ix)$ is also studied and its properties are shown to be similar to those of $f(x) = \exp ix$. The inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = -\ln x$ is defined and its properties are studied. It is shown that $f^{-1}(x)$ is an odd function and that its range is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

than was true of the total sample.

(2) A higher percentage of the "non-repeats" had achieved no adjustment in the area of spending family income than the total sample. This coincides with the fact that:

(3) The "non-repeaters" stated it required a smaller degree of adjustment than did the total group.

(4) Social activities required a greater degree of adjustment by the "non-repeat" group than the total group, and:

(5) A larger percentage of the "non-repeaters" achieved a more satisfactory adjustment in the area of social activities than the total group.

(6) In the area of in-law relationships the "non-repeaters" had slightly less trouble achieving a satisfactory adjustment than the total group.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MARRIED STUDENTS, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

(H. is used for Husband; W. is used for Wife)

1. Who is the M.S.U. student? H. _____ W. _____ Both _____; Full-time, H. _____ W. _____; Part-time, H. _____ W. _____
2. How many years of formal education have you had? H. _____ W. _____
3. Your vocational aims? H. _____ W. _____
4. How long have you been married? _____
5. What were your ages when you were married? H. _____ W. _____
6. How long did you know each other before marriage? _____
7. How long were you engaged? _____
8. Who officiated at your marriage? Minister _____ Justice of the Peace _____ Rabbi _____ Priest _____ Other (explain) _____

9. If married by a clergyman, were you married in a church? _____ At home? _____ Parish or rectory? _____ Other (explain) _____

10. Did your parents approve of your marriage? Husband, Yes _____ No _____ Wife, Yes _____ No _____
11. If your parents disapproved, what was their basis for disapproval?

Husband	Wife
Your education _____	Your education _____
Financial reasons _____	Financial reasons _____
Your choice of a mate _____	Your choice of a mate _____
Other (explain) _____	Other (explain) _____
12. How much cash money did you have to begin your marriage? H. _____ W. _____
13. Approximately, what was the value of the material things you had to begin your marriage? 1. Automobile _____
2. Furniture _____ 3. Property _____ 4. Furnishings _____ 5. Other (explain) _____
14. Approximately, what did your wedding cost? _____
15. Who paid the major expense for the wedding? 1. Bride's parents _____ 2. Bride _____ 3. Groom _____ 4. Other (explain) _____

16. How extensive a honeymoon did you have? 1. Time _____ 2. Distance traveled _____ 3. Approximate cost _____
17. Who paid the major expense of the honeymoon? 1. Groom _____ 2. Groom's family _____ 3. Bride's family _____
4. Other (explain) _____
18. In what size community did each of you live previous to completion of high school?

Husband	Wife
1. Farm or rural area _____	_____
2. Town under 10,000 _____	_____
3. City under 100,000 _____	_____
4. City under 1,000,000 _____	_____
5. City over 1,000,000 _____	_____
19. What is your religious preference? Husband, Catholic _____ Jewish _____ Protestant _____ None _____ Other (fill in) _____
_____; Wife, Catholic _____ Jewish _____ Protestant _____ None _____ Other (fill in) _____
What is your parents' religious preference?

Husband	Wife
Father _____ Mother _____	Father _____ Mother _____
20. What was your parents' marital status when you entered high school? 1. First marriage, H. _____ W. _____ 2. Remarriage, H. _____
W. _____ 3. Separated, H. _____ W. _____ 4. Divorced, H. _____ W. _____ 5. Widowed, H. _____ W. _____
21. How would you classify the married life of your parents?

