

EFFECT OF FAMILY PATTERNS ON ADOLESCENTS'
PERCEPTIONS OF MARRIAGE
ROLE EXPECTATIONS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The effect of family membership on individual growth and development is a topic which has concerned parents, children, and researchers alike. That family members have an important effect is certain (Westlake, 1973). Keniston (1977, p. 4) states that:

. . . within forty years of their arrival in the Plymouth colony, the first white settlers were afraid their children had lost the dedication and religious conviction of the founding generation. Ever since, Americans have looked to the next generation not only with love and solicitude but with a good measure of anxiety, worrying whether they themselves were good parents, fearful that their children would not turn out well. Today, parents and other adults all over the world are concerned about the effects on the next generation of changing family values and new institutions.

"Since the American marriage is one of the most difficult marriage forms ever attempted by the human race, it is perhaps surprising that we have as few casualties," reasons Mead (1949, p. 342).

Mead (1971, p. 115) has stated that:

We have constructed a family system which depends upon fidelity, lifelong monogamy and the survival of both parents. But we have never made adequate social provision for the security and identity of the children if that marriage is broken, as it so often was in the past by death or desertion, and as it so often is in the present by death or divorce.

Just how much effect varying forms of family groupings have upon adolescents and their ultimate attitudes toward marriage have not been

researched in depth. The void in the published literature on the effect of family life styles on children illustrates a need to study family patterns and their subsequent effect on the attitudes of adolescents.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this exploratory study is to assess the relationship between the kinds of family patterns an adolescent experiences and their attitudes toward future marriage. Objectives which guide this study are:

1. To determine if there are any differences in perceptions of marriage role expectations of adolescents from intact natural families, single-parent families, and families with a stepparent.
2. To recommend further research based upon the findings of the study.

Hypothesis

The following hypothesis is postulated for the study:

H₁: There will be no significant differences in adolescents' perceptions of marriage role expectations as measured by the revised Marriage Role Expectation Inventory according to the following: (1) intact natural parent home, (2) single-parent home, and (3) home with a stepparent.

Assumptions and Limitations

The assumptions are made that the family, in all forms, is the

main source of socialization for children and that the atmosphere of the family environment has a definite effect upon the attitudes of adolescents toward future marriage. It is assumed that the absence of the father may have mixed implications for the development of male and female children, that step-parents are sometimes regarded as intruders and have a difficult time being accepted by the children involved, and finally that sometimes divorce is more beneficial to family members than remaining in a hostile, unhappy environment.

This exploratory study is limited to a small Southeastern Oklahoma community. The sample consisted of adolescents in seventh through twelfth grades, who were enrolled in English classes in the Antlers, Oklahoma School System during the spring of 1980.

Definition of Terms

The following definitions will serve as a guide to the study:

Family - a group of persons who live together, share resources and care for each other (Paolucci, Faiola, and Thompson, 1973).

Nuclear Family - is a term which refers to a husband, wife, and their offspring.

Single-Parent Family - a term used to denote a family headed by one parent, possibly as a result of divorce, death, annulment, separation or desertion.

Divorce - is the legal seal that officially ends a marriage (Landis and Landis, 1970).

Emotional Divorce - Despert (1953, p. 9-10) explains:

It is not divorce, but the emotional situation in the home, with or without divorce, that is the determining factor in a child's adjustment. A child is very disturbed when the relationship between his parents

is very disturbed.

Though emotional divorce exists before a legal divorce, emotional divorce is not always followed by legal divorce.

Adolescence - the period between childhood and adulthood during which the individual changes physically and psychologically. Adolescence begins when sexual maturity is achieved and ends when the legal status of the adult is reached (Hurlock, 1973).

Attitude - as defined by Cross (1967, p. 21), "Any position you take that indicates action, feeling, or mood."

Role - as defined by Cross (1967, p. 9), ". . . the way you act in a particular situation and react to the other persons involved."

Self-esteem - defined by Arndt (1974, p. 310), "The feeling that we can do things, that we are of value . . . It is the feeling of pride in ourselves."

Personality - Kagan (1969, p. 4) explains:

Can best be conceptualized, in terms of mental processes and overt actions, as the relation between thinking, wishing, and feeling on the one hand and behavior on the right.

Socialization - defined by Kagan (1969, p. 41):

The process by which the child acquires the dominant beliefs, values, motives, and behavior of his culture and gradually becomes more similar to other members of a particular cultural, ethnic, or religious group.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Little if any research has been done to assess the effect of family groupings on adolescents' attitudes toward future marriage. The family groupings to be considered in this study include the intact natural family, the one-parent family whether divided by divorce or death, and the family which includes a stepparent. This review of literature will deal with what research has been done in these and related areas. The following subtopics will be considered: (1) family functions; (2) other family groupings; and (3) projections for the future.

Family Functions

A civilized and democratic way of life has as its center the family. The functions of the family are many. It not only provides physical shelter but also emotional security and confidence in and toward life in general. Hopefully good models of family interaction provide the children a pattern of family life to help them to be emotionally secure in seeking a marriage partner of their own (Ames, 1970).

Mead (1949, p. 359) has affirmed that:

One of the most important learnings for every human child is how to be a full member of its own sex and at the same

time fully related to the opposite sex. This is not an easy learning, it requires the continuing presence of a father and a mother to give it reality.

Families are needed primarily because the human personality is not born but must be made through the process of socialization (Parsons and Bales, 1955). One authority believes the time to begin preparation for marriage is not at the time of marriage, but much earlier perhaps in infancy (Despert, 1953).

The two most basic and primary functions of the family are: first, to socialize children to become members of the society they are born into; second, to stabilize the personalities of the adults of the society (Parsons and Bales, 1955). Parsons and Bales (1955, p. 19) further state:

A primary function and characteristic of the family is that it should be a social group in which in the earliest stages the child can 'invest' all of his emotional resources, to which he can become overwhelmingly 'committed' or on which he can become fully 'dependent.' But, at the same time, in the nature of the socialization process, this dependency must be temporary rather than permanent.

That parents are held responsible for the socialization of their children has been evidenced by Denzin (1977, p. 192) when he comments, "Parents are continually reminded that the way their child turns out is a direct reflection of their competence as socializing agents.

In regard to personality development Kelly (1955, p. 659) declares:

Whether one is an extreme hereditarian, an environmentalist, a constitutionalist or an orthodox psychoanalyst, he is not likely to anticipate major changes in personality after the first few years of life.

Rutter (1971) agrees that the family is an important influence in the formulation of the child's personality. Kagan (1969) describes the time sequence when he states that parents of children make up the most important social influence on their psychological development

during the first five years of life. But in the next five years peer and sibling interactions become critical factors in the molding of personality. During early adolescence public media have their major effect.

In a study by Peck (1958) the findings corroborate the theory that family patterns are correlated with adolescent personality structure. The personality characteristics of adolescents prove to be significantly related to patterns of discipline and emotional relationships experienced in living with their parents. That fathers and mothers have a great responsibility is attested to by Peck and Havighurst (1962) who feel that the person each adolescent becomes could be predicted by knowledge of how they are treated by their parents.

How children are treated by parents will in the years from 12 upward create images in the child of father and mother. These images will be of great importance because they will influence the children in their own roles as adults, and their attitudes toward the other sex and their marriage (Despert, 1953). In a study by Dunn (1960), the marriage role expectations of adolescents were investigated to determine whether a relationship existed between role expectations of adolescents and socio-economic status, place of residence, marital status and sex. The results pointed to a trend toward a companionship-equalitarian type of family. A more recent study by Moore and Knox (1978) which compared data with Dunn's 1960 study showed that females, whites and middle class respondents were more equalitarian in marital role expectations than males, blacks, and working class respondents.

Johnson (1975, p. 15) gives the following views on mother roles:

The earliest mother relationship is primarily significant not as a focus of sex typing, but rather as the basis for the establishment of 'socialized' behavior in general. It is by virtue of the mother attachment that infants become 'hooked into' the social system in the first place and are motivated to respond to attitudinal sanctions.

In contrast the paternal role comes forth later. In the early stages the father is acting only as a substitute for the nurturant mother. The paternal role is more specialized and is less fundamental than the maternal role. The father by differentiating his paternal role toward opposite-sexed children reinforces the feminity of the girl and the masculinity of the boy. Independence and autonomy from the mother in both sexes are promoted by the father (Johnson, 1975). Mead (1965, p. 45) explains the place of the father thus:

Even the most primitive peoples, although they may have no knowledge of the role men play in procreation, insist that women must have husbands, so that children may have fathers.

The happier the marriage of the parents and the subsequent climate of the home, the more favorable the adolescents' attitude toward marriage will be (Hurlock, 1973). Hurlock (1973, p. 319) states:

The psychological climate of the home affects the adolescent's personal and social adjustments directly through its influence on his characteristic pattern of behavior, and indirectly, by the effect it has on his attitudes.

The parent-child relationships that a young person carries into adolescence will affect the way in which adjustments are made to changing roles and demands of the period (Conger, 1972). Conger (1972, p. 214) affirms:

Sexual and social roles of men and women may change, as indeed they are changing today; the responsibilities and privileges associated with independence may change; the difficulties of projecting the vocational needs of the future may increase; and the kind of personal and social identity that will be viable in both today's and

tomorrow's world may alter. But regardless of the particular forms assumed, each remains a critical and indispensable task of adolescent development.

Despite contradictions, the most important external influence in helping or preventing the young adolescent to accomplish these tasks in today's nuclear family is his parents (Conger, 1972).

Other Family Groupings

There are many differing positions regarding divorce and its effects. Kelly (1976, p. 20) declares:

In 1974, more than a million children in the United States before the age of 18 were affected by the divorce of their parents. Since 1962 there has been a 135 percent increase in the number of divorces. Despite this large and growing population, systematic research regarding the impact of divorce on children is still in its beginnings.

Bohannon (1970) agrees that although many have opinions concerning how undesirable divorce can be for children little is known about a child's view of divorce.

The marriage which a divorce ends may be more destructive to a child than the actual divorce (Despert, 1953). Despert (1953, p. 11) maintains:

A marriage can be saved at too great a cost, especially to the children. It is the children who pay the heaviest price, for they pay not only in present unhappiness, but also in future maladjustment and perhaps the failure of their own marriages to come.

Though divorce is a difficult period of change for children and parents, a more harmful situation for children is the emotional divorce. The emotional divorce being the unhappy marriage without the legal divorce (Despert, 1953). Rutter (1971) believes that discord which may precede family separation together with a lack of affection are associated with

subsequent anti-social behavior in children. Rutter (1971, p. 255)

continues:

The association between family disharmony and anti-social disorder is probably largely mediated by environmental influences. Children differ in their response to family discord; these differences are associated with both sex and temperamental factors.

Mead (1949, p. 358) responds:

Although it is possible to argue and bring together much evidence that children are more damaged when they live in an unhappy home, resonant with the spoken and unspoken resentments of at least one parent, than when they live in a better relationship with just one parent, it is not possible at present to claim that children are better off in a broken than in a whole home.

