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VALUE SYSTEM SIMILARITY, SEX AND VALUE TYPE EFFECTS ON ATTRIBUTED MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

by Kevin M. Kindelan

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CURRICULUM STUDIORUM

Kevin M. Kindelan was born on April 16, 1947, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He received his B.A. degree with a major in Philosophy in 1969 from the Seminary of St. Vincent de Paul (Boynton Beach, Florida). A Master's degree in Clinical Psychology was awarded to him in 1974 by Xavier University (Cincinnati, Ohio). The title of his Master's thesis was The Effect of Race and Instructional Variation on Minnesota Percepto-diagnostic Test Performance.

ABSTRACT

The report contains a review of the literature related to Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm, Rokeach's (1973) theory of human values, and the relationship of value consensus to marital adjustment. A void in the literature was found in two areas: (1) the effect of terminal and instrumental value system similarity on attributed marital adjustment, and (2) the effects of various degrees of value system similarity on attributed marital adjustment. The present study was designed to investigate those areas. A simulated design was utilized wherein the effects of three independent variables on attributed marital adjustment were investigated. The three independent variables were sex of subjects with two levels, value type with two levels (terminal and instrumental), and degree of similarity of the value profiles of a "bogus couple" with three levels (22% similar, 50% similar, and 77% similar). A total of 447 undergraduate students served as subjects. A packet, containing the value profiles of two couples, questions about the marital adjustment of each couple and a posttest questionnaire, was administered to each subject.

The major statistical analysis consisted of fourteen 2 X 3 X 2 analyses of variance. The results indicated that in all cases degree of similarity was a highly significant main effect. Post hoc analyses specified that, generally,

a linear relationship was present between degree of similarity and attributed marital adjustment. A significant main effect for value type was not found. Results from the post-test questionnaire are also presented. An interesting finding was that both males and females rated value similarity as important in marital happiness, although females rated it as more important than did males.

The results are discussed in terms of an extension of Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm, limitations of the study in terms of generalizability, and the lack of a significant main effect for value type. Conclusions and directions for future research are also included.

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CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This section presents literature related to interpersonal attraction, human values, marital adjustment and values/attitudes, and male-female differences in each of these areas. Particular emphasis is placed on Donn Byrne's theory of interpersonal attraction, Milton Rokeach's theory of human values and their relationship to marital adjustment. The review of the literature concludes with a statement of the problem and the research hypotheses.

1. Interpersonal Attraction.

As a term, interpersonal attraction simply describes the phenomenon of two people liking each other. A number of models have been proposed which attempt to understand and predict interpersonal attraction. These models examine the human experience of being attracted to some persons while not being attracted to others, of liking some individuals while disliking others. Approaches to understanding interpersonal attraction can be dichotomized into those adopting a cognitive approach and those with a reinforcement approach (Byrne & Griffit, 1973).

A. Cognitive Models

The cognitive approach is characterized by the classical work of Heider (1946, 1958), Newcomb (1961), and most recently, by Anderson (1971).

Interpersonal behavior is seen by Heider (1946) as involving a person (P), an other (O), and a common object (X). These elements for a triadic relationship within which there are positive and/or negative interrelationships. The P-O-X relationship may form either a balanced or imbalanced configuration, depending on the interrelationships among the elements. Individuals will be attracted to configurations or will alter existing configurations so as to maintain a balanced state.

Newcomb (1961, 1971) further clarifies and expands on the approach to interpersonal dynamics elaborated by Heider. Newcomb (1961) speaks of "orientations" which are relationships between persons and between persons and things. These orientations are defined by both sign (positive to negative) and by intensity (strong to weak). Attraction is referred to as a person-to-person orientation. Two other orientations are presented which are attitude or person-to-object orientation, and the perception by P of O's attitude toward X. These orientations form a system similar to Heider's triadic pattern.

A key principle within the system described by Newcomb (1961) is a "psychological force" upon P to maintain a constant relationship between his attitude toward X and his perception of O's attitude toward X. This force is referred to as "strain" and is assumed to have drive-like qualities. Newcomb (1953) assumes a "strain toward symmetry" to exist within interpersonal relationships which has at least two advantages. First, if P and O have similar cognitive orientations to X, this permits "ready calculability of the other's behavior" (Newcomb, 1953, p. 395). Second, "there is the advantage of validation of one's own orientation toward X" (Newcomb, 1953, p. 395). This latter advantage plays a prominant role in Byrne's (1971) theory of interpersonal attraction.

