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A Study of the Personality Characteristics of Engaged Couples in Relation to Expected Marital Adjustment

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A STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS
OF ENGAGED COUPLES IN RELATION TO
EXPECTED MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

by

John Michael McCauley

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts

February

1953

LIFE

John Michael McCauley was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 10, 1925.

He was graduated from St. Ignatius High School, Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1943, and from Loyola University, Chicago, in February, 1949, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

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CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Marriage, a state into which most human beings enter at some time or another in their lives, has received considerable attention in the psychological literature. Very often this attention has focussed on some single aspect of marriage, and frequently, particularly in latter years, one point of interest has been the elements that comprise a "happy" or an "unhappy" marriage. Marital happiness as a field of investigation is useful since, should such investigation bear fruit, much could be done to help many men and women achieve a happy marriage.

It is admittedly difficult to understand a single individual in terms of his needs, drives, and emotional state, and to predict his course in life in the light of this understanding. It is much more difficult to understand and to predict the course of the intimate inter-relationship between two people, as in marriage. It is a tenable argument that certain negative factors which a given individual introduces into his marriage may be offset by positive personality factors in his spouse. How then can it be said that an individual, because of his particular personality structure, will or will not find happiness in marriage? It would seem that any such suggestion cannot be upheld without considering the personality structure

of his marital partner.

Is the proposal warranted that a solution may be found to the problem of evaluating a given marriage in terms of the marital partners prior to their actual marriage, which evaluation would permit a discussion, pre-maritally, of their chances for success? The problem is difficult, but not necessarily without solution.

One often notes a couple that is destined for unhappiness in marriage. Why should this be? Is it because there is something inherent in the marital state as they experience it that renders it unhappy? Perhaps, but more probably it is because either one or both of these individuals have introduced into their marriage certain factors existing in their personality make-up, which factors probably existed for the most part prior to marriage, and which factors make them incompatible in their marriage. Are these factors common to mankind in the sense that, as they exist in any given individual prior to marriage, the degree to which they so exist will make for unhappiness in his marriage? If they are, are they discoverable by means of the tools of psychological investigation which one has at his disposal? Are other factors having a similar significance, but which have the opposite effect of working for happiness in marriage, also discoverable by these means?

It is on the assumption that these factors do exist and that they are discoverable that this thesis proceeds. It will not be said here that this specific individual should not marry that specific individual, but it is hoped that certain personality factors will be ascertained which, if they

do exist in a particular individual, probably will dispose him to success or failure in marriage.

Our problem may thus be stated: By means of certain standardized test procedures, can personality factors be assessed which will probably have a favorable or adverse effect upon a given marriage if one or the other, or both of the marital partners possess them? Within the limitations of a thesis such as this, an answer to this problem will be sought.

CHAPTER II

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The problem of marital relations has commanded the attention of many investigators, some of whom have passed on their observations in the literature. Many of these authors, whose professions include medicine, law, psychology, and psychiatry, to name a few, have concerned themselves largely with the pre-marital or "courtship" state. However, the marital state per se has received most of the attention of these authors. In addition, some few of this group have seen fit to attempt longitudinal evaluations of the marital state, as contrasted with the cross-sectional approach of the majority of investigators. In terms of these evaluations, they have attempted the construction of instruments or methods of predicting marital adjustment.

As far as this thesis is concerned, its interest is in those studies dealing with the attempted prediction of marital success. This prediction rests upon an assessment of the personal assets or liabilities of any given couple. Much of the literature dealing specifically with this problem, or intimately related to it, is to be found in publication dating after 1930, although a few occur prior to this date. Among all the materials published on the subject, two works command the greatest atten-

tion. These two are the works of Burgess and Cottrell,¹ and of Terman.²

In considering the first of these, Burgess and Cottrell, it is felt that this work must be permitted a rather comprehensive review since it is fundamental to the present investigation. It is from Burgess and Cottrell that the Marital Prediction Schedule used in this thesis was adapted.

Burgess and Cottrell begin with some general remarks concerning the institution of marriage, comparing the marital customs of various cultures, and concentrating on the mores of marriage as they exist in Western civilization. They continue by presenting their problem: they wish to assess future marital adjustment in terms of the individual's status as a product of his cultural background, his "psychogenetic" characteristics, from characteristics associated with social type, from economic factors, and from "response attitudes and patterns."

The authors present a useful definition of a well-adjusted marriage: "A well-adjusted marriage from the point of view of this study may . . . be defined as a marriage in which the attitudes and acts of each of the partners produce an environment which is favorable to the functioning of the personality of each, particularly in the sphere of primary relationships. . . . From the standpoint of assimilation, adjustment is to be defined as the integration of a couple in a union in which the two personalities are

1 Burgess, E. W., and Cottrell, L. S., Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1939.

2 Terman, L. M., Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York and London, 1938.

not merely merged, or submerged, but interact to complement each other for mutual satisfaction and the achievement of common objectives."³

The authors continue by discussing "happiness" as a criterion for gauging a successful marriage, but reject this on the basis that it is too subjective, and also because the "happiness" of a marriage may be only one aspect of the total adjustment. On this basis, then, the authors are inclined to accept self-ratings of happiness only as a starting point from which to proceed with the remainder of the investigation and the refinement thereof.

The authors then present their "happiness schedule," explaining their method of developing it, and indicating that this schedule is the cornerstone upon which their project rests.

After having obtained self-ratings from their subjects with respect to their marital happiness, the authors proceed to establish, a priori, several points, such as handling of finances, philosophy of life, etc., which they feel have some demonstrable effect upon marital adjustment. The subjects were then asked to rate themselves on these items, i.e., they were asked to indicate the extent of agreement or disagreement in their marriages with regard to family finances, philosophy of life, etc. The data thus obtained were correlated with the results of the "happiness schedule." The correlations were generally positive. "The seven items of agreement and disagreement having a rather marked correlation with domestic unhappi-

3 Burgess and Cottrell, Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage, p. 10.

ness are: handling finances, recreation, demonstration of affection, intimate relations, friends, ways of dealing with in-laws, and philosophy of life."⁴

The authors' hypothesis is then stated: "The basic factor in adjustment in marriage is an intimate and affectionate companionship. . . . The hypothesis is suggested, but not conclusively established by the findings of this study."⁵

After having presented, in a preliminary way, the rationale of their study, the authors' progress to a more detailed description of the construction of their marital adjustment schedule, concluding that the scale is, in their words, "reasonably dependable though generally crude."⁶

The authors then propose to ascertain the association between the score obtained on the marital adjustment schedule and the responses given to certain items concerning pre-marital facts. These items are grouped under the following headings:

- 1.) The impress of cultural background
- 2.) Psychogenetic characteristics
- 3.) The social type
- 4.) The economic role, and
- 5.) Response patterns.⁷

4 Ibid., p. 51.

5 Ibid., p. 52.

6 Ibid., p. 74.

7 Ibid., cf. p. 74.

Taking the first item-heading, the "impress of cultural background," the authors define this concept as "those basic values and attitudes, sentiments and memories, habits of speech and manner, which the person acquires unconsciously and unwittingly from his family and his playmates in the early years of his life."⁸

"The hypothesis to be tested. . .is that similarity in impress of cultural backgrounds of husbands and wives makes for, and dissimilarity works against, domestic harmony."⁹

The authors take as indicative of similarity or dissimilarity in "cultural impress" the concept of family background, and find that an increase in score in this cultural (or family) background index corresponds with an increase in the proportions of "well adjusted marriages," and that, therefore, ". . .there is a significant relation between what we have called cultural background and adjustment in marriage."¹⁰

Related to this problem, but not necessarily intimately associated with it, is the question as to whether or not rural life, as the setting of childhood, is better for ultimate marital adjustment than urban life. In answer to this question, the authors feel that there is some association between being reared elsewhere than in a large city and marital adjustment, although they caution that the number of subjects used to

8 Ibid., p. 76.

9 Ibid., p. 77.

10 Ibid., p. 80.

reach this conclusion is not sufficient to make it decisive.

Turning their attention to "psychogenetic characteristics," and assuming that these characteristics are the result either of anatomical and physiological predispositions, or of "familial interaction," or both, but accepting the latter as the more probable effective agent, the authors conclude:

1. The most significant association of any childhood familial factor with marital accord or discord established in this study is that of the reported happiness of the marriages of the parents of the husband and of the wife.
2. Next in significance appear to be the closeness of attachment of the husband and the wife to their parents, and in the case of the husband, the absence of conflict with his father and mother.
3. Less important in view of the small number of cases, but of great interest for further research, appears to be the marital status of the parents.
4. Being a member of a family of four or more children appears to be, especially for the husband, a favorable factor for matrimonial life.
5. The only child and the youngest child, in the present findings, seem to be poor marital risks unless mated with an oldest or a middle child. Marriages of oldest with eldest children appear to offer the best chance of happiness.
6. The only finding of probable statistical significance in this study of sibling preferences was the apparently unfavorable relation to marital adjustment of either husband or wife to an older sister.

Generalizing upon the basis of these findings, we may say with some certainty that the family constellation of relationships of attachment or of conflict exert an influence upon the person which may fit or unfit him for marriage.¹¹

The authors proceed to an examination of what they call the "social type," indicating that they feel that this social type can be and is reflected in such easily obtained factors as age, physical status, educational status, religion, participation in social life, previous marital status, and residential status. The authors conclude that the "socialized

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 112-113.

type" of individual, characterized by "stability, conventionality, and conformity," as suggested by "maturity, educational opportunity and achievement, participation in religious activities . . . participation in social life as manifested by number of friends, membership in organizations, and residence in the neighborhoods of the single-family dwelling type" readily adjusts to marriage.¹²

As far as the economic factor is concerned, as this factor is reflected in income and occupation, the authors find that the latter is a more important determinant of marital happiness than the former. Among other favorable factors that might be considered economic in nature the authors list the community's control over the private lives of the members of an occupation, superior income levels and educational status, employment as a teacher or in a skilled office position as the wife's occupation prior to marriage, and regular work experience for both husband and wife.

The authors pose the question as to whether or not "romantic" love is a better basis for marital adjustment than "love based on companionship." Taking as indicative of one or the other of these two "kinds" of love the age difference between the marital partners, the length of courtship, and parental approval of the marriage, the authors find that affection based upon companionship results in better marital adjustment than marriage founded on "romantic" love.

