

M A R I T A L A D J U S T M E N T A F F E C T E D
B Y P E R S O N A L I T Y T Y P E

A DISSERTATION :

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT
AND FAMILY LIVING IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
THE TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF
HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND SCIENCES

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DENTON, TEXAS

AUGUST, 1970

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Denton, Texas

August 7 1970

We hereby recommend that the dissertation prepared under
our supervision by Barbara Helen Barrett

entitled MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AFFECTED BY
PERSONALITY TYPE

be accepted as fulfilling this part of the requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

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The author expresses appreciation to the following persons who served as committee members for their invaluable contributions to the completion of the dissertation:

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The writer acknowledges the gracious cooperation of Margaret E. Fisher, McMinnville, Oregon, in the conduct of the study.

The author expresses special appreciation to her parents and family for their encouragement and aid.

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CHAPTER I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

"And they lived happily ever after" is a favorite ending of many fairy tale romances. The story usually ends with the bride and groom smiling happily at each other at the conclusion of the wedding ceremony. Marital adjustment is a highly intricate process which involves many factors including the society in which the couple lives.

A period of rapid technical change is occurring in the United States and the entire world. Although technical change is not new, according to Mead (52), several new developments in connection with technical change have implications for marriage and family living. Conscious application of knowledge gained from research in human behavior to preserve and increase the mental health of large numbers of people is a twentieth century development. New knowledge in human behavior is being applied to child rearing and adult functioning to increase the quality of life.

An international attempt to introduce change where it will be beneficial is new. In earlier times, attempts were made to control the advancement of change for the benefit of the controlling powers.

Examples of the control of change as valuable weaving techniques were confined to national borders and conquering armies educated the conquered people to fit into the scheme of conquest. Today the control of technical change seems to be induced by more humanitarian motives. Information on nutrition and public health has been widely disseminated as have been farming practices and manufacturing techniques. Mead (52) also indicated that the willingness to scientifically deal with the effects of change is a twentieth century development.

As life is lengthened and health improved through knowledge and practice of better nutrition and other technical knowledge, people have more time and energy to change and experiment with the quality of life. Edwards (26) concluded that the twentieth century will be characterized as a period of accelerated social change however else the century may be described. Edwards also claimed that "at no other time in man's history has the ubiquity of change been so obvious or have alterations been as intensive and rapid." Changes in the family always have been and always will be a part of human history. Due to technical changes, industrialized countries such as the United States have been the scene of intensive familial alterations.

Maslow (49) concluded that current sociological changes are due to a change in the "philosophy of man, his nature,

his goals, his potentials, his fulfillment," which is affecting change in all facets of life such as modifying the "philosophy of politics, of economics, of ethics and values, of interpersonal relations and of history itself." Changes in the philosophy of personal relations are producing changes in marriage and marital adjustment. Mead (52) promulgated that today, marriage is regulated less by custom and tradition and more by the relationship between the husband and wife.

According to Mead (51), every marriage in the United States is different from every other marriage even within the same class or clique. The great variety of family cultural patterns is credited to the many diverse backgrounds brought to the United States which have never been assimilated into a single, uniform standard for the whole population. Each family retains shreds of old family traditions while adding its own innovations. No single code applies to all marriages and to all families. Children learn different games, sing different lullabies, learn that different words are taboo, and learn different sex roles. Therefore, each spouse brings to a marriage a different set of experiences and expectations. Each family establishes its own code, develops its own language of love, hate, acceptance, rejection and fixes its own male-female roles. Queen and Habenstein (59) maintained that due to the fact that the concept

of a man and a woman living together with their children is firmly established there is little likelihood of its disappearance. Queen and Habenstein further emphasized that marriage and the family present an "enormous variety in structure, life cycle, controls and functions."

Husband-wife roles are changing just as male-female roles are changing. Kluckhohn (35) suggested that few types of people have created as much debate and controversy as has the American woman. The American woman has been idealized for her beauty, grace, spirit and abilities while being condemned for being a nagging wife and over-protective mother. Atterberry (5) suggested that women felt oppressed and turned to their own cause.

Kluckhohn (35) further explained the role of women in the United States as an evolving one. In colonial times the domestic role was almost the only role available to women. The colonial woman played a crucial part in production in the home. The scarcity of women on the western frontier helped women gain status and some rights. Changes in the West were brought about by women within the home but not outside the home. However, nineteenth century changes also had the effect of limiting a woman's right to participate in society as an individual. European romanticism influenced the Eastern United States to idealize women as frail and

delicate creatures. The wife became a symbol of her husband's economic achievements.

After World Wars I and II women were gainfully employed outside the home. Eshleman (27) suggested the evolution of an equalitarian relationship between husband and wife appears to be closely associated with the economic emancipation of women. According to Kluckhohn (35) 19.5 million women were in the labor force in 1945 while in 1960 23 million were in the labor force. In 1969 Eshleman (27) indicated that one-third of the labor force consisted of women and that three-fourths of all employed women were married. Historically a working woman was looked down upon by society as not having a husband who was willing and able to support her. Today, working women are found at all socio-economic levels. Society has changed its standards and norms to accept the changing role of women. In the United States one of the stated basic values is the equality of individuals, and women have begun to demand their rights to participate in society equally as individuals.

Change in the female role has necessitated changes in the male role. Once the sex roles were clear-cut and well defined, everyone in the society knew what was expected of a male or female and how that person was to act in a specified situation. Children grew up with definite sex role

models. Today the spouses in a marriage are freer to develop their own sex roles, and children do not learn what automatically constitutes male or female behavior. Roles of family members have also changed. Families have contracted and withdrawn, until, according to Aries (3), the modern family is an isolated group of parents and children, and the goal of the group is the children not the family as a whole.

Mace (47) viewed marriage as the most complicated of all partnerships. Marriage is a purposeful shrinking of a relationship to closeness, and the price of closeness and intimacy sometimes is conflict. Good marital adjustment depends on the ability of the spouses to find a satisfying point of equilibrium of intimacy and distance while maintaining the individuality of each spouse. Landis (40) stated that in modern society individualism is highly valued, therefore some individuals cannot submerge their personalities into another. However when a person learns about himself and his mate, it is possible for the couple to have a satisfactory relationship. The marital adjustment of a couple is highly dependent on the personalities of the spouses. Many traits combine to make a total personality. Jung (33) theorized that personality is most deeply influenced by introversion-extroversion and that personalities could be typed as either introverted or extroverted.

Many sociological changes have affected marriage and the kinds of marital adjustments couples must make. Understanding the relationship of marital adjustment and the personality type introvert, extrovert or ambivert should be of use to family life educators, marriage counselors and parents in helping couples to achieve marital adjustment. Such an investigation also should contribute to making family life courses more meaningful.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Problems of marital adjustment in an ever-changing society are acute. In order to help couples achieve the best possible marital adjustment; knowledge of the factors influencing marital adjustment is important particularly the personality types of the spouses.

PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

The overall purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship of marital adjustment and personality type. The specific purposes of the study were to:

- 1) Determine marital adjustment of the spouses according to the personality type of introversion-extroversion.
- 2) Determine if a significant difference occurs in the relationship of factors influencing marital adjustment to personality type.

- 3) Determine if a significant relationship occurs between marital adjustment and traits influencing personality type.

CHAPTER II

R E V I E W O F L I T E R A T U R E

MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

A couple has many adjustments to make during marriage. Mace (47) asserted that if one did not expect to change after marriage, he did not understand the nature of marriage. According to Locke (41), the success or failure of marriage has been of interest but the scientific investigation of factors involved in marital adjustment has been a recent development.

The Definition of Marital Adjustment

The nature of marriage in the United States has changed from being controlled by customs and traditions of society to being controlled by the two individuals as a personal, private relationship. Burgess and Cottrell (14) contended that "Marital adjustment must be defined in the context of the modern conception of marriage." Truxal and Merrill (72) agreed that in a democratic society the personalities of the spouses should be the primary concern in a marriage. Today, in the United States, marriage is defined more as a private relationship than an institution of society.

Cultural norms indicate that women should find personal fulfillment and satisfaction in the role of homemaker. Komarovsky (36) compared working class housewives with college educated homemakers. The working class housewife appeared more relaxed and less harried with a weekly schedule that was relaxed but monotonous. College educated housewives reported lack of time to be more troublesome. College educated housewives have greater opportunities but are confronted with more pressure from higher expectations and demands. Although college educated women may be more pressured, Chesser (17) reported that "parents whose marriages were rated as 'Extremely happy' had the highest mean for the number of years of education," and conversely extremely unhappy marriages were reported by daughters whose parents had the lowest mean of education completed.

Cutler and Dyer (23) indicated that two approaches are often used in the study of marriage adjustment. Marital adjustment sometimes is considered to be a state of being; an ultimate goal to be achieved. Marital adjustment also may be viewed as a process of interaction. Occasionally the two approaches are combined.

Landis (38) viewed marital adjustment as a goal which was attained by the resolution of conflict. In a study of 409 married couples, Landis (38) investigated the length of

time required to achieve adjustment in six areas of marriage: spending the family income, relationships with in-laws, sex relations, religious life in the home, and choosing and associating with mutual friends, and social activities and recreation. Couples reported that adjustment in sex relations required a longer period of time than any other area. The other areas were ranked in the following order: spending the family income, social activities and recreation, in-law relationships, religion in the home, and associating with mutual friends.

Mace (46) suggested that:

The task of marriage, at the personal level, might be defined as the establishment of a stable equilibrium between affinities and hostilities--centripetal forces tending to draw the couple closer to each other, and centrifugal forces tending to drive them apart.

Experience is the only way for a couple to establish a point of equilibrium which is comfortable and acceptable for both.

That marital adjustment is a continuing process which lasts as long as the relationship was stressed by Hill in the revision of Waller's work (75). The endless nature of adjustment was emphasized by Hill in the example that adjustments must be made to adjustments which necessitated other adjustments. Bowman (12), Allier (1), and Burgess and Cottrell (13, 14) agreed that a well adjusted marriage is

one in which the environment is favorable for good psychological functioning and conducive to growth and development. Bowman explained that a successful marriage provided an atmosphere conducive for growth not only for the marriage but also for children, relatives, and others who might be associated with the marriage. Marriage is not a state of isolation but should allow for the free interaction of people. An individual marriage is a part of the society even though the marriage may not be rigorously regulated by society.

A less positive view of marriage adjustment is expressed by Cutler and Dyer (23) in defining marriage adjustment as the reduction of conflict in a relationship. Locke and Williamson (42) viewed marital adjustment not only as the avoidance or resolution of conflict but also as feelings of satisfaction towards the marriage, sharing common interests and activities and fulfillment of expectations.

Marital adjustment as a combination of process and goal is recognized by Mace (47), Bernard (8) and Arkoff (4). Mace described marital adjustment as a three stage task, honeymoon stage, mutual adjustment stage, and mutual fulfillment stage, with the third stage being the ultimate goal. Mace contended that marriages fail because the first two stages were never adequately accomplished. Bernard defined marital adjustment in terms of permanence and happiness

which indicates reaching a goal yet striving to maintain the achievement. Arkoff described marital adjustment using six criteria, permanence, happiness, satisfaction, concensus, companionship, and sex behavior.

Orden and Bradburn (56) maintained that:

Marriage happiness may be viewed as a resultant of two independent dimensions, a dimension of satisfactions and a dimension of tensions. Both dimensions are related to marriage happiness, yet they appear to operate independently in specifying levels of happiness. Satisfactions are positively related to marriage happiness, and tensions are negatively related to marriage happiness. Tensions and satisfactions are, however, virtually independent of each other. Thus, happiness in marriage may be viewed as a function of the balance between the satisfactions and tensions experienced in the marriage.

Areas of Marital Adjustment

Just as the relationship in a marriage is unique, the problems in the relationship which require adjustment are also unique. Hurlock (32) identified six areas requiring adjustment: 1) adjustment to changed roles; 2) adjustment to one's spouse as the years go on; 3) adjustment to change of sex relationships and sex behavior; 4) adjustment to changed family relationships as children and parents grow older; 5) adjustment to potential or actual marital instability; 6) adjustment to the possibility of divorce or death of the spouse.

Bowerman (11) suggested that possibly situations exist in clusters. Each cluster may evoke similar adjustment responses from an individual. The pattern of adjustment for an individual to an individual situation or to the cluster as a whole could be predicted if the clusters could be identified. In a study of 102 couples, Bowerman (10) grouped nine areas of adjustment into three clusters. The cluster concerning family-centered matters included family finances, household practices, childrearing, and philosophy of life. Sex adjustment and recreation were included in the cluster of person-centered matters. The third cluster included activities taking place primarily outside the home as friends, in-laws, and religious practices. From the results of the study Bowerman concluded that adjustments concerning family goals and activities are highly related to the way the marriage is evaluated, particularly for women. Men considered the personal-centered and family-centered areas of almost equal importance.

In a study of 409 couples concerning the length of time required to achieve adjustment in marriage, Landis (38) identified six areas of marital adjustment. Participants reported adjustment in sex relations took the longest time and ranked the other areas in the following order: "spending the family income, social activities and recreation, in-law relationships, religion in the home, and associating with mutual friends."

Problems of adjustment in marriage are peculiar to each marriage. Bowman (12) argued that no area can "produce conflict unless the couple have personality traits that permit conflict to arise." Bowman and Bernard (8) agreed that anything in a marriage may cause conflict needing adjustment. The situations which cause conflict for one couple serve to bring together another couple and enhance the relationship.