An interesting observation by Newcomb (1971) is that people differ in their susceptibility to system-strain. That is, some subjects in an earlier study (Newcomb, 1961) maintained system-balance at the expense of accuracy of perception, whereas others could function with system-imbalance. Intrapersonal factors, then, may be relevant variables related to the proposed "strain toward symmetry."

A recent cognitively oriented theory has been proposed by Anderson (1971) which looks specifically at similarity of attitudes as a determinant of interpersonal attraction. Attitudes are seen as informational stimuli which can be

represented by two parameters. The first of these is considered a scale value (s) and the second is a weight (w) which indicates the psychological importance of the information (Anderson, 1971, p. 172). Theoretically, an overt response (viz., attraction) is equal to a constant plus the sum of the products of w and s for each stimulus (Anderson, 1971). This formulation by Anderson and his colleagues (Anderson, 1971; Kaplan & Anderson, 1973) has brought on a spirited exchanged with Byrne and his colleagues (Byrne, Clore, Griffit, Lamberth & Mitchel, 1973).

B. Reinforcement Models

The reinforcement models of interpersonal attraction have been separated into exchange models and learning models (Murstein, 1971).

(a) Exchange model. Advocates of the exchange model are Thibault and Kelley (1959). These authors take a concrete, economic-like approach to interpersonal attraction. A relationship is conceived as offering the possibility of need satisfaction, in which case the relationship is rewarding, or need dissatisfaction, in which case the relationship is costly (Murstein, 1971). An examination of the reward and cost yields a measure of the relationship's outcome. For instance, if the reward is

greater than the cost, then the outcome will yield a profit. From this point of view, interpersonal attraction is heightened when each partner has equal rewarding power (Murstein, 1971).

(b) Learning model. The chief advocate of the reinforcement-learning model of interpersonal attraction is Byrne (1971). His goal has been to draw together the research findings which support the attitude similarity-attraction model into an encompassing attraction paradigm. To this end, Byrne and his colleagues (Byrne, 1971; Byrne & Griffit, 1966; Byrne & Lamberth, 1971; Clore & Byrne, 1974) have explored the variables related to the similarity-attraction relationship.

The attraction paradigm is essentially a reinforcement-affect model (Byrne, 1971; Clore & Byrne, 1974). This model assumes we like other people because they are rewarding to us and become associated with our own good feelings (Clore & Byrne, 1974, p. 145). Others are rewarding to us when they provide us with consensual validation of ourselves and frustrating if they provide consensual invalidation (Byrne & Nelson, 1965). More specifically, consensual validation (viz., attitude similarity) functions as an unconditioned stimulus (US) and as a reinforcing stimulus. With regard to the latter function, consensual validation is assumed to reinforce a learned effectance motive

operative within the individual (Byrne, 1971; Byrne & Nelson, 1965). The US (consensual validation) elicits an unconditioned response (UR) which is an implicit affective response (ranging along a continuum from positive to negative). The presence of affect as a mediating variable in attraction is significant. Within Byrne's (1971, p. 371) paradigm, a given stimulus will influence attraction to the extent that the stimulus possesses affective qualities. This is so because the affective response (UR) elicits an evaluative response (viz., I like her), which is significant in moderating attraction to that person. The evaluative response is directed at a person because a person functions as a conditioned stimulus (CS) by being associated with a US (Byrne, 1971, p. 268). Although attitude similarity is frequently utilized in the theoretical description and empirical investigation of the paradigm, the paradigm's emphasis is on the effect of reinforcement on attraction, of which attitude similarity is one case (Byrne & Lamberth, 1971).

