

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY, FAMILY LIFE CYCLE, AND
MARITAL ADJUSTMENT OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Geographic mobility has increased during the 20th century and is one source of stress on today's families. Each year one out of five Americans changes place of residence (Fischer & Stueve, 1976). The traumas of a mobile society are demanding attention in increasing proportion. Burgess and Cottrell (1939), Bruhn (1962), Gibb (1968), Parks (1971), and Rumbaut (1977) proposed that radical changes in man's environment result in a feeling of separation, disorganization, depression, increased suicide attempts, and marital and family strain.

The importance of the relationship between geographic relocation and marital adjustment was recognized as early as 1939. Burgess and Cottrell (1939) regarded mobility as the chief factor in the explanation of family disorganization; . . . The chief disorganizing effect of mobility is that it individualizes the person by detaching him from his family and other personal associations. (p. 435)

These researchers reported a significant relationship between marital adjustment and couples who have been living in the same residence less than 2 years. In their study the absence of mobility was one of the significant variables which was positively associated with marital adjustment.

In later studies, mobility was again identified as a possible influence on marital adjustment. In 1956 Hirning and Hirning listed mobility as one of the causes for a couple's inability to adjust to marriage. More recently McKain (1973) concluded from his study of mobility and marital adjustment that "One of the more pronounced environmental situational stresses encountered by modern families is geographic mobility" (p. 205).

Studies on stress and family crises have also evidenced interest in the influence of mobility. Mobility has been cited by Rahe and Holmes (1967) as a producer of stress. Geographic relocation also results in other stress-producing events listed on their Social Readjustment Rating Scale. Lindmann (1978) referred to moving as a crisis and suggested that it precipitates the need for counseling services because the demands of the "mobilization responses [are] not available in the ordinary response repertory and

requires a reorganization both of the social system and the intra-psychic organization" (p. 261).

Developmental adjustment in marriage and propensity to move has stimulated interest among other researchers (Johnson, 1973; McAllister, 1973; Rollins & Feldman, 1970; Terman, 1938). The concept of family life cycle stages (Duvall, 1971) offers a schema for studying the developmental stages of a family as an influence in the husband/wife marital adjustment and in their decision to move. Geographic mobility and marital adjustment have been researched in relation to the family life cycle, but a review of the literature indicated that these three variables have not been correlated on the same population. Research which compares husband and wife populations along the parameter of mobility is limited. Most information currently available is the result of studies which focused only on wives or children as the barometers by which the effects of mobility were gauged.

Marriage and family therapists are called upon to understand the impact of significant change upon persons, as individuals and in relationships. Since geographic relocation precipitates numerous and far-reaching changes in the general daily routine, disrupts the familiar pattern of social interactions, and alters the couple's

environment, its effect on the adjustment of the primary family relationship must be more clearly understood.

Problem

Increasing mobility of families may influence marital adjustment and be influenced by family life cycle. Studies of these factors as they relate to both husband and wife have not been reported in the literature. Empirical data in this area are needed for marriage and family therapists.

Purpose

The major purpose of this cross-sectional, descriptive, correlational study investigated the relationship between geographic relocation, marital adjustment, and family life cycle. This study of 145 mobile couples measured the individual marital adjustment of husband-wife pairs and identified any relationship of adjustment to family life cycle and to mobility.

Research Hypotheses

This study was designed to explore the following hypotheses:

1. Husbands' and wives' average marital adjustment scores are significantly different as measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale scores.

2. Husbands' adjustments to marriage as measured by their Dyadic Adjustment Scale scores are significantly related to their wives' scores.

3. There is a significant relationship between the frequency of geographic relocation and the marital adjustment of the husband.

4. There is a significant relationship between the frequency of geographic relocation and the marital adjustment of the wife.

5. There is a significant relationship between the length of residence in the same community (Plano) and the marital adjustment of the husband.

6. There is a significant relationship between the length of residence in the same community (Plano) and the marital adjustment of the wife.

7. There is a significant relationship between a husband's level of adjustment to marriage and stage in the family life cycle.

8. There is a significant relationship between a wife's level of adjustment to marriage and stage in the family life cycle.

Delimitations

This study was limited to 145 randomly selected married couples living in Plano, Texas, during the month of June, 1980. The husband-wife pairs identified as the subjects were parents but may or may not have had children in the home.

The focus of this study was on the event of a family's geographically relocating from one community to another, the marital adjustment of husband and wife pairs, geographic relocation as it relates to the husband's/wife's stage in the family life cycle, and the husband's/wife's marital adjustment as it relates to his/her stage in the family life cycle.

Limitations

The limitations of the study were:

1. The degree of generalizability was limited since all respondents were selected from one highly mobile, statistically, homogeneous, economically above-average community.
2. Only subjects who had experienced geographic relocation participated in the research.
3. The collection of data depended on the volunteer response of the subjects.

4. Data collection was based on the respondent's self-report.

5. The procedures for data analysis implied that only the existing differences or relationships between the variables were observed while making no suggestion of cause and effect.

Definition of Terms

The following terms were defined for use in this study.

1. Geographic mobility--the process of changing one's place of residence from one community to another.

2. Marital adjustment--a husband's or wife's level of adjustment to marriage as measured by Spanier's (1976) Dyadic Adjustment Scale.

3. Family life cycle--the stage of the family life cycle is determined in this study by the age of the oldest child present in the home. Duvall's (1971) developmental stages include:

Stage I--beginning families (married 0-5 years without children).

Stage II--childbearing families (birth to 2 years 11 months).

Stage III--families with preschool children (3 years to 5 years 11 months).

Stage IV--families with school-age children (6 years to 12 years 11 months).

Stage V--families with teenagers (13 years to 18 years).

Stage VI--families as launching centers (first child to last child's leaving home).

Stage VII--families in the middle years (empty nest to retirement).

Stage VIII--aging families (retirement to death of first spouse).

4. Families--the husband, wife, and children and/or stepchildren currently living in the same residence.

Summary

Mobility, as a phenomenon of the 1980s, leads to a concern of its possible impact on marital adjustment of husbands and wives at different stages of the family life cycle. Marriage and family therapists are in need of empirical data which give insight into the impact of mobility but few studies are reported in the literature. That literature is presented in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Geographic mobility, marital adjustment, and family life cycle have been researched separately, but not in relationship to one another. This literature review has three sections: geographic mobility, marital adjustment and mobility, and family life cycle in relationship to the other two variables.

Geographic Mobility

Geographic mobility has been researched as a variable which has influence on many different issues: the extended family ties (Hammel & Yarbrough, 1973; Litwak, 1969; Masters, 1954; Mindel, 1968; Sorensen, 1975), dual occupation family relations (Duncan & Perrucci, 1976), the sense of alienation and social loss (Humphrey, 1977; Hunt & Butler, 1972), the death rate of relocated older persons (Gray & Kasteler, 1969; Rowland, 1977), fertility (Berent, 1952; Powers & Thacker, 1975), social networks (Cobb, 1976; Daniels, 1977; Dean & Lin, 1977), and the academic performance and delinquent behavior of adolescents (Collins & Coulter, 1976; Hartung, 1976). Of greatest concern to the family researcher on mobility may be the

disproportionate use of mother-wife subjects and the paucity of studies involving husband-wife pairs. The alternative samples and foci of mobility studies related to marital adjustment are reflected in Table 1. These studies have all been developed in the last decade.

General Effects of Mobility on Families

Butler, McAllister, and Kaiser (1973) surveyed almost 1,500 households in 43 metropolitan areas across the country. Studying both males and females, Butler et al. determined that geographic relocation had little real effect on social interaction. Their data suggested that females, whether movers or stayers, are less likely than males to belong to and participate in social organizations. The most significant finding reported by these researchers is that "recent residential mobility experiences affect the mental health of females more than that of males" (p. 226).

Husband-wife pairs as a population for mobility research have only recently begun to gain attention. Michelson, Belgue, and Stewart (1973) chose 761 families as subjects from a sample of people with greater than average choice economically within the housing market. Each family was within the childbearing years. The husband, wife, and one child between ages 10 and 17 were

Table 1
Survey of Literature Review

Variable	Authors	Instruments	Size of Sample	Focus of Study
<u>Mobility</u> General Effects on Families	Butler, McAllister, & Kaiser (1973)	Demographic data	1500 households male & female	Effect on socialization
	Michelson, Belque Stewart (1913)	Demographic data	761 husband-wife pairs	Adaptation to change
	Roskies, Iida- Mirande & Stewart (1975)	Social Readjustment Rating Scale U.S. National Health Survey Wyler's Seriousness of Illness Rating Scale	303 Portuguese male & female immigrants to Montreal	Impact of immigration on health
	Held (1976)	Scanzoni Scale Held Attitude Scale	37 corporate husband-wife pairs	Perception congruence of female roles, adjustment to transfer, acceptance of mobility and corporate identification
	Pinder (1977)	Demographic data Lodahl & Kejner's Scale Baba & Jamal Scale Pittsburgh Scales of Social Extroversion- Introversion and Emotionality	196 employees of large companies	Post-transfer satisfaction
Wife's Adjustment and Perceptions	McAllister, Butler & Kaiser (1973)	Demographic data	500 females from Butler et al. (1973)	Social relations
	Jones (1973)	Demographic data	256 wife/mothers	Socialization