Research studies have been conducted on many factors that have been considered troublesome in marriage. Such diverse topics as age range of the mates and the status of the occupation of the husband have been studied. A study by Bernard (7) indicated that women were most satisfied when husbands were from 0 to 5 years older than the wife and that the satisfaction of the women decreased when either of the spouses was older than the indicated range. Men reported the most satisfaction when husbands were from 0 to 10 years older than the wife. The dissatisfaction of husbands increased more rapidly when the wife was older than the husband rather than when the husband was older than the wife. Bernard also reported that the first child was a more disturbing factor to husbands than the second child.

A study of 346 married couples, at least one of whom was a student, led Christensen and Philbrick (18) to conclude that during the school years children have a negative value

for students as a result of pressure from school work. Unplanned pregnancies resulted in frustration and competing interests.

Udry (73) concluded from a study of 1960 census data that men in low status occupations showed a low level of marital stability and that men in the high status occupations showed a high level of marital stability. Udry later called attention to the positive relationship of income to marital stability in males. Udry emphasized that marital stability cannot be explained only in relation to socio-economic status, other factors also influence marital stability.

Achievement of Marital Adjustment

Once the honeymoon is over, the newlywed couple comes back to the reality of every day living, and is confronted with problems for which they are probably unprepared. Landis and Landis (39) indicated that most people marry because of cultural norms and are indifferent to their level of marriageability. Because premarital romance may be extremely strong, a couple may not adequately evaluate the personality traits of both until after the wedding. Some personality traits associated with a high level of marriageability are cooperation, sharing and dependability.

Luckey (44) concluded from a study of 80 married couples that spouses not satisfied with marriage perceived mates

differently than spouses satisfied with marriage.

Unsatisfied persons described their mates as having more extreme or intense qualities and as being decidedly more skeptical and distrustful, blunt and aggressive. Satisfied persons saw their spouses primarily as responsible, generous, cooperative and conventional.

According to Hirning and Hirning (31), in preparing for marriage, the engaged person should become well acquainted with the family of the other to facilitate marital adjustment. In a study of 100 freshman women and 100 senior women, Schoenleber (61) found that seniors thought that in a sense spouses do marry the family of the other. As spouses do marry each other's families, the attitudes and characters of family members are important; and approval of the marriage from all close family members should be sought. When the honeymoon ends, courtship fantasies are quickly dissipated, and the individuals begin to adjust to each other. Diverse habits and attitudes concerning trivial matters eventually may be most difficult to reconcile in the achievement of marital adjustment according to Young (77).

The time required to achieve marital adjustment is debatable. If marital adjustment is considered a process, then the time required will be the length of the life of the relationship. However, if marital adjustment is considered a goal, a relatively specific length of time may be

established to achieve adjustment in specific areas of marriage depending on other factors in the marriage. Landis (38) conducted a study on the length of time required to achieve adjustment in six areas of marriage. The periods of time varied greatly in the different areas depending on the happiness of the marriage. Couples who failed to achieve adjustment in two or more areas classified the marriage as either average in happiness or unhappy.

Arkoff (4) maintained that a static state of adjustment was never reached. Situations are continually changing, therefore married persons must continually work at achieving adjustment to keep pace with change. Arkoff (4) suggested that "Marriages take working at, some more than others, and more at some times than at other times."

Divorce eliminates many unhappy marriages; therefore seemingly the older a marriage is, the happier it should be. Conversely, Arkoff (4) indicated that older marriages have a tendency towards disenchantment. Luckey (45) reported that in a study of 80 married couples a definite process of disillusionment occurred.

The longer the subjects were married--even those who were high on the adjustment scale--the less they saw their spouses as admired, grateful, cooperative, friendly, affectionate, considerate and helpful.

Regardless of the degree of satisfaction reported in a marriage, married persons reported fewer socially desirable characteristics in their mates than when first married.

From the results of a study of 117 married couples, Dean (24) concluded that statistically, emotional maturity is related to good marital adjustment at a highly significant level. Landis (38) presented evidence which supported "the conclusion that in today's culture the wife has to make a greater adjustment in marriage than does the husband." Women more than men rated social-emotional values as important aspects of marital adjustment according to a study conducted by Farber (28).

In a study by Landis (38), husbands reported more frustrations than wives of adjustment in the areas of sex and finances; however, wives reported more frustrations in the areas of religion, mutual friends and social activities. The results of a study by Kelly (34) of 76 couples who had been married from 1 to 45 years indicated that a high degree of marital compatibility was accompanied by a general attitude of humbleness of both spouses. Both spouses were willing to admit the superiority of the other; however, wives showed a slight tendency to admit superiority of their spouse. Kelly also found that a high degree of marital compatibility was associated with above average self-ratings on

personality traits. A spouse who considered himself very happily married rated himself as above average, although he rated his mate even higher. An attitude of humility may make adjustment easier.

Change in marriage is effected through several different methods. Bernard (8) suggested that:

Some of the functional changes in marriage are the result of growth and maturation. . . . Sheer maturation, in brief, tends to dissipate some of the differences between the sexes, reducing the need for adjustment.

Some functional changes are intransitive and the result of learning. Each spouse learns to perform roles; the wife learns to cook so that burned food is no longer an issue, and the husband learns to keep a job so that financial problems are no longer an issue. Each spouse learns the way the other operates and how to mesh gears with it. Much of this learning is impersonal; it is like learning to adjust to the weather or some other natural phenomenon. No attempt is made to change the other.

Maturation and learning affect change in the individual, and therefore, affect change in the marital adjustment. While individual processes are responsible for some changes, interaction between the individuals is responsible for others. Bernard (7) suggested that in interaction changes may result from one spouse winning the other spouse over, by bargaining, by manipulation, or a stand-off may occur. In changes involving interaction, neither spouse completely

controls the situation; rather both spouses share the control but are limited by the behavior of the other.

Bernard (7) further emphasized that communication can be the major problem from which all other problems stem if a couple is unable to communicate. Results of a study by Cutler and Dyer (23) indicated that according to self-perceptions husbands tended to adopt a "wait and see" attitude more frequently than wives. Communication depended on the area of adjustment; husbands felt freer to discuss finance than frequency of sexual intimacy. Cutler and Dyer (23) concluded that contrary to what might be expected, an open discussion about the violation of expectations does not always lead to an adjustment. Even when open discussion occurred concerning a problem of adjustment, an adjustment was not automatically forthcoming. Clements (20) concluded that husbands and wives in both groups were sensitive to the effects of their behavior on their spouse to a highly significant extent. Open communication is important in marriage but does not solve all problems.

Compromise is an important part of life including marriage. Arkoff (4) distinguished several different types of compromise. Spouses may alternate concessions on different matters. One spouse may give in on many small matters to win a larger point. A couple may meet half way on a point

such as a wife who is a tidy housekeeper and a husband who is sloppy. A couple may divide the marriage territory; the house belongs to the wife, the yard to the husband.

Family background factors may influence the ability of individuals to make adjustments. The results of a study of 165 firemen conducted by Smith and Goodchilds (63) indicated that first borns were less self-confident than later borns. In a group situation, first borns were more efficient problem solvers. First borns also tended to be the official leader of a group more than did later borns. Only large complex groups produced these behavior patterns.

Bossard and Sanger (9) reported that specialization of sibling roles in large families is important. While the oldest child has an unlimited choice, the younger children have greater difficulty finding roles which are satisfying.

Role choices for younger children become limited if roles are not to be duplicated. Bossard and Sanger (9) suggested that the acceptance of a sibling role or rebellion against the role is of importance "in shaping the patterned form of adjustment to life" thus influencing the shaping of personality. Moss and Gingles (53) compared a group of girls who married early with a group of girls who did not marry early. Results indicated that girls who marry early are emotionally less stable than those who marry later and

that girls who marry early have less satisfactory relationships with their parental families. Results indicated two types of girls who marry early; the first type is escaping from an unhappy home situation; the second type matures early and has low expectation for marital happiness.

Family background factors also seem to influence the kind of marital adjustment made by the children. Results of a study by Terman and Bittenwieser (67) indicated that happy marriages show a significant tendency to run in families. If the parents of both spouses were happily married, the chances of the children having a happy marriage were better than if either or both sets of parents were unhappily married. Happily married spouses reported a better, happier relationship with parents with less conflict than did unhappily married spouses.

Personality and Achievement of Marital Adjustment

Many research studies have been conducted on the relationship of marital adjustment to personality. As a dating relationship becomes more serious, personality characteristics become more important to men according to the results of a study conducted by Mack (48). From the results of a study of 281 couples, Clarke (19) maintained that in spite of modern methods of transportation, the statistical

probability of the urban swain marrying someone living very close to his residence is still greater than fifty-fifty. Clarke implied that persons with similar personality characteristics may tend to be produced by a locality as well as drawn to it.

Results of a study by Strauss (65) indicated that choice of a marriage partner is based on a variety of needs derived from early childhood affectional experiences with parents but also from later experiences outside the family. From a study of 25 undergraduate couples, Winch, Ktsanes, and Ktsanes (76) found a highly significant correlation of persons selecting mates with complementary needs rather than similar needs. However, from a study of married couples, Schooley (62) presented evidence that people tend to marry persons with similar characteristics. As the years go by, spouses tend to grow more alike. Spouses are able to determine if they are similar or dissimilar.

In marriage, personality would seem to be related to marital adjustment; however, Murstein and Glauzin (55) conducted a study with an experimental group of 26 couples and a control group of 24 couples. Results indicated that marital maladjustment for men is not strongly tied to personality; whereas for women there is a moderate relationship for some personality factors. Conversely, from a study of 105 couples,

Pickford, Signori, and Rempel (57) concluded that similarity of personality traits of spouses is related to marital adjustment. Maladjusted couples tend to have dissimilar personality traits. Pickford, Signori, and Rempel indicated that marital adjustment is associated with counter-balancing traits in women. From a comparison of happily married, less happily married and divorced men, Terman and Buttenwieser (68) reported that happily married men are less introverted and show a greater degree of maturity in interests. Happily married women differed from less happily married women in being less introverted.

Self-perception seems to be related to marital adjustment. Kotlar (37) compared 50 well adjusted and 50 poorly adjusted middle-class married couples in reference to self-perception as a mate and perceptions of dominance-submission and hostility-affection in spouses. Couples were also compared concerning congruence of role perception and marital adjustment. For wives a significant correlation occurred between hostility and low marital adjustment. Wives in the adjusted group were perceived by their husbands as being significantly more affectionate than wives in the unadjusted group. Kotlar found a positive relationship between congruence of perception and good interpersonal relations. Taylor (66) concluded from a study of 50 adjusted and 50 maladjusted couples that marital adjustment was related to

similarity of self-perception and the spouse's perception of that self. From a study of 50 couples married more than two years, Eastman (25) found that marital happiness was related to self-acceptance in both sexes as was acceptance of others.

INTROVERSION-EXTROVERSION

In Psychological Types Jung (33) was the first to describe the tendencies in personality of introversion and extroversion. According to Murray and others (54), Jung's terminology and ideas quickly became popular on a worldwide basis. Jung explained that attitudes of both introversion and extroversion were present in every individual; however, generally one dominated in frequency and intensity. An individual could be classified as either an extroverted type or an introverted type.

Smith (64) explained that "a type is a group of correlated traits." A type is a broader classification of personality organization than a trait. Several similar traits combine to make a personality type.

Jung (33) promulgated the concept of the introversion and extroversion types; however, Jung failed to list, in a single condensed list, the traits crucial in identifying introversion and extroversion. Other investigators have

interpreted Jung's work and postulated lists of crucial traits causing much confusion. Murray and others (54) asserted that introversion and extroversion would have been better understood had Jung systemized the work. Carrigan (16) emphasized that further research and refining is needed to develop a single useful and easily understood concept of introversion-extroversion.

Introversion

Byrne (15) viewed introversion as subjective functioning of the individual "in which the self is uppermost," while Allport (2) declared that the introvert approaches the world in relation to himself. Thorpe and Croft (71) listed some introvertive traits as being easily hurt feelings, continual daydreaming, shyness, withdrawal, inability to make decisions, critical attitudes towards other people, and excessive concern for the care of property and person. Bennett (6) described the introvert as "living much within himself" and gaining satisfactions from thinking and daydreaming. Generally, the introvert prefers solitary activities and is emotionally reserved. The introvert may or may not unintentionally isolate himself from other people which leads to frustration. Terman and others (70) found that unhappily married people exhibited more introvertive tendencies than did happily married people, and divorced persons had more

intellectual interests than did unhappily or happily married persons.

Woodrow Wilson and Thomas A. Edison were cited by Bennett (6) and Thorpe and Croft (71) as illustrations of introverted personalities. Thorpe and Croft related that Edison spent 20 hours a day in his workshop absorbed in the development of his inventions. Edison did not care to participate in outside activities; however, illumination by electricity, the phonograph, motion pictures, the stock ticker and the ediphone are the results of Edison's work. Thorpe and Croft emphasized that not all introverts are constructive, contributing members of society. Some introverts "become their own point of reference" and become inactive and avoid responsibility. Introverts may be happy, stable people who prefer solitude yet make contributions in fields such as science, art and literature and participate in worthy causes when needed.

Extroversion

The extrovert is dominated by external and social reality according to Allport (2). Byrne (15) characterized extroversion as objective "functioning in which the outside world is uppermost in importance." According to Thorpe and Croft (71) and Bennett (6), the extrovert prefers and derives satisfaction from social contacts. The extrovert laughs

frequently and makes friends easily. The extrovert is free from excessive worry, self-pity, and daydreaming and is spontaneous and eager. Smith (64) indicated that extroverts are more aware of economic realities than are introverts.