The paradigm was additionally specified when Byrne and Nelson (1965) demonstrated that a crucial variable in attraction was the proportion of positive reinforcements, and not just the number of positive reinforcements. These investigators manipulated the proportion of similar attitudes (viz., 1.00, .67, .50, and .33) and the number

of similar attitudes (viz., 4, 8, and 16), and found that only the proportions were related to attraction (Byrne & Nelson, 1965, p. 661). The initial base relationship of the attraction paradigm reflected this finding: attraction is a "linear function of the proportion of similar attitudes expressed" (Byrne, 1971, p. 58). The base relationship was later modified and is now stated as the "modified law of attraction": "attraction toward X is a positive linear function of the sum of the weighted positive reinforcements (number X magnitude) associated with X divided by the number of weighted positive and negative reinforcements associated with X" (Byrne, 1971, p. 279). The addition of reinforcement magnitude allows for the management of stimulus importance within the attraction paradigm.

The introduction within the paradigm of the "weighted reinforcement" concept to deal with stimulus importance was the net result of a series of investigations by Byrne and his colleagues (Byrne, 1961; Byrne, London & Griffit, 1968; Byrne & Nelson, 1964, 1965a; Byrne & Rhamey, 1965).

Before proceeding to further research on Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm, the research strategy used most often by Byrne and his colleagues is important to consider.

Generally, a subject is asked to complete an attitude questionnaire and later is presented with the same questionnaire which has been completed by a stranger. In effect, the experimenter has completed the questionnaire so as to provide the subject with a response pattern that varies along a predetermined proportion of similarity. The subject is instructed that the experiment is designed to ascertain the accuracy of his interpersonal judgment based on the information provided. Then the subject completes a scale (usually referred to as an Interpersonal Judgment Scale) which provides the measure of attraction (Byrne, Clore & Griffit, 1967; Byrne & Nelson, 1965). In a stringent test of the effects of demand characteristics within the attraction design, the research strategy appeared to be free from such influence (Lamberth & Byrne, 1971).

The usual dependent variable in Byrne's (1971) research strategy is a paper-and-pencil measure, the Interpersonal Judgment Scale. Other measures used in attraction research include nonverbal or behavioral measures (viz., how close the subject sits to a confederate). Latta (1976) has suggested that verbal and nonverbal measures may be tapping different aspects of attraction. A somewhat novel approach was taken by Brockner and Swap (1976) when they used a self-disclosure questionnaire as a dependent variable in an attraction experiment. These authors reported

that "attitudinally similar subjects were more willing to self-disclose to each other than were dissimilar subjects" (Brockner & Swap, 1976, p. 535).

The independent variable in most research studies on the attraction paradigm (Byrne, 1971) is attitudinal similarity. Byrne (1962), however, has encouraged the extension of his paradigm "through the utilization of conditions other than attitude similarity" (p. 176). These conditions would seem to include other dimensions of the belief system (viz., values).

Criticism has been raised regarding the laboratory-controlled nature of Byrne's (1971) model (Aronson, 1970; Centers, 1975; Murstein, 1971). Murstein (1971) suggested the model needed to be elaborated more fully "if it is to be extended to the complexities encountered in 'real life' situations" (p. 15). The translation and application of a laboratory-derived model into nonlaboratory or "real life" situations is naturally desirable both from a theoretical and practical perspective. Banikiotes, Russell and Linden (1972) and Byrne, Ervin and Lamberth (1970) have reported some "real life" support for Byrne's (1971) model.

Murstein (1971) is also critical of the use of "similarity" as a US in Byrne's (1971) model, since the UR should follow immediately from the presentation of the US. This does not occur, according to Murstein (1971), as the

US is first searched for meaning. The observation is also made by Anderson and Kaplan (1973) that stimuli have informational qualities which may be more significant than their reinforcing qualities in attraction. Santee (1976) has concluded that:

> Simple similarity of attitudes is probably not in itself reinforcing. ... Instead, attitude similarity is motivating to an actor only when he or she associates it with rewards or costs which are anticipated in interaction with another (p. 155).

Thus, from a social-learning theory point of view (Murray & Jacobson, 1971), attitudinal stimuli may function as informers as to the relevant reinforcement contingencies.

