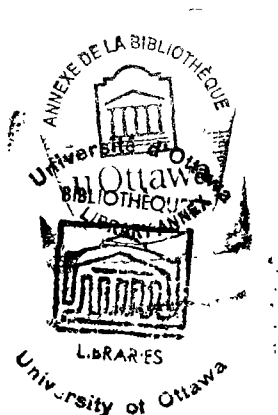


THE THEORY OF IDEAL-SELF
FULFILLMENT IN MATE SELECTION:
A REEXAMINATION

by Kenneth J. Des Roches

Thesis presented to the School
of Graduate Studies of the
University of Ottawa as partial
fulfillment of the requirements
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	page
INTRODUCTION	vii
I. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	1
1. The Theory of Complementary Needs	2
2. The Theory of Ideal-Self Fulfillment	22
3. Summary and Hypotheses	27
II. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN.	33
1. The Measurement Tool	33
2. The Sample	43
3. The Procedure and Method	47
III. PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	60
1. Homogamous Description Selection	61
2. Ideal-Self Fulfillment	67
3. Discussion of Results	75
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.	79
BIBLIOGRAPHY	86
 Appendix	
1. FIFTY-FOUR ADJECTIVES FROM THE INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST - FORM IV AND USED IN THE ORIGINAL IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT STUDY	89
2. THE INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST - FORM IV	92
3. ANSWER SHEETS FOR THE INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST - FORM IV.	95

TABLE OF CONTENTS

v

Appendix	page
4. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTER- PERSONAL CHECK LIST - FORM IV.	100
5. PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING HOMOGAMY .	104
6. PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT.	110
7. THE RAW DATA	116
8. ACTUAL-SELF/IDEAL-SELF DISCREPANCY	127
9. ABSTRACT OF <u>The Theory of Ideal-Self Fulfill-</u> <u>ment in Mate Selection: A Reexamination</u> . . .	131

LIST OF TABLES

Table	page
I.- The Age Ranges and the Mean Ages of the Total Group and the Various Subgroups Participating in the Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate Selection Study	46
II.- An Illustration of the Eight Possible Answer Patterns on the Three Answer Sheets for the One Hundred Twenty-Eight Descriptive Words .	51

INTRODUCTION

One of the continuing interests in family research has been the attempt to define the factors which lead to a lasting relationship between a man and a woman. The two major concerns in such research have been with the process through which mates are chosen and the characteristics of mates which are predictive of success in the marital relationship.

A considerable body of knowledge has been assembled based on data gathered in both the premarital and post-marital periods. Although there have been somewhat inconsistent results at times, the most general conclusion suggested by these data is that individuals who are similar to each other are most likely to be attracted and also successful in the relationship. Similarities have been noted in a large number of characteristics such as area of residence, socioeconomic level, religious affiliation and activity and many kinds of attitudes and values.

This tendency toward similarity or homogamy in mate selection is not the only tendency noted in the literature. A case has been made for the proposition that heterogamy or complementarity of personality needs is an important principle. The proposition states that the variables normally associated with the theory of homogamy in mate selection merely define the group from which each individual then chooses a mate who is likely to complement himself on the personality level.

The discussion to date has been mainly whether either homogamy or heterogamy is the basis for mate selection. Recently one study in the literature has revealed an attempt to reconcile these two seemingly opposed positions. The study seeks to show that the homogamous-need process and the complementary-need process can operate simultaneously in mate selection. The proposition is that mate selection is based primarily on homogamy or similarity in personality traits. However, on personality traits which differ, the individual will seek a mate who they feel possesses the personality traits they lack and which they feel they would like to possess. This process is called the ideal-self fulfillment theory and is presented as a

corollary to the theory of complementary needs.

This research is presented in order to further study the possibility of the ideal-self fulfillment proposition. The relevance of attempting to find significant empirical verification of the ideal-self fulfillment theory lies in the potential importance of the theory if supported. Any supported theory which adds to the knowledge of the process involved in choosing a mate can be of value in both pre-marital and post-marital counselling. It may also lead to a greater understanding of the determinants involved in a stable and successful marriage.

In examining this theory, this paper first presents a review of the literature focusing on: the theory of complementary needs in mate selection; and the theory of ideal-self fulfillment in mate selection. This leads to a presentation of the basic hypotheses which are to be examined.

Following the hypotheses the experimental design is presented. It gives a detailed description of the measuring tool and the sample. The testing procedures and the statistical analysis employed are subsequently described under the method section of the experimental design.

The experimental design is followed by the presentation and discussion of results. Included are complications arising from the measurement tool and the limited size of the sample.

As a means of synthesizing the material presented according to the above plan, a summary is included describing the findings and providing suggestions for future research. An appendix is included for additional reference.

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The research literature in the area of mate selection is extensive, complex and varied. In the majority of the researches attempts are made to define the factors which lead a person to choose one mate rather than another.

Data from these studies would generally support the idea that the majority of people tend to marry homogamously, that is, they tend to marry persons who are like themselves with respect to race and such social factors as religion, socioeconomic level and education. These studies reflect that one tends to find his associates among persons similar to himself in social characteristics and to find his spouse among his associates. Studies on homogamy do not explain, however, how an individual selects a spouse within his group of associates. The theory of complementary needs and, recently, the ideal-self fulfillment theory have been advanced to explain how an individual selects a spouse within his or her group of associates.

This review of the literature focuses on the following two areas of investigation:

1. The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate Selection; and

2. The Theory of Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate Selection.

Finally it summarizes the findings and presents the hypotheses.

1. The Theory of Complementary Needs.

It was first suggested by Gray¹ in 1949 that the choice of mates may be motivated not by similarities but by differences. These differences serve to facilitate complementary or team play.

Winch, Ktsanes and Ktsanes² in 1954 synthesized Gray's theory of complementary personality needs with data supporting social and biological homogamy. The latter

1 H. Gray, "Psychological Types in Married People", in Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 29, No. 2, issue of May 1949, p. 189-200.

2 Robert F. Winch, Thomas Ktsanes and Virginia Ktsanes, "The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate Selection: An Analytic and Descriptive Approach", in American Sociological Review, Vol. 19, No. 3, issue of June 1954, p. 241-249.

characteristics delimit the field of eligibles or marriageable people within which the individual may choose his mate, while the concept of complementary needs provides a basis for explaining choice of mate within this field. The main assertion of this theory is that in mate selection the need pattern of each mate will be complementary rather than similar to the need patterns of the other spouse.

In their research, Winch and associates define complementariness as follows:

When two persons, A and B, are interacting, we consider the resulting gratifications of both to be 'complementary' if one of the following conditions is satisfied: 1. the need or needs in A which are being gratified are different in kind from the need or needs being gratified in B; or 2. the need or needs in A which are being gratified are very different in intensity from the same needs in B, which are also being gratified.³

The first is called type II complementariness and the second type I complementariness. In other words complementariness of the type I variety constitutes a high-low score combination of a couple on the same need and type II complementariness is indicated by a high-high or low-low score combination of a couple on two different needs. Thus

³ Ibid., p. 243.

in mate selection according to these hypotheses, each individual seeks within his or her field of eligibles that person who gives the greatest promise of providing him or her with maximum need gratification.

In testing these hypotheses, Winch and the Ktsanes used Murray's⁴ basic need constructs, augmented by the trait "vicariousness". The needs tested for complementariness in this study are: abasement, achievement, approach, autonomy, deference, dominance, hostility, nurturance, recognition, status, aspiration, status striving, succorance, anxiety, emotionality and vicariousness.

The sample consisted of twenty-five married, childless, undergraduate college student couples. The data collection procedures included a lengthy structured interview, a case history interview and use of an eight card Thematic Apperception Test, hereafter referred to as the TAT.⁵ These data were content analyzed to determine the degree of representation of each need in each couple. The investigators

⁴ Henry A. Murray, et al, Explorations in Personality, New York, Oxford University Press, 1938, xiv-761 p.

⁵ Henry A. Murray, Manual For The TAT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1943, 10 p.

tested for complementariness by predicting the correlational pattern that would be found between husbands' and wives' need patterns. The intercouple correlations involving the same need would be negative and the intercorrelations which involved two different needs would be positive. They found that the predictions were significantly substantiated.

They reported that thirty-five of their forty-four product moment correlations on the same need or type I complementariness were negative and eight of these were significant at the .05 level. The reason for the high number of correlations is that they double dichotomized some of their variables.

In testing for type II complementariness they hypothesized three hundred forty-four correlations involving 24 specific pairs of needs would be positive. They found two hundred twenty-one or 64 per cent of these to be positive and, of these, 63 or 18 per cent of the total to be significant at the .05 level. They therefore found more evidence for complementariness than for homogamy in the pairs of needs selected for their study.

Winch⁶ in 1955 further tested the hypotheses of contrasting need patterns by comparing the correlations between mates with correlations between randomly selected partners. The result was that the average correlation of a husband and wife was lower than the average correlation between men and women who were randomly matched. From this he concluded that mated couples were more complementary than were couples who were randomly matched.

In reviewing these findings critically it is suggested that the evidence is not as supportive as it might appear. The size of the sample is relatively small. Although eighty-two of their significant correlations were in the hypothesized direction, only twenty-two per cent of all their correlations were significant at the .05 level and thirty-four per cent of their correlations were in the opposite direction to that hypothesized. This is so despite the fact they selected the 344 paired need correlations which they believed had the best chance of supporting this

⁶ Robert F. Winch, "The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate Selection: A Test of One Kind of Complementary", in American Sociological Review, Vol. 20, No. 1, issue of February 1955, p. 52-56.

theory.

Also, if the study gathered from the clinical interview and the TAT are analyzed separately, each measuring tool provided a different result. When the needs of the couple were assessed using the clinical interview alone the complementary need hypothesis was supported. However, when the TAT was used alone to assess the needs, there was no support for the hypothesis, in fact, there was a tendency toward support of homogamous need selection.⁷

Rosow⁸ in 1957 criticized this study for dealing with many different need ratings of an individual as if they were discrete and independent variables and he recommended analyzing need complementarity in a framework of global personality types.

7 Robert F. Winch, "The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate Selection: Final Results on the Test of the General Hypothesis", in American Sociological Review, Vol. 20, No. 5, issue of October 1955, p. 552-555.

8 Irving Rosow, "Issues in the Concept of Need Complementarity", in Sociometry, Vol. 20, No. 3, issue of September 1957, p. 216-233.

A major problem in the study of needs according to Kernodle⁹ in 1959 is to obtain a demonstrably valid and reliable instrument of measurement. The technique used by Winch and the Ktsanes presumes that trained observers are able to make valid and reliable ratings of subjects' needs. This assumption is questionable in view of the large body of research documenting the low reliability of judges' ratings. It is generally acknowledged that the researcher should document empirically the reliability of any instrument used.

Subsequent studies which attempted to replicate the research of Winch and his associates have produced conflicting results. Three studies have failed to support the theory of complementary needs while two have found evidence to support the theory. Those studies which produced negative results will now be examined.

⁹ Wayne Kernodle, "Some Implications of the Homogamy-Complementary Needs Theories of Mate Selection for Sociological Research", in Social Forces, Vol. 38, No. 4, issue of December 1959, p. 145-152.

In a study of sixty college courtship couples Bowerman and Day¹⁰ in 1956 failed to find support for predictions based on the theory of complementary needs. The instrument they used was the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule hereafter known as the EPPS,¹¹ which is based in part on Murray's definition and classification of needs. Ten of these EPPS variables are similar in definition to ten of those used by Winch and the Ktsanes. In their correlational studies they found only two of the fifteen correlations on the same need were negative and neither of these were significant at the .05 level. On the other hand four of their positive correlations were significant at the .05 level, showing a tendency in the direction of homogamy rather than complementariness for their data.

In testing type II complementariness, with their data they were able to compare correlations on sixteen of

10 Charles E. Bowerman and Barbara R. Day, "A Test of the Theory of Complementary Needs as Applied to Couples During Courtship", in American Sociological Review, Vol. 21, No. 5, issue of October 1956, p. 602-605.

11 Alan L. Edwards, Manual for the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (Revised), New York, the Psychological Corporation, 1959, 1-27 p.

the twenty-four pairs of needs tested by Winch and the Ktsanes. The other eight involved at least one need for which they did not have a comparable measure. Since each member of the couple was scored on both needs in the pair, this yielded thirty-two needs which were comparable with those of the study. Of these thirty-two correlations which were comparable, only fifteen were positive and just one of these was significant at the .05 level. In the other direction only two of the seventeen negative correlations were significant. Out of the other one hundred seventy-eight correlations of pairs of needs not comparable with those of Winch and the Ktsanes or for which they did not hypothesize a relationship, 85 were positive and 93 were negative with only 4 positively significant and 8 negatively significant. They concluded that their findings for courtship couples clearly did not support the complementary need theory.

Schellenberg and Bee¹² in 1960 tested the possibility that the differences in the findings of the two

12 James A. Schellenberg and Lawrence S. Bee, "A Reexamination of the Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate Selection", in Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 22, No. 3, issue of August 1960, p. 227-232.

former studies might be due to marital status by including sixty-four married and thirty-six engaged and steady-dating couples in their sample. They used the same instrument, the EPPS, that Bowerman and Day used. They tested the hypothesis that the need patterns of their subject couples were more dissimilar or complementary than would be expected by chance, as revealed by a specially designed convergence score. Data from their married and unmarried groups were pooled since no significant differences were observed between them.

In contrast to what was predicted by the theory of complementary needs, the results tended slightly to support homogamy. Among the one hundred couples studied, 60 showed positive correlations of need patterns including 73 per cent of married couples and 61 per cent of premarried couples. The average of need convergence scores for married couples was 112.4 and for premarried couples the average was 106.9. The results for married couples differed significantly from chance; $t=3.54$, significant beyond the .001 level. Those of the premarried group, though in the same direction of homogamy, failed to demonstrate statistical significance; $t=1.50$, not significant at the .05 level. If all one hundred couples were considered together, the average convergence

score becomes 110.4, which is statistically significant in the opposite direction to that predicted; $t=3.71$, significant beyond the .001 level.