Husband	Wife
1. Extremely happy	1. Extremely happy
2. Moderately happy	2. Moderately happy
3. Satisfactory	3. Satisfactory
4. Unhappy	4. Unhappy
5. Very unhappy	5. Very unhappy

(see other side)

22. What was your father's occupation? H. W.
23. What was your mother's occupation, if other than homemaker? H. W.
24. What are your parents' present ages? Husband, Father Mother; Wife, Father Mother
25. Your parents' education? Husband, Father Mother; Wife, Father Mother
26. How large a family do you come from? H. W. /
27. How many children do you have? Their ages
28. Would another baby, or a baby prevent you as a M.S.U. student from continuing college at this time? Yes No
Would be difficult to continue
29. What is your present approximate monthly income?
30. What are your sources of income? Husband's salary Wife's salary Veterans Bill Scholar-
ship Loan Other (explain)
31. Do you receive some financial help from your parents or family? Husband's family, Yes No Wife's family,
Yes No If you do receive some financial help, approximately how much a month?
32. Is the husband's job full time? Part time What is the job?
33. Is the wife's work full time? Part time What is the job?
34. How is the wife's paycheck used?
35. Who cares for the children while she is employed? Husband Relative Neighbor, no pay Neighbor, paid
Baby sitter Paid foster parent Other (explain)
36. Approximately, how much do you spend per month for the following? Food Shelter Clothing Insurance
..... Medical expense Car payments Car upkeep Recreation Other (explain)
37. How many individuals are covered in the above budget?
38. If you included insurance in your budget what does this cover? Automobile Hospitalization and/or accident
Life Fire Other (explain)
39. Where do you live? Apartment MSU Housing Rented House Own house Trailer Other
(explain)
40. Who in your family under normal conditions does the following household and home tasks?

	Husband	Wife	Both
Sets the table	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clears the table	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the dishes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Makes the bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gets breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gets lunch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gets dinner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Takes care of the garbage and trash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Takes care of the yard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cleans and dusts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the washing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the ironing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prepares the budget	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pays the bills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shops for groceries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shops for furniture and/or home furnishings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shops for a car	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shops for clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Picks up and puts away the clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Feeds the baby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bathes and dresses the children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changes the baby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sees the children eat the right food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sees the children go to bed on time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disciplines the children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cares for the children when they are sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teaches the children how to do things	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MARRIED STUDENTS, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
HUSBAND

These last nine (9) questions have been arranged in such a way as to enable you, if you wish, to answer the questions individually. These questions appear on separate sheets of paper and a plain envelope is enclosed if you prefer to return your questionnaires separately. If so, please print the following address on the envelope and deposit it in a Campus Mail Box--DR. MYRTLE F. FEUL, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, 225 MOFFRILL HALL, CAMPUS. No postage is required if mailed on campus.

Following are the nine chief areas of adjustment found in marriage.

41. Rate the following from 1 to 9 according to which you feel are the most important areas of adjustment in a marriage. (1 is the most important, 9 is the least important.)

Child training	___	Religious activities . . .	___
In-law relationships	___	Sexual activities	___
Mutual friends	___	Social activities	___
Personal freedom in use of time	___	Spending family income . .	___
Personal privacy	___		

42. Rate the degree of adjustment you have experienced in these areas by using the following code.

1.--Adjustment satisfactory to you only.
2.--Adjustment satisfactory to spouse only.
3.--Adjustment satisfactory to both.
4.--No adjustment.

Child training	___	Religious activities . . .	___
In-law relationships	___	Sexual activities	___
Mutual friends	___	Social activities	___
Personal freedom in use of time	___	Spending family income . .	___
Personal privacy	___		

43. Rate from one to nine those areas in your marriage that required the greatest degree of adjustment on your part. (1 is the greatest, 9 is the least.)

Child training	___	Religious activities . . .	___
In-law relationships	___	Sexual activities	___
Mutual friends	___	Social activities	___
Personal freedom in use of time	___	Spending family income . .	___
Personal privacy	___		

[illegible]

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1. The Commission has received information from the Government of the United States of America that the United States has provided military assistance to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in the form of arms, ammunition, and other military equipment.