¹² Ibid., p. 138.

As far as "personality" factors are concerned, the authors spend some time taking exception to Terman's work, but fail to come to any really definitive conclusions themselves, except to suggest further research in this area using the case study method.

The authors examine the factor of sexual adjustment in marriage, particularly as this adjustment may have an adverse effect upon marriage. They indicate several areas of maladjustment, pointing out that these sexual anomalies may, and probably do, have a multiplicity of causes even if they are organically based, and that they certainly have repercussions that are felt in the total life situation. However, the authors proceed no further than this other than to say that this factor can and should receive some attention pre-maritally. They do not seem as willing to discuss this factor of sexual maladjustment as fully as they have discussed other factors, at least insofar as its effect on marriage is concerned. Their reticence may be explained in part by the fact that sexual dynamics are a little more complex than level of income. However, it would seem altogether that the authors' failure to treat comprehensively of personality and of psycho-sexual development, as these two admittedly broad areas influence marital adjustment, has detracted much from their attempt to understand the bases for success or failure in marriage.

Turning to what they call "contingency factors," i.e., "those conditions which, although occurring after marriage, may be taken into account in predicting before marriage the probabilities of marital ad-

justment,"¹³ the authors find that "the attitude toward having children is markedly associated with 'good' marital adjustment; the absence of this desire is found in a very high proportion of poorly adjusted couples."¹⁴ Other contingency factors having an effect upon marriage are; security and stability of employment and income, consistency in employment plans, shortness of time married, residence in a smaller rather than a larger community, residence in a neighborhood of single rather than multiple family dwellings, buying, or planning to buy a home, a frequency of seeing in-laws. "Taken together, the contingency factors show a relatively high correlation with adjustment in marriage. They are as important as all of the pre-marital items of the present study."¹⁵

On the basis of their study, described briefly in the foregoing pages, the authors constructed a "prediction scale," although they do not refer to it by this title. We need not be concerned here with the specific details of this scale, but only with its rationale.

An attempt was made to relate the "prediction" and "adjustment" scores with data from case studies. While the adjustment score proves efficacious, the prediction score "taken by itself is a very crude index of the probabilities for good adjustment." Furthermore, "Personality factors are extremely important and need to be taken into account if we are to

13 Ibid., p. 245.

14 Ibid., p. 267.

15 Ibid., p. 268.

understand the relationships in any marriage."¹⁶

The general problems of prediction are then taken up by the authors, the most interesting conclusions at which they arrive in this respect being that psychogenetic characteristics, response patterns, and social type appear to be most important as factors to evaluate in relation to success, or adjustment, in marriage, and that the economic and cultural background factors seem to have less weight in such an evaluation. Interestingly enough, the husband's background, as far as its effect upon marriage is concerned, seems to have much more significance than the wife's.

Finally, the authors state their general conclusions:

. . . a recapitulation of the findings of this study shows the following:

1. Contrary to prevailing opinion, American wives make the major adjustment in marriage.
2. Affectional relationships in childhood, typically of the son for the mother and the daughter for the father, condition the love object choice of the adult.
3. The socialization of the persons, as indicated by his participation in social life and social institutions, is significant for adjustment in marriage.
4. The economic factor in itself is not significant for adjustment in marriage, since it is apparently fully accounted for by the other factors
. . . .
5. With the majority of couples, problems of sexual adjustment in marriage appear to be a resultant not so much of biological factors as of psychological factors and of cultural conditioning of attitudes toward sex.

16 Ibid., p. 312.

6. Prediction before marriage of marital adjustment is feasible, and should and can be further developed through statistical and case study methods.¹⁷

Much can be said both in favor of and against the authors' methods and conclusions, but for the purposes of this thesis only a few remarks seem in order. It might first be noted that Lehner's Marital Prediction Schedule, which is used in this thesis, is a logical result of Burgess and Cottrell's investigation.

Not all of the authors' work can be accepted without qualification. They seemed to attempt an empirical development of a framework of conditions that would be suitable for marital adjustment, and then proceeded to force their conclusions into this framework. However, it must be admitted that they rejected certain of these empirically established factors as not compatible with a program for predicting or for assessing adjustment in marriage.

Furthermore, the authors' treatment of personality factors is somewhat cavalier. They make much of what they call "psychological" and "psychogenetic" factors, but what these factors really are, how they were evaluated, or how they affect the marriage remains relatively unclear throughout. This same criticism, but with certain reservations, might be directed against the authors' evaluation of psychosexual factors, as has been indicated earlier.

17 Ibid., p. 349.

However, an elaborate discussion of this material is not to the purpose. It is felt that the authors' efforts were justified by the bulk of their work and their conclusions; it is felt, however, that the plan of their study demanded more painstaking research and analysis than that to which it was apparently subjected.

A journal article by Burgess and Cottrell¹⁸ appeared prior to the publication of Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage. This article, essentially a preliminary research report, deals with the same material as the subsequent Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage, but the presentation is, of course, much briefer.

Terman, in his work,¹⁹ is more concerned with the effect of "personality traits" upon marriage than are Burgess and Cottrell. Elsewhere, Terman and Battenweiser²⁰ report on essentially the same theme, while Johnson and Terman²¹ deal specifically with the personality characteristics of happily married, unhappily married, and divorced persons, as indicated by the title of their article.

18 Burgess, E. W., and Cottrell, L. S., "The Predicting of Adjustment in Marriage," American Sociological Review, 1, 1936, pp. 737-751.

19 Terman, Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness.

20 Terman, L. M., and Battenweiser, P., "Personality Factors in Marital Compatibility," Journal of Social Psychology, 6, 1935, pp. 143-171.

Terman, L. M., and Battenweiser, P., "Personality Factors in Marital Compatibility: II," Journal of Social Psychology, 6, 1935, pp. 267-289.

21 Johnson, W. B., and Terman, L. M., "Personality Characteristics of Happily Married, Unhappily Married, and Divorced Persons," Character and Personality, 1935, 3, pp. 290-311.

In Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness, the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and the Strong Occupational Interest Test were employed as the basic measurements of personality. Added to these, as materials of the investigation, were a "happiness" schedule (similar to that used by Burgess and Cottrell, but more carefully evaluated) and assessments of background factors and of sexual adjustment in marriage.

The author's findings (ultimately based upon an item analysis of 233 test items in the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and the Strong Occupational Interest Test) in regard to personality factors may be stated briefly. One-hundred-forty items were found to be related to "happiness" scores. These items were grouped together in order to present a composite picture of the various levels of marital adjustment as it is reflected in personality characteristics.

In regard to "background" factors, the authors emphasize certain factors as having little demonstrable effect upon marital adjustment although Burgess and Cottrell considered these same factors to be more or less important to marital adjustment. These controversial factors include difference in age between man and wife, and the presence of children in the marriage.

The author postulates ten background factors as favorable to marital adjustment, and he lists these as:

1. Superior happiness of parents.
2. Childhood happiness.
3. Lack of conflict with mother.
4. Home discipline that was firm, not harsh.
5. Strong attachment to mother.
6. Strong attachment to father.

7. Lack of conflict with father.
8. Parental frankness about matters of sex.
9. Infrequency and mildness of childhood punishment.
10. Premarital attitude toward sex that was free from disgust or aversion.²²

The author investigated sexual factors in their relation to marital adjustment, but felt that they are not as important as certain background factors, and not nearly as important as some other investigators thought they were. However, two sexual factors stand out as having a definite effect upon marital adjustment, these two being (a) difference in sex drive between husband and wife, and (b) degree of orgasm capacity in wives.²³ The first of these factors indicates an increase in unhappiness as the difference in sexual drive widens. The second indicates a progressive increase in unhappiness that is related to a decrease in orgasm adequacy in the wife, the unhappiness registering in both husband and wife.

In regard to female orgasm inadequacy, which the author found to exist in about one-third of his female subjects, the conclusions of a collateral research into this factor indicate that the condition is probably more biologic than psychologic, although this conclusion does violence to other investigations of the same problem.²⁴

Finally, the author feels that those important factors which dispose the individual to happiness in marriage are to be found in the psychological

22 Terman, Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness, p. 372.

23 Ibid., cf. Chapter XI.

24 Ibid., cf. Appendix I.

rather than physical (specifically, sexual) realm.

The areas investigated, as they have been outlined in the preceding paragraphs, were related to a "happiness" scale which, as we have mentioned, has much in common with Burgess and Cottrell's scale. The results of a preliminary investigation were contained in two articles by Terman and Bittenweiser.²⁵ These two articles contain essentially the same material as is to be found in Terman's Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness, with the exception that the number of subjects participating in this preliminary work was smaller. The couples of the preliminary investigation were incorporated in the final work-up, being added to the 792 couples subsequently obtained. The first of these two articles (20) deals mainly with the background and construction of the research, describing the materials used, the subjects, and the problems and purpose. The items that composed the "happiness" scale are given particular emphasis. Since the authors found some relationship between happiness in marriage and the absence of parent-child conflict between either spouse and his, or her, parents, they permit themselves some speculation on this point. However, they refuse to present any particular theory to account for this phenomenon other than to introduce the idea that marital happiness may have a biological etiology, i.e., "happiness" in marriage seems to "run" in families.

The second article by Terman and Bittenweiser is a continuation of

²⁵ Terman, L. M., and Bittenweiser, P., "Personality Factors in Marital Compatibility," (Two Articles), Journal of Social Psychology.

the first, but is concerned primarily with presenting the conclusions of this preliminary work. The authors point out that low, or negligible correlations were obtained for all the factors of the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and of the Strong Occupational Interest Test. However, an item analysis of the specific items of the two tests revealed an appreciable validity for more than a quarter of the items, as these items might be considered indicative of marital adjustment. The statistical and descriptive evaluation of these items is to be found in greater detail in Terman's Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness, previously reviewed.