A further study which failed to uphold the theory of complementary needs was conducted by Hobart and Lindholm¹³ in 1963. They tested fifty recently married college students and fifty older, longer married couples in a working class church group. The instrument they used was a fifty-five item questionnaire, constructed using statements that Murray¹⁴ developed and identified as expressions of the basic personality needs. A complementary score and a similarity score were obtained by comparing the responses of two married partners to the same item. The score of five items which represented each need construct were summed to derive a complementary and similarity score for each need. A total complementary score and a total similarity score were also obtained by summing all fifty-five item complementary scores

¹³ Charles W. Hobart and Lauralee Lindholm, "The Theory of Complementary Needs: A Reexamination", in Pacific Sociological Review, Vol. 6, No. 2, issue of Fall, 1963, p. 73-79.

¹⁴ Henry A. Murray, Op. cit., p. 422-424.

and all of the item similarity scores. Data from the church and college samples were pooled since there were no statistically significant differences between them in complementary or similarity scores.

In this study, if couples were complementary they would be expected to have a lower complementary total score than a similarity total score since the ranges of the two scores are the same and since they were dealing with a lack of complementariness and similarity scores. However, in the combined sample only eleven of the one hundred couples had lower complementary than similarity scores.

Following Winch¹⁵ the investigators acknowledged the possibility that these couples might yet be more complementary than they would have been had the couple members been randomly paired. Accordingly all the men's questionnaires were randomly paired with women's questionnaires. For these random couples complementary and similarity scores were obtained as they had been for the married couples for

¹⁵ Robert F. Winch, "The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate Selection: A Test of One Kind of Complementariness", in American Sociological Review, Vol. 20, No. 1, issue of February 1955, p. 52-56.

each item, each need construct and for the total of fifty-five items. Their data showed that married couple members were significantly more similar than the random couple members; $t=2.22$ at the .05 confidence level. The random couple members were more complementary than the married couple members but the difference was not significant, $t=1.72$.

Before they rejected the complementary needs hypothesis, Hobart and Lindholm¹⁶ checked the possibility that complementariness in one or a few need areas might be masked by lumping all of the need area scores into total similarity and complementary scores. To test this possibility, a test of the difference between the married and the random couples in regard to similarity and complementary scores was computed for each of the eleven need areas, for each of the sub samples and for the pooled sample. There was a total of sixty-six tests. For none of the eleven need areas were the married couples found to be more complementary than the random couples. The opposite tendency was in fact true. For all of the needs the random couples had

16 Op. cit., p. 77.

mean scores indicating that they were more complementary than the married couples, although none of the differences met the .05 criterion level. Furthermore, for every need the married members were more similar than the random couple members, although only for one need, nurturance, was the difference significant at the .05 level. The investigators concluded that their data were consistent in their non-support of the complementary need hypothesis and, in fact, suggested that married couple members were less complementary than random couple members.

In reviewing the findings of Bowerman and Day,¹⁷ Winch emphasized four main differences between their study and his own and concluded that the findings were not compatible due to differences in:

1. Subjects
2. Variables
3. Data Gathering Procedures
4. Concepts of Complementariness¹⁸

The two subsequent studies which did not agree with his findings also differed from his study in the same areas.

¹⁷ Op. cit., p. 602-605.

¹⁸ Robert F. Winch, Mate Selection, New York, Harper, 1958, p. 108.

Having presented the three studies which failed to support the findings of Winch and the Ktsanes in favor of the theory of complementary needs, this paper will now evaluate two studies which supported their findings.

A longitudinal study was performed on university females and their boyfriends by Kerckhoff and Davis¹⁹ in 1962. It was hypothesized that the degree of need complementarity is positively related to progress toward a permanent union. In May, 104 university females were given a questionnaire and their boyfriends were sent one by mail. Data collected from these questionnaires were: the degree of consensus between the man and the woman on family values, the degree of need complementarity and the length of time the couple had been going together. In October the ninety-four couples who were still going together were given a questionnaire using Schutz's FIRO-B²⁰ scales. There are

19 Alan C. Kerckhoff and Keith E. Davis, "Value Consensus and Need Complementarity in Mate Selection", in American Sociological Review, Vol. 27, No. 3, issue of June 1962, p. 295-303.

20 William C. Schutz, FIRO: A Three Dimensional Theory of Interpersonal Behavior, New York, Rinehart, 1958, xi-242 p.

six scales consisting of nine items each. Each scale is concerned with one of the content variables which Schutz calls "inclusion", "control" and "affection".²¹ Each is also concerned with either the desire to have others act in some way towards oneself or the desire to act in some way towards others. These two directions are called "wanted" or "expressed".²²

They found that for couples who were going together for a longer period of time inclusion complementarity was significant at the .02 level and control complementarity at the .05 level. In the affection area the direction of the relationship is the same but it is not statistically significant. The couples who were going together for a shorter period of time tended towards complementarity in the control and affection area and towards similarity in the inclusion area. None of these relations was statistically significant. On the basis of this research the authors concluded that the complementary needs hypothesis was upheld especially for couples who had been going together for a longer period of

21 Ibid., p. 58-65.

22 Ibid., p. 59.

time.

Despite these findings there are certain difficulties with this study. The authors failed to state what they considered a long or short period of time to be for a relationship. It is not known how they divided their groups or how many couples were in each group. Therefore, the significant statistics reported for the group going together for a long period of time could be based on very few couples. They also failed to provide statistics on the combined groups which would give the reader a more comprehensive view of the significance of the theory of complementary needs in the entire group. One could question whether this study revealed positive findings for the theory of complementary needs for the entire group.

A further study was conducted by Cattell and Nesselroade²³ in 1967 using 102 stably married couples and thirty-seven unstably married couples. Stable marriages were made up of those in which there had been no known steps

²³ Raymond B. Cattell and John R. Nesselroade, "Likeness and Completeness Theories Examined by 16 Personality Factor Measures on Stably and Unstably Married Couples", in Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Vol. 7, No. 4, issue of December 1967, p. 351-361.

towards dissolution. Unstable couples included separated couples and those who had voluntarily come for counselling because of marriage difficulties. The couples were measured on the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire.²⁴

Their study was based on Cattell's principle that likeness and completion are a part of all dyadic relationships.²⁵ In this study the authors attempted to determine if these factors operate more powerfully in more successful marriages.

In examining the complementary needs theory or as the authors called it, the completeness principle, the means of the stably and unstably married groups were compared on each of the sixteen factors. Three of the 16 factors differed at the .05 level and 2 at the .01 level. But the factors higher for the stable group were not those typically associated with better clinical adjustment, occupational success or group performance. It was considered, therefore,

²⁴ Raymond B. Cattell and Herbert W. Eber, Handbook for the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire, "The 16 P.F. Test", Forms A, B and C, Champaign, Illinois, 1957, ii-54 p.

²⁵ R.B. Cattell, Personality, New York, McGraw Hill, 1950, p. 343-344.

that although the completeness principle was involved in marriage it involved desirables different from those in general adjustment of the single individual or in group dynamics of the same sex groups. Thus the authors claimed that the completeness principle in marriage operates by other values. They, therefore, formulated an exchange principle. Operationally the exchange principle and certain other influences also would be demonstrable in significant correlations between one factor on a husband and another on a wife.

To investigate this exchange subprinciple within the completeness principle, the authors computed Pearson product moment correlations on each of the sixteen factors for husbands and wives of both groups. The number of correlations was 240 which meant they claimed that twelve elements could be expected to exceed the .05 level due to chance alone if each of the correlations were based on independent samples. Forty-one coefficients surpassed the .05 level for the stable group and thirty-seven for the unstable group.

The authors concluded that there are powerful laws at work in which a spouse's score on one trait is related to the other spouse's score on another. This relationship

they attributed to the principle of completeness.

Although this study seemed to suggest that complementary needs do enter into mate selection, the results are not as conclusive as they would appear. First of all the authors based their study on the existence of the completeness principle which they admit had not been subjected to previous experimental study. They found this principle to play a greater role in stable than unstable marriages but did not verify how great a role it played in each group. In comparing the 240 correlations of husbands and wives for each group it seems reasonable to question the statement that only twelve would exceed the .05 level by chance. Twelve would seem to be a crude and conservative estimate. Forty-one significant correlations out of 240 and thirty-seven significant correlations out of 240 would not seem to be strong evidence in favor of the completeness principle.

The various experimental studies conducted thus far to verify the results of the original complementary needs theory study have provided inconclusive results. Certainly the evidence would favor a homogamous need theory rather than a complementary need theory. However, there is sufficient evidence in favor of the complementary need

theory to prevent it from being discarded entirely. In some way complementarity does seem to be involved in mate selection.

It is not surprising therefore that recently a third theory was formulated which attempted to reconcile the homogamur need theory and the complementary need theory. This was the ideal-self fulfillment theory.

The present review of the literature now examines the ideal-self fulfillment theory.

2. The Theory of Ideal-Self Fulfillment.

The theory of ideal-self fulfillment in mate selection was proposed by Karp, Jackson and Lester²⁶ in 1970. The theory is an attempt to show how the homogamous need process and the complementary need hypothesis can both operate in mate selection.

First of all it was proposed that, in general, mate selection is based on a homogamous process. The authors

²⁶ Ellen S. Karp, Julie H. Jackson and David Lester, "Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate Selection: A Corollary to the Complementary Need Theory of Mate Selection", in Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 32, No. 2, issue of May 1970, p. 269-272.

presented their data not in terms of needs but of personality traits. This is a change from the complementary needs studies and serves to bring the entire selection process onto a conscious level. Accordingly it was proposed that couples would show more homogamous traits than non-hogamous traits.

However, it was expected that couples would not be identical in all personality traits. The hypothesis proposed about the traits on which they differ is a major modification of the complementary need hypothesis. It was proposed that, in selection of a mate, the individual seeks a person who possesses the personality traits that they feel they lack and which they feel they would like to possess. To be more explicit, if one looks at those personality traits which the individual actually sees himself as possessing and which he sees his ideal-self as not possessing or his ideal-self as possessing and his actual-self as not possessing then the mate will be found to resemble the individual's ideal-self rather than actual-self. The authors proposed that this process be called the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis.

The two hypotheses, homogamy and ideal-self fulfillment, were tested on fifty engaged girls. The instrument used for the testing was a list of fifty-four adjectives taken from the Interpersonal Check List hereafter referred to as the ICL.²⁷ The subjects were instructed to go through the adjectives four separate times and the first time to check an adjective if it was an appropriate description of her actual-self; the second time to check an adjective if it was an appropriate description of her ideal-self; the third time to check an adjective if it was an appropriate description of her fiancé's actual-self; and the fourth time to check an adjective if it was an appropriate description of her fiancé's closest male friend. The latter was chosen as a representative of her perception of men in general for purposes of validation.

In testing the homogamy hypothesis, since there were fifty-four personality traits, the expected agreement between the girl's actual-self and her fiancé's actual-self by chance

²⁷ Timothy Leary, Multilevel Measurement of Interpersonal Behavior: A Manual for the Use of the Interpersonal System of Personality, Berkeley, Psychological Consultation Service, 1956, vii-110 p.

alone would be twenty-seven. However, the degree of agreement was greater than twenty-seven for all fifty subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (50:0) was less than 0.00003 ($z=6.93$).

When the subject's ratings of the fiancé were compared to the ratings of the fiancé's closest male friend, the fiancé was more homogamous for thirty of the girls, less homogamous for seventeen and of equal homogamy for three girls. The binomial probability for this distribution (30:17) was less than 0.041 ($z=1.75$). The hypothesis was supported.

The ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis was tested by looking at all the traits on which the girl's actual-self and ideal-self differed, then comparing the proportion of these traits on which the fiancé resembled the girl's ideal-self against the proportion of traits on which the fiancé resembled the girl's actual-self. The fiancé resembled the girl's ideal-self for forty-one girls, her actual-self for six girls and in three cases the number of traits on which the fiancé resembled the girl's ideal-self was the same as the number of traits on which he resembled her actual-self. The binomial probability for this distribution (41:6) was

less than 0.00003 ($z=4.96$).

The proportion of traits falling into the ideal-self resemblance category as compared to the proportion falling into the actual-self resemblance category was then examined for the fiancé and his closest male friend. The fiancé had a greater ideal-self resemblance for thirty-one girls, smaller for thirteen girls and the fiancé and his closest friend were the same for six girls. The binomial probability for this distribution (31:13) was less than 0.006 ($z=2.56$). The hypothesis was supported.

The results of this study confirmed the authors' predictions completely. There was in general a significant tendency for homogamy between the traits of the subject and the traits of her fiancé, as perceived by the subject. When the traits were not homogamous, there was a significant tendency for the fiancé to resemble the subject's ideal-self rather than her actual-self. Thus in this study, which used a small sample, the hypothesis of ideal-self fulfillment was supported.

There would appear to be one difficulty in interpreting these results. The authors claimed that their data was based on personality traits. In fact, this was not so.

They based their data on fifty-four adjectives or adjectival phrases not on individual traits. The ICL contains 128 items which represent eight interpersonal traits.²⁸ The authors based their data on the fifty-four descriptive words but not on the personality traits measured by these words. Therefore, it would seem that in their study the hypotheses were supported, but using descriptive words not personality traits.

3. Summary and Hypotheses.

From the literature the evidence would appear to indicate that need complementariness may not be as important a basis of mate selection as Winch and the Ktsanes first believed. Three of the studies which attempted to confirm the original findings of Winch and the Ktsanes in fact found more evidence of need similarity than need complementarity. All three were based on larger samples than the original study; Bowerman and Day studied sixty couples, Schellenberg and Bee studied one hundred couples and Hobart and Lindholm

²⁸ Timothy Leary, Interpersonal Diagnosis of Personality, New York, Ronald, 1957, xix-518 p.

studied one hundred couples. The stability of need similarity findings for diverse samples, including engaged and married couples, middle-class couples and working-class couples, and early married couples and somewhat older couples is another basis for supporting the validity of the findings.

There are theoretical as well as empirical reasons why the theory of complementary needs may be further questioned. The very concept of one's "field of eligibles" may be too narrow and confining as racial, socioeconomic and religious barriers are transgressed. The theory interprets the attraction between personalities in terms of internal motivations which show little mediation by either the higher cognitive organizations of personality or by relations of persons to their social groups. Thus Winch set up the concept of need complementarity in contrast to that of role.²⁹ He also emphasized that the theory of complementary needs should not be considered as operating chiefly on the level of conscious precepts.³⁰ These considerations suggest a

29 Robert F. Winch, Mate Selection, p. 308-309.

30 Ibid., p. 290.

rather limited scope for the theory of complementary needs in mate selection. It seems to the present author that the internal needs in themselves offer less predictive value for mate selection than would those processes which reflect more directly a person's conscious evaluations of the kind of mate that is right for himself. This would require special attention devoted to such factors as a person's organization of values and his evaluation of social roles, which might allow great variation from couple to couple in the combination of need patterns which would be the most appropriate and therefore complementary.

