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COMPARISONS OF MARITAL ROLE CONCEPTIONS
OF MEN AND WOMEN

by

Sandra Jorgensen Christensen

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree,

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Marriage and Family Living

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Sandra Jorgensen Christensen

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INTRODUCTION

During the past century, vast and rapid changes have transpired in our national life. They have been occasioned by extensive technological, social, and industrial changes and by the emergence of cheap, fast transportation, new techniques for preservation of food, and other basic inventions. Many changes, too, have been brought about in American courtship, marriage, and family living patterns. Some of the most far-reaching changes have been those in the social and psychological roles of the individual in relation to the family.

With all these changes and the resultant modifications in the format of family living and family economy, new conceptions of appropriate roles for men and women are emerging. This fact is brought out by Elder:

The traditional conception of the family holds that the father is head of the house, that the mother is entrusted with the care of the house and of the children, and that in return for the unselfish devotion of the parents to their duties, the children owe their parents honor and obedience. Today, these values are being discarded by those who are creating developmental families, based on inter-personal relations of mutual affection, companionship, and understanding, with a recognition of individual capabilities, desires, and needs for the development of each member of the family, be he father, mother, or child. (10, p. 98)

These traditional roles of men and women have been, until recently, rather precise and clear-cut. There was a definite division of labor which was accepted by each family member. The father was head of the household; he was also protector, sole provider, and his authority was seldom challenged. The central role of the woman was that of mother and "helper" to her husband. She ran and directed the house under the direction of her husband's authority. Children, too, had a more defined

role--they were to be seen, not heard. They, also, were 'property' of the father and were, for the most part, disciplined by him.

As the changes in national life have taken most of these traditional roles from the father, or divided them partially with women, role definitions have become more and more interchangeable. Women have moved into the industrial world, many functions of family responsibility have been taken over by industry or government; and the family is faced with the job of redefinition of roles and of functions for the family as a whole, as well as for individual members. Burgess and Locke (1) contend that in the present family arrangement, the roles of the father and mother are no longer highly institutionalized and happiness in the family now comes as the husband and wife work out their role definitions between one another.

Because of the many diversities of personalities, general definitions of individual roles are becoming increasingly more complex and difficult to formulate. Each family probably will differ in purpose and make-up from each other family, just as each person and his ideas, goals, conceptions, expectations, and aspirations differ from each other person's, as stated by Hacker:

The massive social changes initiated by the Industrial Revolution have not only affected the complementarianess of the sexes, but posed new problems of personality fulfillment for both men and women. (12, p. 227)

Alice K. Leopold (27) contends that because of the complexity of our society today, women's roles in all areas of life are expanding. Not only is woman filling the basic roles of homemaker, wife, and mother, but also those of neighbor, member of civic groups, employed person, and citizen. She is better educated and trained than her predecessors were.

An expanding economy requires her services. While she may make her contribution to the nation through her family as she has always done, she may also make important contributions through her employment and participation in community activities and public affairs. Leopold also stated that there were four times as many women in the labor force in this country in 1950 as in 1890, compared to about twice as many men; and that while women are expanding their interests and activities, they do not seek to replace men, but rather, to work beside them as parents and to become their partners as earners and citizens. "Full acceptance by society of this more diversified and responsible role will do much toward maintaining and strengthening family life." (27, p.280)

Another aspect of changing roles is brought out by Hacker (12). It is a plausible hypothesis that men, as well as women, suffer from the lack of a generally accepted, clearly defined pattern of behavior and that interpretation of masculine role varies according to individual personality needs and social situations.

The new equalitarian type roles in our society which seem to be replacing those stressing importance of paternal authority are placing much strain on the male population as well as the female population. In their role as ultimate authority and family provider, men have always encountered difficulties; but it may be that recent developments in our occupational structure have added new tensions. Hacker contends that conflicts may be engendered by feelings of inadequacy in fulfilling role expectations of this type and by added uncertainty, ambiguity, or confusion regarding the new expectations from men in society.

Hacker's (12) definition of the "ideal man" considers a man as being, among other things, a good provider and the ultimate source of

security, not only financially, but emotionally, to his wife and children; also, he should be a "red-blooded, gentlemanly, go-getter." Confessions of doubts, uncertainties, or insecurities would tend to tarnish this image, and be a sign of weakness that might be taken for effeminacy. Hacker (12, p. 229) also stated that, "perhaps this is the greatest burden of masculinity."

The burdens upon men were also brought out by David Lynn. He contends that in our society:

Once the basic needs of food and shelter are provided, there is evidence that the psychological implications of the man's place in the family outweigh additional economic contributions.

For the wife, the husband might provide love, emotional support, and companionship. By supplying many of a woman's needs, a husband frees her to be a better mother. (29, p. 295)

As can be seen, many conflicts in roles, as conceived by men and women, are products of traditional expectations and of modern day demands. Since these marital role conceptions greatly affect personal adjustment in marriage, it may be wise to begin taking a look into modern day marital role conceptions both prior to, and after, marriage.

Statement of Problem

The problem of this study has been to investigate what some conceptions of marital roles are, as seen in terms of division of labor and dominance and submission. The study was concerned with the following problems:

1. What are the marital role conceptions of college-age persons?
2. To what degree are marital role conceptions associated with a person's age, marital status, or sex?
3. If any of these variables are associated with marital role

conceptions, in which direction do they appear to operate--toward being traditional, or toward being equalitarian.

In this study a traditional orientation toward marital role conceptions is one in which the father is seen as the head of the house, the ultimate authority, protector, sole provider, and the center of direction for the family's life together. All schedules are arranged in compliance with the likes, dislikes, working hours, and/or wishes of the husband. The wife in the traditional family is seen as a 'helper' to her husband; the house is her responsibility, under the direction of the wishes and desires of her husband. The children's care is also her responsibility while the duty of disciplining the children as they grow older, lies with the husband. The equalitarian orientation toward marital role conceptions is one in which the stress is placed on recognition of individual capabilities, desires, and the need for the development of each member of the family. Other items also considered important in the equalitarian orientation toward marital role conceptions are the interpersonal relations of mutual affection, companionship, and understanding among all family members.

Hypotheses

1. Men's marital role conceptions, in general, are more traditionally oriented than are those of women.
2. Marital role conceptions of married persons are more equalitarian than are those of persons who are single.
3. Single girls are more in favor of equalitarian marital roles than are single men.
4. Older married persons have more equalitarian marital role conceptions than do younger married persons.

5. Older single males tend to be more traditionally oriented in their marital role conceptions while older single females tend to be more equalitarian in their orientation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Although this study deals primarily with conceptions and expectations of the make-up of marital roles, it seemed necessary to include previous research in this review of literature which studied other aspects of interaction in regard to marital roles. Consequently, the topics to be covered in this review include: (a) studies regarding expectations, conceptions, or perceptions of marital or sex roles, (b) studies regarding sex differences in problem-solving and decision-making, (c) studies regarding role conflicts and marital adjustment, and (d) studies regarding employment of women.

Studies Regarding Expectations, Conceptions, or Perceptions of Marital or Sex Roles

Following is a review of the research involving persons' expectations, conceptions, and/or perceptions of marital or sex roles.

In 1960, a study by Dunn (8) appeared that investigated marriage role expectations of adolescents. This study proposed to (a) develop an instrument which would yield data concerning the nature of the marriage role expectations of adolescents; (b) to determine the extent to which adolescent expectations reflect companionship-equalitarian or traditional conceptions of marriage roles; and (c) to determine whether a relationship exists between these role expectations and socio-economic status, place of residence, marital status, and sex.

The instrument used by Dunn was a marital role inventory which she developed by collecting original statements of 232 students, responding

to the request, "name five things that a good husband does," and "name five things that a good wife does." The items gathered were used for a three-fold purpose--as a source of ideas, as a basis for conceptual definitions of traditional, and in defining areas of behavior in which adolescent marriage role expectations are concerned.

Areas of concern chosen were authority patterns, homemaking, care of children, personal characteristics, social participation, education, and financial support and employment. Seventy-one items were finally selected from 111 items in the preliminary form through consensus of appraisal by 13 judges of professional status. This final form consisted of two forms--Form M for males and Form F for females.

The inventory, and questions designed to obtain descriptive information and controls for selected variables, were administered by the investigator to groups of students during the Spring of 1959. The groups consisted of 436 white, high school seniors enrolled in urban and rural public high schools in seven parishes of North Louisiana. Of this number, 238 were girls and 198 were boys. Ages ranged from 16 to 21 years of age although 75 percent of the sample were 17 to 18 years of age. All five social classes were represented, greater proportions being lower-middle and upper-lower classes.

Dunn found that more than half of the sample agreed with equalitarian items in all subscales of the inventory, but variations in strength were found in some areas more than in others. Proportionately more of the respondents consistently reflected equalitarian conceptions concerning care of children than in any other area.

Ninety per cent of both boys and girls indicated that they expected that as fathers and mothers they both would spend time with their children, show a genuine interest in what they do, be concerned

about their social and emotional development, and feel equally responsible for them. There was also majority agreement that enjoying children is as important as caring for them physically. (8, p. 102)

Education was viewed as important for both sexes; however, some considered education more important for the husband than for the wife. The responses in the area of social participation were strongly equalitarian although analysis by items revealed that in a few instances, their expectations concerning specific behavior proved to be quite traditional.

Dunn found homemaking and employment to be areas in which the expectations were most traditional. Here the most striking differences in responses of the sexes were noted. Although girls in most areas were more oriented toward equalitarian views, girls felt that homemaking was mostly their responsibility, while boys were much more equalitarian about it. This view reversed itself in the area of employment--boys feeling that it was their duty and girls being more equalitarian.