In summary, theories of interpersonal attraction either take a cognitive-information (Anderson, 1971; Heider, 1946; Newcomb, 1961) or a reinforcement-learning (Byrne, 1971) approach. One of the most widely researched models is the attraction paradigm of Byrne (1971). An aspect of this model which has replicated support is that as the proportion of similar attitudes increases so does the attraction response (Byrne, 1971; Byrne & Nelson, 1965). Criticism of the model is generally directed at its generalizability (Aronson, 1970; Murstein, 1971) and its theoretical conceptualization of stimuli as reinforcers (Anderson, 1970; Kaplan & Anderson, 1973). An extension of the stimuli used within the attraction paradigm was advocated by Byrne (1962). If other stimuli were used and a similar

relationship was found between proportion of similarity and attraction, this would partially extend the frontier and generalizability of the paradigm. One such stimulus which could be considered within the attraction paradigm is values, as conceptualized by Milton Rokeach (1973).

2. Human Values.

A. Rokeach's Theory of Values

As a researcher and theoretician, Rokeach (1960, 1968, 1973) has been active in the area of attitudes, beliefs, and values. Most recently, he has proposed a theory of human values (Rokeach, 1973). This section will contain a presentation of the major components of his theory of values and related research.

Rokeach (1973) has defined a value as "an enduring belief that a specific mode of conduct or end-state of existence is personally or socially preferable to an opposite or converse mode of conduct or end-state of existence" (p. 5). As a belief, a value has cognitive, affective, and behavioral components. Further, values are classed as either terminal or instrumental (Rokeach, 1973, p. 7). Instrumental values are means-centered and have to do with "modes of conduct" (viz., honesty). Terminal values, on the other hand, are ends-centered and have to

do with "end-states of existence" (viz., world at peace). Instrumental values are divided into moral (interpersonal) and competence (intrapersonal) values. Terminal values are divided into social (interpersonal) and personal (intrapersonal) values (Rokeach, 1973). Values, both instrumental and terminal, do not remain as isolated units but are integrated into a system "wherein each value is ordered in priority with respect to other values" (Rokeach, 1973, p. 11).

The value system, in turn, is integrated into a person's total belief system. Within the total belief system are 10 subsystems which are arranged along a central-peripheral dimension. At the core of the organization are cognitions about the self, followed by the terminal value system, instrumental value system, the attitude system, and five other subsystems (Rokeach, 1973, pp. 220-221). Notably, Rokeach (1973, 1968) has given values a more central position than attitudes within the belief system. His strategy in shifting the focus from attitudes to values was that he would be dealing with a "concept that is more central, more dynamic, [and] more economical" (p. 159). The assumption is that values are more "fundamental concepts" than attitudes and that "values are determinants of attitudes as well as of behavior" (Rokeach, 1971, p. 453).

All of the subsystems are "functionally interconnected" such that change in one part will effect change in another part (Rokeach, 1973). An alteration in a part of the system appears to ripple across the total belief system, causing changes in other subsystems. The most far-reaching ripple occurs when the self-concept is altered (Rokeach, 1973, p. 216). The self-concept or self-cognitions forms the "innermost core" of a person's total belief system (Rokeach, 1973). This "innermost core" is composed of

> an organization of all the distinctive cognitions, negative as well as positive, and the affective connotations of these cognitions that would be displayed if a full answer to the question "Who am I? (Kuhn, 1960) were forthcoming (Rokeach, 1973, pp. 215-216).

Further, Rokeach (1973) asserts the total belief system is in the service of the self-concept. This service involves the maintenance and the enhancement of the self-concept. Terminal and instrumental values, being central subsystems within the total belief system, are involved especially in the maintenance and enhancement of the self-concept.

The maintenance and enhancement of the self-concept are, in fact, the goal of change. Change occurs, according to Rokeach (1973), when there are contradictions in the total belief system which implicate the self-concept.

Because of the functional interconnectedness of the total belief system, a change in one part will result in changes in other parts as well as in behavior (Rokeach, 1973, p. 216).

A change induction procedure, derived from the theory of change, has received some empirical support (Conroy, Katkin & Barnett, 1973; Rokeach, 1973; Sherrid & Beech, 1976). Other authors (Campbell & Hannah, 1976; Grube, Greenstein, Rankin & Kearney, 1977; Jellison, 1975), however, have raised questions about the procedure.