On the other hand, one cannot simply ignore the empirical evidence which seems to favor need complementarity. The studies of Kerckhoff and Davis and that of Cattell and Nesselroade tend to agree with the original findings of Winch and the Ktsanes. While their evidence is not overwhelmingly significant, it does point out that there seems to be a valid enough reason to believe there is more than the need similarity principle at work in mate selection.

In this perspective the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis which seeks to reconcile the two need theories and show that both homogamous and complementary need

processes operate in mate selection is a most interesting theory which is worthy of further investigation.

Due to the positive findings of Karp, Jackson and Lester which have not been further verified and the potential importance of this theory if proved, this author sought to investigate the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis with both engaged and married couples. According to the theory the relationship should hold true for such a sample as well as for engaged girls.

Formally, there are two hypotheses originally stated by Karp, Jackson and Lester that are examined in this study. If one member of a dyadic relationship is asked to rate his or her actual-self, his or her ideal-self and his or her mate's actual-self on a list of descriptive words and phrases, then

1. The individual's actual-self will resemble the individual's perception of his or her mate's actual-self more than would be expected on the basis of chance alone; and

2. On those descriptions which are rated differently by the subject for his or her actual-self and his or her ideal-self, then the subject's perception of his or her

mate's actual-self will resemble his or her ideal-self.³¹

It should be noted that these hypotheses focus on the subject's perception of his or her actual-self, his or her ideal-self and his or her perception of the mate's actual-self. This is purposely chosen as the focus of this study since the choice of a mate will, in the end, depend upon the subject's perception of the mate rather than the mate as he or she sees himself or herself. For the theory to make good psychological sense, it is important to look at the process going on within the subject and not in the environment.³²

In order to test these hypotheses, the data obtained for the subject's perception of his or her mate will be compared with chance expectations. But, for a further validation of the hypothesis, the subject's perception of his or her mate will be compared with his or her perception of the mate's closest friend. This person was chosen as representative of the subject's perception of men or women

³¹ Ellen S. Karp, Julie H. Jackson and David Lester, *Op. cit.*, p. 270.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 270.

in general. It was likely that every subject would know someone who fitted this category and this figure should in general be a neutral character since a mate is not chosen on the basis of the mate's friends.

As far as possible, this study seeks to replicate the experimental design of the original study. When a deviation exists, the deviation is stated and the present investigator's reasons for the deviation are reported.

CHAPTER II

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

This chapter focuses on the measurement tool employed in this study, the sample and the procedure and method.

1. The Measurement Tool.

The instrument used was the Interpersonal Check List - Form IV, hereafter referred to as the ICL¹ developed by Rolfe LaForge and Robert Suczek. The ICL is a self-rating adjective check list specially devised to measure personality variables described in the Interpersonal Diagnosis of Personality.²

The ICL was subjected to three revisions before the present version, Form IV, was published in 1955. By agreement of the authors and collaborators, the ICL was not copyrighted. It is seen mainly as a research instrument

1 Rolfe LaForge and Robert F. Suczek, "The Interpersonal Dimension of Personality: An Interpersonal Check List", in Journal of Personality, Vol. 24, No. 1, issue of September 1955, p. 94-112.

2 Timothy Leary, Interpersonal Diagnosis of Personality, New York, Ronald, 1957, xix-518 p.

and although copies of the ICL are available, the authors indicate the ICL may be used for any legitimate social science application by merely duplicating the list of traits found in Leary³ or LaForge and Suczek⁴ in roughly alphabetical order.⁵

The ICL can be used to measure a person's conscious description of himself or others; frequently a mother, father, spouse or ideal-self is the object of the description. The format of the ICL requires the examinee to check all phrases applying to one person before proceeding to the next.

Eight interpersonal traits are represented in 128 adjectives or adjectival phrases: managerial-autocratic, (AP); competitive-narcissistic, (BC); aggressive-sadistic,

³ Timothy Leary, Interpersonal Diagnosis of Personality, p. 456-457.

⁴ Rolfe LaForge and Robert F. Suczek, Op. cit., p. 94-112.

⁵ Rolfe LaForge, Research Use of the ICL, unpublished manuscript, Oregon Research Institute, 1963, quoted by P.M. Bentler, "Interpersonal Orientation in Relation to Hypnotic Susceptibility", in Journal of Consulting Psychology, Vol. 27, No. 5, issue of October 1963, p. 426-431, quoted by O.K. Buros, Ed., Personality Tests and Reviews, Highland Park, N.J., The Gryphon Press, 1970, p. 1072-1073.

(DE); rebellious-distrustful, (FG); self-effacing-masochistic, (HI); docile-dependent, (JK); cooperative-overconventional, (LM); responsible-hypernormal, (NO).⁶ These eight interpersonal traits are considered to be present in each person to some extent; however, extreme amounts of any of the traits are considered to be undesirable. While each of the eight variables was subdivided into two components as indicated by the hyphenated phrases above, according to Bentler⁷ the eight-trait system has been most accepted rather than the sixteen-trait system.

Potential words or phrases entering into the ICL had to meet criteria of the trait theory outlined above. The development of the ICL took place over a period of four years. Four major revisions were made. During the revision period the test was administered to several thousand subjects in a variety of ways. Among the subjects were incoming

⁶ Rolfe Laforge and Robert F. Suczek, Op. cit., p. 97.

⁷ P.M. Bentler, "Interpersonal Orientation in Relation to Hypnotic Susceptibility", in Journal of Consulting Psychology, Vol. 27, No. 5, issue of October 1963, p. 426-431, quoted by O.K. Buros, Ed., Personality Tests and Reviews, Highland Park, N.J., The Gryphon Press, 1970, p. 1072-1073.

psychiatric patients, students from three California universities and a group of two hundred overweight women.⁸

The initial source of items was a 344 adjective check list prepared by Suczek to be representative of trait lists which were extant in psychological literature up to 1950.⁹ For each item, psychologists had to agree on the trait to which each word or phrase belonged, the intensity of the phrase and its expected hypothetical value for the patient culture for whom the ICL was originally devised.¹⁰

The intensity of an item referred to the amount of the trait; low intensity items referred to trait manifestations in necessary and moderate amounts, while high intensity items referred to trait manifestations in inappropriate and extreme amounts. Intensity referred in addition to the frequency of positive responses to the items. Considerable scatter within an intensity occurred but a general rule set up was that intensity one items

⁸ Rolfe LaForge and Robert F. Suczek, Op. cit., p. 101.

⁹ Ibid., p. 99.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 101-102.

should be answered yes by about 90 per cent of the population; intensity two items by about 67 per cent; intensity three items by about 33 per cent; and intensity four items by about 10 per cent. Boundaries were set between these points and items deviating too greatly were eliminated or moved to a more appropriate intensity.¹¹

Item selection continued on the basis of the following sources of data in addition to the ratings mentioned above: frequencies with which the intensity levels were checked, average test scores, tallies of words not understood by patients, summaries of verbal complaints obtained from interviews, trait intercorrelations and item intercorrelations.¹²

Test retest reliability correlations are available on seventy-seven subjects from the obesity sample who were retested after an interval of two weeks. The correlations average $r=.73$ for sixteen-trait reliability and $r=.78$ for

11 Ibid., p. 101.

12 P.M. Bentler, Op. cit., p. 1072.

eight-trait reliability.¹³

In addition to the phrase and interpersonal trait measurement levels of the ICL, a higher order unity is hypothesized to be represented by the variables. The eight personality variables are circularly arranged along the circumference of a circle which is marked with the two bipolar dimensions, dominance-submission, (Dom), and love-hate, (Lov).¹⁴ A factor analytic study conducted by Briar and Bieri¹⁵ supports the hypothesis that the ICL consists of two primary dimensions, dominance and love.

No adequate normative data are available as yet on a variety of samples and there are no standardized instructions on the administration of the ICL. However, Bentler¹⁶ claims that the ICL has been used in a variety of situations and these provide some validation for the hypothesized

¹³ Rolfe LaForge and Robert F. Suczek, Op. cit., p. 105.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 97.

¹⁵ Scott Briar and James Bieri, "A Factor Analytic Study of the Leary Checklist", in Journal of Clinical Psychology, Vol. 19, No. 2, issue of April 1963, p. 191-194.

¹⁶ P.M. Bentler, Op. cit., p. 1073.

dimensions of the ICL. Among the researches in which the ICL was used were a study of self-concept differences,¹⁷ a study of interpersonal orientation and hypnotic susceptibility,¹⁸ a study in measuring the relation between needs and behavior¹⁹ and a study in measuring the relation between dependency and reinforcement.²⁰

It has been suggested by Foa²¹ that the importance of the ICL is seen in its measurement of replicable dimensions of interpersonal behavior. The ability to assess

17 James Bieri and Robin Lobek, "Self-Concept Differences in Relation to Identification, Religion and Social Class", in Journal of Abnormal Psychology, Vol. 62, No. 1, issue of January 1961, p. 94-98.

18 P.M. Bentler, "Interpersonal Orientation in Relation to Hypnotic Susceptibility", in Journal of Consulting Psychology, Vol. 27, No. 5, issue of October 1963, p. 426-431.

19 Malcolm D. Gynther, Francis T. Miller and Hugh T. Davis, "Relations Between Needs and Behavior as Measured by the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and Interpersonal Check List", in Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 57, No. 4, issue of August 1962, p. 445-451.

20 Robert B. Cairns and Michael Lewis, "Dependency and the Reinforcement Value of Verbal Stimulus", in Journal of Consulting Psychology, Vol. 26, No. 1, issue of February 1962, p. 1-8.

21 Uriel G. Foa, "Convergences in the Analysis of the Structure of Interpersonal Behavior", in Psychological Review, 68, No. 5, issue of September 1961, p. 341-353.

the examinee's evaluation of persons other than himself on the same dimensions used for describing the self thus allowing the ICL to be used sociometrically is seen by Gynther²² as a great achievement in view of evidence indicating the lack of agreement between a variety of tests and scales presumably measuring the same constructs.

In reviewing the ICL, Bentler²³ clearly recommended its use in practical situations. He also recommended further test development research and that standardization data be compiled and made publicly available.

Since the ICL was used by Karp, Jackson and Lester²⁴ in the original study of the ideal-self fulfillment theory it was also used in this study. Despite a number of efforts to communicate with the original authors, the present author

22 Malcolm D. Gynther, "Degree of Agreement Among Three Interpersonal System Measures", in Journal of Consulting Psychology, Vol. 26, No. 1, issue of February 1962, p. 107.

23 P.M. Bentler, Op. cit., p. 1073.

24 Ellen S. Karp, Julie H. Jackson and David Lester, "Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate Selection: A Corollary to the Complementary Need Theory of Mate Selection", in Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 32, No. 2, issue of May 1970, p. 269-272.

was not provided with any information concerning their rationale for having used this instrument. However, its use does appear justified since the literature revealed it had been used effectively on a number of occasions in which a person is asked to describe himself, his ideal-self or another person by checking an adjective if it was perceived as an appropriate description of that person.

In the original study the authors used fifty-four adjectives chosen from the list of 128 adjectives contained in the ICL. This investigator was unable to obtain information on the reasons for this choice. He was, however, provided with a list of the fifty-four adjectives and the list of the original 128 adjectives from which the choice was made. The list of fifty-four adjectives can be found in Appendix number one on page eighty-nine. A list of the 128 adjectives can be found in Appendix number two on page ninety-two.

When the list of fifty-four adjectives and the entire list of 128 adjectives contained in the ICL were examined, it seemed possible that Karp, Jackson and Lester took the first sixty-four adjectives on the list and combined

ten of them with ten others among the first sixty-four on the list to arrive at their final list of fifty-four adjectives.

Since the present investigator did not know why the original authors chose the fifty-four adjectives they used and since there was no empirical evidence to substantiate his hypothesized rationale for their choice, he decided to use the entire 128 adjectives contained in the check list. It did not seem advisable to use the fifty-four adjectives without knowing the reason for their selection. The use of the 128 adjectives should not affect the replication of the original study. If the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis is true, it should be verifiable with this expanded instrument.

For the purposes of this study, the 128 adjectives in the check list were listed on two stencilled sheets which were stapled together. The list of adjectives can be found in Appendix number two on page ninety-two. There were four answer sheets, each containing 128 blank spaces. The first answer sheet was titled actual-self; the second, ideal-self; the third, mate or fiancé as he or she actually is; and the fourth, mate's or fiancé's closest friend as he or she actually is. A sample of the four answer sheets can be

found in Appendix number three on page ninety-five.

The preceding has been a description of the instrument used in this project. It has also provided the reasons for the use of this instrument. A description of the sample is now presented.

2. The Sample.

The sample for this project consisted of thirty-four engaged couples and twenty-five married couples. The engaged couples were enrolled in a pre-marriage preparation course sponsored by the Roman Catholic archdiocesan committee for marriage preparation in Montreal, Quebec. The married couples were residents of the Montreal, Quebec, and Orleans, Ontario, areas.

For the purposes of this study, couples were considered to be engaged if they had approached a priest in a Roman Catholic parish to make arrangements for their marriage. This was true of all couples enrolled in the marriage course since only those couples who have approached a priest to make plans for marriage are invited to attend the course. A couple was considered to be married if they were living together

and possessed either a civil or religious marriage contract.

The records of the marriage course showed thirty-one per cent of the people in the engaged group were non-Roman Catholic Christians and sixty-nine per cent were Roman Catholic. Thirty per cent of the people in the married group were non-Roman Catholic Christians and seventy per cent were Roman Catholic.

Since the marriage course was designed for the entire diocese of Montreal, the sample of engaged couples contained persons from different geographical locations in the greater Montreal area and from various social and economic levels. The married couples in the sample included all middle class people, forty-six of whom resided in the west end area of greater Montreal and four of whom resided in Orleans, Ontario. All the subjects were white.

