

THE EFFECT OF FATHER ABSENCE ON PERSONALITY
DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE FEMALES

By

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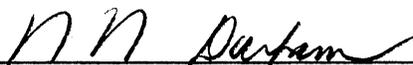
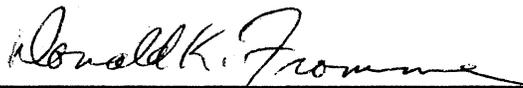
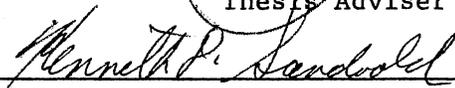
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Investigations of the social and emotional adjustment of the preadolescent daughter following father loss has found few detrimental effects in sex role typed behavior. While Lynn and Sawrey (1959) have reported somewhat greater dependency on mothers with limited access to their fathers, this is not a consistent finding. Santrock (1970) reported no differences in dependency, aggression and femininity in fatherless preschool black girls.

A possible explanation for the lack of disruptions in personality development for preadolescent girls has been offered by Hetherington (1972). She suggests that while father loss has not been found to have detrimental effects on sex role typing for preadolescent daughters, disruptive effects do in fact occur but are only manifested at or after puberty. She found no disruptions in sex typing (measures of femininity) but detrimental effects were demonstrated in a marked inability to interact appropriately with males. These inappropriate behaviors took the form of excessive attention and proximity seeking or excessive avoidance and inhibitory behavior.

The personality development pattern suggested for fatherless preadolescent and adolescent girls is somewhat different from the pattern found in fatherless males. That is, while personality development problems occur most frequently in adolescent girls as opposed to

preadolescent girls, preadolescent males have been found to demonstrate more inappropriate behaviors than adolescent males.

For preadolescent males, father loss has rather consistently resulted in sex role typing deficits with concomitant inappropriate masculine behaviors (Biller and Bahm, 1971; Hetherington, 1966; Sears, 1951; Lynn and Sawry, 1959; Tiller, 1958).

For fatherless adolescent males, some inappropriate and overcompensatory masculine behaviors have been found (Lynn and Sawrey, 1959; Tiller, 1958) but Hetherington (1972) has suggested that in the adolescent male, many disruptions in personality development are attenuated and compensated for by interaction with peers.

Factors Effecting Personality Development in Fatherless Youth

While the detrimental effects of father absence on the social and emotional development of youth have been well documented, there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that two important variables influencing the developmental process are:

1. the time of father absence, and
2. reason for separation from father.

The effects of father absence on sex role typing in boys are more pronounced when separation occurs before age five (Hetherington, 1966; Biller and Bahm, 1971). For females, Hetherington (1972) showed greater disruption in heterosexual activity by adolescent girls who were fatherless before age five.

The two most prominent reasons for absence of father are loss due to death of the father and absence due to divorce of the parents. In

investigating how these two reasons for father absence effect personality development, Tuckman and Regan (1966) found that certain clinical problems in females were associated more with divorce than with death of father.

For adolescent girls, Hetherington (1972) reported daughters separated from fathers due to divorce responded markedly different in interaction with males than daughters separated from fathers due to death of father. These differences in coping mechanisms toward males could be interpreted as impulsive assertiveness or a shy, inhibited reflective approach to heterosexual contact. Daughters of divorcees tended to engage in behaviors in the form of impulsive approach and attention seeking behavior, early heterosexual behaviors, and openness and responsiveness toward males. Daughters of widows tended to be more reflective and inhibited and showed more avoidance and restraint toward males.

The disruptions in heterosexual interaction were found by Hetherington (1972) in adolescent girls from twelve to seventeen years old. The question remains whether the same effects are to be found in older daughters who have lost fathers. It has been suggested that in the adolescent male, many disruptions in personality development are attenuated and compensated for by interaction with peers. The question remains whether or not the same process is operative in the older adolescent girl as she has more opportunity to interact with and model peers and learn appropriate behaviors.

Also, the daughters in Hetherington's (1972) study who had lost fathers had no male figures living in the house since father loss. It

is quite possible that, had the mother remarried, many of the detrimental effects could have been compensated for by the step-father.

This study attempted to explore the important question regarding how the personality development of the older adolescent girl is effected by the reason for father absence and time of separation from father.

Hypotheses Tested

To determine if reason for father absence and time of separation from father result in differences in personality development for adolescent daughters, the following hypotheses were tested:

First, daughters who have not lost fathers will indicate greater personal adjustment than daughters who have lost fathers.

Personal adjustment is operationally defined in terms of number of unfavorable adjectives checked and Security-Insecurity scores. Those daughters who have lost fathers will check more unfavorable adjectives than daughters who have not lost fathers. They will also indicate greater feelings of insecurity than daughters who have not lost fathers.

Second, daughters who have lost fathers after age six will indicate greater personal adjustment than daughters who have lost fathers before age six.

Third, there will be no difference in personal adjustment between divorcees' daughters and widows' daughters.