In addition to a theory of human values, Rokeach (1973) has developed an instrument, the Value Survey, which can be used to measure values and value change. The Value Survey (Rokeach, 1973, p. 357) is composed of two parts: (1) 18 terminal values are listed alphabetically and the subject is instructed to rank these in the order of their importance, and (2) 18 instrumental values are listed and the same instructions are applied. The most extensive reliability checks have been performed on Form D of the Value Survey (Rokeach, 1973, p. 32). Using a college population, Rokeach (1973, p. 32) reported a test-retest reliability of .78 (terminal values and .72 (instrumental values) over a 3-week interval, and .69 (terminal values) and .61 (instrumental values) over a 14-16-month interval. There appear to be wide individual differences in value system stability, the determinants of which are puzzling (Rokeach, 1973, p. 36). The

validity of the Value Survey was presented in terms of discriminant and convergent validity. Rokeach (1973) offers evidence that the Value Survey is able to demonstrate certain values are differentially related to behavior and attitudes, while other values are not (discriminant validity), and certain values are related to certain behavior and attitudes (convergent validity).

As is evident, the theory of human values proposed by Rokeach (1973) is comprehensive. Included within the theory is identification of two different value systems and their interrelationship within a total belief system. Additionally, there is provided an instrument to measure the two value systems which has demonstrated reliability, validity, and research usefulness. There is also included a value and behavior change strategy.

The theory and its application have naturally been criticized. Three of the critical observations have already been noted in relation to the self-confrontational change strategy. Jellison (1975) is also critical of the lack of definitional precision for such concepts as self-concept and self-dissatisfaction within the theory. In a somewhat related vein, Hoffant (1970) conducted a study which investigated the denotative meanings (viz., what a term means to a subject) of the instrumental and terminal values. The results from a sample of 154 subjects provided indication that

the terminal values elicited a minimal amount of inter-subject agreement. Howant (1970) commented that the results suggested "extreme caution is in order whenever one is attempting to understand individual behavior on the basis of terminal values" (p. 218). The phrasing of this comment would seem to apply equally well to instrumental values and to most other "determinants" of individual behavior.

B. Behavioral Correlates of Value System Similarity

Now that the theory of human values and related studies have been reviewed, literature which deals with behavioral correlates of value system similarity will be considered. A study by Shotland (1968) investigated the therapist-client relationship and value system similarity. A correlation of .37 was reported between the client's and the therapist's terminal value system for those clients who terminated therapy after the first interview. The correlation was .60 between the client's and therapist's terminal value systems for those clients who continued beyond the first session. The difference was statistically significant.

In a study of female college roommates who completed the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values, Berman and Miller (1967) reported that roommates who were described as having a stable relationship demonstrated more similar

"interests" than did those pairs described as low in relationship stability.

In a somewhat similar study, Sikula (1970) investigated the value systems of college roommates whom he described as compatible or incompatible. He did not find differences in the instrumental value systems between these groups, but did find a difference in the terminal value systems. The compatible roommates had a correlation of .41, whereas the incompatible roommates had a correlation of only .26 between their terminal value systems. Thus, both Sikula (1970) and Shotland (1968) reported that terminal value system similarity was more crucial in relation to interpersonal compatibility than was instrumental value system similarity.

This finding appears to fit easily into Rokeach's (1973) theoretical total belief system, wherein the terminal value system is located more centrally and, hence, more importantly, to the self-concept than is the instrumental value system. Rokeach (1973) remarks of these two studies that

> similarity of terminal but not instrumental value systems is an important determinant of harmonious interpersonal interaction (Shotland, 1968; Sikula, 1970) (p. 326).

Further, and most significantly in terms of the present endeavor, Rokeach (1973, p. 138) remarks that it would be of

interest if similar results to Sikula (1970) and Shotland (1968) would be obtained in a marital relationship.

In summary, Rokeach's (1973) theory of human values has been presented. Relevant studies have been reviewed and two significant studies were presented (Shotland, 1968; Sikula, 1970). These authors reported terminal value system similarity was more related to interpersonal compatibility than was instrumental value system similarity. Rokeach (1973, p. 138) suggested that terminal and instrumental value system similarity ought to be investigated within the marital relationship. At this point it would seem best to examine the literature in the area of marriage and values and/or attitudes.