Variability of responses suggested that traditional conceptions were associated with responses by boys more than by girls; more with rural than urban; more with lower class than middle or upper class. Independent of sex, more married than unmarried subjects tended to favor equalitarian expectations in general.

In a study conducted and reported by Moser (31) on high school students, findings correlated quite closely with those of Dunn. Moser also found that the areas most traditionally oriented were those of homemaking and employment, and marriage role expectations were shown to be significantly related to sex of the respondent.

Dyer and Urban (9) in an attempt to determine the extent to which equalitarian family norms have been institutionalized, found many interesting correlations between marriage role expectations, and sex and

marital status, among college-age persons at Brigham Young University. Through the medium of interview and questionnaire, they found that, here again, child-rearing areas were seen as being the job of both parents while more traditionally oriented responses were evident in the areas of homemaking duties and employment. However, it appeared that in division of labor in the home, there was more agreement as to the jobs that were predominantly feminine than those that were mostly for men. Only two areas were seen to be clearly the responsibility of both--planning what furniture was to be bought and planning what insurance was to be held.

Dyer and Urban (9) concluded that in the area of recreation, the norm appeared to be decidedly around equality or shared activity. This trend appeared in decision making, also, in all but one phase--"who should be head of the family." Majority agreement for all groups was that the husband should be head, although the disparity between married and single women was significant. Greater numbers of married women felt that the husband, alone, should be head while single girls were in favor of more equality.

It was interesting to note that there was generally high agreement between married men and married women in terms of both their actual practice and their desires around the areas investigated. There was much less agreement between single men and women and between the single groups and the married groups.

Married men, when compared to single men, desired more equality of function. The single men more often saw handling of money as either a function of the wife's or husband's role and less as a joint activity. These findings held true between single and married women, also.

Lovejoy (28) in her investigation, studied conceptions of single

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Lovejoy (28) in her investigation, studied conceptions of single

college students with regard to roles of husband and wives in the area of decision-making. One striking difference in her findings was the fact that although the sexes saw decision making differently, joint decisions were felt best, especially in the area of the family budget. Coinciding with previous research, Lovejoy found that the area of training and disciplining of children was decidedly perceived as equalitarian by both sexes. Also in almost all instances, the females felt that decisions should be joint ones to a greater extent than did the males. More males than females expected the wife to play traditional roles, except in the area of household tasks. In helping with the household tasks, the males were much more equalitarian than were the females if the wife worked outside of the home.

A study by Walter and Ojemann (34) in 1952, supported most other findings concerning the fact that partnership roles tended to be somewhat more popular with girls than with boys among the expectations of adolescents.

Children's conceptions of male and female roles have also been studied. Hartley (13), in a pilot study involving 157 children, ages five, eight, and eleven years of age, found that girls seemed to see women's roles more traditionally than boys saw men's roles. This study suggests that children's concepts are inversely related to those of older persons. Hartley found that from the child's point of view, although forms of sex-role activities have changed somewhat, their functions have not. The basic homemaking duties are still the woman's; the money-getting role is still primarily the man's. Any overlap in major tasks was merely seen as "help" to the other spouse.

One interesting finding in this study indicated that children thought

that fathers feel as badly about leaving the home in order to work as do mothers.

This finding was also reported by Hartley and Klein (14) in their study of concepts of elementary-school-age girls. This study also verified the findings of Hartley in that younger children tend to view sex roles more traditionally than do older respondents.

The female subjects in the study seem to accept for themselves the role-behaviors they perceive as characteristic of adults of their own sex. They reject the activities they see as belonging to men and respond positively to those they perceive as primarily for women. They also anticipate implementing much the same attitudes they attribute to adult women. (14, p. 64)

Differences between adults' and teenagers' views on roles in decision making were reported in a study by Johannis and Rollins (21) in 1960. Data obtained by questionnaires from 1027 families suggested that both teenagers and their parents exhibited equalitarian views in general, but in particular areas, responses were quite traditional. Areas of decisions about social activities perceived to be made mostly by women included those of entertaining and visiting. The area most predominantly considered to be the males' prerogative was control of the family car. These findings were consistently reported by both the parent and teenage sample.

Connor, Johannis, and Walters (6), in a study with a very similar design and sample, also suggested that perceptions of family members vary with reference to specifics of family member activity.

Steinmann's (33) study, reported in 1958, was undertaken for the purpose of determining whether there was a relationship between the feminine role concepts of 51 middle class girls attending a suburban college, and those of their parents. Through the means of an inventory, which had been previously tested, she found that there was a marked

difference between what the girls consider their role to be, and what they think are their fathers' expectations of them. They thought their fathers expected them to be traditional. Most girls thought that men's ideal woman would be extremely traditional. Mothers also considered men's ideal woman to be much more traditional than they thought they would like to be, or than they were.

Although women's vocations did seem to threaten males, in general, males did not expect females to play their roles quite as traditionally as women supposed that men did.

A study by Connor, Johannis, and Walters (7) in 1954, also recognized the differences in ideal role conceptions of selected college students and their parents. They found that adolescent mean scores were somewhat more developmental than those of either of the parents. Also there was some indication that the conceptions of a good father were more developmental, generally, than were the conceptions of a good mother. Too, it was noted that the conceptions of a good mother tended to be more developmental than were those of a good child. This may indicate that the respondents--parents and adolescents alike--held to a slightly more traditional role for children than for parents.

Perceptions of family power structure were reported by Heer (15) in 1963. Data gathered through 138 joint, oral interviews with husbands and wives indicated that husbands and wives have substantial, but not unanimous, agreement concerning the power structure in their families. It was found that the working-wife groups may have more disagreement than the couples in other groups. Also, husbands are more likely than wives to report that wives have greater influence in decision making; wives more frequently report that each spouse has the same influence.

This was also more pronounced in groups in which the wife was working, and least pronounced in groups of the working class where the wife did not work.

Christensen (5), in a study investigating high school students' expectations as to occupational roles and family life roles, found that in a random sample of 2,000 tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grade students, males and females differed in conceptions of the women's role in employment. Although the females, on the whole, did not plan to work fulltime after they married, most of them did plan to work for a year or two after high school graduation if they didn't go on for some formal education beyond high school. Males thought the girl they eventually married would be in homemaking immediately following her graduation.

Christensen (5) also found that males and females who planned to marry either during or very soon after high school were predominantly from low income and low educational level homes.

Empey (11) in 1958, reported a study that supported Christensen's findings. Upon investigating the expectations of both high school seniors and college women, Empey found that although aspirations of young women still tend to favor traditional female roles rather than occupational equality between the sexes, there seems to be a growing tendency for young women to view their role as a dual one, that of preparing for marriage and preparing for a productive occupation.

Studies Regarding Sex Differences in Problem-Solving and Decision-Making

In 1958, Carey (4) investigated the influence of attitudes upon performance of sex roles in problem-solving. After designing a scale to

measure attitudes and testing it for reliability, the researcher, with the aid of four experimenters, administered this scale to an experimental group of 96 students, mostly sophomores, of an elementary psychology class at Stanford University, and to a control group of 20 students. Each experimenter worked with four groups of six students each--three males and three females. For the control group, a group post-discussion period and an alternate form of the attitude scale and a second set of problems were omitted.

Carey found that there was a significant difference in attitude scores of men and women. It was also found that attitude scores were positively related to performance scores. After the group discussions, designed to induce a more favorable attitude toward problem solving, women showed significant improvement in performance, while men showed no change. Men still viewed their roles in problem-solving in the same manner as they had done before, not adapting to various situations.

A study by Kenkel (23), in 1959, investigated relationship of spousal roles to a personality variable known as 'traditional family ideology' in a sample of 25 married student couples. Kenkel contended that this personality variable would have a relationship with how an individual acts in a decision-making session with his spouse. The male falling close to autocratic extreme would strongly prefer to play the task role in decision making and would find it difficult to do otherwise. To play the expressive role himself and to 'allow' his wife to play the instrumental role would be defined as weakness by a man with a personality syndrome which included concepts of super-masculinity, rigid sex-role, and stress on hierarchical arrangements.

In order to measure this personality variable, Kenkel used a scale

developed by Levinson and Huffman, which was designed to assess an individual's position on a continuum with polar types labeled 'democratic' and 'autocratic'. Bales' System of Interaction Process Analysis was used to analyze the behavior of spouses in decision-making sessions. This system can account for quantitative and qualitative differences in behavior of a husband and wife during the course of an observed session. The problem given for solution included an imaginary gift to the couple of \$300. The couple had to decide what to do with the money. They could not spend it for anything previously decided upon or for savings. Findings stated in Kenkel's terms were as follows:

The traditionally oriented wives thus played the traditional wifely role in family decision making. While such a conclusion has an obvious tautological ring, it must be remembered that a similar general relationship did not obtain among husbands.

It should be apparent that in general terms the personality syndrome measured by the several scales of the Traditional Family Ideology Scale does not go far in explaining the roles a husband and wife play in decision making. (23, p. 338)

Using the same design as just discussed, Kenkel (24) investigated the influence of dominance, persistence, and self-confidence on actual marital roles in decision making. He found that the more dominant males are more likely to get their own way, but women high in dominance are less likely to have great influence on the decision outcome. Persistent males tended to talk as much as their wives, but the effect or influence was negative. Self-confident males tended to talk more; confident women had greater influence and did more problem solving.

In 1961, Kenkel (26) reported a similarly designed study to investigate the influence of the sex of the observer on spousal roles in decision making. In this study Kenkel increased the size of his sample from 25 couples to 50 couples, but used the same controls. Half of the

couples were observed by a male and half by a female observer. Findings showed that wives in the female-observed groups talked as much or more than their husbands, significantly more than did wives in the male-observed groups. Also, more female problem-solving occurred in female-observed groups than occurred in males-observed groups. Although it is clear that women tended to specialize in social-emotional or expressive behavior, they were more likely to abandon this role to their husband when the decision-making session occurred in the presence of the female researcher. In addition, wives in female-observed groups exerted more influence in the final decision outcome.