Fourth, daughters who have lost fathers by divorce will be more impulsive than daughters who have lost fathers by death.

Fifth, there will be no difference in willingness to associate with the opposite sex (heterosexual behavior) between widows' daughters and divorcees' daughters.

Implications of This Research

Prior research has indicated that two important variables influencing personality development of fatherless adolescent females are time of separation from father and reasons for separation from father. While the effects of these two variables have been explored at the younger level, no attempt as yet has been made to look at the college female. This study is an attempt to extend research into the college population to explore whether or not these variables remain influential in the personality development of the older adolescent female.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

Subjects

The students were three groups of female volunteers from introductory psychology classes at Oklahoma State University. The three groups were:

1. females separated from their fathers due to their fathers' death,
2. females separated from their fathers due to divorce of parents, and
3. females that have not experienced the loss of their fathers (control group).

Prior to the collection of data, a questionnaire (see Appendix A) was distributed in the introductory psychology classes in an attempt to identify students in the above categories and to request their participation. Approximately 1,150 females filled out the questionnaire.

While it was intended that only those daughters who had lost fathers and whose mothers had not remarried would be selected (except for the control group), an insufficient number of these students were found. Consequently, many of the students that were chosen have had stepfathers living in the home. The fact that only a small number (proportionally) of daughters who had lost fathers and whose mothers had

not remarried were found on a college campus is significant and will be discussed later.

From the 1,150 questionnaires, a total of 75 daughters who had lost fathers agreed to participate in the experiment and six who were eligible refused to participate. Two of the students who originally agreed to participate later refused. Over 400 daughters who had not lost fathers (control group) volunteered to participate and a total of 50 of these were randomly selected. Of these, 39 actually kept their appointments. Consequently, data was collected on a total of 112 students. Of these, two students in the experimental group were eliminated; one due to failure to finish the questionnaires and one (a foreign exchange student inadvertently included) due to language and cultural differences. Also, twelve students in the control group were randomly selected to be eliminated. Altogether, data from 98 students was used in this study (see Table 1). Their age range was from 17 years to 22 years old. Two of the students were married and two of them were blacks.

TABLE I

SUBJECTS

Widows' daughters -- mother unmarried	16
Widows' daughters -- mother remarried	12
Divorcees' daughters -- mother unmarried	17
Divorcees' daughters -- mother remarried	26
Control group	<u>27</u>

Total N = 98

Daughters who had lost fathers due to divorce and whose mothers had remarried were over-represented in the sample. No students were found who had lost fathers due to death before the daughter was five years old and whose mother had not remarried.

Procedure

In the Fall semester, 1973, the students were requested to cooperate with the examiner and a time was scheduled for them to appear at a pre-designated room set aside for the purpose of this experiment. The time intervals for the arrival of the students were staggered by thirty minutes. That is, two new students arrived at the experimental room every thirty minutes on the designated days.

This research project was part of a larger project in which other test measurements were taken. For Phase I (mentioned below) part of the students were randomly selected to participate in this project first and part were randomly selected to participate in another portion of the larger project first (a structured interview). Also, during Phase II, the students completed two additional questionnaires for the larger project.

Phase I. The first phase of the experiment consisted of a cognitive style task requiring individually timed measurements of responses.

Phase II. After the individually time task in Phase I was completed (approximately fifteen minutes), the students were directed to another room and asked to fill out two other questionnaires in random order which required approximately forty-five minutes to complete. Due

to the differences in time required to complete the two phases, there was some overlapping of students in Phase II. This meant that perhaps two or three students were completing the Phase II questionnaires at the same time and entering or leaving the experimental room. Every effort was made to provide individual, isolated areas to complete the questionnaires and to reduce the noise and confusion. After the questionnaires were completed, there was a short debriefing session in a separate room to reduce any anxiety that the students may have had regarding the experiment. Three male examiners were used.

Instrumentation

The study was composed of three sets of measurements: the adult version of the Matching Familiar Figures (MFF) Test developed by Kagan (1965a), the Adjective Check List (ACL) (see Appendix B) by Gough (1952) and Heilburn (1958), and the Security-Insecurity (SI) Inventory (see Appendix C) by Maslow (1952).

For Phase I the Matching Familiar Figures Test which requires individually timed responses was used. This test purports to measure individual differences in decision time along a stable psychological dimension called reflection-impulsivity.

The tendency to reflect over several possible alternatives before choosing or to impulsively make a choice without considering all possible alternatives seems to be somewhat stable over periods as long as a year (Kagan, 1965a) and predicts performance on reading recognition (Kagan, 1965b), serial learning (Kagan et al., 1966b), and inductive reasoning (Kagan et al., 1966a). As yet no work has been done investigating reflection-impulsivity cognitive styles in relation to personality variables.