In all, thirty-four engaged couples were tested with the ICL during the first regular weekly session of the course. Two couples enrolled in the course refused to participate in the test session. Two other couples who were predominantly French speaking and had difficulty in understanding the instructions could not complete the test. The data received from five other couples were discarded because

one of the partners failed to complete one of the four answer sheets. If one partner of a couple did not complete the test the other partner's results were not used since the purpose of this research was to study couples. Complete test results were finally available on twenty-five engaged couples.

The twenty-five married couples requested to complete the tests complied thus providing data for twenty-five married couples.

The total sample consisted of one hundred people, fifty males and fifty females. Twenty-five members of each group were married and twenty-five were engaged.

Table I on page forty-six contains the age ranges and the mean ages for the total group of one hundred people; for the fifty females and the fifty males; for the fifty engaged people; for the twenty-five engaged females and the twenty-five engaged males; for the fifty married people; and for the twenty-five married females and twenty-five married males.

TABLE I.-

The Age Ranges and the Mean Ages of the Total Group and the Various Subgroups Participating in the Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate Selection Study.

Subjects	Age Ranges ^a	Mean Ages ^a
Total Group		
100 people	18-46	28.8
50 females	18-46	27.8
50 males	20-45	29.7
Engaged Group		
50 people	18-33	23.5
25 females	18-28	22.4
25 males	20-33	24.5
Married Group		
50 people	24-46	34
25 females	26-46	33.2
25 males	24-45	34.9

^a The Age Ranges and Mean Ages are stated in years.

3. The Procedure and Method.

This section describes the testing procedure that was followed for the engaged and married couples; the compilation of data; and the statistical analyses of the data.

Thirty-four engaged couples described in the preceding section were tested with the ICL. The subjects were seated at large tables with generally five couples and one discussion leader at each table. The discussion leader was a member of the committee giving the marriage course. The investigator had previously reviewed the instructions for the test with each discussion leader and the exact procedure to be followed by each individual filling in the questionnaire was determined. These discussion leaders remained at the tables throughout the testing session and either answered questions themselves or referred them to the examiner. Periodic checks were conducted to ensure that subjects were filling in the check lists properly.

Following the completion of personal data on each of the answer sheets, the subjects were instructed how each of the four answer sheets was to be filled out. It was emphasized that they should go through the check list four

separate times: the first time they were to check an item if it was an appropriate description of their actual-self; the second time they were to check an item if it was an appropriate description of their ideal-self; the third time they were to check an item if it was an appropriate description of their mate's actual-self; and the fourth time they were to check an item if it was an appropriate description of the mate's closest friend. The subjects were told that there was no specific time limit but that they should work as quickly as possible, not to think about an item but respond according to their first impressions. All participants were requested to give their completed check lists to the discussion leader and remain in their places until every one had finished. The detailed instructions followed by the examiner during the check list administration are included in Appendix number four on page one hundred.

The twenty-five married couples described in the preceding section were also tested with the ICL. All subjects were tested in their homes by the writer during the month of May 1972. The investigator proceeded by making an appointment with the couple prior to the testing session.

Each subject was provided with the list of adjectives and answer sheets described above. The instructions were given as a paraphrase of those written for the engaged group testing session. All questions regarding the procedure were answered personally by the investigator. Subjects were questioned in order to ascertain that they had understood the directions. They were also checked to make sure they were filling in the check lists properly.

A description of the scoring procedure and of the statistical analyses used in this study is now presented.

As stated previously, acceptable answer sheets were gathered from twenty-five engaged couples and twenty-five married couples. The investigator first reviewed the answer sheets for each subject's actual-self, ideal-self and his or her mate's actual-self. An item with a check mark meant that particular item was perceived by the subject to be like his or her actual-self if checked on the actual-self answer sheet; to be like his or her ideal-self if checked on the ideal-self answer sheet; and to be like his or her mate's actual-self if checked on the mate's actual-self answer sheet. An item without a check mark, that is left blank, meant that particular item was perceived by the

subject to be not like his or her actual-self if not checked on the actual-self answer sheet; to be not like his or her ideal-self if not checked on the ideal-self answer sheet; and to be not like his or her mate's actual-self if not checked on the mate's actual-self answer sheet.

When the three answer sheets were put side by side and examined together for each item, it was found that there were eight possible patterns of check marks for each item. Table II on the following page, namely page fifty-one, is an illustration of the eight possible patterns of check marks.

For example, when each item was looked at on a subject's three answer sheets, it fell into one of the eight patterns. When an item was checked on the three answer sheets this meant it was perceived to be like the subject's actual-self, like the ideal-self and like the mate's actual-self. Therefore the item was classified with an A. When an item was checked by a subject as being like the actual-self and ideal-self but not checked on the mate's actual-self sheet and therefore perceived as being not like the mate, it was classified with a B. When an item was checked for a subject's actual-self and the mate's

TABLE II.-

An Illustration^a of the Eight Possible Answer Patterns on the Three Answer Sheets for the One Hundred Twenty-Eight Descriptive Words

Patterns	Actual-Self	Ideal-Self	Mate
A	like ^b	like	like
B	like	like	not like ^c
C	like	not like	like
D	not like	like	like
E	like	not like	not like
F	not like	like	not like
G	not like	not like	like
H	not like	not like	not like

a Ellen S. Karp, Julie H. Jackson and David Lester, "Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate Selection: A Corollary to the Complementary Need Theory of Mate Selection", in Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 32, No. 2, issue of May 1970, p. 270.

b A check (✓) on the answer sheet.

c A blank space on the answer sheet.

actual-self but not checked for the ideal-self, it was classified with a C. When an item was not checked for the subject's actual-self but checked as being like the ideal-self and the mate's actual-self, it was classified with a D. When an item was checked as being like the subject's actual-self but not like either the ideal-self or the mate's actual-self, it was classified with an E. When an item was not checked for either the actual-self or the mate's actual-self but checked for the ideal-self, it was classified with an F. When an item was not checked for either the subject's actual-self or ideal-self but checked for the mate's actual-self, it was classified with a G. An item not checked on any of the three answer sheets and therefore perceived to be not like the actual-self or the ideal-self or the mate's actual-self was classified with an H.

In this study it was necessary to take the actual-self, ideal-self and mate's actual-self answer sheets of each subject individually and examine each item. Each item was classified with an A, B, C, D, E, F, G or H. When the 128 items were classified for a subject, all the items classified A were added, all the items classified B were added and so on for the other six patterns. For each subject

the investigator then had a score for each of the eight patterns. The addition of the eight pattern scores in each case equalled 128 since there were 128 items.

It was now possible to test the hypotheses. The first hypothesis, that is, the prediction that the individual's actual-self will resemble the individual's perception of his or her mate's actual-self more than would be expected on the basis of chance alone was tested in the following way: the number of items falling into patterns A, C, F and H were added and compared to the total number of items falling into patterns B, D, E and G together. The reason for this was that the subject's actual-self and the mate's actual-self were perceived by the subject as being similar on items which fall into patterns A, C, F and H. On the other hand, on items which fell into patterns B, D, E and G, the subject's actual-self was dissimilar or unlike the mate's actual-self. In this way it was possible to compare the total number of items on which a subject and mate were similar or homologous to the total number of items on which they were dissimilar.

To test this hypothesis, the number of items on which a subject was similar to his or her mate were compared

to chance expectations. Since there were 128 items, the expected agreement by chance alone was sixty-four items. If a subject was similar to his or her mate on sixty-four or fewer items, this was attributed to chance alone. So for each subject the total number of items in A, C, F and H were compared to sixty-four to see if there was more similarity than that which could be attributed to chance.

This study reports the number of subjects in the total group for whom the number of items in patterns A, C, F and H together is greater than sixty-four and the number of subjects in the total group for whom the number of items in A, C, F and H together is sixty-four or less. The same data is reported for the male and female subgroups; the married and engaged subgroups; the married male and female subgroups; and the engaged male and female subgroups. The study reports the binomial probability for the distribution in the total group and the various subgroups previously mentioned as calculated by the following formula:

$$p(x) = nCx p^x q^{n-x} = \frac{N!}{X!(N-X)!} p^x q^{n-x} \quad 25$$

The binomial probabilities were calculated on a Monroe 1785-W1 calculator, manufactured by Monroe Calculator Company, a division of Litton Industries, U.S.A.

For all the binomial probabilities reported in this study the significance level was set at the .05 level.

The Z scores corresponding to the reported binomial probabilities are also recorded.²⁶

For further validation of the hypothesis, the data for the subject's ratings of the mate were compared to the subject's ratings of the mate's closest friend in order to see who was perceived by the subject as more similar to himself or herself.

The procedure used for accumulating the data on the mate's closest friend was exactly the same as that used for the mate. The answer sheet for the mate's actual-self was

²⁵ Murray R. Spiegel, Theory and Problems of Statistics, Toronto, McGraw Hill, 1961, p. 122.

²⁶ William L. Hays, Statistics, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963, p. 672-673.

simply replaced by the answer sheet for the closest friend. Then the answer sheets for the subject's actual-self, ideal-self and the mate's closest friend were reviewed. Each item was classified in one of the eight patterns, the number in each pattern was added, the number in patterns A, C, F and H together was added as was the number in B, D, E and G together. It was then possible to compare the number of items in A, C, F and H together for the mate to the number of items in A, C, F and H together for the mate's closest friend to see who was perceived by the subject as more similar or homogamous.

This study reports the number of mates who were more homogamous as compared to the number of mates' closest friends who were more homogamous or of equal homogeneity for the total group and for the subgroups. Mates' closest friends who were of equal homogeneity to the mate are included with those who were less homogamous in determining the binomial probability of the distribution since the purpose of this comparison is to see if the mate is perceived as more similar. The binomial probability for the distribution in the total group and the various subgroups as well as the Z scores corresponding to the binomial probabilities is

also reported.

This study now describes the statistical analysis used in testing the second hypothesis.

The second hypothesis, that is, the prediction that on those adjectives which are rated differently by the subject for his or her actual-self and his or her ideal-self, the subject's perception of his or her mate's actual-self will resemble his or her ideal-self, was tested in the following way.

The proportion of items in patterns D and E together were compared to the proportion of items in patterns C and F together. The reason for this comparison is that in both patterns D and E the subject's perception of the actual-self differs from the perception of the ideal-self and the ideal-self resembles the perception of the mate's actual-self. The items in these two patterns support the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis. The items in C and F are those on which the subject's actual-self differs from the ideal-self but the ideal-self also differs from the mate's actual-self. The items in these two patterns fail to support this ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis.

This study reports the number of subjects in the total group for whom the proportion of items in patterns D and E was greater than the proportion of items in C and F and the proportion of subjects in the total group for whom the proportion of items in patterns D and E was less than or equal to the proportion of items in patterns C and F. In determining the binomial distribution, those people who had an equal proportion of items in D and E together and C and F together were included with those who had a smaller proportion in D and E together since only those people who had more items in D and E together could be said to support the hypothesis. The same information is reported for the various subgroups.

The binomial probability for the distribution for each of the above groups is reported as well as the Z scores corresponding to the binomial probability.

To further test the hypothesis, the proportion of items in patterns D and E as compared to the proportion of items in patterns C and F was examined for the mate and the mate's closest friend.

This study reports the number of mates who had the greater and smaller or equal proportion in patterns D and E

as compared to patterns C and F for the total group and for the subgroups.

The binomial probability for each of the distributions is reported as well as the Z scores corresponding to the binomial probabilities.

This concludes the description of the experimental design. This paper now presents and discusses the results of the statistical analyses.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of the statistical analyses are presented in terms of binomial probability for the hypotheses that:

1. the individual's actual-self will resemble the individual's perception of his or her mate's actual-self more than would be expected on the basis of chance alone; and

2. on those adjectives which are rated differently by the subject for his or her actual-self and his or her ideal-self, the subject's perception of his or her mate's actual-self will resemble his or her ideal-self.

For further validation of the hypotheses the binomial probability of the subject's ratings of the mate as compared to his or her rating of the mate's closest friend is also presented.

A discussion follows the presentation of the results of the statistical analyses.

1. Homogamous Description Selection.

It was predicted that subjects would be more like their mates than would be expected on the basis of chance alone. Since there were 128 adjectives in the check list, the expected degree of agreement by chance would be sixty-four adjectives. The number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was greater than sixty-four for ninety-eight subjects and less than sixty-four for two subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (98:2) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the total group.

In the male subgroup the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was greater than sixty-four for forty-nine subjects and less than sixty-four for one subject. The binomial probability for this distribution (49:1) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the male subgroup.

In the female subgroup the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was greater than sixty-four for forty-nine subjects and less than sixty-four for one subject. The binomial probability for this

distribution (49:1) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the female subgroup.

In the subgroup of engaged people the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was greater than sixty-four for forty-nine subjects and less than sixty-four for one subject. The binomial probability for this distribution (49:1) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the subgroup of engaged people.

In the engaged male subgroup the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was greater than sixty-four for twenty-four subjects and less than sixty-four for one subject. The binomial probability for this distribution (24:1) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the engaged male subgroup.

In the engaged female subgroup the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was greater than sixty-four for all twenty-five subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (25:0) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the engaged female subgroup.

In the subgroup of married people the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was

greater than sixty-four for forty-nine subjects and less than sixty-four for one subject. The binomial probability for this distribution (49:1) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the subgroup of married people.

In the married male subgroup the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was greater than sixty-four for all twenty-five subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (25:0) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the married male subgroup.

In the married female subgroup the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together was greater than sixty-four for twenty-four subjects and less than sixty-four for one subject. The binomial probability for this distribution (24:1) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the married female subgroup.

Appendix five on pages 104 to 109 shows the number of adjectives rated similar and dissimilar for each subject and the mate, that is, the number of adjectives falling into patterns A, C, F and H together and the number of adjectives falling into patterns B, D, E and G together.

Appendix seven on pages 116 to 121 shows the number of adjectives falling into each one of the eight individual patterns for the mate.

When the subject's ratings of the mate were compared to the ratings of the mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamous for fifty-four subjects, less homogamous for forty-four subjects and of equal homogamy for two subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (54:46) was .05789 ($z=1.57$). Thus, in the total group the people did not perceive their mates as significantly more homogamous than their mates' closest friends. Therefore this prediction was not supported.

In the male subgroup, when comparing the man's ratings of his mate to the ratings of his mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamous for twenty-nine men, less homogamous for twenty men and of equal homogamy for one man. The binomial probability for this distribution (29:21) was .05789 ($z=1.57$). Thus the prediction was not supported for the male subgroup.