Many explanations for the failure of marriage continue to be given.

Among these are the mobility of the population, the insecurity of our age, the decrease in family size, the changing concepts of marriage, and women's changing demands for greater satisfactions from marriage.

Men nor women have much preparation for marriage (Despert, 1953). Landis and Landis (1975, p. 143) maintain:

There is some evidence that people who have courses in preparation for marriage and parenthood tend to become able to overcome some handicapping factors in their backgrounds. In our 1967 study of 581 couples, one or both of whom had had a college course in preparation for marriage, those couples had much more successful marriages than their parents had had.

Studies of families in the United States have found that divorce tends to run in families. Thus researchers conclude that predictions of marriage success can be based on parents happiness or unhappiness in their marriage (Landis and Landis, 1975).

Long term absence of the father has been viewed by some researchers as adversely affecting children's psychological functioning, especially with reference to their sexual identification and functioning (Papalia

and Olds, 1975). It may be true that children who grow up in one-parent homes have more adjustments and problems than children in homes with two adults to share in the responsibilities for rearing children, to provide a higher standard of living, to approach cultural expectations of the ideal family and to offer appropriate sex role models (Papalia and Olds, 1975). Papalia and Olds (1975, p. 521) state, "But the two-parent home is not always ideal, and the one-parent home not necessarily pathological."

In a study of young people for their 10th to 17th year from 1943 to 1950, the evidence suggests that mothers have more direct, lasting influence on their children's moral beliefs and actions, although the father supplied and maintained the family group with stability. The studies suggest that even if the father's role is indirect in shaping his children's character, his presence is of vital importance to the development of emotional health and sound character in his children (Peck and Havighurst, 1960). Peck and Havighurst (1960, p. 121) elaborate thus:

Some of the girls have only a vague, unrealistic idea about the nature of men and how to behave toward them maturely. Insofar as this decreases the possibility of their learning to behave in a warm, mature, rational way with the opposite sex, this has a bearing on their moral character development. In such cases it may prevent them from learning to show the highest order of morality in a maturely heterosexual way.

In a study of a large sample which investigates the effects of divorce upon behavior of adolescent boys and girls, Burchinal (1964, p. 47) concludes, "There was no evidence of clear-cut superiority of adolescents from one family type in comparison with adolescents from other types of families." It is true that some children suffer trauma as a result of divorce or separation and that their development will be

affected, however, it is difficult to assess the difficulties occurring as a result of divorce or reflecting problems preceding divorce and separation. In this study, for adolescents in the seventh and eleventh grades in a metropolitan area in terms of variables that were measured, family break-up was not an influential factor in children's lives (Burchinal, 1964).

Another study of the effect of father absence due to divorce or death on adolescent girls shows disruptions in interaction with males. Daughters who live with a divorced mother and have no father in the home, tend to seek attention, closeness and open communication with males. In contrast, daughters of widows show inhibition, rigidity and restraint around males. These effects of paternal absence are not found in lower age girls suggesting that such effects appear only at puberty when interactions with males are more frequent (Hetherington, 1972).

Another very large study of grades three through twelve of the public school system of Baltimore, Maryland in the spring of 1968 has examined the consequences of father absence for female children. The study shows that loss of a father has mixed implications for girls. Among white girls the father's absence tends to weaken sex role identification but releases girls for higher achievement (Hunt and Hunt, 1977). Hunt and Hunt (1977, p. 90) state:

This is explained in terms of probable changes attendant with father-loss in the normal process of family socialization, which allocates girls to supportive rather than personal achievement roles. The long-term significance to the achievement advantage of fatherless white girls is questioned, however, in light of remaining structural barriers to female status attainment and girls' own lack of optimism regarding future success.

A recent study investigates the differences that exist between family conflict and structure in their effects on self-concepts of children. The results point to the fact that children are not affected adversely when they live in a single-parent family, but that conflict in the family and/or unhappiness of parents can be harmful to the self-concept of children (Raschke and Raschke, 1979).

A reconstituted family is one which once was broken by divorce or by death but with the entrance of a new mate is a complete family. Bohannon (1970, p. 133) expresses the inadequacy of our family labels when he states:

The English kinship terms for stepparents and step-siblings are singularly inadequate. In the days before the divorce rate soared and before the death rate was lowered, the term 'stepmother' or 'stepfather' referred to new people in the household who substituted for the 'real' parents, who were dead. That is not true today in far the greatest number of cases. Rather, the stepparent is an addition, not a replacement. The difficulties are even greater.

Duberman (1973) believes society is more helpful to the male stepparent and that males have more social acceptance in the step-role. In general, the stepparent-stepchild relationship is found to be a good one, and is much better than indicated by former research.

Hurlock (1973) stresses that since the typical family in America is nuclear, the tendency is for adolescents to resent any outsiders, even if they are stepparents. Therefore reconstituted homes tend to be frictional. Duberman (1973) maintains that a rapidly increasing part of the population is represented by reconstituted families and it is increasingly necessary to work to understand them.

Projections for the Future

Landis and Landis (1975) point out that society has often put pressure on people to marry. This seems to be changing so that it is possible the percentage of those who marry will decrease in the future. Carlson (1979) takes an opposite view however since he feels that girls from families with problems are more likely to leave home, marry and escape from their parent's home even if they are aware of early marriage problems. A determined young person can overcome family handicaps and unhappy family background if marriage is approached intelligently (Landis and Landis, 1975).

Marshall and Cosby (1976), in a study of 176 rural females from four states, make the observation that young adult marital and fertility behavior is influenced by antecedents such as social origins and attitudes of adolescents. The implication is that influences originating early in the female socialization process should be considered.

Marshall and Cosby (1976, p. 25) conclude:

There is, therefore, a need for additional research to determine the generality of the findings and to extend the analysis so as to more adequately detail the process underlying marriage and fertility.

Fawcett (1970, p. 97) agrees when he states:

It is important, too, to assess existing attitudes of youth toward family size, and to determine when 'number of children' becomes a salient topic for thought and discussion.

Fawcett (1970, p. 105) declares:

The questions that need investigation are so basic that a recitation of them seems lacking in substance. What are the factors that lead most people to choose marriage over non-marriage, and children over childlessness? How are decisions made about when to marry and, after marriage, when to have children? If these vital matters are not the result of rational decisions, why is that so?

There is the need to know what adolescent males and females think about marriage and if the family patterns experienced by adolescent males and females have any effect upon their attitudes toward marriage.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of this exploratory study was to assess the relationship between the kinds of family patterns adolescents experience and their perception of marriage role expectations. Specific objectives of the study were:

1. To determine if there are any differences in perceptions of marriage role expectations of adolescents from intact natural families, single parent families, and families with a stepparent.
2. To recommend further research based upon the findings of the study.

This chapter concerns itself with the type of research chosen, a discussion of the population and sample and the instrumentation utilized.

Type of Research

The type of research selected for this exploratory study was the descriptive design. Best (1977, p. 116) described the descriptive study in the following way:

A descriptive study describes and interprets what is. It is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist, opinions that are held, processes that are going on, effects that are developing. It is primarily concerned with the present, although it often considers past events and influences as they relate to current conditions.

The primary concern in this study was the attitude of the adolescent toward marriage roles and the assessment of the effects of differing family patterns upon these attitudes. Best (1977, p. 117) stated, "Descriptive research involves events that have already taken place and are related to a present condition." This study benefited from a descriptive design because of its concern with relationships that have existed or which currently exist and their possible relation to marriage attitudes of adolescent males and females.

Population and Sample

The sample consisted of students in the seventh through twelfth grades, who were enrolled in English classes in the Antlers, Oklahoma School System during the spring of 1980.

Instrumentation

The first part of the instrument, a Background Information Sheet, was developed by the researcher to gain information from the students concerning: (a) sex, (b) age, (c) grade in school, (d) marital status of parents, (e) educational plans, and (f) ideal age for marriage (Appendix A).

The second part of the instrument, the Marriage Role Expectation Inventory, was originally used in research with male and female high school seniors. Verbal permission for the use of the MREI was given this researcher by its author, Dr. Marie Dunn. Written permission for the inclusion of the instrument in this research was also obtained from Dr. Dunn. The research was described in an article appearing in the May, 1960 issue of *Marriage and Family Living*. The Inventories have

been revised (1979) by J. Nicholas DeBonis in collaboration with Dr. Dunn. This inventory was used in the present study to determine if there were any differences in attitudes toward marriage of adolescents from single-parent families, families with stepparents, and those from intact natural families. The items regarding sex were omitted by request of the school administrator. The respondent's total score will cause the respondent to be classified into one of the four categories: Traditional, Moderately Traditional, Moderately Companionship or Companionship. The revised MREI was divided into seven sub-scales as illustrated in Figure 1.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Item Numbers</u>
Authority	1, 2, 7, 19, 38, 42, 46, 49, 63, 55
Homemaking	3, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 50, 57
Children	8, 10, 21, 30, 36, 43, 45, 52, 54, 62
Personality	12, 17, 18, 29, 34, 48, 58, 64
Social Participation	20, 31, 32, 35, 37, 39, 41, 47
Educational	4, 5, 11, 13, 24, 33, 40, 53, 56, 61
Employment and Support	6, 9, 25, 26, 28, 44, 51, 59, 60

Figure 1. Seven Revised MREI
Sub-Scales

The inventory consists of 64 statements, 31 of which reflect Traditional expectations in marriage and 34 of which reflect Companionship expectations. Respondents were to respond to each statement by circling SA - strongly agree, A - agree, U - undecided, D - disagree, or SD - strongly disagree.

Dunn (1960) reported a reliability for the original instrument in which a split-half correlation coefficient was computed on the scores of 50 respondents. The coefficient of .95, corrected by the Spearman-Brown formula to .975 compared favorably with reported attitude scales which have been developed by the method of summated ratings. However, no reliability data has been established for the revised MREI.

Administration of Instrument

The instrument, including the Background Information Sheet and the revised MREI, was administered to students in the seventh through twelfth grades in their regularly scheduled English classes. The students were informed that since little was known about adolescents' attitudes toward marriage, the purpose of the study was an attempt to find out more about attitudes adolescents have toward their own future marriage and to determine if the family groupings experienced by adolescents have any effect upon their marriage attitudes.

The students were told that since their name was not to be written on the questionnaires, they could be completely honest in their responses. The directions for responding to the Background Information Sheet and the revised MREI were read aloud. Special attention was directed toward the key for marking the MREI and to question 4 on the

Background Information Sheet, which designated family groupings.

The proper instruments were distributed. There were different forms for males and females. The administration of the instrument did not exceed the regularly scheduled class period.

Analysis of Data

In scoring the inventory, a weighted system which scores strongly agree and agree to Companionship items and disagree or strongly disagree to Traditional statements as "correct" responses was used. This system results in higher scores reflecting more Companionship-equalitarian expectations while lower scores reflect more Traditional expectations in marriage attitudes. The sub-scales were in the areas of (A) Authority, (H) Homemaking, (C) Children, (P) Personality, (S) Social Participation, (E) Education, and (M) Employment and Support. The possible range for the total score was 64 to 320. Respondents were grouped according to the following general classification of scores: 64-128 - Traditional; 129-193 - Moderately Traditional; 194-250 - Moderately Companionship; and 259-320 Companionship.

