MORALE AMONG WIVES OF RETIRED

AND PRERETIRED PROFESSORS

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Finally, I would like to thank all of those professors' wives who participated in this study for their kind cooperation in making this dissertation possible.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

"Modernization" of the elderly over the past five decades --
primarily, "the existence of a large percentage of the population
over 65, who are not gainfully employed but rely on intergenerational
income transfers provided in both the public and private sectors"
(Achenbaum and Stearns, 1978, p. 310) -- has become increasingly
apparent. The large percentage of today's unemployed persons 65 and
older is partially accounted for by the fact that most people have
worked in a system where retirement at 65 has been mandatory. The
emergence of a large body of unemployed persons over 65 years of age has
given rise during the past 30 years to a large quantity of research on
the effects of retirement on male retirees and to a lesser amount on
female retirees. Retirement has been "studied as a position, as a
process, and as an event" (Troll, 1975, p. 140). Carp (1972) writes
that retirement describes for psychologists and sociologists, an event
which "heralds a critical period in the life span" (p. 221). Streib
and Schneider (1971) argue that the negative effects of retirement have
been overestimated, and Atchley (1977) concluded from a survey of the
research that no matter how subjective reactions to the retirement
situation are measured, retirement itself makes little difference to
one's life satisfaction. High satisfaction with life at this stage,
he states, depends more on family and personal factors. Acuff (1967)

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and Lewis (1972) found that retirement does not seem to affect an individual's "ontological" meaning or purpose in life.

In spite of the fact that some research has shown retirement to have little effect on the retiree's satisfaction with or purpose in life, work has become such an important facet of a man's life that we now see his life cycle in terms of "years preparatory to work, work, and retirement" (Fontana, 1978, p. 38). It is still recognized that a man's self-esteem and others' conceptions of him, his social position, income, circle of friends, pursuits, and interests are largely determined by his work; and loss of employment in the retirement stage continues to represent a crisis for some men. The focus of much gerontological research has been the delineation of personal characteristics and other variables that distinguish between adjusted and maladjusted retired persons. A man's wife certainly shares to some extent in the effects of her husband's work. His work usually affects her status, circle of friends, identity, daily schedule and to some extent pursuits and interests. While her day-time hours are most likely spent with a different network of friends, her husband's retirement is likely to make changes in her social network, as it does in his own. Most wives' identity and status depend largely on their husbands' status and identity, and these are apt to change as are her scheduling of day-time hours when her husband retires.

Few research studies to date have reported on the reaction of wives to the retirement of their husbands. Furthermore, William L. Mitchell, referring to the wives of retired men, states in his chapter "Lay Observations on Retirement" (Carp, 1972) that he "would not venture an opinion on the relevance to women of their (his committee's) observations

about retirement" (p. 211). Heyman (1970), concerned about the lack of
research on wives' reactions to their husband's retirement, points out
that retirement does not occur in a vacuum. Uhlenberg (1979) concerned
for the growing population of older women which increasingly consists
of "relatively healthy, educated, non-poor, native-born women who are
not employed" (p. 236) believed that the "majority of the 13 million
American women over the age of 65 are capable of substantially increas-
ing their contribution to societal welfare," and asserts that "social
gerontology has failed to adequately assist the majority of the elderly
who are competent . . ." (p. 241) and who are women. Does social
gerontology know how to assist either men or women in the retirement
stage? What factors are presently associated with the well-being of
wives in this retirement stage? Are the factors for women with retired
husbands the same as those for women whose husbands are not yet
retired?

Models of Aging

Gerontology, "The scientific study of the process of aging and of
the problems of aged people" (Webster, 1976, p. 482) is a complex
subject covering the biological, psychological, behavioral, and
sociological aspects of the lives of older people. Social gerontology
is "concerned with the developmental and group behavior of adults
following maturation and with the social phenomena which give rise to
and arise out of the presence of older people in the population"
(Tibbits, 1964, p. 139). It should be noted that sociological factors,
not physical factors, are the primary determinants of what a society
considers old or aged (Rosow, 1974).

A theory is a set of logically interrelated propositional statements that identify how variables are covariationally related to each other and provides an explanation of their relationship (Hill, 1966). The terminology--theories of aging--is frequently seen; however, there are no fully-developed theories of aging as theory is defined by Hill. It is more accurate to refer to models or heuristic models of aging. Heuristic model means that the model has explanatory and utilitarian value in contrast to predictive value. Social gerontologists have advanced a variety of heuristic models about the source of successful aging. These models have been referred to as theories, approaches, positions, points of view, and in one case even as a syndrome. While the author shall continue to refer to these models by their customary terminology, including the term theory, none is actually a theory.

The life satisfaction approach defines successful aging as feeling happy and satisfied with one's present and past life. Havighurst (1961) reports that Havighurst, Neugarten, and Tobin devised an instrument to measure five components of positive life satisfaction -- zest, resolution and fortitude, agreement between desired and achieved goals, positive self-concept, and mood tone. Heuristic models of aging which are related to either life satisfaction or life meaning include: activity theory, disengagement theory, continuity approach, personality theory, reference group theory, exchange theory, the socio-existential position, and the social reconstruction syndrome.

The activity theory which has long been implicit in gerontological literature is rooted in symbolic interaction and assumes that there is a positive relationship between social activity and life satisfaction (or morale) and that any disengagement is societally enforced

rather than natural. This theory, proposed by Havighurst and Albrecht (1953) suggests Rosow's (1974) role theory which emphasizes the progressive loss of roles by the aged and the need for substitution since role loss is believed to be inversely related to morale. While according to activity theory the source of meaning and morale is also believed to be found in maintaining a number of roles, the emphasis is on the need for being active in them. Most of our present social policies and programs are rooted in the activity theory notion that middle class activities and norms produce the best adjustment.

Writing from the structure-function position, Cumming (1960) and her co-workers made a tentative statement of disengagement theory. This theory claims that consistency between the individual's and society's voluntary expectations of and acceptance of disengagement on the part of the elderly is necessary for successful aging. Kalish and Knudtson (1976) refer to Cummings and Henry's (1961) concept of disengagement as a "process of mutual withdrawal by the aging individual and his social environment from each other" (p. 177). Loss of roles, according to disengagement theory, does not necessarily result in decreased morale. Furthermore, old age is considered to be a potential developmental stage in its own right.

In terms of the continuity approach, successful aging depends on the individual's maintaining an integrated personality that is rooted in both his past and his current experiences (Atchley, 1977). As in the disengagement theory, lost roles do not need to be replaced in order for one to remain satisfied with life. From Neugarten's (1968) life-cycle point of view, the aging individual's level of activity and his life satisfaction in old age are largely determined by his

personality. Personality traits are believed to be retained over the life span with some adaptations (Fontana, 1978). According to the life-cycle theory of Neugarten, there is a growing "interiority" at this stage of life. This process is seen as inherent and intrinsic so that disengagement at some point in time is axiomatic. Fontana (1978) points out, however, that "the whole life span is too formidable an obstacle for a rigorous empirical testing" (p. 109). Like Neugarten; Lemon, Bengtson, and Peterson (1972) also assume that personality traits are relatively stable over the life span and find that "the exclusion of concepts relating to one's previous life style and to personality attributes of the individual are an important limitation of the activity theory" (pp. 519-520).

Reference group theory may possibly succeed in melding activity theory and disengagement theory (Romeis and Acuff, 1971). This theory asserts that the individual finds meaning through his relationships to meaningful reference groups. These groups may be real or imaginary ones to which the individual does or does not belong and which may exist in the present, past, or future. Reference group theory allows for those individuals who fit the disengagement model by their interiorizing of sources of meaning and morale from ideas about the past or from ideas about the future such as beliefs about past social involvement and/or about life after death. It also allows for those individuals who derive meaning and morale from involvement and activity in the present.

Dowd (1975) rejects both activity and disengagement theory. His alternative -- exchange theory of aging -- is based on the social-psychological theory of exchange. Exchange theory of aging assumes that the degree of involvement in old age depends on the empirical outcome of

transactions between the individual and his social environment with rewarding outcomes producing further transaction. While Neugarten sees level of activity depending on personality factors, Dowd sees the level of activity depending on rewards obtained. However, because of inevitable loss of power resources with which to obtain rewarding outcomes of transactions, exchange theory must assume that disengagement is an inevitability for every individual at some point in time. Unlike Cumming, Dowd believes that disengagement is not intrinsic, but active and involved. Since he assumes that power resides in other persons' dependence upon one, disengagement is seen as a symptom of loss of power in interactions. Dowd (1975) summarizes: "Activity theory assumes the need for continued involvement throughout life; disengagement theory assumes that decline in involvement may be a phenomenon mutually desired by both the individual and society" (p. 593); and exchange theory (which apparently adheres to a connection between activity and successful aging) posits that the degree of involvement is an empirical question, the outcome of a specific exchange relationship.

Within the psychoanalytic tradition, Victor Frankl (1963) espouses what is characterized as a socio-existential position. Frankl, a student of Freud, relates his Nazi prison camp and his clinical experiences to the idea that man is free to choose how he interprets his environment. According to his socio-existential position, a few people will be able to cope with life adjustments and to find "meaning" even under dehumanizing circumstances, while most will not be able to transcend such harsh objective conditions. Nevertheless, Frankl believes that man's will to find meaning is a primary force and that happiness in old age and before is a by-product that depends on striving

to achieve meaningful, worthwhile goals. Frankl focuses on the "noölogical" (a term which denotes the spiritual core of a man's personality) dimensions of the human existence (Frankl, 1963, p. 159), and "noögenic" neurosis or "existential vacuum" is seen to be prevalent among people who have lost sources of meaning in life.

A more recent model is the Social Reconstruction Syndrome (Kuypers and Bengtson, 1973) whose principal roots are in psychological "labeling theory," but which borrows from several traditions. The Social Breakdown orientation of the theory is believed to be applicable to the problems of aging in American society. The first stage of the breakdown assumes that the elderly are likely to be susceptible to social labeling because of the nature of social reorganization for the elderly in our society. The second stage assumes that feedback from our society creates vulnerability to, and dependence on, external sources of self-labeling. In the third stage, the individual is believed to accept negative labeling and thereby be inducted into a dependent position. Finally, in the fourth stage, he is believed to identify himself as an inadequate, and to set the stage for a vicious spiral.

Statement of Problem and Objectives

At the present time, sociologists still need to continue to search for an adequate theoretical explanation of the complex problem of accounting for individual variations in successfulness of coping with aging in our society. An important aspect of developing a model or a theory is to include all groups who experience the phenomenon. Research to date has focused almost exclusively on those who are retired from full-time work outside the home, especially men. Little attention has

been given to women whose chief place of work has been in the home. In the current study the author does not propose to develop a new model of successful aging, but rather to gather information about an important aspect of life for a specific group of aging women, wives of retired professors.

Regardless of the theoretical orientation, high morale has generally been seen as a desirable psychological state for elderly individuals, both male and female. The concept morale, especially as it relates to women, is the focus of this study. The author is not concerned with proving the correctness of any of the models of success- ful aging. Rather, the purpose is to ascertain the importance of life circumstances in the maintenance of morale and to relate this infor- mation to current models. Morale shall be conceptualized as reflecting both satisfaction with one's life circumstances and purpose or goals around which to integrate and give "meaning" to life (Crumbaugh and Maholick, 1963).

The National Institute on Aging report (1978) states that too little research has been focused on family transitional states and included retirement among the specified states. This same report also states that there is a need for research focused on sub-populations of women in our society. The author's study shall be an exploratory study for correlates of life satisfaction and purpose-in-life for both wives of active husbands and of retired husbands who have or have had professional employment at a particular state university. The objec- tives shall be (1) to make cross-generation comparisons between the wives of preretired professors and the wives of retired professors on mean scores on the two measures of morale; (2) to determine the

structure of morale among the wives of retired professors ages 55 and up; (3) to determine the structure of morale among the wives of employed professors ages 55 to 65; (4) to make a gross cross-generation comparison of the structures of morale for wives of preretired professors and wives of retired professors. The purpose of the present study is to explore the question - what is the role of life circumstances in the maintenance of morale among the aged? The primary ✓ objective formulated asks two research questions: (1) Is there a decline in morale among the retired group as compared with the active group? (2) Are the measurements' correlates of morale the same for the retired group and the active group?

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Women and Retirement

Kerckhoff (1964) stated that the few studies on retirement before
1961 which had taken notice of the implications for the family were
concerned with parent-child relations. Studies since 1961 that have
dealt with women and the retirement stage have focused on ease of the
transition, roles of women in this stage, and factors related to
adjustment and morale. Results of these studies have often produced
conflicting conclusions.

Consensus is that the transition into the retirement stage of life
is easier for women than it is for men. Both Cummings (1964) and
Lowenthal and Berkman (1967) attributed the greater ease of transition
for wives to the supposition that the roles of women are essentially
unchanged throughout the life span. Kerckhoff (1964) reported that the
wife has both fewer expectations of and less reaction to the family's
retirement stage and attributes ease of transition to her being unin-
volved in the retirement process. Nevertheless, most researchers,
including Kerckhoff, have found that the wife's attitude toward her
husband's retirement is at least somewhat colored by her husband's
reaction. Contrary to Cumming's belief in continuity of the wife's
role, Heyman and Jeffers (1968) found that the feminine role was
ill-defined and full of contradictions. Nevertheless, both Heyman and

Jeffers (1968) and Rosow (1974) reported that the retirement transition is apt to be more gradual and cushioned for the wife by the continuity of household routine and also by the wife's earlier experiences with retirement as the children matured. Kline (1975), however, interpreted an analysis by Dunkle (1972) as suggesting that women are better able to adjust to old age simply because women are generally unable to attain permanence throughout the entire social life-cycle. On the basis of this information Kline suggested the possibility of a theory of success-ful aging based on discontinuity in women's life experience.

In spite of the expectations concerning the ease of transition into retirement for the wife, the limited research on morale of wives relative to husbands' morale after retirement has reported various and conflicting results. Kerckhoff (1964) indicated that the wives of retired husbands experienced little change in satisfaction after their husband's retirement; however, wives reported that they could do _fewer_ things after retirement than would have been expected from the responses of pre-retiree wives. Kerckhoff also found that women of higher socio-economic status did not look forward to their husbands' retirements. More of the wives in the study by Heyman and Jeffers (1968) reported that they were sorry their husband was retired than reported that they were glad. Spreitzer and Snyder (1974) reported that women in their probability sample of the adult population of the United States more frequently reported satisfaction with their lives up to the age of 65 than do the men; whereas, men were more likely to report a high degree of satisfaction after age 65. Keating and Cole (1980) found no sig-nificant difference in the morale of husbands and wives in the retire-ment stage in their study and determined that the middle-class couples

in their study were happier after retirement than before. Smoothness
of the transition into the retirement stage for wives appears to be not
clearly determined as yet.

Another aspect of the problem of wives' reaction to their husbands'
retirement that has been investigated is changes in the wife's marital
role after the husband's retirement. Lipman (1961) found that the
wife's role does not change, but "its emphasis undergoes a distinct
shift" (p. 270), by which he meant that the wife accepts greater re-
sponsibility in the role of companion. In contrast, Kline's (1975)
study points to the increased centrality in retirement of the wife's
role as housekeeper. Results of the study by Keating and Cole (1980)
suggest, as did Lipman, that the wife's marital role does not change,
but unlike Lipman, that the wife accepts greater responsibility at
this time not only in the role of companion but also in the role of
housekeeper.

Correlates of Morale in Later Years

Little is known about what factors contribute to wives' morale in
the retirement stage. If, as Keating and Cole (1980) suggest, the
wife's role becomes the central focus in the marital dyad after the
husband's retirement, and if the "need to be needed" is of major
importance in having purpose in life, then some measurement of purpose
in life and consideration of other aspects of life experience which seem
to be related to purpose in life should be revealing. Acuff (1967)
found that correlates of purpose in life, as measured by the PIL test
(Crumbaugh and Maholick, 1964), for emeritus professors in his study
included "continued professional involvement, contact with the extended

family, good health, a personal religious philosophy, and positive life attitudes including a clear sense of worthwhileness and future planning" (p. 127). Lewis (1972) found the "correlates of PIL among active professionals tended to be correlates to PIL among retired professionals" (p. 194). Just as engaged professors were found to have a higher morale than disengaged professors (Acuff and Gorman, 1968) working wives were found to have a higher morale than retired wives by Jaslow (1976) and Fox (1977). However, George (1978) reported contradictory results for working women and retirees. Kell (1978) and Streib and Thompson (1957) both found, more specifically, that the working women in upper occupational groups did not look forward to retirement.

Retirement of the husband generally means diminished economic security for the marital dyad, and either money or health are commonly seen as the major problem of old age. Numerous researchers have confirmed the association between good health, as indicated by either medical evaluation or self-assessment, and high morale for the elderly. Contrary to the thinking of most researchers, Streib and Thompson (1957) asserted, on the basis of their Cornell study, that the health of workers often improves following retirement. Regardless of whether health improves or declines, Maddox (1963) learned while investigating the activity theory that if one has relatively good health it "increased the probability that high morale would be found even when activity was low" (p. 213). Fox (1977) attests to a less positive psychological well-being of women retirees compared to working women as due to lower income, perceived health state, and perceived level of social contact. Chatfield (1977) found that the impact of health problems was diminished for those in the highest income bracket. George (1978) found good

physical health to be among the social status factors related to psycho-
logical well-being. Many researchers have recognized an interaction
between the elderly's perceived health and their perceived financial
adequacy. Spreitzer and Snyder (1974) using a national probability
sample, supported previous findings showing the importance and inter-
dependence of these factors. This same study also showed perceived
financial adequacy to be a stronger indicator for life satisfaction
than were indicators of socio-economic status. Studies by Leonard
(1977) and Streib and Schneider (1971) also supported the importance of
perceived financial adequacy to the retirement situation, and Streib
and Schneider found that "women, in general, tend to have a somewhat
more negative evaluation of their present economic situation than the
men" (p. 85). Larson (1978) succinctly summarized his findings from
30 years of research on the subjective well-being of older Americans by
saying ". . . health, wealth, and love are the basis of happiness"
(p. 116).