3. Marriage and Values and/or Attitudes.

A. Attitudinal Similarity and Marital Adjustment

In the area of attitudes, adequate verification is present for the relationship between attitudinal similarity and attraction within marital dyads (Byrne, 1971, p. 29). Looked at from the perspective of Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm, Byrne and Blaylock (1963) speculate that "happily married individuals would be expected to offer one another frequent rewards via consensual validation about many topics, but not about all topics" (p. 637).

Byrne and Blaylock (1963) reported assumed similarity of political attitudes (viz., the husband's own attitudes compared to his perception of his wife's attitudes) was greater than the actual similarity (viz., husband's own attitudes compared with wife's own attitudes). The relationship was later confirmed by Levinger and Breedlove (1966). Murstein and Beck (1972), however, found no support for the hypothesis that the correlation would be higher for perceived rather than actual similarity when husband and wife person-perception was the dependent variable.

The advantage of the Levinger and Breedlove (1966) study was that attitudes relevant to marriage were investigated and an index of marital satisfaction was employed. Their sample included 60 couples, 24 of whom could be described as experiencing difficulty in their relationship, and 36 of whom were adequately adjusted in their relationship. Each couple was interviewed and attitudes toward family life were ascertained. These authors reported correlations between marital satisfaction and assumed agreement were only significant for the husband and not for the wife (although the latter correlation approached significance). A salient contribution of this study, however, was the introduction of the concept of "instrumentality" into the similarity and marital relationship literature. Levinger and Breedlove (1966) speculated that attitudinal agreement

toward topics which are instrumental to furthering the couple's interaction were more significant than attitudinal agreement toward less instrumental topics. This is related to the issue of topic relevance discussed by Santee (1976). Thus, for instance, similarity about the importance of the value of "honesty" may be more instrumental to the couple's interaction than would be similarity about the importance of the value "world of beauty." In the same manner, agreement over roles may be more instrumental than agreement over values (Levinger & Breedlove, 1966, p. 368).

Returning to the relationship between attitude similarity and marital relationships, Centers (1975) reported a somewhat puzzling finding. This author found a correlation of only .10 between 30 married university couples on an attitude scale concerned with the nature of man. Even more notable was a correlation of -.67, on the same scale, between 20 university couples described as "living together." This finding may be viewed in light of Levinger and Breedlove's (1966) concern with instrumentality. An argument could be made that the specific attitudes measured by Centers (1975) had low instrumentality for the groups sampled. Nevertheless, his reported findings do raise questions about the relationship between attitude similarity and dyadic adjustment.

A study noted for its findings and methodology was reported by Good and Good (1972). These authors hypothesized a third-party would note the chances of marital success higher for dating couples who were attitudinally similar than for those who were attitudinally dissimilar. The method is notable because a third-party was asked to judge marital success and the proportion of similar attitudes was manipulated by the experimenter. For example, 3 out of 12 (.25 proportion) attitudes were similar, 7 out of 12 (.58), and 11 out of 12 (.92). Using 104 undergraduate judges who rated the chance of a successful marriage on a 9-point scale, a significant difference in the mean probability of marital success was found ($p < .001$) for the manipulated proportions. A post hoc analysis was not reported. An inspection of the data, however, seemed to indicate that there was a perceived increase in the likelihood of marital success with increasing attitudinal similarity (Good & Good, 1972).

B. Value Similarity and Marital Adjustment

Beyond attitudes, each marital partner brings a unique value system into the relationship (McCary, 1975, p. 234). Because each value system is unique, it would be impossible, and perhaps even disadvantageous, to have two identical value systems within the relationship (Blood,

1969; McCary, 1975). Related to the uniqueness of the value systems are the inevitable clashes (McCary, 1975) and lack of empathy (Klemer & Smith, 1975, p. 52) experienced in marriage. Further, attributional processes and expectations are derived from the value systems which each partner brings to the relationship (Laing, Phillipson & Lee, 1966, p. 18, 31). Sexton (1968, p. 277) speculated that marital conflict frequently arises due to disparities in an aspect of the partners' "frame of reference," a dimension of which is a person's values. In the same vein, Fishbein and Burgess (1963, p. 24) counsel that, for successful marriage, the life values of the partners should be "sufficiently harmonious." Blood (1969) offers a theoretical rationale when he commented that value consensus "is rewarding because it makes one feel accepted by the other person" (p. 47). Byrne (1971) would assert that value consensus in a marriage provides consensual validation for the partners.