As mentioned before, while not directly related to Hetherington's (1972) research, implied in her findings (and suggested by her) is a difference in coping mechanisms between widows' and divorcees' daughters. The use of the Matching Familiar Figures Test is a pilot effort to attempt to explore relationships between reflective-impulsive cognitive styles and personality variables. In this test the subject is shown a single picture of a familiar object (the standard) and eight similar variants, only one of which is identical to the standard. The subject is asked to select the one variant that is similar to the standard. The mean response time to the subject's first choice and the total number of errors for the twelve item test are recorded. Girls who scored below the group median of 30.75 seconds for response latency and above the group median of ten errors were classified as impulsive. Those who scored above the group median for response latency and below the group median for errors were classified as reflective (see Table II).

The instruments used for Phase II were the Adjective Check List and the Security-Insecurity Inventory. The Adjective Check List as a measure of well-adjustment has a wide range of application in personality assessment research (Gough, 1960). It gives twenty-four scores among which are favorable adjectives checked, unfavorable adjectives checked, and heterosexuality (willingness to associate with the opposite sex). It has been used to predict counseling readiness (Heilbrun, 1962), college dropouts (Heilbrun, 1962), and as a valid personality assessment technique with children (Scarr, 1966).

The Security-Insecurity Inventory purports to measure feelings of security, judged by Maslow (1952) to be one of the most important determinants of mental health. It is composed of 75 items such as, "Do you

have enough faith in yourself?" and "Do you lack self confidence?"

Psychologically secure females, compared to insecure females, were found by White and Kernaleguen (1971) to dress in a more deviant direction (wear extremely short skirts) and to use deviant dress as a means of seeking rewards and being different from others. Secure individuals were also found to be more impulsive in aggressive responses to frustration (Bennett and Jordan, 1958) and to be more dominant and willing to take chances (Morris, 1957) than insecure individuals.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

As previously mentioned, an insufficient number of daughters who had experienced father loss and whose mothers had not subsequently remarried was found; therefore, over half of the experimental subjects have had stepfathers.

Although t-tests showed no significant differences in responses between daughters whose mothers had remarried and those whose mothers had not remarried (see Tables III and IV), the groups will be kept separate for all statistical analysis unless otherwise stated.

Since this study was part of a larger project, students randomly participated first either in the Phase I portion of the present study or in a portion of the larger project. An analysis of the two groups of students that participated either first or second showed no difference in either time or error for the Matching Familiar Figures Test Phase I measurement (time - $t = .38$, $df = 97$, $p > .05$; error - $t = .91$, $df = 97$, $p > .05$).

The first hypothesis that daughters who had not lost fathers would show greater personal adjustment than daughters who had lost fathers was upheld for daughters whose mothers had not remarried regardless of whether father absence was by death or divorce. Those daughters who had lost fathers and whose mothers had not remarried checked significantly more unfavorable adjectives than daughters who had not lost fathers

(father absence by divorce - $t = 2.49$, $df = 42$, $p < .01$; father absence by death - $t = 1.71$, $df = 41$, $p < .05$; 1 tail t-tests). Also, daughters who had lost fathers and whose mothers had not remarried tended to be significantly more insecure, as indicated by their scores on the Security-Insecurity Inventory, than daughters who had not lost fathers (father absence by divorce - $t = 1.77$, $df = 42$, $p < .05$; father absence by death - $t = 2.59$, $df = 41$, $p < .01$, 1 tail t-tests). Only those daughters whose mothers had not remarried were included in this test.

While daughters who had lost fathers and whose mothers had remarried tended to check more unfavorable adjectives, the difference between them and daughters who had not lost fathers was not significant (father absence by divorce - $t = .63$, $df = 51$, $p > .05$; father absence by death - $t = 1.15$, $df = 37$, $p > .05$, 1 tail t-tests). These daughters of remarried mothers also indicated more insecurity than daughters who had not lost fathers, but the difference once again was not significant (father absence by divorce - $t = .75$, $df = 51$, $p > .05$; father absence by death - $t = .86$, $df = 37$, $p > .05$, 1 tail t-tests).

Statisticians (Hays, 1963; Kirk, 1968) have cautioned about the use of multiple t-tests in examining data. It is well to note, however, the consistency of the findings. Out of the eight tests performed, four of them were significant and these were comparisons involving daughters whose mothers had not remarried. Even with the dangers inherent in multiple t-tests, this consistency lends credence to the findings.

The second hypothesis that daughters who had lost fathers after age six would indicate greater personal adjustment than daughters who had lost fathers before age six was not upheld. Since there were no students whose fathers had died before the daughters were six years old

and the mother had not remarried, no test could be made on this particular group. However, t-tests indicated no difference in divorcees' daughters who had lost fathers before age six and those who had lost fathers after age six, whose mothers had not remarried either in unfavorable adjectives checked ($t = 1.22$, $df = 13$, $p > .05$, 1 tail t-test) or in Security-Insecurity scores ($t = .59$, $df = 13$, $p > .05$, 1 tail t-test). Further, the groups were extended to include those daughters whose mothers had remarried and a two-way analysis of variance for unequal N's, with type of father absence (death or divorce) and age of separation (0-6, 7-16) as the factors, was performed. There was no significance in either the age of the daughter at time of father loss or reason for father absence for unfavorable adjectives checked (age - $F = .10$, $df = 19/19$, $p > .05$; reason - $F = .81$, $df = 19/19$, $p > .05$) or Security-Insecurity scores (age - $F = 1.41$, $df = 19/19$, $p > .05$; reason - $F = .60$, $df = 19/19$, $p > .05$) (see Tables V and VI).