Analysis of variance was used to determine if there were any significant differences in marriage role expectations total score according to: (1) intact natural families, (2) single-parent families, and (3) families with stepparents.

Analysis of variance was utilized to test for differences among the three family groupings: (1) intact natural family, (2) single-parent family, and (3) family with stepparents according to the seven sub-scales: authority, homemaking, children, personality, social participation, education and employment and support.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Characteristics of the Subjects

Table I presents characteristics of the 552 adolescents who took part in this study. Of the respondents, 52.72% of the sample were males and 47.28% were females. Three hundred and eighty of the respondents (68.84%), lived with intact natural families. There were 57 (10.33%) living in single-parent families, and 115 (20.83%) were living with stepparents. Ages ranged from 12 to 19 years, with the largest proportions occurring in the age categories of 14 years (21.38%) and 15 years (20.83%). The largest numbers of students were in grade 8 (19.42%) and grade 9 (20.51%). With regard to planned education after high school, 75.27% planned on attending college from one to four years, while 24.73% did not plan further education. With reference to planned age to marry, 46.20% indicated the 21-24 year range. Of the 39 respondents (7.24% of the total sample) who did not plan to marry, 24 (4.45%) were from intact natural families, 7 (1.30%) from single-parent families, and 8 (1.48%) from families with stepparents. There were times when all respondents did not answer all of the questions, therefore some figures do not reflect the total of 552.

Analysis of MREI Scores

In Appendix B (Table II) there is a presentation of responses of

TABLE I
CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBJECTS
(N-552)

	Intact Home N=380		Single-Parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Age</u>								
12	25	4.53	0	0.00	8	1.45	33	5.98
13	57	10.33	12	2.17	13	2.36	82	14.86
14	78	14.13	11	1.99	29	5.25	118	21.38
15	72	13.04	10	1.81	33	5.98	115	20.83
16	59	10.69	4	0.72	13	2.36	76	13.77
17	59	10.69	11	1.99	14	2.54	84	15.21
18	26	4.71	8	1.45	5	0.91	39	7.07
19	4	0.72	1	0.18	0	0.00	5	0.91
Total	380	68.84	57	10.33	115	20.83		
<u>Sex</u>								
Males	202	36.59	33	5.98	56	10.14	291	52.72
Females	178	32.25	24	4.35	59	10.69	261	47.28
Total	380	68.84	57	10.33	115	20.83	552	100.00
<u>Grade</u>								
7	55	9.98	7	1.27	22	3.99	84	15.25
8	72	13.07	16	2.90	19	3.45	107	19.42
9	75	13.61	8	1.45	30	5.44	113	20.51
10	62	11.25	6	1.09	25	4.54	93	16.88
11	68	12.34	7	1.27	11	2.00	86	15.61
12	47	8.53	13	2.36	8	1.45	68	12.34
Total	379	68.78	57	10.34	115	20.87		

TABLE I (Continued)

	Intact Home N=380		Single-Parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Parents' Marital Status</u>								
Married, living together	380	68.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	380	68.84
Married, separated	0	0.00	10	1.81	0	0.00	10	1.81
Widowed, single	0	0.00	17	3.08	0	0.00	17	3.08
Widowed, remarried	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.63	9	1.63
Divorced, both single	0	0.00	30	5.43	0	0.00	30	5.43
Divorced, both remarried	0	0.00	0	0.00	45	8.15	45	8.15
Divorced, mother remarried	0	0.00	0	0.00	39	7.07	39	7.07
Divorced, father remarried	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	3.62	20	3.62
Unmarried, living together	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	.36	2	0.36
Total	380	68.84	57	10.33	115	20.83	552	100.00
<u>Planned Education After High School</u>								
	N=378		N=54		N=114			
College (four years)	194	35.53	28	5.13	44	8.06	266	48.72
Junior College (two years)	53	9.71	4	0.73	17	3.11	74	13.55

TABLE I (Continued)

	Intact Home N=378		Single-Parent Home N=54		Stepparent Home N=114		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Vocational- Technical School	39	7.14	10	1.83	22	4.03	71	13.00
Do not plan further education	92	16.85	12	2.20	31	5.68	135	24.73
Total	378	69.23	54	9.89	114	20.88	546	100.00
<u>Planned Age To Marry</u>	N=370		N=56		N=113			
18-20 years of age	121	22.45	12	2.23	41	7.61	174	32.28
21-24 years of age	180	33.40	26	4.82	43	7.98	249	46.20
25-28 years of age	45	8.35	11	2.04	21	3.90	77	14.29
Do not plan to marry	24	4.45	7	1.30	8	1.48	39	7.24
Total	370	68.65	56	10.39	113	20.96	539	100.00

the students to the MREI with percentages and frequencies according to: (1) intact natural home, (2) single-parent home, and (3) home with a stepparent. The number of respondents may not always total 552 as there was occasionally missing data.

The total scores for each respondent were placed according to the following general classifications: 64-128 = Traditional; 129-193 = Moderately Traditional; 194-258 = Moderately Companionship; and 259-320 Companionship. Table III illustrates the number who fell into the specified categories. The majority of the responses were classified as Moderately Companionship (78.07%), while 7.77% were classified as Moderately Traditional and 14.12% were classified as Companionship. Dunn (1960) predicted such a trend when she stated, ". . . the trend in the American family of the future will be, indeed, toward a Companionship-equalitarian type." The findings of this study tend to reflect this prediction. The economics of working, inflation, and the desire for higher living standards have contributed to the shift in role expectations from the Traditional to Companionship role expectations. The majority of this sample is many years from marriage, but does seem to show a Moderately Companionship orientation toward marriage role expectations as measured by the revised MREI.

Examination of Hypothesis

H_1 : There will be no significant differences in adolescents' perceptions of marriage role expectations as measured by the revised MREI according to the following: (1) intact natural parent home, (2) single-parent home, and (3) home with a stepparent.

TABLE III
TOTAL RESPONSES TO MREI

Category	Respondents	
	N	%
Traditional (64-128)	0	0.00
Moderately Traditional (129-193)	43	7.77
Moderately Companionship (194-258)	431	78.07
Companionship (259-320)	78	14.12

Utilizing the analysis of variance test, it was found that the hypothesis was supported when no significant differences were found in adolescents' perceptions of marriage role expectations as measured by the revised MREI according to the following: (1) intact natural parent home, (2) single-parent home, and (3) home with a stepparent. The F value was 0.36 which was not a significant value to show differences among the three groups.

Mean Scores on MREI Subscales According
to Family Grouping

Dunn's (1960) revised MREI, with the deletion of one subscale dealing with sexual relations, consists of 64 statements divided into seven subscales. The subscales and number of statements in each category are: authority (10), homemaking (9), children (10),

personality (8), social participation (8), education (10), and employment and support (9). Table IV shows the mean scores of these subscales according to family grouping and the total mean scores according to family grouping. Analysis of variance was used to examine the respondents' scores on the revised MREI subscales according to the following: (1) intact natural parent family, (2) single-parent family, and (3) family with a stepparent. The results showed there was no significant difference in the subscale scores on the MREI according to the family groupings of intact natural parent family, single-parent family, and family with a stepparent.

TABLE IV
MEAN SCORES ON SUBSCALES OF THE MREI ACCORDING
TO FAMILY GROUPINGS

Subscales	Range of Subscale	Family Groupings			F Ratio	P
		Intact N=320	Single N=57	Step N=115		
Authority	10-50	34.19	33.73	34.22	0.17	N.S.
Homemaking	9-45	30.57	31.57	30.65	0.86	N.S.
Children	10-50	36.77	36.26	36.93	0.38	N.S.
Personality	8-40	28.33	28.87	28.21	0.41	N.S.
Social Participation	8-40	28.99	27.64	29.03	2.80	N.S.
Education	10-50	37.89	37.03	37.19	0.88	N.S.
Employment and Support	9-45	32.63	31.12	32.41	2.23	N.S.
Total	64-320	229.40	226.26	228.66		N.S.

The mean subscale scores on the MREI were very close in the three groups: intact natural family, single-parent family, and family with a stepparent. The scores indicated a majority of Companionship-oriented responses. The total mean scores on the MREI according to the three family groupings varied very little and were all within the range of Moderately Companionship. The mean score on the MREI for the entire sample (N=551) was 228.93. The total mean score on the MREI for the intact natural family was 229.40; the total mean score on the MREI for the single-parent family was 226.26 and the total mean score on the MREI for the family with a stepparent was 228.66.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this exploratory study was to determine if there were any differences in perception of marriage role expectations of adolescents from intact natural families, single-parent families, and families with a stepparent as measured by the Marriage Role Expectation Inventory (Dunn, 1960). The hypothesis postulated for the study stated that there were no significant differences in adolescents' attitudes toward marriage as measured by the revised MREI according to the following: (1) intact natural parent home, (2) single-parent home, and (3) home with a stepparent.

The sample was composed of junior and senior high school students who were enrolled in regular English classes in the Antlers Public School System, Antlers, Oklahoma. There were 291 males and 261 females whose ages ranged from 12 to 19 years of age. The family groupings of the students were: 68.84% intact natural parents; 10.33% single-parent families and 20.83% families with stepparents. The data were collected in the spring of 1980.

The instrument included two sections: The Background Information Sheet and Dunn's (1960) Marriage Role Expectation Inventory which was revised in 1979 by J. Nicholas DeBonis in collaboration with Dr. Dunn. The findings of the study include the following:

1. Analysis of variance revealed there were no differences among the students surveyed in their perceptions of marriage role expectations as assessed by the revised MREI according to the three family groupings.
2. The majority of the student's scores on the revised MREI fell into the Moderately Companionship category.

There were no significant differences in marriage role expectations of adolescents whether from intact natural parent families, single-parent families or families with stepparents as measured by the MREI. The finding supported that of Burchinal (1964) who found family break-up was not an influential factor in children's lives. A recent study by Raschke and Raschke (1979) pointed to the fact that children are not affected adversely when they live in a single-parent family. A more crucial factor in the determining of adolescents' perceptions of marriage role expectations may be the atmosphere of the family group, in no matter what form it exists.

In view of the similarity of responses the question needs to be raised as to the validity of the instrument in assessing differences in attitudes and values of young people represented in this sample. The younger adolescent so far removed from marriage plans and expectations may be responding in a way which he considers to be appropriate according to societies expectations rather than having internally formulated these as expectations for his own future. The researcher is not in position to make suggestions for further research since there were no significant differences found in the students surveyed in their perceptions of marriage role expectations as assessed by the revised MREI according to the three family groupings.