Time, or a distinction between early and later years of retire-
ment, has been found important in assessing morale in retirement. Both
Kerckhoff (1964) and George and Maddox (1977) found stability in sub-
jective adaptation to retirement over a five year period. In Kerckhoff's
study, both husbands and wives responded more negatively after five
years of retirement, but the husbands responded more so. In contrast
to Kerckhoff's findings, Chatfield (1977) found that life satisfaction
as measured by the LSIZ (Wood, Wylie, and Sheafor, 1966) scores of males
and females retired from work for more than one year showed no statis-
tically significant difference from those not retired, while scores of
those who were recently retired were significantly lower than those not

retired. George and Maddox (1977) supported previous studies which suggest that interaction between length of time retired and occupational prestige is a significant predictor of adaptation. Their data indicated "that for middle level and professional strata, the longer the individual was retired, the more likely he was to have adapted" (p. 460). Heyman and Jeffers (1968) found no real differentiation between "glad" and "sorry" wives of men retired four to ten years, but did find more wives "sorry" if their husbands had been retired over 10 years.

Streib and Schneider (1971), using age identification as a crude index of self-image, found that women at all points in their six-year study tended to classify themselves as "younger" compared to men of the same age (p. 161). Good self-images are presumed to be related to high morale and adequate functioning. Drevenstedt (1979) determined that women generally perceive each life stage as occurring chronologically later than do men. Ward (1977) also found that "females had a younger age identity than males" (p. 56) and, in addition, that shifts in age identification were related primarily to age-related deprivation in the areas of health, activity, and employment status. Linn and Hunter (1979), basing their work on a commonly held idea that perceived age helps explain functional age, discovered that more internality or "locus of control" (p. 46) was also associated with younger age perceptions.

Kivett (1979) found sex (female), ideal self-concept, and internal locus of control all three to be important to intrinsic religious motivation and intrinsic religious motivation to be a salient force in the successful resolution of life crises in middle and later adulthood. Acuff and Gorman (1968) found religiosity to be important to adjustment (specifically for emeritus professors).

Early research based on the activity theory dealt primarily with relating frequency of social interaction to the elderly individual's sense of well-being. Some found positive relationships between social interaction and personal adjustment, while others found the two to be unrelated. More recently investigators have been concerned with the quality or type of interaction which may be associated with high morale. Within the past ten years, support has been given to the suggestion made by Lowenthal and Haven (1968) that having an intimate confidante is a strategic correlate of high morale. Lemon et al. (1972) found that informal activity with friends is more highly associated with satisfaction than is formal activity and that only "participation in an informal friendship group appears to be an important correlate of life satisfaction" (p. 519). Frequency of contact with one's friends, neighbors, and relatives was found to be the only significant interaction positively related to each dimension of life satisfaction in a study by Knapp (1976). Knapp did not, however, find support for the Lemon et al. (1972) hypothesis that "the more intimate the type of activity, the higher one's life satisfaction" (p. 603). Others who have suggested that the quality of the social interaction is crucial to understanding adaptation in old age are Conner, Powers, and Bultena (1979) and O'Brien (1980). Consensus seems to be that the existence of at least one intimate friend is important to morale.

One other factor that researchers have investigated as a correlate of morale is one's overall satisfaction with his lifetime. The findings of Thurnher (1974) about the relationship between satisfaction with one's lifetime and morale do not correlate with the findings of Heyman and Jeffers (1968). While Heyman and Jeffers found that women

who were more dissatisfied with their lifetimes had lower morale than those who were less dissatisfied with their lifetimes, the study by Thurnher shows that a high frequency of strong expressions of dissatisfaction with their lifetimes on the part of preretired wives did not correlate with their Bradburn Balance scores. Thurnher's interpretation of these findings was that the wives were able to blame others for their abandoned goals. Perhaps social-economic status factors also influence women's perception of their responsibility for abandoned goals and account for the differences in the researchers' findings.

Summary

Social gerontologists have explored a number of different approaches to the problem of understanding what accounts for "successful aging" and have advanced a variety of models--activity theory, disengagement theory, continuity theory, reference group theory, exchange theory, the socio-existential approach, and the reconstruction syndrome. As yet, sociologists still need to continue to search for an adequate model and a theoretical explanation of the complex problem to account for individual variations in successfulness of coping with aging in our society.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

This study was modeled on those by Acuff (1967) and Lewis (1972).
Crumbaugh (1972) wrote that two studies by Acuff (1967, 1968) repre-
sented the first application of the Crumbaugh (1964) Purpose-In-Life
test (PIL) to older populations and showed that retired (male) pro-
fessionals (professors and clergymen) typically maintain a satisfactory
level of morale and that demoralization need not accompany professional
disengagement. Acuff's study was designed to compare the two profes-
sional categories of retired professors and retired clergymen on both
life satisfaction, as measured by the Neugarten, Havighurst, and Tobin
(1961) Life Satisfaction Index A (LSIA) scale and on purpose-in-life, as
measured by the Crumbaugh and Maholick (1964) Purpose in Life (PIL) test.

Lewis (1972) using Acuff's data and methods constructed a cross-
generational study to compare the morale of active professionals (pro-
fessors and clergymen) with the retired professionals of Acuff's study.
Lewis (1972) concluded "that the correlates of morale were the same for
the retired as for the active professionals," and that "there was a
relative decline in morale among retired professionals compared to the
active professionals" (pp. 201-202). The decline was accounted for
entirely by the LSIA scores, not the PIL scores: Lewis speculated that
opportunity structure after retirement for these professionals might be
the reason for their continued high morale.

The present study was constructed as a cross-generational study
to compare the morale of the wives of retired professors with the
morale of wives of active professors who are in the preretirement age
range 55 to 65. Variables are from three sources: an inventory of
variable items, the LSIA, and the PIL as seen on pages 92-96, 96, and
97 in Appendix A.

Instrumentation

Data for the two groups of wives were collected with two instru-
ments--one for the wives of retired professors which included an in-
ventory of 85 variable items--(45 items), the LSIA (20 items), and the
PIL (20 items; and one for the wives of active professors which in-
cluded an inventory of 84 variables--(44 items), the LSIA (20 items),
and the PIL (20 items). Copies of the instruments may be found in
Appendix A, p. 90. With the exception of four variables--spouse's
work status, spouse's retirement status, spouse's morale, and life
continuity--the independent variables used are from the same categories
as those used first by Acuff (1963) and later by Lewis (1972). This
author refers the reader to Lewis 1972 pages 64-73 for a discussion of
these variables and their close and complex inter-relatedness. Find-
ings of previous studies relating these variables to measures of satis-
faction, adjustment, or morale have been previously discussed in the
Review of Literature, Chapter II. While wording on Items 3, 8, 9, 10,
39, and 40 was adjusted differentially to the appropriate time perspec-
tive relative to retirement for each of the two groups of wives, cate-
gories remained the same for the two groups although one category,
retirement status, included an item designed to ascertain the current

work status of retired husbands which the schedule for the active group
did not include.

Methods

The 47 independent variables (47 for wives of retired professors
and 46 for wives of preretired professors) in the inventory might be
categorized into 15 generalized descriptive categories: age, retire-
ment status, education, feelings about husband's retirement, familial
characteristics, community, health, social participation, religiosity,
bereavement, perceived financial adequacy, general life attitudes,
morale of spouse, and continuity of lifetime. The 15 categories with
descriptions of items and corresponding numbers of items from the
author's inventory are summarized in Appendix B, p. 109. A summary
of the extent to which the inventory of variable items in the present
study is dependent upon the Acuff inventory may be seen in the Appendix
C, p. 112. Items 13 through 23 in this inventory depend on Kerckhoff
(1965 and 1966).

Life satisfaction and purpose-in-life were the two dependent
variables in this study. Life satisfaction was measured by the 20-item
LSIA scale (Neugarten et al., 1961) as reproduced in Appendix A, p. 90.
Purpose-in-life was measured by the 20-item PIL scale (Crumbaugh and
Maholick, 1964) as reproduced in Appendix A, p. 90.

Measures of Morale

The Life Satisfaction Index Scale

The Life Satisfaction Index (LSIA) is an index of life satisfaction
developed specifically for the measurement of successful aging among

aging populations. The "activity" theory provided the context within which the LSIA was developed. Authors of the instrument purposefully constructed the LSIA as a multi-dimensional scale. Arguing that inner psychological satisfaction with life is a multidimensional concept, Neugarten, Havighurst, and Tobin (1961) isolated what they felt to be five components of positive life satisfaction: 1) zest (versus apathy); 2) resolution and fortitude; 3) agreement between desired and achieved goals; 4) positive self-concept; and 5) mood tone. Their Life Satisfaction Index (LSIA), a 20-item scale, was constructed to investigate these five components of life satisfaction among older persons. The instrument was developed as part of a five-year study of a relatively healthy, middle-class, urban sample in Kansas City. Analysis of the LSIA resulted in the conclusion that if the instrument was used with caution it would perhaps be useful for certain group measurements of persons over 65 (Neugarten et al., 1961). A study by Cutler (1979) has supported the idea that psychological well-being is a multidimensional construct, but finds that the pattern of multidimensionality varies across age groups. Dobson, Powers, and Keith (1979) found that "although all five components described by Neugarten et al. (1961) may not be manifested in the LSIA (Adams, 1969) or in the shorter LSIZ, more than a single dimension be may be expected" (p. 570).

Lewis (1972), using the combined responses of both the active clergy and the active professors in his study with an n=272, subjected the LSIA to factor analyses - first a principal axis analysis, and then a varimax rotation of the principal axis analysis. Using the criteria of .01 level of significance, he determined that "all items (n=72) but 11 and 17 were acceptable for a one factor scale or a scale with one

major factor" (p. 54). (See Lewis pp. 55, 57, 58, 59 and Tables XII, XIII, XIV, and XV.)

Tests of validity for the LSIA include testing against the Cavan Adjustment Rating Scale as the validity criterion. The Cavan Scale is based on ratings by judges determined by the interview method of data collection. The Cavan Scale achieves multi-dimensionality. The LSIA was also tested for validity with the Life Satisfaction Rating in the Kansas City Study of Adult Life (Havighurst, 1961). The correlation coefficient between the Life Satisfaction Rating and the LSIA in this test was r=.58. Lewis (1972), using the Kuder-Richardson formula as a basic test of reliability in his study determined that the consistency coefficient was r=.30.

The Purpose-In-Life Scale

Acuff and Allen (1970) noted that the concept of "meaning" had been "conspicuously overlooked in gerontological literature" (p. 126). Crumbaugh and Maholick (1964) had devised a scale--the Purpose-in-Life Scale (PIL)--to measure Frankl's concept of "meaning" which Crumbaugh (1963) explained as a person's "goals around which to integrate his life" or "a sense of mission that is uniquely one's own and that gives direction to life and makes it understandable" (p. 47). In 1972, Crumbaugh called attention to the fact that the PIL

> has successfully differentiated a wide variety of both
> clinical and 'normal' populations on the basis of many para-
> meters which have been predicted to represent a change in
> the level of organization around meaningful life goals
> (p. 419).

The PIL has been subjected to numerous tests of validity and re-liability, and its relationship to a variety of variables has been

determined. Construct validity is based on the correct prediction of the order of the means for both psychiatric populations and for four normal populations. Criterion validity tests include correlation between PIL and ratings of the degree of purpose in life for both psychiatric patients (with therapists doing the rating) and for normal populations (with ministers determining the ratings) (Crumbaugh and Maholick, 1969). Among the aged, the PIL has related to achievement via conformance, sense of well-being, psychological mindedness, emotional stability, self-control, self-acceptance, responsibility, and depression (Acuff, 1967). Using the term religious to mean that religious philosophy is important to the individual, that he believes in life after death, and that he is identified with some religious communion, Acuff and Gorman (1968) related the PIL to religiosity.

High scores on the PIL suggest that the person has found meaning and purpose in life; low scores indicate lack of purpose. Crumbaugh and Maholick (1964) state that the instrument has been compared with the Frankl Questionnaire, Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Scale of Values, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and the therapist's rating on purposefulness. A low relationship between the PIL and the Allport-Vernon Scale was interpreted to support the concept of purpose in life as being more than another name for values in the general sense.

Comparison of PIL and LSIA

Logically, there should be a great amount of positive correlation between PIL and LSIA since both are measures of something called "morale." Neither Acuff nor Lewis obtained results that were completely

consistent with this assumption. Lewis interpreted the weakness of correlation between LSIA and PIL as reflecting the degree to which the scale developer and respondents did or did not share the same cultural orientation. The LSIA was seen by Lewis (1972, p. 63) as reflecting more "material" concerns as related to morale than the PIL, and the PIL as reflecting more "spiritual" concerns as related to morale. Lewis (1972), therefore, states that "Any interpretation based on the administration of scales such as PIL and LSIA must be done with due caution" (p. 64).

The Research Design

The choice for the research design in the present study was a mailed questionnaire. Limitations of time and money were the decisive factors in this choice. Advantages of the mailed questionnaire include: greater confidence in anonymity on the part of respondents, a fact which makes more candid answers possible; the opportunity for the respondent to ponder the questions and to avoid feelings of pressure that produce thoughtless answers, as might happen in an interview; and economy of time and money since respondents can be covered in less time for less money than with techniques such as the personal interview. Also a major obstacle in gerontological research--responses based on social desirability (the desire to look well)--may be avoided with mailed returns (Kerlinger, 1973).

The Sample

The universe of the present study consisted of wives of active professors between the ages of 55 and 65 and of wives of retired professors age 55 and above at a major university in a Southwestern state

who lived with their spouses in the university community. The
administrative office of the university was contacted and subsequently
provided the names and addresses of their active and of their retired
personnel ages 55 and older. The city directory was employed to deter-
mine marital status of the retired professors. It was determined that
there were 96 wives living with their retired husbands in the community
in which their husbands had taught. There may possibly have been ten
other wives living with their retired husbands in other communities
but they were not included in this study due to the fact that marital
status of the professors could not be ascertained.

Addresses for wives of active professors were obtained from the
University Directory. Three committee members reviewed the author's
sample lists for the two population groups in order to note those
homes where no wife was currently present. In so doing, they noted
five individuals who had been the designated professor's wife for less
than three years. These individuals were deleted from the appropriate
sample populations for this study.

In order to equalize the number of subjects in the two groups
being compared, 50 names were randomly drawn from the universe of 150
wives of active professors 55 years of age and above.

<center>Data Collection</center>

Collection of data was by means of an 85-item mailed questionnaire
booklet which contained the variable items, the PIL, and the LSIA.
The introduction to the questionnaire was a cover letter co-signed by
the author's department head, explaining the purpose of the study, and
soliciting cooperation of the potential respondents by telling something

of the author's interest in the topic being studied. A return envelope addressed to central mailing of the institution from which this study originated and to be paid for by the author was enclosed in order to facilitate responses.

Several days prior to the mailing of the questionnaire, the universe of 94 wives of retired professors were contacted by telephone, made aware of the forthcoming questionnaire, and solicited for their cooperation. Three of these wives asked that they not be mailed a questionnaire, and a fourth wife was found to be permanently hospitalized. A total of 190 questionnaires were mailed -- 90 to wives whose husbands were retired and living at home and 100 to wives of active professors.

Seventy-seven wives of retired professors and 64 wives of active professors responded with sufficient data that was relevant to their group. Either the telephone calls made to individuals in the retired group of wives or possibly a greater interest in the topic may account for the larger percentage of returns from the wives of retired professors (over 85% for the retired group compared to 64% for the active group). On the whole, the returns were surprisingly high since returns of less than 40 or 50 percent is more typical (Kerlinger, 1973, p. 397). Some data were lost because apparently the respondents inadvertently turned two pages at once. Future designs might want to plan for staggering the turning edges of the pages in order to avoid this misfortune.

Definition of Terms

Morale - includes both satisfaction with life and goals which integrate and give meaning to life.

Life Satisfaction - a judgment reflecting an individual's satis-
faction with his/her life's circumstances.

Purpose In Life - a judgment reflecting the degree to which an
individual has goals which serve as an integrating factor in his/her
life.

Professor - the term professor refers to the person with a rank
of instructor to professor in a state college.

Hypotheses, Analysis, and Operational
Specification of the Variables

H_o1: There will be no significant difference between the means of
a) LSIA, b) PIL, scores of wives due to retirement status (i.e. retire-
ment versus preretirement) of professor husbands.

H_o2: There will be no significant associations between LSIA scores
and responses to each of the independent variable items among:

    a. the wives of preretired professors.

    b. the wives of retired professors.

H_o3: There will be no significant associations between PIL scores
and responses to each of the independent variable items among:

    a. the wives of preretired professors.

    b. the wives of retired professors.

Analysis first focused on frequencies for each of the independent
variables and in particular on the demographic data about the two
sample groups as provided by the variables--age, retirement status of
spouse, work status of wife, work status of spouse, formal education,
and living arrangement. Hypothesis 1 was next tested by comparing the
mean adjustment (LSIA) scores and the mean purpose in life (PIL) scores

for both the active and retired groups of wives by using the t test of significance and the .05 level of probability.

In order to test Hypotheses 2 and 3, analyses then focused on variables significantly associated with adjustment and purpose-in-life with each of the two groups (wives of active professors and wives of retired professors) considered separately. The inventory items were considered as "pure variables." These items have generally been considered important to the morale of an aging individual. Embedded among the descriptive categories (see Appendix B) by which these items are labeled are two scales and two indices: family type and life continuity scales; self-reported health of respondent and perceived health of spouse indices. Both scales and both indices were treated as independent variables in analyzing the data. Family type scale is based on Items 13 through 23. Respondents who agreed with seven or more of Items 13 through 22 and agreed with Item 23 have extended family norms. Respondents who agreed with seven or more of Items 13 through 22, but who disagreed with Item 23 have modified extended family norms, and those who agreed with less than seven of Items 13 through 22 and disagreed with Item 23 have nucleated family norms (Kerckhoff, 1965 and 1966).

Life continuity was judged to be continuous if the respondent scored five through nine points on Item 45; to be moderately discontinuous if the respondent scored 10 through 13 points; and to be discontinuous if she scored 14 or more points with one point given on each of the five parts of Variable 45 where the respondent answered very continuous; two points where answered continuous, three points where answered moderately discontinuous, and four points where answered discontinuous.

The two-item health index for wife and the two-item health index for spouse were both scored by giving one point for good, two points for fair, and three points for poor. A total of two through three points indicated excellent health and a score of four or more indicated less than the best of health.

The scales and indices were treated as independent variables in analyzing the data and were also treated item by item as "pure variables." Correlation of each item with measures of morale was believed to be necessary to a meaningful interpretation of the over-all correlation of the scales or of the indices with life satisfaction and with purpose-in-life.