To further test for the time element involved in being separated from the father figure, Pearson product moment correlations were performed on number of years without a father figure and scores on the Security-Insecurity Inventory and unfavorable adjectives checked. The number of years without a father figure for those daughters whose mothers had not remarried was determined by subtracting their present age from their age at time of father loss. For those daughters whose mothers had remarried, the number of years without a father figure was determined by subtracting their age at time of father loss from their age at the time of their mother's remarriage. The correlations between number of years without a father figure and scores on the

Security-Insecurity Inventory and unfavorable adjectives checked were all low, ranging from .01 to .38 (see Table VII).

The third hypothesis that there would be no difference in personal adjustment between divorcees' daughters and widows' daughters was upheld. No significant differences were found between divorcee's daughters and widows' daughters on the Security-Insecurity Inventory ($t = .52$, $df = 31$, $p > .05$) or unfavorable adjectives checked ($t = .46$, $df = 31$, $p > .05$) when the mother had not remarried. When the groups were extended to include those daughters whose mothers had remarried, there were still insignificant differences between the groups in Security-Insecurity scores ($t = .84$, $df = 69$, $p > .05$) or unfavorable adjectives checked ($t = .31$, $df = 69$, $p > .05$).

For the fourth hypothesis, it was predicted that daughters who had lost fathers due to divorce would be more impulsive than daughters that had lost fathers due to death, but this was not found. Tests of proportions (Walker and Lev, 1969) found no significant differences in the proportion of impulsive or reflective students among the control, widowed or divorced daughters. These tests were made at the .05 level of confidence (see Appendix B). These tests were made on unmarried widows' and divorcees' daughters first, and then extended to include those whose mothers had remarried, with no change in significance.

The fifth hypothesis that there would be no differences in heterosexual behavior (as indicated by the Heterosexual scale on the adjective check list) between divorcees' and widows' daughters was upheld. The groups indicated no significant differences in willingness to associate with the opposite sex ($t = .80$, $df = 31$, $p > .05$). These tests were made on those daughters whose mothers had not remarried.

When the groups were extended to include those daughters whose mothers had remarried, there were still no significant differences between the groups.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

Before discussing the results, it seems necessary to mention some aspects of Hetherington's (1972) article, especially the subject population she worked with. Hetherington's subjects consisted of 24 father-absent daughters due to death of the father, 24 father-absent daughters due to divorce, and 24 daughters that had not lost fathers. All of these adolescent girls were white, firstborn, and none had male siblings. None of the father-absent families had any males living in the home since separation from the father occurred. The girls were lower and lower-middle class and the research was evidently conducted at a community recreation center the girls attended. For the present project an attempt was made to restrict the subject population to those subjects that met this very strict criteria. This proved to be an impossible task; at least within the range of this study. According to Hetherington (1972), she was able to find a sufficient sample of subjects that met these strict criteria. On the other hand, only five of those from the 1150 female college students that filled out the survey questionnaires met this criteria. The implications of this will be discussed later.

The results of this study suggest that there are definite detrimental effects on personality development for older adolescent daughters that occur as a result of father loss, especially when the mother has not remarried. Those girls that had lost fathers and whose

mothers had not remarried tended to think much more unfavorably of themselves, as indicated by the significantly greater number of unfavorable adjectives checked, when compared to girls that had not lost fathers. This was indicated regardless of whether father loss was by death or divorce.

Those daughters that had lost fathers and whose mothers had not remarried also saw themselves as being more insecure, as indicated by the Security-Insecurity Inventory than daughters that had not lost fathers. Once again this was true regardless of whether father loss was by death or divorce.

These findings were only for girls whose mothers had not remarried. Those girls that had lost fathers and whose mothers had remarried tended to check more unfavorable adjectives and indicate more insecurity than girls that had not lost fathers, but the difference was not significant. This suggests that a male father-figure in the home attenuates and compensates for at least some of the detrimental effects due to the loss of the father.

These findings indicate that the effects of father absence are more pervasive on older adolescent daughters than previously thought. Previous studies have found no effects from father separation on sex role-typing for young girls but some manifested greater dependency. Hetherington (1972) found fatherless adolescent daughters more anxious, but she suggests that the detrimental effects of father separation are manifested mainly as an inability to interact appropriately with males at or after puberty. It is suggested here that the lack of nurturant, loving father or father-figure plays a more basic role in the overall personality development of the daughter in terms of a lack of

"psychological security" and is not so specifically limited to interaction in heterosexual relationships.