In reviewing some responses to the MREI, which were not found to be significantly different, the researcher presents these for examination:

Statement 19 is from the authority subscale with a traditional designation. This statement concerns whether the husband would handle the family finances and caused those respondents from families with stepparents to disagree. Total disagreement amounted to 60.83% of the stepparent sample. The trend seems toward a desire for a sharing of financial decisions perhaps as a result of more women working and contributing to family income.

Statement 15 is from the homemaking subscale with a companionship designation. This statement concerned the sharing of responsibilities in the home if both the husband and wife worked outside the home. Forty-eight percent of the sample from single-parent homes agree, while 37.71% strongly agreed for a total agreement of 83.92%. These adolescents seem to have come to the conclusion that cooperation in household responsibilities is needed. They may logically have had to assume some of the responsibilities usually performed by the missing parent or they may have simply concluded that a more fair distribution of household tasks is desirable.

Statement 30 is from the children subscale and has a companionship designation. This statement results in an almost unanimous approval among the three family groupings concerning the importance of spending time with their children. Those from intact natural parent homes agreed 37.89% while 56.05% strongly agreed. Those from single-parent homes agreed 38.60% and strongly agreed 50.88%. Those respondents from homes with stepparents showed 28.70% agreement and strongly agreed 65.22%. The total showed 93.94% agreement for those

from intact natural parent homes, 89.48% agreement for those from single-parent homes, and 93.92% agreement for those from homes with stepparents. The agreement was almost universal as these percentages indicate. An interesting additional inquiry for this study might have concerned whether the adolescents felt the time spent with their parents was adequate.

Statement 29 is from the personality subscale and is designated as companionship. This response showed that 75.59% of those from intact natural families; 75.44% of those from single-parent families; and 70.44% from families with stepparents agreed with the concept of the husband being able to show emotion. The idea that males should be able to show their feelings as freely as females is a very healthy situation for males. The open expression of feelings of both marriage partners could contribute to a better marriage relationship.

Statement 31 is from the social participation subscale and is designated companionship. These responses were given concerning the maintaining of friendships with the opposite sex after marriage. Eighty-two percent of those from families with stepparents agree. Seventy-three percent of those from intact natural parents were in agreement while 67.86% of those from single-parent families agreed. Single-parents may be viewed by their children as being too pre-occupied with earning a living and carrying responsibilities for two parents to have time for friendships with the opposite sex. The addition of a stepparent to a family could have been a result of having had friendships of the opposite sex outside a previous marriage.

Statement 40 is from the education subscale and is designated as companionship. The statement concerned the right of the wife to a

college education and a career if she wanted them. Eighty-nine percent of those from intact natural families agreed. Eighty-seven percent of those from families with a stepparent agreed and 85.71% of those from families with a single-parent agree. The right of a woman to an education and a career was a right acknowledged by almost all of the respondents.

Statement 44 is from the employment and support subscale and is designated as companionship. This statement concerned the importance of a husband's enjoyment of his work equal to the pay and prestige of that work. Eight-two percent from families with stepparents agreed. Seventy-two percent of those from single-parent families agreed and 77.25% of those from intact natural families were in agreement. These young people seem to place much importance on personal satisfaction and enjoyment of a husband's work.

There was much indecision evidenced by the respondents in answering the statements in the MREI. The researcher recorded the questions that were marked undecided by more than 20% of the sample. One-third of the 64 statements on the MREI received undecided responses. The most indecision was shown on statement 34, on which 158 adolescents or 28.78% of the total sample chose undecided as their response.

Statement 34 was from the personality subscale with a traditional designation was stated thus: that having compatible personalities will be considerably less important than that my wife and/or husband and I are hard-working, honest, and religious. The wording of the statement could have been confusing or there could have been a conflict over which might be more important, the ability to get along well with

the marriage partner or to have a hard-working, honest, and religious mate. It was obviously too difficult a choice for many to make. Other subscales showing over 20 percent undecided responses were: authority; with a total of 5 (items 1, 19, 38, 46, and 49) homemaking; with a total of 3 (items 14, 27, and 50 children; only item 10, personality, with a total of 3 (items 17, 34, and 64) education; with only item 4, social participation with a total of 3 (items 20, 35, and 37) and employment and support with a total of 4 (items 25, 26, 51, and 60).

Respondents showed the most indecision on the authority subscale. Over 20 percent of the total sample responded undecided to 5 of the 10 authority statements in the inventory. Indecision manifested itself over: who would pay the bills; whether the wife should be assertive and direct rather than subtle and submissive; whether to fit ones' life to ones' mate; and whether money planning should be a joint venture.

The undecided responses may have come primarily from the younger adolescents in the sample who had not ever had such possibilities presented to them and possibly had not ever thought of or made any decision concerning such statements. The original MREI given by Dunn (1960), was presented to high school seniors. In the present study, over half of the sample was fourteen and younger. This large segment of the sample may have comprised the bulk of the undecided responses.

Recommendations

The information gained in this exploratory study should be helpful to our home economics department in Antlers, Oklahoma. School counselors, as well as home economics teachers, might benefit from the

information to help them with their career counseling. More courses in junior and senior high school might be directed toward family financial planning as well as parenting courses to better prepare males and females for their marriage roles.

Future research is needed to determine what factors influence adolescents in their decisions concerning marriage and at what age these decisions are made. Another possibility in using the MREI would be to examine sex differences of the respondents in order to pinpoint possible areas of disagreement between males and females prior to marriage. The indecision of the respondents toward many questions could show possible areas for further investigations of adolescents' perceptions of marriage role expectations, especially in the subscale of authority, on which the most indecision was shown.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

INSTRUMENTS

Code

Background Information Sheet

Directions:

The first three questions are personal and should be filled in with information about yourself. In questions 4 thru 6, check () the answer that most nearly describes you. Your cooperation in filling out this questionnaire is very much appreciated. This information will be useful because very little is known about attitudes of adolescents toward marriage and family patterns.

1. What is your age? _____
2. What is your grade in school? _____
3. Write the names of all the people who live with you in your home and beside their name tell what their relationship is to you.

4. What is your parents' marital status?
 - a. _____ Married, living together
 - b. _____ Married, separated
 - c. _____ Widowed, single
 - d. _____ Widowed, remarried
 - e. _____ Divorced, both single
 - f. _____ Divorced, both remarried
 - g. _____ Divorced, mother remarried
 - h. _____ Divorced, father remarried
 - i. _____ Deceased
 - j. _____ Unmarried, living together
5. How much education to you plan to receive after high school?
 - a. _____ College (four years)
 - b. _____ Junior college (two years)
 - c. _____ Vocational-Technical school
 - d. _____ Do not plan further education
6. At what age do you plan to marry?
 - a. _____ 18-20 years of age
 - b. _____ 21-24 years of age
 - c. _____ 25-28 years of age
 - d. _____ Do not plan to marry

FEMALE

Marriage Role Expectation Inventory

Instructions:

On the pages that follow you will find brief statements of marriage expectations for husbands and wives. As you read these statements, please think about what you expect from your own marriage.

Encircle the symbol that represents your opinion of each statement. This is not a test. There are no right or wrong answers because each of us is entitled to his own opinion.

Please answer every question.

KEY

SA--Strongly agree
 A--Agree
 U--Undecided
 D--Disagree
 SD--Strongly disagree

IN MY MARRIAGE I EXPECT:

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----|-----|--|
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 1. | that if there is a difference of opinion, my husband will decide where to live. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 2. | that my opinion will carry as much weight as my husband's in money matters. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 3. | my husband will help with the housework. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 4. | that I will not be more educated than my husband. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 5. | that in marriage my husband and I will have equal opportunity to further our education according to our needs and interests. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 6. | I will combine motherhood and a career if I so choose, and that is possible. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 7. | my husband to be the boss and "wear the pants" in our family. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 8. | my husband to leave the care of the children entirely up to me when they are babies. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 9. | that if I work, I will share in supporting the family in proportion to my income or other plan that we work out. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 10. | that my husband and I may possibly decide not to have any children. |

- SA A U D SD 26. that I will work outside the home if I enjoy working more than staying at home.
- SA A U D SD 27. that my husband and I will develop a fair procedure for organizing and allocating household tasks and chores.
- SA A U D SD 28. it will be just as important that my husband shares goals and interests, and enjoys his family as that he earn a good living.
- SA A U D SD 29. my husband to be able to display emotions knowing that I understand such behavior.
- SA A U D SD 30. it will be important for my husband to spend time with our children even though I may be at home with them.
- SA A U D SD 31. that my husband and I will both maintain friendships with the opposite sex.
- SA A U D SD 32. that my husband and I will both take an active interest in what's going on in our community.
- SA A U D SD 33. that if I can cook, sew, keep house, and care for the children, I will need nothing more than a high school education.
- SA A U D SD 34. that having compatible personalities will be considerably less important than that my husband and I are hard-working, honest, and religious.
- SA A U D SD 35. it will be natural that my husband will be the one concerned about politics and what is going on in the world.
- SA A U D SD 36. that it will be important for both our boys and girls to learn how to cook, do laundry and keep a house.
- SA A U D SD 37. that I will prefer to talk about clothes and "women's interests" to talking about politics, government, and economic affairs.
- SA A U D SD 38. to be assertive and direct rather than subtle and submissive in our relationship.
- SA A U D SD 39. to stay at home and care for the children and my husband instead of using my time for activities outside the home.
- SA A U D SD 40. that I have a right to a college education and a career if I want them.
- SA A U D SD 41. that I will keep myself informed and active in the work of the community or other groups that interest me.
- SA A U D SD 42. that either of us would feel able to initiate making up after a serious argument.

- SA A U D SD 43. that it is my job rather than my husband's to set a good example and see that the children go to church.
- SA A U D SD 44. that it will be as important that my husband enjoy his job as that it is a high-paying or prestigious one.
- SA A U D SD 45. my husband to share in childbirth classes with me and to have him present when our children are born, if we agree and it is possible.
- SA A U D SD 46. to fit my life to my husband's.
- SA A U D SD 47. that it will be important for both my husband and me to have time for our own individual outside interests and activities.
- SA A U D SD 48. that my husband will keep his secret fears and concerns to himself since I might think less of him if I knew them.
- SA A U D SD 49. that since it will be important that we both have money of our own, managing and planning for spending will be a joint proposition.
- SA A U D SD 50. my husband to help wash and dry dishes regularly.
- SA A U D SD 51. my husband to have the entire responsibility for earning the family living.
- SA A U D SD 52. that if a child needs to be disciplined, I will leave that to my husband.
- SA A U D SD 53. that an education is as important for helping to make my husband a well-rounded person as it is in helping to earn a good living.
- SA A U D SD 54. that both my husband and I will share in decisions concerning family planning, including when to have children, number and spacing.
- SA A U D SD 55. that my husband will make most of the decisions about the children such as where they may go and what they may do.
- SA A U D SD 56. that my husband will forget about an education after he is married and begin supporting his family.
- SA A U D SD 57. that my husband and I will share household tasks according to individual interests and abilities rather than according to "man's work" and "woman's work."
- SA A U D SD 58. that when my husband has problems, he will keep them to himself and not burden me.
- SA A U D SD 59. my husband to earn a good living if he expects love and respect from his family.