Bennett (6) claimed that although the extrovert made many friends, the extrovert remains relatively ignorant of his own nature. In a study of 47 postgraduate students at the University of Karachi, Pakistan, Zoberi (78) found that parental identification was related to tendencies towards extroversion. Men showed a more significant tendency towards extroversion when identifying with fathers rather than mothers. Women were more likely to exhibit traits of extroversion when identifying with mothers rather than with fathers. Terman and Miles (69) found that college women showed a slight tendency to associate femininity with introversion and masculinity with extroversion.

Theodore Roosevelt was cited by Bennett (6) as an example of an extroverted personality. Although Roosevelt exhibited a strong tendency towards extroversion, evidences of introversion were also found in Roosevelt's personality. Opposite characteristics are found even in the most extreme cases of introversion or extroversion.

Vocationally extroverts are more successful in occupations which require active interaction with other people.

Bennett (6) asserted that people should not be placed in specific occupations because of personality type; however, Bennett suggested general trends. Extroverts are often good salesmen because of the pleasure received from working with other people; extroverts also do not get unduly discouraged when a customer does not buy. Extroverts prefer assignments in speaking rather than writing. Thorpe and Croft (71) recognized that extroverts are generally well liked because of their social abilities.

Ambiversion

Most people are neither introverts nor extroverts but ambiverts. Ambiverts are the middle category of people who display both introvertive and extrovertive traits according to Crow (22), Crane (21), and Bennett (6). Crow explained that an ambivert will exhibit an introvertive trait in one situation and an extrovertive trait in another situation. Crow stated that "A good leader needs to possess both qualities."

Jung (33) identified four psychic functions, thinking, feeling, sensation and intuition, each of which was usually modified by an extroverted or introverted attitude according to Murray and others (54). By combining the four psychic functions with introversion and extroversion, an individual might be either an introvert or an extrovert and

function primarily in one of four ways explained McCurdy (50). Richmond (60) described four functions: perception, feeling, thinking and intuition. Perception is the experiencing of reality or knowledge of the outside world which is attained through the sense organs. The importance of occurrences in the environment is gained through feeling. Judgments, comparisons, reasoning and logic are the results of thinking. Hidden meanings or possibilities in a situation are sensed through intuition. Richmond asserted that ideally an individual would use all four of the functions in understanding the environment; however, in reality one function usually dominates and the others are more or less repressed. Jung (33) recognized "thinking, feeling, sensation, and intuitive types" of introverts and extroverts. Jung established the four functions "because they are neither mutually relatable nor mutually reducible." Each function is completely different from the others; the principles of thinking and feeling are dissimilar.

CHAPTER III

P R O C E D U R E

The present study was designed to investigate factors influencing marital adjustment. Personality types of the spouses and selected background factors were of particular concern.

THE SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY

Data for the study were obtained from alumni of Linfield College and their spouses. The Alumni Office of Linfield College selected a random sample of 500 names of graduates of the college between 1958 and 1964. Two sets of the instrument were mailed to each of the selected alumni and spouses. Usable data were obtained from 298 persons of whom 145 were males and 153 were females. Classified according to personality type, 41 respondents were introverts, 63 extroverts, and 194 ambiverts. The study included only forms which were returned within three weeks after mailing. In the three week period, 336 forms were returned; however, 38 were not utilized in the study.

Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon, is a four-year, accredited institution which is affiliated with the American

Baptist Conference. The enrollment of the college is approximately 1,000 with students of varied races and religions.

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE STUDY

An instrument consisting of four parts was used to collect data considered necessary for the study. Part I, General Information, was developed by Fisher (29) to obtain personal background information about the alumni and spouses including sex, age, marital status, use of alcohol and tobacco, sibling placement, source of money in childhood, enrollment in a college marriage course, and consultation with a marriage counselor.

The other three parts of the instrument used in the study were Part II, Locke and Wallace Short Form Marital Adjustment Test; Part III, the Locke and Wallace Short Form Marital Prediction Test; and Part IV, the Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Test. The instruments used in Parts II, III, and IV were published, standardized instruments. Permission was obtained from the authors to use the instruments in the study. A copy of the instruments is found in Appendix A.

The Locke and Wallace Short Form Marital Adjustment Test and the Locke and Wallace Short Form Marital Prediction Test were developed by Locke and Wallace (43) as short,

reliable and valid instruments using a limited number of significant items. The adjustment test has 15 items, and the prediction test has 35 items.

The marital adjustment test allowed the respondent to evaluate the degree of happiness of his present marital state on a scale ranging from 0 to 35. The extent of agreement between the respondent and his spouse in eight areas was rated on a six point scale. Respondents were also asked to evaluate the handling of disagreements, preferences concerning use of leisure time and recreational activities and attitudes towards the mate. The marital prediction test included information on education completed, engagement factors, religious activity, attitudes towards parents and childhood, attitudes towards mate, feelings concerning sex, and a self-evaluation. The possible range of scores for the adjustment test are from 2 to 158 points and for the prediction test from 0 to 532 points for men and from 0 to 502 points for women.

The Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Test (21) was developed by Crane using Jung's (33) theory of introversion-extroversion. The test was designed to differentiate basic personality types. The respondent was asked to indicate which of two responses in a set best applied to himself. The test included 20 sets of responses. An "A" response indicated a tendency towards introversion, and a "B" response indicated

a tendency towards extroversion. The proportion of "A" responses in relation to "B" responses was calculated to ascertain the personality type of introversion, extroversion, or ambiversion.

TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS

Responses to the "Survey of Marital Adjustment of College Students" by Linfield College alumni and their spouses were analyzed in accordance with the objectives of the study. Chi-square values were calculated to determine significant differences in the responses of introverts, extroverts, and ambiverts on Parts I, II, and III of the instrument. The t-test was used to compare the means on the marital adjustment test and the marital prediction test according to the responses on the introvert-extrovert test.

CHAPTER IV

P R E S E N T A T I O N O F D A T A W I T H A N A L Y S I S A N D D I S C U S S I O N

The present study was designed to investigate selected factors influencing marital adjustment. The personality types of the spouses and selected background factors were of particular concern. Specific purposes of the study were to:

- 1) Determine marital adjustment of the spouses according to the personality type of introversion-extroversion.
- 2) Determine if a significant difference occurs in the relationship of factors influencing marital adjustment according to personality type.
- 3) Determine if a significant relationship occurs between marital adjustment and traits influencing personality type.

Participants in the study were 298 alumni and spouses of Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon, enrolled during the academic years from 1958 to 1964. Data were obtained from a "Survey of Marital Adjustment of College Students" which consisted of four parts. Part I, developed by Fisher (29), obtained personal background information. Part II was the Locke-Wallace Short Form Marital Adjustment Test (43); Part III, the Locke-Wallace Short Form Marital Prediction

Test; and Part IV, Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Personality Test (21).

Each couple received two instruments; one to be completed by each spouse. The total number of forms completed and returned which could be utilized was 298. Of the 298 forms, 88.57 per cent or 132 couples returned the two instruments together to form matched pairs. The remaining 36 forms were returned individually and could not be matched to the proper spouse.

Participants were classified according to personality types. Of the 298 participants, 41 or 13.76 per cent were introverts, 63 or 21.14 per cent were extroverts, and 194 or 65.10 per cent were ambiverts. Data from the study were analyzed according to the personality types of the participants. An expanded discussion of the classification of participants according to personality types is included later in the chapter.

PART I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING PARTICIPANTS

Background data are summarized in Table I. Categorized according to three personality types are data concerning sex, age, use of alcohol, objection to the use of alcohol by mate, use of tobacco, objection to the use tobacco by the mate, ordinal position, sources of money during childhood,

TABLE I
RESPONSES OF THREE PERSONALITY GROUPS TO ITEMS
CONCERNING BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro-verts	Extro-verts	Ambi-verts	Total
Sex				
Females	27	24	102	153
Males	14	39	92	145
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 8.000$ $df = 2$ $P < .05$				
Age in Years				
29 and under	21	30	87	138
30 and over	19	32	103	154
Total	40	62	190	292
$\chi^2 = 0.692$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Marital Status				
Married only once	39	60	192	291
Divorced	2	3	2	7
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 4.212$ $df = 2$ N.S.				

TABLE I (Continued)
 RESPONSES OF THREE PERSONALITY GROUPS TO ITEMS
 CONCERNING BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro-verts	Extro-verts	Ambi-verts	Total
Frequency of Use of Alcohol				
Daily or weekly	4	4	40	48
Occasionally	24	12	115	151
None	13	47	38	98
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 66.618$ $df = 4$ $P < .01$				
Objection to Use of Alcohol By Mate				
Yes	8	8	38	54
No	33	55	155	243
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 1.617$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Use of Tobacco				
Yes	6	13	44	63
No	34	48	146	228
Total	40	61	190	291
$\chi^2 = 1.302$ $df = 2$ N.S.				

TABLE I (Continued)
 RESPONSES OF THREE PERSONALITY GROUPS TO ITEMS
 CONCERNING BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Objection to Use of Tobacco By Mate				
Yes	22	36	114	172
No	19	22	71	112
Total	41	58	185	284
$\chi^2 = 0.960$ df = 2 N.S.				
Ordinal Position				
Only child	4	5	26	35
Oldest	23	31	75	129
In between	8	16	52	76
Other	6	11	41	58
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 5.999$ df = 6 N.S.				
Childhood Allowance				
Yes	27	37	114	178
No	14	24	78	116
Total	41	61	192	294
$\chi^2 = 0.594$ df = 2 N.S.				

TABLE I (Continued)
 RESPONSES OF THREE PERSONALITY GROUPS TO ITEMS
 CONCERNING BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Work for Money				
Yes	35	55	175	265
No	6	7	15	28
Total	41	62	190	293
$\chi^2 = 2.046$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Pouting				
Occasionally and frequently	32	34	133	199
Never	8	27	54	89
Total	40	61	187	288
$\chi^2 = 7.685$ $df = 2$ $P < .05$				
Marriage Course				
Yes	9	25	52	86
No	32	38	141	211
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 4.882$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Consultation with Marriage Counselor				
Yes	3	5	9	17
No	38	58	185	281
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 1.191$ $df = 2$ N.S.				

tendency to pout, college marriage course and consultation with a marriage counselor.

Sex

Of the 298 participants, 145 were male and 153 were female. A greater percentage of introverts were females, 65.9 per cent, than were males, 38.1 per cent; however, a greater percentage of extroverts were males, 61.9 per cent. The percentage of females who were ambiverts was 52.6 per cent; the percentage of males who were ambiverts was 47.4 per cent. Of the 153 female respondents, 17.8 per cent were introverts, 15.9 per cent were extroverts, and 66.3 per cent were ambiverts. Of the 145 male respondents, 9.6 per cent were introverts, 26.9 per cent were extroverts and 63.5 per cent were ambiverts. Of the extroverts, more were males and of the introverts, more were females. Similar proportions of both sexes were ambiverts. The data were analyzed according to the chi-square technique. A significant difference was found when data concerning personality types were analyzed according to the sexes of the respondents.

Age

Ages of the participants were determined according to two age groupings. The percentage of participants under 30 years of age was about equally divided among the

personality groups. Approximately half, 51.3 per cent, of the introverts were 29 years old and under, 46.3 per cent were 30 years old and over. Of the extroverts, 47.6 per cent were 29 years old and under, 50.8 per cent were 30 years and over. Ambiverts were also approximately evenly divided with 44.8 per cent under 29 and 53.1 per cent over age 30. Six individuals did not respond to the item. Chi-square analysis of the 292 responses to the item revealed that age was independent of personality type.

Marital Status

Participants were requested to indicate present marital status and if ever divorced. A majority, 97.6 per cent, of the participants had been married only once. Only seven persons, 2.4 per cent, had been divorced.

Use of Alcohol

Participants indicated the frequency of their use of alcohol. A larger proportion of extroverts, 74.6 per cent, were non-users of alcohol than were introverts, 31.7 per cent, or ambiverts, 19.6 per cent. Smaller proportions of extroverts, 6.3 per cent, and introverts, 9.7 per cent, were daily or weekly users of alcohol than were ambiverts, 20.6 per cent. One individual did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 297 responses to this item revealed

a highly significant difference in the use of alcohol among the personality types.

Objection to the Use of Alcohol by Mate

Each participant indicated if he or she objected to the use of alcohol by the mate. One individual did not respond to the item. Most of the 297 respondents, 81.5 per cent, reported no objection to the use of alcohol by the mate. The largest percentage to report no objection to the use of alcohol by the mate was the extroverts, 87.3 per cent. Chi square analysis of responses according to personality type revealed non-significant differences.

Use of Tobacco

The majority of the sample, 76.5 per cent, did not use tobacco. Eighty-five per cent of the introverts did not use tobacco, while 76.2 per cent of the extroverts and 75.3 per cent of the ambiverts did not use tobacco. Seven persons did not reply to the question. Chi square analysis of the 291 responses to this item indicated use of tobacco was independent of personality type.

Objection to the Use of Tobacco by Mate

Participants were asked to indicate if they objected to use of tobacco by their mate. More introverts, 43.3 per

cent, objected to the use of tobacco by their mates than did extroverts, 34.9 per cent, or ambiverts, 36.6 per cent.

Fourteen persons did not reply to the question. When analyzed according to personality types, differences were similar to the expected differences.