In 1961, Kenkel (25) also reported an investigation on husband-wife interaction in decision making and the influence upon decision choices. Using the same design as just described, with the exception that the sessions were taped rather than observed, he found that in 40 percent of the cases, the husband and wife did about the same amount of talking; they differed from the remaining couples with regard to how they spent their gift money. When the spouses talked about equally, they were more likely than any other to choose wife-household and joint-family items and were less likely than others to choose items for the husband or for personal use of the wife. If the wife out-talked the husband, there was a strong tendency to buy children's items.

Studies Regarding Aspects of Role Conflicts and Marital Adjustment

Although role conflicts could have been included in the section of sex differences, it was felt more appropriate to review these studies in a separate section because of their affect on marital adjustment.

Kargman, in 1959, stated that:

There is a socio-legal order within each family just as there is a legal order within each political state.

The problem of retaining individual rights and respecting the rights of others is as much a problem within the family as it is in any other form of democratic government. A democratic family, where there is freedom of decision for each bride and groom to create for themselves a nuclear family social system (theoretically at least), has a wider area for conflict than a family where limits are set by a kin group tradition or a totalitarian government.

Under our family system there is no method for determining who is the head. Both husband and wife may take turns being the head, not in any order, but depending upon the decision to be made. Ideally each is head only with the consent of the other. (22, p. 276)

Each partner to the marriage brings an unwritten body of law with him or her based on experience and a mental image of the political form the new family should take.

Every family consists of sub-units of family membership or role relationships. Role rights and obligations, though mutual, are not all equal, in the sense that infringement or failure to perform have sanctions or equal nature. The sanctions depend upon the strength and intensity of the content of the role relationship. (22, p. 277)

Jacobson (20), in 1952, attempted to assess the conflict between attitudes toward the roles of husband and wife in marriage. Using a sample of 400 persons, including 100 divorced couples and 100 married couples, Jacobson found that differences in attitudes between divorced couples were, on the average, four times as great as those between married couples. Statistically significant attitude differences toward the marital roles of husband and wife were found to be related to sex; the males were more conservative, or tended to support more traditional views.

Hurvitz (19) also investigated the area of marital adjustment. He used a marital role inventory to measure marital adjustment of a random sample of 104 middle-class couples. In addition to the questionnaires,

these couples were also interviewed in their homes. This investigation revealed that women had significantly greater correspondence between their role expectations and their role performance than did men; thus, men had greater Indexes of Strain. However, their Indexes of Strain did not correlate positively with their marital adjustment scores as it did for women.

Hobbs (17) attempted to examine the relationship between marital role conceptions and levels of marital adjustment among parents of college freshmen. The sample consisted of 95 males and 98 females, 63 of whom were husband and wife pairs. This study concluded that persons of both sexes expected the wife to adapt to the husband's viewpoint more frequently than they expected the husband to adopt the wife's viewpoint as a pattern for resolving contrived conflict situations.

The study undertaken by Hobart (16) and his associates sought to determine some social interaction correlates of marital role disagreement and marital adjustment. Fifty-nine couples who were full-time students at a small sectarian college were contacted three times and were administered a number of marital adjustment, empathy, communication, and role disagreement tests by trained investigators and interviewers. Marital role disagreement scores were obtained by comparing the personal opinions of husband and wife in respect to the 27 role-opinion items. Marital adjustment was measured by the use of the 23-item Locke Marital Adjustment Test. Similar item tests were used to assess scores for communication and empathy.

Tentative findings from this study include: (a) Communication is significantly related to marital adjustment for both husbands and wives, but communication is apparently a multi-dimensional concept. (b) Data

suggested that areas of barriers to communication may be more importantly related to marital adjustment, and empathy communication may be more closely related to role disagreement. These findings supported those of Steinmann's study. (c) Psychological empathy, or insight into how the mate rates himself as a person, is more closely related to marital adjustment than is marital role empathy, or insight into the marital roles which the mate expects self and spouse to play. (d) As was previously found by Hobbs, no relationship was found between role disagreement and marital adjustment for males; however, in this study, no relationship was found for females, either.

The study by Buerkle (3) and associates seems to suggest support of the fourth tentative finding of Hobart and his colleagues. In analyzing the influence of altruism on role conflict and marital adjustment of samples of married couples getting help from marriage counselors and of couples who had relatively few marital adjustment problems, it was found that although adjusted couples had a greater number of alternatives for resolving problems, the central hypothesis that altruism is a general factor associated with adjusted interaction in marriage, was rejected. How a given actor will act toward his spouse seems to be bound up in situational norms that dictate sex-role perogatives.

In a study by Brim (2) and his colleagues in 1961, husbands and wives of "448 normal families from all parts of the United States" who were members of the United Presbyterian Church congregations, reported on the presence or absence of 25 specified problems in their families. A checklist of 25 items was presented to the respondents. In addition, two-hour recorded interviews with groups of respondents were held in 63 United Presbyterian Churches throughout the United States of America.

They were conducted by trained discussion leaders. These interviews were followed by the administration of the questionnaires to each person.

The findings contradicted the clinical assumption that interpersonal problems in the marital and parental roles are closely related. Analysis also showed five major factors or problems related to child rearing, husband-wife relations, socio-economic status, community activity and religion. The results indicated that family problems are specific to roles and areas of activity.

One interesting finding was brought out by Merenda (30) and his associates in research on 181 male and 99 female college students in a large municipal college. Although this study did not relate to marital adjustment, it was felt that this finding did. The authors found that females show a greater tendency toward passive-dependent behavior than males as measured by the Kessler PD Scale and the Activity Vestor Analysis which were administered simultaneously.

Studies Regarding the Employment of Women

This section will include studies on factors influencing women to work, the affect of employment on the power structure of the family and upon the division of labor, and the influence of mother's employment upon roles of their adolescent children.

Mildren W. Weil (35), in 1961, analyzed the factors influencing married women's actual or planned work participation.

Both an interview schedule consisting of 64 items and the Motz Inventory containing items that classified women in either traditional or companionship roles, were administered to 200 married women with children, living in housing developments in a suburban town in New Jersey.

These findings were stated by Weil:

Career orientation of the wife and favorable attitude of the husband were the determining factors in influencing actual or planned participation. The discussions of familial roles on a more popular level have emphasized the change of the division of labor within the home in terms of the husband's assistance with chores. However, this analysis suggested the factor of the husband's help with child care especially as it affects the wife's participation in the labor force.

In addition, children being of school age was a variable which affected participation in the labor force. The children being of pre-school age was considered as a temporary inhibiting factor in relationship to those women who planned to work outside of the home. (35, p. 96)

Weiss and Samelson (36) in a study of 569 women, working and not working, married and not married, found that 56 percent of the married, working women referred to their job as providing a basis for feelings of worth. It was also found that unmarried women who are less well educated or older are least likely to find bases for feelings of worth in their jobs.

Hoffman (18), in her study on the effects of the employment of mothers on parental power relations and the division of household tasks in the home, studied 324 intact, Detroit families. The results of her investigation indicated that (a) working mothers participated less than non-working mothers in household tasks, and their husbands participated more; (b) working mothers made fewer decisions about routine household matters than non-working mothers, and their husbands made more; (c) there was no difference in husband-wife power between working and non-working wife families in the matched sample, although in the total sample, working women did have more power than non-working women.

In an investigation by Roy (32), results indicated that maternal employment did not increase delinquency, did not lower academic performance or aspirations of children, did not adversely influence social

activities of adolescents, and did not adversely influence family relationships. It did have an influence upon adolescent children's housework and job activities. The results suggested that rural families, in general, benefited from the employment of the mothers.

This survey was conducted in two counties in the northeastern section of Washington. Questionnaires and scales were administered to students in seventh through twelfth grades in rural and urban areas. The total sample consisted of 1086 subjects.

Summary and Conclusions of the Review of Literature

This review of literature was intended to cover (a) studies regarding expectation, conceptions, or perceptions of marital or sex roles, (b) studies regarding sex differences in problem-solving and decision-making, (c) studies regarding role conflicts and marital adjustment, and (d) studies regarding employment of women.

The following findings were revealed by investigators in the studies reviewed:

1. Males in all age groups tend to view marital roles more traditionally than do females.

2. Those persons having more equalitarian marital role conceptions include: more females than males, more married persons than single persons, and more urban than rural subjects. It was also found that young children have strongly traditional concepts of sex roles.

3. Adolescent conceptions of marital roles are more equalitarian than those of their parents.

4. Ideal familial roles are seen in the following manner: Father roles are more equalitarianly constituted than mother roles; mother roles,

more than the roles of children.

5. The area conceived most equalitarianly by all subjects was that of child-rearing and training.

6. Although females more often had equalitarian concepts, in the area of housekeeping and household, they were much more prone to have more traditional concepts than were males. There were still areas restricted to female and male sex preogatives.

7. Consistantly more males conceived of the support of the family as their 'duty'. Their conceptions, here, were much more traditional than were those of females.

8. Significantly more married than single females felt that the husband should be head of the house.

9. There was more role conception agreement between married men and married women than between any other groups. There was less agreement between single men and women or between married and single groups.

10. Wives were found to have more correspondence between role expectations and their actual performance than did men; thus, women had lower 'Indexes of Strain'.

11. Both sexes expect women to adopt husband's views more than they expect husbands to adopt wives' views.

12. More women are found to have passive-dependent personalities than were men.

13. Empathy of how the mate rates himself seems to be more related to marital adjustment than does insight into how the mate expects his or her spouse to act.