An article in the same vein as the work of Terman, and of Terman and Buttenweiser, is the work of Johnson and Terman.²⁶ Using the data collected by Terman and Buttenweiser, and strongly critical of the efficacy of "trait" descriptions of personality, Johnson and Terman propose, in this article, a characterization of happily and unhappily married, and divorced, men and women, which characterization is based on an analysis of items contained in the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and in the Strong Occupational Interest Test. They conclude that there are several distinguishing characteristics for each group, but that there is also a great deal of overlap. For the happily married, emotional stability, social adaptability, and "uplift interests" are the cornerstones. The unhappily married were found to be "neurotic" and introverted, intolerant and volitionally inadequate. The

²⁶ Johnson and Terman, "Personality Characteristics of Happily Married, Unhappily Married, and Divorced Persons," Character and Personality.

divorced women stand out clearly, more so than their male counterparts, although both are marked by more "intellectual" interests than the married groups. Furthermore, divorced women were found to be self-reliant, independent, tolerant, conatively intense, and strong in initiative. Why divorced women should present such a favorable personal picture is not adequately explained by the authors, although they do point out that the divorced woman is also less sympathetic and without "sweet femininity," and that her "tolerance" is detached. All these factors, the authors imply, may be fundamental to marital happiness, and without them the female has little chance for success. However, this line of reasoning is not adequately developed by the authors, nor is it substantiated by the investigation.

Of the remaining literature, several works are worthy of note.

G. V. Hamilton²⁷ approaches the works already cited in rationale, but emphasizes the more physical aspects of marriage. The author's conclusions, too numerous to warrant detailed treatment here, are more in the way of observations than of carefully worked out analyses. However, his defect in this lack of analysis is corrected to a certain extent by L. W. Ferguson in his two articles.²⁸

²⁷ Hamilton, G. V., A Research in Marriage, Albert and Boni, New York, 1929.

²⁸ Ferguson, L. W., "Correlates of Marital Happiness," Journal of Psychology, 1938, 6, 285-294.

Ferguson, L. W., "Correlates of Woman's Orgasm," Journal of Psychology, 1938, 6, 295-302.

In both of Ferguson's articles, Hamilton's data is subjected to statistical analysis, but neither of these analyses confirms all, or even the greater part of, Hamilton's conclusions. Ferguson, however, observes as follows:

. . . the writer wishes to emphasize that when a particular conclusion of Hamilton's lacks statistical significance, that does not mean necessarily that the conclusion has no value as a working hypothesis in psychiatry, but only that the relationship in question has not been established in the population studied. Conversely, those relationships shown to be statistically significant are not, ipso facto, in every instance important psychiatrically.²⁹

Hamilton's conclusions which Ferguson's analysis confirmed are as follows:

1. A wife earning wages unfavorably affects the marriage.
2. There is no relation between marital happiness and the husband's granting or not granting an allowance to his wife.
3. Satisfaction in marriage is not related to the achievement of a satisfying termination to the sex act in women. Terman, in Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness, also discusses this subject.
4. Women with a history including day dreams of a sexual nature during adolescence are much less likely to achieve satisfaction in marriage than women without such a history.
5. There is no relation between date of birth and degree of satisfaction with marriage as a whole.

Hart and Shields³⁰ review the relation between age at time of marriage and the degree of happiness therein. They conclude that the ideal

²⁹ Ferguson, "Correlates of Marital Happiness," Journal of Psychology, p. 294.

³⁰ Hart, H., and Shields, W., "Happiness in Relation to Age at Marriage," Journal of Social Hygiene, 1926, 12, 402-407.

marrying age for men is twenty-nine, and for women, twenty-four. They feel that deviations of four years in either direction for the male, or two years for the female, from these "ideal" ages have no appreciable effect upon marriage, but that beyond this range, particularly in a downward direction, the chances for marital happiness become progressively poorer.

Symonds' work³¹ is not associated directly with any investigation of marriage, but its subject matter is sufficiently pertinent to be of interest here. For that reason, Symonds' conclusions are quoted.

the happy and unhappy are remarkably alike in their problems and interests. The unhappy do not have peculiar problems but make less satisfying adjustments to their problems.

The happy are most concerned with affairs outside themselves -- the unhappy are more concerned with themselves and with their relations to others.

In adolescence with regard to sex, the happy are interested in making themselves attractive for successful social relationships; the unhappy are more directly concerned with sex.

The happy tend to find philosophy of life (ideals, ambitions, religion) more of an interest and less of a personal problem than the unhappy.³²

Although Schooley's work³³ is much different in purpose than that of the present thesis, there is much similarity in respect to mechanical factors. It is interesting in this regard to note the tools employed by

31 Symonds, P. M., "Happiness as Related to Problems and Interests," Journal of Educational Psychology, 1937, 28, pp. 290-294.

32 Ibid., pp. 293-294.

33 Schooley, Mary, "Personality Resemblances among Married Couples," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1936, 31, pp. 340-347.

Schooley:

1. Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, Intermediate, Form A.
2. Clark Revision of Thurstone's Personality Schedule.
3. Kent-Rosanoff Free Association Test.
4. Two Thurstone Blanks testing attitude toward Communism and toward birth control.
5. Snellen Chart for Visual Acuity.
6. Five values of the Allport-Vernon Scale, the scores for "social" values being omitted because of the low validity of this part of the test.
7. An orally repeated list of twenty words to determine immediate memory.

The author finds a similarity existing between spouses in the following factors:

1. Intellectual ability.
2. Physical characteristic of age.
3. There is a process of selection in regard to temperament, i.e., there seems to be some selection of marital partners on the basis of similarity in temperament.
4. Similarity increases with an increase in length of marriage.

The above statements embody, generally, the main conclusions obtained by the author.

Hartman's article³⁴ is, again, not directly associated with a study

³⁴ Hartman, G. W., "Personality Traits Associated with Variations In Happiness," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1934, 29, pp. 202-212.

of marriage, though its purpose of assessing personality traits connected with happiness is sufficiently to the point to warrant attention. However, the author's subjects were all college undergraduates, and, therefore, as he points out himself, his group is possibly not a very good one from which to draw generalized conclusions. With this in mind, the author arrives at only one tenable observation, viz., unhappiness seems to be more closely related to "neuroticism" than to "non-neuroticism," the measure of neurotic tendency used being the Bernreuter Personality Inventory.

Jessie Bernard³⁵ attempts to relate such factors as health, frequency of sex relations, and the use of birth control with neuroticism, measuring this latter factor by means of the Bernreuter Personality Inventory, and with marital satisfaction. The author's analysis admits of five definite and positive relations:

1. Health of husbands and
 - a.) Marital dissatisfaction of husbands.
 - b.) Recency of sex relations.
2. Health of wives and marital satisfaction of husbands.
3. Number of days since last sex relations and poor health of husbands.
4. Use of birth control and neuroticism in men.
5. Neuroticism and marital dissatisfaction in women.³⁶

In another article,³⁷ Bernard presents an instrument for the assessment of marital success. This instrument is worthy of note only

³⁵ Bernard, J., "Some Biological Factors in Personality and Marriage," Human Biology, 1935, 7, pp. 430-436.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 436.

³⁷ Bernard, Jessie, "An Instrument for the Measurement of Success in Marriage," American Sociological Society, 27, 1932, pp. 94-106.

insofar as it is included in the literature. The description of the test procedure and the author's own criticism of it point out that the instrument is not efficacious, at least insofar as general application is concerned, although high coefficients of reliability and validity were achieved. Briefly, the subject is given three tests of traits, arranged in alphabetical order, which he is to check with from one to three crosses (Xs) to indicate, on List I, those traits characteristic of his spouse, on List II, those traits he believes to be contributory to good marital adjustment, and on List III, those traits which he believes to be harmful to good marital adjustment.

While the author rejects his instrument for the most part, it does seem to him that such a method of investigating marital adjustment has possibilities. This would seem to be a valid expectation, but one that is not fulfilled in the author's report.

An article by Cottrell,³⁸ while theoretical in nature, is nonetheless of considerable interest not only because of the author's point of view, but also because of the logical and precise development of his theory. Basically, the author contends that marriage is fundamentally a reenactment of roles that the individual has already developed prior to marriage. While this may seem an over-simplification of a highly complex social situation, the author manifests considerable ingenuity in his presentation, and also in his

38 Cottrell, L. S., "Roles and Marital Adjustment: An Abstract," American Sociological Society, 27, 1932, pp. 107-109.

recognition of the limitations of his hypothesis.

An article by Popenoe and Wicks³⁹ presents a direct report upon a number of married couples who presented themselves to the Los Angeles Institute of Family Relations, and does not attempt to analyze the data except percentage-wise. Some of their conclusions are of interest in relation to Terman's thinking in regard to the possibility of "happiness" in marriage being an hereditary factor, at least in part. The authors' summary:

Of the marriages of 2,635 young people from happy homes, 67 per cent turned out happily.

Of the marriages of 1,621 young people from unhappy homes, 43 per cent turned out happily.

Both biological and educational factors are probably involved in this result.⁴⁰

An article by Schiller⁴¹ presents the results of a research effort to discover similarities, physical and temperamental, between husbands and their wives. The results are similar to those of other researchers, and need not be developed here. One point, however, is worthy of note. The author cautions that the temperamental similarities particularly might have been the result of a common life together more than a result of selectivity in choice of marital partner.

39 Popenoe, Paul, and Wicks, Donna, "Marital Happiness in Two Generations," Mental Hygiene, 1937, 21, pp. 218-223.

40 Ibid., p. 223.

41 Schiller, B., "A Quantitative Analysis of Marriage Selection in a Small Group," Journal of Social Psychology, 1932, 3, pp. 297-319.

It has probably been noted that the vast bulk of research conducted in the field of marital relations is centered around the post-marital years. This is, of course, as it should be, but it is probably very much the result as well of the availability of married couples. Not only are most of them living together, and therefore more easily accessible "in space," as it were, but also the marital period far exceeds "in time" the pre-marital, or engaged, or courtship period. Any review of available titles points up this preponderance in the literature. This review has, therefore, attempted a selection of material on the basis of those studies which endeavor to relate factors operative during marriage to factors which operated prior to marriage, which factors might be postulated as having some effect upon ultimate marital adjustment. It is evident that Burgess and Cottrell, and Terman have been the most successful in this effort. However, as has been pointed out by at least one author, Schiller, it is often difficult to determine whether or not "temperamental" changes have taken place as the result of the individual's experience in marriage.