- SA A U D SD 60. that it will be undesirable for me to make more money than my husband does.
- SA A U D SD 61. that if I am not going to work outside the home, there is no reason for getting more than a high school education.
- SA A U D SD 62. as our children grow up the boys will more often be my husband's responsibility, while the girls are mine.
- SA A U D SD 63. that my husband and I will have an equal voice in making decisions, and handling situations that arise in the family.
- SA A U D SD 64. that both my husband and I, and our relationship will remain basically unchanged over the years.

MALE

Marriage Role Expectation Inventory

Instructions:

On the pages that follow you will find brief statements of marriage expectations for husbands and wives. As you read these statements, please think about what you expect from your own marriage.

Encircle the symbol that represents your opinion of each statement. This is not a test. There are no right or wrong answers because each of us is entitled to his own opinion.

Please answer every question.

KEY

SA--Strongly agree
 A--Agree
 U--Undecided
 D--Disagree
 SD--Strongly disagree

IN MY MARRIAGE I EXPECT:

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----|-----|---|
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 1. | that if there is a difference in opinion, I will decide where we will live. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 2. | that my wife's opinion will carry as much weight as mine in money matters. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 3. | to help my wife with the housework. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 4. | that my wife would not be more educated than I. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 5. | that in marriage my wife and I will have equal opportunity to further our education according to our needs and interests. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 6. | my wife to combine motherhood and a career if she so chooses and that is possible. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 7. | to be the boss and to "wear the pants" in our family. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 8. | to leave the care of the children entirely up to my wife when they are babies. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 9. | that if my wife works, she will share in supporting the family in proportion to her income or other plan we work out. |
| SA | A | U | D | SD | 10. | that my wife and I may possibly decide not to have any children. |

- SA A U D SD 11. that for the most successful family living, my wife and I will need more than a high school education.
- SA A U D SD 12. it will be more important for my wife to be a good cook and housekeeper than for her to be attractive, interesting companion.
- SA A U D SD 13. that being married will not keep me from going to school or college.
- SA A U D SD 14. that the family schedule such as when meals are served will be determined by my wishes and my work schedule.
- SA A U D SD 15. that my wife and I will share responsibility for housekeeping, shopping and food preparation if we both work outside the home.
- SA A U D SD 16. that keeping the yard, making repairs and doing outside chores will be the responsibility of whoever has the time and wishes to do them.
- SA A U D SD 17. that if I am a good worker, faithful and respected in the community, other personal characteristics will be considerably less important.
- SA A U D SD 18. that it will be more important that my wife has a good family background than that she has a compatible personality and gets along well with people.
- SA A U D SD 19. that I will handle nearly all the finances including bookkeeping and paying the bills.
- SA A U D SD 20. that my wife and I will have equal privileges in such things as going out at night with our friends.
- SA A U D SD 21. that my major responsibility to our children will be to make a good living, provide a home and to make them behave.
- SA A U D SD 22. that since doing laundry, cleaning and child care is "woman's work," I will feel no responsibility for them.
- SA A U D SD 23. weekends to be a period of rest for me, so I will not be expected to help with cooking, watching the children or housekeeping.
- SA A U D SD 24. that after marriage my wife will forget her education and become a wife, homemaker and mother.
- SA A U D SD 25. that if I make enough money to support our family, my wife will not work outside the home.
- SA A U D SD 26. my wife to work outside the home if she enjoys working more than staying at home.

- SA A U D SD 27. that my wife and I will develop a fair procedure for organizing and allocating household tasks and chores.
- SA A U D SD 28. it will be just as important that I share goals and interests, and enjoy my family as that I earn a good living.
- SA A U D SD 29. to be able to display emotions knowing that my wife understands such behavior.
- SA A U D SD 30. it will be important for me to spend time with my children even though my wife may be at home with them.
- SA A U D SD 31. that my wife and I will both maintain friendships with the opposite sex.
- SA A U D SD 32. that my wife and I will both take an active interest in what's going on in our community.
- SA A U D SD 33. that if my wife can cook, sew, keep house and care for the children, she will need nothing more than a high school education.
- SA A U D SD 34. that having compatible personalities will be considerably less important than that my wife and I are hard-working, honest, and religious.
- SA A U D SD 35. it will be natural that I will be the one concerned about politics and what is going on in the world.
- SA A U D SD 36. that it will be important for both boys and girls to learn how to cook, do laundry, and keep a house.
- SA A U D SD 37. that my wife will prefer to talk about politics, government and economic affairs.
- SA A U D SD 38. my wife to be assertive and direct rather than subtle and submissive in our relationship.
- SA A U D SD 39. my wife to stay at home and care for the children and me instead of using her time for activities outside the home.
- SA A U D SD 40. that my wife has a right to a college education and a career if she wants them.
- SA A U D SD 41. that my wife will keep herself informed and active in the work of the community or other groups which interest her.
- SA A U D SD 42. that either of us would feel able to initiate making up after a serious argument.
- SA A U D SD 43. that it is my wife's job rather than mine to set a good example and see that the children go to church.

- SA A U D SD 44. that it will be as important that I enjoy my job as that it is a high-paying or prestigious one.
- SA A U D SD 45. to share in childbirth classes with my wife and to be present when our children are born, if we agree and it's possible.
- SA A U D SD 46. my wife to fit her life to mine.
- SA A U D SD 47. that it will be important for both my wife and me to have time for our own individual outside interests and activities.
- SA A U D SD 48. that I will keep my secret fears and concerns to myself since my wife would think less of me if she knew them.
- SA A U D SD 49. that since it will be important that we both have money of our own, managing and planning for spending will be a joint proposition.
- SA A U D SD 50. to help wash and dry the dishes regularly.
- SA A U D SD 51. to have the entire responsibility for earning the family living.
- SA A U D SD 52. that if a child needs to be disciplined, my wife will leave it to me.
- SA A U D SD 53. that an education is as important for helping to make me a well-rounded person as it is in helping me to earn a good living.
- SA A U D SD 54. that both my wife and I will share in decisions concerning family planning, including when to have children, number and spacing.
- SA A U D SD 55. to make most of the decisions about the children such as where they may go and what they may do.
- SA A U D SD 56. that I will forget about an education after I am married and begin supporting my family.
- SA A U D SD 57. that my wife and I will share household tasks according to individual interests and abilities rather than according to the "man's work" and "woman's work."
- SA A U D SD 58. that when I have problems, I will keep them to myself and not burden my wife.
- SA A U D SD 59. to have to earn a good living if I expect love and respect from my family.
- SA A U D SD 60. that it will be undesirable for my wife to make more money than I do.
- SA A U D SD 61. that if my wife is not going to work outside the home, there is no reason for her getting more than a high school education.

- SA A U D SD 62. as our children grow up the boys will more often be my responsibility while the girls are my wife's.
- SA A U D SD 63. that my wife and I will have an equal voice in making decisions, and handling situations that arise in the family.
- SA A U D SD 64. that both my wife and I, and our relationship will remain basically unchanged over the years.

APPENDIX B

TABLE II
RESPONSES TO MARRIAGE ROLE EXPECTATION INVENTORY

Statements								
In my marriage I expect:								
(Male form)	1. that if there is a difference in opinion, I will decide where we will live.							
In my marriage I expect:								
(Female form)	1. that if there is a difference of opinion, my husband will decide where to live.							
Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=552	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	103	27.11	22	38.60	29	25.22	154	27.90
Disagree	111	29.21	10	17.54	40	34.78	161	29.17
Strongly Agree	29	7.63	6	10.53	8	6.96	43	7.79
Strongly Disagree	38	10.00	4	7.02	11	9.57	53	9.60
Undecided	99	26.05	115	26.32	27	23.48	141	25.54

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 2. that my wife's opinion will carry as much weight as mine in money matters.

In my marriage I expect:

(Female form) 2. that my opinion will carry as much weight as my husband's in money matters.

	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	172	45.38	31	54.39	56	48.70	259	47.01
Disagree	44	11.61	6	10.53	11	9.57	61	11.07
Strongly Agree	94	24.80	12	21.05	36	31.30	142	25.77
Strongly Disagree	17	4.49	4	7.02	1	0.87	22	3.99
Undecided	52	13.72	4	7.02	11	9.57	67	12.16

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 3. to help my wife with the housework.

In my marriage I expect:

(Female form) 3. my husband will help with the housework.

	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	140	36.94	21	36.84	39	33.91	200	36.30
Disagree	94	24.80	12	21.05	25	21.74	141	23.77
Strongly Agree	32	8.44	9	15.79	15	13.04	56	10.16
Strongly Disagree	49	12.93	9	15.79	11	9.57	69	12.52
Undecided	64	16.89	6	10.53	25	21.74	95	17.24

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 4. that my wife would not be more educated than I.

In my marriage I expect:

(Female form) 4. that I will not be more educated than my husband.

Responses	Intact Home N=369		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=112		Total N=536	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	29	7.86	3	5.45	8	7.14	40	7.46
Disagree	116	31.44	20	36.36	44	39.29	180	33.58
Strongly Agree	8	2.17	2	3.64	2	1.79	12	2.24
Strongly Disagree	116	31.44	16	29.09	30	26.79	162	30.22
Undecided	100	27.10	14	25.45	28	25.00	142	26.49

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

- (Male form) 5. that in marriage my wife and I will have equal opportunity to further our education according to our needs and interests.
- (Female form) 5. that in marriage my husband and I will have equal opportunity to further our education according to our needs and interests.
-

Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	180	47.49	23	40.35	45	39.47	248	45.09
Disagree	13	3.43	5	8.77	3	2.63	21	3.82
Strongly Agree	147	38.79	21	36.84	52	45.61	220	40.00
Strongly Disagree	8	2.11	0	0.00	1	0.88	9	1.64
Undecided	31	8.18	8	14.04	13	11.40	52	9.45

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 6. my wife to combine motherhood and a career if she so chooses and that is possible.

(Female form) 6. I will combine motherhood and a career if I so choose, and that is possible.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	168	44.44	25	43.86	57	49.57	250	45.45
Disagree	31	8.20	5	8.77	3	2.61	39	7.09
Strongly Agree	110	29.10	14	24.56	33	28.70	157	28.55
Strongly Disagree	15	3.97	3	5.26	7	6.09	25	4.55
Undecided	54	14.29	10	17.54	15	13.04	79	14.36

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 7. to be the boss and to "wear the pants" in our family.

(Female form) 7. my husband to be the boss and "wear the pants" in our family.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	119	31.48	8	14.04	31	26.96	158	28.73
Disagree	74	19.58	19	33.33	33	28.70	126	22.91
Strongly Agree	78	20.63	13	22.81	21	18.26	112	20.36
Strongly Disagree	53	14.02	8	14.04	13	11.30	74	13.45
Undecided	54	14.29	9	15.79	17	14.78	80	14.55

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 8. to leave the care of the children entirely up to my wife when they are babies.

(Female form) 8. my husband to leave the care of the children entirely up to me when they are babies.