Table 1--Continued

Variable	Authors	Instruments	Size of Sample	Focus of Study
	McKain (1973)	Srole Anomie Scale Mooney Problem Checklist Farber & Blackman's Index of Marital Role Tension Pedersen Attitude Scale Clemens Marital Problem Checklist Clemens Needs-Wants Inventory Midtown Manhattan Questionnaire	30 wife/mothers	Marital and family relationships
<u>Family Life Cycle</u>				
Geographic Mobility	Miller (1976)	Questionnaire, Miller	280 couples	Social-psychological approach to migration. Propensity to move and family life cycle
Marital Adjustment	Burr (1970)	Questionnaire, Burr	116 intact couples.	Marital satisfaction and life cycle
	Rollins & Feldman (1970)	Questionnaire, Rollins & Feldman	799 husband/ wife pairs	Family life cycle and marital adjustment: Curvilinear relationship
	Lee (1979)	Locke & Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale Bienvenue Marital Communication Inventory	211 males and females	Curvilinear relationship of marital adjustment and family life cycle
	Spanier, Lewis & Cole (1975)	Demographic data Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale	787 intact couples	Challenge to curvilinear relationship
	Hudson & Murphy (1980)	Review of current studies		Challenges family life cycle model as viable framework for studying marital adjustment

interviewed separately in the areas of the respondents' reasons for moving, reasons for selecting their new environment, and anticipated compromises and changes. The data show that wives and husbands generally agree on reasons for choices which are related to the physical characteristics of the dwelling itself, but otherwise have somewhat different criteria for selection. This suggests that

adaptation to the new environment and the changes which follow the move will not be identical for husbands and wives, and that each will be subject to different sources of stress. (Michelson et al., 1973, p. 95)

Roskies, Iida-Mirande, and Strobel (1975) recognized the importance of studying geographic mobility as it impacts men and women as comparative groups. They studied men and women's adjustment to geographic relocation from the life events approach developed by Rahe and Holmes (1967) which proposed that

it is not necessarily the negative or undesirable impact of life events that leads to pathology, but simply the amount of change involved. Since immigration is

a process characterized by multiple
change (p. 235)

the correlation between life change events and physical illness was studied in 303 adult Portuguese immigrants to Montreal. The immigrants were administered the Social Readjustment Rating Scale (Rahe & Holmes) and the U.S. National Health Survey. As a population the impact of immigration on health did not support the belief that immigrants constitute a high-risk group for illness, but they do constitute a high-change group. When studied separately, immigrant women were more sickness prone than men, and

[m]ore importantly, these women, unlike the men, react to change per se as a significant stressor . . . [Surprisingly] there were two categories of men who showed exactly the opposite relationship to the one expected. In the age group 35-45 (N=42), there was a significant negative correlation between life change and illness, and for the small group of men in the highest educational category (N=9), the negative correlation was even stronger. (p. 234)

A check of the records assured Roskies et al. that these two correlations were not produced by the same subjects. It seems that for certain people, or under certain circumstances, a lot of change is associated with health, not with illness.

Held (1976) focused on the executive wife in a study of 37 corporate husband-wife pairs affected by corporate policies regarding transfer and mobility. She reported a significant husband-wife difference in the role expectation for the wife with the husbands expressing greater traditionalism. Held's comparison of husband-wife attitudes indicated that the wives in her study tended to want their own career. Wives tended to see themselves as more influential in making the decision to move and in facilitating the family's transfer adjustment than did the husbands. The wives reported that moving was a greater source of personal hardship than perceived by the husbands. Held concluded that each time the corporate family moved from the community and its support system it faced increased strain.

Pinder (1977) was concerned about post-transfer satisfaction of mobile husbands and wives. In his study of 196 employees of three large Canadian companies, the most significant predictor of post-transfer satisfaction

and adjustment for both the employee and his/her spouse was their preference for the new location of residence.

Wife's Adjustment and Perceptions

McAllister, Butler, and Kaiser (1973) and Jones (1973) all studied the wife's adjustment to mobility. McAllister et al. analyzed the same data reported by Butler et al. (1973) by lifting a sample of 500 women from that larger population and raised the questions whether or not residential mobility was disruptive of the wives' social relations, and if so, what were the patterns of this disruption. Focusing on the social relationship of neighboring, the same 500 women were interviewed in 1966 and 1969. This correlational study between involuntary movers, voluntary movers, involuntary stayers, and voluntary stayers suggested that fewer involuntary movers belonged to no organization, that fewer belonged to multiple organizations, that involuntary movers tended to see themselves different from their neighbors in voting patterns, viewed their neighborhood as more mobile than the other subjects interviewed, revealed themselves to be adversely affected by residential moves, and more frequently reported symptoms indicative of potential mental disorders. "Evidently, the continued level of social interaction by

residentially mobile females does not overcome all of the disruptive aspects of moving" (p. 226). Movers tend to demonstrate a hyperactivity in community involvement immediately following a move. This hyperactivity appears to be a form of adjustment to mobility and frequently tapers off with time.

The study by Jones (1973) identified some positive aspects of geographic mobility generated for the mobile family. She studied family mobility within the general perspective of socialization. Two hundred and fifty-six wife/mothers responded to questionnaires reporting perceptions of changes in their behaviors, attitudes, emotionality, and information levels as a result of experiences with geographic mobility. The subjects indicated

that the moving process need not impede the formation of intimate close friendships . . . that [only 12 percent of] their children have had difficulty because of the necessity to change schools . . . that they have grown in their ability to cope with stress . . . they have become more flexible and adaptable, they have broader ranging

interests, they have developed skills in meeting people and making friends, and they are more understanding of and accepting of other people, cultures, and customs. (p. 214)

The subjects also reported a time relationship to changes in their behavior, feelings of loneliness and depression, and crying with the greatest frequency being the two weeks before and after the move. The age factor seems to be significant for some variables. Women between the ages of 20-29 years seemed to be the most frequently lonely while women between the ages of 40-49 years were the most depressed and cried most frequently. Finally a significant correlation was reported between the wife/mother attitude toward the new community and interpersonal contacts experienced with the neighbors.

Though McKain (1973) chose wives-mothers as his subjects, the focus of his study was the marital and family relationship. He studied 30 wives/mothers whose husbands were military personnel. Focusing on the relationships of alienation to the incidence of marital and family problems in general and associated in time with moving, he administered the Srole Anomie Scale, the Mooney Problem Checklist, Farver and Blackman's Index of Marital Role

Tension, The Pederson Attitude Scale, the Clemens Marital Problem Checklist, and portions of the Clemens Needs--Wants Inventory and Midtown Manhattan questionnaire.

Alienation and current children's problems were significantly correlated regardless of the recency of the move.

However alienated wives-mothers and their husbands who have just experienced a move perceive more personal and marital problems to be currently occurring than do those families who have had some time to settle back into the routine of everyday life. (McKain, 1973, p. 208)

The subject and her husband experienced the move itself as being filled with negative consequences for themselves, their marriage, and their family; and a year or more later looked back on the move as even more troublesome than it seemed at the time.

Marital Adjustment and Mobility

The study of marital adjustment is clouded by confusion created by unclear terminology and nonspecific parameters. Lively (1969) suggested that the often used and frequently interchanged phrases "marital happiness,"

"marital success," and "marital adjustment" are inadequate as currently understood for the study of "marital interaction." He has, however, offered nothing more scientific nor less confusing. Many researchers (Allen, 1977; Burgess & Wallin, 1953; Crouse, 1968; Luckey, 1966; Luckey & Paris, 1966; Spanier, Lewis, & Cole, 1975) indiscriminately use marital adjustment and marital satisfaction in an interchangeable manner.

In a discussion of the development of predictive measures for "marital adjustment" Burgess, a pioneer in marital and family studies, discussed "engagement adjustment" which is a criterion for "marital success" (Burgess & Wallin, 1953, p. 406). Rollins and Feldman (1970) interchanged the concept of marital adjustment and marital success (p. 20). Despite the confusion found in the use of these subjective terms and criticism of their use by such writers as Lively (1969), their occurrence in research continues to demand attention.

Of the dependent variables mentioned, marital adjustment seems to be one of the most frequently studied and is a focus of this research. Two approaches to the study of marital adjustment appear in the literature: (a) a process or (b) a state to be achieved (Cutler & Dyer, 1965; Spanier, 1976). Cutler and Dyer (1965) addressed marital

adjustment as a process and defined it as "the process used in successfully reducing disturbance in a relationship" (p. 196). Spanier (1976) suggested that marital adjustment as a process should be studied over a period of time through a longitudinal design. He further suggested that marital adjustment can be viewed as a state which can be defined in two distinct ways. "First, the assessment of adjustment may assume that there exists a continuum of adjustment in which a 'snapshot' of the continuum is taken at one point in time" (p. 16). While recognizing adjustment as a process, this definition focuses "only at specific points on the continuum" (p. 16). The second interpretation of adjustment as a state implies a static nature, an unchanging condition.

The early studies in the field of marital adjustment were for predictive purposes (Hamilton, 1929). Hamilton was the first to give a numerical score to marital success. This early work provided the foundation of Terman's (1938) research with 792 couples which resulted in an extensive analysis of psychological factors which might predict marital happiness. Burgess and Cottrell (1939) studied 526 individuals in the development of an instrument to predict success or failure in marriage. Locke (1951)

attempted to predict adjustment in marriage by comparing a divorced population with a happily-married population.

By 1958 a clear distinction had been made between predicting marital adjustment and measuring adjustment in marriage (Locke & Williamson, 1958). Locke and Williamson concluded from their factorial analytical study of marital adjustment that no one factor could appropriately measure marital adjustment but that

Marital adjustment is an adaptation between husband and wife to the point where there is companionship, agreement on basic values, affectional intimacy, accommodation, euphoria, and certain other identified factors. (p. 569)

Recent research in marital adjustment has focused on correlations between marital adjustment and the factors of values (Martin, 1974), companionship and alientation (Dean, 1968; Hawkins, 1968; Jordan, 1976; Nickels, 1977), dual occupation families (Holmstrom, 1970, 1972), role perceptions (Drudge, 1968; Hawkins & Johnsen, 1969; Kotlar, 1965; Luckey, 1961; Taylor, 1967), patterns of dominance and affection (Fineberg & Lowman, 1975; Luckey 1964), communication (Clements, 1967; Elliott, 1974; Horwitz, 1977; Sorito, 1977; Williams, 1977), behaviors

(Wills, Weiss, & Patterson, 1974), personality characteristics (Burgess & Wallin, 1953), romanticism (Spanier, 1972), and depression (Weiss & Aved, 1978).