14. The most important factors which seem to influence women's tendency to work include husband's agreement and career orientation of the wife.

15. Many married women find in their jobs a basis for development of feelings of worth.

16. Women's employment does not adversely affect power structure, family relations, or children's activities or emotional development as seen in a rural sample.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The description of procedures used in this study include a discussion of the setting for the study, the development of the marital role conception inventory used, the administration of the inventory, the composition of the sample, and analysis of the data.

Setting for the Study

This study was made at Utah State University, an institution now composed of eight colleges. The existence of these colleges is indicative of the variety of backgrounds and interests which exists within the student population. However, other factors contribute to the homogeneity of this student population. Utah State University, because it is in Utah, is an institution which is heavily populated with students of one predominant religion, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church. Other factors influencing the selectivity of the sample include the fact that a great number of the students originated from relatively rural communities in Utah or in the surrounding states. The student enrollment of 5,710 at this institution during Winter Quarter, 1962-63, the period during which the study was made, indicates the relatively small size of the university. Of the 5,710 students attending this university during Winter Quarter, approximately 21 percent were married. Of these married students, approximately 83 percent were males and 17 percent were females.

Development of the Marital Role
Conception Inventory

The first task undertaken in developing the inventory consisted of deciding what areas of family interaction needed to be included in order to cover the topics selected for the study. By reviewing the literature and critically analyzing the proposed study, that areas of Division of Labor and Dominance and Submission and their sub-divisions, as indicated below, were decided upon.

These two areas were adopted in an attempt to make a distinction between "who does what in the home" (Division of Labor), and "who is considered to be most important" (Dominance and Submission). Each of these major topics was divided into five sub-groups.

Under the area of Division of Labor, the five sub-groupings included those of discipline, childrearing, and care of children; household tasks; money; general responsibilities; and specific responsibilities. Statements used in each of these areas, with corresponding numbers taken from the context of the inventory, are included below. However, these statements have been adapted to neuter gender for presentation here although, in the inventory, they were stated separately to depict male or female voice (see Appendix A). The statements used in the area of Division of Labor are as follows. In marriage, one would (expect or believe):

Discipline, childrearing, and care of children:

4. To leave the discipline of the children up to the wife when they are babies.
5. The husband to be the main disciplinarian of the children as they grow older, to make most of the decisions as to where they may go and what they may do, and to make them mind.
58. That since the husband earns a living or must get an education, he can't be expected to take time to 'play' with the children.
59. The husband to manage his time so that he will be able to share in the care of the children.

61. That both wife and husband will equally concern themselves with the social and emotional development of their children.
 62. The husband to feel equally as responsible for the children after work and on holidays as his wife does.

Household tasks:

40. That husband and wife will share the responsibility of work in the home if they both work outside of the home.
 49. The husband to help with the housework.
 50. That since doing things like laundry, cleaning, and child care are 'woman's work,' the husband need feel no responsibility for them.
 51. Weekends should be a period of rest for the husband, so he will not be expected to assist with cooking or housekeeping.
 53. That husband and wife should share household tasks according to individual interests and abilities rather than according to 'woman's work' and 'man's work.'
 54. That keeping the yard, making repairs, and doing outside chores will be the responsibility of whoever has the time and wishes to do them.
 56. That if entertaining is done, the wife should expect the husband to assist in precleaning and other preparations, as needed.
 60. The husband to frequently or regularly help wash or dry the dishes.

Money:

9. That husband and wife will be equally well informed concerning the family's financial status.
 11. That almost all money matters should be decided by the husband.
 12. That the wife's opinions should carry more weight than the husband's in money matters.
 19. The amount of money spent on children's clothes should be mostly decided by the husband.
 22. That the amount of money spent for keeping up the house should be decided by the husband.

General responsibilities:

37. The husband to be entirely responsible for earning the living for the family during the major part of the couple's lives, not during periods such as short terms for schooling, etc.
 41. That during most of the married life--not short term financial crises--the wife's contribution as a marital partner might be greatest by staying at home, making her husband's hours at home as free from tension as possible and making them enjoyable.
 43. That a wife's greatest contribution might be made by working outside of the home and helping out financially.
 46. That the husband should contribute to the marital partnership by being a good worker, good provider, and by being successful in his work.
 52. That it should be exclusively the wife's responsibility to do the cooking and keeping the house in order.

Specific responsibilities:

23. That husband and wife should jointly decide upon the amount of money to be spent on appliances.
24. That husband and wife should jointly decide upon the amount of money to be spent on furniture.
26. That the husband should be the one who decides when or if a new car is needed.
27. That the major decisions about the purchase of a new car (type, style, make, etc.) should be left up to the husband.
28. That the wife should make major decisions as to what to buy when purchasing appliances.

Under the area of Dominance and Submission, the five sub-groupings included those of importance of profession; wife's working; leisure time and recreation; clothes; and a general sub-grouping in the area. Statements used in each of these areas, taken from the context of the inventory, are as follows. In marriage, one would (expect or believe):

Profession:

7. That if there is a difference of opinion as to where to live, the husband should decide where to live (geographic location) because of where he will be best located in his profession.
32. That the wife should have a say in, or an influence upon, the husband's choice of occupation.

Wife working:

34. That if the wife prefers a career to having children, she should have the right to make the choice.
38. That if the husband is not in favor of his wife's working, she should be happy to stay at home.
39. The wife to go to work outside of the home if she enjoys working outside of the home more than at home.

Leisure time and recreation:

14. That the wife and husband should have equal privileges in such things as going out at night or to clubs and group activities outside of the home.
15. That a wife's planning for use of her leisure time should be done with her husband's like and dislikes and free time in mind.
16. That it should be entirely a wife's business how she uses her leisure time.
17. That it should be entirely a husband's business how he decides to use his leisure time.
29. That it should be a husband's responsibility and privilege to choose where the couple will go and what they will do when they go out.

Clothes:

21. That when a wife chooses her clothes, she should do it with the likes and dislikes of her husband in mind.
25. That a wife should help her husband choose his clothes.

General dominance and submission:

13. The husband to be the 'boss' who says what is to be done and what is not to be done.
 20. That the amount of money allocated for a wife's personal use should be decided by her husband.
 31. That the husband should decide how the couple will vote.
 44. That it is important for a wife to adapt her life to meet the wishes and needs of her husband.
 55. That the family schedule such as when meals are served and when the television may be turned on should be determined by the wishes and working hours of her husband.
 64. That if each spouse has a social affair of equal importance scheduled and a baby sitter is not available, the husband should expect to change his plans so that his wife could attend.
- (Appendix A)

Another decision involved the type of inventory form that would be used. An inventory was developed using a form similar to that developed by Dunn (8). The instrument included a series of statements describing a variety of marital expectations, and/or situations. The subjects were asked to respond by indicating either agreement or disagreement with the general expectation and/or situation as described. Responses would be interpreted as being indicative of the conception held by each respondent as to what he thought contributes to an appropriate marital role.

At the right of each descriptive statement was provided a series of five cells, representing a five-point scale of potential responses to each statement. By placing a check in the appropriate cell, the respondent was able to indicate his reaction to each statement in one of the following categories; "Strongly Agree," "Agree," "Undecided," "Disagree," or "Strongly Disagree."

Using this type of inventory, it was possible to assign each statement a numerical weight, thus indicating the degree of the respondent's

orientation toward traditional, equalitarian or undecided views of appropriate marital roles. Items indicating equalitarian concepts were weighted with low numerical scores; high rating scores were indicative of traditional conceptions. The weights ranged from one to five for each statement. Undecided responses were assigned intermediate scores of three.

The final form of the inventory consisted of 64 randomly-arranged statements either in female or male voice. There were actually two final forms--Form M for males and Form F for females. The final forms also included a general information section designed to collect specific background information about the respondents. The Marital Role Conceptions Inventory, as it was administered, is shown in Appendix A. However, statements numbers 6, 8, 10, 18, 33, 35, 36, 42, 47, 48, 55, 57, and 63 were not used in the analysis; for it was later decided that they were either ambiguous, emotionally packed, irrelevant to specific areas, poorly constructed, or had dual interpretation possibilities.

Limitations in this type of questionnaire are realized by the writer. One limitation may be that conceptions reported may be very idealistic and may not reveal what people actually expect or how they live. Another limitation recognized is the fact that respondents may distort true responses either consciously or unconsciously for various personal reasons. Also, often this type of questionnaire may measure items that it does not originally intend to measure.

Pre-Test of the Inventory

This marital role conceptions inventory was pre-tested before final adoption. Near the end of Fall Quarter, 1962-63, the inventory was

administered to 23 students in a class in marriage and family living, F-CD 120. An introductory sheet explaining the purpose of the study, requesting aid from the respondents, and explaining the inventory, was attached. This was read to the class and the text of the inventory was explained. After responding to and completing the inventory, the students made verbal suggestions regarding its use.

Modifications were made in the introductory sheet and in the general information section of the inventory as a result of comments and suggestions received from these students. However, the scale itself was found to be acceptable. The modified introductory sheet is shown in Appendix A.

Initially, an attempt was made to sample respondents primarily from one field of study--education--to provide homogeneity in the sample. Therefore, during Winter Quarter 1962-63, the inventory was administered to students in two upper division education classes in Organization and Administration of Education, Education 114, and two lower division general psychology classes, Psychology 53. However, as the study proceeded, it became apparent that in order to get a sample of subjects representing a reasonable cross section of the important variables of age, marital status, and sex, this attempt at homogeneity must be abandoned. Consequently, inventories were distributed to married couples living in married students' housing on campus. Then, in order to obtain additional responses from younger married students and their spouses, university registration records were investigated to obtain addresses. Those respondents used were picked randomly from the available possibilities, and inventories were distributed to them in their home.