Ordinal Position

Participants indicated the sibling position in the family of origin. Over half of the introverts, 56.1 per cent, were oldest children while 49.2 per cent of the extroverts were oldest children. A total of 9.8 per cent of the introverts were only children; however, 7.9 per cent of the extroverts and 13.4 per cent of the ambiverts were only children. One-fourth of the total sample were "in between" children and approximately one-fifth were classified as "other." When data concerning personality types were analyzed according to sibling ordinal position, differences were found to be non-significant.

Childhood Allowance

Participants were asked "In childhood did you receive an allowance?" More introverts, 65.9 per cent, received an allowance during childhood than did not, 34.1 per cent. Approximately 59 per cent of both the extroverts and the ambiverts did receive an allowance. Four persons did not

respond to the question. Chi square analysis of the 294 responses revealed differences similar to the expected differences when the responses concerning a childhood allowance were analyzed according to personality types.

Worked for Money

Respondents were asked to indicate if money was earned during childhood. Of the 298 participants, 265 or 88.9 per cent reported working for money during childhood. Almost twice as many introverts, 14.6 per cent, as ambiverts, 7.7 per cent, did not work for money. Of the extroverts, 11.1 per cent reported not working for money during childhood. Five persons did not respond to the question. Chi square analysis of the 293 responses to this item revealed that working for money during childhood was independent of personality type.

Pouting

Participants were requested to indicate frequency of pouting or sulking. Over three-fourths of the introverts, 78.0 per cent, indicated occasionally pouting while 19.5 per cent indicated never pouting. One individual classified as an introvert did not respond to this item. Of the extroverts, 54.0 per cent indicated occasionally pouting, 42.9 per cent indicated never pouting. Two individuals in this

category did not respond to this item. The largest proportion reporting occasional pouting was for the introverts, 78 per cent. "Frequently" and "occasionally" categories were combined for statistical analysis. Ten persons did not respond to the item. The data were analyzed according to the chi square technique. A significant difference was found when data concerning pouting and sulking were analyzed according to personality types.

Marriage Course

Participants were requested to indicate if the marriage course at Linfield College had been taken. Of the 41 introverts, nine or 22 per cent had completed the marriage course at Linfield College. Of the 63 extroverts, 39.7 per cent indicated having taken the course. Of the 194 ambiverts, 26.8 per cent indicated having taken the course; however, one ambivert did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis revealed differences in responses according to personality types were non-significant.

Consultation With a Marriage Counselor

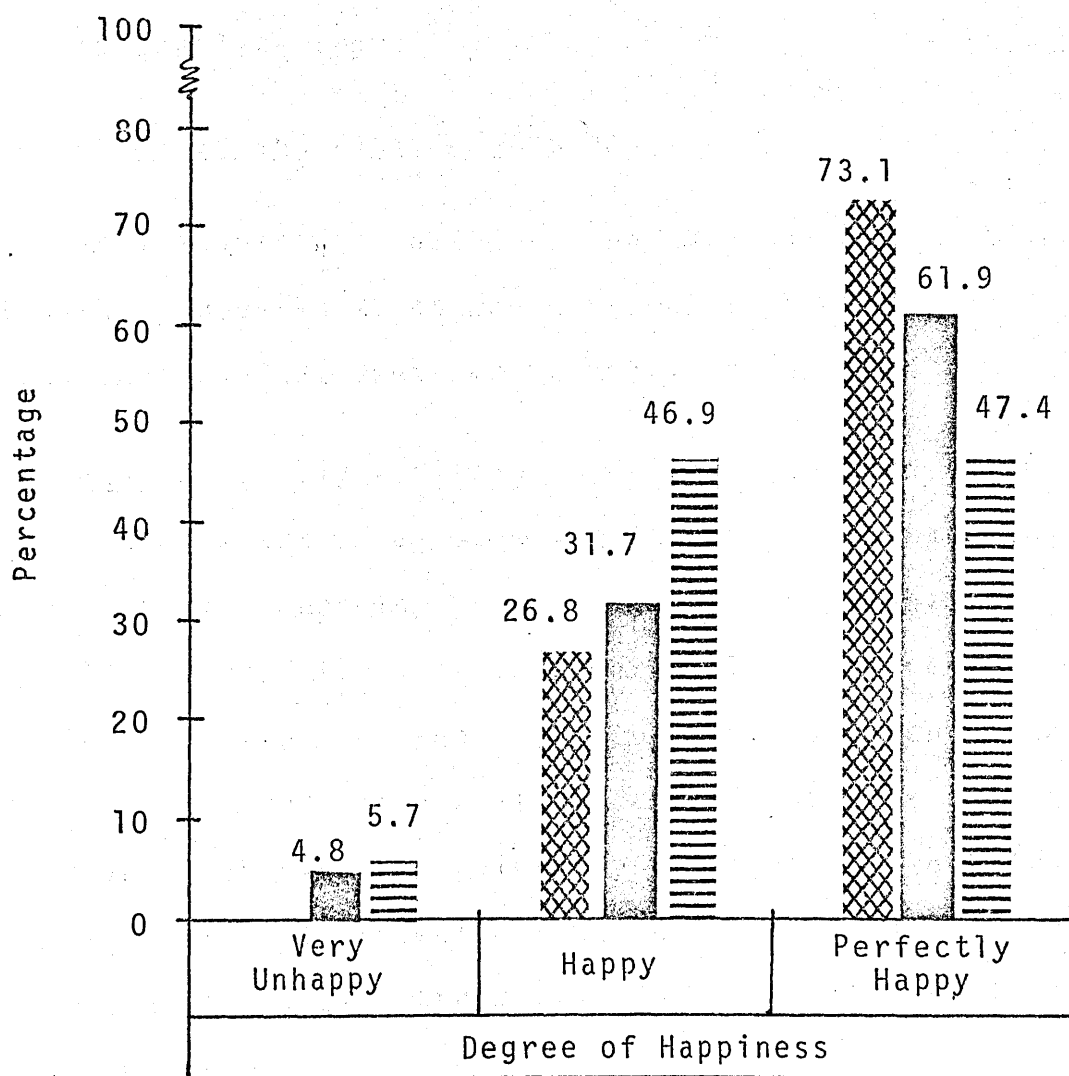
Participants were asked if a marriage counselor had ever been consulted. A majority of all respondents reported never having consulted a marriage counselor. Only 17 individuals had consulted a marriage counselor. The data were

analyzed according to the chi square technique. Differences were non-significant.

PART II: MARITAL ADJUSTMENT TEST

Degree of Happiness

Participants were requested to evaluate the present degree of happiness in the marriage on a scale which ranged from 0 to 35. Zero indicated "very unhappy" and 35 indicated "perfectly happy." As shown in Figure 1, no introverts rated their marriage as very unhappy. On the contrary, the largest proportion of introverts, 73.1 per cent, evaluated the marriage as being perfectly happy, while the remaining 26.8 per cent rated their marriage as happy. Of the 63 extroverts, three or 4.8 per cent were very unhappy, 20 or 31.7 per cent were happy and 39 or 61.9 per cent were perfectly happy with their marriage. Less than half, 47.4 per cent, of the ambiverts evaluated the marriage as being perfectly happy. Eleven ambiverts or 5.7 per cent rated the marriage as very unhappy while 46.9 per cent of the ambiverts evaluated their marriage as being happy. A larger proportion of introverts, 73.1 per cent, than of either extroverts, 61.9 per cent, or ambiverts, 47.4 per cent, were perfectly happy. One individual did not answer the question. Chi square analysis of the 297 responses to this item revealed a significant difference among responses as to the



Introverts 
 Extroverts 
 Ambiverts 

Figure 1

Marriages as Reported by 298 Introverts,
 Extroverts and Ambiverts

degree of marital happiness when data were analyzed according to personality types.

Extent of Agreement Between Spouses

Participants were asked to indicate the extent of agreement with spouses in eight areas of marriage adjustment. Responses in the eight areas are summarized in Table II.

Handling family finances.--Participants were asked to indicate the extent of agreement with spouses on handling family finances. Checking "always agree" were eight introverts, 19.5 per cent; eight extroverts, 12.7 per cent; and 34 ambiverts, 17.5 per cent. Over one-half of each personality group checked "almost always agree" and over one-fifth of each group checked "occasionally disagree." Two extroverts, 4.9 per cent, revealed frequently or almost always disagreeing as did six extroverts, 9.5 per cent, and 11 ambiverts, 5.6 per cent.

One individual did not respond to this item. No significant differences were found when responses to this item were analyzed according to personality types.

Matters of recreation.--Participants were asked to indicate the extent of agreement with spouses on matters of recreation. None of the spouses checked "almost always disagree" or "always disagree." The majority, 62 per cent,

TABLE II
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Handling Family Finances				
Always agree	8	8	34	50
Almost always agree	22	35	104	161
Occasionally disagree	9	13	45	67
Frequently disagree				
Almost always disagree				
Always disagree	2	6	11	19
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 2.334$ $df = 6$ N.S.				
Matters of Recreation				
Always agree	4	4	21	29
Almost always agree	26	38	121	185
Occasionally disagree	9	18	41	68
Frequently disagree				
Almost always disagree				
Always disagree	2	2	11	15
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 2.796$ $df = 6$ N.S.				

TABLE II (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Demonstrations of Affection				
Always agree	7	8	19	34
Almost always agree	16	36	120	172
Occasionally disagree	14	14	39	67
Frequently disagree				
Almost always disagree				
Always disagree	3	3	14	20
Total	40	61	192	293
$\chi^2 = 8.193$ df = 6 N.S.				
Friends				
Always agree	6	10	39	55
Almost always agree	29	40	110	179
Occasionally disagree	6	11	38	55
Frequently disagree				
Almost always disagree				
Always disagree	0	1	7	8
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 4.578$ df = 6 N.S.				

TABLE II (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Sex Relations				
Always agree	8	14	22	44
Almost always agree	18	28	110	156
Occasionally disagree	14	16	44	74
Frequently disagree				
Almost always disagree	1	4	16	21
Always disagree				
Total	41	62	192	295
$\chi^2 = 10.005$ $df = 6$ N.S.				
Conventionality				
Always agree	8	13	43	64
Almost always agree	24	32	111	167
Occasionally disagree	8	13	36	57
Frequently disagree				
Almost always disagree	1	4	4	9
Always disagree				
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 3.618$ $df = 6$ N.S.				

TABLE II (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Philosophy of Life				
Always agree	7	8	34	49
Almost always agree	23	37	122	182
Occasionally disagree	9	14	25	48
Frequently disagree				
Almost always disagree	2	3	12	17
Always disagree				
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 5.230$ df = 6 N.S.				
Ways of Dealing With In-Laws				
Always agree	12	19	51	82
Almost always agree	21	23	97	141
Occasionally disagree	8	17	39	64
Frequently disagree				
Almost always disagree	0	3	7	10
Always disagree				
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 5.230$ df = 6 N.S.				

TABLE II (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Handling Disagreements That Arise Between Spouses				
Husband gives in	3	4	12	19
Wife gives in	3	6	28	37
Mutual give and take	35	51	151	237
Total	41	61	191	293
$\chi^2 = 2.209$ $df = 4$ N.S.				
Extent of Sharing Outside Interests				
All of them	7	5	22	34
Some of them	30	49	150	229
Very few of them				
None of them	4	8	22	34
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 2.088$ $df = 4$ N.S.				
Use of Leisure Time by Participants				
Be "On the go"	18	25	82	125
Stay at home	22	35	100	157
Total	40	60	182	282
$\chi^2 = 0.218$ $df = 2$ N.S.				

TABLE II' (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Preference of Mate Concern- ing Use of Leisure Time				
Be "On the go"	18	29	87	134
Stay at home	22	32	97	151
Total	40	61	184	285
$\chi^2 = 0.077$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Regret for Having Married				
Frequently	0	1	6	7
Occasionally	2	6	25	33
Rarely	19	24	74	117
Never	20	31	88	139
Total	41	62	193	296
$\chi^2 = 4.488$ $df = 6$ N.S.				

TABLE II (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Desire to Change Marital Status				
Marry the same person	40	59	171	270
Marry different person	1	2	14	17
Not marry at all	0	1	4	5
Total	41	62	189	292
$\chi^2 = 3.470$ $df = 4$ N.S.				
Frequency of Confiding in Mate				
Almost never	0	2	4	6
Rarely	0	1	6	7
On most things	24	46	134	204
In everything	17	13	50	80
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 7.856$ $df = 6$ N.S.				

checked "almost always agree," and 22.8 per cent of all participants checked "occasionally disagree."

The categories "frequently disagree," "almost always disagree" and "always disagree" were combined for purposes of analysis. One individual did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 297 responses indicated differences were similar to the expected differences when data concerning the extent of agreement on matters of recreation were analyzed according to personality types.

Demonstrations of affection.--Participants indicated the extent of agreement with spouses as to the demonstrations of affection. A larger proportion of introverts, 17.1 per cent, checked "always agree" than did the extroverts, 12.7 per cent, or ambiverts, 9.8 per cent. However, a larger proportion of ambiverts, 61.9 per cent, checked "almost always agree" than did introverts, 39.0 per cent, or extroverts, 57.1 per cent. Only 1.0 per cent of the ambiverts checked "almost always disagree." Five persons did not respond to the question.

For statistical analysis the categories "frequently Disagree," "almost always disagree" and "always disagree" were combined. When data concerning the extent of agreement as to demonstrations of affection were analyzed according to personality types, no significant differences were found.