This review of the literature, while lacking in emphasis upon the pre-marital state, has at least served the purpose of pointing up this lack. Certainly the process of adjustment is of primary concern to anyone interested in the ultimate condition of a particular marriage. That it should be assumed that this process is the result of factors whose operation is dormant until the excursion into marriage actually takes place is, apparently, something of a fallacy. It cannot, of course, be supposed that any marriage, or, for that matter, any human relationship, permits consideration solely on the basis of

any or all of the disparate factors that contribute to it, i.e., on the basis of potentialities for one kind of adjustment or another which each party to the marriage introduces into it: The whole is greater than the sum of its parts. But there is some justification in feeling that an understanding of the parts, so to speak, will lead to a better understanding of the whole if the parts can be subjected to examination before they are incorporated into the whole rather than afterwards when they have lost their individual identities in the whole which has by then obtained separate existence.

Therefore, it is felt that a good amount of the literature dealing with marital adjustment has missed a very vital aspect of the total marital course, i.e., the pre-marital state. On the other hand, the research that has been done cannot be said to be without merit, especially as this thesis is strongly indebted to the painstaking efforts that have produced so much understanding of an aspect of human life which, in its ramifications as a state of human interaction, is so difficult to understand.

CHAPTER III

THE PROCEDURE: THE MATERIALS AND THE SUBJECTS

In regard to the test materials used, a few words of explanation as to the reasons for choosing the particular procedures decided upon seem to be in order. Certainly the need for some test proposing to predict marital success is self-evident; the choice of the Marital Prediction Schedule by Lehner, adapted from Burgess and Cottrell, proposed such a predictive value and it seemed the best available, although it suffers the usual handicaps of a "paper and pencil" test.

It was then decided to develop a battery of tests that would fulfill the following requirements:

1. Each test must be a "paper and pencil" test so that it could be administered simultaneously to more than one person.
2. Each test had to yield a numerical score, or scores, so as to lend itself readily to statistical analysis.
3. The entire battery must comprise a fairly comprehensive assessment of "personality."
4. The battery altogether, including the Marital Prediction Schedule, must not consume too much time since each couple could probably be gotten for only one testing session, and since too much time in testing would both

irritate and fatigue the subjects.

5. The tests used must have acceptable validity and reliability.

With the above qualifications in mind, it was decided that intelligence, interests, and "personality" would constitute a fairly comprehensive picture of total personality. On these bases, the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, Higher Form A, the Kuder Preference Record, Vocational, Form CH, and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory were selected. These, together with the Marital Prediction Schedule,¹ made up the battery given to each member of each couple.

As to the standardization of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Hathaway and McKinley² indicate that the test was standardized on some 700 individuals of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 55 plus a group of 250 pre-college and college students, and groups of WPA workers, tubercular patients and epileptic patients. This entire group was then

1 Since the Marital Prediction Schedule is probably the least known of the tests in the battery, and since the significance of the scores obtained on it would therefore be relatively obscure, we quote from Lehner, G. F. J., Explorations in Personal Adjustment, A Workbook, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1949, p. 218, in this regard: "High scores, those above 60, are favorable for marital adjustment, as indicated by research findings that approximately 75 per cent of persons with these scores in the engagement period are well adjusted in their marriages. Low scores, or those below 20, are much less favorable for happiness in marriage, as shown by the probability that only 25 per cent of persons with these scores will be well adjusted in married life. Intermediate scores, those between 60 and 20, should be regarded at present as nonpredictive since the chances of persons with these scores for marital success may tentatively be considered as about even."

2 Hathaway, S. R., and McKinley, J. C., Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Manual, Rev., The Psychological Corporation, New York, 1951.

contrasted with over 800 cases in neuropsychiatric divisions in Minnesota's University Hospitals. The authors remark that "The chief criterion of excellence was the valid prediction of clinical cases against the neuropsychiatric staff diagnosis, rather than statistical measures of reliability and validity."³ However, the authors quote reliability studies in their manual, and present the results of these studies in tabular form, as follows:

TABLE 1⁴

TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS REPORTED
FOR THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC
PERSONALITY INVENTORY

Scale and Abbreviation	Hathaway and <u>McKinley</u>	<u>Cottle</u>	Holzberg and <u>Alessi</u> Psychiatric Patients
	Normals (N=40-47)	Normals (N=100)	(N=30)
Question (?)			.75
Lie (L)		.46	.85
Validity (F)		.75	.93
K (K)		.75	
Hypochondriasis (Hs)	.80	.81	.67
Depression (D)	.77	.66	.80
Hysteria (Hy)	.57	.72	.87
Psychopathic Deviate (Pd)	.71	.80	.52
Masculinity-Femininity (Mf)		.91	.76
Paranoia (Pa)		.56	.78
Psychasthenia (Pt)	.74	.90	.72
Schizophrenia (Sc)		.86	.89
Hypomania (Ma)	.83	.76	.59

3 Ibid., p. 6.

4 Ibid., p. 7.

As to validity, the authors state that "a high score on a scale has been found to predict positively the corresponding final clinical diagnosis or estimate in more than 60 per cent of new psychiatric admissions."⁵

In regard to the validity, reliability, and standardization of the Kuder Preference Record, this data is contained in the manual⁶ for that test. The reliability statistics are presented in Table 5 of the manual, as follows:

TABLE 5⁷

RELIABILITIES OF PREFERENCE RECORD-VOCATIONAL SCALES

GROUP	SCALES									
	0 OUT	1 MEC	2 COM	3 SCI	4 PER	5 ART	6 LIT	7 MUS	8 SOC	9 CLE
100 Men	.92	.92	.85	.87	.91	.86	.89	.87	.86	.86
100 Women	.89	.88	.88	.88	.87	.87	.90	.88	.90	.90
100 Boys	.90	.93	.86	.89	.86	.90	.88	.90	.85	.86
100 Girls	.89	.86	.85	.90	.84	.90	.87	.84	.86	.90

As to validity, the author refers to the work done in this area for

5 Ibid., p. 6.

6 Kuder, G. Frederic, Examiner Manual for the Kuder Preference Record, Vocational, Form G, Science Research Associates, Chicago, 1949, (Rev. Feb., 1950).

7 Ibid., p. 20.

Form B of the test, and states that the conclusions thus reached are applicable to Form C "since nine of the areas are covered in both tests (with the addition of the Outdoor Scale to Form C)."⁸ The validity studies quoted by the author are too numerous to review here. Generally speaking, however, they tend to indicate that the test is valid. Finally, standardization of the test began with Form A which was administered to 500 students at Ohio State University in 1934-35. The changes from Form A to be found in Forms B and C were essentially in the expansion of the number of interests tested and included Mechanical and Clerical Interests in Form B and added Outdoor Interest to Form C.

The standardization of the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability⁹ included the administration of "more than enough" items to 1000 high school students and 1000 grammar school students, and the items of the test were subsequently selected and arranged in order of difficulty on the basis of intra-group comparison.

As to reliability, the method of determining this factor was to correlate different forms of the same test:

The coefficients of correlation were found between Forms A and B of both examinations as follows:

Higher Examination, Grades 7 to 12:

Group I, Form A first, 128 cases,

$r = .917 \pm .009$

Group II, Form B first, 125 cases,

$r = .925 \pm .009$

avg. .921

⁸ Ibid., p. 15.

⁹ Otis, Arthur S., Otis Self-Administering Tests of Mental Ability, Manual of Directions, World Book Co., New York and Chicago, 1928.

Intermediate Examination, Grades 4 to 9:

Group I, Form A first, 215 cases,

$r = .953$.006

Group II, Form B first, 212 cases,

$r = .943$.007

avg. $.948^{10}$

The author discusses the validity of the test in terms of several studies all of which tend to establish this factor satisfactorily.

As to the validity and reliability of the Marital Prediction Schedule, Professor F. J. Lehner of the University of California at Los Angeles was contacted by letter. He replied that the validity and reliability studies for the Marital Prediction Schedule were to be found in the work of Burgess and Cottrell, and that his scale is an adaptation of their material.

In turning to a consideration of the subjects, it is first noted that the number of couples is rather small, but adequate for the purposes of this paper. In all, thirty-three couples were contacted, but because of the invalidity in scores of one member of the couple or the other, the results from three of the couples were not included in this evaluation of the material. Therefore, to all intents and purposes, thirty couples participated in the research. In addition to taking the battery described previously, the couples also submitted data as to age, race, religion, education, marital date, and occupation. The subjects were not required to identify themselves since it was felt that this was not necessary, and also because it was felt that specific identification would mitigate against the validity of the results obtained. Each subject, however, was assigned

10 Ibid., p. 12.

a number, this number being appended with either "M" or "F" as indicative of sex.

As to age, the group ranged from nineteen to thirty-two years: males, twenty to thirty-two; females, nineteen to thirty. In nine of the couples, both members were identical as to age; in the remainder, the male was older than the female in all cases. The mean age of the group was 23.7, SD 3.00; mean age of the males, 24.9, SD 3.28; females' mean age, 22.5, SD 2.29.

All members of the group were Caucasian. In religion, all subjects were Roman Catholic. As far as education is concerned, the subjects varied, of course, but not widely. In stating amount of formal education, the subjects were asked to express this factor in years, counting eight years for elementary school, four years for high school, four years for college, and a chronological year for each year of post-graduate work. The subjects were asked to count only up to their last complete year of formal education. The range of education in years for the entire group was eight to nineteen: for males, eight to nineteen; for females, twelve to seventeen. The mean number of years of education for the group was 15.26, SD 2.24: for males, the mean was 15.46, SD 2.66; for females, the mean was 15.06 SD 1.76. As can be seen from the mean figures, the group tended to be weighted with people who had at least some college education. Of the sixty subjects, as a matter of fact, only twelve had not had some college experience, while only another eight had not as yet completed four years of college. Of the remaining, fourteen had completed at least one year of graduate or professional

training beyond their college degrees. Comparing the amount of education for both members of each couple, it was found that twelve of the couples had equivalent educations in terms of years of formal schooling completed, that in five couples, the female had more education in years than the male, and that in the remaining thirteen couples, the male had more years of education. In the cases where either member of the couple had more education than the other, the widest disparity in favor of the female was four years, as was also the case when the disparity favored the male.

In regard to occupation, it was in this area that the group was most diversified. The briefest possible treatment of this aspect would be simply to list the types of occupation.