The design in this study allowed for quantification of the data in order that standard statistical techniques might be used for hypothesis testing. Data for the independent variables, as well as data for the two dependent variables, the PIL and the LSIA, were quantified into categories. The same procedures were utilized in Acuff's (1964) and Lewis' (1972) studies. They are described as follows.

The whole LSIA sample (N=139) was

operationalized into nearly equal categories of high, medium, and low in terms of the score of the respondents relative to the other respondents. High LSIA means that the respondent scored in approximately the upper one-third of the sample; medium LSIA means that the individual scored in approximately the middle third of the sample of LSIA; and low LSIA means that the individual scored in approximately the lower third of the sample on LSIA (Lewis, 1972, p. 76).

The whole PIL sample (N=144) was "similarly trichotomized into high, medium, and low based upon the respondents' relative rankings within the sample of the present study" (Lewis, 1972, p. 76).

Hypotheses 2 and 3 were tested for significant associations at the .05 or lower level (using the two-tailed test) by performing the

Chi-square test. The independent variable items offered from two choices per item to seven choices per item. Because of the size of the samples, the choices were collapsed into dichotomous choices for all independent variables. Data for each item were placed into morale categories as specified by a computer program such as that developed by Dr. Claypool for this purpose. This program trichotomized the scores achieved on each of the morale instruments so that the Chi-square test could be used where relevant. Cutting scores thus determined were set at: LSIA 0-14 low; 15-17 medium; 18-20 high and PIL 20-109 low; 110-119 medium; and 120-140 high. Unlike the LSIA cutting scores which were slightly higher, PIL cutting scores were slightly lower than those established by Acuff (1967) and Lewis (1972), for professors and clergy-men: 20-111 low, 112-122 medium, 123 and over high. According to Crumbaugh and Maholick (1969) 92 through 112 on the PIL represents some-what uncertain definition, 118 or more suggests presence of definite purpose, and less than 91 lack of clear meaning and purpose; therefore, only a few of the wives lacked purpose and less than one-third fell into the uncertain definition area. The LSIA cutting scores used by Acuff (1967) and by Lewis (1972) for the professors were: low 13 or less, medium 14-15, high 16 and over. The LSIA scores for wives were nearly all higher than the mean, 12.40, established by Havighurst (1961), therefore, the sample in this study, like the professors in previous studies, represented a high satisfaction group as measured by LSIA.

Two of the 45 variable items (Items 8, 9) provided expectation before husband retires versus realization after retirement information only. The 46 variables for which Chi-square values were obtained using first the LSIA and then the PIL for each of the two groups of wives

provided 184 Chi-square values of which 40 were significant. Twelve of the significant Chi-square values so obtained required a warning that the value might not be valid because there were fewer than five respondents represented in each cell. A computer program that dichotomized the data from each of the morale instruments (LSIA and PIL) was then developed by Dr. Claypool and was used in the Chi-square test for these items. Cutting scores for the dichotomized instruments were: LSIA 0-15 low, 16-20 high; PIL 20-113 low, 114-140 high.

<div align="center">Summary</div>

This study was limited to wives of active professors and wives of retired professors at a particular university and living in a Southwestern state in the spring of 1982. The primary tool for collecting data was an eight-page mailed questionnaire. There were 190 questionnaire packets mailed to 100 wives of active professors, and 90 to wives of retired professors. Returns which were usable in one or more tests included the responses from 77 wives of retired professors and 64 wives of preretired professors. The purpose was to collect data relating to a variety of independent variables and to two dependent variables which together represented the measure of morale. An assessment of the relationships between the independent and dependent variables was used to make a cross-generation comparison between the wives of retired professors in the sample data of this study with similar data from wives of active professors from the same population.

Two recognized measures, the LSIA and the PIL were the measures of morale. The independent variables included 45 specific items reflecting a variety of measures in a variety of categories--age,

retirement status, education, feelings about husband's retirement,
family characteristics, intimate confidante, community, health, social
participation, religion, bereavement, perceived financial adequacy,
life attitudes, husband's morale, and life continuity.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Demographics of Respondent Sample

Age of Respondents (Item 1)

Ninety percent of the wives of retired professors (N=77) in this study were 61 years of age or over as indicated by Table I. Eighty-four percent of the wives of preretired professors (N=64) in the present study were between 50 and 60 years of age. Two of the wives did not indicate their age. Five wives of retired professors age 60 or less overlap with the 54 wives of active professors age 50 to 60. There were eight wives of active professors who were age 61 to 65 and 35 wives of retired professors who reported being age 61-70. Overlap between these two groups could not be ascertained.

Retirement Status of Spouse (Item 2)

Length of the retirement for husbands of wives in the retired group was fairly evenly divided between those who had been retired three through nine years (37%) and those who had been retired ten years and more (36%). Nineteen husbands had been retired for only two years or less. The majority of wives with preretired husbands (approximately 65%) expected their husbands to retire within three through nine years. (See Table II.)

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TABLE I

RESPONDENTS IN AGE CATEGORIES

Age Category	Frequency	Percent
Wives of Retired Husbands		
60 or less	5	6.49
61-70	35	45.45
71 and over	35	45.45
Missing data	2	2.59
Total	77	100.00
Wives of Preretired Husbands		
50-55	21	32.81
56-60	33	51.56
61-65	8	12.50
Missing data	2	3.12
Total	64	100.00

TABLE II

YEARS RETIRED/EXPECT TO RETIRE

Category	Wives of Retired Professors		Wives of Active Professors	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
2 or less years	19	24.67	10	15.62
3-5 years	11	14.28	22	34.37
6-9 years	18	23.37	20	31.25
10 years or more	28	36.36	10	15.62
Missing data	1	1.29	2	3.12
Total	77	100.00	64	100.00

Work Status of Respondents (Item 6)

Although more than twice as large a percentage of the wives of active professors were employed than were wives of retired professors, the majority of wives in each of the samples were unemployed. Approximately 80 percent of the wives of retired professors indicated that they were not employed. Of the approximately 20 percent who were employed, the majority had professional jobs with an equal number of wives in full-time and in part-time work.

Among the wives of active professors, approximately 59 percent indicated that they were not employed. Like the employed wives in the retired group, the majority of those who were employed had professional jobs. (See Table III.)

TABLE III

WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Category	Wives of Retired Professors		Wives of Active Professors	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Full-time Professional Work	4	5.19	16	25.00
Part-time Professional Work	4	5.19	4	6.25
Full-time Non-Professional Work	1	1.29	1	1.56
Part-time Non-Professional Work	5	6.49	5	7.81
Not Employed	62	80.51	38	59.37
Self-Employed	1	1.51	--	--
Total	77	100.00	64	100.00

Additional light in thrown on the work experience of the wives in this study by the findings on retirement status of wives (Item 5) which showed that 24 percent of the retired group and 32 percent of the active group had never been employed for five consecutive years. (See Table IV.)

TABLE IV

RETIREMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Category	Wives of Retired Professors		Wives of Active Professors	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Working	15	19.48	26	40.62
Never employed 5 years	19	24.67	21	32.80
Retired 1 year	3	3.89	1	1.56
Retired 3-5 years	2	2.59	4	6.25
Retired 6-9 years	7	9.09	2	3.12
Retired 10 or more years	27	35.06	9	14.06
Missing data	4	5.19	1	1.56
Total	77	100.00	64	100.00

Work Status of Spouse (Item 4)

The majority of husbands who were formally retired were not employed. Of the approximately 29 percent who were employed, most of these were engaged in part-time professional work. (See Table V.)

TABLE V

WORK STATUS OF SPOUSE

Category	Wives of Retired Professors	
	Frequency	Percent
Full-time Professional Work	1	1.29
Part-time Professional Work	17	22.07
Full-time Non-Professional Work	0	---
Part-time Non-Professional Work	4	5.19
Part-time Non-Professional and Part-time Professional	1	1.29
Not Employed	52	67.53
Total	75	100.00

Highest Degree Held (Item 7)

The majority of wives in his study hold college degrees. The percent of wives holding bachelor degrees (approximately 31% of the retired group and 32% of the active group) was about equal for the two groups of wives. The larger percentage (31% as opposed to 27%) of wives holding graduate degrees in the active group is accounted for by the greater number who have doctors degrees. (See Table VI.)

Living Arrangement (Item 11)

A living arrangement by which the wife should be living with her spouse was one of the specifications for the population of professors' wives under investigation in this study. Variability in living arrangement between the two samples in the study is shown by the findings that only around five percent of the retired wives shared their home with

anyone besides their spouse while 25 percent of the active wives shared

their home with others (most often with children) as well as their

husbands. However, most of the wives in both groups have only their

spouse in the home with them. (See Table VII, p. 40.)

TABLE VI

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL DEGREES HELD

Category	Wives of Retired Professors		Wives of Active Professors	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
High school graduate	8	10.39	5	7.81
College, but not graduate	23	29.87	18	28.12
Bachelors degree	24	31.16	21	32.81
Masters degree	20	25.97	12	18.75
Doctorate degree	1	1.29	8	12.50
Missing data	1	1.29	-	---
Total	77	100.00	64	100.00

Hypothesis Testing

In the present study, two hypotheses were developed for the purpose

of comparing the morale of the two groups in the study on the two

measures of morale, the Purpose in Life Test (PIL) and the Life

Satisfaction Index A (LSIA). Four hypotheses were developed for the

purpose of determining the variables significantly associated with

either of the two measures of morale.

TABLE VII

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Category	Wives of Retired Professors		Wives of Active Professors	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
With spouse only	71	93.42	46	74.19
With spouse and child	2	2.63	15	24.19
With spouse and relative	-	---	1	1.61
With spouse and non-relation	2	2.63	-	---
Missing data	1	1.31	-	---
Total	76	100.00	62	100.00
Missing Data	1		2	

Hypothesis 1: There will be no significant difference between the means of a) LSIA, b) PIL scores of wives due to retirement status (i.e. retirement versus preretirement) of professors.

The mean scores for life satisfaction and for purpose in life as measured by LSIA and by PIL for both the active group and for the retired group of wives were compared using the t test. The .05 level of probability was selected as the level of significance for this study. Means on both the LSIA and on the PIL were higher for the active group, but were not significantly higher (see Table VIII). The null hypothesis was not rejected. The findings on comparison of means for the two groups of middle class women in the present study do not support the finding of Keating and Cole (1980) that middle class couples were happier after the retirement stage than before, but the results do agree with the Kerckhoff's 1964 findings that wives of

retired husbands experienced little change in satisfaction after their husbands' retirement.

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL LSIA SCORES AND TOTAL PIL SCORES
COMPARING WIVES OF RETIRED PROFESSORS AND
WIVES OF PRERETIRED PROFESSORS

Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	$\underline{t}$	$\underline{p}$
Variable: LSIA						
Active	64	15.29	3.74	0.47	1.21	0.22
Retired	77	14.50	3.94	0.45	1.21	0.23
Variable: PIL						
Active	63*	112.00	13.78	1.73	0.79	0.43
Retired	76*	110.10	14.21	1.63	0.79	0.43

*Missing data

In order to determine whether older age and a likely longer length of retirement made a difference in the mean levels of morale on PIL and on LSIA, additional comparisons of mean scores on LSIA and on PIL by age categories and using the $\underline{t}$ test included a comparison of the mean scores on both the LSIA and on the PIL for all of the wives of pre-retired professors and the mean scores on LSIA and on PIL for wives of retired professors: 1) 60 to 70 years (Table IX); and, 2) 71 years and over (Table X). Here also the mean for the active group of wives is slightly higher in each comparison, but in none of the comparisons is

the difference significant. It is also noted that the mean scores on both LSIA and PIL for the retired wives were higher for the younger age category, 60 to 70 years old, than they were for the older age category, 71 years and older. The results suggest that age and length of retirement do not change the mean level of morale among wives of retired professors.

TABLE IX

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL LSIA SCORES AND TOTAL PIL SCORES
COMPARING 60 THROUGH 70 YEAR OLD WIVES
OF RETIRED PROFESSORS AND ALL WIVES
OF PRERETIRED PROFESSORS

Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t	p
Variable: LSIA						
Preretired	64	15.29	3.73	0.46	0.39	0.69
Retired	35	15.00	3.46	0.58	0.38	0.69
Variable: PIL						
Preretired	63	112.00	13.78	1.73	0.06	0.94
Retired	35	111.80	14.87	2.51	0.06	0.94

Hypothesis 2: Among wives of a) preretired and b) retired professors, there will be no significant associations between LSIA scores and responses to each of the independent variable items.

a) Among wives of preretired professors this hypothesis was rejected for five items--wife's work status, preference in number of

friends, belief in life after death, quality of overall lifetime, and notion of worthwhileness--when the morale scores were obtained by trichotomizing the LSIA scores. When LSIA scores were dichotomized in order to avoid sparse cells in the contingency table, the hypothesis was rejected for four additional items--perceived age, nature of confidante, comparative health of respondent, and health index of respondent. (See Table XI, p. 44).

TABLE X

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL LSIA SCORES AND TOTAL PIL
SCORES COMPARING 71 YEARS AND OLDER WIVES
OF RETIRED PROFESSORS AND ALL WIVES
OF PRERETIRED PROFESSORS

Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t	p
Variable: LSIA						
Preretired	64	15.29	3.73	0.46	0.62	0.53
Retired	35	14.08	4.52	0.76	1.43	0.15
Variable: PIL						
Preretired	63	112.00	13.78	1.73	0.99	0.32
Retired	34	109.00	14.34	2.46	1.00	0.31

b) Among wives of retired professors the above hypothesis was rejected for four items--work status of retired spouse, preference in number of friends, clarity in notion of worthwhileness, and morale of spouse--when the morale scores obtained by the LSIA were trichotomized.

When the LSIA scores were dichotomized to avoid sparse cells in the contingency tables, the hypothesis was rejected for eight additional items--able to do more/less, community rank, health of respondent, health index of respondent, health of spouse, health index of spouse, membership in a church and importance of religious philosophy. (See Table XI.)

TABLE XI

ITEMS SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO LIFE SATISFACTION

		Professor Husbands	
Item		Preretired	Retired
2	Perception of Age	XXW	
4	Work Status of Retired Spouse		X
6	Work Status of Respondent	X	
10	Able to Do More/Less of Things Enjoy		X
24	Nature of Confidante	XW	
26	Evaluation of Community		XXW
27	Health of Respondent		XX
28	Comparative Health of Respondent	XX	
27,28	Two-Item Health Index of Respondent	XXW	XX
29	Health of Spouse		XX
29,30	Health Index of Spouse		X
33	Preference in Number of Friends	X	X
34	Member of Church		X
35	Importance of a Religious Philosophy		XW
37	Believe in Life After Death	X	
41	Characterization of Overall Lifetime	XX	
42	Clarity of Notion of What is Worthwhile in Life	X	XX
44	Morale of Spouse		XX
Total 18		9	12

Note: X-at the .05 level or lower
        XX-at the .01 level or lower
        W-Warning: Chi-square value may be invalid

Hypothesis 3: Among wives of a) preretired and b) retired pro-
fessors, there will be no significant associations between PIL scores
and responses to each of the respective independent variable items.

a) Among wives of preretired professors this hypothesis was re-
jected for eight items--retirement status of wife, highest degree held,
child should feel responsible for parent, preference in number of
friends, believe in life after death, characterization of overall life-
time, preciseness of future plans, morale of spouse--when the morale
scores obtained by the PIL were trichotomized. Two additional items--
nature of confidante and continuity of lifetime--were found to be
significant when the morale scores were dichotomized. The null
hypothesis 3a was rejected. (See Table XII, p. 46.)

b) Among wives of retired professors this hypothesis was rejected
for six items--entertaining and being entertained, preference in number
of friends, income, worthwhileness, future plans, and morale of spouse--
when morale scores were determined by trichotomizing PIL scores. When
the PIL was dichotomized in order to avoid sparse cells in the contin-
gency table, the hypothesis was rejected for an additional seven items--
able to do more/less, family type, confidante, comparative health of
wife, health of spouse, comparative health of spouse, and health index
of spouse. (See Table XII, p. 46.)

Interpretation of Data

Variables Significantly Associated with
LSIA for Wives of Preretired Professors

Work Status of Wife (Item 6). The five possible responses to Item
6 were condensed into two categories by using response 5 for category

one (Not Employed) and responses 1 through 4 for category two (Employed). Employed wives of preretired professors tended to score in the medium and high ranges on LSIA. Unemployed wives were distributed across the low, medium, and high score ranges on LSIA. Responses to Item 6 produced significance at the .05 level (Table XVII, Appendix E).

TABLE XII

ITEMS SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO PURPOSE IN LIFE

Item		Professor Husbands	
		Preretired	Retired
5	Retirement Status of Respondent	X	
7	Highest Degree Held	XX	
10	Able to Do More/Less		XX
13-23	Family Type		X
21	Believe Child Should be Responsible for Parent	X	
24	Nature of Confidante	XX	X
28	Comparative Health of Respondent		X
29	Health of Spouse		XX
30	Comparative Health of Spouse		XX
29,30	Two-Item Health Index of Spouse		XX
31	Entertaining and Being Entertained by Friends		XX
33	Preference in Number of Friends	X	XX
37	Believe in Life after Death	X	
39	Perception of Income Relative to Others		X
41	Characterization of Overall Lifetime	XX	
42	Clarity of Notion of What is Worthwhile in Life		XX
43	Preciseness of Future Plans	XX	XX
44	Morale of Spouse	XX	XX
45	Life Continuity Index	X	
Total 19		10	13

Note: X-at the .05 level or lower
       XX-at the .01 level or lower

Preference in Number of Friends (Item 33). Six undecided responses were not analyzed. A preference for many friends rather than for a few close ones by the wives of active professors was reflected in high to medium scores on LSIA scores, and a preference for a few close friends tended to be associated with medium to low scores. Responses to Item 33 produced significance at the .05 level (Table XVIII, Appendix E).

Believe in Life After Death (Item 37). The four possible responses to Item 37 were condensed into two categories by using responses 3, 4 as category one (No) and responses 1, 2 as category two (Yes). A yes response to this variable was associated with medium to high score ranges on LSIA. A no response by wives of the active professors was associated with scores across all score ranges on LSIA. Seventy percent (N=61) of the active wives and 78 percent (N=76) of the retired wives believed in life after death. Responses to Item 37 produced significance at the .05 level (Table XIX in Appendix E).