Friends.--Participants checked an item concerning agreement as to the choice of friends. A larger proportion of introverts, 70.7 per cent, checked "almost always agree" than did extroverts, 63.5 per cent, or ambiverts, 56.7 per cent. Only 3.1 per cent of the ambiverts checked "frequently disagree," and 1.6 per cent of the extroverts and 0.5 per cent of the ambiverts checked "almost always disagree."

One individual did not respond to the item. "Frequently disagree," "almost always disagree" and "always disagree" categories were combined for analysis. No significant differences were found when data concerning the extent of agreement between spouses in selecting friends were analyzed according to personality types.

Sex relations.--Participants were asked to indicate the extent of agreement with their spouses on sex relations. Ambiverts checked every column: "always agree," 11.3 per cent; "almost always agree," 56.7 per cent; "occasionally disagree," 22.7 per cent; "frequently disagree," 6.2 per cent; "almost always disagree," 1.0 per cent; and "always disagree," 1.0 per cent. No introverts checked "almost always disagree" or "always disagree." Of the extroverts, 1.6 per cent checked "almost always disagree," 4.8 per cent checked "frequently disagree," 25.4 per cent checked "occasionally disagree," 44.4 per cent checked "almost always

agree," and 22.2 per cent checked "always agree." Ambiverts responded in the following percentages: "always agree," 11.3 per cent; "almost always agree," 56.7 per cent; "occasionally disagree," 22.7 per cent; "frequently disagree," 6.2 per cent; "almost always disagree," 1.0 per cent; and "always disagree," 1.0 per cent.

Three individuals did not respond to this item. For chi square analysis, "frequently disagree," "almost always disagree," and "always disagree" were combined. Differences were similar to the expected differences when data concerning the extent of agreement on sex relations were analyzed according to personality types.

Conventionality.--Participants indicated the extent of agreement with spouses on conventionality. The term "conventionality" was described as right, good, or proper conduct. Checking "always agree" were 19.5 per cent of the introverts, 20.6 per cent of the extroverts, and 22.2 per cent of the ambiverts. Over one-half of each personality group checked "almost always agree."

Two individuals did not respond to the item. Responses of "frequently disagree," "almost always disagree" and "always disagree" were combined for chi square analysis. Analysis of the 297 responses revealed agreement on conventionality to be independent of personality types.

Philosophy of life.--Participants indicated the extent of agreement with their spouses concerning their philosophy of life. Indicating disagreement to be "frequent," "almost always" or "always" were two introverts, 4.9 per cent; five extroverts, 4.8 per cent and 12 ambiverts, 6.2 per cent. Reporting occasionally disagreeing were 25 ambiverts, 12.9 per cent; nine introverts, 22.0 per cent; and 14 extroverts, 22.2 per cent. Over one-half of each personality group reported "almost always agree." "Always agree" was indicated by 17.5 per cent of the ambiverts, 17.1 per cent of the introverts, and 12.7 per cent of the extroverts.

Two individuals did not respond to this item. The categories of "frequently disagree," "almost always disagree" and "always disagree" were combined for chi square analysis. Differences were similar to the expected differences when data concerning agreement by the spouses on their philosophy of life were analyzed according to personality types.

Ways of dealing with in-laws.--Participants indicated the extent of agreement with their spouses on ways of dealing with in-laws. "Always agree" was reported by 29.3 per cent of the introverts, 30.2 per cent of the extroverts and 26.3 per cent of the ambiverts. "Almost always agreed" was indicated by 36.5 per cent of the extroverts, 50.0 per cent of the ambiverts and 51.2 per cent of the introverts.

"Occasionally disagree" was reported by 19.5 per cent of the introverts, 20.1 per cent of the ambiverts and 27.0 per cent of the extroverts.

One individual did not respond to this item. Categories combined for statistical analysis were "frequently disagree," "almost always disagree" and "always disagree." Chi square analysis of the 297 responses to the item revealed that agreement between spouses on ways of dealing with in-laws was independent of personality type.

Handling Disagreements That Arise Between Spouses

Participants indicated one of three ways disagreements in their marriages were handled: "husband giving in," "wife giving in" or "agreement by mutual give and take." Of the introverts, 7.3 per cent indicated that the husband gave in, 7.3 per cent indicated that the wife gave in and 85.4 per cent indicated agreement was reached by mutual give and take, as shown in Figure 2. A larger proportion of ambiverts, 14.4 per cent, indicated resolution of disagreement by the wife giving in than did introverts, 7.3 per cent, or extroverts, 9.5 per cent. Five participants did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 293 responses revealed no significant differences when data concerning handling

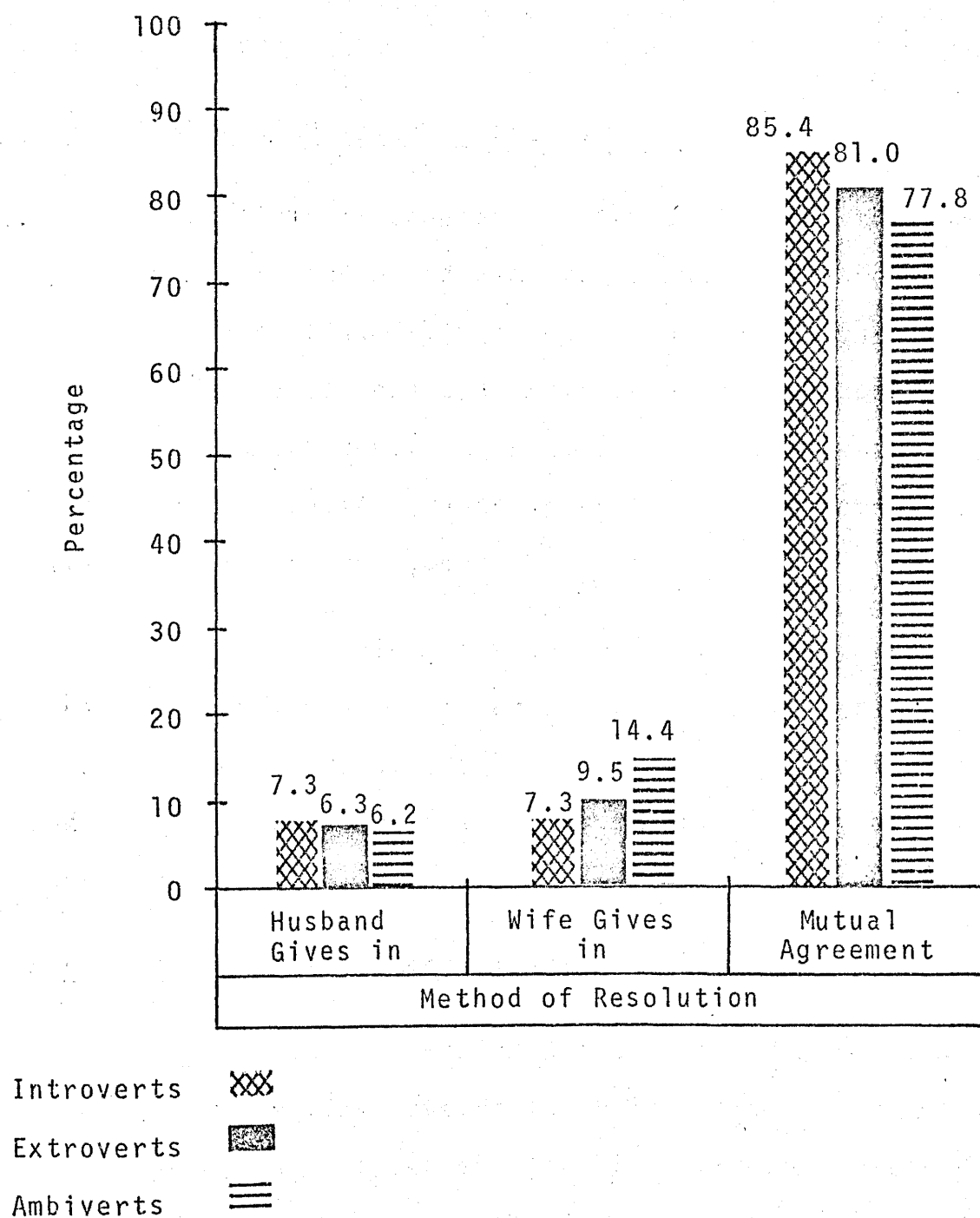


Figure 2

Resolution of Disagreements Between Spouses as Reported
by 298 Introverts, Extroverts, and Ambiverts

disagreements between spouses were analyzed according to personality types.

Extent of Sharing Outside Interests

Each participant checked an item indicating the number of outside interests shared with their mate. A larger percentage of introverts, 17.1 per cent, shared all outside interests with mates than did extroverts, 7.9 per cent, or ambiverts, 11.3 per cent. Approximately three-fourths of each of the personality groups reported sharing some outside activities with their spouses.

One individual did not respond to this item. The categories of "very few of them" and "none of them" were combined for chi square analysis. No significant differences were found when responses to this item were analyzed according to personality types.

Use of Leisure Time by Participants

Each participant revealed a preference for staying at home or for activities outside the home during leisure time. A larger percentage of introverts, 43.9 per cent, reported preferring to "be on the go" than did extroverts, 39.7 per cent, or ambiverts, 42.3 per cent. Sixteen individuals did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 282 responses revealed that preference for use of leisure time was independent of personality type.

Preference of Mate Concerning Use of Leisure Time

Participants checked an item concerning the mate's preferred use of leisure time. Approximately 50 per cent of all participants reported that their mates preferred to "stay at home" during leisure time. A slightly larger proportion of introverts, 53.7 per cent, reported that the mate preferred to stay at home. Of the total group, 13 persons did not respond to the question. According to chi square analysis of the 285 responses, differences were similar to expected differences.

Regret for Having Married

Participants indicated the frequency of occurrence of the desire not to have married. Of the introverts, 4.9 per cent checked "occasionally," 46.3 per cent checked "rarely" and 48.8 per cent checked "never" as shown in Table II. Of the extroverts 1.6 per cent indicated "frequently," 9.5 per cent indicated "occasionally," 38.1 per cent indicated "rarely," and 49.2 per cent indicated "never" regretting having married. A larger percentage of ambiverts, 3.1 per cent, indicated frequently wishing they had not married than did introverts, none, or extroverts, 1.6 per cent.

Two individuals did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 296 responses revealed that the desire not to have married was independent of personality types.

Desire to Change Marital Status

Participants were asked "If you had your life to live over, do you think you would marry the same person, marry a different person, not marry at all?" A larger percentage of introverts, 97.6 per cent, reported "marry the same person" than did extroverts, 93.7 per cent, or ambiverts, 88.1 per cent. Only five persons or 1.68 per cent of the total population checked "not marry at all," none of which were introverts.

Six individuals did not respond to this item. No significant differences were found when data concerning the desire to change marital status were analyzed according to personality types.

Frequency of Confiding in Mate

Subjects were asked to indicate the frequency of confiding in their mates. A larger percentage of introverts, 41.5 per cent, indicated confiding in the mate "in everything" than did extroverts, 20.6 per cent, or ambiverts, 25.8 per cent. A larger percentage of extroverts, 73.0 per cent confided "in most things" than did introverts, 58.5 per cent, or ambiverts, 69.1 per cent. Only 13 persons or 4.4 per cent of the 298 subjects reported "rarely" or "almost never" confiding in the mate.

One person did not respond to the item. Data analysis revealed frequency of confiding in mate to be independent of personality types.

PART III: MARITAL PREDICTION TEST

Amount of Education Completed at Time of Marriage

Participants were asked to indicate the highest grade of schooling completed at the time of marriage. A majority of introverts, 75.6 per cent, indicated having completed from one to four years of college as did a majority of extroverts, 66.7 per cent, and ambiverts, 72.2 per cent, as shown in Table III. Less than 10 per cent of all participants indicated having completed 12 years or less of schooling. Chi square analysis revealed that the amount of schooling completed was independent of personality type.

Age at Time of Marriage

Participants were asked to indicate age at time of marriage. Of the 298 participants, 190 or 63.7 per cent reported marrying between the ages of 20 and 24 years of age. A larger percentage of introverts, 22.0 per cent, reported marrying at age 19 or younger than did extroverts, 4.8 per cent, or ambiverts, 8.8 per cent. Only eight persons or 2.7 per cent of the total sample reported marrying at age 31 or

TABLE III
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Amount of Education				
High school, 8 to 12 years	4	5	10	19
College, 1 to 4 years	31	42	140	213
Post graduate, 1 to 4 years	6	16	44	66
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 3.114$ $df = 4$ N.S.				
Age at Time of Marriage				
19 years and under	9	3	17	29
20 to 24 years	21	39	130	190
25 to 30 years	9	19	43	71
31 years and over	2	2	4	8
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 11.861$ $df = 6$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Length of Courtship				
1 to 3 months	1	3	6	10
3 to 6 months	4	6	27	37
6 months to 1 year	16	14	48	78
1 to 2 years	4	15	57	76
2 to 3 years	5	8	20	33
3 years and longer	11	17	36	64
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 12.346$ df = 10 N.S.				
Length of Acquaintance With Mate				
1 to 3 months	1	2	3	6
3 to 6 months	2	4	20	26
6 months to 1 year	12	12	36	60
1 to 2 years	3	11	50	64
2 to 3 years	2	9	24	35
3 to 5 years	14	9	29	52
5 years or longer	5	11	23	39
Since childhood	2	5	9	16
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 22.093$ df = 14 N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Approval of Marriage by Parents				
Both approved marriage	35	58	177	270
Both disapproved, father disapproved, mother disapproved	5	3	13	21
Total	40	61	190	291
$\chi^2 = 2.189$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Residence During Childhood				
Open country	11	12	38	61
Population 2,500 or under	4	4	30	38
Population 2,500 to 10,000	8	19	45	72
Population 10,000 to 50,000	11	12	32	55
Population 50,000 and over	7	15	47	69
Total	41	62	192	295
$\chi^2 = 8.470$ $df = 8$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Formal Religious Training				
Yes	38	60	188	286
No	3	3	6	12
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 1.674$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Discontinued Formal Religious Training				
Before 10 years old	2	2	12	16
11 to 18 years old	14	23	66	103
19 years and older	12	20	51	83
Still attending	10	15	59	84
Total	38	60	188	286
$\chi^2 = 2.377$ $df = 6$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Religious Activity at Time of Marriage				
Never attended church	2	9	26	37
Attended less than once per month	11	19	52	82
Attended once per month	2	4	15	21
Attended twice per month	5	9	18	32
Attended 3 times per month	4	5	20	29
Attended 4 times per month	11	7	34	52
Attended more than 4 times per month	6	10	29	45
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 7.886$ df = 12 N.S.				
Number of Friends of the Same Sex Before Marriage				
Almost none	0	1	2	3
A few	6	8	26	40
Several	19	17	65	101
Many	16	37	100	153
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 5.328$ df = 6 N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued).

RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Degree of Conflict With Father				
None	15	28	71	114
Very little	17	18	80	115
Moderate	4	12	20	36
A good deal	3	4	11	18
Almost continuous	1	1	6	8
Total	40	63	188	291
$\chi^2 = 6.518$ $df = 8$ N.S.				
Degree of Attachment to Father				
None	1	3	14	18
Very little	6	6	17	29
Moderate	16	24	73	113
A good deal	13	18	64	95
Very close	4	10	19	33
Total	40	61	187	288
$\chi^2 = 4.645$ $df = 8$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Degree of Conflict With Mother				
None	11	18	52	81
Very little	16	33	84	133
Moderate	7	8	31	46
A good deal	4	3	24	31
Almost continuous	1	0	3	4
Total	39	62	194	295
$\chi^2 = 5.582$ $df = 8$ N.S.				
Degree of Attachment to Mother				
None	0	1	5	6
Very little	1	5	18	24
Moderate	14	13	63	90
A good deal	19	24	73	116
Very close	5	19	34	58
Total	39	62	193	294
$\chi^2 = 11.568$ $df = 8$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Happiness of Parents' Marriage				
Very happy	13	16	37	66
Happy	7	16	57	80
About averagely happy	10	18	58	86
Unhappy	9	12	30	51
Very unhappy	2	1	11	14
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 7.831$ $df = 8$ N.S.				
Happiness of Childhood				
Very happy	10	18	41	69
Happy	12	25	70	107
About averagely happy	18	19	66	103
Unhappy, very unhappy	1	1	16	18
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 6.348$ $df = 6$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Discipline During Childhood				
Punished severely	1	1	2	4
Punished frequently	8	8	24	40
Punished occasionally	20	33	133	186
Punished rarely, never punished	12	21	35	78
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 11.003$ $df = 6$ N.S.				
Childhood Training				
Strict	6	6	11	23
Firm	24	32	131	187
Usually had own way in everything	9	20	36	65
Irregular	2	4	16	22
Total	41	62	194	297
$\chi^2 = 10.573$ $df = 6$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Attitude of Parents Toward Sex				
Frank	2	10	34	46
Answered briefly	17	23	57	97
Evaded or lied	4	6	16	26
Rebuffed or punished	0	0	3	3
Didn't ask	18	23	83	124
Total	41	62	193	296
$\chi^2 = 7.657$ $df = 8$ N.S.				
Mental Ability, Compared to That of Mate				
Superior	0	0	4	4
Somewhat greater	7	11	24	42
About equal	22	42	126	190
Somewhat less	12	9	36	57
Considerably less	0	1	4	5
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 7.971$ $df = 8$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)

RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION

TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Premarital Attitude Toward Sex				
Disgust	1	1	1	3
Indifference	3	3	11	17
Interest	32	42	140	214
Eager	5	17	39	61
Total	41	63	191	295
$\chi^2 = 4.886$ df = 6 N.S.				
Feelings of Loneliness				
Yes	7	4	32	43
No	34	59	162	255
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 4.234$ df = 2 N.S.				
Happy in Outlook on Life				
Yes	36	62	171	269
No	5	1	22	28
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 5.781$ df = 2 N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Feeling Miserable				
Yes	5	0	22	27
No	36	63	171	270
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 8.022$ df = 2 N.S.				
Bothersome Thoughts				
Yes	4	3	20	27
No	37	60	174	271
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 1.804$ df = 2 N.S.				
Periods of Loneliness				
Yes	6	3	30	39
No	35	60	164	259
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 4.889$ df = 2 N.S.				
Feelings of Self-confidence				
Yes	33	59	164	256
No	8	4	30	42
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 4.416$ df = 2 N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Sensitivity to Certain Subjects				
Yes	22	26	75	123
No	19	37	118	174
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 3.053$ df = 2 N.S.				
Grouchiness				
Yes	14	11	50	75
No	27	52	143	222
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 3.788$ df = 2 N.S.				
Asking Advice				
Yes	10	13	51	74
No	31	49	142	222
Total	41	62	193	296
$\chi^2 = 0.755$ df = 2 N.S.				
Emotional Stress				
Yes	16	28	83	127
No	25	34	110	169
Total	41	62	193	296
$\chi^2 = 0.382$ df = 2 N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)
 RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Alternating Feelings				
Yes	7	3	16	26
No	34	60	178	272
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 4.886$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Frequently in a State of Excitement				
Yes	8	14	39	61
No	33	49	155	237
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 0.158$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Considered Critical of Others				
Yes	15	17	59	91
No	26	45	134	205
Total	41	62	193	296
$\chi^2 = 0.982$ $df = 2$ N.S.				

TABLE III (Continued)

RESPONSES TO ITEMS OF THE LOCKE-WALLACE MARITAL PREDICTION
TEST ACCORDING TO THREE PERSONALITY TYPES

Variable	Personality Types			
	Intro- vert	Extro- vert	Ambi- vert	Total
Feelings of Discontentment Due to Discipline				
Yes	5	18	52	75
No	36	45	141	122
Total	41	63	193	297
$\chi^2 = 4.363$ $df = 2$ N.S.				
Avoid Hurting Others				
Yes	27	37	138	202
No	14	26	56	96
Total	41	63	194	298
$\chi^2 = 3.432$ $df = 2$ N.S.				

older. When data concerning age at time of marriage were analyzed according to personality types, no significant differences were found.

Length of Courtship

Participants were asked "How long did you 'keep company' with your mate before marriage?" Of the 298 participants, 78 or 26.2 per cent reported from six months to one year while 25.5 per cent reported from one to two years and 21.5 per cent reported a courtship of three years or longer. Chi square analysis revealed that the length of courtship was independent of personality type.

Length of Acquaintance With Mate

Each participant was asked to indicate the length of time their mate was known at the time of marriage. The largest proportion of all respondents, 21.5 per cent, indicated having known their mate from one to two years, and 20.1 per cent indicated having known their mate from six months to one year. According to the chi square analysis, differences were similar to the expected differences.

Approval of the Marriage by Father and Mother

Participants reported whether or not their parents approved or disapproved of their marriage. The majority of

all participants, 270 individuals or 90.6 per cent, reported that both parents approved the marriage. Only 2.4 per cent indicated both parents disapproved of the marriage. One introvert, 2.4 per cent, reported the father not approving of the marriage; however, 13 persons, 4.4 per cent, of all three personality types indicated their mother disapproved of the marriage.

Not responding to this item were seven persons. All disapproval categories were combined for chi square analysis. Parental approval or disapproval of the marriage was found to be independent of personality types.

Residence During Childhood

Respondents indicated if they had spent their childhood and adolescence in the open country, a town or a city. The same proportion of introverts, 26.8 per cent, indicated having spent most of their childhood and adolescence in the open country as reported residing in a city of 10,000 to 50,000 population. The same proportion of extroverts, 19 per cent, indicated having spent their childhood in the open country as reported living in a city of 10,000 to 50,000 population. The largest proportion of extroverts, 30.2 per cent, reported having lived in towns with populations of 2,500 to 10,000.

Three individuals did not respond to this item. According to the chi square analysis of the 295 responses, differences were similar to the expected differences.

Formal Religious Training

Participants reported attendance at Sunday School or other religious classes during childhood and youth. Of the total group, 96 per cent indicated some formal religious training; only 4.0 per cent indicated no formal religious training. Of the participants who had attended Sunday School, 28.2 per cent were still attending; 27.8 per cent had stopped attending during adulthood. Adolescence was the age when most participants, 34.6 per cent, had stopped attending. Only 5.4 per cent of the participants who had attended formal religious education classes had stopped at the age of 10 years or younger. No significant differences were found when data concerning formal religious training were analyzed according to personality types.

Religious Activity at the Time of Marriage

Participants reported the number of times per month they attended church at the time of marriage. The largest proportion of all participants, 27.5 per cent, indicated attending church less than once per month at the time of marriage. The same proportion of introverts, 26.8 per cent,

reported attending church less than once a month as reported attending church four times per month. Frequency of religious activity at time of marriage was found to be independent of personality types.

Number of Friends of the Same Sex Before Marriage

Participants revealed the number of friends of the same sex before marriage. A greater percentage of extroverts, 58.7 per cent, and ambiverts, 51.5 per cent, indicated having "many" friends than did introverts, 39.0 per cent. However, a greater percentage of introverts, 46.3 per cent, reported "several" friends than did ambiverts, 33.5 per cent, or extroverts, 27.0 per cent. In the "almost none" category, 1.6 per cent of the extroverts responded as did 1.0 per cent of the ambiverts. No introverts responded "almost none" as to the number of friends of the same sex before marriage. One individual did not respond to this item. According to chi square analysis, no significant differences were found when data concerning the number of friends of the same sex at time of marriage were analyzed according to personality types.

Degree of Conflict With Father

Participants indicated the degree of conflict with the father before marriage. The majority of respondents

indicated either "none," 38.2 per cent, or "very little," 38.6 per cent. The largest proportion of extroverts, 44.4 per cent, reported "none"; only 1.6 per cent of the extroverts indicated "almost continuous" conflict. Of the introverts, 36.6 per cent indicated no conflict with the father, while 36.6 per cent of the ambiverts checked this same response. Reporting "almost continuous" conflict were 2.4 per cent of the introverts and 3.1 per cent of the ambiverts. Seven persons did not respond to this question. Chi square analysis of the 291 responses to this item revealed that the degree of conflict with father before marriage was independent of personality type.

Degree of Attachment to Father

Study participants reported on the degree of attachment between the father and the participant before marriage. More than one-third, 37.2 per cent, of all participants reported a "moderate" amount of attachment. Reporting "none" were 2.4 per cent of the introverts, 4.8 per cent of the extroverts, and 7.2 per cent of the ambiverts. Reporting "very close" were 9.8 per cent of the introverts, 15.9 per cent of the extroverts, and 9.8 per cent of the ambiverts. Ten persons did not respond to this question. Chi square analysis revealed that the degree of attachment to the father before marriage was independent of personality type.

Degree of Conflict With Mother

Each participant evaluated the degree of conflict existing between the participant and his or her mother prior to marriage. More than one-half, 52.4 per cent, of the extroverts reported "very little" conflict in contrast to 44.6 per cent of all participants reporting "very little" conflict. Of the total group, 27.2 per cent reported no conflict existed while only 1.3 per cent indicated "almost continuous" conflict. Three persons did not reply to this question. No significant differences were found when data concerning conflict with the mother before marriage were analyzed according to personality types.

Degree of Attachment to Mother

Each participant rated the amount of attachment between the participant and his or her mother before marriage. A larger proportion of extroverts, 30.2 per cent, reported the relationship with the mother as "very close" than did introverts, 12.2 per cent, or the ambiverts, 17.5 per cent. Reporting "a good deal" of attachment were 46.3 per cent of the introverts, 38.1 per cent of the extroverts, and 37.6 per cent of the ambiverts. Four individuals did not respond to this item. According to chi square analysis, differences were similar to expected differences.

Happiness of Parents' Marriage

Respondents appraised the degree of happiness of the parents' marriage. Reporting "very happy" were 31.7 per cent of the introverts, 25.4 per cent of the extroverts and 19.1 per cent of the ambiverts. Reporting "very unhappy" were 4.9 per cent of introverts, 1.6 per cent of extroverts and 5.7 per cent of ambiverts. Of the total sample, 26.8 per cent reported parental marriages as "happy," and 28.8 per cent reported parental marriages as being about average in happiness. One person did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 297 responses revealed that happiness of the parental marriage was independent of personality type.

Happiness of Childhood

Participants responded to an item concerning the degree of happiness of childhood. Introverts reported the following: "very happy," 24.4 per cent; "happy," 29.3 per cent; "about averagely happy," 43.9 per cent; "unhappy," 2.4 per cent; and "very unhappy," none. Extroverts reported the following: "very happy," 28.6 per cent; "happy," 39.7 per cent; "about averagely happy," 30.2 per cent; "unhappy," 1.6 per cent; and "very unhappy," none. Ambiverts reported the following: "very unhappy," 21.1 per cent; "happy," 36.1 per cent; "about averagely happy," 34.0 per cent; "unhappy," 6.7 per cent; and "unhappy," 1.5 per cent. One individual did not respond to this question.