The occupations, with the number of subjects involved in each occupation when more than one person is so involved indicated in parentheses, are: for males, Teachers (2), Students (6), Engineers (4), Salesman (2), "Production work," "City employee," "Executive," Funeral Director, Commercial Artist, "Assistant Buyer," Stock Handler, Laborer, Machinist, "Customer relations," Lawyer, "Hospital supplies"; for females, Teachers (9), Students (6), Bookkeepers (3), Secretaries (3), Librarian, Chemist, "Engineering clerk," "Technician-Secretary," Accountant, Social Worker, Engineering assistant, Legal stenographer, Nutritionist.

In addition, four of the males did not indicate their occupations.

Discounting the subjects who classed themselves as "Students," the occupations may be broken down in terms of general types of work. In this sense, the problem of occupational classification is simpler, the

problem of occupational classification is simpler, the results of such classification being as follows: for males, Professional (9), Business (8), Skilled trade (1), Unclassifiable ("City employee") (1); for females, Professional (13), Business (10), Unclassifiable ("Engineering assistant") (1).

It is readily seen that the Professional category dominates, followed by Business. The group can therefore be considered as corresponding roughly to its educational level as far as its general occupational status is concerned.

The usual procedure followed in administering the test battery was to have the couple take the battery either in their own home, or in the author's home, or in an office that was available for the purpose, whichever alternative was most convenient for the couple. They were also given their own choice, within limits, as to date and time. In some cases, more than one couple (never more than four) took the battery together.

The couple was given some idea as to the time involved in taking the battery, and a brief, sketchy statement as to the purpose of the investigation. The battery was then administered in the following order: Kuder Preference Record, Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and the Marital Prediction Schedule. The shortest time needed by any single person to complete the entire battery was two hours and thirty-five minutes; the longest time, four hours, twenty minutes.

After completing the battery, the couple was given a more thorough

explanation of the project together with a description of the nature of the tests they took. They were then informed that they could obtain a limited interpretation of the results of the battery, but it was strongly emphasized that this information would be markedly circumscribed.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

In analysing the data accumulated, it was felt that the Pearsonian product-moment method of correlation offered the most efficacious means of treatment because it lent itself more readily than other methods to an effective analysis of the material. Using this method, therefore, the following correlations were computed:

- A. Correlations between the Marital Prediction Schedule scores, and the results of the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, for the entire group, and for males and females separately.
- B. Correlations between the Marital Prediction Schedule scores, and the scores for each of the interest areas for the Kuder Preference Record, for all subjects together, and for males and females separately. The Kuder scores are expressed in percentile ranks.
- C. Correlations between the Marital Prediction Schedule scores and the T-scores for each of the clinical scales of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, excluding the T-scores for the validating scales, for all subjects together, and for males and females separately.

In addition, two other product-moment correlations were developed, viz., (a) between the Marital Prediction Schedule scores for the male and

the same scores for the female, and (b) between the average clinical scale T-scores for all subjects and the Marital Prediction Schedule scores.

It is felt that treatment of each "set" of correlations, e.g., treating all correlations obtained with the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability as a "set," etc., will probably lend itself to a clearer analysis and understanding of results. This method of treatment seems preferable to discussing first the male group, and then the female, and finally male and female together, since this would necessitate rather complex tabular presentation and also require discussing each separate test at least three different times. Accordingly, the presentation of results has been developed in deference to the particular tests used in the battery rather than to the several groups involved.

The results of the correlations between the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability and the Marital Prediction Schedule are as follows: For the entire group, r is .00, PE .08; for males, r is .01 PE .12; for females, r is .01, PE .12.¹ These results suggest the immediate conclusion that there is no relationship between intellectual level and the probability of success in marriage.² Indeed, the results presented strongly advise that such a conclusion be adopted. However, if the nature of the Otis scores

1 For the means and standard deviations of all test data, cf. Appendix, Tables III, IV and V.

2 In referring to "probable success in marriage, it is to be understood that this expression means "Probable success in marriage as measured by the Marital Prediction Schedule."

obtained is noted, this conclusion is qualified to a certain extent: the mean IQ of the entire group is 114.33, while the mean for males is 113.83, and for females 114.7.³ The means, and the actual distribution of scores⁴ indicate that the general level of intelligence of the group tested is somewhat above the average. For that reason, the conclusion that "no correlation exists between intellectual level and probable success in marriage" must be qualified by the fact that too few subjects of lower levels of intelligence were included in the group.

Regarding first of all the correlations obtained for Area O, Outdoor Interest, it is noted that for the entire group, and for males, the results indicate a definite, negative relationship between high scores in this area and probable success in marriage. Taking into account the results for females in this area, our interpretation of the results for the entire group is qualified although it may still be maintained that, generally speaking, the more the individual male locates his interests in outdoor activities, the less likely are his chances of success in marriage. However, it must be remembered that the group tested was urban, and might be described as "indoor" as contrasted with a rural, "outdoor" group.

Outdoor interest is defined as "work that keeps you outside most of the time and usually deals with animals and growing things."⁵

3 Cf. Appendix, Table III.

4 Cf. Appendix, Table III for scores.

5 Cf. Kuder Profile Sheet, V-12-w, Science Research Associates, Publisher.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN AREAS OF INTERESTS AND
THE MARITAL PREDICTION SCHEDULE
SCORES FOR THE ENTIRE GROUP,
AND FOR MALES AND FEMALES
SEPARATELY

	All Subjects		Males		Females	
	Correlation	Probable error	Correlation	Probable error	Correlation	Probable error
Kuder Preference Record						
Outdoor ⁶	-.45	.07	-.51	.09	-.25	.12
Mechanical	.04	.08	.03	.13	.06	.12
Computational	.11	.09	.01	.12	.21	.12
Scientific	-.12	.09	-.23	.12	.01	.12
Persuasive	.12	.09	.30	.11	.02	.12
Artistic	-.21	.08	-.19	.12	-.24	.12
Literary	-.10	.09	-.20	.12	.01	.12
Musical	-.13	.08	-.21	.12	-.07	.11
Social Service	.13	.08	.18	.12	.12	.12
Clerical ⁶	.23	.08	.34	.11	.15	.12

⁶ Because of the relatively high correlations obtained in Areas 0 and 9, this data was rechecked using the method of rank order correlation with the following results:

	All subjects	Males	Females
Area 0	$r = -.57$	$r = -.54$	$r = -.11$
Area 9	$r = .22$	$r = .34$	$r = .06$

Since Outdoor Interest is mainly concerned with "animals and growing things," it can be seen that such interests may be broadly interpreted as indicative of a channelization of energies away from areas requiring the individual to deal with his fellows. Table II indicates a corresponding negative correlation for Social Introversion in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and it might be said that this may concisely be related to the negative correlation for Outdoor Interests, the two areas reflecting essentially the same basic factor, perhaps best defined as "the tendency to withdraw from social contacts with others,"⁷ the definition of Social Introversion offered by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. That this is a legitimate interpretation of the nature of these two areas is best indicated by the definitions of each, but it can only be applied to the male, and even then with some hesitancy.

Of the remaining correlations in Table I, none can be accepted as reliable, although the possibility exists that a larger group of subjects might render some of the correlations obtained somewhat more valid. Clerical and Artistic interests are especially susceptible to this possibility. Although Artistic interest appears to be negatively associated with probable

The only appreciable change is in Area 0, where the rank order method gives a higher negative correlation for the entire group and for males, but a lower negative r for females. The correlations for Area 9 remain virtually unchanged. On this basis we are inclined to accept the data of the product-moment correlation results because the differences do not greatly affect interpretation, and the demands of consistency outweigh the arguments for using the higher rank order correlations for the entire group and for males.

7 Hathaway, S. R., and McKinley, J. C., Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Manual, The Psychological Corporation, Revised, 1951, p. 21.

success in marriage and Clerical Interest seems positively associated, these associations are not admissable in terms of their probable errors.

At this point attention is called to the general configuration of interests which might be broadly termed "artistic," that is, Artistic, Musical, and Literary, in the Kuder Preference Record. It is particularly interesting that the results for the male in all three of these areas cluster around $-.20$. Numerous studies have found that these three areas taken together relate to maladjustment if the scores in these areas are high. While, taken separately, each of these areas is without statistical significance, taken together they present an interesting grouping. According to Kuder, Musical interest indicates a liking for "going to concerts, playing instruments, singing, or reading about music and musicians,"⁸ while Literary Interest shows a desire "to read and write."⁹ An examination of these definitions, and of the definition for Artistic Interest, indicates that none of the activities described in them necessarily requires "social contacts," although such contacts may be introduced into some of the activities involved. The fact is that negative correlations exist in all three interest areas for the male, but are to be found in only one such area for the female.

It is noticed that a positive, though not reliable, correlation exists between Persuasive interest and probable marital success for males.

8 Kuder Profile Sheet, V-12-w.

9 Ibid.

However, since Persuasive Interest is defined as a liking "to meet and deal with people and to promote projects and things to sell,"¹⁰ this correlation may be given some thought as it might fit into a framework of association between maturity, as previously discussed, and probable success in marriage. Certainly, with the exception of Social Service Interest, no other interest area of the Kuder Preference Record reflects more succinctly the desire for "social contacts."

Two remaining correlations in Table I call for remark, and these are the correlations for Scientific Interest in males and for Computational Interest in females. The first of these suggests a tendency to a lack of association between probable marital success and Scientific interest in the male, while the second reflects an opposite tendency for the female, i.e., a tendency to a positive association between Computational interest and probable marital success. However, neither of these correlations is reliable.

Thus, only two of the correlations for the Kuder Preference Record, i.e., Outdoor Interest for the entire group, and for males, have any significance, statistically, as indicative of future marital adjustment. These findings directly suggest only one definite conclusion, viz., that the more the male is interested in outdoor activities the less likely is he to be successful in marriage.