In listing mobility as one of the causes for a couple's inability to adjust to marriage, Hirning and Hirning (1956) recognized that geographic relocation may stimulate change which is taken in stride and welcomed, for many participants in the mobility process the changes produce frustration which weakens the marital adjustment. Mobility may affect the marital relationship negatively because the couple

may not be able to relinquish completely the old controls [of their previous community] nor yet be able to set up new ones more in harmony with a changed pattern of living. Second, new ideas and concepts about life may affect marriage adjustment, especially if such ideas are not acceptable to both mates. Third, a new environment may accentuate personality differences between mates. Characteristics heretofore unnoticed may become evident. Lack of flexibility and adaptability may become

apparent. Fourth, new friendships may create a breach between mates . . . the closeness between mates may become lessened. (p. 350)

Family Life Cycle

Geographic Mobility

The relation between migration and the family life cycle has received some attention in research and is of particular importance to this study.

McAllister, et al. (1973) observed the relationship of mobility and the family life cycle by noting that more families with no children or with preschool children (Stage II) moved more frequently than families with school-age children. A similar conclusion was made by Johnson (1973) in a study of 20, intact, child-present families who had recently relocated in Nashville, Tennessee, from previous homes several hundred miles away. His sample population demonstrated that the decision to move was based primarily on career considerations but the decision seemed easier to make if the family had only very young children. The emotional attachments and hesitancy to move of the older children seemed to pose problems for their parents throughout the relocation.

Miller (1976) focused attention on this issue by measuring the husband and wife attitudes toward moving as a function of the life cycle of the nuclear family, orientations of nuclear family members toward their extended families, and economic aspirations. The 280 couples surveyed supported Miller's hypothesis that husbands and wives in the later life cycle stages, with higher extended family orientation, and lower economic aspirations tend to migrate less often than husbands and wives in the earlier life cycle stages with lower extended family orientation and higher economic aspirations. Though the overall pattern was the same, husbands and wives differed in the order of their significance. The variable most highly correlated with husbands' propensity to migrate was the family life cycle with extended family orientation exercising the least influence. Wives' propensity to migrate was correlated most highly with their economic aspirations while the life cycle stages seemed to be the least significant.

Marital Adjustment

The correlation of marital adjustment with the family life cycle has provided important information for understanding the adjustment process of the marital

relationship. Rollins and Feldman (1970) reviewed 12 studies on the correlation of marital adjustment and the family life cycle. The 12 studies were consistent in reporting "a decline in marital satisfaction over the first ten years of marriage" (p. 21) and that the disenchantment seems to occur first for husbands. The pattern of this reported disenchantment is not consistent. Only five of the 12 studies covered the whole life cycle of the family (Bernard, 1934; Blood & Wolfe, 1960; Bossard & Boll, 1955; Gurin, 1960; Terman, 1938). Blood and Wolfe (1960) found a continual decline in marital satisfaction throughout the family life cycle. Bossard and Boll (1955) found no further decline after the "schoolage" stage for wives and no decline at all for husbands. The three other studies found a curvilinear trend with decreasing marital satisfaction during the early stages, a leveling off, and an increase during the later stages. The low point in Terman's (1938) study was at approximately the "preschool" stage while in Bernard's (1934) study it was closer to the "launching" stage. In the study by Gurin (1960) the low point was closer to the empty nest stage, just before retirement. These results are very confusing and perhaps misleading since wives only were relied upon to provide the data for most of the studies.

Burr (1970) added some specific information to the body of literature reported on the relationship of marital satisfaction and the life cycle. He studied 146 intact couples from a middle-class sample by correlating marital satisfaction, the life cycle, and the specific aspects of the way finances are handled, social activities, performance of household tasks, companionship, sexual interaction, and relationships with the children. Burr (1970) also reported that although most measured changes appear to be gradual, an "abrupt overall change seems to be from the pre-school stage to the school stage when there is a discernible drop for both the husbands and wives in satisfaction in most areas" (p. 33) and that the school-age stage of the family may be the most difficult and the one characterized by the least degree of marital satisfaction.

In their own research, Rollins and Feldman (1970) identified a consistent pattern over the family life cycle for both husbands and wives on two indices of marital satisfaction.

[B]oth [spouses] reported a substantial decline from the beginning of marriage to the "preschool" stage and then a leveling off over the remainder of the

stages in the frequency of positive companionship experience . . . [and] both [spouses] rate[d] highly the childbearing and early childbearing phases and are at a low point when launching the children from the home. (p. 26)

According to Rollins and Feldman, the husband and wife follow different patterns of marital satisfaction during the family life cycle when measured according

to the subjective affective state of each individual with reference to their marriage The wives have a substantial decrease in general marital satisfaction and a high level of negative feelings from marital interaction during the childbearing and childrearing phases until the children are getting ready to leave home. (p. 27)

Husbands showed little change during these phases though they demonstrate "an apparent temporary setback just before . . . [retirement]" (p. 27). These results suggest that "marital satisfaction for wives [focuses] on the contingent role of parenthood while for husbands the contingent occupational role seems more relevant" (p. 27).

The plotting of this pattern of marital disenchantment followed by an increased level of marital adjustment has been described as a curvilinear relationship.

A curvilinear relationship was identified by Lee (1979) in his study of marital communication and marital adjustment over the life cycle. Marital adjustment was strongest in Stage I (beginning families) but declined to its lowest point in Stage III (families with preschool children). Stages VII and VIII (empty nest and retirement) show dramatic increases with Stage VIII achieving a level of marital adjustment almost as high as State I. Using Duvall's eight-stage schema of family life cycle and measuring marital adjustment by the Locke and Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale and marital communication by the Bienvenu Marital Communication Inventory, Lee (1979) also concluded that husbands' and wives' marital adjustment was positively related as was husbands' and wives' marital communication.

The notion that a curvilinear relationship exists between marital adjustment and the family life cycle is challenged by Spanier, Lewis, and Cole (1975). In a three-state, cross-sectional study 787 couples were given several self-administered questionnaires and received personal contact before and after the data gathering. The

questionnaires elicited information about family life cycle, social background and demographic characteristics, questions about the respondents' current marriage, and the Locke-Wallace Short Marital Adjustment Scale. In the analysis of the cross-sectional data, Spanier and his associates found only "partial support for the . . . curvilinearity" (p. 274).

Hudson and Murphy (1980) challenged the appropriateness of using the family life cycle as a variable by which marital adjustment can be understood. After examining the statistical procedures used in several studies which attempted to establish a relationship between marital adjustment as a function of family life cycle, these researchers determined that inappropriate analytical methods had not adequately guarded against Type I errors (the possibility of rejecting a true null hypothesis). Hudson and Murphy concluded that the lack of an appropriate statistical procedure has prevented the demonstration of the family life cycle model as a viable theoretical framework for investigating and understanding patterns of change in marital adjustment.

Summary

Although research on mobility has increased in the last decade, the literature does not reveal studies exploring relationships between mobility, marital adjustment, and family life cycle. The need for empirical data in this area led to this study of mobile families.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This cross-sectional study of mobile families explored the relationship between mobility, marital adjustment, and family life cycle. The participating couples provided self-reports to be analyzed for this descriptive study.

Design

The design of the cross-sectional study was descriptive and correlational. No attempt was made to determine causation; only existing relationships were analyzed.

The data were derived from two instruments of self-report. Length of residence, family life cycle stage, and frequency of move were identified from Mobility Ability Perception (Weimer, 1980). Marital adjustment was measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier, 1976). The mobile couples were randomly selected from the telephone directory; a sample of 145 husband-wife pairs was obtained.

Hypotheses

For the purpose of analysis, the research hypotheses were stated in the null:

Hypothesis 1--There is no significant difference between a husband's adjustment to marriage and a wife's adjustment to marriage as measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale.

Hypothesis 2--There is no significant relationship between a husband's adjustment to marriage and a wife's adjustment to marriage.

Hypothesis 3--There is no significant relationship between the frequency of geographic relocation and the marital adjustment of the husband.

Hypothesis 4--There is no significant relationship between the frequency of geographic relocation and the marital adjustment of the wife.

Hypothesis 5--There is no significant relationship between the length of residence in the same community (Plano) and the marital adjustment of the husband.

Hypothesis 6--There is no significant relationship between the length of residence in the same community (Plano) and the marital adjustment of the wife.

Hypothesis 7--There is no significant relationship between a husband's level of adjustment to marriage and stage in the family life cycle.

Hypothesis 8--There is no significant relationship between a wife's level of adjustment to marriage and stage in the family life cycle.

Respondents

Respondents for this study were 145 husband-wife pairs who were residents of Plano, Texas, Collin County, between June 20, 1980, and July 10, 1980. Plano residents were chosen for this study because of the relatively mobile nature of the community. During the past 10 years, the Plano community has been one of the most rapidly growing cities in the State of Texas.

The North Central Texas Council of Governments reported on May 30, 1980, that between 1970 and 1980, Plano's population had increased 383.7%, from 17,872 to 74,900 (Maxon, 1980). A Plano citizen survey, conducted by Groves and Associates, Inc., and released in January 1979, revealed that between 1976 and 1978 the Plano community experienced a 100% increase in the sale of single-family dwellings, that 74% of the houses have been built since 1970. In terms of length of residence this study revealed that 23% of the population have been residents for only 1 year or less, 59% for 4 years or less, 82% for less than 10 years, only 14% from 10 to 19 years, only 4% have been residents for 20 years or more, and that the average length

of residence in the community is 2-1/2 years. Though highly mobile, the Plano population is apparently quite homogeneous. The heads of households are young, characterized by a median age of 35 with only 4% of the household heads being over 60 years of age. Plano is a family town as evidenced by the fact that 62% of the households have school-age children and 28% have preschool children. The North Central Texas Council of Governments' projection of a population of 230,000 by the year 2000 suggests that geographic mobility will continue to be a significant influence in the Plano community. From this highly mobile, statistically-homogeneous community, the respondents for this study were selected.