The categories of "unhappy" and "very Unhappy" were combined for chi square analysis. No significant differences were found when data concerning degree of happiness of childhood were analyzed according to personality types.

Discipline During Childhood

Respondents indicated frequency of punishment during childhood. Reporting "punished severely for every little thing" were 2.4 per cent of the introverts, 1.6 per cent of the extroverts, and 1.0 per cent of the ambiverts. Reporting "occasionally punished" were 48.8 per cent of the introverts, 52.4 per cent of the extroverts, and 68.6 per cent of ambiverts. One ambivert, 0.5 per cent, reported "never punished."

"Rarely punished" and "never punished" were combined for chi square analysis. Differences were found to be similar to the expected differences when responses to this item were analyzed according to personality types.

Childhood Training

Participants were asked to indicate the type of training in the home during childhood. Introverts reported as follows: "exceedingly strict," 14.6 per cent; "firm but not harsh," 58.5 per cent; "usually allowed to have my own way," 22.0 per cent; "had my own way about everything," none; and "irregular (sometimes strict, sometimes lax)" 4.9 per cent.

For chi square analysis, "usually have own way" and "own way in everything" were combined. One individual did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 297 responses revealed that childhood training was independent of personality type.

Attitudes of Parents Toward Sex

Participants were asked to indicate parental attitudes toward the early curiosities of the participants concerning sex and birth. Of the introverts, 41.5 per cent checked "answered briefly" and 43.9 per cent checked "didn't ask." Of the extroverts, 36.5 per cent indicated "didn't ask," as did 42.8 per cent of the ambiverts.

Three individuals did not respond to this item. When data concerning parental attitudes toward the child's curiosity about sex and birth were analyzed according to the personality types, no significant differences were found.

Mental Ability Compared With That of Mate

Participants were asked to compare their mate's mental ability with their own. The majority, 63.7 per cent, of all participants answered "about equal." Only 2.1 per cent of the ambiverts checked "superior," and 1.6 per cent of the extroverts and 2.1 per cent of the ambiverts checked "considerably less."

According to chi square analysis differences were similar to expected differences.

Premarital Attitude Toward Sex

Each participant checked an item concerning premarital attitude toward sex. Indicating "interest" were 214 persons, 71.8 per cent, of the entire sample. Only three persons indicated "disgust." Three individuals did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 295 responses to the item revealed that premarital attitudes towards sex were independent of personality type.

Feelings of Loneliness

Each participant was asked, "Do you often feel lonesome, even when you are with other people?" Indicating "Yes" were 17.1 per cent of the introverts, 6.3 per cent of the extroverts, and 16.5 per cent of the ambiverts. Checking "No" were 82.9 per cent of the introverts, 93.7 per cent of the extroverts, and 83.5 per cent of the ambiverts. Chi square analysis of the responses to the item indicated no significant differences among personality types.

Happy in Outlook on Life

Participants were asked "Are you even-tempered and happy in your outlook on life?" Checking "Yes" were 87.8

per cent of the introverts, 98.4 per cent of the extroverts, and 88.1 per cent of the ambiverts.

One individual did not respond to this item. According to the chi square analysis of the 297 responses, differences among the personality types were similar to the expected differences.

Feeling Miserable

Participants were asked "Do you often feel just miserable?" All extroverts checked "No." Checking "No" were 87.8 per cent of the introverts and 88.1 per cent of the ambiverts. One individual did not respond to this item. The data were analyzed according to the chi square technique. A significant difference was found when data concerning feelings of misery were analyzed according to personality types.

Bothersome Thoughts

Participants were asked if they were ever bothered by some useless, reoccurring thought. Of the total group, 90 per cent indicated "No." According to chi square analysis differences were similar to expected differences.

Periods of Loneliness

Participants were asked if periods of loneliness were often experienced. Checking "No" were 84.5 per cent of the

ambiverts, 85.4 per cent of the introverts and 95.2 per cent of the extroverts. No significant differences were found when data concerning frequency of periods of loneliness were analyzed according to personality types.

Self-Confidence

Participants were asked a question concerning their self-confidence. A total of 80.5 per cent of the introverts, 84.5 per cent of the ambiverts and 93.7 per cent of the extroverts were generally self-confident. Chi square analysis of the responses to the item revealed that self-confidence was independent of personality type.

Sensitivity to Certain Subjects

Participants were asked, "Are you touchy on various subjects?" Checking "No" were 46.3 per cent of the introverts, 58.7 per cent of the extroverts, and 60.8 per cent of the ambiverts. One individual did not respond. According to chi square analysis differences were similar to the expected differences.

Grouchiness

Participants were asked, "Do you frequently feel grouchy?" Checking "No" were 65.9 per cent of the introverts, 73.7 per cent of the ambiverts, and 82.5 per cent of the

extroverts. One individual did not respond to the item. Chi square analysis of 297 responses concerning feelings of grouchiness according to personality types revealed no significant differences.

Asking Advice

Participants were asked, "Do you usually avoid asking advice?" The majority, 74.5 per cent of all participants indicated not avoiding asking advice. Two individuals did not respond to this item. According to the chi square analysis of the 296 responses, differences according to personality type were similar to expected differences.

Emotional Stress

Participants were asked, "Do you prefer to be alone at times of emotional stress?" More extroverts, 44.4 per cent, checked "Yes" than did introverts, 39.0 per cent, or ambiverts, 42.8 per cent. Two individuals did not check this item.

The data were analyzed according to the chi square technique. No significant differences were found when data concerning preference for solitude during periods of emotional stress were analyzed according to personality types.

Alternating Feelings

Participants reported feelings alternating between happiness and sadness without apparent reason. A majority, 91.3 per cent, answered "No." The percentage of introverts, 82.9 per cent, was lower than the percentage for the whole sample. According to chi square analysis, differences were similar to the expected differences.

Frequently in a State of Excitement

Participants were asked, "Are you often in a state of excitement?" Little differences were noted among responses of the three personality groups; 19.5 per cent of the introverts answered "Yes" as did 20.1 per cent of the ambiverts, and 22.2 per cent of the extroverts. Analysis revealed frequency of feelings of excitement to be independent of personality types.

Considered Critical of Others

Participants were asked, "Are you considered critical of others?" A larger proportion of extroverts, 71.4 per cent, answered "No" than did ambiverts, 69.1 per cent, or introverts, 63.4 per cent. Two individuals did not respond to this item. Chi square analysis of the 296 responses to this item revealed that being considered critical of others was independent of personality type.

Feelings About Discipline

Participants reported on whether or not discipline resulted in feelings of discontentment. A larger proportion of introverts, 87.8 per cent, checked "Yes" than did extroverts, 71.4 per cent, or ambiverts, 72.7 per cent. One individual did not respond to this question. According to the chi square analysis of this item, differences were similar to the expected differences.

Avoid Hurting Others

Participants were asked if care were taken to avoid saying anything which might hurt another person's feelings. A majority, 58.7 per cent, of the extroverts checked "Yes." A larger percentage of introverts, 65.9 per cent, and ambiverts, 71.1 per cent, reported taking care not to hurt another's feelings. The data were analyzed according to the chi square technique. No significant differences were found when data concerning respondents avoidance of hurting the feelings of others were analyzed according to personality types.

PART IV: CRANE'S INTROVERT-EXTROVERT PERSONALITY TEST

Participants were classified according to personality types. The following data illustrate the distribution

of participants according to personality types classified from responses to Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Personality Test:

<u>Personality Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Introverts	41	13.8
Extroverts	63	21.1
Ambiverts	194	65.1

Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Personality Test consists of 20 items with two possible responses for each item. An "A" response indicates a tendency toward introversion; a "B" response indicates a tendency toward extroversion. A score of 14 or more "A" responses indicated an introvert; a score of 14 or more "B" responses indicated an extrovert. A score of less than 14 of either "A" or "B" responses indicated an ambivert.

Marital adjustment scores were categorized according to the responses on Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Test, and the means were compared using the t-test. For each item on this test, an "A", introvert, or "B", extrovert response could be given. The differences between the mean marital adjustment scores for the individuals responding "A" to each item were compared to the mean marital adjustment scores for the individuals checking "B" on each item. Results of the comparisons are shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV
COMPARISON OF MEAN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT SCORES ACCORDING TO
INTROVERT-EXTROVERT RESPONSES TO 20 ITEMS OF THE
CRANE'S INTROVERT-EXTROVERT PERSONALITY TEST

Item Number	Population Compared	Marital Adjustment			
		Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value	Probability
1	A. Introvert	121	19	1.9003	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	115	23		
2	A. Introvert	114	20	1.5441	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	118	22		
3	A. Introvert	118	17	0.3454	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	117	22		
4	A. Introvert	118	22	0.4619	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	116	22		
5	A. Introvert	119	21	0.9938	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	116	22		
6	A. Introvert	117	21	0.0517	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	117	23		
7	A. Introvert	115	23	1.4867	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	119	20		
8	A. Introvert	116	22	0.6402	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	118	21		
9	A. Introvert	116	22	0.4799	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	117	21		

TABLE IV (Continued)

COMPARISON OF MEAN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT SCORES ACCORDING TO
INTROVERT-EXTROVERT RESPONSES TO 20 ITEMS OF THE
CRANE'S INTROVERT-EXTROVERT PERSONALITY TEST

Item Number	Population Compared	Marital Adjustment			
		Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value	Probability
10	A. Introvert	118	20	0.4713	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	117	22		
11	A. Introvert	118	21	0.2792	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	117	20		
12	A. Introvert	120	18	1.3468	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	117	23		
13	A. Introvert	118	20	0.5380	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	116	23		
14	A. Introvert	118	20	1.0191	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	116	23		
15	A. Introvert	117	20	0.3626	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	116	24		
16	A. Introvert	116	23	1.9871	P<0.05
	B. Extrovert	122	16		
17	A. Introvert	118	22	2.7767	P<0.01
	B. Extrovert	109	21		
18	A. Introvert	116	24	1.2181	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	119	18		

TABLE IV (Continued)
 COMPARISON OF MEAN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT SCORES ACCORDING TO
 INTROVERT-EXTROVERT RESPONSES TO 20 ITEMS OF THE
CRANE'S INTROVERT-EXTROVERT PERSONALITY TEST

Item Number	Population Compared	Marital Adjustment			
		Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value	Probability
19	A. Introvert	120	21	2.4013	P<0.05
	B. Extrovert	114	22		
20	A. Introvert	119	19	0.7676	N.S.
	B. Extrovert	117	22		

For the marital adjustment test, differences between group means were significant for only three items. For the item concerning the recall of funny stories the group of individuals who indicated remembering most funny stories had the higher mean (extroverts). For the items concerning saving grocery bags and the preference for delivering an oral or a written report, the group who reportedly would save grocery bags (introverts) and the group who preferred to deliver a written report (introverts) had the higher mean scores on the marital adjustment test.

The intermarriage of personality types was calculated. A summary of the data is shown below:

<u>Personality Types</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Introvert-Introvert	1	0.8
Introvert-Extrovert	10	7.6
Introvert-Ambivert	27	20.4
Extrovert-Extrovert	4	3.0
Extrovert-Ambivert	38	28.8
Ambivert-Ambivert	52	39.4

The largest percentage, 39.4 per cent, of all marriages occurred between ambivert and ambivert. Extrovert-ambivert marriages constituted the next largest percentage 28.8 per cent. The third largest percentage, 20.4 per cent, was for the introvert-ambivert marriages. Only one introvert-introvert marriage and four extrovert-extrovert marriages were reported. Ten introvert-extrovert marriages occurred.

CHAPTER V

S U M M A R Y , C O N C L U S I O N S , A N D R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

The study was primarily concerned with determining the differences in marital adjustment according to the personality type of introversion-extroversion. Personality type was investigated in relation to the factors influencing marital adjustment. Marital adjustment and traits influencing personality were examined.

The sample for the study consisted of 298 alumni and their spouses of Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon. Alumni were enrolled during the academic years from 1958 to 1964. In the Spring of 1970, data for the study were obtained by a mailed questionnaire using the "Survey of Marital Adjustment of College Students," a four part instrument.

Part I; "General Information" obtained personal background information about the alumni and spouses including sex, age, marital status, and use of alcohol. Additional factors relating to personality were sibling ordinal position, sources of money in childhood, enrollment in the marriage course at Linfield College, and consultation with a marriage counselor.

Part II: Locke and Wallace Short Form Marital Adjustment Test permitted each respondent to evaluate the degree of happiness of the present marriage on a 0 to 35 point scale. The approximate amount of agreement between the respondent and his spouse in eight areas was rated on a six point scale. Participants revealed the manner in which disagreements were handled, preferences concerning leisure time and recreation, and attitudes toward the mate. The possible range of scores for the Marital Adjustment Test was from 2 to 158 points.

Part III: Locke and Wallace Short Form Marital Prediction Test obtained data on the highest level of education completed at time of marriage, engagement and courtship information, religious activity, attitudes toward parents and childhood, attitudes toward mate, feelings concerning sex and a self-evaluation. The range of possible scores was from 0 to 532 points for men and from 0 to 502 points for women.

Part IV: Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Personality Test differentiated the basic personality types of introvert, extrovert, and ambivert using Jung's (35) theory of personality. Each participant indicated which of two responses in a set best applied to himself. Personality type was ascertained by the proportion of introversion to extroversion responses.