It has been suggested by other workers that daughters of divorcees have a lower self-concept or sense of self-esteem than daughters of widows. The reasoning has been that the divorced mother has more negative attitudes toward herself, her marriage and life in general than the widowed mother. This is reflected in the divorcees' daughters by a more critical attitude toward the father and toward herself. This study found no significant differences between divorcees' daughters and widows' daughters in the number of unfavorable adjectives checked; a measure of self-criticism.

While it seems that the loss of a father had detrimental effects on daughters, this study suggests that the reason for father absence is not an important factor after the daughters reaches college age and enters college. It could be that while the daughter still is hindered by the lack of a nurturant father figure, maturity and experience made the reason for father absence less relevant. That is, while the daughter may still suffer psychologically from being separated from her father, "why" she was separated from him assumes less importance as she grows older.

However, this is an area that needs more exploration. As mentioned previously, no subjects were found whose father had died before the daughter was age six and whose mother had not remarried. Therefore, the question of the importance of the daughter's age at the time of separation from the father in relation to the personality development and personal adjustment at the time the daughter is a college student could not be fully explored in this study. It is interesting to note

that Hetherington (1972), too, found few time of separation effects in interview or test measures, and those effects that were found by her were found more frequently on observational measures. Notably, no such observational measures were employed in the present experiment.

The finding in Hetherington's (1972) research that widows' daughters tended to be shy and inhibited around males and the divorcees' daughters tended to be more open and easy-going led her to suggest a difference in coping mechanisms between the two groups. A pilot attempt was made in the present study to investigate one cognitive style of coping mechanism; that of impulsivity-reflectivity. If the daughters of widows are more shy and inhibited in normal heterosexual interaction with males, would this coping style extend to other areas of her life; would she be likely to be more reflective and less willing to commit herself quickly as a result of her inhibition and shyness? The present study indicates not. The widows' and divorcees' daughters were not different in impulsive-reflective measures.

While there may be differences in coping mechanisms between widows' and divorcees' daughters, these differences may not have been tapped by the impulsive-reflective cognitive style measures used in this study. It seems reasonable to assume, however, that impulsive-reflective behaviors should correspond well with what Hetherington described as the assertiveness of divorcees' daughters and the withdrawn nature of widows' daughters, respectively. Why then the finding of the present experiment failed to demonstrate a finding similar to Hetherington's is difficult to explain. Apparently, this is an area that needs further exploration.

In heterosexual behavior there was no difference in the widows' or divorcees' daughters in stated willingness to associate with the opposite

sex. This indicates at least an equal desire on the part of both groups to interact with the opposite sex. This equal willingness is only a test measure, however, which may or may not be carried out in overt behavior. As mentioned previously, the differences found by Hetherington (1972) were mostly observations of behavioral interaction. There is the possibility that if detrimental effects due to father loss occurs, when the daughter enters college and has the opportunity to interact with and model from her peers, some of these effects may be attenuated. That is, the shy inhibited widow's daughter may become more responsive in heterosexual interaction. It could also be that the divorcee's daughter would have the same opportunity to learn appropriate roles for heterosexual interaction; thereby making the two groups more similar. Once again, perhaps maturity and social experience may serve to mitigate some of the detrimental effects that are found in younger adolescent girls.

It cannot be pointed out too strongly the restricted population this study encompasses. While Hetherington's (1972) subjects were mostly lower and lower-middle class. It would seem that there could be definite social class differences in life styles and possible differences in heterosexual interaction patterns. For certain, the type of population (mentioned previously) found by Hetherington (1972) is not found in an appreciable number on the college campus. This should serve as a caveat to those who would generalize from this study.

There still remains to be answered numerous questions regarding the effects of father absence on the personality development of adolescent daughters. While prior research has indicated that reason for and age of separation from father are important variables, the present

study did not find this. Rather, current age of the daughter may have been more relevant. Also, one other variable that future research should deal with is possible social class difference.

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE STATUS OF FATHER IN
THE FAMILY AND REQUEST PARTICIPATION
IN EXPERIMENT

1. Have you experienced the separation from your natural father due to death of your father or divorce of your parents? Yes _____ No _____

If your answer to question No. 1 was yes, please answer all of the following questions. If your answer to question No. 1 was no, please answer questions 6 through 9 only.