Instrumentation

Two instruments were used in the collection of data for this study. One instrument reported relevant demographic data, the other measured marital adjustment.

Mobility Ability Perception (MAP)

This demographic data form is composed of 30 questions based on issues identified in relevant literature as being pertinent to the husband's or wife's experience of geographic mobility and judged by a panel of experts as

being appropriate for gathering the desired information (see Appendixes A & B).

Dyadic Adjustment Scale

The Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier, 1976) was developed on the premise that marital adjustment is a process of movement along a continuum rather than an unchanging state, which would meaningfully evaluate the relationship at a given point in time. This evaluation measured proximity to good or poor adjustment.

The procedures used in the development of the scale were extensions of and improvement on those used by other researchers in the field such as Locke (1951), Locke and Karlsson (1952), Locke and Williamson (1958), and Locke and Wallace (1959). This 32-item scale is self-administered and attempts to measure both the subject's adjustment to the marital relationship as a functioning group. The scale has a theoretical range of 0 to 151 (low to high adjustment) with a mean of 114.8 and a standard deviation of 17.8 for married respondents.

When the Dyadic Adjustment Scale was correlated with the Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale, a correlation of .86 among married respondents and a .88 among divorced respondents resulted (Spanier, 1976). Spanier reported a total scale reliability of .96, which was measured by

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha. The data give strong support to its being a reliable and valid device for assessing marital adjustment (see Appendix C).

Procedures

The following procedures were carried out for this investigation.

1. The prospectus for this research study was submitted to the Human Subjects Committee of Texas Woman's University for approval.

2. The respondents for this study were randomly chosen from the Plano section of the Greater Dallas Telephone Directory, April 1980. Three phone numbers were randomly selected from each odd-numbered page. Two numbers were randomly selected from each even-numbered page except the last partial page from which only one number was chosen. This process yielded 205 telephone numbers. In order to insure randomness and the inclusion of new phone services connected since the printing of the current directory and unlisted numbers, the last digit of each phone number selected was increased by one. If this combination yielded a non-working number, a commercial number, or a number belonging to any residence not occupied by a husband-wife couple, the last digit was again increased by one. This process was followed repeatedly until a confirmation to

participate was received. Phone calls were made during a variety of times of the day and evening hours on weekdays and weekends.

When the initial telephone contact was made, the purpose of this research study was explained (see Appendix D for verbatim record). The husband and wife respondents were asked their willingness to participate and their permission to mail them Research Packets. The potential respondents were informed that when they had completed their participation in the research project, they would be mailed a check for \$2.00. Contacts with Plano residents were made in this manner until permission to mail the Research Packet had been received from 230 husband-wife couples.

3. The Research Packet contained a consent form (see Appendix E); two 5 x 7 envelopes, each containing detailed instructions (see Appendix F); one copy of Mobility Ability Perception (see Appendix A or B); and one copy of the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (see Appendix C). One 5 x 7 envelope and its contents were color-coded yellow and labeled "Wife Forms." The other one was color-coded green and labeled "Husband Forms." Also included in the Research Packet was a self-addressed, stamped 8 x 11

envelope in which the designated forms were to be returned to the researcher.

4. Couples who had not returned their Packet by a specified date were contacted by phone and arrangements were offered for picking it up from the respondent's home.

5. This procedure was followed until 145 packets had been returned.

Data Analysis

Once the instruments had been collected, each subject was identified by the following parameters:

1. A computed marital adjustment score.
2. Frequency of move since marriage.
3. Length of residence in the community.
4. Family life cycle stage.

The statistical analysis for testing Hypothesis 1 was the Matched Pairs for Dependent Sample t-test. The purpose of this analytical procedure was to determine if there was a significant difference between husbands' and wives' level of marital adjustment.

Hypotheses 2 through 6 were analyzed by the Pearson product-moment correlation. The purpose of this analytical procedure was to determine if there was a significant

relationship between husband's and wife's level of marital adjustment, between the husband's marital adjustment and the frequency of move and length of residency, and between the wife's level of marital adjustment and the frequency of move and the length of residence.

The data used in testing Hypotheses 7 and 8 were plotted on a scatter diagram to determine if a linear relationship existed. In order to support the indications revealed by the scatter diagram, an analysis of variance was computed.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

This chapter presents the demographic characteristics of the 145 husband-wife pairs who were the respondents in this study and the statistical findings of the data analyses of the stated hypotheses. The eight hypotheses focused on geographic relocation, marital adjustment, and family life cycle.

Characteristics of the Husband-Wife Pairs

The sample population for this study was 145 randomly chosen husband-wife couples living in Plano, Texas, between June 20 and July 10, 1980. Approximately 550 phone numbers were called before receiving participation commitments from 230 couples. Research packets were mailed to each of these couples. One hundred and fifty-four packets were returned, yielding a 67% return rate. Nine packets were incomplete, leaving 145 useable response packets, a 63% return rate.

The demographic data describing the 290 husband and wife respondents are presented in Tables 2 through 4. The average wife respondent was 35.7 years old. The age range

Table 2

Age and Education of the Respondents

Characteristics	\bar{X} (Years)	Range (Years)
Age		
Wives	35.7	20-63
Husbands	37.4	22-66
Education		
Wives	14.7	11-18
Husbands	15.3	9-22

for the wives was 20 years to 63 years with the largest percentage of wife respondents falling in the 31-35 age group. The mean age of husband respondents was 37.4. A range of 22 years to 66 years was evidenced with the largest percentage of the husband respondents falling in the 36-40 age group.

The typical wife respondent had completed 14.7 years of education. The educational background of the 145 responding wives was characterized by a range of 11-18 years of formal schooling. Husbands in the sample had a mean educational level of 15.3 years. The range of years of husbands' education was 9-22.

Table 3 presents the employment status of the respondents. Full-time homemakers comprised 57.24% of the

wife respondents. Full-time employment was indicated by 28.97% of this population, while 13.79% were part-time employed. Professionally, the husband respondents were primarily executive professional (37.24%), managerial (28.28%), or sales related (15.17%). Only 2% of this sample population was unemployed or retired. The remainder of the sample were either self-employed (5.52%) or involved in skilled or technical jobs (8.28%). The predominant professional commitments of full-time employed wives were secretary/bookkeeper (32.4%), teachers (23.5%), management (17.6%), skilled (11.7%), and sales (5.9%).

Table 3
Employment Status of Respondents

Subjects	Number	Percent
Wives		
Full-time homemaker	83	57.24
Part-time employed	20	13.79
Full-time employed	42	28.97
Husbands		
Employed	142	97.99
Retired	2	1.38
Unemployed	1	0.69

The average couple had been married to their current partner 13.2 years, which was yielded from a range of 6 months to 43 years. More than 88% (88.28%) of the wives and 89% (89.66%) of the husbands were in their first marriage. More wives (11.03%) than husbands (8.97%) were in their second marriage. Only one wife respondent (0.69%) and two husband respondents were in their third marriage. The husband-wife pairs typically had 2.4 children and step-children. No couple had more than five children/step-children. Seventeen couples were child-free. The typical couple had been married 13.2 years, were in their first marriage, and had 2.4 children/step-children.

The geographic relocation patterns of these 145 husband-wife pairs are presented in Table 4. The average residence of the responding couples was 4.5 years for wives and 4.3 years for husbands. The median length of residence was 3 years with the largest number of respondents having lived in the identified community between 1 and 2 years. Only one of this sample was a native of Plano.

The typical wife respondent had moved 596.5 miles to establish her residency in Plano. Husbands moved an average of 638.6 miles. The discrepancy in the wife's and

Table 4

Geographic Relocation Patterns

Characteristic	Wives	Husbands
Length of residency in Plano	4.5 years	4.3 years
Frequency of moves since marriage, one every	5.1 years	4.9 years
Distance of most recent transfer	596.5 miles	638.6 miles

husband's length of residency and distance of move is due to marriage after moving into the Plano community. A move every 5.1 years for wives and 4.5 years for husbands is characteristic of the responding couples. This discrepancy is explained by moves made during previous marriages. Wives and husbands do not agree on the family's next anticipated move. More husbands (51.72%) than wives (45.54%) do not expect to move again. This same pattern is evident when asked if they know the approximate date of their next move (husbands 15.87%, wives 13.79%) (see Table 5).

Additional demographic data are found in Appendix G, Table 15.

Table 5

Anticipation of Next Move

	Wives		Husbands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	66	45.52	75	51.72
Unknown	59	40.69	47	32.40
Determined	20	13.79	23	15.87

Statistical Tools

Marital adjustment for husbands and wives was measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale. The analysis used for testing Hypothesis 1 was the Matched Pairs for Dependent Sample t-test.

Frequency of move and length of residency were determined from respondent information on the demographic data form, Mobility Ability Perception. Hypotheses 2 through 6 were tested by the Pearson product moment correlation.

Data for marital adjustment and family life cycle for Hypotheses 7 and 8 were plotted on a scatter diagram. Family life cycle was determined by the age of the oldest child in the family. The absence of a linear relationship between the variables made further statistical analysis unnecessary.

Findings

An alpha level of .05 was set for the rejection or failure to reject each of the eight hypotheses and the statistical findings are recorded for each hypotheses. Appendix H presents the raw data used in the testing of the hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between a husband's adjustment to marriage and a wife's adjustment to marriage as measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale.