In the female subgroup, when comparing the woman's ratings of her mate to the ratings of her mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamous for

twenty-five women, less homogamous for twenty-four women and of equal homogamy for one woman. The binomial probability for this distribution (25:25) was .11228 ($z=1.21$). Thus the prediction was not supported for the female subgroup.

In the subgroup of engaged people, when comparing the person's ratings of the mate to the ratings of the mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamou for thirty-five people, less homogamous for fourteen people and of equal homogamy for one person. The binomial probability for this distribution (35:15) was .00126 ($z=3.00$). Thus the prediction was supported in the subgroup of engaged people.

In the engaged male subgroup, when comparing the man's ratings of his mate to the ratings of his mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamous for eighteen men, less homogamous for six men and of equal homogamy for one man. The binomial probability for this distribution (18:7) was .01442 ($z=2.17$). Thus the prediction was supported for the engaged male subgroup.

In the engaged female subgroup, when comparing the woman's ratings of her mate to the ratings of her mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamous

for seventeen women and less homogamous for eight women. The binomial probability for this distribution (17:8) was .03242 ($z=1.85$). Thus the prediction was supported for the engaged female subgroup.

In the subgroup of married people, when comparing the person's ratings of the mate to the ratings of the mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamous for nineteen people, less homogamous for thirty people and of equal homogamy for one person. The binomial probability for this distribution (19:31) was .02700 ($z=1.93$). Thus, not only was the prediction not supported, but, in fact, married people perceived themselves as significantly more homogamous to their mates' closest friends rather than to their mates.

In the married male subgroup, when comparing the man's ratings of his mate to the ratings of his mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamous for eleven men and less homogamous for fourteen men. The binomial probability for this distribution (11:14) was .13363 ($z=1.11$). Thus the prediction was not supported for the married male subgroup.

In the married female subgroup, when comparing the woman's ratings of her mate to the ratings of her mate's closest friend, the mate was found to be more homogamous for eight women, less homogamous for sixteen women and of equal homogamy for one woman. The binomial probability for this distribution (8:17) was .03243 ($z=1.85$). Thus, not only was the prediction not supported but, in fact, married females perceived themselves as significantly more homogamous to their mates' closest friends rather than to their mates.

Appendix five on pages 104 to 109 shows each subject's homogamous ratings of the mate and the mate's closest friend and compares the two ratings. Appendix seven on pages 122 to 126 shows the number of adjectives falling into each of the eight patterns individually for the mate's closest friend.

2. Ideal-Self Fulfillment.

It was predicted that the mate should resemble the subject's ideal-self rather than the subject's actual-self where these two differ. The proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the

proportion falling into patterns C and F for seventy-six subjects, less for nineteen subjects and the same for five subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (76:24) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the total group.

In the male subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the proportion falling into patterns C and F for thirty-two men, less for thirteen men and the same for five men. The binomial probability for this distribution (32:18) was .01604 ($z = 2.14$). The hypothesis was supported for the male subgroup.

In the female subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the proportion falling into patterns C and F for forty-four women and less for six women. The binomial probability for this distribution (44:6) was .00000 ($z > 5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the female subgroup.

In the subgroup of engaged people, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the proportion falling into patterns C and F for thirty-five subjects, less for eleven subjects and the same for

four subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (35:15) was .00120 ($z=3.00$). The hypothesis was supported for the subgroup of engaged people.

In the engaged male subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the proportion falling into patterns C and F for twelve men, less for nine men and the same for four men. The binomial probability for this distribution (12:13) was .15590 ($z=1.01$). The hypothesis was not supported for the engaged male subgroup.

In the engaged female subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the proportion falling into patterns C and F for twenty-three women and less for two women. The binomial probability for this distribution (23:2) was .00000 ($z>5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the engaged female subgroup.

In the subgroup of married people, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the proportion falling into patterns C and F for forty-one subjects, less for eight subjects and the same for one subject. The binomial probability for this distribution (41:9) was .00000 ($z>5.50$). The hypothesis was supported for the

subgroup of married people.

In the married male subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the proportion falling into patterns C and F for twenty men, less for four men and the same for one man. The binomial probability for this distribution (20:5) was .00159 ($z=3.00$). The hypothesis was supported for the married male subgroup.

In the married female subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E was greater than the proportion falling into patterns C and F for twenty-one women and less for four women. The binomial probability for this distribution (21:4) was .00038 ($z=3.40$). The hypothesis was supported for the married female subgroup.

Appendix six on pages 110 to 115 shows the number of adjectives falling into patterns D and E together as compared to the number of adjectives falling into patterns C and F together for each subject.

The proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for the mate and the mate's closest friend. The mate had the greatest proportion for fifty-four subjects, the smaller proportion for forty-two subjects and the same proportion as

the closest friend for four subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (54:46) was .05789 ($z=1.58$). Therefore, in this study, there is no significant difference between the ideal-self fulfillment a person seeks in his or her mate and that which he or she may seek in any person of the opposite sex.

In the male subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for each man's mate and his mate's closest friend. The mate had the greater proportion for twenty-six men, the smaller proportion for twenty-two men and the same proportion for two men. The binomial probability for this distribution (26:24) was .10796 ($z=1.24$). Therefore, in this study, there is no significant difference between the ideal-self fulfillment a man seeks in his mate and that which he may seek in any female.

In the female subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for each woman's mate and her mate's closest friend. The mate had the greater proportion for twenty-eight women, the smaller proportion for twenty-one women and the same proportion for two women. The binomial

probability for this distribution (28:23) was .09596 ($z=1.31$). Therefore, in this study, there is no significant difference between the ideal-self fulfillment a woman seeks in her mate and that which she may seek in any male.

In the subgroup of engaged people, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for the mate and the mate's closest friend. The mate had the greatest proportion for thirty-one subjects, the smaller proportion for eighteen subjects and the same proportion for one subject. The binomial probability for this distribution (31:19) was .02701 ($z=1.92$). Thus the prediction was supported for the subgroup of engaged people.

In the engaged male subgroup the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for each man's mate and his mate's closest friend. The mate had the greater proportion for fifteen men, the smaller proportion for nine men and the same proportion for one man. The binomial probability for this distribution (15:10) was .09800 ($z=1.29$). Since the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis was not supported for the engaged male subgroup, it would appear in this study that

any ideal-self fulfillment that engaged men may seek in their mates is not significantly different from that which they may seek in any woman.

In the engaged female subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for each woman's mate and her mate's closest friend. The mate had a greater proportion for sixteen women and a smaller proportion for nine women. The binomial probability for this distribution (16:9) was .06125 ($z=1.54$). Therefore, in this study, there is no significant difference between the ideal-self fulfillment engaged females seek in their mates and that which they may seek in any male.

In the subgroup of married people, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for the mate and the mate's closest friend. The mate had the greatest proportion for twenty-two subjects, the smaller proportion for twenty-six subjects and the same proportion for two subjects. The binomial probability for this distribution (22:28) was .07882 ($z=1.41$). Therefore, in this study, there is no significant difference between the ideal-self fulfillment married

people seek in their mates and that which they may seek in any person of the opposite sex.

In the married male subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for each man's mate and his mate's closest friend. The mate had the greater proportion for eleven men, the smaller proportion for thirteen men and the same proportion for one man. The binomial probability for this distribution (11:14) was .13363 ($z=1.11$). Therefore, in this study, there is no significant difference between the ideal-self fulfillment married males seek in their mates and that which they may seek in any female.

In the married female subgroup, the proportion of adjectives falling into patterns D and E as compared to patterns C and F was examined for each woman's mate and her mate's closest friend. The mate had the greater proportion for eleven women, the smaller proportion for thirteen women and the same proportion for one woman. The binomial probability for this distribution (11:14) was .13363 ($z=1.11$). Therefore, in this study, there is no significant difference between the ideal-self fulfillment married females seek in their mates and that which they may seek in any male.

Appendix six on pages 110 to 115 shows the comparisons of each subject's ratings of the mate and the mate's closest friend on patterns D and E together and patterns C and F together.

3. Discussion of Results.

As Karp, Jackson and Lester¹ suggest, one objection to viewing these results as supporting the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis, at least in the total group and all the subgroups, except that of the engaged males, is that a halo effect could be operating. Each subject would be expected to idealize his or her ideal-self and his or her mate and consequently there should be considerable similarity between the two sets of ratings. This halo effect cannot be controlled in the present study but its effect can perhaps be documented.

Subjects who have the most chance to show a halo effect are those with a large actual-self/ideal-self

¹ Ellen S. Karp, Julie H. Jackson and David Lester, "Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate Selection: A Corollary to the Complementary Need Theory in Mate Selection", in Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 32, No. 2, issue of May 1970, p. 271.

discrepancy. The one hundred subjects were divided into two groups, those with a large discrepancy and those with a small discrepancy. This was done by placing the fifty subjects with the smallest discrepancies in the small discrepancy group and those with the fifty largest discrepancies in the large discrepancy group.

For the group with a large discrepancy, hypothesis two was confirmed for forty-one out of fifty subjects. For the group with a small discrepancy, hypothesis two was confirmed for thirty-seven out of fifty subjects. In the group with a large discrepancy, there were twenty-seven females and twenty-three males. Hypothesis two was confirmed for twenty-six females and fifteen males. In the group with a small discrepancy, there were twenty-three females and twenty-seven males. Hypothesis two was confirmed for nineteen females and eighteen males.

For the engaged group with a large discrepancy, hypothesis two was confirmed for seventeen out of twenty-five subjects. For the engaged group with a small discrepancy, hypothesis two was confirmed for eighteen out of twenty-five subjects. In the group with a large discrepancy there were fifteen females and ten males. Hypothesis two

was confirmed for fourteen females and four males. In the group with a small discrepancy there were ten females and fifteen males. Hypothesis two was confirmed for nine females and nine males.

For the married group with a large discrepancy, hypothesis two was confirmed for twenty-four out of twenty-five subjects. For the married group with a small discrepancy, hypothesis two was confirmed for nineteen out of twenty-five subjects. In the group with the large discrepancy, there were twelve females and thirteen males. Hypothesis two was confirmed for twelve females and twelve males. In the group with the small discrepancy, there were thirteen females and twelve males. Hypothesis two was confirmed for ten females and nine males.

It appears, therefore, that in the total group and in the married subgroups a halo effect may have been operating and contributed to the support of the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis. However, in the subgroup of engaged people and the engaged female subgroup, it appears that the ideal-self fulfillment effect may have been operating powerfully, apart from any halo effect.

Appendix eight on pages 127 to 130 shows the actual-self/ideal-self discrepancy for each subject.

Another aspect of the halo effect which can be neither controlled nor documented in this study should at least be noted. This arises from the measuring tool used in this study. In the list of 128 adjectives there are approximately one-half of these which have a derogatory connotation. Many of these fell into pattern H, that is they were not checked off on any of the answer sheets for any of the subjects. Despite attempts by subjects at honesty, there could be a definite tendency not to check these items even for their actual-self or their mate's actual-self. This could affect the accuracy of the results obtained especially on the first hypothesis since all adjectives which are not checked on any of the answer sheets fell into pattern H, thus raising the number of traits falling into A, C, F and H together. These adjectives with negative connotations may also account for the fact that most subjects have a relatively small proportion of the total adjectives falling into patterns D,E, C and F, the four patterns used for testing the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study provides us with conflicting results which may suggest that ideal-self fulfillment is not as powerful a force in mate selection as Karp, Jackson and Lester suggest.

There was, in general, a significant tendency for homogamy between the subject and the mate as perceived by the subject on adjectives used in this study. This was true for the entire group and for the various subgroups. However, only in the subgroup of engaged people and in the engaged female and engaged male subgroups was the mate perceived to be more homogamous than the mate's closest friend who was chosen as a representative of the opposite sex in general. In fact, in the subgroup of married people, the subjects perceived themselves as significantly more similar to their mates' closest friends as compared to their mates. Therefore, except in the case of engaged people, it is impossible to conclude that a person perceives himself or herself to be any more similar to his or her mate than any person of the opposite sex.

When the adjectival descriptions were not homogamous, it was found that the mate resembled the subject's ideal-self rather than the actual-self for the one hundred subjects. This was also true for the various subgroups except the engaged male, married male and married female subgroups. However, in the total group and in those subgroups where it was found that the mate resembled the subject's ideal-self rather than the actual-self when adjectival descriptions were not homogamous, the resemblance to the mate was not significantly different from the resemblance to the mate's closest friend who was chosen as a representative of the opposite sex in general. It appears that although these people may seek ideal-self fulfillment in a mate it is not significantly different from the ideal-self fulfillment they may seek in any person of the opposite sex. Therefore, it is impossible to conclude that the theory of ideal-self fulfillment in mate selection is supported for these subgroups.

The homogamy hypothesis was supported for engaged people but not for married people who did not perceive themselves to be any more similar to their mates than their mates' closest friends. It appears possible that when people are engaged they may perceive themselves as very

similar to their mates. However, when they are married and living with each other, they may only then recognize many of the dissimilarities that exist. This would also account for the fact that married people in this study considered themselves to be more similar to the mates' closest friends than to the mate. Since they do not know the mates' closest friends well enough to perceive all the dissimilarities which do exist. Only a longitudinal study which begins by testing people while engaged and then retesting them at various stages of their marriage will provide evidence for this theory.

Since the results of this study conflict with the results of the original ideal-self fulfillment study, the original research should be replicated using an all female sample. This research should also be replicated using the original fifty-four adjectives. Studies should be conducted with both men and women in which the subject rates persons of the opposite sex in general and friends of the same sex to attempt to discover if a person seeks ideal-self fulfillment in a mate or in any person of the opposite sex or in any friend. Larger samples should be used in all researches.

Karp, Jackson and Lester did not feel that their results were dependent upon the particular relationships studied. They believe that the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis will operate whenever two individuals are members of a stable and intense relationship. In view of the results of this study which appear to contradict this statement, the present investigator prefers to await the outcome of future researches before agreeing or disagreeing with these authors.

Further research on the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis should attempt to confirm the theory in various samples. In addition to the male and female samples suggested above, samples could include young and older married couples, couples living together, steady-dating couples, separated couples, couples with marital problems, homosexual couples and individuals involved in group marriages. Samples should be taken from the French-speaking population of Canada as well as from the English-speaking population.