In both types of distribution--in classes and at homes--the researcher

made personal contact with the respondents, giving a brief description of the study and its purposes and giving simple directions for responding to the inventory.

Composition of the Sample

The final sample of 345 respondents was classified according to the variables of age, sex, marital status, and community size. The distribution of the respondents into these classifications can be seen in Figure 1.

It should be noted that the dividing line between rural and urban communities was arbitrarily set at 5,000 persons. Also the large majority, 87 percent, of the respondents were members of the Latter-day Saint Church. In addition, the reader should not be misled by the use of the terms "older age group" and "younger age group." These divisions were also set arbitrarily. "Older age group" refers to women 21 years of age or older and men 23 years of age or older.

Analysis of the Data

Data received from the respondents was analyzed statistically by the analysis of variance technique. The hypotheses were not tested in general terms, but in terms of the separate dimensions of the general areas of Division of Labor and Dominance and Submission.

The statistical analyses were aimed at determining the association between the dependent variable in the study, marital role conceptions, and the four independent variables, age, sex, marital status, and community size. Marital role conceptions were first analyzed in tables with 16 classifications including single and married, men and women, age, and

FEMALES

Marital status	Community size	Younger age group 20 years or younger	Older age group 21 years or older	Totals
Married	Rural	18	26	44
	Urban	13 19.26 ^a	13 24.63 ^a	26
Single	Rural	23	16	39
	Urban	28 18.42 ^a	18 21.2 ^a	46
Totals		82	73	155

MALES

Marital status	Community size	Younger age group 22 years or younger	Older age group 23 years or older	Totals
Married	Rural	24	32	56
	Urban	12 21.29 ^a	16 26.06 ^a	28
Single	Rural	34	22	56
	Urban	37 19.69 ^a	13 24.19 ^a	50
Totals		107	83	190

^aMean age of respondents in that particular group.

Figure 1. Classification of respondents

size of community. Each of the 10 sub-groupings were analyzed in a separate table with these 16 classifications.

The areas which were found to be associated with marital role conceptions at, or greater than, a 5 percent level of confidence were considered to be significant and were analyzed further to determine variations in degree of association with marital role conceptions among the separate units in the 16 classifications. Those areas or sub-groups not found to be significant were not subjected to further analysis.

Mean scores were arrived at in each area by totaling the responses to statements in the particular areas and then figuring the mean (see summary sheet in Appendix A). The number of statements in each of the 10 individual areas was not equal; therefore, no meaningful comparison between mean experimental scores in the various areas could be made.

Tables describing all significant findings are included in Appendix B.

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

General Findings

The material presented in this section examines the findings of this study. The findings, in general, do not support the hypotheses. In fact, in seven of the ten sub-grouping described in the previous chapter, no significance was found when testing any of the independent variables for association with marital role conceptions. However, in three of the sub-groupings, significant differences were found between various classifications of respondents. These included the areas of household tasks, clothes, and general dominance and submission which will be discussed later in this chapter. In the area of Division of Labor, four sub-groupings were found to have no significant variations in responses between any of the classifications of respondents, such as men and women; married and single; and rural and urban. These four sub-groups included discipline, childrearing, and care of children; money; general responsibilities, and specific responsibilities. However, it is realized that the absence of variance in responses between classifications does not mean that these findings are not important. These findings could simply indicate that marital role conceptions regarding these areas are uniformly accepted by respondents in all classifications, in this study, regardless of age, sex, marital status or size of community. The data does, however, reveal findings of importance to marital roles in family living. There were no significant differences between the classifications of persons in the study, but differences were evident between

response areas. For example, in the area of specific responsibilities, which included such expectations as who should decide about purchases of appliances, furniture, and purchase of a family car, the respondents tended to be equalitarian in their marital role conceptions. However, in the areas of child care and discipline, and in money, and general responsibilities of husband and wife, the respondents tended to be traditional in their conceptions of appropriate marital roles. The significance between these differences was not explored because the study was limited to analysis of differences between men and women, single and married, rural and urban, and age of the respondents.

The sub-groupings in the area of Dominance and Submission having no significant variation in responses were profession, working wife, and leisure time and recreation. However, here again, findings were revealing when response areas were compared. For example, in the areas of profession and working wife, marital role conceptions tended toward traditional orientations; however, in the area of leisure time and recreation, responses were found to be strongly equalitarian by all classifications. Here again, the significance between these differences was not explored because of the limitations in purposes of this study.

Findings Regarding the Hypotheses

The first hypothesis, that men's role conceptions, in general, are more traditionally oriented than are those of women, was not found to be true.

Marital status, in general, was not found to significantly influence respondents' role conceptions as was suggested in the second hypothesis.

The third hypothesis was also not supported. It was found to be

related inversely to the expected association. Single females were found to be traditional, not the most equalitarian in their conceptions, except for older single females' conceptions regarding the general dominance and submission. Young, single girls were found to be particularly traditional in their marital role conceptions.

The fourth hypothesis was the only one that was even partially found to be supported. It was found that older married persons did have slightly more equalitarian conceptions than did younger married persons in some areas.

For the fifth hypothesis, again an inverse relationship was found to exist. Older single males did not tend to be more traditional, but were more equalitarian, while older single females were more traditional than were any male groups.

Findings Regarding the Area of Household Tasks

In the area of household tasks, men's conceptions were found to be consistently equalitarian with relatively little variation in the classifications as to age, sex, marital status, and community size from which the respondents came (Table 1). This consistency among male groups became apparent when analyzing the mean scores of each classification. These scores only ranged from 20.00 for older single, rural men to 20.95 for young, single, urban men. The experimental mean score of all classifications was 21.33. This finding was confirmed when household tasks were further analyzed by age, sex, and marital status, omitting the variable of community size (Table 2). It was found true again in analysis by marriage and sex (Table 3); and also, by sex alone (Table 4).

The responses of women in the 16 classification table, Table 1,

indicated a great deal of variation. Although women as a whole were found to be more traditional than were men, two particular groups of women respondents were found to have even more equalitarian conceptions than did any of the male groups. These women were the older women from rural communities, regardless of marital status--single and married.

The diversity among responses by women is further illustrated by the fact that both the most equalitarian and the most traditional responses were made by women. In sharp contrast to the equalitarian conceptions of the older rural women are the younger, single women from rural communities who are by far the most traditional in their orientation to household tasks. Apparently, the younger, single women in rural communities are patterning their marital role conceptions after the models available to them in the more traditional orientation of rural families. As these women become older, and as they acquire more experience, more social awareness, and acquaintance with other models of orientation to household tasks, they tend to react strongly against their former values and orientation in this area of family living, and become considerably more equalitarian than any other group of respondents.

Urban women tend to be consistently traditional in their orientation to household tasks. The traditional orientation of these urban women seems not to be influenced by their age or marital status. This finding is contrary to findings of most research in this area, and is contrary to the expectations for this study. However, the division between urban and rural residence for this study was set at a community size of 5,000 persons. Relatively few respondents lived in major population centers. It may be that including a larger number of persons from metropolitan population areas might modify the findings of this study. For this

particular population, however, age and marital status do not appear to influence the traditional orientation prevailing among urban women regarding household tasks.

An interesting finding was the fact that the data, when analyzed in terms of age, sex, and marital status, and omitting the variable of community size, indicated that responses of older women, either married or single were very comparable to those of all groups of men. It was then found that the young females were traditionally oriented in this area (Table 2). The table analyzed by the two variables of marital status and sex indicated these same findings to be significant at the 5 percent level of confidence (Table 3).

All of these findings would seem to indicate that the influences of community size, sex, and age are operating. However, some analyses of additional tables did serve to clarify these associations.

Analysis of age as a variable supported the findings that younger persons were significantly more traditional than were older persons. Significance was found at the 5 percent level of confidence (Table 5). These findings were not as significant as were those in Table 2, or in Table 4. Sex, as a variable, was found to be significant beyond the 1 percent level of confidence. It showed men to be much more equalitarian than were the women (Table 4).

These findings would seem to indicate that marital status was not strongly associated with marital role conceptions regarding household tasks. However, the influence of sex upon these conceptions is very strong, as are those of age and community size.

Findings Regarding the Area of Clothes

The association between marital role conceptions in the area of clothes and respondents' age, sex, marital status, and size of community was found to be significant at the 5 percent level of confidence (Table 6). However, it is difficult to determine the nature of the significance because the responses among the various classifications follow no consistent pattern.

No significant association was found between marital role conceptions regarding clothes and age, sex, or marital status when analyzed individually or as interacting variable, including the three variables together.

Analysis of sex and marital status, together, revealed an association with conceptions regarding clothes at the 5 percent level of confidence (Table 7). The pattern here was found to be consistent in that the most equalitarian conceptions were held by single females and married males. The most traditional conceptions were held by the married females and the single males. These findings illustrate the fact that when females marry, they tend to change their conceptions relating to clothing from being equalitarian to being quite traditional. These findings also illustrate that males' conceptions in this area are altered in the opposite direction, from being traditional to being equalitarian. This two-way interaction of the variables of sex and marital status may thus explain the inconsistent or non-significant findings encountered when analyzing the data in terms of the afore mentioned variables and their combinations.

These findings indicate that females are equalitarian when they are single; they feel that in the area of clothes, they should have equal rights, privileges, and status as do the men. The women feel that they

should help choose their husbands' clothing. Also, they feel that they should choose their own clothing with only their own likes and dislikes being considered. When women marry, however, some force other than that of need for personal importance seems to come into focus. Married females apparently consider their husbands' happiness and sense of importance to be more valuable than their own need to be equal--a dimension of married life not anticipated by the single females in this area of marital interaction.