In discussing the correlations obtained in the Minnesota Multi-

10 Ibid.

TABLE II

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE CLINICAL SCALES OF THE MMPI
AND THE MARITAL PREDECTION SCHEDULE SCORES FOR
THE ENTIRE GROUP, AND FOR MALES
AND FEMALES SEPARATELY

MMPI Clinical Scales	All Subjects		Males		Females	
	Corre- lation	Proba- ble error	Corre- lation	Proba- ble error	Corre- lation	Probable error
Hypochondri- asis	.02	.09	-.04	.12	.03	.13
Depression ¹¹	-.35	.08	-.38	.11	-.34	.11
Hysteria	.19	.08	.20	.12	.28	.12
Psychopathic Deviation	.07	.09	-.06	.12	.28	.12
Masculinity- Femininity	-.18	.08	-.22	.12	-.13	.12
Paranoid	-.07	.09	.23	.12	-.18	.12
Psychasthenia	-.25	.08	-.54	.09	.06	.11
Schizophrenia	.01	.09	-.13	.12	.11	.12
Mania	.07	.09	.05	.12	.09	.12
Social Introversion	-.46	.07	-.45	.10	-.44	.10

11 As in the case of Rader Preference Record, Areas 0 and 9, the

phasic Personality Inventory, it must be remembered that the various clinical scales are nominal, and do not indicate the presence in any subject of the diagnostic category under discussion. In this light, to say that a positive or negative correlation exists between such-and-such a clinical scale and probable success in marriage does not mean that the correlation is between that particular clinical entity as it exists in a fully developed state in the subject, and the Marital Prediction Schedule, but only that the higher the T-score in the particular scale under discussion, the more likely is the individual expressing such an increase in score to achieve marital success, provided the correlation is positive. With this rather fundamental qualification in mind, the results obtained with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory may be examined.

In the discussion of the Kuder Preference Record results, the Social Introversion scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory received some attention. It was indicated in that discussion that the higher the score in this scale, the more inclined the individual was "to withdraw from social contacts," and that the more he was so inclined, the

correlations were computed for Scales D and Si of the MMPI with the following results:

	All subjects	Males	Females
D	r -.37	r -.33	r -.29

r -.23

r -.29

r -.16

While no appreciable difference is obtained by substituting rank order correlation for product-moment method for D, there is a considerable difference in the correlations for Si. This phenomenon may be explained by the fact that most Si T-scores were predominantly in the 40s and 50s with few above 60, thus giving the distribution an abnormal clustering in the center.

less likely were his chances for success in marriage. Since the interpretation of this scale would follow essentially the same lines as the interpretation of the results for Outdoor interest in the Kuder Preference Record, there is no reason for re-stating it here.

The results would indicate that the higher the score in Depression the less likely would be probable success in marriage, and this would seem to be true of both males and females, although only the correlations for the entire group and for the male group are statistically significant. While Hathaway and McKinley refrain from defining Depression in their manual, they describe it as being characterized by "poor morale of the emotional type with a feeling of uselessness and inability to assume a normal optimism with regard to the future."¹² It is immediately evident, or, at least, certainly admissible as logical, that the more a given individual approaches such a state the less likely is he to be successful not only in marriage, but in any other social situation of a relatively permanent nature. Surely it is within the realm of reasonable speculation to suppose that the person scoring high in Depression and consequently presenting a symptomatology characterized by "poor morale," etc., will find his marriage detrimentally affected and his chances for success therein diminished.

While Psychasthenia, for Hathaway and McKinley, is closely

However, this does not adequately explain the discrepancies found, and casts some doubt on the efficacy of the correlations for a Si in Table II.

¹² Hathaway, S. R., and McKinley, J.C., Minnesota Multiphasic, p. 19.

associated with "phobias or compulsive behavior,"¹³ and considered by them to occur frequently with Depression, it would seem more reasonable to maintain that the higher the scores in Psychasthenia among the subjects of this thesis, the more anxious they are. It is possible that some among them approach the compulsive or phobic state, but, since the vast bulk of scores do not exceed the critical limits of the scale, it cannot be supposed that the negative correlation manifested in this area is necessarily indicative of the effect of phobic or compulsive behavior upon probable marital success, but rather the effect of an increase of anxiety upon it. That this expectation is peculiar to the male, and has no validity for the female, is evident from a glance at Table II. This fact deserves interpretation, and it is difficult to submit the possible explanation. Nowhere else in the data does such a wide difference between the sexes exist. To discuss reasons why an increase in T-scores for Psychasthenia should have so marked a detrimental effect upon probable marital success for the male, and apparently have no effect on the female's chances for success in marriage, presents a difficult problem. However, since the correlation obtained for the female is not statistically significant, although that for the male is, it would require further investigation to determine whether or not a high score in Psychasthenia in the female would tend to have an adverse effect upon her marriage. The fact remains, however, that there is a definite

¹³ We do not maintain that if an individual scores high in D, he will necessarily manifest "poor morale," etc., nor that if he manifests "poor morale" he will necessarily score high in D, but we do accept that such an association of score and symptom is highly possible and therefore acceptable as a point of interpretation.

significance in the correlation for Psychasthenia for males which may be interpreted as, the higher the score in Psychasthenia for the male the less likely is he to succeed in marriage, although the possibility that this interpretation is simply an artifact of statistics must be recognized.

There is an apparent tendency for an increase in the Masculinity-Femininity T-score to accompany a decrease in the Marital Prediction Schedule score, and it is also noted that this is, again, more true of the male than of the female.¹⁴ However, the probable errors obtained in this area indicate that this interpretation of these results is not acceptable, and the data are therefore inconclusive.

Continuing with an analysis of the male group, it is observed that positive correlations exist for Hysteria and for Paranoia. Again, however, these results are unreliable because of the probable errors obtained. The same holds true for the results obtained for the Hysteria scale for the female, and in Paranoia, although the correlation achieved in the latter is negative.

For the female group, one final correlation deserves mention. It would seem on the basis of the data that an increase in T-score for Psychopathic Deviation coincides with an increase in score in the Marital Prediction Schedule for females only. However, again the data are not acceptable since the results are not statistically significant.

¹⁴ Hathaway, S. R., and McKinley, J. C., Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Manual, p. 20.

One other correlation was worked out for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory that is not included in Table II and that is a correlation between the average T-score for each subject in the entire group and the Marital Prediction Schedule scores. This product-moment correlation was $-.21$, PE $.08$. It would seem, on this basis, that the higher the average MMPI T-score, the less likely will be success in marriage, but this result is without statistical significance.¹⁵

Finally, it was felt it would be of some interest to examine the incidence of plus -70 T-scores in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory in terms of percentage. In all, sixteen of the sixty subjects obtained at least one T-score of 70 or more. Of these sixteen, eleven, or 69%, achieved Marital Prediction Schedule scores of less than 59. Altogether, only twenty-three subjects scored less than 59 on the Marital Prediction Schedule; this group of twenty-three is, therefore, heavily weighted with subjects who obtained at least one T-score in excess of 70. Hence, it would seem that the incidence of any T-score in excess of 70 on any scale of the MMPI is definitely indicative of a probable detrimental effect upon future marital adjustment.¹⁶

¹⁵ A correlation of $-.12$ was obtained with this same data, using the rank order method.

¹⁶ Of the six-hundred clinical scale T-scores obtained from the entire group, twenty-four were in excess of seventy. Of these twenty-four, thirteen, or 54%, occurred in subjects scoring less than 59 on the Marital Prediction Schedule. Since those subjects scoring less than 59, are very much in the minority, as pointed out above, this incidence, 54%, of T-scores in excess of 70 is significant, but apparently not as significant as the incidence of subjects, 69%, scoring in excess of 70 on any MMPI scale and also obtaining a score of less than 59 on the Marital Prediction Schedule.

One last correlation was developed, using the product-moment method. This correlation was between the Marital Prediction Schedule scores for males and the same scores for females. The results, r is .56 PE .08, strongly suggest the obvious conclusion that the greater the probability of success in marriage for one partner, the more likely is his mate to be a good marital risk as well.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In introducing this summary, a few words of caution are in order. It must be remembered at all times that the conclusions of this thesis are really valid only for the group examined, and that any extension of these conclusions to include the general population seems unwarranted. Furthermore, such statements as, "the higher the score, the more or less probable, etc.", must be interpreted to mean an increase in score only to the upper limits of the distribution of scores for the particular area under discussion within this particular group. Hence, in such a case as the findings for the Hysteria clinical scale in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which resulted in a positive correlation, the range of scores for the entire group was 40 to 77. When interpreting the findings for this particular scale, it might be said that a tendency exists for a higher score in this area to correlate positively with the probability of success in marriage. However, this conclusion would apply only up to a T-score of 77, since that is as far as our range in this area goes. What happens when a T-score beyond 77 is achieved is not known. This qualification of the data applies most particularly to the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and not as strictly to the Otis Self-Administering Tests of Mental Ability and

and the Kuder Preference Record.

With these reservations in mind the findings may be summarized.

As to subjects, thirty engaged couples were secured whose scores on the various tests used were valid, as far as these tests contained validating scores. The subjects were all Caucasian; most of them had at least some college education; all were Roman Catholic in religion. As far as occupations were concerned, the subjects were widely varied, but the vast majority of their occupations could be classified as either "business" or "professional." As to age, the mean age for the group was 23.7; for females, 22.5; for males, 24.9.

The procedure followed may be stated briefly as follows:

Both members of each couple were given four tests, the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, the Kuder Preference Record, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and the Marital Prediction Schedule. The scores obtained in the Otis, Kuder, and MMPI were correlated with the Marital Prediction Schedule in an effort to investigate the possibility of a correlation between "personality" factors, in this case, between intelligence, interests, and tendencies within clinical entities as defined in the MMPI, and probable marital success, as this latter factor is measured by the Marital Prediction Schedule.

The findings were interpreted for the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability and the Statistical Tables, I, Kuder Preference Record, and II, MMPI, which were developed to present the results for the entire group, and for males and females separately.

On this basis, as far as intelligence level, as measured by the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, is concerned, it was found that there was evidently no relationship between this factor and probable success in marriage, although this conclusion was not to be accepted uncritically in view of the range of intelligence test scores, 82 to 135, that was obtained. There is the probability, on the basis of this range and on the basis of the distribution of scores, that there were not enough subjects scoring in the lower levels of intelligence.

As far as interests are concerned, the Kuder Preference Vocational Record was used to measure this aspect. It was found that there was a significant negative correlation between Outdoor Interest and probable marital success, and that this finding applied particularly to the male, although the female manifested a tendency in this same direction. However, the correlation for females was not reliable. Artistic interests also bore a negative correlation to probable marital success, males and females indicating about the same degree of correlation, although none of the correlations in this area could be interpreted as being significant.