Responses	Intact Home N=376		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=113		Total N=546	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	20	5.32	7	12.28	4	3.54	31	5.68
Disagree	171	45.48	18	31.58	43	38.05	232	42.49
Strongly Agree	14	3.72	2	3.51	3	2.65	19	3.48
Strongly Disagree	154	40.96	27	47.37	55	48.67	236	43.22
Undecided	17	4.52	3	5.26	8	7.08	28	5.13

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 9. that if my wife works, she will share in supporting the family in proportion to her income or other plan we work out.

(Female form) 9. that if I work, I will share in supporting the family in proportion to my income or other plan that we work out.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	199	52.37	27	47.37	60	52.63	286	51.91
Disagree	21	5.53	3	5.26	7	6.14	31	5.63
Strongly Agree	109	28.68	116	28.07	33	28.95	158	28.68
Strongly Disagree	8	2.11	3	5.26	2	1.75	13	2.36
Undecided	43	11.32	8	14.04	12	10.53	63	11.43

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 10. that my wife and I may possibly decide not to have any children.

(Female form) 10. that my husband and I may possibly decide not to have any children.

Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-Parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	46	12.14	7	12.28	17	14.91	70	12.73
Disagree	86	22.69	13	22.81	31	27.19	130	23.64
Strongly Agree	19	5.01	3	5.26	3	2.63	25	4.55
Strongly Disagree	127	33.51	16	28.07	35	30.70	178	32.36
Undecided	101	26.65	18	31.58	28	24.56	147	26.73

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 11. that for the most successful family living, my wife and I will need more than a high school education.

(Female form) 11. that for the most successful family living, my husband and I will need more than a high school education.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	103	27.25	9	15.79	34	29.57	146	26.55
Disagree	86	22.75	17	29.82	26	22.61	129	23.45
Strongly Agree	109	28.84	16	28.07	22	19.13	147	26.73
Strongly Disagree	19	5.03	6	10.53	9	7.83	34	6.18
Undecided	61	16.14	9	15.79	24	20.87	94	17.09

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 12. it will be more important for my wife to be a good cook and house-keeper than for her to be attractive, interesting companion.

(Female form) 12. it will be more important for me to be a good cook and housekeeper than to be an attractive, interesting companion.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=552	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	65	17.11	9	15.79	15	13.04	89	16.12
Disagree	125	32.89	18	31.58	42	36.52	185	33.51
Strongly Agree	26	6.84	4	7.02	11	9.57	41	7.43
Strongly Disagree	96	25.26	17	29.82	24	20.87	137	24.82
Undecided	68	17.89	9	15.79	23	20.00	100	18.12

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 13. that being married will not keep me from going to school or college.

(Female form) 13. that being married will not keep my husband from going to school or college.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	199	52.65	30	52.63	61	53.04	290	52.73
Disagree	28	7.41	6	10.53	9	7.83	43	7.82
Strongly Agree	92	24.34	11	19.30	30	26.09	133	24.18
Strongly Disagree	14	3.70	5	8.77	3	2.61	22	4.00
Undecided	45	11.90	5	8.77	12	10.43	62	11.27

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 14. that the family schedule such as when meals are served will be determined by my wishes and my work schedule.

(Female form) 14. that the family schedule such as when meals are served will be determined by my husband's wishes and work schedule.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=549	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	129	34.13	18	32.14	42	36.52	189	34.43
Disagree	100	26.46	14	25.00	31	26.96	145	26.41
Strongly Agree	29	7.67	4	7.14	9	7.83	42	7.65
Strongly Disagree	35	9.26	6	10.71	8	6.96	49	8.93
Undecided	85	22.49	14	25.00	25	21.74	124	22.59

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements								
In my marriage I expect:								
(Male form)	15.	that my wife and I will share responsibility for housekeeping, shopping and food preparation if we both work outside the home.						
(Female form)	15.	that my husband and I will share responsibility for housekeeping, shopping, and food preparation if we both work outside the home.						
Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-Parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	181	47.76	27	48.21	49	42.61	257	46.73
Disagree	48	12.66	2	3.57	18	15.65	68	12.36
Strongly Agree	67	17.68	20	35.71	24	20.87	111	20.18
Strongly Disagree	30	7.92	2	3.57	4	3.48	36	6.35
Undecided	53	13.98	5	8.93	20	17.39	74	14.18

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 16. that keeping the yard, making repairs and doing outside chores will be the responsibility of whoever has the time and wishes to do them.

(Female form) 16. that keeping the yard, making repairs and doing outside chores will be the responsibility of whoever has the time and wishes to do them.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=552	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	141	37.11	22	38.60	53	46.09	216	39.13
Disagree	101	26.58	15	26.32	29	25.22	145	26.27
Strongly Agree	48	12.63	7	12.28	9	7.83	64	11.59
Strongly Disagree	51	13.42	6	10.53	18	15.65	75	13.59
Undecided	39	10.26	7	12.28	6	5.22	52	9.42

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(male form) 17. that if I am a good worker, faithful and respected in the community, other personal characteristics will be considerably less important.

(Female form) 17. that if my husband is a good worker, faithful and respected in the community, other personal characteristics will be considerable less important.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	40	10.53	8	14.04	15	13.16	63	11.43
Disagree	169	44.47	21	36.84	40	35.09	230	41.74
Strongly Agree	7	1.84	2	3.51	2	1.75	11	2.00
Strongly Disagree	66	17.37	7	12.28	29	25.44	102	18.51
Undecided	98	25.79	19	33.33	28	24.56	145	26.32

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

- (Male form) 18. that it will be more important that my wife has a good family background than that she has a compatible personality and gets along well with people.
- (Female form) 18. that it will be more important to my husband that I have a good family background than that I have a compatible personality and get along well with people.
-

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=552	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	85	22.37	12	21.05	25	21.74	122	22.10
Disagree	110	28.95	16	28.07	28	24.35	154	27.90
Strongly Agree	21	5.53	4	7.02	2	1.74	27	4.89
Strongly Disagree	98	25.79	17	29.82	40	34.78	155	28.08
Undecided	66	17.37	8	14.04	20	17.39	94	17.03

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 19. that I will handle nearly all the finances including bookkeeping and paying the bills.

(Female form) 19. that my husband will handle nearly all the family finances including bookkeeping and paying the bills.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	48	12.70	6	10.53	18	15.65	72	13.09
Disagree	175	46.30	22	38.60	58	50.43	255	46.36
Strongly Agree	26	6.88	6	10.53	9	7.83	41	7.45
Strongly Disagree	43	11.38	8	14.04	12	10.43	63	11.45
Undecided	86	22.75	15	26.32	18	15.65	119	21.64

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	20.	that my wife and I will have equal privileges in such things as going out at night with our friends.							
(Female form)	20.	that my husband and I will have equal privileges in such things as going out at night with our friends.							
Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=113		Total N=548		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	160	42.33	21	36.84	61	53.98	242	44.16	
Disagree	34	8.99	9	15.79	9	7.96	52	9.49	
Strongly Agree	60	15.87	8	14.04	19	16.81	87	15.88	
Strongly Disagree	34	8.99	5	8.77	9	7.96	48	8.76	
Undecided	90	23.81	14	24.56	15	13.27	119	21.72	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements								
In my marriage I expect:								
(Male form)	21. that my major responsibility to our children will be to make a good living, provide a home and to make them behave.							
(Female form)	21. that my husband's major responsibility to our children will be to make a good living, provide a home and make them behave.							
Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	160	42.11	24	42.86	49	42.98	233	42.36
Disagree	64	16.84	11	19.64	26	22.81	101	18.36
Strongly Agree	101	26.58	14	25.00	30	26.32	145	26.36
Strongly Disagree	19	5.00	4	7.14	1	0.88	24	4.36
Undecided	36	9.47	3	5.36	8	7.02	47	8.55

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	22.	that since doing laundry, cleaning and child care is "woman's work," I will feel no responsibility for them.							
(Female form)	22.	that since doing laundry, cleaning and child care is "woman's work," my husband will feel no responsibility for them.							
Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=552		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	52	13.68	6	10.53	15	13.04	73	13.22	
Disagree	171	45.00	22	38.60	51	44.35	244	44.20	
Strongly Agree	15	3.95	4	7.02	2	1.74	21	3.80	
Strongly Disagree	92	24.21	17	29.82	30	26.09	139	25.18	
Undecided	50	13.16	8	14.04	17	14.78	75	13.59	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	23.	weekends to be a period of rest for me, so I will not be expected to help with cooking, watching the children or housekeeping.							
(Female form)	23.	weekends to be a period of rest for my husband, so he will not be expected to help with cooking, watching the children or housekeeping.							
Responses	Intact Home N=377		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=548		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	40	10.61	4	7.14	17	14.78	61	11.13	
Disagree	176	46.68	25	44.64	48	41.74	249	45.44	
Strongly Agree	16	4.24	3	5.36	6	5.22	25	4.56	
Strongly Disagree	98	25.99	14	25.00	32	27.83	144	26.28	
Undecided	47	12.47	10	17.86	12	10.43	69	12.59	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 24. that after marriage my wife will forget her education and become a wife, homemaker and mother.

(Female form) 24. that after marriage I will forget about education, and become a wife, homemaker and mother.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=549	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	33	8.73	4	7.02	14	12.28	51	9.29
Disagree	146	38.62	23	40.35	41	35.96	210	38.25
Strongly Agree	11	2.91	5	8.77	6	5.26	22	4.01
Strongly Disagree	110	29.10	15	26.32	35	30.70	160	29.14
Undecided	78	20.63	10	17.54	18	15.79	106	19.31

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	25.	that if I make enough money to support our family, my wife will not work outside the home.							
(Female form)	25.	that if my husband makes enough money to support us, I will not work outside the home.							
Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=552		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	98	25.79	14	24.56	21	18.26	133	24.09	
Disagree	84	22.11	12	21.05	34	29.57	130	23.55	
Strongly Agree	47	12.37	9	15.79	18	15.65	74	13.41	
Stongly Disagree	45	11.84	5	8.77	9	7.83	59	10.69	
Undecided	106	27.89	19	29.82	33	28.70	156	28.26	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 26. my wife to work outside the home if she enjoys working more than staying at home.

(Female form) 26. my wife to work outside the home if she enjoys working more than staying at home.

Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	179	47.23	23	40.35	63	54.78	265	48.09
Disagree	36	9.50	5	8.77	8	6.96	49	8.89
Strongly Agree	77	20.32	10	17.54	115	13.04	102	18.51
Strongly Disagree	15	3.96	4	7.02	4	3.48	23	4.17
Undecided	72	19	15	26.32	25	21.74	112	20.33

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 27. that my wife and I will develop a fair procedure for organizing and allocating household tasks and chores.

(Female form) 27. that my husband and I will develop a fair procedure for organizing and allocating household tasks and chores.

Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	215	56.73	30	52.63	66	57.39	311	56.44
Disagree	27	7.12	2	3.51	14	3.48	33	5.99
Strongly Agree	54	14.25	8	14.04	15	13.04	77	13.97
Strongly Disagree	10	2.64	3	5.26	3	2.61	16	2.90
Undecided	73	19.26	14	24.56	27	23.48	114	20.69

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

- (Male form) 28. it will be just as important that I share goals and interests, and enjoy my family as that I earn a good living.
- (Female form) 28. it will be just as important that my husband shares goals and interests, and enjoys his family as that he earn a good living.
-

Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	198	52.24	29	50.88	58	50.43	285	51.72
Disagree	9	2.37	3	5.26	2	1.74	14	2.54
Strongly Agree	141	37.20	18	31.58	46	40.00	205	37.21
Strongly Disagree	9	2.37	1	1.75	1	0.87	11	2.00
Undecided	22	5.80	6	10.53	8	6.96	36	6.53

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 29. to be able to display emotions knowing that my wife understands such behavior.

(Female form) 29. my husband to be able to display emotions knowing that I understand such behavior.

Responses	Intact Home N=377		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=549	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	216	57.29	28	49.12	57	49.57	301	54.83
Disagree	16	4.24	2	3.51	8	6.96	26	4.74
Strongly Agree	69	18.30	15	26.32	24	20.87	108	19.67
Strongly Disagree	4	1.06	3	5.26	2	1.74	9	1.64
Undecided	72	19.10	9	15.79	24	20.87	105	19.13

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 30. it will be important for me to spend time with my children even though my wife may be at home with them.

(Female form) 30. it will be important for my husband to spend time with our children even though I may be at home with them.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=552	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	144	37.89	22	38.60	33	28.70	199	36.05
Disagree	7	1.84	1	1.75	0	0.00	8	1.45
Strongly Agree	213	56.05	29	50.88	75	65.22	317	57.43
Strongly Disagree	5	1.32	3	5.26	1	0.87	9	1.63
Undecided	11	2.89	2	3.51	6	5.22	19	3.44

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 31. that my wife and I will both maintain friendships with the opposite sex.

(Female form) 31. that my husband and I will both maintain friendships with the opposite sex.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=549	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	212	56.08	28	50.00	72	62.61	312	56.83
Disagree	19	5.03	9	8.93	2	1.74	26	4.74
Strongly Agree	66	17.46	10	17.86	23	20.00	99	18.03
Strongly Disagree	19	5.03	4	7.14	3	2.61	26	4.74
Undecided	62	16.40	9	16.07	15	13.04	86	15.66

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 32. that my wife and I will both take an active interest in what's going on in our community.

(Female form) 32. that my husband and I will both take an active interest in what's going on in our community.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	233	61.32	30	53.57	68	59.13	331	60.07
Disagree	17	4.47	2	3.57	1	0.87	20	3.63
Strongly Agree	63	16.58	12	21.43	19	16.52	94	17.06
Strongly Disagree	3	0.79	2	3.57	4	3.48	9	1.63
Undecided	64	16.84	10	17.86	23	20.00	97	17.60

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 33. that if my wife can cook, sew, keep house and care for the children, she will need nothing more than a high school education.

(Female form) 33. that if I can cook, sew, keep house, and care for the children, I will need nothing more than a high school education.

Responses	Intact Home N=377		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=548	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	51	13.53	9	16.07	25	21.74	85	15.51
Disagree	130	34.48	15	26.79	35	30.43	180	32.85
Strongly Agree	16	4.24	0	0.00	5	4.35	21	3.83
Strongly Disagree	110	29.18	19	33.93	30	26.00	159	29.01
Undecided	70	18.57	13	23.21	20	17.39	103	18.80

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 34. that having compatible personalities will be considerably less important than that my wife and I are hard-working, honest, and religious.

(Female form) 34. that having compatible personalities will be considerably less important than that my husband and I are hard-working, honest, and religious.

Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=549	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	85	22.43	10	18.18	25	21.74	120	21.86
Disagree	98	25.86	20	36.36	29	25.22	147	26.78
Strongly Agree	26	6.86	1	1.82	8	6.96	35	6.38
Strongly Disagree	53	13.98	11	20.00	25	21.74	80	16.21
Undecided	117	30.87	13	23.64	28	24.35	158	28.78

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 35. it will be natural that I will be the one concerned about politics and what is going on in the world.

(Female form) 35. it will be natural that my husband will be the one concerned about politics and what is going on in the world.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	60	15.79	11	20.00	27	23.48	98	17.82
Disagree	160	42.11	22	40.00	47	40.87	229	41.64
Strongly Agree	21	5.53	3	5.45	3	2.61	27	4.91
Strongly Disagree	60	15.79	6	10.91	16	13.91	82	14.91
Undecided	79	20.79	13	23.64	22	19.13	114	20.73

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements								
In my marriage I expect:								
(Male form)	36.	that it will be important for both boys and girls to learn how to cook, do laundry, and keep a house.						
(Female form)	36.	that it will be important for both our boys and girls to learn how to cook, do laundry and keep a house.						
Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	184	48.42	22	40.00	54	46.96	260	47.24
Disagree	35	9.21	10	18.18	10	8.70	55	10.00
Strongly Agree	92	24.21	12	21.82	36	31.30	140	25.45
Strongly Disagree	22	5.79	3	5.45	3	2.61	28	5.09
Undecided	47	12.37	8	14.55	12	10.43	67	12.18

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 37. that my wife will prefer to talk about clothes and "women's interests" to talking about politics, government and economic affairs.

(Female form) 37. that I will prefer to talk about clothes and "women's interests" to talking about politics, government, and economic affairs.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=551	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	101	26.58	20	35.71	35	30.43	156	28.31
Disagree	118	31.05	15	26.79	32	27.83	165	29.95
Strongly Agree	23	6.05	5	8.93	9	7.83	37	6.72
Strongly Disagree	26	6.84	3	5.36	9	7.83	38	6.90
Undecided	112	29.47	13	23.21	30	26.09	155	28.13

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 38. my wife to be assertive and direct rather than subtle and submissive in our relationship.

(Female form) 38. to be assertive and direct rather than subtle and submissive in our relationship.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=547	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	173	45.77	19	34.55	46	40.35	238	43.51
Disagree	27	7.14	4	7.27	11	9.65	42	7.68
Strongly Agree	67	17.72	13	23.64	16	14.04	96	17.55
Strongly Disagree	13	3.44	7	12.73	4	3.51	24	4.39
Undecided	98	25.93	12	21.82	37	32.46	147	26.87

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 39. my wife to stay at home and care for the children and me instead of using her time for activities outside the home.

(Female form) 39. to stay at home and care for the children and my husband instead of using my time for activities outside the home.

Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	61	16.09	7	12.50	19	16.52	87	15.82
Disagree	169	44.59	20	35.71	49	42.61	238	43.27
Strongly Agree	18	4.75	6	10.71	7	6.09	31	5.64
Strongly Disagree	56	14.78	12	21.43	19	16.52	87	15.82
Undecided	75	19.79	11	19.64	21	18.26	107	19.45

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 40. that my wife has a right to a college education and a career if she wants them.

(Female form) 40. that I have a right to a college education and a career if I want them.

Responses	Intact Home N=379		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	171	45.12	25	44.64	49	42.61	245	44.55
Disagree	12	3.17	2	3.57	4	3.48	18	3.27
Strongly Agree	167	44.06	23	41.07	50	43.48	240	43.64
Strongly Disagree	6	1.58	2	3.57	3	2.61	11	2.00
Undecided	23	6.07	4	7.14	9	7.83	36	6.55

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	41.	that my wife will keep herself informed and active in the work of the community or other groups which interest her.							
(Female form)	41.	that I will keep myself informed and active in the work of the community or other groups that interest me.							
Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=550		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	236	62.11	20	36.36	71	61.74	327	59.45	
Disagree	15	3.95	2	3.64	4	3.48	21	3.82	
Strongly Agree	69	18.16	17	30.91	14	12.17	100	18.18	
Strongly Disagree	4	1.05	1	1.82	0	0.00	5	0.91	
Undecided	56	14.74	15	27.27	26	22.61	97	17.64	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	42.	that either of us would feel able to initiate making up after a serious argument.							
(Female form)	42.	that either of us would feel able to initiate making up after a serious argument.							
Responses	Intact Home N=375		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=545		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	169	45.07	18	32.14	49	42.98	236	43.30	
Disagree	19	5.07	6	10.71	5	4.39	30	5.50	
Strongly Agree	120	32.00	16	28.57	39	34.21	175	32.11	
Strongly Disagree	12	3.20	6	10.71	1	0.88	19	3.49	
Undecided	55	14.67	10	17.86	20	17.54	85	15.60	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 43. that it is my wife's job rather than mine to set a good example and see that the children go to church.

(Female form) 43. that it is my job rather than my husband's to set a good example and see that the children go to church.

Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=549	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	42	11.11	3	5.36	16	13.91	61	11.11
Disagree	137	36.24	22	39.29	50	43.48	209	38.07
Strongly Agree	26	6.88	3	5.36	8	6.96	37	6.74
Strongly Disagree	127	33.60	17	30.36	27	23.48	171	33.15
Undecided	46	12.17	11	19.64	14	12.17	71	12.93

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	44.	that it will be as important that I enjoy my job as that it is a high-paying or prestigious one.							
(Female form)	44.	that it will be as important that my husband enjoy his job as that it is a high-paying or prestigious one.							
Responses	Intact Home N=378		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=548		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	195	51.59	23	41.82	60	52.17	278	50.73	
Disagree	28	7.41	4	7.27	5	5.22	38	6.93	
Strongly Agree	97	25.66	17	30.91	35	30.45	149	27.19	
Strongly Disagree	9	2.38	2	3.14	1	0.87	12	2.19	
Undecided	49	12.96	9	16.36	13	11.30	71	12.96	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 45. to share in childbirth classes with my wife and to be present when our children are born, if we agree and it's possible.

(Female form) 45. my husband to share in childbirth classes with me and to have him present when our children are born, if we agree and it is possible.