Despite the fact that value consensus receives attention by marital theorists, very little experimental work has been accomplished in the area of value consensus and marital adjustment and/or satisfaction. In an early study, Keeley (1955) reported finding only a "moderate positive relationship" between value convergence and marital success (Keeley, 1955, p. 343). In another preliminary

study, Rokeach (1960) reported that "the less the religious similarity between partners, the greater the conflict" (p. 326).

Landis and Landis (1968) sampled 581 couples and asked each partner to indicate which values were important in contributing to marital happiness. "Being able to communicate with each other" was ranked as 97% important by husbands and 99% important by wives, whereas "religion" was ranked 49% important by husbands and 55% important by wives. Interestingly, in the Landis and Landis (1968) study, "possessions" was ranked as 24% important for husbands and as 17% important for wives. In a study of 54 engaged or dating couples, Hutton (1974) reported significant correlations between the partners on the values "artistic" ($\underline{r}$ = .67), "religious" ($\underline{r}$ = .48), "economic" ($\underline{r}$ = .45), and "political" ($\underline{r}$ = .33) taken from the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values. There was no indication, however, in the report of this study of the relationship between dyadic adjustment and value consensus.

Although the relationship of value consensus and marital adjustment has not received much research attention, it has been highlighted in theories and research of mate selection. Murstein (1970) has developed a theory of marital choice which he calls the "Stimulus-Value-Role" theory. The "value" stage, the one of most interest here,

is concerned with the presence or absence of value compatibility between the partners. Murstein (1970) stated that, "should the couple find that they hold similar value orientations in important areas, they are apt to develop much stronger positive feelings" (p. 468). Murstein (1970) hypothesized that couples who are considering marriage will have greater value similarity than a control group of couples. Using 99 engaged or "going steady" couples, Murstein (1970) does report a "greater correlation for the ranking of 10 values relating to marriage" (p. 469) for the experimental group than for the control group.

Coombs (1961, 1962, 1966) has developed a theory of mate selection which focuses exclusively on value consensus. He assumes the person's value system serves as a criterion for mate selection (Coombs, 1961). A person will choose a mate who shares or accepts his value system because "therein lies emotional security" (Coombs, 1962, p. 155).

In a study using computer-matched undergraduate couples who were meeting for the first time, Coombs (1966) found only a trend, in the expected direction, between value orientation and satisfaction. In this study, value consensus was gauged by comparing preferences on such items as campus popularity, "good looks," and "dancing ability." Although these values may have relevance for the particular sample used, they lack credibility and application to marriage

in general. The study has also been criticized for the already established homogamy of the sample (Barry, 1970). The theory, however, appears to have definite parallels to Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm. Coombs (1966) states:

> The sharing of similar values is, in effect, a validation of one's self which promotes emotional satisfaction and enhances communication ease (p. 166).

The role of value consensus thus occupies a place in at least two mate-selection theories (Coombs, 1961, 1962, 1966; Murstein, 1970). On the other hand, at least one mate-selection theorist delimits the role of value consensus. Winch (1958) stresses heterogamy ("need complementarity") rather than homogamy as a determinant of mate-selection. Value consensus acts only to establish a "field of eligibles" from which a person selects a marital partner. Schellenberg (1960), however, has indicated that only a part of the variance related to a couple's value consensus can be accounted for by social background.

Returning to marriage itself, a relevant variable in relation to value consensus and marital adjustment may be the "need for value consensus" within each partner. Kerckhoff and Bean (1967) proposed this intrapersonal variable which assumes that each of us has varying degrees of a need to validate our own values. This variable is related to the already noted observation of Newcomb (1970) concerning individual differences in "strain" resistance.

There is also some indication that socio-economic level may be a relevant variable in relation to value consensus and marital adjustment. Kerckhoff (1972) reported that value consensus tended to be higher for "upper-middle class" couples than for "working-class" couples. This is related conceptually to a point of view (Kerckhoff, 1970; Kerckhoff & Bean, 1970) which posits a more "interactional" marital pattern among middle-class couples and a "parallel" marital pattern among working-class couples.