Characterization of Overall Lifetime (Item 41). The four possible answers to Item 41 were condensed into two categories using responses 2 through 4 for category one (Less Then Very Successful) and responses 1 for category two (Successful). Wives of active professors who characterized their overall lifetime as very successful tended to score in the high and medium ranges on LSIA. Those who characterized their lifetime as less than very successful tended to score medium to low on LSIA. These findings support those of Heyman and Jeffers (1968) who also found that wives dissatisfied with their overall lifetime had lower morale. Responses produced significance at the .01 level (Table XX, Appendix E).

Clarity of Notion of What Is Worthwhile in Life (Item 42). The four possible responses to Item 42 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2 through 4 as category one (Less Than a Clear Notion) and responses 1 as category one (Clear Notion). A clear notion of what was worthwhile in life for wives of active professors was related equally to both high and medium LSIA scores, while a notion that was less than clear was related to medium to low scores on LSIA. The 62 responses to Item 42 produced significance at the .05 level (Table XXI, Appendix E).

Perception of Age (Item 2). The three responses to Item 2 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2, 3 as category one (Same/Older) and response 1 as category two (Younger). Wives who felt younger than their years tended to score high on LSIA, while wives who felt the same or older tended to score low. Frequency tables showed that 54 of 63 wives of preretired professors and 55 of 75 retired wives responded that they felt younger than their years. Only two in each group reported that they felt older. It was expected that a younger than one's years response would represent good self-image, internal control, and better overall functioning (Linn and Hunter, 1979); and, therefore, be related to satisfaction for both groups of wives. However, perceived age was significantly ($p < .05$) related to satisfaction (LSIA) for active wives only. (See Table XXII, Appendix E.)

Nature of Confidante (Item 24). The six possible responses to Item 24 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2 through 6 as category one (Other) and using response 1 as category two (Husband). Wives of retired professors who indicated husband as their

confidante tended to score high on LSIA, while wives of preretired pro-
fessors who identified someone other than husband as their confidante
tended to score low. Since the probability (.0533) was close to .05,
Item 24 was declared significant at the .05 level. (Refer to Table
XXIII, Appendix E.)

Comparative Health of Respondent (Item 28). The three possible
responses to Item 28 were condensed into two categories by using
responses 3 as category one (Worse) and using responses 1, 2 as
category two (Better/Same). The feeling of physical well-being was
reflected in life satisfaction scores. Wives who perceived their
health compared to others their age as being the same or better tended
to score high on LSIA. Responses to Item 28 produced significance at
the .01 level. (Table XXIV, Appendix E.)

Health Index of Respondent (Items 27 and 28). For scoring proce-
dure, see page 30. Wives who had scores indicating good health on the
two-item health index tended to score high on LSIA, while those whose
scores indicated less than the best of health tended to score low on
LSIA. Responses produced significance at the .05 level. (Table XXV,
Appendix E.)

Variables Significantly Associated with
LSIA for Wives of Retired Professors

Work Status of Spouse (Item 4). The five possible responses to
Item 4 were condensed into two categories by using response 5 for cate-
gory one (Not Employed) and responses 1 through 4 for category two
(Employed). Most of the retired husbands were not employed. The wives

of these unemployed husbands tended to score low to medium on LSIA, while wives whose husbands were employed tended to score either low or high. The results were significant at the .05 level. (Table XXVI, Appendix E.)

Preference in Number of Friends (Item 33). Wives of retired professors who preferred a few close friends tended to score low on LSIA while wives who preferred many friends tended to score higher. This variable produced significance at the .05 level. (Table XXVII, Appendix E.)

Clarity of Notion of What is Worthwhile in Life (Item 42). The four possible responses for Item 42 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2 through 4 as category one (Less Than a Clear Notion) and response 1 as category two (Clear Notion). Wives who had a clear notion of what was worthwhile in life tended to be about evenly distributed among low, medium, and high LSIA scores, but those who had less than a clear notion tended to make low scores. The difference was significantly related to LSIA at the .01 level. (Table XXVIII, Appendix E.)

Perception of Husband's Morale (Item 44). The four possible responses for Item 44 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2 through 4 as category one (Less Than Very Good) and response 1 as category two (Very Good). Perception of their husband's morale by wives of retired husbands was significantly (p<.01) related to LSIA. Those who perceived their husband's morale to be very good tended to be fairly evenly distributed among the low, medium, and high ranges on LSIA. This suggested that the husband's mental state was not

a major factor in determining how the wife scored on the life satis-
faction scale. However, those who perceived their husband's morale as
less than very good tended to score in the low range on LSIA suggesting
that the morale of the one lived with was reflected in the LSIA score.
(Table XXIX, Appendix E.)

Able To Do More/Less After Retirement (Item 10). The four possible
responses for Item 10 were condensed into two categories by using
responses 1, 2 as category one (Less) and responses 3, 4 as category
two (More). Since the probability level (.0539) is close to .05, this
variable was declared significantly ($p<.05$) associated with LSIA.
Wives who experienced retirement as a time in which they could do less
of those things that they enjoyed doing tended to score low on LSIA.
However, the majority (72%) of wives experienced retirement as a time
in which they could do more of the things they enjoyed; but, these
wives tended to score equally in the high range and in the low range
of LSIA scores. Responses to this item produced enough difference to
be significant at the .05 level. (Table XXX, Appendix E.)

Evaluation of Community (Item 26). The four possible responses for
Item 26 were condensed into two categories by using responses 3, 4 for
category one (Poor/Fair) and responses 1, 2 in category two (Good/
Excellent). Although 88 percent of the retired wives had been living
in the same community for over 20 years, evaluation of the community
one was living in at the present was seen as significantly associated
with LSIA at the .05 level. All of the wives who ranked their community
poor to fair scored low on LSIA. Ninety-three percent of the 75 retired
wives indicated a good to excellent opinion of their community; however,

wives of professors who responded with this favorable opinion of their community tended to score low to high on LSIA. (Table XXI, Appendix E.)

Health of Respondent (Item 27). The three possible responses for Item 27 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2, 3 for category one (Poor/Fair) and response 1 as category two (Good). Wives of retired professors who perceived their health as good tended to score either high or to score low on LSIA, while those who perceived their health as fair to poor tended to score low only. The responses produced significance at the .01 level. (Table XXXII, Appendix E.)

Two-Item Health Index of Respondent (Items 27 and 28). The two-item health index for wives of retired professors (which included both a direct assessment of one's health and an evaluation of health comparable to others) was found to be significantly associated with LSIA at the .01 level. Scores which indicated less than the best of health tended to be associated with low scores on LSIA, but scores which indicated that the wife perceived herself to be in good health tended to score in both the high and the low range. These findings are similar to those of both Fox (1977) who named perceived health state as one of three factors involved in a lack of psychological well-being among women retirees and Chatfield (1977) who found that the presence of health problems diminished for those in the higher income bracket. Most of the wives in this study judged themselves to be in good health. Sixty-seven percent (N=76) of the retired wives indicated they were in good health; only 32 percent indicated less than the best of health. Responses to the two-item index of health provided significance at the .01 level. (Table XXXIII, Appendix E.)

Health of Spouse (Item 29). The three possible responses for Item 29 were condensed into two categories using responses 2, 3 in category one (Poor/Fair) and response 1 in category two (Good). This variable was significantly related to LSIA at the .01 level. Wives of retired professors who perceived their husband to be in good health tended to score high to low on LSIA, but wives who perceived their retired husband to be in poor to fair health tended to score low on LSIA. (Table XXXIV, Appendix E.)

Two-Item Health Index of Spouse (Items 29 and 30). See page 30 for scoring procedure of Health Index of Spouse. This variable proved to be significantly associated with LSIA scores of wives of retired professors at the .01 level. Less than best of health for spouse tended to be associated with low LSIA scores. See Table XXXV, Appendix E, for health index of spouse and LSIA of retired wives.

Member of a Church (Item 34). Wives of retired professors who belonged to some church tended to be fairly evenly divided between the high score range and the low score range on LSIA, but all of those who did not belong to a church scored in the low range on LSIA. This item was significant at the .01 level. (Table XXXVI, Appendix E.)

Importance of a Religious Philosophy (Item 35). The four possible responses for Item 35 were condensed into two categories by using responses 3, 4 as category one (Not Important) and responses 1, 2 as category two (Important). This variable was found to be significantly ($p<.05$) related to LSIA for wives of retired professors. Respondents who indicated that they personally believed a religious philosophy was important tended to score high to low on LSIA; however, wives who found

a religious philosophy to be only moderately important to unimportant tended to score low on LSIA. Wives who believed in the importance of a religious philosophy tended to score higher on LSIA than those who did not believe a religious philosophy was very important. (Table XXXVII, Appendix E.)

Variables Significantly Associated with
PIL for Wives of Preretired Professors

Retirement Status of Respondent (Item 5). Since the probability (.0576) was close to .05, the retirement status of the wives of pre-retired professors was declared significantly associated with purpose in life. Those wives who were retired (7 for 1 to 9 years, 9 for 10 years or over) from at least five consecutive years of work at some time in the past tended to score low on the PIL. In contrast, wives who had either never worked for five consecutive years or who were presently employed distributed approximately equally among the high, low, and medium score ranges on PIL. This finding supports those of Jaslow (1976) and Fox (1977) who found that retired wives have a lower morale than working wives. It is possible that women who have worked feel the lack of a purpose that is monetarily recognized and rewarded by society. (Table XXXVIII, Appendix E.)

Highest Degree Held (Item 7). The five possible responses to Item 7 were condensed into two categories using responses 1 through 3 as category one (Bachelors or Less) and using responses 4 through 5 as category two (Masters/Doctors). Wives who held either the masters or doctorate degree tended to score high on PIL, while those who held a bachelors degree or less tended to score low to medium. These wives'

scores may have been reflecting their particular academic social en-
vironment where degrees are highly prized and goals are especially
likely to be degree dependent so that those highly goal oriented are
apt to have obtained graduate degrees. Item 7 produced significance
at the .01 level. (Table XXXIX, Appendix E.)

Believe Child Should Feel Responsible for His Parent (Item 21).
The four possible responses to Item 21 were condensed into two cate-
gories by using responses 3, 4 as category one (Disagree) and responses
1, 2 as category two (Agree). This variable was significantly ($p<.05$)
associated with PIL. Wives who agreed that the child should feel
responsible for his parent tended to score high on PIL; but wives who
did not agree with this statement tended to score equally in both the
low and the medium ranges on PIL. (Table XL, Appendix E.)

Preference in Number of Friends (Item 33). This variable was
reflected in purpose in life scores. Wives of preretired professors
who preferred many friends tended to score equally in both the high
and the medium range of PIL scores, while those who preferred a few
close friends tended to score in the low range. Responses to Item 33
produced significance at the .01 level. (Table XLI, Appendix E.)

Believe in Life After Death (Item 37). The four possible responses
to Item 37 were condensed into two categories using responses 3, 4 as
category one (No) and responses 1, 2 as category two (Yes). A no
response tended to be associated with low scores on PIL. A yes response
was associated with PIL across all score ranges. Wives who believed in
life after death did not tend to score in a particular range on PIL.
Item 37 was significant at the .05 level. (Table XLII, Appendix E.)

Characterization of Overall Lifetime (Item 41). The four possible responses to Item 41 were condensed into two categories using responses 2 through 4 for category one (Less Than Very Successful) and using response 1 for category two (Very Successful). A characterization of one's overall lifetime as very successful tended to be reflected in high scores on PIL as well as on LSIA for wives of preretired professors, while a characterization of one's lifetime as less than very successful tended to reflect low scores on PIL for wives of preretired professors. Responses to Item 41 produced significance at the .01 level. (Table XLIII, Appendix E.)

Preciseness of Future Plans (Item 43). The four possible responses to Item 43 were condensed into two categories using responses 2 through 4 as category one (Less Than Definite) and using response 1 as category two (Definite). Wives who had definite plans for the future tended to score in the high range on PIL while those who had less than definite plans for the future tended to score either low or medium on PIL. This item and the previous one characterization of lifetime both supported the idea that positive ideas toward life in general are related to purpose or goals for wives in the preretired group. This variable produced significance at the .05 level. (Table XLIV, Appendix E.)

Morale of Spouse (Item 44). The four possible responses to Item 44 were condensed into two categories using responses 2 through 4 as category one (Less Than Very Good) and response 1 as category two (Very Good). Perception of the morale of the spouse was significantly ($p<.05$) associated with PIL at the .01 level for wives of preretired professors. Wives who perceived the morale of their spouse as being very good tended

to score high on PIL in the active group and medium in the retired group. Wives who perceived the morale of their spouse as less than very good tended to score low on PIL, however. (Table XLV, Appendix E.)

Nature of Confidante (Item 24). The six possible answers to Item 24 were condensed into two categories using responses 2 through 4 in category one (Other Person) and using response 1 as category two (Husband). Wives whose confidante was not their husband tended to score low on PIL in both groups of wives, and wives of preretired husbands who had husband as confidante tended to score high on LSIA and on PIL. Responses of active wives to Item 24 produced significance at the .05 level. (Table XLVI, Appendix E.)

Continuity of Lifetime (Item 45). See page 30 for scoring procedure. The life continuity index was found to be significantly ($p<.05$) associated with PIL among the wives in the active group. Wives who had had a relatively continuous overall lifetime in the five areas--family life, community life, religious life, intellectual life, and work life--tended to score high on PIL while those who had had a relatively discontinuous lifetime as judged by this index tended to score low. Nearly all of the wives in this study had had continuous lives in the five areas included in the index. Of the 62 active wives who responded to this item only 2 percent indicated a discontinuous family life, 4 percent discontinuous community life, 17 percent discontinuous religious life, 8 percent discontinuous intellectual life, and 8 percent discontinuous work life. More retired wives indicated discontinuity in community life (9%) and work life (14%), but considerably fewer indicated discontinuity in their family life (1%), religious life (10%),

and intellectual life (2%). Life continuity was not found to be significantly related to either the purpose or satisfaction measures of morale for the retired group of wives. The findings did not support the discontinuity theory of Kline (1975) which suggests that women adapt to retirement more easily than men because of the discontinuous nature of their lives and the adaptation skills it requires. Responses to the five parts of Item 45 produced significance at the .05 level. (Table XLVII, Appendix E.)

Variables Significantly Associated with PIL for Wives of Retired Professors

Entertaining and Being Entertained (Item 31). The six possible responses for Item 31 were condensed into two categories by using responses 4 through 6 for category one (Twice a Year or Less) and responses 1 through 3 for category two (Once a Month or Less). The frequency with which retired wives entertain and are entertained was significantly ($p<.05$) associated with PIL scores. Retired wives who entertained once a month or more tended to score across all ranges on PIL. Wives who entertained once a year or never tended to score in the low range on PIL (Table XLVIII, Appendix E). These findings lend some support to the activity theory of aging. Knapp (1976) found frequency of interaction the only significant interaction positively related to morale.

Preference in Number of Friends (Item 33). The six undecided responses were not analyzed. Wives who preferred many friends rather than a few close ones tended to score in the medium and high range on PIL, whereas those who preferred a few close ones tended to score lower

on PIL. The results were significant at the .05 level (Table XLVIX, Appendix E).

Wives' Perception of Retirement Income (Item 39). The three possible responses for Item 39 were condensed into two categories by using responses 1, 2 as category one (Same/Less) and response 3 as category two (More). Respondents who judged their retired husband's income to be more than that of others of his age, rank, and tenure tended to score either low or high on PIL; but those who judged their husband's income to be less than that of others of equal age, rank and tenure tended to score either low or medium. Sixty-five percent of the respondents felt that their present income relative to others was either the same or less. While many researchers such as Leonard (1977), Streib and Schneider (1971), Spreitzer and Snyder (1974) and Larson (1978) have found perceived financial adequacy to be important to morale, the findings in this study seem to highlight the relation between low purpose or meaning and a negative view of the financial situation. The responses produced significance at the .05 level. (Table L, Appendix E.)

Clarity of Notion of What is Worthwhile in Life (Item 42). The four possible responses for Item 42 were condensed into two categories using responses 2 through 4 as category one (Less Than Clear Notion) and response 1 as category two (Clear Notion). Wives who had a clear notion of what was worthwhile in life tended to be fairly evenly distributed among the medium, high, and low score ranges on PIL. However, wives who had less than a clear notion tended to score in the low range alone. The responses here produced significance at the .05 level. (Table LI, Appendix E.)

Preciseness of Future Plans (Item 43). The four possible responses for Item 43 were condensed into two categories using responses 2, 3, 4 as category one (Less Than Definite) and response 1 as category two (Definite). Both the medium and the high scores on PIL included wives of retired professors who had definite plans for the future. Wives who had less than definite plans for the future tended to score low on PIL, however. Results produced significance at the .05 level. (Table LII, Appendix E.) These findings appear to substantiate the claim that the PIL is measuring goal setting.

Wives' Perception of Morale of Spouse (Item 44). The four possible answers to Item 44 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2, 3, 4 as category one (Less Than Very Good) and response 1 as category two (Very Good). Wives of retired professors who per-ceived the morale of their spouse as very good tended to score across the range of scores on PIL. Retired wives who perceived their husband's morale as less than very good tended to score in the low range. The responses produced significance at the .01 level. (Table LIII, Appendix E.)

Able to Do More/Less After Retirement (Item 10). The four possible responses for Item 10 were condensed into two categories by using responses 3, 4 for category one (Less) and responses 1, 2 for category two (More). Wives who believed that they could do more of the things that they enjoyed since their husbands retired tended to score high to low on PIL, but those who believed that they were able to do less tended to score low only. Responses produced significance at the .01 level. (Table LIV, Appendix E.)

Family Type (Items 13-23). Since the probability level (.0559) was close to .05, family type was declared significantly associated with PIL scores. Responses to the 11 items included in this scale produced significance at the .05 level. Wives with extended type family structures tended to score low, while wives with nucleated type structures tended to score either high or low on PIL. (Table LV, Appendix E.)

Nature of Confidante (Item 24). The six possible responses for Item 24 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2 through 6 as category one (Other Person) and response 1 as category two (Husband). Fifty-four percent of responses indicating husband as confidante were associated with high PIL scores, and 46 percent were associated with low scores. However, wives whose confidante was someone other than their husband tended to score in the low range. Other was most often identified as a female friend. Seventy-one percent of the retired respondents who answered this item indicated that they did have a confidante. The 71 responses to Item 24 produced significance at the .05 level. (Table LVI, Appendix E.)