2. Was the separation due to: death of father? _____ divorce of parents? _____
3. What was your age at the time of separation? _____
4. Has your mother remarried? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, how old were you at the time of remarriage? _____
5. Was there anyone who served as a father figure to you as you were growing up (uncle, brother, family friend, etc.)? Yes _____ No _____
6. In your family, were you an only child? Yes _____ No _____
If not, what order were you born (example: 1st, 2nd, etc.; note: twins would both occupy the same position in the birth order)?
_____ How many children were in your family? _____
7. What kind of economic situation do you think you were raised in?
rich _____ upper middle class _____ lower middle class _____ poor _____
8. What kind of geographical area were you raised in? urban (inner big city) _____ suburban _____ rural or small town _____
9. Would you be willing to participate in research consisting of an interview and some pencil and paper questionnaires? This would take approximately one to one and one half hours of time at a maximum. Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please give us the following information:

Name _____ Age _____

Marital Status: Single _____ Married _____ Divorced _____

Telephone number: _____

Address: _____

Instructor's name: _____

Class number: _____

Section number: _____

APPENDIX B

THE GOUGH ADJECTIVE CHECK LIST

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. absent-minded | 28. cautious | 55. daring |
| 2. active | 29. changeable | 56. deceitful |
| 3. adaptable | 30. charming | 57. defensive |
| 4. adventurous | 31. cheerful | 58. deliberate |
| 5. affected | 32. civilized | 59. demanding |
| 6. affectionate | 33. clear-thinging | 60. dependable |
| 7. aggressive | 34. clever | 61. dependent |
| 8. alert | 35. coarse | 62. despondent |
| 9. aloof | 36. cold | 63. determined |
| 10. ambitious | 37. commonplace | 64. dignified |
| 11. anxious | 38. complaining | 65. discreet |
| 12. apathetic | 39. complicated | 66. disorderly |
| 13. appreciative | 40. conceited | 67. dissatisfied |
| 14. argumentative | 41. confident | 68. distractible |
| 15. arrogant | 42. confused | 69. distrustful |
| 16. artistic | 43. conscientious | 70. dominant |
| 17. assertive | 44. conservative | 71. dreamy |
| 18. attractive | 45. considerate | 72. dull |
| 19. autocratic | 46. contented | 73. easy going |
| 20. awkward | 47. conventional | 74. effeminate |
| 21. bitter | 48. cool | 75. efficient |
| 22. blustery | 49. cooperative | 76. egotistical |
| 23. boastful | 50. courageous | 77. emotional |
| 24. bossy | 51. cowardly | 78. energetic |
| 25. calm | 52. cruel | 79. enterprising |
| 26. capable | 53. curious | 80. enthusiastic |
| 27. careless | 54. cynical | 81. evasive |

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 82. excitable | 109. headstrong | 135. inventive |
| 83. fair-minded | 110. healthy | 136. irresponsible |
| 84. fault-finding | 111. helpful | 137. irritable |
| 85. fearful | 112. high-strung | 139. jolly |
| 86. feminine | 113. honest | 140. kind |
| 87. fickle | 114. hostile | 141. lazy |
| 88. flirtatious | 115. humorous | 142. leisurely |
| 89. foolish | 116. hurried | 143. logical |
| 90. forceful | 117. idealistic | 144. loud |
| 91. foresighted | 118. imaginative | 145. loyal |
| 92. forgetful | 119. immature | 146. mannerly |
| 93. forgiving | 120. impatient | 147. masculine |
| 94. formal | 121. impulsive | 148. mature |
| 95. frank | 122. independent | 149. meek |
| 96. friendly | 123. indifferent | 150. methodical |
| 97. frivolous | 124. individualistic | 151. mild |
| 98. fussy | 125. industrious | 152. mischievous |
| 99. generous | 126. infantile | 153. moderate |
| 100. gentle | 127. informal | 154. modest |
| 101. gloomy | 128. ingenious | 155. moody |
| 102. good-looking | 129. inhibited | 156. nagging |
| 103. good-natured | 130. initiative | 157. natural |
| 104. greedy | 131. insightful | 158. nervous |
| 105. handsome | 132. intelligent | 159. noisy |
| 106. hard-headed | 133. interests narrow | 160. obliging |
| 107. hard | 134. interests wide | 161. obnoxious |
| 108. hasty | 135. intolerant | 162. opinionated |

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 163. opportunistic | 190. quick | 218. self-seeking |
| 164. optimistic | 191. quiet | 219. selfish |
| 165. organized | 192. quitting | 220. sensitive |
| 166. original | 193. rational | 221. sentimental |
| 167. outgoing | 194. rattlebrained | 222. serious |
| 168. outspoken | 195. realistic | 223. severe |
| 169. painstaking | 196. reasonable | 224. sexy |
| 170. patient | 197. rebellious | 225. shallow |
| 171. peaceable | 198. reckless | 226. sharp-witted |
| 172. peculiar | 199. reflective | 227. shiftless |
| 173. persevering | 200. relaxed | 228. show-off |
| 174. persistent | 201. reliable | 229. shrewd |
| 175. pessimistic | 202. resentful | 230. shy |
| 176. planful | 203. reserved | 231. silent |
| 177. pleasant | 204. resourceful | 232. simple |
| 178. pleasure-seeking | 205. responsible | 233. sincere |
| 179. poised | 206. restless | 234. slipshod |
| 180. polished | 207. retiring | 235. slow |
| 181. practical | 208. rigid | 236. sly |
| 182. praising | 209. robust | 237. smug |
| 183. precise | 210. rude | 238. snobbish |
| 184. prejudiced | 211. sarcastic | 239. sociable |
| 185. preoccupied | 212. self-centered | 240. soft-hearted |
| 186. progressive | 213. self-confident | 241. sophisticated |
| 187. prudish | 214. self-controlled | 242. spendthrift |
| 188. quarrelsome | 215. self-denying | 243. spineless |
| 189. queer | 216. self-pitying | 244. spontaneous |
| | 217. self-punishing | |