One of the criticisms of the complementary need hypothesis was that it gave no way to identify those needs that would be matched according to the complementary need hypothesis. The authors of the ideal-self fulfillment

hypothesis contend that it overcomes this criticism because the present process operates for traits in which the individual's actual-self and ideal-self differ. This may be true but it has not been verified in either the original research or the present study. Both studies based the statistical analyses on descriptive words or phrases and not traits. According to the authors of the Interpersonal Check List, eight interpersonal traits are represented by the 128 items and clusters of items represent a trait. At this point any evidence for or against the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis is based only on descriptive words or phrases. Whether or not this process is involved in actual personality traits is a subject for future research.

Other measuring instruments which have standardized norms and possess higher validity should be employed in future research. Other forms of statistical analyses such as correlations between the scores of couples and analysis of variance must be used in future research for a more refined analysis.

The original authors believe that the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis will operate whenever two individuals are members of a stable and intense relationship. How

stable and how intense the relationship must be for the theory to apply, if indeed it does apply, must be determined by subsequent studies.

It will also be relevant by means of cross-sectional and longitudinal studies to determine if the ideal-self fulfillment process is involved in marital adjustment and happiness.

This study, as the original study, focused upon the individual's perception of his or her environment, in this case the mate. The relationship of the individual's perception of the mate to the perception of the mate by others is a problem for further investigation. Would a comparison of the perception of one member of a couple of himself with the perception of the other member of herself produce support for the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis? The original authors did not think so. The present investigator is inclined to agree but this also is an area for further research.

One final consideration seems to warrant further research. The two researches thus far have focused on the perceptions of one individual. It is possible to inquire about the temporal sequence of events in mate selection.

Does an individual choose a mate and then distort his perceptions so that the mate appears to resemble the ideal-self or does the initial perception determine the choice? A longitudinal study on this question would be necessary.

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Karp, Ellen S., Julie H. Jackson and David Lester, "Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate Selection: A Corollary to the Complementary Need Theory of Mate Selection", in Journal of Marriage and The Family, Vol. 32, No. 2, issue of May 1970, p. 269-272.

The original research on the ideal-self fulfillment hypothesis which this study replicates. It defines the theory of ideal-self fulfillment and tests the hypothesis.

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LaForge, Rolfe and Robert F. Suczek, "The Interpersonal Dimension of Personality: An Interpersonal Check List", in Journal of Personality, Vol. 24, No. 1, issue of September 1955, p. 94-112.

An article by the authors of the Interpersonal Check List, describing in detail the method of its construction, uses, reliability and limitations due to lack of norms.

Leary, Timothy, Interpersonal Diagnosis of Personality, New York, Ronald, 1957, xix-518 p.

A text which describes the interpersonal factors of personality which the Interpersonal Check List was constructed to measure. It also provides practical information on how to use the test.

Murray, Henry A., et al, Explorations in Personality, New York, Oxford University Press, 1938, xiv-761 p.

This text provides a description of the basic need constructs on which the original theory of complementary needs was formulated. Needs are conceived by the author as forces illiciting action on the part of the organism.

Rosow, Irving, "Issues in The Concept of Need Complementarity", in Sociometry, Vol. 20, No. 3, issue of September 1957, p. 216-233.

A critical discussion of the theory of complementary needs. The author questions several theoretical assumptions underlying the theory and certain aspects of the method used in testing the theory.

Winch, Robert F., Mate Selection, New York, Harper, 1958, xix-349 p.

A text which describes at great length the theory of complementary needs and the concepts underlying the author's theory. It also contains the results and an analysis of research conducted on the theory up to publication of the book.

-----, "The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate Selection: Final Results on The Test of The General Hypothesis", in American Sociological Review, Vol. 20, No. 5, issue of October 1955, p. 552-555.

A detailed statistical analysis of the original complementary need study done in 1954 reporting not only

over all levels of significance but also levels of significance established by the different methods of measurement used in the research.

Winch, Robert F., Thomas Ktsanes and Virginia Ktsanes, "The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate Selection: An Analytic and Descriptive Approach", in American Sociological Review, Vol. 19, No. 3, issue of June 1954, p. 241-249.

The original research project which studied the theory of complementary needs. It defines the theory and reports the data used to substantiate the theory.

APPENDIX I

**FIFTY-FOUR ADJECTIVES FROM THE
INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST - FORM IV
AND USED IN THE ORIGINAL
IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT STUDY**

Sheet #1: ACTUAL-SELF

	Like self	Not self	Like self		Like self	Not self	Lik self
1. responsible				22. can take care of self			
2. forceful				23. can complain if necessary			
3. respected				24. good leader			
4. takes care of others				25. admired			
5. tender-hearted				26. unselfish			
6. affectionate				27. kind			
7. wants everyone to like him				28. warm, sociable			
8. pleasant				29. understanding			
9. accepts advice				30. eager to get along with others			
10. trusting				31. apologetic			
11. seeks approval				32. self-confident			
12. grateful				33. hard to impress			
13. respects authority				34. skeptical			
14. modest				35. straightforward			
15. willing to give in				36. irritable			
16. can be indifferent to others				37. stern but fair			
17. touchy, easily hurt				38. firm but just			
18. resents being bossed				39. competitive			
19. perceptive of others				40. businesslike			
20. can criticize self				41. self-reliant			
21. can doubt others				42. assertive			

Sheet ~~7~~1: ACTUAL-SELF "Continued"

	Like self	Not self	Like self
43. independent			
44. helpful			
45. considerate			
46. friendly			
47. cooperative			
48. appreciative			

	Like self	Not self	Lik self
49. obedient			
50. frank, honest			
51. strict if necessary			
52. self-respecting			
53. can give orders			
54. well thought of			

APPENDIX 2

THE INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST
FORM IV

THE INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST - FORM IV

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Well thought of | 33. Often admired |
| 2. Makes a good impression | 34. Respected by others |
| 3. Able to give orders | 35. Good leader |
| 4. Forceful | 36. Likes responsibility |
| 5. Self-respecting | 37. Self-confident |
| 6. Independent | 38. Self-reliant and assertive |
| 7. Able to take care of self | 39. Businesslike |
| 8. Can be indifferent to others | 40. Likes to compete with others |
| 9. Can be strict if necessary | 41. Hard-boiled when necessary |
| 10. Firm but just | 42. Stern but fair |
| 11. Can be frank and honest | 43. Irritable |
| 12. Critical of others | 44. Straightforward and direct |
| 13. Can complain if necessary | 45. Resents being bossed |
| 14. Often gloomy | 46. Skeptical |
| 15. Able to doubt others | 47. Hard to impress |
| 16. Frequently disappointed | 48. Touchy and easily hurt |
| 17. Able to criticize self | 49. Easily embarrassed |
| 18. Apologetic | 50. Lacks self-confidence |
| 19. Can be obedient | 51. Easily led |
| 20. Usually gives in | 52. Modest |
| 21. Grateful | 53. Often helped by others |
| 22. Admires and imitates others | 54. Very respectful to authority |
| 23. Appreciative | 55. Accepts advice readily |
| 24. Very anxious to be approved of | 56. Trusting and eager to please |
| 25. Cooperative | 57. Always pleasant and agreeable |
| 26. Eager to get along with others | 58. Wants everyone to like him |
| 27. Friendly | 59. Sociable and neighborly |
| 28. Affectionate and understanding | 60. Warm |
| 29. Considerate | 61. Kind and reassuring |
| 30. Encourages others | 62. Tender and soft-hearted |
| 31. Helpful | 63. Enjoys taking care of others |
| 32. Big-hearted and unselfish | 64. Gives freely of self |

THE INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST - FORM IV "Continued"

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 65. Always giving advice | 97. Tries to be too successful |
| 66. Acts important | 98. Expects everyone to admire him |
| 67. Bossy | 99. Manages others |
| 68. Dominating | 100. Dictatorial |
| 69. Boastful | 101. Somewhat snobbish |
| 70. Proud and self-satisfied | 102. Egotistical and conceited |
| 71. Thinks only of himself | 103. Selfish |
| 72. Shrewd and calculating | 104. Cold and unfeeling |
| 73. Impatient with others' mistakes | 105. Sarcastic |
| 74. Self-seeking | 106. Cruel and unkind |
| 75. Outspoken | 107. Frequently angry |
| 76. Often unfriendly | 108. Hard-hearted |
| 77. Bitter | 109. Resentful |
| 78. Complaining | 110. Rebels against everything |
| 79. Jealous | 111. Stubborn |
| 80. Slow to forgive a wrong | 112. Distrusts everybody |
| 81. Self-punishing | 113. Timid |
| 82. Shy | 114. Always ashamed of self |
| 83. Passive and unaggressive | 115. Obeys too willingly |
| 84. Meek | 116. Spineless |
| 85. Dependent | 117. Hardly ever talks back |
| 86. Wants to be led | 118. Clinging vine |
| 87. Lets others make decisions | 119. Likes to be taken care of |
| 88. Easily fooled | 120. Will believe anyone |
| 89. Too easily influenced by friends | 121. Wants everyone's love |
| 90. Will confide in anyone | 122. Agrees with everyone |
| 91. Fond of everyone | 123. Friendly all the time |
| 92. Likes everybody | 124. Loves everyone |
| 93. Forgives anything | 125. Too lenient |
| 94. Oversympathetic | 126. Tries to comfort everyone |
| 95. Generous to a fault | 127. Too willing to give to others |
| 96. Overprotective of others | 128. Spoils people with kindness |

APPENDIX 3

ANSWER SHEETS FOR THE
INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST
FORM IV

SHEET # 1 - Actual-Self

NAME.....AGE.....

MATE'S NAME.....AGE.....

1. _____	27. _____	53. _____	79. _____	105. _____
2. _____	28. _____	54. _____	80. _____	106. _____
3. _____	29. _____	55. _____	81. _____	107. _____
4. _____	30. _____	56. _____	82. _____	108. _____
5. _____	31. _____	57. _____	83. _____	109. _____
6. _____	32. _____	58. _____	84. _____	110. _____
7. _____	33. _____	59. _____	85. _____	111. _____
8. _____	34. _____	60. _____	86. _____	112. _____
9. _____	35. _____	61. _____	87. _____	113. _____
10. _____	36. _____	62. _____	88. _____	114. _____
11. _____	37. _____	63. _____	89. _____	115. _____
12. _____	38. _____	64. _____	90. _____	116. _____
13. _____	39. _____	65. _____	91. _____	117. _____
14. _____	40. _____	66. _____	92. _____	118. _____
15. _____	41. _____	67. _____	93. _____	119. _____
16. _____	42. _____	68. _____	94. _____	120. _____
17. _____	43. _____	69. _____	95. _____	121. _____
18. _____	44. _____	70. _____	96. _____	122. _____
19. _____	45. _____	71. _____	97. _____	123. _____
20. _____	46. _____	72. _____	98. _____	124. _____
21. _____	47. _____	73. _____	99. _____	125. _____
22. _____	48. _____	74. _____	100. _____	126. _____
23. _____	49. _____	75. _____	101. _____	127. _____
24. _____	50. _____	76. _____	102. _____	128. _____
25. _____	51. _____	77. _____	103. _____	
26. _____	52. _____	78. _____	104. _____	

SHEET # 2 - Ideal-Self

NAME.....AGE.....

MATE'S NAME.....AGE.....

1. _____	27. _____	53. _____	79. _____	105. _____
2. _____	28. _____	54. _____	80. _____	106. _____
3. _____	29. _____	55. _____	81. _____	107. _____
4. _____	30. _____	56. _____	82. _____	108. _____
5. _____	31. _____	57. _____	83. _____	109. _____
6. _____	32. _____	58. _____	84. _____	110. _____
7. _____	33. _____	59. _____	85. _____	111. _____
8. _____	34. _____	60. _____	86. _____	112. _____
9. _____	35. _____	61. _____	87. _____	113. _____
10. _____	36. _____	62. _____	88. _____	114. _____
11. _____	37. _____	63. _____	89. _____	115. _____
12. _____	38. _____	64. _____	90. _____	116. _____
13. _____	39. _____	65. _____	91. _____	117. _____
14. _____	40. _____	66. _____	92. _____	118. _____
15. _____	41. _____	67. _____	93. _____	119. _____
16. _____	42. _____	68. _____	94. _____	120. _____
17. _____	43. _____	69. _____	95. _____	121. _____
18. _____	44. _____	70. _____	96. _____	122. _____
19. _____	45. _____	71. _____	97. _____	123. _____
20. _____	46. _____	72. _____	98. _____	124. _____
21. _____	47. _____	73. _____	99. _____	125. _____
22. _____	48. _____	74. _____	100. _____	126. _____
23. _____	49. _____	75. _____	101. _____	127. _____
24. _____	50. _____	76. _____	102. _____	128. _____
25. _____	51. _____	77. _____	103. _____	
26. _____	52. _____	78. _____	104. _____	

SHEET # 3 - Mate as he or she NAME.....AGE.....
actually is

MATE'S NAME.....AGE.....

1. _____	27. _____	53. _____	79. _____	105. _____
2. _____	28. _____	54. _____	80. _____	106. _____
3. _____	29. _____	55. _____	81. _____	107. _____
4. _____	30. _____	56. _____	82. _____	108. _____
5. _____	31. _____	57. _____	83. _____	109. _____
6. _____	32. _____	58. _____	84. _____	110. _____
7. _____	33. _____	59. _____	85. _____	111. _____
8. _____	34. _____	60. _____	86. _____	112. _____
9. _____	35. _____	61. _____	87. _____	113. _____
10. _____	36. _____	62. _____	88. _____	114. _____
11. _____	37. _____	63. _____	89. _____	115. _____
12. _____	38. _____	64. _____	90. _____	116. _____
13. _____	39. _____	65. _____	91. _____	117. _____
14. _____	40. _____	66. _____	92. _____	118. _____
15. _____	41. _____	67. _____	93. _____	119. _____
16. _____	42. _____	68. _____	94. _____	120. _____
17. _____	43. _____	69. _____	95. _____	121. _____
18. _____	44. _____	70. _____	96. _____	122. _____
19. _____	45. _____	71. _____	97. _____	123. _____
20. _____	46. _____	72. _____	98. _____	124. _____
21. _____	47. _____	73. _____	99. _____	125. _____
22. _____	48. _____	74. _____	100. _____	126. _____
23. _____	49. _____	75. _____	101. _____	127. _____
24. _____	50. _____	76. _____	102. _____	128. _____
25. _____	51. _____	77. _____	103. _____	
26. _____	52. _____	78. _____	104. _____	

SHEET # 4 - Mate's closest
friend as he or she
actually is

NAME.....AGE.....