Considering the male alone, the findings indicate that, for him, aside from the factors already discussed, interest in musical, literary, and scientific activities would probably tend to affect his marital adjustment unfavorably, while the more he inclined to have Persuasive interests and/or Clerical interests, the more likely would be the probability of his marital success. In no case, however, were the findings significant, statistically. Interest in Social Service, for males, also seemed to have a positive effect on the probability of his successful

adjustment in marriage, although again this conclusion is not well founded, statistically.

For the female, again in addition to the factors that have already been considered, it was found that the higher her scores in the Computational area, the more likely is she to experience success in marital adjustment. However, this interpretation must be considered as lacking a real significance.

Descriptively summing up the findings for the various interest areas in regard to their effect upon probable marital success, the male and female who will probably be poorly or well adjusted in marriage in terms of the types of interests they may have might be hypothecated.

- A. For the male who will probably be well adjusted in marriage, it would be expected that he would be interested in any one or all of the following areas: Persuasive, Clerical, and Social Service, but not necessarily so.
- B. For the male whose chances of marital success are poor, it would be expected that his interests would be confined to these areas: Outdoor, Artistic, Musical, Literary, and Scientific, interest in Outdoor activities being evidently the most detrimental to his successful marital adjustment, while interest in the other areas cannot be accepted as being definitely established.
- C. The female who will probably be well adjusted in marriage might possibly possess interest in computational activities.
- D. The female who will probably be poorly adjusted in marriage

also has no significant areas of interest that would suggest that the development of that particular type, or types, of interest would probably correspond to her being poorly adjusted maritally. However, there is a tendency for the female with Outdoor and/or Artistic interests to have the possibility of lack of success in marital adjustment.

It might be pointed out here that the postulation of any interest area as indicative of probable marital success, or the lack thereof, does not exclude the possibility of the co-existence of other interests having an opposite significance. How such a case could be interpreted must remain for further research. All that can be pointed out here is that interests are not to be considered as mutually exclusive, but it is considered tenable that the more a person's interests tend to encompass those interest areas which have been found to be suggestive of probable marital success, and the less his interests tend to encompass those interest areas which have been found to be suggestive of a lack of probability of success in marriage, the greater that individual's chances of successful marital adjustment are. Of course, the reverse of this postulate is true.

Directing attention to the results of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, attention is called particularly to the high negative correlation for Social Introversion. This correlation was interpreted as significant and suggestive of the fact that the higher this score tends to be, the less probable is success in marriage. This conclusion would hold equally for both males and females, although the correlations

obtained by the product moment method did not hold up when analyzed according to the rank order method. A second correlation, that for Depression, may also receive the same general interpretation as the interpretation ascribed to Social Introversion, viz., the higher the score in this scale, the less likely will be marital success. However, the correlation is not so high in this scale (D), as that obtained for Social Introversion. There also seems to be a tendency for an increase in score in Masculinity-Femininity to correspond to a decrease in score in the Marital Prediction Schedule, but this tendency is not statistically significant.

Finally, for the entire group, an unusual result is that obtained for Hysteria. According to the results, an increase in this score tends to coincide with an increase in score in the Marital Prediction Schedule, i.e., an increase in the score for this scale has the tendency to correspond to a better chance for marital success. However, this is unreliable as can be seen by the high probable error.

For the male alone, apart from the characteristics already discussed, it was found that an increase in score in Psychasthenia is definitely related to a decrease in score in the Marital Prediction Schedule, and that this is the most significant of the findings in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. On the other hand, an increase in score in Paranoia for the male tends to relate favorably to the individual's chances for success in marriage. Neither of these findings for the male, however, apply to the female, nor is the finding for Paranoia statistically

significant.

For the female, considered separately, and without repeating the data over which this discussion has already gone, one area was found in which the findings have some value. This area, Psychopathic Deviation, has a positive but unreliable correlation which indicates that an increase in this score corresponds to an increase in score in the Marital Prediction Schedule. However, the precautions presented at the beginning of this chapter, in regard to the interpretation of the results obtained with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, are again brought to the attention of the reader.

At this point a descriptive summation of results similar to that given for the Kuder Preference Record may be presented. However, recalling the remarks made in respect to the possibility of co-existence of interests, and the failure to delineate as to whether or not certain interests can exercise an influence upon marital adjustment if other interests having a demonstrably opposite effect are developed in the same individual, it is necessary to apply a similar caution in this regard as the summary of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory is developed. With this in mind, the data for the MMPI in terms of its scales and their effect upon probable marital adjustment may be presented.

- A. It would be expected that the male who would probably adjust well in marriage would indicate comparatively high scores in Hysteria and Paranoia, while at the same time achieving relatively low scores in Masculinity-Femininity, and

particularly in Social Introversion and Psychasthenia.

- B. It would be expected that the female who would probably experience successful adjustment in marriage would obtain comparatively high scores in Hysteria and Psychopathic Deviation, while at the same time scoring comparatively low in Paranoia, and particularly in Social Introversion and Depression.

With this summary the examination of the specific data of this research is finished. However, a few other remarks of a general nature are in order.

In Chapter IV, an attempt was made to interpret the "meaning" of the "meaningful" correlations. However, in this attempted interpretation, one idea recurred with such frequency that it seems worthy of special notation. This idea was, of course, that the socially "introverted" individual was probably more incapable of successful marital adjustment than any other personality "type." This conclusion was based upon the interpretation given to such factors as "Outdoor" and "Persuasive" interests, and, of course, to "Social Introversion." It certainly cannot be claimed that a single factor, such as social introversion, will, ipso facto, produce the effect of poor marital adjustment. However, it may be concluded that if one point has been ascertained, it is that the individual who may be characterised as "socially introverted" is, in all probability, a poor marital risk.

One final word: An attempt has been made throughout to avoid,

as far as possible, any discussion of etiology. It is not felt that the data are adequate enough to state positively that "such-and-such a factor will cause marital adjustment or maladjustment," but only that this factor is related to one or the other kind of adjustment. This has been purposeful since it cannot be said that marital maladjustment or adjustment would depend on the factors discussed in this paper, but only that these factors may have some effect upon a proposed marriage. Other factors, not included in this study, and perhaps not ascertainable by whatever means, may operate against, or enhance, the effect upon marital adjustment that this thesis has attempted to see in these aspects of personality upon which it has focused.

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APPENDIX A

TABLE III

MARITAL PREDICTION SCHEDULE SCORES AND
OTIS SELF-ADMINISTERING TEST OF MEN-
TAL ABILITY SCORES BY SUBJECT

Subject	Marital Prediction Schedule Scores	Otis S-A Test of Men- tal Ability Scores	Subject	Marital Prediction Schedule Scores	Otis S-A Test of Men- tal Ability Scores
1M ¹	35	120	17M	48	125
1F	49	116	17F	79	113
2M	55	131	18M	56	124
2F	66	129	18F	65	112
3M	56	104	19M	64	116
3F	72	123	19F	85	131
4M	75	131	20M	84	121
4F	53	124	20F	55	109
5M	53	104	21M	41	111
5F	106	104	21F	69	100
6M	77	119	22M	105	98
6F	77	124	22F	109	115
7M	29	82	23M	69	91
7F	24	112	23F	52	119
8M	99	107	24M	63	120
8F	82	133	24F	78	118
9M	83	133	25M	66	98
9F	81	110	25F	53	119
10M	87	127	26M	50	113
10F	72	102	26F	57	111
11M	14	118	27M	66	114
11F	3	112	27F	69	102
12M	57	115	28M	68	102
12F	57	114	28F	25	115
13M	66	109	29M	102	115
13F	53	110	29F	72	118
14M	56	135	30M	111	97
14F	69	131	30F	62	105
16M	79	120	31M	96	120
16F	107	116	31F	76	133

1 Each couple in the group was identified by a number,

TABLE IIb .

RANGES, MEANS, AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE
 MARITAL PREDICTION SCHEDULE, AND FOR THE
 OTIS SELF-ADMINISTERING TEST OF MEN-
 TAL ABILITY, FOR THE ENTIRE GROUP
 AND FOR MALES AND FEMALES SEP-
 ARATELY

Marital Prediction Schedule			
	Entire group	Male	Female
Range	3-111	14-111	3-109
Mean	65.66	66.16	65.16
S.D.	22.36	22.67	22.08

Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability

	Entire group	Male	Female
Range	82-135	82-135	90-133
Mean	114.33	113.83	114.7
S.D.	11.40	12.38	9.54

TABLE IV
MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY
INVENTORY SCORES BY SUBJECT

Subject	MMPI Scales										Av. T Score
	Hs	D	Hy	Pd	Mf	Pa	Pt	Sc	Ma	Si	
1M	57	51	53	60	63	62	69	57	40	64	57.6
1F	58	51	57	59	49	50	45	47	55	46	50.8
2M	52	58	53	43	61	44	58	51	45	64	52.9
2F	42	49	50	50	57	47	43	43	50	53	48.4
3M	54	46	62	46	55	47	54	46	60	45	51.5
3F	54	38	52	50	45	47	60	55	73	51	52.5
4M	52	46	53	48	69	59	50	46	48	61	53.2
4F	48	47	47	48	45	38	40	35	73	44	46.5
5M	47	53	60	57	76	53	40	46	60	44	53.6
5F	52	42	59	48	51	47	48	55	58	38	49.8
6M	59	56	62	64	65	50	56	55	58	49	57.6
6F	46	53	50	53	55	56	51	52	35	63	51.4
7M	70	58	64	62	39	35	64	65	58	51	56.6
7F	68	61	64	53	55	82	61	64	60	61	62.9
8M	57	53	62	62	45	56	54	57	50	42	53.8
8F	50	51	43	50	49	35	48	40	60	51	47.7
9M	49	32	45	50	55	62	52	53	63	50	51.1
9F	56	49	56	48	45	47	45	46	55	49	49.6
10M	67	46	67	67	41	53	60	63	43	40	54.7
10F	54	40	57	69	51	65	58	71	70	44	57.9
11M	39	70	44	50	76	59	85	65	50	68	60.9
11F	42	47	40	48	59	47	50	47	45	71	49.6
12M	57	36	45	69	47	56	56	61	78	44	54.9
12F	52	51	56	57	51	53	45	51	35	51	50.2
13M	39	53	47	43	53	47	38	44	63	61	48.8
13F	54	53	56	69	51	65	46	38	58	40	53.0
14M	44	56	53	50	67	47	50	42	45	51	50.5
14F	58	46	52	63	57	50	53	58	58	45	54.0
16M	47	48	58	53	45	50	46	46	40	47	48.0
16F	52	42	63	64	49	59	51	54	55	45	53.4
17M	57	53	62	71	73	44	64	61	58	43	58.6
17F	46	46	50	46	47	41	43	47	60	40	46.6
18M	54	46	62	34	57	56	64	42	53	47	51.5
18F	46	51	47	50	45	56	51	52	43	53	49.4
19M	52	48	60	57	59	56	56	57	53	36	53.4
19F	50	42	59	64	53	56	48	54	40	48	51.4