Table 6 presents the data pertinent to this hypothesis. The test for significant difference between a husband's adjustment to marriage and a wife's adjustment to marriage yielded a t ratio of -1.19. This result did not yield a significant difference at the alpha level of .05. The data supported the null hypothesis.

Table 6

Dependent Sample t-test for Husbands'
and Wives' Marital Adjustment

Variable	Number	\bar{X}	SD	<u>t</u>	<u>p</u>
Husband	145	110.7172	13.997	-1.19	0.235
Wife	145	111.9517	14.359		

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant relationship between a husband's adjustment to marriage and a wife's adjustment to marriage.

The relationship between a husband's adjustment to marriage and a wife's adjustment to marriage was measured by the Pearson product moment correlation. A correlation coefficient of 0.6129 was computed. This relationship was significant at the .001 alpha level (see Table 7). Hypothesis 2 was, therefore, rejected.

Table 7
Correlation of Husbands' and Wives'
Marital Adjustment

	Number	<u>r</u>	<u>p</u>
Husbands' marital adjustment	145	+.6129	<.001
Wives' marital adjustment	145		

Hypothesis 3

There is no significant relationship between the frequency of geographic relocation and the marital adjustment of the husband.

The Pearson product moment correlation was used to measure the relationship between the frequency of geographic

relocation and the husband's marital adjustment. The computed correlation coefficient of .0364 yielded a significance of .332 (see Table 8). A significant relationship between the stated variables is not present; therefore, Hypothesis 3 failed to be rejected.

Table 8
Correlation of Marital Adjustment
and Frequency of Move

Variable	Number	<u>r</u>	<u>p</u>
Husband	145	0.0364	.332
Wife	145	0.0727	.192

Hypothesis 4

There is no significant relationship between the frequency of geographic relocation and the marital adjustment of the wife.

The relationship between the frequency of geographic relocation and the marital adjustment of the wife was measured by the Pearson product moment correlation. A computed correlation coefficient of .0727 yielded a significance of .192 (see Table 8). This significance is beyond the alpha level of .05, and the null hypothesis was not rejected.

Hypothesis 5

There is no significant relationship between the length of residence in the same community (Plano) and the marital adjustment of the husband.

The Pearson product moment correlation yielded a coefficient correlation of .1094 between the length of residence in the same community (Plano) and the husband's adjustment to marriage. With a .05 alpha level the stated correlation was not significant (see Table 9). There was not a significant relationship between the length of residence in the same community and the marital adjustment of the husband in the tested population. The data supported the null hypothesis.

Table 9

Correlation of Marital Adjustment
and Length of Residence

Variable	Number	<u>r</u>	<u>p</u>
Husband	145	0.1094	.095
Wife	145	0.0107	.449

Hypothesis 6

There is no significant relationship between the length of residence in the same community (Plano) and the marital adjustment of the wife.

The Pearson product moment correlation was used to measure the relationship between the length of residence in the same community (Plano) and the marital adjustment of the wife. The yielded correlation coefficient for these two variables was .0107, which produced a significance of .449. With the alpha level set at .05, the yielded significance failed to reject the null hypothesis (see Table 9).

Hypothesis 7

There is no significant relationship between a husband's level of adjustment to marriage and stage in the family life cycle.

The marital adjustment scores for husbands were grouped according to family life cycle stages. A mean score was computed for each stage. This mean score was plotted on a scatter diagram (Figure 1) to determine the presence or absence of a linear relationship between the two variables, marital adjustment of husbands and family life cycle. No linear relationship was evident on the scattergram. To verify the absence of a significant relationship between a husband's level of marital adjustment and stage in the family life cycle, a one-way analysis of variance was computed. Results of the analysis was an

F-ratio of 1.027, which yielded an F-probability of 0.4154 (see Table 10). This probability was not significant at the .05 level, and failed to reject the hypothesis.

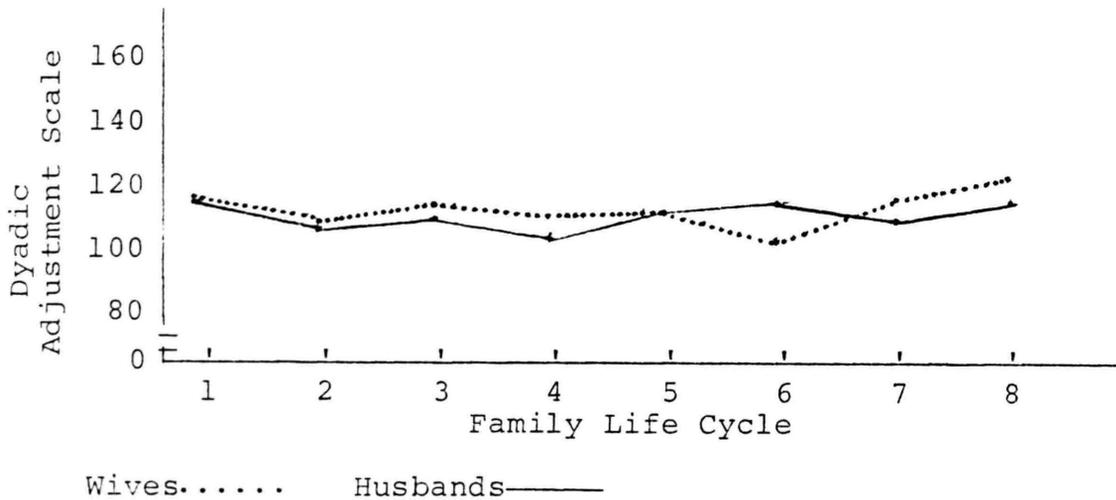


Figure 1--Husbands' and Wives' Marital Adjustment Scores and Family Life Cycle Stages

Table 10

Analysis of Variance of Husbands' Marital Adjustment and Family Life Cycle

Source of Variable	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F-ratio	F-probability
Between groups	7	1406.0243	200.8606	1.027	0.4154
Within groups	137	26805.3808	195.6597		
Total	144	28211.4050			

Hypothesis 8

There is no significant relationship between a wife's level of adjustment to marriage and stage in the family life cycle.

The wives' marital adjustment scores were grouped according to family life cycle stages. The computed mean score for each stage was plotted on a scatter diagram (Figure 1). The scatter diagram indicated that a linear relationship between the wife's marital adjustment score and her stage in the family life cycle did not exist for this population. An analysis of variance was computed to verify the apparent absence of a linear relationship between these two variables. This analysis resulted in an F-ratio of 0.588, which yielded an F-probability of 0.7862. This probability was not significant at the .05 level (see Table 11). These data did not support the rejection of Hypothesis 8.

A linear relationship did not exist between either the husband's or the wife's marital adjustment score and their stage in the family life cycle. The scatter diagram revealed that for this population, the general relationship between these two variables was supported by other research cited in chapter 2 though no significant correlation was evidenced.

Table 11

Analysis of Variance of Wives' Marital
Adjustment and Family Life Cycle

Source of Variable	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F-ratio	F-probability
Between groups	8	992.7489	124.0936	0.588	0.7862
Within groups	<u>136</u>	<u>28685.9174</u>	210.9259		
Total	144	29678.6660			

Summary

This chapter presented the findings of the statistical treatment of the collected data. This examination revealed that there was no significant difference between the average marital adjustment scores of husbands and average marital adjustment scores of wives when measured by the Dyadic Adjustment Scale. However, a correlational analysis of the marital adjustment scores for husband-wife pairs found a positive relationship at the .001 level of significance.

There was no significant relationship between marital adjustment and frequency of move or length of residence in the same community for either husbands or wives.

Geographic mobility, as experienced by this population of husband-wife pairs, seemed to have little relationship to marital adjustment.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

Conclusions

The purpose of this descriptive and correlational study was to examine the pattern of adjustment to marriage by husbands and wives who currently reside in a highly mobile community. The central themes which were analyzed were the marital adjustment of husbands and wives, frequency of moving from one community to another, length of residence in the same community, and the family life cycle stage of the respondents.

One hundred forty-five husband and wife pairs who currently reside in Plano, Texas, voluntarily participated in this study. Approximately 42% of the couples invited to participate were willing. The 145 couples who participated were typically 35-37 years old, had been married 13.24 years, and had 2.39 children. Almost 90% of all respondents were in their first marriage. The average couple had moved approximately five times and lived in their present community 4.5 years.

Couples were mailed research packets which contained the consent form, instructions, a set of questionnaires

for each spouse (Dyadic Adjustment Scale and Mobility Ability Perception) and a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Each responding couple received \$2.00 for completing the questionnaires by a specific date. The Dyadic Adjustment Scale assessed the marital adjustment of the husbands and the wives. The Mobility Ability Perception provided information pertinent to the couple's frequency of move, length of residency, and family life cycle stage.

Summary of Findings

Eight hypotheses were developed for this study. The hypotheses, the statistical procedure applied, and the results are presented in Table 12. The results of the data analysis from the sample population suggested that there was no significant difference between the average marital adjustment of husbands and wives, but that a significant correlation did exist between the marital adjustment scores of husband-wife pairs. If the adjustment score of one spouse was high, both were high. If the adjustment score of one spouse was low, both were low.