This same influencing factor seems to be operating among the male respondents. Thus, the single males are very traditional. They feel that a wife should not help them choose their clothes; perhaps this is seen as a threat to their masculinity. They, as are single women, are more egotistical; these males feel that their wives should choose clothes for themselves with the husbands' likes and dislikes in mind. However, as the married male respondents indicate, as they experience the realities of marital interaction, they become more equalitarian. This group feels that wives should help husbands choose clothing; also, these males feel that it is more a wife's prerogative to choose her own clothing considering only her own likes and dislikes.

Consequently, these findings tend to indicate that as women in marriage, tend to consider men's feelings more, men, in turn, do likewise with women.

Findings Regarding the General Area of Dominance and Submission

Sex, as a variable, was found to be significantly associated with the equalitarian or traditional orientation of respondents' marital role conceptions regarding general dominance and submission (Table 12). Significance was found to exist far beyond the 1 percent level of confidence.

These findings indicated that men in all classifications were a great deal more equalitarian than were females in any of the classifications. This finding was evident when conceptions of marital roles were analyzed for association with the following variables: age, sex, marital status, and community size (Tables 8 and 9); age, sex, and marital status (Table 10); marital status and sex together (Table 11); and sex and age together (Table 13). Men, whose over-all mean score was 14.95 (Table 12), in all groups of every table obtained mean scores below the experimental mean score of 15.89 while women, whose over-all mean score was 17.03 (Table 12), obtained mean scores above the experimental mean in every table.

Other than the explicit difference between responses of the sexes, the responses in the 16 classification table, Table 8, seemingly followed an inconsistent pattern; however, when the data was organized differently (Table 9), some consistent patterns emerged. One important finding which this table brought forth was the fact that, here again, urban respondents were consistently more traditionally oriented than were their rural counterparts. The reason for this is unknown as this finding is contrary to any previous research or to the expectations for this study. However, here again, the possibility might be posed that if the community size groupings included a great number of persons from metropolitan areas and were divided in a different way, the findings might be altered. For this particular study, however, the finding that urban residents were more strongly oriented toward traditional conceptions in the general dominance and submission, is clearly evident.

Although it must be remembered that men, in all classifications, were very equalitarian and women were quite traditional, one of the most interesting findings in this area indicates that there is a similar

time-sequence trend which is followed by both sexes (Tables 8, 9, and 10). The trend of both sexes and both community groupings, indicate that young single persons have slightly more traditional views than is found in their group as a whole. As these young persons marry, they tend to become more equalitarian; however, as they are married longer, the older married persons are found to become more traditional than younger married persons.

There is an important difference between men and women in this trend. Men, at all stages in the time sequence, moving from single, to younger married, and to older married stages, remain always more equalitarian than women. The early married man is most equalitarian in his orientation; whereas, the older married man, even though he remains more equalitarian than women, moves toward being even more traditional or less equalitarian than when he was single. Women, too, in the early stages of marriage, become more equalitarian in their orientation; but as the older married women move in the same direction as men, toward greater traditional thinking, they do not become more traditional than when they were younger and single. This time sequence pattern did not hold true for the single persons who remained single. As they grew older, they were found to become consistently more equalitarian with age, regardless of sex.

These findings seem to indicate that when couples first marry, the men are most concerned with the wife as a person, with pleasing her, and with getting to know her; however, as they have been married longer, men seem to become more concerned with building a more traditional role in their marriage. The wives, too, indicate a change in concern in marriage. At first they, too, are relatively equalitarian which might indicate, as was mentioned in the discussion of clothes, that they may show a need

for being considered as equals by their husband. As they have been married longer, women seem to become more concerned with the needs and feelings of their husbands. These findings may also indicate that these women begin becoming concerned with building a marital role with which they have not been concerned before.

It should be noted that as both women and men become more equalitarian in the early stages of marriage, they are not moving in the same direction. The man is diminishing his conception of expected male superiority, and the woman is asserting her expectations of equality. Also, when both men and women who are married and older in age move toward greater traditional orientation, they, again, are not moving in the same direction, in terms of meaning. The man is moving toward a conception of male superiority, and the woman toward greater affirmation of his superiority of his need to feel superior, of his need to function in ways which affirm his conception of an acceptable male role in marriage.

The fact that male and female, single persons are found to be more equalitarian as they grow older than when they are when younger may indicate their added experience, acquaintances, and opportunity to see marital roles lived in patterns different from those which they have previously conceived as being proper. On the other hand, it might indicate the fact that they are more idealistic, not having experienced the actualities of married life and not having accounted for the realities of emotional reactions that are greatly a part of marital interaction.

The population in this study was composed largely of members of the Latter-day Saint (Mormon) religion, which affirms a patriarchal order. This arises from the fact that men in the church hold the Priesthood and are recognized as being head of their family. Because of this, added

significance might be given to the finding that men in this study were considerably more equalitarian than were the women. The influence of this particular religious belief appears either to be absent, or to be expressed mostly through women. It may be, however, that when the wife supports the husband and takes a firm view that he is "head of the family," the husband does not have a need to take a strong, defensive stand in order to insure recognition of himself as head of the family and prove to himself and others that this is "his" position. He isn't threatened; thus, he can, in turn, afford to be much more equalitarian.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

The problem of this study has been to determine the variations in marital role conceptions of men and women resulting from the influence of the variables of sex, age, marital status, and community size. The following variations were found to exist:

1. There are definite differences between the conceptions of men and those of women. In this study, men were found to be consistently more equalitarian in their conceptions than were women respondents. An exception to this consistent pattern was demonstrated in the equalitarian conceptions held by older, rural females regarding household tasks.

2. Differences were found to exist between rural and urban respondents. In general, rural respondents were more equalitarian than were urban respondents.

3. Differences associated with the various ages of the respondents were not found to follow any consistent pattern. It seems that variables were found to interact to determine the influence of age.

4. Differences in marital role conceptions of married and single respondents were found to be real regarding general dominance and submission, and clothes, which is a dimension of the over-all area of Dominance and Submission.

5. In the general dominance and submission sub-grouping, men and women follow a similar time-sequence pattern--becoming more equalitarian in early stages of marriage, but becoming more traditional as they are married longer.

6. There do not appear to be significant differences between the marital role conceptions of men and women, single or married persons, or persons from rural or urban communities with respect to discipline, childrearing, and care of children; money; responsibilities in the home other than household tasks; the importance of the husband's profession; the question of the wife's being employed outside of the home; and spousal right concerning leisure time and recreation.

Conclusions

The following conclusions may be made from the findings of this study:

1. Marriage is a composite of personal relationships with many facets relating to conceptions of appropriate sex roles. All of these facets may be seen differently; however, of the many that might be studied, there probably are a variety in which little difference in conceived appropriateness may exist. On the other hand, there are many in which very real differences do exist, as the findings relating to the three such facets in this study illustrate.

2. Conceptions regarding marriage and the family as an institution change part by part. This is illustrated by the fact that in the area of household tasks, men do not feel as threatened as they do in the area of general dominance and submission and the area of clothes; consequently, equality in this area is an accepted pattern existing in all classifications of male respondents. However, in the other areas mentioned, acceptance of equalitarian role conceptions is dependent upon the influence of one or more of the following variables: sex, age, marital status, and community size.

3. When these findings are compared with patterns of family living of 100 years ago, we can conclude that marital role conceptions are undergoing continuing change. This is true of the findings which indicate a difference, as well as those which do not reveal a significant difference between men and women in their marital role conceptions. For example, in the area of household tasks, men tend to be oriented toward an equalitarian conception of marital roles, which is in contrast to earlier role conceptions. In the areas where no statistical significance was found, indicating no real differences between men and women, there is further evidence of the impact of social change. In such areas as child care, the use of money, and decision making in the home, men and women of today appear to be equalitarian in their marital role conceptions, again in contrast to the patriarchal conceptions of the past.

4. Both men and women become more conscious of the needs of the other person in marriage than they were prior to marriage. This is illustrated by the general change in role conceptions--women toward being more traditional and men toward being more equalitarian, especially in the areas of clothes and general dominance and submission.

5. Marriage is a dynamic relationship to which both men and women bring a variety of role conceptions. These role conceptions are subject to modifications resulting from the nature of their experiences in marriage, the desire each partner has to build satisfactory relationships in marriage, and the conflicting desire each has to build and maintain a pattern in marriage which is rewarding in terms of personal needs.

6. The Mormon (Latter-day Saint) theological ideal of a patriarchal order appears to be affecting women in this study in that they accept and

affirm this concept. It is possible, also, that it may be affecting reactions of men in this study in that these men can feel more equalitarian as a result of the affirmation of their headship of the family from their church and from their wives.

Suggestions for Further Study

From the findings in this study the following suggestions for further study were derived:

1. A study to compare the marital role conceptions regarding household tasks of the next older generation with those of another group of college students, could be made to see if they are as affirming of equalitarian conceptions as are the respondents in this study. The respondents in this study, for the most part, were under 30 years of age. It may be that marital conceptions in our society are undergoing such rapid change that there would be a significant difference between those of the next generation and the generation studied here.
2. Another study might be made to compare differences existing between conceived role or conceptions, and actual marital behavior. Do married persons play their marital roles in patterns they conceive to be appropriate, or are they being idealistic?
3. Since the Mormon men included in this study were found to be equalitarian, it would be well to study a non-student population of Mormon men in comparison to a student, Mormon population similar to the one in this study, to determine if they are as equalitarian in their marital role conceptions. Also, a comparison might be made between a Mormon population and a non-Mormon population with similar control present, such as age, student or non-student, etc. These studies might be done

to determine if Mormon men are equalitarian as a result of church affirmation of the patriarchal order, or as a result of some other influences.