Responses	Intact Home N=380		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=114		Total N=550	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	146	38.42	25	44.64	50	44.64	221	40.18
Disagree	31	8.16	5	8.93	3	2.63	39	7.09
Strongly Agree	117	30.79	14	25.00	44	38.60	175	31.82
Strongly Disagree	14	3.68	2	3.57	2	1.75	18	3.27
Undecided	72	18.95	10	17.86	15	13.16	97	17.64

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements								
In my marriage I expect:								
(Male form) 46. my wife to fit her life to mine.								
(Female form) 46. to fit my life to my husband's.								
Responses	Intact Home N=377		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=111		Total N=544	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	120	31.83	18	32.14	39	35.14	177	32.54
Disagree	82	21.75	9	16.07	22	19.82	113	20.77
Strongly Agree	50	13.26	7	12.50	12	10.81	69	12.68
Strongly Disagree	39	10.34	11	19.64	14	12.61	64	11.76
Undecided	86	22.81	11	19.64	24	21.62	121	22.24

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	47.	that it will be important for both my wife and me to have time for our own individual outside interests and activities.							
(Female form)	47.	that it will be important for both my husband and me to have time for our own individual outside interests and activities.							
Responses	Intact Home N=371		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=536		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	207	55.80	25	45.45	58	52.73	290	54.10	
Disagree	13	3.50	3	5.45	3	2.73	19	3.54	
Strongly Agree	108	29.11	18	32.73	38	34.55	164	30.60	
Strongly Disagree	3	0.81	2	3.64	1	0.91	6	1.12	
Undecided	40	10.78	7	12.43	10	9.09	57	10.63	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

- (Male form) 48. that I will keep my secret fears and concerns to myself since my wife would think less of me if she knew them.
- (Female form) 48. that my husband will keep his secret fears and concerns to himself since I might think less of him if I knew them.
-

Responses	Intact Home N=377		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=113		Total N=545	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	30	7.96	1	1.82	4	3.54	35	6.42
Disagree	119	31.56	17	30.91	39	34.51	175	32.11
Strongly Agree	10	2.65	1	1.82	5	4.42	16	2.94
Strongly Disagree	172	45.62	27	49.00	51	45.13	250	45.87
Undecided	46	12.20	9	16.36	14	12.39	69	12.66

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 49. that since it will be important that we both have money fo our own, managing and planning for spending will be a joint proposition.

(Female form) 49. that since it will be important that we both have money fo our own, managing and planning for spending will be a joint proposition.

Responses	Intact Home N=374		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=111		Total N=542	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	181	48.40	23	40.35	55	49.55	259	47.79
Disagree	29	7.75	3	5.26	13	11.71	45	8.30
Strongly Agree	65	17.38	16	28.07	18	16.22	99	18.27
Strongly Disagree	19	5.08	7	12.28	3	2.70	29	5.35
Undecided	80	21.39	8	14.04	22	19.82	110	20.30

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 50. to help wash and dry the dishes regularly.

(Female form) 50. my husband to help wash and dry dishes regularly.

Responses	Intact Home N=374		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=111		Total N=541	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	133	35.56	25	44.64	38	33.33	195	36.04
Disagree	101	27.01	11	19.64	30	27.03	142	26.25
Strongly Agree	30	8.02	3	14.29	10	9.01	48	8.87
Strongly Disagree	34	9.09	2	3.57	7	6.31	43	7.95
Undecided	76	20.32	10	17.86	27	24.32	113	20.89

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 51. to have the entire responsibility for earning the family living.

(Female form) 51. my husband to have the entire responsibility for earning the family living.

Responses	Intact Home N=368		Single-parent Home N=56		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=534	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	62	96.85	9	16.07	22	20.00	93	17.42
Disagree	134	36.41	19	33.93	43	39.09	196	36.70
Strongly Agree	28	7.61	8	14.29	10	9.09	46	8.61
Strongly Disagree	66	17.93	10	17.86	16	14.55	92	17.23
Undecided	78	21.20	10	17.86	19	17.27	107	20.04

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form) 52. that if a child needs to be disciplined, my wife will leave it to me.									
(Female form) 52. that if a child needs to be disciplined, I will leave that to my husband.									
Responses	Intact Home N=374		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=111		Total N=542		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	41	10.96	2	3.51	16	14.41	59	10.89	
Disagree	173	46.26	22	38.60	48	43.24	243	44.83	
Strongly Agree	21	5.61	5	8.77	3	2.70	29	5.35	
Strongly Disagree	70	18.98	16	28.07	21	18.92	108	19.93	
Undecided	68	18.18	12	21.05	23	20.72	103	19.00	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	53.	that an education is as important for helping to make me a well-rounded person as it is in helping me to earn a good living.							
(Female form)	53.	that an education is as important to make my husband a well-rounded person as it is in helping to earn a good living.							
Responses	Intact Home N=374		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=111		Total N=542		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	201	53.74	28	49.12	65	58.56	294	54.24	
Disagree	33	8.82	2	3.51	10	9.01	45	8.30	
Strongly Agree	72	19.25	15	26.32	18	16.22	105	19.37	
Strongly Disagree	9	2.41	2	3.51	4	3.60	15	2.77	
Undecided	59	15.78	10	17.54	14	12.61	83	15.31	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	54.	that both my wife and I will share in decisions concerning family planning, including when to have children, number and spacing.							
(Female form)	54.	that both my husband and I will share in decisions concerning family planning, including when to have children, number and spacing.							
Responses	Intact Home N=376		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=111		Total N=544		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	170	45.21	24	42.11	39	35.14	233	42.83	
Disagree	14	3.72	4	7.02	5	4.50	23	4.23	
Strongly Agree	158	42.02	23	40.35	53	47.75	234	43.01	
Strongly Disagree	5	1.33	2	3.51	1	0.90	8	1.47	
Undecided	29	7.71	4	7.02	13	11.71	46	8.46	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	55.	to make most of the decisions about the children such as where they may go and what they may do.							
(Female form)	55.	that my husband will make most of the decisions about the children such as where they may go and what they may do.							
Responses	Intact Home N=374		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=115		Total N=541		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	85	22.73	12	21.05	28	25.45	125	23.11	
Disagree	134	35.83	17	29.82	48	43.64	199	36.78	
Strongly Agree	24	6.42	2	3.51	11	10.00	37	6.84	
Strongly Disagree	51	13.64	10	17.54	8	7.27	69	12.75	
Undecided	80	21.39	16	28.07	15	13.14	111	20.52	

Table II (Continued)

Statements								
In my marriage I expect:								
(Male form)	56.	that I will forget about an education after I am married and begin supporting my family.						
(Female form)	56.	that my husband will forget about an education after he is married and begin supporting his family.						
Responses	Intact Home N=376		Single-parant Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=109		Total N=542	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	52	13.83	10	17.54	9	8.26	71	13.10
Disagree	148	39.36	20	35.09	44	40.37	212	39.11
Strongly Agree	17	4.52	1	1.75	6	5.50	24	4.43
Strongly Disagree	90	23.94	11	19.30	29	26.61	130	23.99
Undecided	69	18.35	15	26.32	21	19.27	105	19.37

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	57.	that my wife and I will share household tasks according to individual interests and abilities rather than according to "man's work" and "woman's work."							
(Female form)	57.	that my husband and I will share household tasks according to individual interests and abilities rather than according to "man's work" and "woman's work."							
Responses	Intact Home N=376		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=543		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	176	46.81	22	38.60	48	43.64	246	45.30	
Disagree	29	7.71	3	5.26	9	8.18	41	7.55	
Strongly Agree	93	24.73	15	26.32	28	25.45	136	25.05	
Strongly Disagree	15	3.99	2	3.51	4	3.64	21	3.87	
Undecided	63	16.76	15	26.32	21	19.09	99	18.23	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements								
In my marriage I expect:								
(Male form)	58.	that when I have problems, I will keep them to myself and not burden my wife.						
(Female form)	58.	that when my husband has problems, he will keep them to himself and not burden me.						
Responses	Intact Home N=375		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=542	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	34	9.07	2	3.51	11	10.00	47	8.67
Disagree	127	33.87	22	38.60	40	36.36	189	34.87
Strongly Agree	10	2.67	0	0.00	5	4.55	15	2.77
Strongly Disagree	168	44.80	23	40.35	41	37.27	232	42.80
Undecided	36	9.60	10	17.54	13	11.82	59	10.89

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	59.	to have to earn a good living if I expect love and respect from my family.							
(Female form)	59.	my husband to earn a good living if he expects love and respect from his family.							
Responses	Intact Home N=375		Single-parent Home N=55		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=540		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	89	23.73	20	36.36	28	25.45	137	25.37	
Disagree	120	32.00	15	27.27	34	30.91	169	31.30	
Strongly Agree	35	9.33	7	12.73	10	9.09	52	9.63	
Strongly Disagree	86	22.93	55	9.09	25	22.73	116	21.48	
Undecided	45	12.00	8	14.55	13	11.82	66	12.22	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements

In my marriage I expect:

(Male form) 60. that it will be undesirable for my wife to make more money than I do.

(Female form) 60. that it will be undesirable for me to make more money than my husband does.

Responses	Intact Home N=375		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=542	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agree	48	12.80	6	10.53	18	16.36	72	13.28
Disagree	160	42.67	18	31.58	43	39.09	221	40.77
Strongly Agree	21	5.60	6	10.53	3	2.73	30	5.54
Strongly Disagree	62	16.53	12	21.05	11	10.00	85	15.68
Undecided	84	22.40	15	26.32	35	31.82	134	24.72

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	61. that if my wife is not going to work outside the home, there is no reason for her getting more than a high school education.								
(Female form)	61. that if I am not going to work outside the home, there is no reason for getting more than a high school education.								
Responses	Intact Home N=375		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=542		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	55	14.67	7	12.28	20	18.18	82	15.13	
Disagree	152	40.53	23	40.35	47	42.73	222	40.96	
Strongly Agree	16	4.27	6	10.53	5	4.55	27	4.98	
Strongly Disagree	89	23.73	13	22.81	23	20.91	125	23.06	
Undecided	63	16.80	8	14.04	15	13.64	86	15.87	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	62.	as our children grow up the boys will more often be my responsibility while the girls are my wife's.							
(Female form)	62.	as our children grow up the boys will more often be my husband's responsibility, while the girls are mine.							
Responses	Intact Home N=376		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=543		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	126	33.51	19	33.33	40	36.36	185	34.07	
Disagree	108	28.72	15	26.32	27	24.55	150	27.62	
Strongly Agree	26	6.91	4	7.02	7	6.36	37	6.81	
Strongly Disagree	59	15.19	12	21.05	16	14.55	87	16.02	
Undecided	57	15.16	7	12.28	20	18.18	84	15.47	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	63.	that my wife and I will have an equal voice in making decisions, and handling situations that arise in the family.							
(Female form)	63.	that my husband and I will have an equal voice in making decisions, and handling situations that arise in the family.							
Responses	Intact Home N=376		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=110		Total N=543		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	176	45.81	24	42.11	53	48.18	253	46.59	
Disagree	22	5.85	2	3.51	7	6.36	31	5.71	
Strongly Agree	139	36.97	23	40.35	43	39.09	205	37.75	
Strongly Disagree	13	3.46	3	5.26	1	0.91	17	3.13	
Undecided	26	6.91	5	8.77	6	5.45	37	6.81	

TABLE II (Continued)

Statements									
In my marriage I expect:									
(Male form)	64.	that both my wife and I, and our relationship will remain basically unchanged over the years.							
(Female form)	64.	that both my husband and I, and our relationship will remain basically unchanged over the years.							
Responses	Intact Home N=376		Single-parent Home N=57		Stepparent Home N=109		Total N=542		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Agree	124	32.98	16	28.08	33	30.28	173	31.92	
Disagree	58	15.43	12	21.05	22	20.18	92	16.97	
Strongly Agree	69	18.35	10	17.54	22	20.18	101	18.63	
Strongly Disagree	27	7.18	6	10.53	6	5.50	39	7.20	
Undecided	98	26.06	13	22.81	26	23.85	137	25.28	

VITA

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