1. The first step in the process of the	2. The second step in the process of the
3. The third step in the process of the	4. The fourth step in the process of the
5. The fifth step in the process of the	6. The sixth step in the process of the
7. The seventh step in the process of the	8. The eighth step in the process of the
9. The ninth step in the process of the	10. The tenth step in the process of the
11. The eleventh step in the process of the	12. The twelfth step in the process of the
13. The thirteenth step in the process of the	14. The fourteenth step in the process of the
15. The fifteenth step in the process of the	16. The sixteenth step in the process of the
17. The seventeenth step in the process of the	18. The eighteenth step in the process of the
19. The nineteenth step in the process of the	20. The twentieth step in the process of the
21. The twenty-first step in the process of the	22. The twenty-second step in the process of the
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DATE 08-17-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS

1. Name of the person	Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
2. Address	Washington, D. C.
3. Date	January 1, 1950
4. Subject	Internal Security - Communist
5. Reference	None
6. Remarks	See attached letterhead memorandum.

44. Indicate by the following code the number of months or years your marriage required before some degree of adjustment was achieved.

A--Zero to 3 months
B--3 months to 6 months
C--6 months to 1 year

D--1 year to 3 years
E--3 or more years

Child training	_____	Religious activities	_____
In-law relationships	_____	Sexual activities	_____
Mutual friends	_____	Social activities	_____
Personal freedom in use of time	_____	Spending family income	_____
Personal privacy	_____		

45. If you were unmarried but knew what you know now about the special adjustment of a campus marriage, would you marry before finishing college? Yes____. No____. Why? _____

46. Would you recommend a college marriage for a friend? Yes____. No____. Depend _____. (Explain) _____
47. How old were you when you were married? _____. Your wife? _____.
48. Do you feel you were ready for marriage at that age? _____
49. How old were your parents when they were married? Father____. Mother_____.

APPENDIX C

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MARRIED STUDENTS, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY WIFE

These last nine (9) questions have been arranged in such a way as to enable you, if you wish, to answer the questions individually. These questions appear on separate sheets of paper and a plain envelope is enclosed if you prefer to return your questionnaires separately. If so, please print the following address on the envelope and deposit it in a Campus Mail Box--DR. MYRTLE R. FEUL, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, 225 MORRILL HALL, CAMPUS. No postage is required if mailed on campus.

Following are the nine chief areas of adjustment found in marriage.

41. Rate the following from 1 to 9 according to which you feel are the most important areas of adjustment in a marriage. (1 is the most important, 9 is the least important.)

Child training	___	Religious activities	___
In-law relationships	___	Sexual activities	___
Mutual friends	___	Social activities	___
Personal freedom in use of time	___	Spending family income	___
Personal privacy	___		

42. Rate the degree of adjustment you have experienced in these areas by using the following code.

1.--Adjustment satisfactory to you only.
2.--Adjustment satisfactory to spouse only.
3.--Adjustment satisfactory to both.
4.--No adjustment.

Child training	___	Religious activities	___
In-law relationships	___	Sexual activities	___
Mutual friends	___	Social activities	___
Personal freedom in use of time	___	Spending family income	___
Personal privacy	___		

43. Rate from one to nine those areas in your marriage that required the greatest degree of adjustment on your part. (1 is the greatest, 9 is the least.)

Child training	___	Religious activities	___
In-law relationships	___	Sexual activities	___
Mutual friends	___	Social activities	___
Personal freedom in use of time	___	Spending family income	___
Personal privacy	___		

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44. Indicate by the following code the number of months or years your marriage required before some degree of adjustment was achieved.

A--Zero to 3 months
 B--3 months to 6 months
 C--6 months to 1 year

D--1 year to 3 years
 E--3 or more years

Child training	___	Religious activities	___
In-law relationships	___	Sexual activities	___
Mutual friends	___	Social activities	___
Personal freedom in use of time	___	Spending family income	___
Personal privacy	___		

45. If you were unmarried but knew what you know now about the special adjustment of a campus marriage, would you marry before finishing college? Yes ___. No ___. Why? _____

46. Would you recommend a college marriage for a friend? Yes ___. No ___. Depend _____. (Explain) _____
47. How old were you when you were married? _____. Your husband? _____.
48. Do you feel you were ready for marriage at that age? _____
49. How old were your parents when they were married? Father _____. Mother _____.

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4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is an appendix containing additional data.

6. The sixth part of the report is a bibliography of the literature used.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of abbreviations and symbols.

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10. The tenth part of the report is a list of appendices.

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15. The fifteenth part of the report is a list of appendices.

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