4. Another study might be made of a Mormon population to determine to what extent their degree of religiousity influences their marital role conceptions.

5. It would also be interesting to study the influence of the length of time persons have been married upon conceptions of marital roles. Another aspect of this study could include the influence of early marriages as compared to conceptions of persons married at older ages.

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APPENDIX A

Introductory Sheet for Marital Role Inventory

This questionnaire is being used to collect information for a research project in the Department of Family and Child Development at Utah State University.

We are attempting to learn more of the ways men and women feel about this aspect of family life: The expectations which people have as to what is the appropriate marital role for husbands and wives in today's world.

We hope you will be willing to help us with this study. We need your help. We are interested in knowing your feelings about the topics covered by our questions.

We need not know your identity. The study is anonymous. We are simply interested in knowing how men and women feel about this aspect of marital life. You can help us best by simply indicating your true feelings as accurately as can be done with a questionnaire of this type. Following are a few instructions in regards to the questionnaire itself:

1. On the general information section, check or fill all proper blanks. This information is needed in order to analyze the information in the questionnaire.
2. On general information number 9, do not list major field of study simply as "education," but, for example, name "elementary education," or if in secondary education, list "secondary education, in physical education" or "home economics" or whatever your field is.

PLEASE RESPOND TO ALL STATEMENTS. If you find some questions arising about the statements, interpret them as best as you can. Most statements should be considered as to how you would respond under general circumstances rather than under exceptional circumstances.

Please do not discuss the questionnaire with your marriage partner or with other persons.

Thank you very much for your help and cooperation.

Summary Scoring Sheet of Sub-Groupings of Inventory
Either Form

DIVISION OF LABOR:

<u>Discipline, child rearing, and care of children</u>	<u>Household tasks</u>	<u>Money</u>	<u>General responsibilities</u>	<u>Specific responsibilities</u>
4.	40.	9.	37.	23.
5.	49.	11.	41.	24.
58.	50.	12.	43.	26.
59.	51.	19.	46.	27.
61.	53.	22.	52.	28.
62.	54.			
	56.			
	60.			
<u>Totals:</u>				

DOMINANCE AND SUBMISSION:

<u>Profession</u>	<u>Wife working</u>	<u>Leisure time & recreation</u>	<u>Clothes</u>	<u>General area of dominance and submission</u>
7.	34.	14.	21.	13.
32.	38.	15.	25.	20.
	39.	16.		31.
		17.		44.
		29.		45.
		30.		64.
<u>Totals:</u>				

RELIGIOUSITY SCORE: _____

1.

2.

Total:

Marriage Role Conception Inventory
Form M

General Information

1. Sex: Male _____ Female _____
2. Religious Affiliation:
Catholic _____ LDS _____
Protestant _____ None _____
Other _____
Spouses Affiliation:

3. Marital Status:
Single _____ Married _____
Divorced _____
Widowed _____
Other _____
4. Age _____
5. Number of children, if married: _____
6. If married, age when married: _____
7. If married, length of time you have been married:
_____ Yrs. _____ Months
8. Size of community in which you spent most of your growing-up years:
Under 1,000 _____, 1,000-5,000 _____
5,000-10,000 _____, 10,000 or over _____
9. Amount of Education:
Less than H.S. graduate _____
High school graduate _____
Some school after H.S.:
College freshman _____ Soph. _____
Junior _____ Senior _____
Other _____
College graduate _____
Some postgraduate work _____
Advanced degree _____
10. Check all of the following that apply to you:
____ Student, if so, what is your major field of study?

____ Part time employed.
____ Full time employed.
If married:
____ My wife is employed.
____ My wife is not employed.

In content of the pages that follow, you will find statements about such conceptions as may concern husbands and wives. Please think in terms of what you expect in your own marriage or what you think you will expect in your own marriage as you read each statement. There are no right or wrong answers because each of us is entitled to our own personal opinions.

PLEASE RESPOND TO EVERY STATEMENT. Check the column that best represents your opinions of each statement. The Key: SA-Strongly Agree, A-Agree, U-Undecided, D-Disagree, SD-Strongly Disagree.

IN MY MARRIAGE, I (EXPECT OR BELIEVE):

1. It would be important for me to be active religiously.
2. It would be important for my wife to be active religiously.
3. That it is my wife's job rather than mine to set a good example and see that our family goes to church.

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1.					
2.					
3.					

60. To frequently or regularly help wash or dry the dishes.
61. That both my wife and I will equally concern ourselves with the social and emotional development of our children.
62. To feel equally as responsible for the children after work and on holidays as my wife does.
63. That as our children grow up, the boys will be more my responsibility while the girls will be my wife's.
64. That if each of us has a social affair of equal importance scheduled and a baby sitter is not available, I would expect to change my plans so that my wife could attend.

SA	A	U	D	SD

Marriage Role Conception Inventory
Form F

General Information

1. Sex: Male _____ Female _____
2. Religious Affiliation:
Catholic _____ LDS _____
Protestant _____ None _____
Other _____
Spouse's rel. Affiliation:

3. Marital Status:
Single _____ Married _____
Divorced _____
Widowed _____
Other _____
4. Number of children, if married

5. Age _____
6. If married, age when married

7. If married, length of time you
have been married. _____ yrs.
_____ months.
8. Size of community in which you
spent most of your growing-up years:
Under 1,000 _____ 1,000-5,000 _____
5,000-10,000 _____ 10,000 or over _____
9. Amount of Education:
Less than H.S. graduate _____
High School Graduate _____
Some School after H.S. _____
College freshman _____ Soph. _____
Junior _____ Senior _____
Other _____
College Graduate _____
Some Post Graduate work _____
Advanced Degree _____
10. Check all of the following that
apply to you:
____ Student, if so what is your
major field? (If in secondary
education, also list area of
concentration.) _____
____ Homemaker
____ Work part time, ____ Work full time
____ Do not work outside of the home
If married:
____ My husband works part time
____ Full time
____ My husband is a student

In content on the pages that follow, you will find statements about such conceptions as may concern husbands and wives. Please think in terms of what you expect in your own marriage or what you think you will expect in your own marriage as you read each statement. There are no right or wrong answers because each of us is entitled to our own personal opinions.

PLEASE RESPOND TO EVERY STATEMENT. Check the column that best represents your opinion of each statement. Key: SA-Strongly Agree, A-Agree, U-Uncecided, D-Disagree, SD-StronglyDisagree.

IN MY MARRIAGE, I (EXPECT OR BELIEVE):

1. It would be important for me to be active religiously.
2. It would be important for my husband to be active religiously.

	SA	A	U	D	SD

Example of Rated Form of the Inventory

IN MY MARRIAGE, I (EXPECT OR BELIEVE):

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. It would be important for me to be active religiously.	5	4	3	2	1
2. It would be important for my wife to be active religiously.	5	4	3	2	1
4. To leave the discipline of the children up to my wife when they are babies.	5	4	3	2	1
5. To be the main disciplinarian of the children as they grow older, to make most of the decisions as to where they may go and what they may do.	5	4	3	2	1
7. That if there is a difference of opinion as to where to live, I will decide where to live (geographic location) because of where I will be best located in my profession.	5	4	3	2	1
9. That my wife will be as well informed as I concerning the family's financial status.	1	2	3	4	5
11. That almost all money matters will be decided by me.	5	4	3	2	1
12. That my wife's opinions should carry more weight than mine in money matters.	1	2	3	4	5
13. To be the "boss" who says what is to be done and what is not to be done.	5	4	3	2	1
14. That my wife and I should have equal privileges in such things as going out at night, to clubs and group activities outside of the home.	1	2	3	4	5
15. That my wife's planning and using of her leisure time should be done with my likes and dislikes and free time in mind.	5	4	3	2	1
16. That it will be entirely my wife's business how she uses her leisure time.	1	2	3	4	5
17. That it will be entirely my business how I decide to use my leisure time.	5	4	3	2	1
19. The amount of money spent on children's clothes should be mostly decided by me.	5	4	3	2	1

	SA	A	U	D	SD
20. The amount of money allocated for my wife's personal use will and should be decided by me.	5	4	3	2	1
21. That when my wife chooses her clothes she should do it with my likes and dislikes in mind.	5	4	3	2	1
22. That the amount of money spent for keeping up the house should be decided by me.	5	4	3	2	1
23. That my wife and I will jointly decide upon the amount of money to be spent on appliances.	1	2	3	4	5
24. That my wife and I will jointly decide upon the amount of money to be spent on furniture.	1	2	3	4	5
25. That my wife should help me choose my clothes.	1	2	3	4	5
26. That I will be the one who decides when or if we need a new car.	5	4	3	2	1
27. The major decisions about the purchase of a new car (type, style, make, etc.) should be left up to me.	5	4	3	2	1
28. That my wife should make major decisions as to what to buy when purchasing appliances.	5	4	3	2	1
29. That it will be my responsibility and privilege to choose where we will go and what we will do when we go on a vacation.	5	4	3	2	1
30. That it will be my responsibility and privilege to choose where we will go and what we will do when we go out.	5	4	3	2	1
31. That I should decide how we will vote.	5	4	3	2	1
32. That my wife should have a say in or an influence upon my choice of occupation.	1	2	3	4	5
34. That if my wife prefers a career to having children, she will have the right to make that choice.	1	2	3	4	5
37. My self to be entirely responsible for earning the living for our family (this is during the major part of our lives, not during periods such as short terms for schooling, etc.)	5	4	3	2	1
38. That if I'm not in favor of my wife's working, she'll be happy to stay at home.	5	4	3	2	1

39. My wife to go to work outside the home if she enjoys working outside the home more than at home.
40. That my wife and I will share responsibility of work in the home if we both work outside of the home.
41. That during most of our married life--not short term financial crises--my wife's contribution as a marital partner might be greatest by staying at home, making my hours at home as free from tension as possible, and making them enjoyable.
43. That my wife's greatest contribution might be made by working outside of the home and helping out financially. (Again, this is during the major part of our lives together as stated in #37.)
44. That it is important for my wife to adapt her life to meet my wishes and needs.
45. That the family schedule such as when meals are served and when the T.V. can be turned on will be determined by my wishes and working hours.
46. That I should contribute to our marital partnership by being a good worker, respectable, and faithful to our family, and by being ambitious, a good provider, and by being successful in work.
49. To help with the housework.
50. That since doing things like laundry, cleaning, and child care are "woman's work" I need feel no responsibility for them.
51. Weekends should be a period of rest for me, so I will not be expected to assist with cooking or housekeeping.
52. That it will be exclusively my wife's responsibility to do the cooking and keeping the house in order.
53. That my wife and I will share household tasks according to individual interests and abilities rather than according to "woman's work" and "man's work."