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)
MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY
INVENTORY SCORES BY SUBJECT

Subject	MMPI Scales										Av. T Score
	Hs	D	Hy	Pd	Mf	Pa	Pt	Sc	Ma	Si	
20M	44	41	51	57	59	53	52	50	55	40	50.2
20F	54	47	50	41	30	53	40	50	73	45	48.3
21M	47	51	55	71	49	44	52	46	60	44	51.9
21F	54	56	59	64	51	53	50	49	60	47	54.3
22M	67	56	65	53	55	59	50	59	50	53	56.7
22F	52	45	57	53	53	50	51	55	55	40	51.1
23M	49	53	51	39	47	47	50	46	38	40	46.0
23F	62	53	64	53	47	59	60	60	53	44	55.5
24M	54	60	69	64	65	62	60	57	40	47	57.8
24F	50	47	61	57	45	56	56	55	45	47	51.9
25M	57	58	62	60	45	47	48	46	48	35	50.6
25F	52	51	50	48	39	47	46	47	50	48	48.4
26M	41	56	53	62	73	59	56	53	65	51	56.9
26F	50	49	50	46	43	53	48	51	50	54	49.4
27M	54	65	56	57	61	59	75	73	78	54	63.2
27F	54	42	47	57	34	62	55	47	60	46	50.4
28M	57	53	49	60	49	59	69	48	50	55	54.9
28F	44	42	47	48	55	65	45	49	50	40	48.5
29M	49	46	62	60	45	53	50	51	58	41	51.5
29F	70	55	77	48	39	56	65	58	50	54	57.2
30M	41	51	55	60	57	53	48	51	55	49	52.0
30F	56	44	61	67	39	56	43	57	55	47	52.5
31M	47	44	51	43	71	50	56	53	70	37	51.4
31F	52	46	59	62	47	59	50	52	48	45	52.0

while the sex of each couple was identified by M, for male, and F, for female. For convenience, these identifying numbers are arranged in consecutive order, and each subject's scores in the various tests are presented in the corresponding spaces in the tables. It will be noted that number 15 is omitted, as are numbers 32 and 33. The scores of these couples were invalid for either or both the male and female, and consequently, the results obtained from these couples are not included in our tabulation.

TABLE IVb

RANGES, MEANS, AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE CLINICAL SCALES AND FOR THE AVERAGE T-SCORES OF THE CLINICAL SCALES OF THE MMPI, FOR THE ENTIRE GROUP, AND FOR MALES AND FEMALES SEPARATELY

		Entire group	Male	Female
MMPI Clinical Scales				
Hs	Range	39-70	39-70	42-70
	Mean	51.92	52.1	52.6
	S.D.	7.38	8.11	8.21
D	Range	32-70	32-70	38-61
	Mean	49.9	51.8	47.8
	S.D.	6.81	7.64	4.83
Hy	Range	40-77	44-69	40-77
	Mean	54.45	56.1	54.7
	S.D.	5.51	6.64	6.07
Pd	Range	34-71	34-71	41-69
	Mean	54.8	55.8	53.9
	S.D.	8.36	9.13	7.71
Mf	Range	30-76	39-76	30-59
	Mean	52.0	57.3	48.2
	S.D.	7.45	10.4	6.57
Pa	Range	35-65	35-62	35-65
	Mean	54.2	53.7	54
	S.D.	5.75	6.5	9.08
Pt	Range	38-75	38-75	40-65
	Mean	53.7	55.8	49.9
	S.D.	6.63	10.01	6.29
Sc	Range	35-73	42-73	35-71
	Mean	51.94	53.1	51.7
	S.D.	5.9	7.42	7.33
Ma	Range	35-78	38-78	35-73
	Mean	53.8	54.7	54.4
	S.D.	7.35	10.6	9.56
Si	Range	35-71	35-68	38-71
	Mean	48.64	48.5	48.1
	S.D.	7.97	8.49	7.30
Average T 2 Score	Range	48.0-63.2		
	Mean	50.86		
	S.D.	3.53		

2 Entire group only

TABLE V
KUDER PREFERENCE RECORD SCORES BY SUBJECT

Subject	Kuder Preference Record Areas									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1M	65	7	24	91	54	34	98	81	49	10
1F	20	41	58	51	91	56	10	47	96	12
2M	18	14	6	4	77	38	90	80	99	4
2F	80	45	6	26	32	89	43	51	100	3
3M	25	39	35	69	83	38	74	13	62	38
3F	42	38	23	90	49	71	4	41	66	4
4M	27	23	45	32	74	42	92	80	58	30
4F	58	83	87	94	32	8	72	47	83	3
5M	13	31	1	8	79	99	77	88	28	8
5F	5	10	71	70	66	54	26	52	89	81
6M	10	8	31	17	52	70	96	90	40	24
6F	56	53	89	36	28	50	49	4	87	83
7M	52	87	74	5	64	80	46	59	20	90
7F	26	32	30	19	35	60	2	68	85	79
8M	6	80	35	49	97	5	40	40	41	69
8F	22	38	54	48	25	66	26	41	88	46
9M	10	77	1	10	70	59	31	60	99	10
9F	45	80	14	23	63	44	10	8	88	22
10M	6	25	58	27	98	1	62	54	84	45
10F	48	14	58	81	92	3	75	77	83	4
11M	70	24	3	10	87	2	80	54	94	35
11F	95	60	3	75	68	91	56	30	10	37
12M	52	39	36	46	90	70	4	97	7	19
12F	22	41	68	1	33	90	62	81	14	37
13M	87	90	58	83	5	42	7	28	33	45
13F	16	9	93	17	75	78	61	25	53	55
14M	30	74	71	85	20	15	98	64	12	18
14F	53	5	6	33	92	46	91	51	88	5
16M	0	19	81	21	99	10	62	48	85	17
16F	24	80	53	19	75	21	49	30	97	32
17M	49	26	1	32	77	63	98	40	43	10
17F	48	16	30	51	77	88	77	63	53	9
18M	23	35	62	75	72	12	85	86	38	18
18F	24	24	89	75	76	46	29	41	83	45
19M	23	51	35	52	8	24	66	12	97	59
19F	14	19	19	17	56	42	94	88	85	30

TABLE V (CONTINUED)
KUDER PREFERENCE RECORD SCORES BY SUBJECT

Subject	Kuder Preference Record Areas									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20M	22	3	5	0	97	66	99	85	73	35
20F	53	63	58	12	27	95	35	51	76	6
21M	46	9	36	27	72	86	93	60	33	27
21F	18	24	38	45	92	71	25	25	91	29
22M	10	40	71	3	93	10	62	15	75	90
22F	20	53	93	63	46	78	25	35	19	75
23M	2	78	24	25	77	46	73	40	65	62
23F	32	12	50	30	75	31	40	52	90	62
24M	33	5	50	88	71	2	87	91	77	38
24F	27	12	3	67	87	54	81	73	56	25
25M	1	17	12	46	90	0	46	69	98	66
25F	20	14	54	12	30	60	91	90	94	18
26M	78	46	3	77	36	42	67	21	94	2
26F	66	27	75	95	18	18	40	15	85	32
27M	20	13	24	1	88	99	90	91	6	21
27F	20	27	85	70	83	63	62	51	94	17
28M	44	31	50	89	35	77	62	40	88	7
28F	5	21	14	63	83	96	49	25	86	18
29M	27	51	5	32	93	28	79	59	44	67
29F	20	57	11	70	41	32	22	15	72	4
30M	25	26	27	24	86	42	27	8	57	64
30F	88	49	4	5	63	86	6	63	32	45
31M	46	9	1	2	95	51	92	81	90	4
31F	75	72	30	29	49	60	35	19	99	3

TABLE Vb

RANGES, MEANS, AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE
INTEREST AREAS OF THE KUDER PREFERENCE RE-
CORD, FOR THE ENTIRE GROUP, AND FOR
MALES AND FEMALES SEPARATELY

		Entire group	Male	Female
Kuder areas				
Outdoor	Range	0-95	0-87	5-95
	Mean	36.34	31.9	38.5
	S.D.	24.57	21.48	23.6
Mechan- ical	Range	3-90	3-90	5-83
	Mean	36.67	35.5	37.9
	S.D.	25.55	27	24.01
Compu- tation- al	Range	1-93	1-81	3-93
	Mean	39.84	33.2	44.5
	S.D.	28.08	24.99	29.24
Scien- tific	Range	0-95	0-91	1-95
	Mean	42.5	36.9	46.8
	S.D.	29.42	30.09	28.83
Persua- sive	Range	5-99	5-99	18-92
	Mean	64.83	71.1	60.5
	S.D.	31.75	25.91	24.29
Artis- tic	Range	0-99	0-99	3-96
	Mean	51.5	42.5	60.5
	S.D.	28.76	28.6	26.02
Liter- ary	Range	2-99	4-99	2-94
	Mean	57.66	69.5	45.5
	S.D.	29.69	26.29	27.24
Musical	Range	4-97	8-97	4-90
	Mean	52.33	58.8	46.5
	S.D.	26.30	27.17	23.85
Social	Range	6-99	6-99	10-99
	Mean	66.66	59.8	74.1
	S.D.	27.75	29.08	24.68
Cleri- cal	Range	2-90	2-90	3-83
	Mean	33.17	33.5	30.5
	S.D.	25.84	26.36	25.38