Comparative Health of Respondent (Item 28). The three possible responses for Item 28 were condensed into two categories using response 3 as category one (Worse) and responses 1, 2 as category two (Better/ Same). Wives who judged their comparative health to be better than that of others who were their age tended to score high on PIL, while those who judged their health to be worse than that of others tended to score low. For retired wives, perception of their own comparative health was related to purpose in life but not to life satisfaction.

Since the probability (.0591) was close to .05, Item 28 was declared significant at the .05 level. (Table LVII, Appendix E.)

Health of Spouse (Item 29). The three possible responses for Item 29 were condensed into two categories by using responses 2, 3 for category one (Fair/Poor) and response 1 as category two (Good). Perception of good health in the spouse was associated with high to low scores on PIL for wives of retired professors. A perception of fair or poor health for the husband was associated with low PIL scores. Responses to Item 29 revealed significance at the .01 level. (Table LVIII, Appendix E.)

Comparative Health of Spouse (Item 30). The three possible responses for Item 30 were condensed into two categories by using response 3 as category one (Worse) and responses 1, 2 as category two (Better/Same). There was a clear relationship between perception of the health of a retired spouse in comparison to others his age and PIL scores. Wives who perceived their husband's health as better than others tended to score high on PIL and those who perceived his health to be the same or worse than others his age tended to score low. Responses to Item 30 produced significance at the .01 level. (Table LVIX, Appendix E.)

Health Index of Spouse (Items 29 and 30). See page 30 for scoring procedure. A score that indicated good health on the two-item health index for spouse was associated with high scores on PIL. Wives whose perception of their husband's health produced health index scores indicating less than the best of health on the part of their spouse tended to score low on PIL. The index, like the two items of which it

is composed, all supported the idea that an unfavorable perception of the health of one's spouse is reflected in low PIL scores. Responses to the two-item index produced significance at the .01 level. (Table LX, Appendix E.)

Expectations Versus Experience

A subjective analysis was made to consider expectations about retirement versus experience in retirement using Items 8 (two things miss most), 9 (feelings about husband's retirement), and 10 (able to do more/less). The two things that wives of preretired professors most often expected to miss when their husbands retired (Item 8) were their income (57%) and their routine (56%) (N=64). The wives of the retired professors most often indicated that they did indeed miss the routine (44%) (N=77). Interestingly, income (only 23%) was not the other thing most often missed by the wives experiencing retirement of their husbands, but rather new things happening at the university (41%). Twenty-two percent of the retired group did not miss anything, however; and nine percent of the retired wives indicated only one thing as being missed.

Both groups of wives appear to have recognized that they enjoyed the daily life style as a professor's wife. Just as the retired missed that life schedule or routine, the preretired expected to miss it. The preretirees, whose expectations about missing their income do not match the experience of the retirees, may possibly be accounted for by anxiety over the current recession and the large amount of publicity given to the likelihood of social security's not being available in the future, as well as the news media's emphasis on the economic plight of those currently retired. At present, income does not appear to be a

significant factor in adaptation to retirement for this group of wives.

Wives whose husbands are not yet retired found with almost equal frequency that the one item which best represented their feelings about his future retirement (Item 9) was both look forward to his retirement as a time in which we can travel more (34%) or look forward to as a time in which we can spend more time together as companions (32%). Wives whose husbands were retired found that gladness in being able to spend more time together as companions did best represent their feelings about his retirement (38%), but only 25 percent indicated ability to travel as the best indicator of their feelings. The findings suggest that either fewer wives enjoy traveling or get to travel after retirement than the number of preretired wives who expect to travel and to enjoy this form of recreation.

More preretired wives (14%) wished that their husband would not retire than retired wives (6%) wished that he were not retired. Seemingly, most wives adapted to their husband's retirement. Actual experience of the husband's retirement was experienced as an undesirable change by even fewer wives than the small percent of preretired wives who anticipated it as an undesirable change.

Seventy-nine percent (N=64) of the wives of preretired husbands expected to be able to do more of the things that they enjoyed doing after their husbands retired (Item 10) than they were able to do at present; 17 percent expected to be able to do less; and three percent expected that there would be no difference. Among the wives who were already experiencing their husbands' retirements, 71 percent (N=77) were doing more; 22 percent less, and four percent an equal

number of things. Most wives whose husbands were not yet retired expected to be able to do more of the things that they enjoyed doing after their husband retired, and there appeared to be little difference between anticipations of the preretired and realizations of those retired.

Twenty-two percent could do fewer things they enjoyed after their husband's retirement. For some, the cause of both being able to do less and being glad one's husband was retired may be linked to the wife's or the husband's health. However, most husbands and most wives in this study were found to be in good health. The fact that most wives were glad that their husbands were retired whether they could do more or could do less may be accounted for by the wives' enjoyment of more companionship with her husband.

Subjective Analysis of Wives of
Professors Versus Professors

Mean. While the author recognizes that the Acuff (1967) and the Lewis (1972) data on professors was collected over ten years earlier than the data from the same Southwestern state for the wives of professors in the present study, some interesting comparisons shall be reported. Mean scores for these studies are reported in Table XIII.

The mean life satisfaction score for wives of active professors was not significantly higher than the mean score for the active professors in the Lewis (1972) study, nor was it significantly higher than the mean LSIA score for the Kansas City population (Neugarten et al., 1961) in the original testing of the LSIA. Lewis found the mean PIL score for the active professors in his study to be lower than

TABLE XIII

COMPARISON OF MEANS

Population	LSIA	SD	Number	t-Test	Probability	PIL	SD	Number	t-Test	Probability
Active Professors (Lewis, 1972)	14.93	2.98	152	-0.75	.45	117.20	9.6	152	3.16	.01
Wives of Preretired Professors	15.29	3.73	64	-0.75	.45	112.00	13.78	63	3.16	.01
Retired Professors (Acuff, 1967)	13.90	3.53	109	-1.09	.28	114.12	13.36	109	2.01	.04
Wives of Retired Professors	14.50	3.94	77	-1.09	.28	110.00	14.21	76	2.01	.04
Original Population*	12.40	4.40	90	-1.32	.19	118.00	12.81	58	2.47	.01
Wives of Preretired Professors	15.29	3.73	64	-1.32	.19	112.00	13.78	63	2.47	.01
Original Population*	12.40	4.40	90	-3.22	.01	118.00	12.81	58	3.37	.01
Wives of Retired Professors	14.51	3.94	77	-3.22	.01	110.00	14.21	76	3.37	.01

*LSIA original study - Kansas City population (Neugarten et al., 1961)

*PIL original study - male non-patients (Crumbaugh and Maholick, 1964)

that for the original PIL male population, but the mean PIL score for wives of preretired professors was both significantly (.01) lower than the mean for the original male population and significantly (.01) lower than the mean for the active professors. Active professors and active wives appear to be about average in morale as measured by LSIA, but lower than average in morale as measured by PIL, with active wives scoring significantly (.01) lower than the active professors. (See Table XIII, p. 66).

The mean satisfaction in life score for wives of retired professors was higher, but not significantly higher than the mean LSIA score for the retired professors in the Acuff (1967) study. However, while the mean LSIA score for retired professors was higher than the mean achieved by the Kansas City population, the mean LSIA score for wives of retired professors was significantly higher than the Kansas City mean score. (See Table XIII.) Acuff found that the retired professors had lower mean scores on purpose in life than those achieved by the original PIL male non-patient population, and wives of retired professors were found to have significantly (.05) lower PIL scores than the retired professors as well as significantly (.01) lower mean scores than the original PIL male non-patient population. The retired professors and retired wives being compared in this study appear to be equal and above average in morale as measured by LSIA. Both groups appear to be below average on morale as measured by the PIL with the retired wives being significantly lower in purpose in life than the retired professors.

Findings

<u>Means</u>

The mean satisfaction in life (LSIA) score for wives of prere-
tired professors (15.29) was higher than the mean satisfaction in life
score for wives of retired professors (14.51), but not significantly
higher. Means for both groups of wives were above the norm (12.40)
established by the Kansas City population (Neugarten et al., 1961)
in the original testing of the LSIA. Refer to Table XIII, p. 66.
Wives of retired professors and wives of preretired professors in
this study appear to be equal and above average as measured by the
LSIA.

In the table of percentile equivalents of raw scores on PIL, based
on 1,151 cases, 805 normal and 346 patients (Crumbaugh and Maholick,
1969) the mean 110.10 achieved by wives of retired professors in the
present study falls in the 66-67 percentile, and the mean 112.00 for
wives of preretired professors in the 70-71 percentile. Crumbaugh
and Maholick suggested that the score range between 92 and 112, which
represents the range from the mean of the patient population through
the mean of the nonpatient population, is indecisive; but that scores
of 113 or above suggest the presence of definite purpose and meaning
of life. It was estimated that the best cutting score between the
normal and patient populations was 102, and that the standard deviation
was 19. The mean score for the retired group in this study was not
significantly different from the mean score for the active group, but
the mean for each group of wives was below the mean for the nonpatient
population (Crumbaugh and Maholick, 1969), in the indecisive range,

and above the cutting score between patient and nonpatient populations (Table XIII, p. 66).

Variables Significantly Associated
with Morale (LSIA, PIL)

A total of 27 variable items (Items 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13-23, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 27-28, 29, 30, 29-30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45) of a possible 46 items were found to be significantly associated with morale as measured by either LSIA or PIL for either or both groups. Eighteen variable items were significantly associated with LSIA--nine with LSIA scores of active wives and 12 with LSIA scores of retired wives (Table XI, p. 44). Nineteen variables were also significantly associated with PIL--10 with PIL scores of active wives and 13 with PIL scores of retired wives (Table XII, p. 46). Eight of the 27 variable items significantly associated with morale-- perception of age, retirement status of respondent, work status of respondent, highest degree held, child should be responsible for parent, believe in life after death, characterization of overall lifetime, and continuity of lifetime index--were group-specific (significant for one group only) for wives of preretired professors (Table XIV), and 12 of the 27 items significantly associated with morale--retired spouse work status, can do more/less, family type, evaluation of community, health of respondent, health of spouse, health index of spouse, comparative health of spouse, entertaining and being entertained, member of church, importance of a religious philosophy, and perception of relative in- come--were group-specific for wives of retired professors (Table XV, p. 71). Seven of the 27 items significantly associated with morale--

TABLE XIV

GROUP-SPECIFIC SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES FOR WIVES OF PRERETIRED PROFESSORS

Item	Variable	Instrument	Response	Range with which Response is Associated
2 - Perception of Age		LSIA LSIA	Younger Same, Older	High Low
5 - Retirement Status of Respondent		PIL	Retired	Low, Medium
6 - Work Status of Respondent		LSIA	Employed	Medium, High
7 - Highest Degree		PIL PIL	Masters or Doctorate Bachelors or Less	High Low
21 - Child Responsible for Parent		PIL	Disagree	Low, Medium
37 - Believe in Life after Death		LSIA PIL	Yes No	Medium Low
41 - Characterization of Overall Lifetime		PIL, LSIA PIL, LSIA	Very Successful Less Than Very Successful	High, Medium Medium, Low
45 - Continuity of Lifetime		PIL PIL	Continuous Discontinuous	High Low

Total = 8

TABLE XV

GROUP-SPECIFIC SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES FOR
WIVES OF RETIRED PROFESSORS

Item	Variable	Instrument	Response	Range with which Response is Associated
4 - Retired Spouse Work Status		LSIA	Not Employed	Low, Medium
10 - Can Do More/Less		LSIA	Less	Low
		PIL	More	High
		PIL	Less	Low
13-23 - Family Type		PIL	Extended-Modified	Low
26 - Evaluation of Community		LSIA	Fair, Poor	Low
27 - Health of Respondent		LSIA	Fair, Poor	Low
29 - Health of Spouse		LSIA	Good	High
		PIL, LSIA	Fair, Poor	Low
30 - Comparative Health of Spouse		PIL	Better, Same	High
		PIL	Worse	Low
29, 30 - Health Index of Spouse		LSIA	Less Than Best	Low
		PIL	Good	High
		PIL	Less Than Best	Low
31 - Entertaining and Being Entertained		PIL	Twice a Year or Less	Low, Medium
34 - Member of Church		LSIA	No	Low
35 - Importance of Religious Philosophy		LSIA	Moderately, Not Important	Low
39 - Perception of Income		PIL	Same, Less	Low, Medium

Total = 12

nature of confidante, comparative health of respondent, preference in number of friends, health index of respondent, clarity of notion of what is worthwhile in life, preciseness of future plans, and morale of spouse--were common to both groups of wives (Table XVI, p. 73).

Responses Associated with High/Low
Morale Scores

LSIA. Wives of preretired professors presumed to have certain socio-personal characteristics represented by positive responses to any of nine particular items in this study tended to score higher on LSIA than did wives of preretired professors who did not have these characteristics (did not give positive responses). These wives were employed; preferred many friends to a few close ones; believed in life after death; saw their overall lifetime as having been very successful; had a clear notion of what was worthwhile in life; perceived themselves as being younger than their years; had a husband who was their confidante; perceived their own health as being better than that of others their own age; and judged their health as being good on the two-item index.

Wives of retired professors with one of the above socio-personal characteristics--preferred many friends--and one other characteristic represented by a positive response--perceived their husband as being in good health--tended to score higher on LSIA than did wives of retired professors who did not have these characteristics.

Wives of retired professors whose positive answers to eight particular items tended to be distributed fairly evenly among the score ranges on LSIA and who had socio-personal characteristics represented

TABLE XVI

SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES COMMON TO BOTH GROUPS

Item	Variable	LSIA	Group	PIL	Group	Response	Range with which Response is Associated
24 -	Nature of Confidante	X	A	X	A	Husband	High
				X	A,R	Other	Low
28 -	Comparative Health of Respondent	X	A	X	R	Better, Same	High
		X	A	X	R	Worse	Low
27, 28 -	Two-Item Health Index of Respondent	X	A	X		Good	High
		X	A,R	X	A,R	Less Than Best	Low
33 -	Preference in Number of Friends	X	A,R	X	A,R	Many	High, Medium
		X	A,R	X	A,R	Few Close	Low, Medium
42 -	Clarity of Notion of What is Worthwhile	X	A	X		Clear Notion	Medium, High
		X	R,A	X	R	Less Than Clear	Low, Medium
43 -	Preciseness of Future Plans			X	R	Definite	Medium, High
				X	A	Definite	High
				X	R	Less Than Definite	Low, Medium
				X	A	Less Than Definite	Low
44 -	Morale of Spouse			X	A	Very Good	High
		X	R	X	A,R	Less Than Very Good	Low

Total = 7

by negative responses to these items--formally retired spouse was un-
employed; felt they could do fewer of the things that they enjoy doing
since their husband's retirement; evaluated their community fair or
poor; judged their husband's health as less than best on the two-item
index; judged their own health as fair or poor; did not belong to a
church; felt that a religious philosophy was only moderately important
or not important; did not belong to a church; and, perceived their
income as less than that of comparable others--tended to score lower
on LSIA than did wives without these characteristics.

PIL. Wives of preretired professors presumed to have seven
socio-personal characteristics represented by positive responses to
particular items--had husband as their confidante, preferred many
friends, characterized their overall lifetime as having been very
successful (these three are also associated with life satisfaction for
active wives)--had definite plans for the future, perceived the morale
of their spouse as very good, and perceived their lifetime as being
continuous--tended to score higher on PIL than did wives of active
professors who did not have these characteristics.

Wives of preretired professors who indicated positive answers to
three other items tended to be distributed fairly evenly between high,
medium, and low score ranges on PIL; but wives who had socio-personal
characteristics represented by negative answers to these items--did not
agree that child was responsible for parent, was retired from at least
five years of employment some time in the past and did not believe in
life after death--tended to score lower on PIL than did wives who did
not have these characteristics.

Wives of retired professors presumed to have socio-personal characteristics represented by positive responses to six particular items (three of which were also characteristics of wives of active professors who scored high on PIL)--preferred many friends to a few close ones, had definite plans for the future, perceived their own health as the same or better than that of others their age, felt that they could do more of the things that they enjoy since their husband's retirement, perceived the health of their spouse as being the same or better than that of comparable others his age, and achieved a rank of good for perception of husband's health on the two-item index--tended to score higher on PIL than did wives of retired professors who did not have these characteristics.

Wives of retired professors who indicated positive answers to seven particular items tended to be distributed fairly evenly between high, medium, and low score ranges on PIL; but wives who had socio-personal characteristics represented by negative answers to these items--held modified extended family orientation, had someone other than husband as confidante, evaluated the community as fair or poor, perceived their husband's health to be fair or poor, perceived their husband's morale as less than very good, had less than a clear notion of what was worthwhile in life, entertained only twice a year or less, and perceived their present income as the same or less than that of comparable others--tended to score low on PIL.

LSIA

Among the nine socio-personal characteristics represented by positive responses that tended to be associated with medium or high

scores on LSIA for the wives of preretired professors and the two that tended to be associated with medium or high scores on LSIA for wives of retired professors, only a preference for many friends tended to be associated with high LSIA scores in both groups of wives (Table XVI, p. 73). If it can be assumed that the LSIA measured what it purportedly measured in this study, then positive responses to the variable items which tend to be associated with high life satisfaction are more often different for the two groups of wives than they are the same.

PIL

Among the seven socio-personal characteristics represented by positive responses to the variable items that tended to be associated with medium or high scores on PIL for the wives of preretired professors and the six that tended to relate to high scores on PIL for wives of retired professors, only a preference for many friends tended to be associated with high scores in both groups of wives (Table XVI, p. 73). If it can be assumed that the PIL measured what it purportedly measured in this study, then positive responses that tend to be associated with high purpose in life scores are more often different for the two groups of wives than they are the same.

Summary

In contrast to the wives of retired professors, wives of preretired professors had fewer variables (9 as opposed to 12) significantly associated with morale as measured by LSIA, but more (9 as opposed to 2) positive responses that were associated with high life satisfaction. Wives of preretired professors also had fewer variables

(10 as opposed to 13) significantly associated with morale as measured by PIL than did wives of retired professors. On the purpose in life instrument, retired wives indicated about the same number (though different ones) of positive responses (6 for retired, 7 for active) that tended to be associated with high scores as did the wives of pre-retired professors.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this research was to compare the morale of wives whose husbands are retired with the morale of wives whose husbands are in the preretirement age range 55 to 65 by collecting data relating to a variety of independent variables and to two dependent variables which together represented the measure of morale. To achieve this purpose, 190 eight-page questionnaire booklets were mailed, 100 to wives of preretired professors and 90 to wives of retired professors in a Southwestern state university community. Returns which were usable in one or more tests included responses from 77 wives of retired professors and 64 wives of preretired professors. An assessment of the relationship between the independent and the dependent variables was used to make a cross-generation comparison between the wives of retired professors in the sample data of this study with similar data from the wives of active professors from the same population.