MATE'S NAME.....AGE.....

1. _____	27. _____	53. _____	79. _____	105. _____
2. _____	28. _____	54. _____	80. _____	106. _____
3. _____	29. _____	55. _____	81. _____	107. _____
4. _____	30. _____	56. _____	82. _____	108. _____
5. _____	31. _____	57. _____	83. _____	109. _____
6. _____	32. _____	58. _____	84. _____	110. _____
7. _____	33. _____	59. _____	85. _____	111. _____
8. _____	34. _____	60. _____	86. _____	112. _____
9. _____	35. _____	61. _____	87. _____	113. _____
10. _____	36. _____	62. _____	88. _____	114. _____
11. _____	37. _____	63. _____	89. _____	115. _____
12. _____	38. _____	64. _____	90. _____	116. _____
13. _____	39. _____	65. _____	91. _____	117. _____
14. _____	40. _____	66. _____	92. _____	118. _____
15. _____	41. _____	67. _____	93. _____	119. _____
16. _____	42. _____	68. _____	94. _____	120. _____
17. _____	43. _____	69. _____	95. _____	121. _____
18. _____	44. _____	70. _____	96. _____	122. _____
19. _____	45. _____	71. _____	97. _____	123. _____
20. _____	46. _____	72. _____	98. _____	124. _____
21. _____	47. _____	73. _____	99. _____	125. _____
22. _____	48. _____	74. _____	100. _____	126. _____
23. _____	49. _____	75. _____	101. _____	127. _____
24. _____	50. _____	76. _____	102. _____	128. _____
25. _____	51. _____	77. _____	103. _____	
26. _____	52. _____	78. _____	104. _____	

APPENDIX 4

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE
INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST
FORM IV

Instructions for the Administration of the Interpersonal
Check List.

Would the discussion leaders please pass the sheets and pencils around the table? (pause)

Ladies and gentlemen you have before you two stencilled sheets with 128 phrases or words on them. It is called an adjective check list. These words or phrases are used to describe people. Is there anyone who is enrolled in this course who does not have these two sheets? (pause)

You also have before you four sheets, each of which contains 128 blank spaces. Each blank space on each sheet corresponds to an adjective on the other sheets.

The first sheet is titled actual-self
The second sheet is titled ideal-self.
The third sheet is titled mate as he or she actually is.
The fourth sheet is titled mate's closest friend as he
or she actually is.

Is there anyone who does not have these four sheets? (pause)

Would you please take sheet number 1 titled actual-self and write your own name where it says name. (pause) Now put your own age beside your name where it says age. (pause) Now put your mate's name where it says mate's name and put his or her age beside his or her name. (pause)

Now do exactly the same thing on sheets numbers 2, 3 and 4. Remember to put your own name where it says name and your mate's name where it says mate's name. (pause)

Is every one finished that? Fine.

Now please take the sheets with the adjectives printed on them and also sheet no. 1 marked actual-self. The first adjectival phrase as you can see is "well thought of". If this adjective applies to your actual-self or yourself as you actually are put a check in blank one on the answer sheet. If this adjective does not apply to you as you actually are leave the first space blank. In other words if in your opinion you are "well thought of" you would put a check in the first blank. On the other hand if in your opinion you are not "well thought of" you would not put anything in the first blank. (Do two more examples of them) Then continue with each one of the remaining 125 adjectives, putting a check in the appropriate blank if that adjective applies to you as you actually are and leaving the blank empty if you feel that particular adjective does not apply to you as you actually are.

Are there any questions? (pause)

Now please take sheet no. 2 marked ideal-self. Your ideal-self is yourself as you would like to be. So on this sheet if a particular adjective is a description of how you would like to be you would put a check in the appropriate blank. If however a particular adjective describes a quality you would not like to possess you would leave the corresponding blank on the answer sheet empty. Again, let us take our example "well thought of". If you would like to be "well thought of" put a check in blank no. 1. If however you do not feel you would like to be "well thought of" leave the space empty. (Do two more examples). Then you will continue with each one of the remaining 125 adjectives putting a check in the appropriate blank if the adjective is a description of how you would like to be. If however an adjective describes a quality which you have no desire to have leave the corresponding blank on the answer sheet empty.

Is there anyone who does not understand what ideal-self means? (pause)

Are there any other questions? (pause)

Now please look at sheet no. 3 marked mate as he or she actually is. On this sheet if a particular adjective describes your mate as he or she actually is you would put a check in the appropriate blank. If however in your opinion a particular adjective does not in your opinion describe your mate leave the corresponding blank empty. So, for the adjective "well thought of" if in your opinion your mate is a person who is "well thought of" by others you would put a check in blank no. 1. If however in your opinion your mate is not "well thought of" by others you would leave blank no. 1 empty. Then you would continue to fill in the entire answer sheet in the same way. May I ask you at this point to be as honest as possible in your answers. No one but me will see these papers once they have been filled in.

Are there any questions? (pause)

Now please take the last sheet, sheet no. 4 titled mate's closest friend as he or she actually is. On this sheet you are asked to check an adjective if you feel it is a description of your mate's closest friend. So if in your opinion your mate's closest friend is "well thought of" you would put a check in blank no. 1. If on the other hand you don't feel he or she is "well thought of" leave the space empty. And so you will fill in this sheet checking off adjectives which you feel are descriptive of your mate's closest friend. It does not matter how well you know your mate's closest friend just do the best you can with the knowledge you have. If by chance you do not know your mate's closest friend describe one of his friends who is best known to you. If by chance you do not know any of his friends describe any other person you know who is the same sex as your mate.

Are there any questions? (pause)

I would ask you now to return to sheet one and fill it in completely. Then do sheets 2, 3 and 4. It is important that you fill in each sheet completely before you go on to the next one. So do actual-self first. Only when you have completed this one entirely should you start ideal-self. When ideal-self is finished do your mate as he or she actually is and when that is finished do your mate's closest friend.

Remember this is not a test. There are no right or wrong answers. If an adjective is in your opinion descriptive, check it. If it is not descriptive leave it blank. Work quickly. Do not hesitate over an item but check it off or leave it blank according to your first impression.

Once again I ask you to be honest. You have my word that no one but me will see your responses and no one will be given your names.

Are there any further questions? (pause)

When you are finished please return the list of adjectives and the four answer sheets to your discussion leader. Also, please stay in your places in order to give others a chance to finish.

Thank you for your patience and cooperation.

Go ahead now. If you have any questions, inform your discussion leader or put up your hand.

APPENDIX 5

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING HOMOGAMY

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING HOMOGAMY

Table A

Comparisons of similar vs dissimilar adjectives for subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's rating of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects ^a	<u>Mate</u>				vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>												
	A	C	F	H ^b vs		B	D	E	G ^c	A	C	F	H	vs	B	D	E	G
1F			113					15									14	
1M			106					22									33	
2F			88					40									36	
2M			83					45									63	
3F			82					46									48	
3M			95					33									46	
4F			107					21									46	
4M			91					37									36	
5F			90					38									39	
5M			89					39									40	
6F			92					36									37	
6M			98					30									41	
7F			86					42									34	
7M			101					27									40	
8F			106					22									20	
8M			89					39									32	
9F			91					37									49	
9M			98					30									35	
10F			80					48									39	
10M			85					33									59	
11F			87					41									49	
11M			116					12									17	

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING HOMOGAMY

Table A "Continued"
 Comparisons of similar vs dissimilar adjectives for subject
 and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's
 rating of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects	<u>Mate</u>				vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>			
	A	C	F	H vs		A	C	F	H vs
				B D E G					B D E G
12F	81			47		82			46
12M	93			35		84			44
13F	81			47		79			49
13M	91			37		79			49
14F	70			58		64			64
14M	90			38		81			47
15F	90			38		88			40
15M	107			21		110			18
16F	92			36		82			46
16M	113			15		111			17
17F	76			52		70			58
17M	89			39		102			26
18F	111			17		99			29
18M	85			43		85			43
19F	96			32		78			50
19M	86			42		83			45
20F	91			37		76			52
20M	94			34		81			47
21F	99			29		101			27
21M	102			26		110			18
22F	99			29		87			41
22M	102			26		91			37

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING HOMOGAMY

Table A "Continued"

Comparisons of similar vs dissimilar adjectives for subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's rating of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects	<u>Mate</u>				vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>			
	A	C	F	H vs		A	C	F	H vs
				B D E G					B D E G
23F	99					105			23
23M	109					99			29
24F	86					80			48
24M	109					96			32
25F	81					79			49
25M	63					71			57
26F	93					95			33
26M	111					114			14
27F	90					101			27
27M	97					92			36
28F	101					93			35
28M	95					90			38
29F	90					102			26
29M	101					108			20
30F	105					107			21
30M	73					79			49
31F	105					114			14
31M	74					79			49
32F	101					94			34
32M	106					84			44
33F	100					109			19
33M	106					107			21

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING HOMOGAMY

Table A "Continued"

Comparisons of similar vs dissimilar adjectives for subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's rating of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects	<u>Mate</u>				vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>			
	A	C	F	H vs		A	C	F	H vs
				B D E G					B D E G
34F	82			46		90			38
34M	83			45		98			30
35F	93			35		90			38
35M	87			41		71			57
36F	82			46		107			21
36M	99			29		87			41
37F	81			47		83			45
37M	81			47		91			37
38F	96			32		98			30
38M	96			32		95			33
39F	83			45		98			30
39M	78			50		84			44
40F	109			19		97			31
40M	87			41		92			36
41F	113			15		110			18
41M	83			45		74			54
42F	100			28		104			24
42M	101			27		98			30
43F	99			29		100			28
43M	94			34		99			29
44F	74			54		88			40
44M	80			48		94			34

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING HOMOGAMY

Table A "Continued"

Comparisons of similar vs dissimilar adjectives for subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's rating of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects	<u>Mate</u>				vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>											
	A	C	F	H vs		B	D	E	G	A	C	F	H vs	B	D	E	G
45F			79					49					69			59	
45M			66					62					67			61	
46F			108					20					108			20	
46M			106					22					105			23	
47F			101					27					123			5	
47M			98					30					104			24	
48F			60					68					59			69	
48M			74					54					95			33	
49F			94					34					92			36	
49M			77					51					70			58	
50F			71					57					73			55	
50M			101					27					103			25	

a F=female - M=male. Nos. 1-25 engaged people - Nos. 26-50 married people.

b adjectives on which the mate is rated similar to self.

c adjectives on which the mate is rated dissimilar to self.

APPENDIX 6

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN
TESTING IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT

Table B

Comparisons of ideal-self fulfillment vs non-ideal-self fulfillment between subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's ratings of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects ^a	<u>Mate</u>		vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>	
	D E ^b	vs C F ^c		D E	vs C F
1F	9	6		10	5
1M	12	15		13	14
2F	26	8		25	9
2M	20	20		19	18
3F	26	18		26	24
3M	13	10		13	13
4F	13	5		16	5
4M	10	9		11	9
5F	23	14		14	22
5M	14	14		13	14
6F	24	12		21	15
6M	11	13		16	9
7F	24	4		17	10
7M	20	20		20	21
8F	20	11		15	8
8M	26	12		20	17
9F	22	8		20	12
9M	17	13		19	17
10F	37	17		16	37
10M	13	27		18	24
11F	15	12		9	22
11M	10	26		14	21

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT

Table B "Continued"

Comparisons of ideal-self fulfillment vs non-ideal self fulfillment between subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's ratings of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects	<u>Mate</u>		vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>	
	D E	vs C F		D E	vs C F
12F	35	10		40	5
12M	6	8		5	9
13F	35	42		36	40
13M	20	30		36	16
14F	48	22		45	26
14M	19	25		21	17
15F	23	9		18	14
15M	17	5		11	12
16F	24	8		16	13
16M	10	7		9	7
17F	28	9		38	5
17M	13	10		7	17
18F	9	14		17	8
18M	33	12		33	12
19F	26	16		11	29
19M	16	15		12	17
20F	23	13		28	7
20M	13	18		15	14
21F	17	3		11	9
21M	14	16		10	21
22F	18	16		22	12
22M	13	9		9	14

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT

Table "B" Continued

Comparisons of ideal-self fulfillment vs non-ideal self fulfillment between subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's ratings of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects	<u>Mate</u>		vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>	
	D E	vs C F		D E	vs C F
23F	17	8		12	14
23M	3	3		2	3
24F	30	6		25	10
24M	13	9		14	11
25F	19	13		19	11
25M	45	13		32	25
26F	26	4		17	13
26M	11	11		7	15
27F	14	9		12	10
27M	21	7		19	9
28F	12	15		21	6
28M	19	14		21	12
29F	22	2		15	9
29M	3	2		3	2
30F	11	13		11	13
30M	42	15		34	23
31F	15	1		12	4
31M	20	9		22	7
32F	24	10		25	9
32M	10	7		11	6
33F	10	6		10	6
33M	11	2		7	6

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT

Table B "Continued"

Comparisons of ideal-self fulfillment vs non-ideal self fulfillment between subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's ratings of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects	<u>Mate</u>		vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>	
	D	E vs C F		D	E vs C F
34F	26	11		20	17
34M	15	7		17	5
35F	18	13		13	18
35M	11	17		9	19
36F	12	7		13	6
36M	17	12		22	7
37F	33	9		34	8
37M	27	13		16	24
38F	24	14		27	11
38M	8	7		9	6
39F	26	11		22	15
39M	39	20		37	22
40F	10	9		9	10
40M	24	14		26	12
41F	10	5		12	3
41M	32	9		35	6
42F	9	11		7	13
42M	13	14		14	13
43F	24	10		26	8
43M	10	12		13	9
44F	23	19		32	10
44M	28	7		31	4

PATTERN COMPARISONS USED IN TESTING IDEAL-SELF FULFILLMENT

Table B "Continued"

Comparisons of ideal-self fulfillment vs non-ideal self fulfillment between subject and mate, subject and mate's closest friend and subject's ratings of mate and mate's closest friend.