Previous research reports contradicted results on the other variables examined in this study. For the respondents of this study, there was not a significant

Table 12
Summary of Hypotheses, Procedures, and Results

Hypothesis	Statistical Procedure	Results
1. No significant difference between husband's and wife's marital adjustment.	Matched Pairs for Dependent Sample <u>t</u> -test	Supported
2. No significant relationship between husband's and wife's marital adjustment.	Pearson Product Moment Correlation	Rejected
3. No significant relationship between frequency of move and husband's marital adjustment.	Pearson Product Moment Correlation	Supported
4. No significant relationship between frequency of move and wife's marital adjustment.	Pearson Product Moment Correlation	Supported
5. No significant relationship between length of residence and husband's marital adjustment.	Pearson Product Moment Correlation	Supported
6. No significant relationship between length of residence and wife's marital adjustment.	Pearson Product Moment Correlation	Supported
7. No significant relationship between husband's marital adjustment and family life cycle stage.	Scattergram ANOVA	Supported
8. No significant relationship between wife's marital adjustment and family life cycle stage.	Scattergram ANOVA	Supported

relationship between the marital adjustment of husbands or wives with length of residence, frequency of move, or family life cycle.

The results of this study call for a re-examination of the mobility myth. Literature suggests that in the last 40 years (Burgess & Cottrell, 1939) mobility has been identified as a significant contribution to family disorganization. More recently it has been called a crisis (Lindemann, 1979) and a stressful event (Rahe & Holmes, 1967). The majority of the husband and wife participants in this study identified their most recent move as an opportunity and an experience to which they looked forward (see Table 13).

Generalization of the data presented in this study was hampered by the unavailability of like information descriptive of the Plano community. Published demographic characteristics (Grove & Associates, Inc., 1979) are representative of the city's total population which includes single parents, unmarried adults, and families with children at home or in college. The focus of this study was on married couples only and families with children and step-children of all ages who may or may not live at home. A brief description of the typical adult heads of household in Plano is provided in Appendix I.

Table 13

Attitudes Toward Moving: Before and After

Variable	Wives		Husbands		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pre-move attitude toward moving to Plano						
Did want to	102	70	107	74	209	72
Did not want to	43	30	38	26	81	28
Current attitude						
A mistake	4	3	1	1	5	1
Okay	45	31	57	40	104	36
An opportunity	96	66	85	59	181	63
Effects on developing and maintaining personal relationships						
An interruption	19	13	20	13	39	13
Little difference	52	36	72	50	124	43
An advantage	74	51	53	37	127	44

N = 290 (145 wives, 145 husbands)

Implications

The implications of this study may be positive in nature. Perhaps families where the primary relationship is at least average in adjustment are less likely to experience the relocation event as deleterious to the family strength. Identifying mobility as a symptom may be the recognition of trouble within the family system. Such identification should not be ignored. Therapists and educators can respond to the identified symptom as an opportunity for training the family in adjustment skills, skills that may generalize to other areas where families experience stress.

This study may also suggest that the issue for appropriate marital adjustment is to cultivate the capacity for change rather than emphasizing specific change-producing events. Marriage and family therapists, in their role as agents of change, can be facilitative to this process if it is understood as the central issue.

Recommendations

In view of the findings of the present investigation, the following recommendations for future research are presented.

1. A comparative study of populations who had experienced geographic relocation within the immediate

past 6 weeks, 3 months, 1 year, and 2 years would add insight into the relationship of marital adjustment and geographic relocation. Selecting the sample population on a specified move-interval basis could help identify any fluctuations in marital adjustment which might occur as a function of geographic relocation.

2. A longitudinal study of a highly mobile population could provide pertinent information about the relationship between marital adjustment and geographic mobility. A research design of this type would allow the identification of measurable changes in the marital adjustment of the same population at times in the relationship when the focus of energy is on the experience of geographic relocation.

3. The event of geographic mobility is characterized by numerous demands for change, i.e., new home/community/work environments, the absence of old friends and presence of new ones, getting established in new community services and church, and changes in established routines. Studies correlating marital adjustment and propensity for change could be helpful in understanding this basic characteristic of on-going relationships in the context of marriage.

4. Studies including variables relating to children of the family and their adjustments or resistance to the family move would add important dimensions to concerns about change and family adjustment. Additional information is needed in understanding the relationship between the husband-wife adjustment process and the adjustment patterns of children in the same home.

5. Further research in marital adjustment seems to be needed using other variables indicative of high level change. Such change experiences frequently encountered by married couples are listed by Rahe and Holmes on the Social Readjustment Rating Scale.

APPENDIX A

MOBILITY ABILITY PERCEPTION

Wife Form

Thank you for your assistance in this study. Please complete each question and do not share your answers with your wife. Insert your completed form with the signature letter in your envelope and return it with your husband's. If your packet is received by July 3, 1980, you will be mailed a check for \$2.00 by return mail.

1. Approximate date you moved to Plano _____
2. Approximate distance of your move to Plano _____
3. Projected date of your next transfer _____
4. Have you changed places of residence since moving to Plano? _____
5. How long have you lived in your current residence? _____
6. How many times have you changed communities since you first married? _____
7. Number of times married _____
8. Number of years married to this partner _____
9. Your children and step-children:

<u>Child</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Living at Home</u>
1	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____
6	_____	_____	_____
7	_____	_____	_____
8	_____	_____	_____
9	_____	_____	_____
10	_____	_____	_____

10. Your job title _____
 How many years with current employer? _____
 Full- or part-time? _____
11. Years of education completed _____
12. Your age _____

PLEASE CIRCLE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER:

13. My move to Plano was initiated by:
 myself my employer other _____
 my wife my wife's employer
14. I moved to Plano because of:
 finances proximity to family
 health "a new start"
 career development other _____
15. At first I did/did not want to move to Plano.
16. Now I feel it was/is a mistake/okay/an opportunity.
17. I like my house less than/about the same as/more than
my previous home.
18. I rent/own/intend to buy a house in the near future.
19. I feel worse/about the same as/better in most areas of
 my life now than before moving to Plano.
20. My home life is worse than/about the same as/better
than it was during the year prior to our move to
 Plano.
21. I believe the move to Plano has had these effects on
 my marriage: (circle one of each)
- more/less time together
 less/more conflict
 less/more sexual interaction
 more/less mutual understanding

22. Currently I am less involved/involved to a similar extent/more involved in activities outside my home than I was prior to moving.
23. I have found my relocation experience(s) to be an interruption/make little difference/an advantage in developing and maintaining personal relationships.

PLEASE CHECK THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE:

24. Who in your family seems to be experiencing/have experienced the greatest difficulty adjusting to this move?

_____ self	child, age when moved		
_____ spouse	_____ 1 _____	_____ 4 _____	
	_____ 2 _____	_____ 5 _____	
	_____ 3 _____	_____ 6 _____	

25. Period when YOU had the greatest difficulty adjusting to this move:

_____ Day 1 - 3 months
 _____ 3 months - 6 months
 _____ 6 months - 1 year
 _____ 1 year - 2 years
 other _____

26. Have you or any member of your family received any professional assistance in the mobility adjustment process? _____ Yes _____ No
 When: _____ prior to the move _____ after the move

27. What help did you use:

_____ Real Estate Company
 _____ Moving Company
 _____ Therapist
 _____ Mobility adjustment class/workshop
 _____ Public School
 _____ Other _____

28. What problems of relocation have been stressful to you?

- leaving my home
- re-establishing a home
- being separated from family
- being separated from friends
- being separated from children
- finding new friends
- leaving former job
- finding new job
- establishing myself in the community
- finding new home services
- leaving my church
- finding new church
- helping children adjust
- giving up positions of leadership

29. Would you like to move from Plano soon?

Yes No

30. Would you be willing to participate in additional research at a later date?

Yes No

APPENDIX B

MOBILITY ABILITY PERCEPTION

Husband Form

Thank you for your assistance in this study. Please complete each question and do not share your answers with your wife. Insert your completed form with the signature letter in your envelope and return it with your wife's. If your packet is received by July 3, 1980, you will be mailed a check for \$2.00 by return mail.

1. Approximate date you moved to Plano _____
2. Approximate distance of your move to Plano _____
3. Projected date of your next transfer _____
4. Have you changed places of residence since moving to Plano? _____
5. How long have you lived in your current residence? _____
6. How many times have you changed communities since you first married? _____
7. Number of times married _____
8. Number of years married to this partner _____
9. Your children and step-children:

<u>Child</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Living at Home</u>
1	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____
6	_____	_____	_____
7	_____	_____	_____
8	_____	_____	_____
9	_____	_____	_____
10	_____	_____	_____

10. Your job title _____
 How many years with current employer? _____
 Full- or part-time? _____
11. Years of education completed _____
12. Your age _____

PLEASE CIRCLE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER:

13. My move to Plano was initiated by:
 myself my employer other _____
 my wife my wife's employer
14. I moved to Plano because of:
 finances proximity to family
 health "a new start"
 career development other _____
15. At first I did/did not want to move to Plano.
16. Now I feel it was/is a mistake/okay/an opportunity.
17. I like my house less than/about the same as/more than
my previous home.
18. I rent/own/intend to buy a house in the near future.
19. I feel worse/about the same as/better in most areas of
 my life now than before moving to Plano.
20. My home life is worse than/about the same as/better
than it was during the year prior to our move to
Plano.
21. I believe the move to Plano has had these effects on
 my marriage: (circle one of each)
- more/less time together
 less/more conflict
 less/more sexual interaction
 more/less mutual understanding

22. Currently I am less involved/involved to a similar extent/more involved in activities outside my home than I was prior to moving.
23. I have found my relocation experience(s) to be an interruption/make little difference/an advantage in developing and maintaining personal relationships.