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 245. spunky | 272. trusting | 299. worrying |
| 246. stable | 273. unaffected | 300. zany |
| 247. steady | 274. unambitious | |
| 248. stern | 275. unassuming | |
| 249. stingy | 276. unconventional | |
| 250. stolid | 277. undependable | |
| 251. strong | 278. understanding | |
| 252. stubborn | 279. unemotional | |
| 253. submissive | 280. unexcitable | |
| 254. suggestible | 281. unfriendly | |
| 255. sulky | 282. uninhibited | |
| 256. superstitious | 283. unintelligent | |
| 257. suspicious | 284. unkind | |
| 258. sympathetic | 285. unrealistic | |
| 259. tactful | 286. unscrupulous | |
| 260. tactless | 287. unselfish | |
| 261. talkative | 288. unstable | |
| 262. temperamental | 289. vindictive | |
| 263. tense | 290. versatile | |
| 264. thankless | 291. warm | |
| 265. thorough | 292. wary | |
| 266. thoughtful | 293. weak | |
| 267. thrifty | 294. whiny | |
| 268. timid | 295. wholesome | |
| 269. tolerant | 296. wise | |
| 270. touchy | 297. withdrawn | |
| 271. tough | 298. witty | |

APPENDIX C

THE MASLOW SECURITY-INSECURITY INVENTORY

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Do you ordinarily like to be with people rather than alone? | Yes | No |
| 2. Do you have social ease? | Yes | No |
| 3. Do you lack self-confidence? | Yes | No |
| 4. Do you feel that you get enough praise? | Yes | No |
| 5. Do you often have a feeling of resentment against the world? | Yes | No |
| 6. Do you think people like you as much as they do others? | Yes | No |
| 7. Do you worry too long over humiliating experiences? | Yes | No |
| 8. Can you be comfortable with yourself? | Yes | No |
| 9. Are you generally an unselfish person? | Yes | No |
| 10. Do you tend to avoid unpleasantness by running away? | Yes | No |
| 11. Do you often have a feeling of loneliness even when you are with people? | Yes | No |
| 12. Do you feel that you are getting a square deal in life? | Yes | No |
| 13. When your friends criticize you, do you usually take it well? | Yes | No |
| 14. Do you get discouraged easily? | Yes | No |
| 15. Do you usually feel friendly toward most people? | Yes | No |
| 16. Do you often feel that life is not worth living? | Yes | No |
| 17. Are you generally optimistic? | Yes | No |
| 18. Do you consider yourself a rather nervous person? | Yes | No |
| 19. Are you in general a happy person? | Yes | No |
| 20. Are you ordinarily quite sure of yourself? | Yes | No |
| 21. Are you often self-conscious? | Yes | No |
| 22. Do you tend to be dissatisfied with yourself? | Yes | No |
| 23. Are you frequently in low spirits? | Yes | No |

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|----|
| 24. | When you meet people for the first time, do you usually feel they will not like you? | Yes | No |
| 25. | Do you have enough faith in yourself? | Yes | No |
| 26. | Do you feel in general most people can be trusted? | Yes | No |
| 27. | Do you feel that you are useful in the world? | Yes | No |
| 28. | Do you ordinarily get on well with others? | Yes | No |
| 29. | Do you spend much time worrying about the future? | Yes | No |
| 30. | Do you usually feel well and strong? | Yes | No |
| 31. | Are you a good conversationalist? | Yes | No |
| 32. | Do you have the feeling of being a burden to others? | Yes | No |
| 33. | Do you have difficulty in expressing your feelings? | Yes | No |
| 34. | Do you usually rejoice in the happiness or good fortune of others? | Yes | No |
| 35. | Do you often feel left out of things? | Yes | No |
| 36. | Do you tend to be a suspicious person? | Yes | No |
| 37. | Do you ordinarily think of the world as a nice place to live in? | Yes | No |
| 38. | Do you get upset easily? | Yes | No |
| 39. | Do you think of yourself often? | Yes | No |
| 40. | Do you feel that you are living as you please rather than as someone else pleases? | Yes | No |
| 41. | Do you feel sorrow and pity for yourself when things go wrong? | Yes | No |
| 42. | Do you feel that you are a success at your work or your job? | Yes | No |
| 43. | Do you ordinarily let people see what you are really like? | Yes | No |
| 44. | Do you feel that you are not satisfactorily adjusted to life? | Yes | No |
| 45. | Do you ordinarily proceed on the assumption that things usually tend to turn out all right? | Yes | No |