Subjects	<u>Mate</u>		vs	<u>Mate's Closest Friend</u>	
	D	E vs C F		D	E vs C F
45F	9	12		12	9
45M	11	5		7	9
46F	7	6		9	4
46M	14	4		13	5
47F	13	5		0	18
47M	22	6		21	7
48F	64	7		62	9
48M	28	14		18	24
49F	24	17		28	13
49M	28	18		33	13
50F	44	5		45	4
50M	15	16		13	18

a F=female - M=male. Nos. 1-25 engaged people.
Nos. 26-50 married people.

b adjectives on which the subject's ideal-self and actual-self differ and ideal-self resembles the mate's actual-self.

c adjectives on which the subject's ideal-self and actual-self differ but ideal-self does not resemble the mate's actual-self.

APPENDIX 7

THE RAW DATA

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Table C
The number of adjectives in each item pattern for the actual-self, ideal-self and the mate's actual-self.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1F	46	1	4	1	8	2	5	61
1M	41	6	10	2	10	5	4	50
2F	8	4	3	8	18	5	10	72
2M	16	17	15	8	12	5	8	47
3F	17	12	12	10	16	6	8	47
3M	24	14	6	3	10	4	6	61
4F	29	3	5	5	8	0	5	73
4M	24	14	4	9	1	5	13	58
5F	8	11	2	8	15	12	4	68
5M	15	16	2	9	5	12	9	60
6F	1	5	4	2	22	8	7	79
6M	13	13	4	4	7	9	6	72
7F	36	12	2	7	17	2	6	46
7M	17	7	6	8	12	14	0	64
8F	37	1	9	3	17	2	1	58
8M	28	8	4	10	16	8	5	49
9F	25	11	6	11	11	2	4	58
9M	31	7	6	11	6	7	6	54
10F	21	8	7	12	25	10	3	42
10M	22	14	13	2	11	14	6	46
11F	20	12	2	8	7	10	14	55
11M	14	2	2	8	2	24	0	76

THE RAW DATA

Table C "Continued"

The number of adjectives in each item pattern for the actual-self, ideal-self and the mate's actual-self.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
12F	36	6	10	13	22	0	6	35
12M	31	12	2	3	3	6	17	54
13F	0	2	34	10	25	8	10	39
13M	7	4	26	4	16	4	13	54
14F	10	2	13	18	30	9	8	38
14M	30	11	14	4	15	11	8	35
15F	26	7	8	11	12	1	8	55
15M	47	2	2	5	12	3	2	55
16F	28	10	5	13	11	3	2	56
16M	36	3	3	3	4	6	4	70
17F	25	12	7	8	20	2	12	42
17M	27	17	6	1	12	4	9	52
18F	21	2	12	3	6	2	6	76
18M	19	5	6	11	22	6	5	54
19F	37	0	14	6	20	2	6	43
19M	32	7	7	7	9	8	19	39
20F	35	0	9	10	13	4	14	43
20M	35	10	14	7	6	4	11	41
21F	30	4	2	11	6	1	8	66
21M	0	7	2	9	5	14	5	86
22F	21	2	10	6	12	6	9	62
22M	28	10	1	7	6	8	3	65

THE RAW DATA

Table C "Continued"

The number of adjectives in each item pattern for the actual-self, ideal-self and the mate's actual-self.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
23F	28	1	4	7	10	4	11	63
23M	45	5	2	1	2	1	11	61
24F	32	8	3	15	15	3	4	48
24M	47	0	7	6	7	2	6	53
25F	22	9	6	1	18	7	19	46
25M	25	8	9	17	28	4	12	25
26F	39	5	2	11	15	2	4	50
26M	39	4	7	8	3	4	2	61
27F	19	17	3	5	9	6	7	62
27M	37	5	3	10	11	4	5	53
28F	17	10	3	5	7	12	5	69
28M	12	7	3	9	10	11	7	69
29F	3	9	0	8	14	2	7	85
29M	25	10	1	2	1	1	14	74
30F	31	4	11	4	7	2	8	61
30M	17	6	7	12	30	8	7	44
31F	19	6	1	6	9	0	2	85
31M	26	24	7	7	13	2	20	29
32F	41	2	3	8	16	7	1	50
32M	48	2	2	5	5	5	10	51
33F	30	7	2	9	1	4	11	64
33M	34	6	1	10	1	1	5	70

THE RAW DATA

Table C "Continued"

The number of adjectives in each item pattern for the actual-self, ideal-self and the mate's actual-self.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
34F	18	5	3	13	13	8	15	53
34M	16	11	4	8	7	3	19	60
35F	35	10	7	10	8	6	7	45
35M	26	13	8	6	5	9	17	44
36F	20	19	2	4	8	5	15	55
36M	34	5	4	7	10	8	7	53
37F	31	2	4	17	16	5	12	41
37M	17	8	1	21	6	12	12	51
38F	25	3	5	8	16	9	5	57
38M	14	8	5	4	4	2	16	75
39F	5	8	4	7	19	7	11	67
39M	15	6	4	20	19	16	5	43
40F	36	4	2	4	6	7	5	64
40M	21	3	6	15	9	8	14	52
41F	47	2	5	4	6	0	3	61
41M	34	6	6	7	25	3	7	40
42F	13	7	6	7	2	5	12	76
42M	27	7	1	10	3	13	7	60
43F	19	3	1	15	9	9	2	70
43M	34	13	9	3	7	3	11	48
44F	19	25	9	4	19	10	6	36
44M	25	9	3	17	11	4	11	48

THE RAW DATA

Table C "Continued"

The number of adjectives in each item pattern for the actual-self, ideal-self and the mate's actual-self.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
45F	31	17	0	9	0	12	33	36
45M	26	18	0	11	0	5	33	35
46F	34	7	5	3	4	1	6	68
46M	39	3	1	4	10	3	5	63
47F	30	4	2	7	6	3	12	64
47M	15	3	3	11	11	3	5	77
48F	24	3	3	18	46	4	2	28
48M	12	5	7	20	8	7	21	48
49F	34	4	16	11	13	1	6	43
49M	23	14	8	13	15	10	9	36
50F	24	9	2	10	34	3	4	42
50M	19	4	7	8	7	9	8	66

THE RAW DATA

Table D

The number of items in each item pattern for the actual-self, the ideal-self and the mate's closest friend.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1F	46	1	3	1	9	2	3	63
1M	42	6	8	3	10	6	14	39
2F	2	10	1	5	20	8	1	81
2M	5	28	9	2	17	9	16	42
3F	16	13	13	8	18	9	9	42
3M	16	26	3	4	9	10	7	53
4F	14	15	3	5	11	2	15	63
4M	23	15	2	10	1	7	10	60
5F	4	14	4	4	10	18	10	63
5M	11	20	1	7	6	13	7	63
6F	4	4	8	4	17	7	12	72
6M	4	22	0	3	13	9	3	74
7F	24	12	9	6	11	1	5	60
7M	6	18	2	6	14	9	2	61
8F	26	2	6	4	11	2	3	74
8M	31	6	7	7	13	10	6	48
9F	19	16	5	7	13	7	13	48
9M	32	5	5	11	8	12	11	44
10F	12	17	16	1	15	21	6	40
10M	14	21	13	5	13	11	20	31
11F	2	25	4	4	5	18	15	55
11M	12	3	2	12	2	19	0	78

THE RAW DATA

Table D "Continued"

The number of items in each item pattern for the actual-self, the ideal-self and the mate's closest friend.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
12F	37	4	4	11	29	1	2	40
12M	15	29	3	0	5	6	10	60
13F	2	1	37	14	22	3	12	37
13M	4	7	8	0	36	8	6	59
14F	5	6	10	11	34	16	13	33
14M	20	23	6	1	20	11	3	44
15F	19	13	9	6	12	5	9	55
15M	45	3	6	2	9	6	4	53
16F	13	26	1	3	13	12	4	56
16M	33	7	2	1	8	5	1	71
17F	22	11	2	11	27	3	9	43
17M	31	11	13	1	6	4	8	54
18F	14	8	6	3	14	2	4	77
18M	19	5	4	9	24	8	5	54
19F	13	26	22	1	10	7	13	36
19M	21	18	7	5	7	10	15	45
20F	28	8	7	13	15	0	16	41
20M	28	18	6	3	12	8	14	39
21F	20	14	1	3	8	8	2	72
21M	1	6	0	4	6	21	2	88
22F	8	15	4	2	20	8	4	67
22M	22	19	2	4	5	12	9	55

THE RAW DATA

Table D "Continued"

The number of items in each item pattern for the actual-self, the ideal-self and the mate's closest friend.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
23F	21	8	4	1	11	10	3	70
23M	39	11	1	0	2	2	16	57
24F	22	18	2	7	18	8	5	47
24M	38	8	10	8	6	1	10	47
25F	14	17	3	1	18	8	13	54
25M	17	16	17	12	20	8	9	29
26F	31	12	5	6	11	8	4	51
26M	38	5	5	2	5	10	2	61
27F	30	7	4	4	8	6	8	61
27M	39	3	5	11	8	4	14	44
28F	16	11	0	11	10	6	3	71
28M	10	9	3	11	10	9	8	68
29F	7	5	2	3	12	7	6	86
29M	26	9	0	1	2	2	8	80
30F	32	3	9	2	9	4	7	62
30M	10	13	7	4	30	16	2	46
31F	24	1	2	4	8	2	1	86
31M	32	18	4	6	16	3	9	40
32F	40	3	5	11	14	4	6	45
32M	35	15	1	5	6	5	18	43
33F	30	7	1	8	2	3	2	73
33M	29	11	1	6	1	5	3	72

THE RAW DATA

Table D "Continued"

The number of items in each item pattern for the actual-self, the ideal-self and the mate's closest friend.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
34F	12	11	5	9	11	12	7	61
34M	20	7	3	9	8	2	6	73
35F	33	12	7	5	8	11	14	38
35M	13	26	5	1	8	14	22	39
36F	36	3	3	6	7	3	5	65
36M	32	7	3	11	11	4	12	48
37F	29	4	3	17	17	5	7	46
37M	14	11	1	10	6	23	10	53
38F	25	3	2	8	19	9	0	62
38M	17	5	4	4	5	2	19	72
39F	11	2	9	8	14	6	6	72
39M	14	7	1	15	22	21	9	48
40F	28	12	2	3	6	8	10	59
40M	20	4	5	16	10	7	6	60
41F	46	3	2	3	9	1	3	61
41M	28	12	4	8	27	2	7	40
42F	13	7	4	3	4	9	10	78
42M	25	9	2	12	2	11	7	60
43F	21	1	2	18	8	6	1	71
43M	42	5	5	2	11	4	11	48
44F	39	5	6	10	22	4	3	39
44M	33	1	2	19	12	2	2	57

THE RAW DATA

Table D "Continued"

The number of items in each item pattern for the actual-self, the ideal-self and the mate's closest friend.

Subjects	PATTERNS							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
45F	25	23	0	12	0	9	24	35
45M	26	18	0	11	0	5	33	35
46F	33	8	3	3	6	1	3	71
46M	36	6	1	3	10	4	4	64
47F	29	5	8	0	0	10	0	76
47M	15	3	2	9	12	5	0	82
48F	24	3	4	17	45	5	4	26
48M	4	13	1	5	13	23	2	67
49F	34	4	8	7	21	5	4	45
49M	22	15	6	16	17	7	10	35
50F	28	5	2	11	34	2	5	41
50M	13	10	6	5	8	12	2	72

APPENDIX 8

ACTUAL-SELF/IDEAL-SELF DISCREPANCY

ACTUAL-SELF/IDEAL-SELF DISCREPANCY

Table E

Subjects	Discrepancy	Subjects	Discrepancy
1F	13	12F	42
1M	26	12M	14
2F	35	13F	78
2M	62	13M	52
3F	42	14F	72
3M	25	14M	38
4F	20	15F	32
4M	17	15M	22
5F	40	16F	31
5M	31	16M	17
6F	38	17F	41
6M	23	17M	23
7F	30	18F	28
7M	40	18M	44
8F	29	19F	39
8M	39	19M	29
9F	27	20F	37
9M	29	20M	31
10F	57	21F	20
10M	41	21M	30
11F	33	22F	37
11M	35	22M	22

ACTUAL-SELF/IDEAL-SELF DISCREPANCY

Table E "Continued"

Subjects	Discrepancy	Subjects	Discrepancy
23F	25	34F	37
23M	5	34M	21
24F	34	35F	30
24M	25	35M	31
25F	50	36F	19
25M	56	36M	29
26F	31	37F	42
26M	17	37M	40
27F	21	38F	31
27M	27	38M	15
28F	27	39F	37
28M	31	39M	55
29F	24	40F	19
29M	4	40M	39
30F	24	41F	15
30M	57	41M	39
31F	16	42F	20
31M	29	42M	27
32F	36	43F	34
32M	17	43M	22
33F	15	44F	41
33M	13	44M	35

ACTUAL-SELF/IDEAL-SELF DISCREPANCY

Table E "Continued"

Subjects	Discrepancy	Subjects	Discrepancy
45F	22	48F	73
45M	16	48M	42
46F	13	49F	37
46M	18	49M	45
47F	16	50F	47
47M	27	50M	24

APPENDIX 9

ABSTRACT OF

The Theory of Ideal-Self Fulfillment
in Mate Selection:
a Reexamination

ABSTRACT OF

The Theory of Ideal-Self Fulfillment in Mate
Selection: A Reexamination¹

It was proposed that two factors operate in mate selection: homogamous adjective matching so that a mate will be chosen who resembles the self and, where the actual-self and ideal-self differ, a mate will be seen as resembling the ideal-self.

The hypotheses were tested in a sample of twenty-five engaged and twenty-five married couples who were asked to rate their actual-self, ideal-self, mate and mate's closest friend using an adjective check list. Homogamy was supported for all subjects but married people did not perceive themselves as more similar to the mate than the closest friend. Ideal-self fulfillment was supported for the total group but not for the subgroups.

Further research is recommended using longitudinal and cross sectional studies, different measuring tools and statistical analyses in various dyadic relationships.

¹ Kenneth J. Des Roches, master's thesis presented to the School of Graduate Studies of the University of Ottawa, Ontario, February 1973, x-132 p.