Two recognized measures, the LSIA and the PIL were the measures of morale. The independent variables included a variety of measures in a variety of descriptive categories--age, retirement status, education, feelings about husband's retirement, family characteristics, intimate confidante, community, health, social participation, religion, bereavement, perceived financial adequacy, life attitudes, husband's morale, and life continuity.

The wives of preretired professors in this study were between the ages of 50 and 65. Retired professors' wives were between the ages of 60 or less and 71 or over. Eighty-two percent of the active wives and 67 percent of the retired wives perceived themselves to be in good health. Most of the wives in both groups lived with their spouse only, but more wives in the active group still had children in the home. The majority of wives were not working women, but of those who did work, more were wives of preretired professors. Working wives in either group tended to have professional jobs.

The wives of retired professors in the present study are probably atypical of other wives of retired husbands in that their professor husbands are frequently able to participate in their profession after formal retirement through lectures, written papers, or continued re-research. Also, the community in which these wives live is relatively small (about 38,000 population) and exists primarily because of the institution with which the wife and her spouse are identified; there-fore, the husband, and consequently the wife, are less likely to lose their identity after retirement than people who live in larger more diversified communities where individuals are not as easily recognized, where status is less narrowly focused on one professional group, and where the life style of the community is not primarily geared around the schedule and interests of the institution for which the wife's husband has worked.

The LSIA was devised to measure an individual's internal frame of reference. The assumptions were

that the individual himself is the only proper judge of his well-being; that the value judgments of the investigator can thus be minimized; and perhaps most important, that it is not

> appropriate to measure well-being in old age by the same
> standards that apply to middle age, namely, standards based
> upon activity or social involvement (Neugarten et al., 1961,
> p. 134).

The mean scores on LSIA (14.5, retired wives; 15.29, active wives) for the wives were both above the norm (12.40) established by the authors of the life satisfaction index.

The PIL was designed to measure the degree to which the subject experiences Frankl's "existential vacuum which is manifested by the symptom of boredom" (Crumbaugh and Maholick, 1964, p. 200). The mean score 110.10 for the retired group in this study was not significantly different from the mean score 112.00 for the active group, but means for both groups are slightly below the score of 113 designated by Crumbaugh and Maholick (1969) as the point at which the presence of definite purpose and meaning in life is indicated. Both groups of wives in the present study fall into the indecisive range. While the wives in this study appear to experience an existential vacuum in some degree, it should be pointed out that the developers of the purpose in life instrument (PIL) found that females were more variable than males and that the instrument proved to predict more efficiently for males than it did for females (Crumbaugh and Maholick, 1964).

Havighurst (1961) said that it was probably desirable to "use several different measures of successful aging" in order to learn more and not limit oneself to one theory (p. 12). This study has used two measures of morale. It was not the purpose of the study to prove any of the major models (theories) of aging. The author has, however, found that in this university community, wives in both groups who prefer many friends to a few close ones have higher morale scores on both the LSIA and the PIL scales. This finding, as well as the low scores

associated with not belonging to an organized church and engaging in entertaining only twice a year or less support the activity theory.

The characteristics of those who scored high on satisfaction with life among the retired group of wives tended to be a preference for many friends rather than a few close ones and a perception of their husband as being in good health. The characteristics of those who appeared to have the most purpose in life among the wives of retired professors were preferred many friends, felt that they were able to do more since their husband retired, perceived their own and husband's health as being the same or better than that of comparable others, scored good on husband's health index, and had definite plans for the future.

The characteristics of those who appeared to be most satisfied with life among the wives of preretired professors were had a husband who was their confidante, preferred many friends to a few close ones, had a clear notion of what was worthwhile in life, perceived their age as younger than their years, were employed in the work world, believed in life after death, characterized their overall lifetime as very successful, and perceived their own health as good and as better than that of others.

The characteristics of those who appeared to have the most purpose in life among the wives of preretired professors were had a husband who was their confidante, preferred many friends, had precise plans for the future, perceived their husband's morale as very good, perceived their lifetime as having been continuous, perceived their overall lifetime as having been very successful, and held a masters or a doctors degree.

Conclusions

Wives in this study were found to be above average in morale as measured by the LSIA instrument, but were not found to clearly and definitely have a good morale as measured by the PIL instrument. While the level of morale as measured by either LSIA or PIL was found to be the same for both groups of wives, the kinds of anchorages for their morale appear to be more different than alike. It was concluded that the anchorages for morale among the two groups of wives were more often different than they were the same and that morale for wives of retired professors was more often related to those aspects of morale that are measured by the PIL instrument and are specified under the general term purpose in life, while the morale of wives of preretired professors was more often related to those aspects of morale that are measured by the LSIA instrument and are specified under the general term life satisfaction. More variable items tended to be associated with low morale on either the LSIA or the PIL for wives of retired professors than were associated with low morale for wives of prere- tired professors. Wives of both retired and preretired professors appear to depend more on the satisfaction in life aspect of morale than they do on the purpose in life aspect, but it appears that few of the variables which are important to the high level of life satis- faction among the wives of retired professors are included in this study.

The present study was limited by the sample size. However, the study has, within the limits set demonstrated that meaningfulness or purpose experienced in retirement is important in the study of morale in aging wives of retired husbands. There is no claim in this report

for applications of the findings to communities other than reported here. It is hoped that further research may be extended to include an adequate sampling of small town university communities throughout the Southwest region of the United States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas) in order to contribute to research trying to better understand how retirement of the husband affects the wife and that the PIL instrument will be more widely used in connection with other instruments in studies on morale.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRES

Oklahoma State University / STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA 74074
241 HOME ECONOMICS WEST
(405) 624-5057

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY RELATIONS
AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

You are being asked to help us in our continuing studies of retired and active professionals. Previous work from OSU in this area has already resulted in a number of articles published in various professional journals. Your cooperation is sincerely solicited.

My personal interest in the topic--effects of retirement on the retiree's family--stems from my own experience as a 19-year old undergraduate in 1944 when my father at age 67 became one of the earliest OSU retirees.

Your early response will greatly facilitate our work. Our identifying mark is a number at the lower left hand corner of the return envelope. Questionnaires will be separated from the envelopes upon receipt, thus ensuring that you remain anonymous.

Should you desire information about the study when it is completed, we will be glad to inform you where this information may be found.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Pauline Harrison (Mrs. Joe)

Frances Stromberg, Ph.D.
Professor and Head

Questionnaire for Wives of Retired Professors

DIRECTIONS: Please do not write your name on the questionnaire. Please circle your responses. Please answer all items. Please write in any remarks you care to make in the space at end of this questionnaire.

1. Age to nearest birthday _____.

2. Do you feel younger or older than your years?
   1. Younger   2. Same   3. Older

3. How many years has your husband been retired from full-time professional activity? _____

4. What is your husband's present employment status?
   1. Full-time professional work   4. Part-time non-professional work
   2. Part-time professional work   5. Not employed
   3. Full-time non-professional work

5. If you were employed for 5 consecutive years, how many years has it been since you retired? _____

6. What is your present employment status?
   1. Full-time professional work   4. Part-time non-professional work
   2. Part-time professional work   5. Not employed
   3. Full-time non-professional work

7. How many years of formal education did you receive?
   1. High school graduate   4. College graduate, masters degree
   2. Attended college but did not graduate 5. College graduate, doctors degree
   3. College graduate, bachelors degree

8. Here is a list of things that people have said they miss when their husband stops working full-time. Of the following items, rank the two things you miss the most. For example, if you miss "contact with people whose husbands are still employed . . ." the most, rank it (1). If you think you would miss the income the second most, rank it (2). (Rank two of the following)
   1. Contact with people whose husbands are still employed full-time . . . . _____
   2. The feeling of being useful . . . . _____
   3. The income it provides . . . . _____
   4. New things happening at the university . . . . _____
   5. The respect of others . . . . _____
   6. The routine . . . . _____

9. At the present time, which one of the following best represents your feelings about your husband's retirement?
   1. I wish my husband were not retired from the university.
   2. I am glad he is not employed because we travel more.
   3. I am glad he is not employed because we are able to spend more time together.
   4. I am glad he is not employed only because of his health.
   5. I am glad he is not employed for other reasons.

10. Now that your husband is retired are you able to do more or less of the things that you enjoy doing?
    1. More   2. Few   3. A few less   4. Less

11. Concerning your present living arrangement, circle the one that best describes your situation.
    1. Live with spouse only at home   4. Share home with relatives
    2. Live with spouse and children   5. Share home with non-relatives
    3. Live in retirement home

12. Approximate number of miles each of your children live away from you. (Check)

Child's Sex Male	Female	Same town or less than 100 miles	100-500 miles	501-1500 miles	Over 1500 miles

The next 11 items are statements that reflect some people's beliefs about their responsibility to each other. Please give your feelings about each of these beliefs. There are no right or wrong answers. We are just trying to get a better understanding of how people feel. Your name can never be linked to your response.

13. Children should take care of their parents in whatever way necessary when they are sick.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

14. The older couple should take care of their children in whatever way necessary when they are sick.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

15. The children should give their parents financial help.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

16. The older couple should give their children financial help.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

17. If children live nearby after they grow up, they should visit their parents at least once a week.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

18. If children live nearby after they grow up, their parents should visit them at least once a week.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

19. Children who live at a distance should write to their parents at least once a week.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree .   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

20. Parents should write to their children who live at a distance at least once a week.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

21. The children should feel responsible for their parents.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

22. The older couple should feel responsible for their children.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

23. Married children, when possible, should live close (within a day's drive or less) to their parents.
   1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

24. If you have an intimate confidante, identify as to whether this is 1. Husband
   2. Daughter   3. Son   4. Sister   5. Brother   6. Other (give identity
   for example, former work companion, neighbor, member of my club) _____

25. How long have you lived in the community you now live in? (Circle one)
   1. Five through nine years   4. Thirty years and over (not all my life)
   2. Ten through nineteen years   5. All of my life
   3. Twenty through twenty-nine years

26. Would you rank the community in which you now live as: (Circle one)
   1. An excellent place to live   3. A fair place to live
   2. A good place to live   4. A poor place to live

27. In general, would you say your health is good, fair, or poor?
   1. Good   2. Fair   3. Poor

28. Would you say your health is better or worse than the health of other people your age?
   1. Better   2. About the same   3. Worse

29. Would you say your husband's health is good, fair, or poor?
   1. Good   2. Fair   3. Poor

30. Would you say his health is better or worse than the health of other people his age?
   1. Better   2. About the same   3. Worse

31. About how often do you entertain, or how often are you entertained by friends?
   (Circle one)
   1. Once a week or more   4. A few times a year
   2. A few times a month   5. Once a year
   3. Once a month   6. Almost never or none

32. How many times a week are you engaged in volunteer activities such as hospital work?
   (Circle one)
   1. None   4. Three times a week
   2. Once a week   5. Four times a week
   3. Twice a week   6. Five times or more a week

33. As you define friends, which one of the following conditions do you most prefer?
   (Circle one)
   1. Prefer having many friends
   2. Prefer having only a few close friends
   3. Undecided

34. Do you belong to any organized church? 1. Yes   2. No

35. How important is it to you personally to believe in some religious philosophy?
   (Circle one)
   1. Very important   3. Not particularly important
   2. Moderately important   4. Definitely not important

36. Is religion more important or less important to you now than at the time you were 40? (Circle one)
    1. More important   2. About the same   3. Less important

37. Do you believe in life after death? (Circle one)
    1. Yes   2. Mostly yes   3. Mostly no   4. No

38. Number of deaths in your family in the last 10 years.

Relationship	Number Died
1. Spouse	_____
2. Children	_____
3. Parents	_____
4. Brothers and sisters	_____
5. Total	_____

39. At the present time, what would you say your income was in relation to other people of your husband's age, rank, tenure, and profession? (Circle one)
    1. Less than   2. About the same   3. More than

40. As far as you and your family are concerned, how do you feel about your expected retirement income? (Circle one)
    1. Pretty well satisfied   2. More or less satisfied   3. Not at all satisfied

41. How would you characterize your overall lifetime? (Circle one)
    1. Very successful   3. Not very successful
    2. Moderately successful   4. Not successful at all

42. Nowadays there seems to be a great deal of discussion about what is worthwhile in life. How do you feel about this? Do you have a clear notion about what is worthwhile in life or a very uncertain notion about what is worthwhile in life? (Circle one)
    1. Clear notion   3. Uncertain
    2. Fairly clear   4. Very uncertain

43. To what extent do you make plans for your own future? Do you have some pretty definite plans for what you expect to be doing a year from now? (Circle one)
    1. Definite   3. Somewhat indefinite
    2. Somewhat definite   4. Have no idea

44. How would you rate your husband's morale at the present? (Circle one)
    1. Very good   2. Good   3. Fair   4. Very poor

45. In general how would you rate each of the following categories in terms of continuity in your overall lifetime? Continuity refers to sameness or lack of major changes such as: new spouse, changes in your place of residence or hometown; change of church affiliation; marked change in level of intellectual activity or stimulation; change in kind or place of work. (Circle one for each category.)

    A. Family Life   1. Very continuous
                             2. Moderately continuous
                             3. Moderately discontinuous
                             4. Very discontinuous

B.	Community Life	1. Very continuous 2. Moderately continuous 3. Moderately discontinuous 4. Very discontinuous
C.	Religious Life	1. Very continuous 2. Moderately continuous 3. Moderately discontinuous 4. Very discontinuous
D.	Intellectual Life	1. Very continuous 2. Moderately continuous 3. Moderately discontinuous 4. Very discontinuous
E.	Work Life	1. Very continuous 2. Moderately continuous 3. Moderately discontinuous 4. Very discontinuous

- -

Here are some statements about life in general that people feel differently about. Would you read each statement on the list, and if you agree with it, put a check mark in the space under "AGREE". If you do not agree with a statement, put a check mark in the space under "DISAGREE". If you are not sure one way or the other, put a check mark in the space under "?". PLEASE BE SURE TO ANSWER EVERY QUESTION ON THE LIST.

	Agree	Disagree	?
46. As I grow older, things seem better than I thought they would be.	____	____	____
47. I have gotten more of the breaks in life than most of the people I know.	____	____	____
48. This is the dreariest time of my life.	____	____	____
49. I am just as happy as when I was younger.	____	____	____
50. My life could be happier than it is now.	____	____	____
51. These are the best years of my life.	____	____	____
52. Most of the things I do are boring or monotonous.	____	____	____
53. I expect some interesting and pleasant things to happen to me in the future.	____	____	____
54. The things I do are as interesting to me as they ever were.	____	____	____
55. I feel old and somewhat tired.	____	____	____
56. I feel my age, but it does not bother me.	____	____	____
57. As I look back on my life, I am fairly well satisfied.	____	____	____

		Agree	Disagree	?
58.	I would not change my past life even if I could.	___	___	___
59.	Compared to other people my age, I've made a lot of foolish decisions in my life.	___	___	___
60.	Compared to other people my age, I make a good appearance.	___	___	___
61.	I have made plans for things I'll be doing a month or a year from now.	___	___	___
62.	When I think back over my life, I didn't get most of the important things I wanted.	___	___	___
63.	Compared to other people, I get down in the dumps too often.	___	___	___
64.	I've gotten pretty much what I expected out of life.	___	___	___
65.	In spite of what people say, the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.	___	___	___

- -

For each of the following statements, circle the number that would be most nearly true for you. Note that the numbers always extend from one extreme feeling to its opposite kind of feeling. "Neutral" implies no judgment either way. Try to use this rating as little as possible.

66. I am usually:
    1   2   3   4 (neutral)   5   6   7
    completely bored   exuberant enthusiastic

67. Life to me seems:
    7   6   5   4 (neutral)   3   2   1
    always exciting   completely routine

68. In life I have:
    1   2   3   4 (neutral)   5   6   7
    no goals or aims at all   very clear goals and aims

69. My personal existence is:
    1   2   3   4 (neutral)   5   6   7
    utterly meaningless,   very purposeful and
    without purpose   meaningful

70. Every day is:
    7   6   5   4 (neutral)   3   2   1
    constantly new   exactly the same
    and different

71. If I could choose, I would:
    1   2   3   4 (neutral)   5   6   7
    prefer never to   like nine more lives
    have been born   just like this one

72. After retiring:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I would like to do some of the exciting things I have always wanted to do			(neutral)		I would like to completely loaf the rest of my life	

73. In achieving life goals I have:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
made no progress whatever			(neutral)		progressed to complete fulfillment	

74. My life is:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
empty, filled only with despair			(neutral)		running over with exciting things	

75. If I should die today, I would feel that my life has been:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
very worthwhile			(neutral)		completely worthless	

76. In thinking of my life, I:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
often wonder why I exist			(neutral)		always see a reason for being here	

77. As I view the world in relation to my life, the world:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
completely confuses me			(neutral)		fits meaningfully with my life	

78. I am a:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
very irresponsible person			(neutral)		very responsible person	

79. Concerning man's freedom to make his own choices, I believe man is:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
absolutely free to make all life choices			(neutral)		completely bound by limitations of heredity and environment	

80. With regard to death, I am:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
prepared and unafraid			(neutral)		unprepared and frightened	

81. With regard to suicide, I have:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
thought of it seriously as a way out			(neutral)		never given it a second thought	

82. I regard my ability to find a meaning, purpose, or mission in life as:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
very great			(neutral)		practically none	

83. My life is:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
in my hands and I am in control of it			(neutral)		out of my hands and controlled by external factors	

84. Facing my daily tasks is:

7 6	5	4 (neutral)	3	2 1

a source of pleasure
and satisfaction

(neutral)

a painful and boring ex-
perience

85. I have discovered:

7 6	5	4 (neutral)	3	2 1

no mission or purpose
in life

(neutral)

clear-cut goals and
satisfying life purpose

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

Oklahoma State University

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY RELATIONS
AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA 74074
241 HOME ECONOMICS WEST
(405) 624-5057

You are being asked to help us in our continuing studies of retired and active professionals. Previous work from OSU in this area has already resulted in a number of articles published in various professional journals. Your cooperation is sincerely solicited.