PLEASE CHECK THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE:

24. Who in your family seems to be experiencing/have experienced the greatest difficulty adjusting to this move?

_____ self	child, age when moved	
_____ spouse	_____ 1 _____	_____ 4 _____
	_____ 2 _____	_____ 5 _____
	_____ 3 _____	_____ 6 _____

25. Period when YOU had the greatest difficulty adjusting to this move:

_____ Day 1 - 3 months
 _____ 3 months - 6 months
 _____ 6 months - 1 year
 _____ 1 year - 2 years
 other _____

26. Have you or any member of your family received any professional assistance in the mobility adjustment process? Yes _____ No _____
 When: _____ prior to the move _____ after the move

27. What help did you use:

_____ Real Estate Company
 _____ Moving Company
 _____ Therapist
 _____ Mobility adjustment class/workshop
 _____ Public School
 _____ Other _____

28. What problems of relocation have been stressful to you?

- leaving my home
- re-establishing a home
- being separated from family
- being separated from friends
- being separated from children
- finding new friends
- leaving former job
- finding new job
- establishing myself in the community
- finding new home services
- leaving my church
- finding new church
- helping children adjust
- giving up positions of leadership

29. Would you like to move from Plano soon?

Yes No

30. Would you be willing to participate in additional research at a later date?

Yes No

APPENDIX C

DYADIC ADJUSTMENT SCALE

Most persons have disagreements in their relationships. Please indicate below the approximate extent of agreement or disagreement between you and your partner for each item on the following list.

	Always Agree	Almost Always Agree	Occasionally Disagree	Frequently Disagree	Almost Always Disagree	Always Disagree
1. Handling family finances						
2. Matters of recreation						
3. Religious matters						
4. Demonstrations of affection						
5. Friends						
6. Sex relations						
7. Conventionality (correct or proper behavior)						
8. Philosophy of life						
9. Ways of dealing with parents or in-laws						
10. Aims, goals, and things believed important						
11. Amount of time spent together						
12. Making major decisions						
13. Household tasks						
14. Leisure time interests and activities						
15. Career decisions						

	All the time	Most of the time	More often than not	Occasionally	Rarely	Never
16. How often do you discuss or have you considered divorce, separation, or terminating your relationship?						
17. How often do you or your mate leave the house after a fight?						
18. In general, how often do you think that things between you and your partner are going well?						

- 19. Do you confide in your mate?
- 20. Do you ever regret that you married (or lived together)?
- 21. How often do you and your partner quarrel?
- 22. How often do you and your mate "get on each other's nerves?"

All the time	Most of the time	More often than not	Occasionally	Rarely	Never

- 23. Do you kiss your mate?
- 24. Do you and your mate engage in outside interests together?

Every day	Almost every day	Occasionally	Rarely	Never

How often would you say the following events occur between you and your mate?

- 25. Have a stimulating exchange of ideas
- 26. Laugh together
- 27. Calmly discuss something
- 28. Work together on a project

Never	Less than once a month	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a week	Once a day	More often

These are some things about which couples sometimes agree and sometimes disagree. Indicate if either item below caused differences of opinions or were problems in your relationship during the past few weeks. (Check yes or no.)

- 29. Yes _____ No _____ Being too tired for sex.
- 30. Yes _____ No _____ Not showing love.

31. The dots on the following line represent different degrees of happiness in your relationship. The middle point, "happy," represents the degree of happiness of most relationships. Please circle the dot which best describes the degree of happiness, all things considered, of your relationship.

Extremely Unhappy	Unhappy	A Little Happy	Happy	Very Happy	Extremely Happy	Perfect
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32. Which of the following statements best describes how you feel about the future of your relationship?

_____ I want desperately for my relationship to succeed, and would go to almost any length to see that it does.

_____ I want very much for my relationship to succeed, and will do all I can to see that it does.

_____ I want very much for my relationship to succeed, and will do my fair share to see that it does.

_____ It would be nice if my relationship succeeded, but I can't do much more than I am doing now to help it succeed.

_____ It would be nice if it succeeded, but I refuse to do any more than I am doing now to keep the relationship going.

_____ My relationship can never succeed, and there is no more than I can do to keep the relationship going.

APPENDIX D

INITIAL PHONE CONTACT INFORMATION
FOR POTENTIAL RESPONDENTS

I am calling to invite you to participate in a study being done in the Plano community about moving and family relations. This study is a research project sponsored by Texas Woman's University in Denton. It is a dissertation project which is supervised by five professors at the University. Two hundred married couples are being invited to participate.

If you and your husband/wife are willing to take part in this research project, you will be asked to fill out two questionnaires which I will mail you this weekend. It will take about 45 minutes for you to complete both forms. If you return the completed forms by July 3, I will mail you \$2.00 as an expression of my appreciation. Enclosed in the packet will be a consent form for each of you to sign. This form must be returned with the packet. When your packet is received, the consent form is separated from the questionnaires and when the project is completed, it will be destroyed. Your name is not attached to your questionnaire forms in any way and all data are analyzed anonymously.

APPENDIX E

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY

DENTON, TEXAS 76204

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS

FAMILIES ON THE MOVE

Thank you for your participation in this research study of "Families on the Move.". Plano is uniquely suited for this study and each husband and wife is critical to the success of the study.

As part of a doctoral study at Texas Woman's University, this study is expected to assist others in serving families. Mr. Glenn Weimer is the Director of the Center for Marriage and Family Therapy in Plano and is completing his dissertation at the Texas Woman's University.

You will need to complete the enclosed form without consulting with your partner, and you will need to sign your name below. This sheet (with your signature) is a necessary research procedure at the University. However, it will be removed immediately from your envelope so that all information provided is computed anonymously for research purposes. I am also required to tell you that no medical service or compensation is provided by the University as a result of injury from participation. Of course, this research only involves completing a questionnaire but this statement covers all types of University research.

If both your forms (both husband and wife) are returned prior to you will be sent by return mail a check for \$2.00. YOU ARE IMPORTANT TO THIS STUDY. Please complete your form today and drop it in the mail. If you have any questions, please call me at 422-2008.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn D. Weimer, Doctoral Candidate

Vera Taylor Gershner, Ph.D.
Professor, Educational Foundations

I am volunteering to participate in this study of families and effects of moving and am submitting my questionnaire. The only benefits to me are my own satisfaction for contributing to needed knowledge about families and the two dollar check we will receive upon completion.

Signature_____
Street Address_____
Phone

APPENDIX F

PROCEDURES FOR WIVES

1. Two information forms are placed in your envelope:
Mobility Ability Perception
Dyadic Adjustment Scale
2. Please fill out both forms in privacy and do not share your responses with your husband. This procedure is extremely important.
3. If at all possible, answer every question on the forms. There is no "right" or "wrong" answer. Your first response to a question will probably be your most desired response.
4. If possible, please complete both forms at the same "sitting."
5. When you have completed the forms, place both of them back in this envelope and seal the envelope. Then the sealed envelopes for both you and your husband should be returned in the large envelope.

Thank you for your participation in this study. You and your husband will receive a check for \$2.00 if your forms are received by July 3, 1980. If you have any questions, please call me at 422-2008.

Glenn D. Weimer

PROCEDURES FOR HUSBANDS

1. Two information forms are placed in your envelope:
Mobility Ability Perception
Dyadic Adjustment Scale
2. Please fill out both forms in privacy and do not share your responses with your wife. This procedure is extremely important.
3. If at all possible, answer every question on the forms. There is no "right" or "wrong" answer. Your first response to a question will probably be your most desired response.
4. If possible, please complete both forms at the same "sitting."
5. When you have completed the forms, place both of them back in this envelope and seal the envelope. Then the sealed envelopes for both you and your wife should be returned in the large envelope.

Thank you for your participation in this study. You and your wife will receive a check for \$2.00 if your forms are received by July 3, 1980. If you have any questions, please call me at 422-2008.

Glenn D. Weimer

APPENDIX G

Table 14

Demographic Data for 145 Couple Respondents

Information	Wives		Husbands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Age</u>				
20-25	13	8.97	7	4.83
26-30	23	15.86	20	13.79
31-35	45	31.03	38	26.20
36-40	41	28.28	43	29.66
41-45	7	4.83	15	10.34
46-50	2	1.38	5	3.45
51-55	6	4.14	6	4.14
56-60	4	2.76	4	2.76
61-65	4	2.76	5	3.45
66-70	0	0.0	1	0.68
Not reported				
Average		35.7		37.4
<u>Education</u>				
Below high school	1	0.68	2	1.38
High school	27	18.62	23	15.86
Some college	53	36.55	31	21.38
College graduate	44	30.34	52	35.86
Master's level	20	13.79	35	24.16
Doctoral level	0	0.0	2	1.38
Average		14.73		15.34
<u>Employment</u>				
<u>Husbands</u>				
Professional			54	37.24
Management			41	28.28
Sales			22	15.17
Skilled			12	8.28
Self-employed			8	5.52
Technical			5	3.44
Retired			2	1.38
Unemployed			1	0.69

Table 14--Continued

Information	Wives		Husbands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Wives</u>				
Full-time homemaker	83	57.24		
Part-time employed				
Teacher	8	42.11		
Skilled	4	21.05		
Secretary/Bookkeeper	3	15.79		
Sales	3	15.79		
Management	1	5.26		
Registered Nurse	1	5.26		
Total	20	13.79		
Full-time employed				
Secretary/Bookkeeper	14	32.35		
Teacher	9	23.53		
Management	9	17.64		
Skilled	4	11.76		
Sales	3	5.89		
Designer	2	5.89		
Librarian	1	2.94		
Total	42	28.97		
<u>Times Married</u>				
1	135	93.10	131	90.34
2	9	6.31	13	8.96
3	1	0.69	1	0.69

Information	Number	Percent
<u>Years Married to This Partner</u>		
0-5	32	22.06
6-10	29	20.00
11-15	43	29.65
16-20	19	13.10
21-25	6	4.13
26-30	6	4.13
31-35	5	3.44
36-40	3	2.06
41-45	2	1.37