SA	A	U	D	SD
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
5	4	3	2	1
1	2	3	4	5
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
1	2	3	4	5
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	4	3	2	1
1	2	3	4	5

54. That keeping the yard, making repairs, and doing outside chores will be the responsibility of whoever has the time and wishes to do them.
56. That if we entertain, my wife will expect me to assist in precleaning and other preparations as needed.
58. That since I must earn a living or get an education, I can't be expected to take time to "plat" with the children.
59. To manage my time so that I will be able to share in the care of the children.
60. To frequently or regularly help wash of dry the dishes.
61. That both my wife and I will equally concern ourselves with the social and emotional development of our children.
62. To feel equally as responsible for the children after work and on holidays as does my wife.
64. That if each of us has a social affair of equal importance scheduled and a baby sitter is not available, I would expect to change my plans so that my wife could attend.

SA	A	U	D	SD
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
5	4	3	2	1
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5

Weights corresponding to statement numbers are identical for the female form, Form F.

APPENDIX B

Table 1. Household tasks by age, sex, marital status and community size

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
MALE:			
Young Single Rural	34	711.	20.91
Young Single Urban	37	775.	20.95
Young Married Rural	24	501.	20.88
Young Married Urban	12	243.	20.25
Older Single Rural	22	440.	20.00
Older Single Urban	13	268.	20.62
Older Married Rural	32	665.	20.78
Older Married Urban	16	332.	20.75
FEMALE:			
Young Single Rural	23	585.	25.43
Young Single Urban	28	633.	22.61
Young Married Rural	18	380.	21.11
Young Married Urban	13	302.	23.23
Older Single Rural	16	312.	19.50
Older Single Urban	18	339.	22.17
Older Married Rural	26	519	19.96
Older Married Urban	13	295	22.69
	N = 345	7360.	Experimental Mean: 21.33

Variations	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	7974.67	23.18
Classification	15	710.95	47.40
Error	329	7263.72	22.08
F = 2.1467	Significant at .01 level of confidence.		F _{.99} = 2.12

Table 2. Household tasks by age, sex and marital status

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
MALES:			
Young Single	71	1486.	20.93
Young Married	36	744.	20.67
Older Single	35	708.	20.23
Older Married	48	997.	20.77
FEMALES:			
Young Single	51	1218.	23.88
Young Married	31	682.	22.00
Older Single	34	711.	20.91
Older Married	39	814.	20.87
	N = 345	7360.	Experimental Mean: 21.33

Variations	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean squares
Total	344	7974.67	23.18
Classification	7	444.97	63.57
Error	337	7529.70	22.34

F = 2.845 Significant at the .01 level of confidence. F_{.99} = 2.73

Table 3. Household tasks by marital status and sex

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
Single Males	106	2194.	20.70
Single Females	85	1929.	22.69
Married Males	84	1741.	20.73
Married Females	70	1496.	21.37
	N = 345	7360.	Experimental Mean: 21.33

Variation	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean squares
Total	344	7974.67	23.18
Classification	3	231.22	77.07
Error	341	7743.45	22.71

F = 3.394 Significant at .05 level of confidence. F_{.95} = 2.65

Table 4. Household tasks by sex

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
Males	190	3935.	20.71
Females	155	3425.	22.10
	N = 345	7360.	Experimental Mean: 21.33

Variations	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	7974.67	23.18
Classification	1	164.04	164.04
Error	343	7810.63	22.77

F = 7.204 Significant beyond the .01 level. F_{.99} = 6.76

Table 5. Household tasks by age

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
Younger Group	189	4130.	21.85
Older Group	156	3230.	20.71
	N = 345	7360.	Experimental Mean: 21.33

Variation	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	7974.67	23.18
Classification	1	112.38	112.38
Error	343	7862.29	22.92

F = 4.903 Significant at the .05 level of confidence. $F_{.95} = 3.98$

Table 6. Clothes by age, sex, marital status and community size

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
MALE:			
Young Single Rural	34	214.	6.29
Young Single Urban	37	252.	6.81
Young Married Rural	24.	147.	6.13
Young Married Urban	12	75.	6.25
Older Single Rural	22	153.	6.96
Older Single Urban	13	75.	5.77
Older Married Rural	32	202.	6.31
Older Married Urban	16	102.	6.38
FEMALES:			
Young Single Rural	23	142.	6.17
Young Single Urban	28	182.	6.50
Young Married Rural	18	120.	6.67
Young Married Urban	13	96.	7.39
Older Single Rural	16	95.	5.94
Older Single Urban	18	116.	6.44
Older Married Rural	26	177.	6.81
Older Married Urban	13	86.	6.62
	N = 345	2234.	Experimental Mean: 6.48

Variations	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	516.04	1.50
Treatment	15	42.66	2.84
Error	329	473.38	1.44

F = 1.977 Significant at the .05 level of confidence. F_{.95} = 1.72

Table 7. Clothes by sex and marital status

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
Single Males	106	694.	6.55
Single Females	85	535.	6.29
Married Males	84	526.	6.26
Married Females	70	479.	6.84
	N = 345	2234.	Experimental Mean: 6.48

Variation	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	516.04	1.50
Classification	3	16.62	5.54
Error	341	499.43	1.46

F = 3.782 Significant at the .05 level of confidence. $F_{.95} = 2.65$

Table 8. General dominance and submission by age, sex, marital status, and community size

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
MALE :			
Young Single Rural	34	499.	14.68
Young Single Urban	37	573.	15.49
Young Married Rural	24	347.	14.46
Young Married Urban	12	181.	15.08
Older Single Rural	22	307.	13.96
Older Single Urban	13	192.	14.77
Older Married Rural	32	488.	15.25
Older Married Urban	16	254.	15.88
FEMALES:			
Young Single Rural	23	403.	17.52
Young Single Urban	28	504.	18.00
Young Married Rural	18	296.	16.44
Young Married Urban	13	218.	16.77
Older Single Rural	16	250.	15.63
Older Single Urban	18	306.	17.00
Older Married Rural	26	440.	16.92
Older Married Urban	13	223.	17.15
	N = 345	5481.	Experimental Mean: 15.89
Variations	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	3432.59	9.98
Treatment	15	498.24	33.22
Error	329	2934.86	8.92
F = 3.72 Significant beyond the .01 level of confidence. $F_{.99} = 2.12$			

Table 9. General dominance and submission by sex, age, marital status, and community size

Men				Women			
Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single
<u>Younger</u>							
14.49	14.68	15.08	15.49	16.44	17.52	16.77	18.00
<u>Older</u>							
15.25	13.96	15.88	14.77	16.92	15.63	17.15	17.00

Mean score for men: 14.95

Mean score for women: 17.03

Experimental mean: 15.89

Table 10. General dominance and submission by age, sex, and marital status

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
MEN:			
Young Single	71	1072.	15.10
Young Married	36	528.	14.67
Older Single	35	499.	14.26
Older Married	48	742.	15.46
FEMALE:			
Young Single	51	907.	17.78
Young Married	31	514.	16.58
Older Single	34	556.	16.35
Older Married	39	663.	17.00
	N = 345	5481.	Experimental Mean: 15.89
Variation	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	3432.59	9.98
Classification	7	453.74	64.82
Error	337	2978.86	8.84

F = 7.333 Significant far beyond the .01 level. $F_{.99} = 2.73$

Table 11. General dominance and submission by marital status and sex

Classification	No. in group	Total	Mean
Single Males	106	1571.	14.82
Single Females	85	1463.	17.21
Married Males	84	1270.	15.12
Married Females	70	1177.	16.81
	N = 345	5481.	Experimental Mean: 15.89

Variation	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	3432.59	9.99
Classification	3	379.41	126.47
Error	341	3053.18	8.95

F = 14.125 Significant far beyond the .01 level. $F_{.99} = 3.88$

Table 12. General dominance and submission by sex

Classification	No. in groups	Total	Mean
Males	190	2841.	14.95
Females	155	2640.	17.03
	N = 345	5481.	Experimental Mean: 15.89
Variation	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	3432.59	9.98
Classification	1	369.18	369.18
Error	343	3063.41	8.93
F = 41.336		Significant far beyond the .01 level.	F _{.99} = 6.76

Table 13. General dominance and submission by sex and age

Classification	No. in groups	Total	Mean
Young Males	107	1600.	14.95
Older Males	83	1241.	14.95
Young Females	82	1421.	17.33
Older Females	73	1219.	16.70
	N = 345	5481.	Experimental Mean: 15.89
Variation	Degrees of freedom	Sums of squares	Mean square
Total	344	3432.59	9.99
Classification	3	384.54	128.18
Error	341	3048.06	8.94

F = 14.340 Significant beyond the .01 level. F_{.99} = 3.88