46.	Do you feel that life is a great burden?	Yes	No
47.	Are you troubled with feelings of inferiority?	Yes	No
48.	Do you generally feel "good?"	Yes	No
49.	Do you get along well with the opposite sex?	Yes	No
50.	Are you ever troubled with an idea that people are watching you on the street?	Yes	No
51.	Are you easily hurt?	Yes	No
52.	Do you feel at home in the world?	Yes	No
53.	Do you worry about your intelligence?	Yes	No
54.	Do you generally put others at their ease?	Yes	No
55.	Do you have a vague fear of the future?	Yes	No
56.	Do you behave naturally?	Yes	No
57.	Do you feel you are generally lucky?	Yes	No
58.	Did you have a happy childhood?	Yes	No
59.	Do you have many real friends?	Yes	No
60.	Do you feel restless most of the time?	Yes	No
61.	Do you tend to be afraid of competition?	Yes	No
62.	Is your home environment happy?	Yes	No
63.	Do you worry too much about possible misfortune?	Yes	No
64.	Do you often become very annoyed with people?	Yes	No
65.	Do you ordinarily feel contented?	Yes	No
66.	Do your moods tend to alternate from very happy to very sad?	Yes	No
67.	Do you feel that you are respected by people in general?	Yes	No
68.	Are you able to work harmoniously with others?	Yes	No
69.	Do you feel you can't control your feelings?	Yes	No
70.	Do you sometimes feel that people laugh at you?	Yes	No

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|----|
| 71. | Are you generally a relaxed person (rather than tense)? | Yes | No |
| 72. | On the whole do you think you are treated right by the world? | Yes | No |
| 73. | Are you ever bothered by a feeling that things are not real? | Yes | No |
| 74. | Have you often been humiliated? | Yes | No |
| 75. | Do you think you are often regarded as queer? | Yes | No |

APPENDIX D

TABLES OF COMPUTATIONS

TABLE II
 SUMMARY TABLE OF REFLECTIVE-IMPULSIVE SUBJECTS
 AS DETERMINED BY THE MATCHING FAMILIAR
 FIGURES TEST

Group	Reflective	Impulsive	Unclassified	Critical Proportions	
Control	10	8	9	7	20
Death, no marriage	5	9	2	3	13
Death, re-marriage	4	5	3	2	10
Divorce, no remarriage	6	6	5	4	13
Divorce, re-marriage	8	10	8	7	19

TABLE III
 COMPARISON OF SCORES OF UNFAVORABLE ADJECTIVES
 CHECKED -- DAUGHTERS WHOSE MOTHERS HAD
 REMARRIED VS DAUGHTERS WHOSE
 MOTHERS HAD NOT
 REMARRIED

Reason for Father Absence (FA)	t-obtained
FA by death - marriage vs no remarriage df = 27; t-critical = 2.05 at the .05 level	.36
FA by divorce - marriage vs no remarriage df = 42; t-critical = 2.01 at the .05 level	1.95

TABLE IV
 COMPARISON OF SECURITY-INSECURITY SCORES FOR
 DAUGHTERS WHOSE MOTHERS HAD REMARRIED VS
 DAUGHTERS WHOSE MOTHERS HAD NOT
 REMARRIED

Reason for Father Absence (FA)	t-obtained
FA by death - marriage vs no remarriage df = 27; t-critical = 2.05 at the .05 level	1.12
FA by divorce - marriage vs no remarriage df = 42; t-critical = 2.01 at the .05 level	1.06

TABLE V
 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE OF UNFAVORABLE
 ADJECTIVES CHECKED FOR STUDENTS WHO
 DIFFERED WITH REGARD TO AGE AT
 FATHER LOSS AND REASON FOR
 SEPARATION

Source	ss	df	MS	F
A Age	19.43	1	19.43	.10
B Reason	153.22	1	153.22	.81
AB	.16	1	.16	.008
Error	6408.28	34	188.47	

df = 19; F-critical = 2.16; p = .05

TABLE VI
 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE OF SECURITY-INSECURITY
 SCORES FOR STUDENTS WHO DIFFERED WITH REGARD
 TO AGE AT FATHER LOSS AND REASON FOR
 SEPARATION

Source	ss	df	MS	F
A Age	201.71	1	201.71	1.91
B Reason	63.71	1	63.71	.60
AB	116.32	1	116.32	1.10
Error	3586.26	34	105.48	

df = 19; F-critical = 2.16, p = .05.

TABLE VII
 TABLE OF CORRELATION -- YEARS WITHOUT FATHER AND
 SCORES ON UNFAVORABLE ADJECTIVES CHECKED AND
 THE SECURITY-INSECURITY INVENTORY

Unfavorable Adjectives Checked	r	Security-Insecurity	r
Divorce, no remarriage	-.03		.13
Divorce, remarriage	.02		-.01
Death, no remarriage	.11		.39
Death, remarriage	-.16		-.10

VITA

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Master of Science

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