Using the chi square technique of statistical analysis, data on "Background Information" revealed a significant difference between sexes as to personality types. Females constituted 65.9 per cent of the introverts and 52.6 per cent of the ambiverts. Males composed 61.9 per cent of the extroverts.

Chi square analysis indicated a highly significant difference in the use of alcohol when analyzed according to personality type. Responses indicated that 40 ambiverts, 20.6 per cent, were daily and weekly users of alcohol. Data revealed that 47 extroverts, 74.6 per cent, were non-users of alcohol. Chi square analysis revealed significant differences in the frequency of pouting when data were analyzed according to personality type. Thirty-two introverts, 78 per cent, reported pouting occasionally. Never pouting was indicated by 27 extroverts, 42.9 per cent.

Scores on the Locke and Wallace Marital Adjustment Test ranged from 31 to 156. Chi square analysis disclosed significant differences in the degree of marital happiness reported by the subjects when data were analyzed according to personality type. None of the introverts reported very unhappy marriages. Happy marriages were reported by 91 ambiverts, 46.9 per cent. Perfectly happy marriages were revealed by 30 introverts, 73.1 per cent.

Data obtained by the Locke and Wallace Marital Prediction Test were analyzed statistically by the chi square technique. A significant difference was found when data concerning the frequency of feeling miserable were analyzed according to personality type. None of the extroverts revealed feeling miserable often; however, five introverts, 12.2 per cent, and 22 ambiverts, 11.3 per cent, did indicate often feeling miserable.

Using Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Personality Test, participants were classified according to personality types. There were 41 introverts, 63 extroverts, and 194 ambiverts. The t-test technique was used to compare the means of marital adjustment scores according to introvertive or extrovertive responses on Crane's Introvert-Extrovert Personality Test. A significant difference in the means of the scores was found on two items, and a highly significant difference on one item.

For the item concerning the recall of funny stories the group of individuals who indicated remembering most funny stories had the higher mean (extroverts). For the items concerning saving grocery bags and the preference for delivering an oral or a written report, the group who reportedly would save grocery bags (introverts) and the group who preferred to deliver a written report (introverts) had the higher mean scores on the marital adjustment test.

Intermarriage of personality types was calculated for matched couples. The largest percentage, 39.4 per cent, of all marriages occurred between ambivert and ambivert. Extrovert-ambivert marriages constituted the next largest percentage, 28.8 per cent. The third largest percentage, 20.4 per cent, was for the introvert-ambivert marriages. Only 0.8 per cent of the marriages were introvert-introvert, 3.0 per cent were extrovert-extrovert, and 7.6 per cent were introvert-extrovert.

Data findings warrant the following conclusions:

- 1) Introverts attained better marital adjustment and perceived themselves as more happily married than extroverts or ambiverts.
- 2) Significant differences occurred among personality types analyzed according to selected background factors and factors influencing marital adjustment.
 - a) More females tended to be introverts, and more males tended to be extroverts.
 - b) Extroverts were inclined to be non-users of alcohol.
 - c) Introverts tended to pout and feel miserable more often than extroverts or ambiverts.
- 3) A significant relationship occurred between traits influencing personality type and marital adjustment.

The conclusions of the study served as a basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Replication studies may be conducted in other geographic areas with larger samples to extend knowledge of the relationship of personality to marital adjustment.
- 2) Improved instruments should be developed to better determine the personality characteristics of introversion-extroversion.
- 3) Future studies may test a number of longitudinal questions by using instruments similar to those used in the present study.
- 4) Future research can undertake studies concerning personality factors and marital adjustment with couples in the middle and later years of marriage.
- 5) Future studies in the area of personality and marital adjustment should center on specific concerns such as the problem of females in regard to roles, homemaker versus occupation and career, the special concern of males relating to anticipation of military service which may force postponement of long range plans such as marriage and higher education.
- 6) Social-recreational and other interpersonal relations should constitute an area of major concern in future studies of personality in marriage adjustment.
- 7) Future research studies should be designed to obtain knowledge concerning parent-family relations, the expectations of youth concerning the relationships of adults with youth, and the viewpoint of youth in relation to proper adult and parental behavior in marriage.

Basically a major conclusion of the present study is that teachers of family living will be somewhat different and better if they become more aware of the various personality factors that make for success in marital adjustment.

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A P P E N D I X E S

A P P E N D I X A

SURVEY OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

S U R V E Y O F M A R I T A L A D J U S T M E N T
O F C O L L E G E S T U D E N T S

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION

Sex_____ Age_____ Single_____ Married_____ Divorced_____ Number
of times_____

Children at home:

Girls_____ Ages_____

Boys_____ Ages_____

Race: Caucasian_____ Negro_____ Other_____

Health: Excellent_____ Good_____ Poor_____

Health problems: Diabetic_____ Epileptic_____ Handicap_____

Do you use alcohol?_____ Daily_____ Weekly_____ Occasionally_____

Do you use tobacco?_____ How much daily?_____

Do you object to the use of alcohol by your mate?_____

Do you object to the use of tobacco by your mate?_____

What are your hobbies? List two favorites_____

What are your preferred recreations? List two_____

To what organizations do you belong?

Social_____

Professional_____

In childhood were you an only child?_____ Oldest_____

In between_____ Other (explain)_____

In childhood did you receive an allowance?_____

Did you work for your money?_____

When disagreements arise, they usually result in:

Husband giving in _____ Agreement by mutual
Wife giving in _____ give and take _____

Do you and your mate engage in outside interests together?

All of them _____ Very few of them _____
Some of them _____ None of them _____

In leisure time do you generally prefer to

Be "on the go" _____ Stay at home _____

Does your mate generally prefer to

Be "on the go" _____ Stay at home _____

Do you ever wish you had not married?

Frequently _____ Rarely _____
Occasionally _____ Never _____

If you had your life to live over, do you think you would:

Marry the same person _____
Marry a different person _____
Not marry at all _____

Do you confide in your mate:

Almost never _____ In most things _____
Rarely _____ In everything _____

PART III: MARITAL PREDICTION TEST

In the following questions, husbands circle H and wives circle W.

H

W

1. Circle the number which represents the highest grade of schooling which you had completed at the time of your marriage:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Grade school

1 2 3 4
High
school

1 2 3 4
College

1 2 3 4
Post-
graduate

2. Check the number which represents your age at the time of marriage:

19 and under _____ 25-30 years _____
 20-24 years _____ 31 and over _____

3. How long did you "keep company" with your mate before marriage?

1 to 3 months _____ 1 to 2 years _____
 3 to 6 months _____ 2 to 3 years _____
 6 months to 1 year _____ 3 years or longer _____

4. How long had you known your mate at the time of your marriage?

1 to 3 months _____ 2 to 3 years _____
 3 to 6 months _____ 3 to 5 years _____
 6 months to 1 year _____ 5 years or longer _____
 1 to 2 years _____ Since childhood _____

5. My father and mother

Both approved my marriage _____
 Both disapproved my marriage _____
 Father disapproved _____
 Mother disapproved _____

6. My childhood and adolescence, for the most part, were spent in:

Open country _____ A city of _____
 A town of 2,500 _____ 2,500 to 10,000 _____
 population or under _____ 10,000 to 50,000 _____
 50,000 and over _____

7. Did you ever attend Sunday school or other religious school for children and young people? Yes _____ No _____

If answer is "Yes," at what age did you stop attending such a school?

Before 10 years old _____ 19 years and over _____
 11 to 18 years _____ Still attending _____

8. Religious activity at time of marriage:

Never attended church _____
 Attended less than
 once per month _____
 Attended once per
 month _____
 Attended twice
 per month _____

Attended three
 times per month _____
 Attended four
 times per month _____
 Attended more than
 four times per
 month _____

9. Indicate the number of your friends of the same sex before marriage:

Almost none _____
 A few _____

Several _____
 Many _____

10. Before your marriage how much conflict was there between you and your father?

None _____
 Very little _____
 Moderate _____

A good deal _____
 Almost continuous _____

11. Before your marriage how much attachment was there between you and your father?

None _____
 Very little _____
 Moderate _____

A good deal _____
 Very close _____

12. Before your marriage how much conflict was there between you and your mother?

None _____
 Very little _____
 Moderate _____

A good deal _____
 Almost continuous _____

13. Before your marriage how much attachment was there between you and your mother?

None _____
 Very little _____
 Moderate _____

A good deal _____
 Very close _____

14. Give your appraisal of the happiness of your parents' marriage:

Very happy _____
 Happy _____
 About averagely
 happy _____

Unhappy _____
 Very unhappy _____

15. My childhood on the whole was:

Very happy _____
 Happy _____
 About averagely
 happy _____

Unhappy _____
 Very unhappy _____

16. In my childhood I was

Punished severely for every little thing _____
 Punished frequently _____
 Occasionally punished _____
 Rarely punished _____
 Never punished _____

17. In my childhood the type of training in my home was:

Exceedingly strict _____
 Firm but not harsh _____
 Usually allowed to have my own way _____
 Had my own way about everything _____
 Irregular (sometimes strict, sometimes lax) _____

18. What was your parents' attitude toward your early curiosities about birth and sex?

Frank and encouraging _____
 Answered briefly _____
 Evaded or lied to me _____
 Rebuffed or punished me _____
 I did not disclose my curiosity to them _____

19. My general mental ability, compared to my mat's, is:

Very superior to
 his (hers) _____
 Somewhat greater _____

About equal _____
 Somewhat less _____
 Considerably less _____

20. Before marriage what was your general attitude toward sex?

One of disgust and aversion _____
 Indifference _____
 Interest and pleasant anticipation _____
 Eager and passionate longing _____

21. Do you often feel lonesome, even when you are with other people? Yes _____ No _____

22. Are you usually even-tempered and happy in your outlook on life? Yes _____ No _____

A

B

Carefully hang up your clothes at night; or
Throw your clothes over a chair

Feel embarrassed in front of a crowd; or
Feel at ease before a crowd

Dislike sales work; or
Like sales work

Worry a great deal; or
Seldom have a worry

Are you feelings hurt easily; or
Not easily offended by what is said about you

Prefer being a bookkeeper; or
Prefer being a sales clerk

Find it difficult to start a conversation
with a stranger
Find it easy to start a conversation with
a stranger

Slowly adopt new slang; or
Quickly adopt new slang

Blush easily; or
Blush rarely

Squeeze the tooth paste tube from the end; or
Squeeze it from the middle

Find yourself among the last 50 per cent who
adopt the new fashions; or
Find yourself among the first 50 per cent who
adopt new fashions

Easily remember all your expenses for the day
or week; or
Forget many of the expenses of the day or week

Forget almost all of the funny stories you hear;
or
Remember most of the funny stories you hear

Save grocers' bags; or
Discard them

23. Do you often feel just miserable? Yes_____ No_____
24. Does some particular useless thought keep coming into your mind to bother you? Yes_____ No_____
25. Do you often experience periods of loneliness?
Yes_____ No_____
26. Are you in general self-confident about your abilities?
Yes_____ No_____
27. Are you touchy on various subjects? Yes_____ No_____
28. Do you frequently feel grouchy? Yes_____ No_____
29. Do you usually avoid asking advice? Yes_____ No_____
30. Do you prefer to be alone at times of emotional stress?
Yes_____ No_____
31. Do your feelings alternate between happiness and sadness without apparent reason? Yes_____ No_____
32. Are you often in a state of excitement? Yes_____ No_____
33. Are you considered critical of other people? Yes_____ No_____
34. Does discipline make you discontented? Yes_____ No_____
35. Do you always try carefully to avoid saying anything that may hurt anyone's feelings? Yes_____ No_____

PART IV: INTROVERT-EXTROVERT TEST

Place a check mark in the space at the left of the description applying to you. If you cannot decide, leave it blank and go on to the next set below.

A B

- | | | |
|-------|-------|--|
| _____ | _____ | Prefer books; or
Prefer social affairs |
| _____ | _____ | Prefer to struggle alone on a problem; or
Prefer to ask help on a problem |
| _____ | _____ | Slowly make friends with the opposite sex; or
Easily make friends with the opposite sex |

A B

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| — | — | Dread asking for a loan; or
Feel little hesitation in asking for a loan |
| — | — | Prefer to deliver a written report; or
Prefer to deliver an oral report |
| — | — | Find yourself a "standpatter" in religion and
politics; or |
| | — | Find yourself broad-minded in religion and
politics |

A P P E N D I X B

COVER LETTER FOR BATTERY
OF INSTRUMENTS

408 Texas Street
Denton, Texas
January 10, 1970

Dear Alumni:

As you may have heard, I am taking a sabbatical leave this year from Linfield to endeavor to complete that long talked about Ph. D. I am attending Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas, and enjoying the role of full-time student.

I have been doing some research for a dissertation problem and quite naturally I turn to those of you, whom I know, to request that you spare a few minutes of your time to complete a questionnaire to supply me with the data I need for the study. I trust this will not be too great an inconvenience to you. Those of you, who have completed your advanced degree, will understand how difficult it is to get a good response to such a questionnaire.

I am enclosing a questionnaire for both husband and wife. If you are divorced I would also appreciate your completing the questionnaire. I have tried to select short tests that will not require too much time and I trust that you will complete them as quickly as possible and return in the enclosed envelope. You will note that I have not asked for your name so there will be no identification that might cause you any embarrassment by the answers given.

I hope that those of you who are members of the American Home Economics Association may find this dissertation listed in the March, 1971, issue of the Journal of Home Economics under the Family Relations division.

Thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret E. Fisher