My personal interest in the topic--effects of retirement on the retiree's family--stems from my own experience as a 19-year old undergraduate in 1944 when my father at age 67 became one of the earliest OSU retirees.

Your early response will greatly facilitate our work. Our identifying mark is a number at the lower left hand corner of the return envelope. Questionnaires will be separated from the envelopes upon receipt, thus ensuring that you remain anonymous.

Should you desire information about the study when it is completed, we will be glad to inform you where this information may be found.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Pauline Harrison (Mrs. Joe)

Frances Stromberg, Ph.D.
Professor and Head

Questionnaire for Wives of Active Professors

DIRECTIONS: Please <u>do not</u> write your name on the questionnaire. Please <u>circle</u> your responses. Please answer all items. Please write in any remarks you care to make in the space at the end of this questionnaire.

1. Age to nearest birthday _____.

2. Do you feel younger or older than your years?
   1. Younger   2. Same   3. Older

3. In how many years does your husband expect to retire from full-time employment?
   (Write in) _____

4. (Not a-plicable)

5. If you were employed for 5 consecutive years, how many years has it been since you retired?
   _____

6. What is your present employment status?
   1. Full-time professional work   4. Part-time non-professional work
   2. Part-time professional work   5. Not employed
   3. Full-time non-professional work

7. How many years of formal education did you receive?
   1. High school graduate   4. College graduate, masters degree
   2. Attended college but did not graduate 5. College graduate, doctors degree
   3. College graduate, bachelors degree

8. Here are a list of things that people have said they <u>miss</u> when their husband stops working full-time. Of the following items, rank the <u>two</u> things you believe that you would miss the most. For example, if you think you would miss "contact with people whose husbands are still employed . . ." the most, rank it (1). If you think you would miss the income the second most, rank it (2). (Rank two of the following)

   1. Contact with people whose husbands are still employed full-time . . . . . . _____
   2. The feeling of being useful . . . . _____
   3. The income it provides . . . . _____
   4. New things happening at the university . . . . _____
   5. The respect of others . . . . _____
   6. The routine . . . . _____

9. Which one of the following best represents how you feel about your husband's future retirement? (Circle one)
   1. I look forward to his retirement so that we can spend more time together as companions.
   2. I look forward to his retirement so that we can travel more.
   3. I look forward to his retirement for other personal reasons.
   4. I would prefer that he not retire but continue to work full-time.

10. Do you expect to be able to do more or less of the things that you enjoy doing when your husband retires? (Circle one)

    1. More   2. A few more   3. A few less   4. Less

11. Concerning your present living arrangement, circle the one that best describes your situation.
    1. Live with spouse only at home
    2. Live with spouse and children
    3. Live in retirement home
    4. Share home with relatives
    5. Share home with non-relatives

12. Approximate number of miles each of your children live away from you. (Check)

Child's Sex Male	Female	Same town or less than 100 miles	100-500 miles	501-1500 miles	Over 1500 miles

The next 11 items are statements that reflect some people's beliefs about their responsibility to each other. Please give your feelings about each of these beliefs. There are no right or wrong answers. We are just trying to get a better understanding of how people feel. Your name can never be linked to your response.

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    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

14. The older couple should take care of their children in whatever way necessary when they are sick.
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17. If children live nearby after they grow up, they should visit their parents at least once a week.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

18. If children live nearby after they grow up, their parents should visit them at least once a week.
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19. Children who live at a distance should write to their parents at least once a week.
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20. Parents should write to their children who live at a distance at least once a week.
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21. The children should feel responsible for their parents.
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22. The older couple should feel responsible for their children.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

23. Married children, when possible, should live close (within a day's drive or less) to their parents.
    1. Agree   2. Mostly agree   3. Mostly disagree   4. Disagree

24. If you have an intimate confidante, identify as to whether this is 1. Husband
    2. Daughter   3. Son   4. Sister   5. Brother   6. Other (give identity for example, former work companion, neighbor, member of my club) _____

25. How long have you lived in the community you now live in? (Circle one)
    1. Five through nine years   4. Thirty years and over (not all my life)
    2. Ten through nineteen years   5. All of my life
    3. Twenty through twenty-nine years

26. Would you rank the community in which you now live as: (Circle one)
    1. An excellent place to live   3. A fair place to live
    2. A good place to live   4. A poor place to live

27. In general, would you say your health is good, fair, or poor?
    1. Good   2. Fair   3. Poor

28. Would you say your health is better or worse than the health of other people your age?
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    (Circle one)
    1. Once a week or more   4. A few times a year
    2. A few times a month   5. Once a year
    3. Once a month   6. Almost never or none

32. How many times a week are you engaged in volunteer activities such as hospital work?
    (Circle one)
    1. None   4. Three times a week
    2. Once a week   5. Four times a week
    3. Twice a week   6. Five times or more a week

33. As you define friends, which one of the following conditions do you most prefer?
    (Circle one)
    1. Prefer having many friends
    2. Prefer having only a few close friends
    3. Undecided

34. Do you belong to any organized church? 1. Yes   2. No

35. How important is it to you personally to believe in some religious philosophy?
    (Circle one)
    1. Very important   3. Not particularly important
    2. Moderately important   4. Definitely not important

36. Is religion more important or less important to you now than at the time you were 40? (Circle one)
    1. More important   2. About the same   3. Less important

37. Do you believe in life after death? (Circle one)
    1. Yes   2. Mostly yes   3. Mostly no   4. No

38. Number of deaths in your family in the last 10 years.

Relationship	Number Died
1. Spouse	_____
2. Children	_____
3. Parents	_____
4. Brothers and sisters	_____
5. Total	_____

39. At the time of your husband's retirement, what would you say your income was in relation to other people of his age, rank, tenure, and profession? (Circle one)
    1. More than   2. About the same   3. Less than

40. So far as you and your family are concerned, how do you feel about your present income? (Circle one)
    1. Pretty well satisfied   2. More or less satisfied   3. Not at all satisfied

41. How would you characterize your overall lifetime? (Circle one)
    1. Very successful   3. Not very successful
    2. Moderately successful   4. Not successful at all

42. Nowadays there seems to be a great deal of discussion about what is worthwhile in life. How do you feel about this? Do you have a clear notion about what is worthwhile in life or a very uncertain notion about what is worthwhile in life? (Circle one)
    1. Clear notion   3. Uncertain
    2. Fairly clear   4. Very uncertain

43. To what extent do you make plans for your own future? Do you have some pretty definite plans for what you expect to be doing a year from now? (Circle one)
    1. Definite   3. Somewhat indefinite
    2. Somewhat definite   4. Have no idea

44. How would you rate your husband's morale at the present? (Circle one)
    1. Very good   2. Good   3. Fair   4. Very poor

45. In general how would you rate each of the following categories in terms of continuity in your overall lifetime? Continuity refers to sameness or lack of major changes such as: new spouse, changes in your place of residence or hometown; change of church affiliation; marked change in level of intellectual activity or stimulation; change in kind or place of work. (Circle one for each category.)

    A. Family Life   1. Very continuous
                             2. Moderately continuous
                             3. Moderately discontinuous
                             4. Very discontinuous

B.	Community Life	1. Very continuous 2. Moderately continuous 3. Moderately discontinuous 4. Very discontinuous
C.	Religious Life	1. Very continuous 2. Moderately continuous 3. Moderately discontinuous 4. Very discontinuous
D.	Intellectual Life	1. Very continuous 2. Moderately continuous 3. Moderately discontinuous 4. Very discontinuous
E.	Work Life	1. Very continuous 2. Moderately continuous 3. Moderately discontinuous 4. Very discontinuous

- -

Here are some statements about life in general that people feel differently about. Would you read each statement on the list, and if you agree with it, put a check mark in the space under "AGREE". If you do not agree with a statement, put a check mark in the space under "DISAGREE". If you are not sure one way or the other, put a check mark in the space under "?". PLEASE BE SURE TO ANSWER EVERY QUESTION ON THE LIST.

		Agree	Disagree	?
46.	As I grow older, things seem better than I thought they would be.	___	___	___
47.	I have gotten more of the breaks in life than most of the people I know.	___	___	___
48.	This is the dreariest time of my life.	___	___	___
49.	I am just as happy as when I was younger.	___	___	___
50.	My life could be happier than it is now.	___	___	___
51.	These are the best years of my life.	___	___	___
52.	Most of the things I do are boring or monotonous.	___	___	___
53.	I expect some interesting and pleasant things to happen to me in the future.	___	___	___
54.	The things I do are as interesting to me as they ever were.	___	___	___
55.	I feel old and somewhat tired.	___	___	___
56.	I feel my age, but it does not bother me.	___	___	___
57.	As I look back on my life, I am fairly well satisfied.	___	___	___

	Agree	Disagree	?
58. I would not change my past life even if I could.	___	___	___
59. Compared to other people my age, I've made a lot of foolish decisions in my life.	___	___	___
60. Compared to other people my age, I make a good appearance.	___	___	___
61. I have made plans for things I'll be doing a month or a year from now.	___	___	___
62. When I think back over my life, I didn't get most of the important things I wanted.	___	___	___
63. Compared to other people, I get down in the dumps too often.	___	___	___
64. I've gotten pretty much what I expected out of life.	___	___	___
65. In spite of what people say, the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.	___	___	___

- -

For each of the following statements, circle the number that would be most nearly true for you. Note that the numbers always extend from one extreme feeling to its opposite kind of feeling. "Neutral" implies no judgment either way. Try to use this rating <u>as little</u> as possible.

66. I am usually:

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7

completely bored   (neutral)   exuberant enthusiastic

67. Life to me seems:

   7   6   5   4   3   2   1

always exciting   (neutral)   completely routine

68. In life I have:

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7

no goals or aims at all   (neutral)   very clear goals and aims

69. My personal existence is:

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7

utterly meaningless, without purpose   (neutral)   very purposeful and meaningful

70. Every day is:

   7   6   5   4   3   2   1

constantly new and different   (neutral)   exactly the same

71. If I could choose, I would:

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7

prefer never to have been born   (neutral)   like nine more lives just like this one

6

72. After retiring:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
I would like to do some of the   (neutral)   I would like to com-
exciting things I have always   pletely loaf the rest
wanted to do   of my life

73. In achieving life goals I have:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
made no progress whatever   (neutral)   progressed to complete
                                           fulfillment

74. My life is:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
empty, filled only with   (neutral)   running over with
despair   exciting things

75. If I should die today, I would feel that my life has been:
    7   6   5   4   3   2   1
very worthwhile   (neutral)   completely worthless

76. In thinking of my life, I:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
often wonder why I exist   (neutral)   always see a reason
                                       for being here

77. As I view the world in relation to my life, the world:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
completely confuses me   (neutral)   fits meaningfully with
                                       my life

78. I am a:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
very irresponsible person   (neutral)   very responsible person

79. Concerning man's freedom to make his own choices, I believe man is:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
absolutely free to make   (neutral)   completely bound by limita-
all life choices   tions of heredity and
                                       environment

80. With regard to death, I am:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
prepared and unafraid   (neutral)   unprepared and frightened

81. With regard to suicide, I have:
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7
thought of it seriously   (neutral)   never given it a second
as a way out   thought

82. I regard my ability to find a meaning, purpose, or mission in life as:
    7   6   5   4   3   2   1
very great   (neutral)   practically none

83. My life is:
    7   6   5   4   3   2   1
in my hands and I am in   (neutral)   out of my hands and controlled
control of it   by external factors

84. Facing my daily tasks is:

     7   6   5   4   3   2   1

a source of pleasure   (neutral)   a painful and boring ex-
and satisfaction   perience

85. I have discovered:

     7   6   5   4   3   2   1

no mission or purpose   (neutral)   clear-cut goals and
in life   satisfying life purpose

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

APPENDIX B

MAJOR DESCRIPTIVE CATEGORIES AND CORRESPONDING

ITEMS FROM SCHEDULE

Major Descriptive Categories and Corresponding
Items from Schedule

Description	Item Number	Item
Age	1	Age to nearest birthday
	2	Perception of age
Retirement Status	3	Retirement status of spouse (years husband retired/until expects to)
	4[a]	Work status of retired spouse
	5	Retirement status of respondent
	6	Work status of respondent
Education	7	Highest degree held
Feelings about Husband's Retirement	8[b]	What miss/expect to miss most after husband's retirement
	9[b]	Feelings/expected feelings about husband's retirement
	10	Able to do/expect to be able to do more/less of things enjoy
Familial Characteristics	11	Present living arrangement
	12[c]	Number and distance of children
	13-23[d]	Family type
	24	Nature of confidante
Community	25	Length of residence in present community
	26	Evaluation of community
Health	27-28[e]	Two-item health index of respondent
	29-30[e]	Two-item health index of spouse
Social Participation	31	Entertaining and being entertained by friends
	32	Frequency of participation in volunteer work
	33	Preference in number of friends
Religious Orientation	34	Membership in church
	35	Importance of religious philosophy
	36	Importance now compared to age 40
	37	Believe in life after death
Bereavement	38	Family deaths in past ten years

Description	Item Number	Item
Perceived Financial Adequacy	39	Perception of income relative to others of same age, rank, and tenure as one's retired husband
	40	Perception of financial adequacy at present time
General Life Attitudes	41	Characterization of overall lifetime
	42	Clarity of notion of what is worthwhile in life
	43	Preciseness of future plans
Morale of Spouse	44	Morale of spouse
Continuity of Lifetime	45	Continuity of lifetime index (includes perception of continuity in one's family community, religion, intellectual, and work life)

[a]This variable was used for the wives of retired professors only.

[b]Items 8 and 9 were used only to gather information on differences in expectations before retirement versus realization after retirement.

[c]Number of children and distance of children were two separate variables.

[d]Family type scale was a variable as well as the 11 items of which it is composed.

[e]Two-item health indices were each a variable as well as the two items of which each is composed.

Total number of independent variables -
    47 for wives of retired professors
    46 for wives of active professors

APPENDIX C

DOCUMENTATION OF ITEMS FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Documentation of Items for Questionnaire

Questionnaire Items from Acuff Study (1967)

Harrison Item Number	Acuff Item Number	Harrison Item Number	Acuff Item Number
1*	1	23*	42
2*	63	24	
3		25*	15
4		26*	16
5		27*	60
6		28*	61
7x	2	29x	67
8x	7	30x	68
9		31*	71
10		32	
11x	17	33*	72
12*	25	34x	77
13*	26	35*	74
14*	27	36*	75
15*	28	37*	76
16*	29	38*	21
17*	30	39*	83
18*	31	40	
19*	32	41	
20*	33	42*	78
21*	34	44	
22*	35	45	

*Acuff question is quoted.

xAcuff question is adapted.

If blank, the variable was not used by Acuff.

APPENDIX D

SCORING KEY FOR LSIA

LIFE SATISFACTION INDEX*

Here are some statements about life in general that people feel differently about. Would you read each statement on the list, and if you agree with it, put a check mark in the space under "AGREE." If you do not agree with a statement, put a check mark in the space under "DISAGREE." If you are not sure one way or the other, put a check mark in the space under "?." PLEASE BE SURE TO ANSWER EVERY QUESTION ON THE LIST.

		AGREE	DISAGREE	?
1.	As I grow older, things seem better than I thought they would be.	X		
2.	I have gotten more of the breaks in life than most of the people I know.	X		
3.	This is the dreariest time of my life.		X	
4.	I am just as happy as when I was younger.	X		
5.	My life could be happier than it is now.		X	
6.	These are the best years of my life.	X		
7.	Most of the things I do are boring or monotonous.		X	
8.	I expect some interesting and pleasant things to happen to me in the future.	X		
9.	The things I do are as interesting to me as they ever were.	X		
10.	I feel old and somewhat tired.		X	

---

*Key: Score 1 point for each response marked X.

	AGREE	DISAGREE	?
11. I feel my age, but it does not bother me.	X		
12. As I look back on my life, I am fairly well satisfied.	X		
13. I would not change my past life even if I could.	X		
14. Compared to other people my age, I've made a lot of foolish decisions in my life.		X	
15. Compared to other people my age, I make a good appearance.	X		
16. I have made plans for things I'll be doing a month or a year from now.	X		
17. When I think back over my life, I didn't get most of the important things I wanted.		X	
18. Compared to other people, I get down in the dumps too often.		X	
19. I've gotten pretty much what I expected out of life.	X		
20. In spite of what people say, the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.		X	

---

*Key: Score 1 point for each response marked X.

APPENDIX E

CHI-SQUARE TABLES

TABLE XVII

WORK STATUS AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

LSIA	Not Employed	Employed	Total
Low	14	2	16
Medium	13	14	27
High	10	10	20
Total	37	26	63*

Chi-square = 7.340, df = 2, Probability = 0.0255

[a]Item 6 - What is your present employment status?
      1. Full-time professional 3. Full-time non-professional
      2. Part-time professional 4. Part-time non-professional
                  5. Not employed

*Missing data

TABLE XVIII

PREFERENCE IN NUMBER OF FRIENDS AND LIFE
SATISFACTION OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

LSIA	Few Close	Many	Total
Low	8	3	11
Medium	11	8	19
High	4	11	15
Total	23	22	45*

Chi-square = 5.994, df = 2, Probability = 0.0499

Item 33 - As you define friends, which one of the following
      conditions do you most prefer?
      1. Prefer having many friends
      2. Prefer having only a few close friends
      3. Undecided

*Missing data

TABLE XIX

BELIEVE IN LIFE AFTER DEATH AND LIFE
SATISFACTION OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

LSIA	No	Yes	Total
Low	8	7	15
Medium	4	22	26
High	6	14	20
Total	18	43	61*

Chi-square = 6.589, df = 2, Probability = 0.0371

[a]Item 37 - Do you believe in life after death?
       1. Yes 2. Mostly yes 3. Mostly no 4. No

*Missing data

TABLE XX

CHARACTERIZATION OF OVERALL LIFETIME AND
LIFE SATISFACTION OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

LSIA	Less Than Very Successful	Very Successful	Total
Low	12	3	15
Medium	17	10	27
High	5	15	20
Total	34	28	62*

Chi-square = 11.744, df = 2, Probability = 0.0028

[a]Item 41 - How would you characterize your overall lifetime?
       1. Very successful   3. Not very successful
       2. Moderately successful 4. Not successful at all

*Missing data

TABLE XXI

CLARITY IN NOTION OF WHAT IS WORTHWHILE IN
LIFE AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

LSIA	Less Than Clear Notion	Clear Notion	Total
Low	10	5	15
Medium	13	14	27
High	5	15	20
Total	28	34	62*

Chi-square = 6.181, df = 2, Probability = 0.0455

[a]Item 42 - Nowadays there seems to be a great deal of discussion
about what is worthwhile in life. How do you feel about
this? Do you have a clear notion about what is worth-
while in life or a very uncertain notion about what is
worthwhile in life?
1. Clear notion   3. Uncertain
2. Fairly clear   4. Very uncertain

*Missing data

TABLE XXII

PERCEPTION OF AGE AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

LSIA	Same/Older	Younger	Total
Low	7	19	26
High	2	34	36
Total	9	53	62*

Chi-square = 5.555, df = 1, Probability = 0.0184

Warning: Over 20 percent of the cells had expected counts less
than 5. Chi-square value may be invalid.