Table 14--Continued

Information	Number	Percent
<u>Number of Children/Stepchildren</u>		
0	18	12.41
1	22	15.17
2	58	40.00
3	26	17.93
4	14	9.65
5	7	4.82
<u>Length of Residency in Plano (years)</u>		
Less than 1	1	0.68
1	9	6.20
2	30	20.68
3	24	16.55
4	18	12.41
5	17	11.72
4	17	11.72
6	7	4.82
7	9	6.20
8	12	8.27
9	3	2.06
11	4	7.58
13	1	0.68
14	2	1.38
15	1	0.68
16	2	1.38
17	2	1.38
28	1	0.68
<u>Frequency of Moves</u> (moves since marriage)		
0	8	5.5
1	24	16.55
2	20	13.79
3	25	17.24
4	20	13.79
5	10	6.89
6	8	5.55
7	5	3.44
8	8	5.55
9	1	0.68
10	3	2.06
11	1	0.68

Table 14--Continued

Information	Number	Percent
<u>Frequency of Moves (Continued)</u>		
12	0	0.0
13	1	0.68
14	1	0.68
15	2	1.37
16	2	1.37
17	0	0.0
18	1	0.68
19	0	0.0
20	2	1.37
24	1	0.68
30	1	0.68
60	1	0.68
<u>Distance of Most Recent Transfer</u>		
0-250	62	42.75
251-500	19	13.10
501-750	9	6.20
751-1000	16	11.03
1001-1250	17	11.72
1251-1500	13	8.96
1501-1750	3	2.06
1751-2000	3	2.06
2001-2250	1	0.68
Over 3000	2	1.37
<u>Anticipation of Next Transfer</u>		
Never	67	46.20
Unknown	57	39.31
Specified date projected	21	14.48

APPENDIX H

Table 15
Raw Data for Wives

Subject	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	Frequency of Move	Length of Residence	Family Life Cycle	Subject	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	Frequency of Move	Length of Residence	Family Life Cycle	Subject	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	Frequency of Move	Length of Residence	Family Life Cycle
1	124	5	6	5	49	116	11	4	6	97	105	0	2	1
2	124	2	5	3	50	121	1	1	4	98	91	6	1	3
3	76	7	0.5	6	51	113	2	1	5	99	99	5	2	4
4	93	7	1	6	52	89	4	2	3	100	102	7	3	5
5	90	2	4	2	53	106	10	1	10	101	111	6	3	3
6	111	3	2	4	54	117	4	2	4	102	125	4	7	5
7	122	16	3	5	55	95	35	3	6	103	128	5	6	7
8	102	3	3	3	56	125	4	1	4	104	87	4	6	5
9	127	60	6	5	57	124	2	2	6	105	112	1	4	4
10	115	1	5	4	58	117	0	4	5	106	131	7	1	4
11	122	2	3	4	59	148	1	1	3	107	118	5	16	4
12	93	0	28	7	60	100	1	2	3	108	119	7	7	5
13	133	10	1	4	61	94	1	8	6	109	112	5	4	3
14	122	3	2	2	62	108	1	1	1	110	100	2	1	4
15	99	1	2	1	63	96	11	3	5	111	98	5	2	4
16	107	3	3	1	64	92	5	0.25	2	112	119	4	5	4
17	128	4	1	5	65	99	7	4	4	113	85	3	3	4
18	122	3	2	3	66	115	1	1	2	114	98	3	7	5
19	118	8	7	7	67	115	2	4	1	115	102	6	2	4
20	115	3	6	6	68	111	2	9	5	116	119	1	14	5
21	112	6	1	5	69	116	4	4	6	117	131	3	4	4
22	134	2	11	5	70	133	31	1	7	118	100	3	1	2
23	94	6	15	6	71	131	1	1	2	119	116	1	2	1
24	114	5	7	5	72	106	9	1	5	120	123	1	0.25	1
25	119	3	7	4	73	112	1	6	3	121	110	3	9	4
26	111	5	2	4	74	131	3	2	6	122	101	4	2	3
27	124	2	0.25	2	75	110	1	7	3	123	111	7	2	5
28	113	20	16	8	76	120	2	1	1	124	107	1	4	4
29	110	10	1	6	77	124	3	1	4	125	118	2	4	4
30	124	1	1	1	78	95	2	1	5	126	56	3	3	4
31	135	7	1	5	79	106	7	7	6	127	112	2	2	2
32	107	3	4	4	80	127	4	17	8	128	94	1	2	5
33	108	3	3	5	81	81	0	3	4	129	98	4	1	5
34	126	15	1	4	82	121	5	4	4	130	118	4	1	4
35	124	4	8	4	83	109	5	4	4	131	114	10	5	5
36	124	14	8	6	84	118	3	7	4	132	104	2	5	4
37	125	1	4	3	85	125	3	0.5	1	133	93	5	1	6
38	111	1	2	1	86	122	0	0.75	1	134	126	2	7	3
39	111	13	14	7	87	96	4	6	4	135	91	5	2	5
40	140	2	4	1	88	122	3	7	4	136	117	1	0.5	1
41	105	8	1	3	89	119	11	4		137	119	3	6	4
42	105	4	6	4	90	112	1	2	4	138	130	8	4	5
43	99	20	0.75	7	91	125	5	17	7	139	125	0	1	1
44	95	4	1	3	92	87	3	5	4	140	120	7	2	4
45	105	1	2	1	93	132	2	1	3	141	105	4	3	4
46	113	3	1	4	94	110	1	2	1	142	108	7	3	5
47	141	16	8	5	95	110	2	0.5	6	143	135	6	14	7
48	111	8	5	7	96	110	2	6	4	144	118	3	4	3
										145	78	8	0.25	7

Table 16
Raw Data for Husbands

Subject	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	Frequency of Move	Length of Residence	Family Life Cycle	Subject	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	Frequency of Move	Length of Residence	Family Life Cycle	Subject	Dyadic Adjustment Scale	Frequency of Move	Length of Residence	Family Life Cycle
1	123	5	6	5	49	108	11	4	6	97	117	0	3	1
2	122	0	5	3	50	113	1	1	4	98	106	6	1	3
3	112	6	0.5	6	51	118	3	1	5	99	99	5	2	4
4	132	8	1	6	52	97	3	2	3	100	112	10	2	5
5	106	2	4	2	53	110	10	1	4	101	102	9	3	3
6	99	4	2	4	54	108	3	25	3	102	118	4	7	5
7	123	16	3	5	55	112	24	3	6	103	120	2	6	7
8	105	3	3	3	56	108	5	1	4	104	91	4	6	5
9	118	60	6	5	57	107	4	2	6	105	129	2	3	4
10	109	2	5	4	58	125	2	7	5	106	112	7	1	4
11	125	2	2	4	59	132	1	1	3	107	126	5	16	4
12	96	3	28	7	60	92	1	3	3	108	120	3	7	5
13	133	8	2	4	61	119	2	8	6	109	111	5	4	3
14	122	3	2	2	62	89	1	1	1	110	87	3	1	4
15	103	1	3	1	63	100	10	4	5	111	122	4	2	4
16	106	3	0.75	1	64	94	4	0.25	2	112	116	4	5	4
17	103	4	1	5	65	105	5	4	4	113	92	4	3	4
18	116	2	2	3	66	114	1	2	2	114	118	3	7	4
19	115	8	7	7	67	118	2	4	1	115	110	5	2	4
20	121	3	6	6	68	108	5	9	5	116	119	1	14	5
21	124	6	1	5	69	100	2	4	6	117	115	4	4	4
22	136	2	11	5	70	118	30	1	7	118	103	3	1	2
23	100	6	15	6	71	106	1	1	2	119	123	1	2	1
24	110	3	7	5	72	112	7	1	5	120	124	2	0.25	1
25	129	2	7	4	73	134	1	6	3	121	125	1	9	4
26	107	4	3	4	74	134	3	2	6	122	67	8	2	5
27	124	2	0.25	2	75	115	1	7	3	123	108	6	2	5
28	118	20	16	8	76	126	1	1	1	124	124	1	4	4
29	117	18	2	6	77	110	4	1	4	125	112	3	4	4
30	114	1	1	1	78	103	2	1	5	126	86	3	3	4
31	112	4	1	5	79	106	7	7	6	127	97	3	2	2
32	68	4	4	4	80	116	4	17	8	128	104	1	2	5
33	109	3	2	5	81	75	6	3	4	129	91	4	1	5
34	103	14	1	4	82	120	0	4	4	130	103	3	1	4
35	113	4	8	4	83	110	5	4	4	131	121	1	4	5
36	119	7	9	6	84	103	3	7	4	132	92	3	5	4
37	104	2	4	3	85	117	3	0.25	1	133	114	6	2	6
38	115	0	3	1	86	117	0	9	1	134	124	2	6	3
39	103	13	14	7	87	79	4	6	4	135	109	4	2	5
40	141	1	4	1	88	114	2	7	4	136	123	1	0.5	1
41	119	8	1	5	89	115	5	11	4	137	104	3	6	4
42	100	4	7	4	90	97	1	2	4	138	138	5	1	5
43	108	20	1	7	91	112	8	17	7	139	117	0	1	1
44	84	4	1	3	92	83	3	5	4	140	104	4	2	4
45	87	0	3	1	93	124	2	1	3	141	99	3	3	4
46	115	3	1	4	94	114	1	2	1	142	104	6	3	5
47	141	16	8	5	95	100	3	0.5	6	143	145	9	14	7
48	103	8	5	7	96	114	2	6	4	144	112	2	4	3
										145	75	8	0.25	7

APPENDIX I

Table 17

General Characteristics of Plano Residents

 Mobility Patterns:

Average residency	2.5 years
Resident 1 year or less	23%
4 years or less	59%
10 years or less	82%

Family Characteristics:

Median age of heads of households	35 years
Average persons per household	2.6
Families with school-age children	62%
Families with pre-school children	28%
Households with retired adult residents	6%

Dwellings:

Homeowners	88%
Live in single-family detached home	94%

Note: N = 750 heads of households age 18 and over.

Source: Plano Citizen Survey, Grove & Associates, Inc.

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