[a]Item 2 - Do you feel younger or older than your years?
1. Younger 2. Same 3. Older

*Missing data

TABLE XXIII

NATURE OF CONFIDANTE AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF ACTIVE WIVES [a]

LSIA	Other	Husband	Total
Low	7	13	20
High	4	28	32
Total	11	41	52*

Chi-square = 3.736, df = 1, Probability = 0.0533

Warning: Over 20 percent of the cells had expected counts less than 5. Chi-square value may be invalid.

[a] Item 24 - If you have an intimate confidante, identify as to whether this is 1. Husband 2. Daughter 3. Son 4. Sister 5. Brother 6. Other (give identity for example, former work companion, neighbor, member of my club)

*Missing data (9 indicated that they had no confidante)

TABLE XXIV

COMPARATIVE HEALTH AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF ACTIVE RESPONDENTS [a]

LSIA	Worse	Better/Same	Total
Low	16	9	25
High	11	25	36
Total	27	34	61*

Chi-square = 6.689, df = 1, Probability = 0.0097

[a] Item 28 - Would you say your health is better or worse than the health of other people your age?
1. Better 2. About the same 3. Worse

*Missing data

TABLE XXV

HEALTH INDEX OF RESPONDENT AND LIFE
SATISFACTION OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

LSIA	Less Than Best	Good	Total
Low	8	17	25
High	3	33	36
Total	11	50	61*

Chi-square = 5.591, df = 1, Probability = 0.0181

Warning: Over 20 percent of the cells had expected counts less
than 5. Chi-square value may be invalid.

[a]Items 27, 28 - For scoring procedure, see page 30.

*Missing data

TABLE XXVI

WORK STATUS OF RETIRED SPOUSE AND LIFE
SATISFACTION OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Not Employed	Employed	Total
Low	22	11	33
Medium	20	3	23
High	9	9	18
Total	51	23	74*

Chi-square = 6.579, df = 2, Probability = 0.0373

[a]Item 4 - What is your husband's present employment status?
    1. Full-time professional work
    2. Part-time professional work
    3. Full-time non-professional work
    4. Part-time non-professional work
    5. Not employed

*Missing data

TABLE XXVII

PREFERENCE IN NUMBER OF FRIENDS AND LIFE
SATISFACTION OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Few Close	Many	Total
Low	22	7	29
Medium	10	12	22
High	7	11	18
Total	39	30	69*

Chi-square = 7.788, df = 2, Probability = 0.0204

[a]Item 33 - As you define friends, which one of the following con-
ditions do you most prefer?
1. Prefer having many friends
2. Prefer having only a few close friends
3. Undecided

*Missing data

TABLE XXVIII

CLARITY OF NOTION OF WHAT IS WORTHWHILE IN LIFE
AND LIFE SATISFACTION OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Less Than A Clear Notion	Clear Notion	Total
Low	19	14	33
Medium	4	19	23
High	5	14	19
Total	28	47	75*

Chi-square = 10.675, df = 2, Probability = 0.0048

[a]Item 42 - Nowadays there seems to be a great deal of discussion
about what is worthwhile in life. How do you feel
about this? Do you have a clear notion about what is
worthwhile in life or a very uncertain notion about
what is worthwhile in life?
1. Clear notion   3. Uncertain
2. Fairly clear   4. Very uncertain

*Missing data

TABLE XXIX

MORALE OF SPOUSE AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Less Than Very Good	Very Good	Total
Low	19	15	34
Medium	6	17	23
High	1	18	19
Total	26	50	76*

Chi-square = 14.843, df = 2, Probability = 0.0006

[a]Item 44 - How would you rate your husband's morale at the present?

1. Very good 2. Good 3. Fair 4. Very poor

*Missing data

TABLE XXX

ABLE TO DO MORE/LESS OF THINGS YOU ENJOY
AFTER RETIREMENT AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Less	More	Total
Low	15	27	42
High	5	27	32
Total	20	54	74*

Chi-square = 3.717, df = 1, Probability = 0.0539

[a]Item 10 - Now that your husband is retired are you able to do
more or less of the things that you enjoy doing?

1. More 2. Few more 3. Few less 4. Less

*Missing data

TABLE XXXI

EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY AND LIFE
SATISFACTION OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Poor/Fair	Good/Excellent	Total
Low	5	38	43
High	0	32	. 32
Total	5	70	75*

Chi-square = 3.987, df = 1, Probability = 0.0459

Warning: Over 20 percent of the cells had expected counts less than 5. Chi-square value may be invalid.

[a]Item 26 - Would you rank the community in which you now live as:
1. An excellent place to live   3. A fair place to live
2. A good place to live   4. A poor place to live

*Missing data

TABLE XXXII

HEALTH AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF RETIRED WIVES [a]

LSIA	Poor/Fair	Good	Total
Low	22	21	43
High	7	25	32
Total	29	46	75*

Chi-square = 6.636, df = 1, Probability = 0.0100

[a]Item 27 - In general, would you say your health is good, fair, or poor?
1. Good   2. Fair   3. Poor

*Missing data

TABLE XXXIII

TWO-ITEM HEALTH INDEX AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Less Than Good	Good	Total
Low	20	23	43
High	5	27	32
Total	25	50	75*

Chi-square = 7.876, df = 1, Probability = 0.0050

[a]Items 27, 28 - (For scoring procedures see p. 30.)

*Missing data

TABLE XXXIV

HEALTH OF SPOUSE AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Poor/Fair	Good	Total
Low	22	21	43
High	4	28	32
Total	26	49	75*

Chi-square = 12.109, df = 1, Probability = 0.0005

[a]Item 29 - Would you say your husband's health is good, fair,
or poor?
1. Good 2. Fair 3. Poor

*Missing data

TABLE XXXV

TWO-ITEM HEALTH INDEX OF SPOUSE AND LIFE
SATISFACTION OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	Less Than Best	Good	Total
Low	17	26	43
High	3	29	32
Total	20	55	75*

Chi-square = 8.534, df = 1, Probability = 0.0035

[a]Items 29, 30 (For scoring procedure, see p. 30.)

*Missing data

TABLE XXXVI

MEMBERSHIP IN CHURCH AND LIFE SATISFACTION
OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

LSIA	No	Yes	Total
Low	12	30	42
High	0	33	33
Total	12	63	75*

Chi-square = 11.224, df = 1, Probability = 0.0008

[a]Item 34 - Do you belong to any organized church?
      1. Yes 2. No

*Missing data

TABLE XXXVII

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY AND LIFE
SATISFACTION OF RETIRED WIVES [a]

LSIA	Not Important	Important	Total
Low	8	35	43
High	1	31	32
Total	9	66	75*

Chi-square = 4.163, df = 1, Probability = 0.0413

Warning: Over 20% of the cells had expected counts less than 5.
Chi-square value may be invalid.

[a]Item 35 - How important is it to you personally to believe in
some religious philosophy?
1. Very important   2. Moderately important
3. Not particularly important 4. Definitely not impor-
tant

*Missing data

TABLE XXXVIII

RETIREMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENT AND PURPOSE
IN LIFE OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Retired	Employed or Never Worked 5 Years	Total
Low	9	15	24
Medium	6	15	21
High	1	17	18
Total	16	47	63*

Chi-square = 5.707, df = 2, Probability = 0.0576

[a]Item 5 - If you were employed for 5 consecutive years, how
many years has it been since you retired?

*Missing data

TABLE XXXIX

HIGHEST DEGREE HELD AND PURPOSE IN LIFE
OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Bachelors or Less	Masters/Doctors	Total
Low	21	3	24
Medium	16	5	21
High	7	11	18
Total	44	19	63*

Chi-square = 12.142, df = 2, Probability = 0.0023

[a]Item 7 - How many years of formal education did you receive?
    1. High school graduate
    2. Attended college but did not graduate
    3. College graduate, bachelors degree
    4. College graduate, masters degree
    5. College graduate, doctors degree

*Missing data

TABLE XL

BELIEVE CHILD SHOULD FEEL RESPONSIBLE FOR PARENT
AND PURPOSE IN LIFE OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Disagree	Agree	Total
Low	12	10	22
Medium	12	8	20
High	4	14	18
Total	28	32	60*

Chi-square = 6.299, df = 2, Probability = 0.0429

[a]Item 21 - The children should feel responsible for their parents.
    1. Agree   3. Mostly disagree
    2. Mostly agree   4. Disagree

*Missing data

TABLE XLI

PREFERENCE IN NUMBER OF FRIENDS AND PURPOSE
IN LIFE OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Few Close	Many	Total
Low	15	2	17
Medium	3	10	13
High	5	10	15
Total	23	22	45*

Chi-square = 15.362, df = 2, Probability = 0.0005

[a]Item 33 - As you define friends, which one of the following
conditions do you most prefer?
1. Prefer having many friends
2. Prefer having only a few close friends
3. Undecided

*Missing data (15 respondents were undecided)

TABLE XLII

BELIEVE IN LIFE AFTER DEATH AND PURPOSE
IN LIFE OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	No	Yes	Total
Low	11	12	23
Medium	3	17	20
High	4	14	18
Total	18	43	61*

Chi-square = 6.193, df = 2, Probability = 0.0452

[a]Item 37 - Do you believe in life after death?
1. Yes   3. Mostly no
2. Mostly yes   4. No

*Missing data

TABLE XLIII

CHARACTERIZATION OF OVERALL LIFETIME AND PURPOSE IN LIFE OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Less Than Very Successful	Very Successful	Total
Low	19	5	24
Medium	12	8	20
High	3	15	18
Total	34	28	62*

Chi-square = 16.541, df = 2, Probability = 0.0003

[a]Item 41 - How would you characterize your overall lifetime?
       1. Very successful   3. Not very successful
       2. Moderately successful 4. Not successful at all

*Missing data

TABLE XLIV

PRECISENESS OF FUTURE PLANS AND PURPOSE IN LIFE OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Less Than Definite	Definite	Total
Low	16	8	24
Medium	15	5	20
High	6	12	18
Total	37	25	62*

Chi-square = 7.630, df = 2, Probability = 0.0220

[a]Item 43 - To what extent do you make plans for your own future?
Do you have some pretty definite plans for what you
expect to be doing a year from now?
       1. Definite   3. Somewhat indefinite
       2. Somewhat definite 4. Have no idea

*Missing data

TABLE XLV

MORALE OF SPOUSE AND PURPOSE IN LIFE
OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Less Than Very Good	Very Good	Total
Low	16	8	24
Medium	11	9	20
High	4	14	18
Total	31	31	62*

Chi-square = 8.422, df = 2, Probability = 0.0148

[a]Item 44 - How would you rate your husband's morale at the
present?
1. Very good   3. Fair
2. Good   4. Very poor

*Missing data

TABLE XLVI

NATURE OF CONFIDANTE AND PURPOSE IN LIFE
OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Other	Husband	Total
Low	9	17	26
High	2	24	26
Total	11	41	52*

Chi-square = 5.651, df = 1, Probability = 0.0175

[a]Item 24 - If you have an intimate confidante, identify as to
whether this is 1. Husband 2. Daughter 3. Son 4. Sister
5. Brother 6. Other (give identity for example, former
work companion, neighbor, member of my club)

*Missing data (9 indicated that they had no confidante)

TABLE XLVII

CONTINUITY OF LIFETIME INDEX AND PURPOSE
IN LIFE OF ACTIVE WIVES[a]

PIL	Discontinuous	Continuous	Total
Low	11	21	32
High	3	27	30
Total	14	48	62*

Chi-square = 5.262, df = 1, Probability = 0.0218

[a]Item 45 - Refer to questionnaire in Appendix.

*Missing data

TABLE XLVIII

ENTERTAINING AND BEING ENTERTAINED BY FRIENDS
AND PURPOSE IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Once a Year or Less	Once a Month or More	Total
Low	18	14	32
Medium	7	20	27
High	3	13	16
Total	28	47	75*

Chi-square = 8.758, df = 2, Probability = 0.0125

[a]Item 31 - About how often do you entertain, or how often are you
entertained by friends?
1. Once a week or more 4. A few times a year
2. A few times a month 5. Once a year
3. Once a month 6. Almost never or none

*Missing data

TABLE XLIX

PREFERENCE IN NUMBER OF FRIENDS AND PURPOSE
IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Few Close	Many	Total
Low	20	8	28
Medium	15	12	27
High	4	10	14
Total	39	30	69*

Chi-square = 6.993, df = 2, Probability = 0.0303

[a]Item 33 - As you define friends, which one of the following
conditions do you most prefer?
1. Prefer having many friends
2. Prefer having only a few close friends
3. Undecided

*Missing data

TABLE L

PERCEPTION OF RETIREMENT INCOME AND PURPOSE
IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Same/Less	More	Total
Low	21	11	32
Medium	21	5	26
High	7	10	17
Total	49	26	75*

Chi-square = 7.116, df = 2, Probability = 0.0285

[a]Item 39 - At the present time, what would you say your income was
in relation to other people of your husband's age,
rank, tenure, and profession?
1. Less than 2. About the same 3. More than

*Missing data

TABLE LI

CLARITY IN NOTION OF WHAT IS WORTHWHILE IN LIFE
AND PURPOSE IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Less Than Clear Notion	Clear Notion	Total
Low	17	14	31
Medium	9	18	27
High	2	15	17
Total	28	47	75*

Chi-square = 8.995, df = 2, Probability = .0111

[a]Item 42 - Nowadays there seems to be a great deal of discussion
about what is worthwhile in life. How do you feel
about this? Do you have a clear notion about what is
worthwhile in life or a very uncertain notion about
what is worthwhile in life?
1. Clear notion   3. Uncertain
2. Fairly clear   4. Very uncertain

*Missing data

TABLE LII

PRECISENESS OF FUTURE PLANS AND PURPOSE
IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Less Than Definite	Definite	Total
Low	30	2	32
Medium	20	7	27
High	10	7	17
Total	60	16	76

Chi-square = 8.747, df = 2, Probability = .0126

[a]Item 43 - To what extent do you make plans for your own future?
Do you have some pretty definite plans for what you
expect to be doing a year from Now?
1. Definite   3. Somewhat indefinite
2. Somewhat definite   4. Have no idea

TABLE LIII

MORALE OF SPOUSE AND PURPOSE IN LIFE
OF RETIRED WIVES [a]

PIL	Less Than Very Good	Very Good	Total
Low	18	14	32
Medium	7	20	27
High	1	16	17
Total	26	50	76

Chi-square = 13.791, df = 2, Probability = 0.0010

[a] Item 44 - How would you rate your husband's morale at the present?
1. Very good 2. Good 3. Fair 4. Very poor

TABLE LIV

ABLE TO DO MORE/LESS AFTER RETIREMENT AND
PURPOSE IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES [a]

PIL	Less	More	Total
Low	17	24	41
High	3	30	33
Total	20	54	74*

Chi-square = 9.715, df = 1, Probability = 0.0018

[a] Item 10 - Now that your husband is retired are you able to do
more or less of the things that you enjoy doing?
1. More 2. Few 3. A few less 4. Les

*Missing data

TABLE LV

FAMILY TYPE AND PURPOSE IN LIFE
OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Extended	Nucleated	Total
Low	14	23	37
High	5	25	30
Total	19	48	67*

Chi-square = 3.655, df = 1, Probability = 0.0559

[a]Items 13-23 - (For scoring procedure, see p. 30.)

*Missing data

TABLE LVI

NATURE OF CONFIDANTE AND PURPOSE IN LIFE
OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Other Person	Husband	Total
Low	14	24	38
High	5	28	33
Total	19	52	71*

Chi-square = 4.240, df = 1, Probability = 0.0175

[a]Item 24 - If you have an intimate confidante, identify as to whether this is 1. Husband 2. Daughter 3. Son 4. Sister 5. Brother 6. Other (give identity for example, former work companion, neighbor, member of my club) _____

*Missing data (5 indicated that they had no confidante.)

TABLE LVII

COMPARATIVE HEALTH OF RESPONDENT AND
PURPOSE IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Some/Worse	Better	Total
Low	27	15	42
High	14	19	33
Total	41	34	75*

Chi-square = 3.564, df = 1, Probability = 0.0591

[a]Item 28 - Would you say your health is better or worse than
the health of other people your age?
1. Better 2. About the same 3. Worse

*Missing data

TABLE LVIII

HEALTH OF SPOUSE AND PURPOSE IN LIFE
OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Fair/Poor	Good	Total
Low	21	21	42
High	5	28	33
Total	26	49	75*

Chi-square = 9.909, df = 1, Probability = 0.0016

[a]Item 29 - Would you say your husband's health is good, fair,
or poor?
1. Good 2. Fair 3. Poor

*Missing data

TABLE LVIX

COMPARATIVE HEALTH OF SPOUSE AND PURPOSE
IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Some/Worse	Better	Total
Low	27	15	42
High	10	23	33
Total	37	38	75*

Chi-square = 8.538, df = 1, Probability = 0.0035

[a]Item 30 - Would you say his health is better or worse than the
health of other people his age?
1. Better 2. About the same 3. Worse

*Missing data

TABLE LX

TWO-ITEM HEALTH INDEX OF SPOUSE AND
PURPOSE IN LIFE OF RETIRED WIVES[a]

PIL	Less Than Best	Good	Total
Low	18	24	42
High	2	31	33
Total	20	55	75*

Chi-square = 12.795, df = 1, Probability = 0.0003

[a]Items 29, 30 (For scoring procedure, see p. 30.)

*Missing data

VITA 2

Pauline Payne Harrison

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Doctor of Philosophy

Thesis: MORALE AMONG WIVES OF RETIRED AND PRERETIRED PROFESSORS

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