In summary, theorists of marital adjustment speak of the uniqueness of the value systems of the partners and its effect on the relationship (Klemer & Smith, 1975; McCary, 1975) and the necessity for value harmony for a successful marriage (Fishbein & Burgess, 1963). Value consensus has also been a primary factor in at least two theories of mate-selection (Coombs, 1961; Murstein, 1970).

Although research has been reported in the area of value consensus and marital adjustment, the lack of a comprehensive and consistently used instrument for measuring values prohibits comparisons between studies. Murstein (1976) has remarked that a "contribution badly needed at this state of the research literature is a more profound, comprehensive scale of values" (p. 88). He later commented that the treatment of values in marriage research "has been very elementary, both conceptually and empirically" (p. 183).

Rokeach's (1973) theory of human values and instrumentation, although largely neglected by marital adjustment theorists, would seem to add needed sophistication to research investigating the role of value consensus on marital adjustment.

Before concluding this section, mention will be made of marital theorists who favor a social learning-behavioral orientation toward marital adjustment (Birchler, Weiss & Vincent, 1975; Patterson & Hops, 1972; Rappaport & Harrell, 1972; Stuart, 1969; Weiss, Hops & Patterson, 1973). These theorists generally find the presence of positive reinforcements in the relationship, rather than value consensus, to be an essential variable related to marital satisfaction.

4. Male-female Differences on Value Orientation, Interpersonal Attraction and Marital Adjustment.

A. Male-female Differences on Value Orientation

Rokeach (1973) has reported both similarities and differences in the terminal and instrumental value rankings of 665 males and 744 females. Both males and females, for example, rated the terminal values of "family security" and "a world at peace" at the top and "an exciting life" and "social recognition" at the bottom of their respective rankings. Also, both males and females rated the instrumental

values of "honest" and "responsible" at the top and "obedient" and "logical" at the bottom of their respective rankings. On the other hand, 12 of 18 terminal values and 8 of 18 instrumental values were ranked significantly different by males and females.

In summary, males and females appear to demonstrate both similar and dissimilar value orientations.

B. Male-female Differences on Interpersonal Attraction

In a field study of interpersonal attraction, Byrne, Ervin, and Lambert (1970) reported that physical attractiveness of the partner was the most significant attraction factor for a majority of the males in the study and attitudes of the partner were the most significant factor for a majority of the females. The factors of physical attractiveness and attitudinal similarity were earlier investigated by Byrne and his colleagues (Byrne, London & Reeves, 1968) and also found to be significant determinants of interpersonal attraction. In this later study, however, the sex of the subject and the sex of the stranger were not significant main effects. Touhey (1972) also looked at sex differences and topic importance and reported finding only a significant triple interaction between sex of the subject, similarity, and attitudinal topic.

Generally, sex of the subject within research on the attraction paradigm of Byrne (1971) has not been considered a crucial variable. For instance, the study by Byrne and Nelson (1965), which established the base relationship of the attraction paradigm, did not use sex of the subject as an independent variable. Other studies by Byrne and his colleagues (Byrne, 1961; Byrne, Clore & Griffit, 1967; Byrne, London & Griffit, 1968; Byrne & Rhamey, 1965) have also not considered sex as an independent variable.

In summary, investigations of sex differences are reported in relation to interpersonal attraction but, generally, sex of the subject has not been considered a crucial variable within Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm.

C. Male-female Differences on Marital Adjustment

In a review of marital research, Tharp (1963) commented that a maximally happy marital situation could be described as one in which the "husband and wife agree that he is as he wishes to be, namely, like his father;and as she wishes him to be, namely, like hers"(pp. 101-102). Besides differential perceptions, husbands and wives function in socially and personally defined roles (Tharp, 1963) and the ability to fulfill these roles is related

to marital success (McCary, 1975, p. 240). These roles, say of breadwinner and homemaker, are, however, today becoming less clearly defined (Norton & Glick, 1976). Differences between husbands and wives have also been noted in the realm of who adjusts most in a marriage and how crises are handled. Wives are generally reported as having to make more adjustment in marriage than husbands and to be more expressive than husbands when problems arise (McCary, 1975).

There are, then, some reported differences between husbands and wives in relation to marital adjustment.

5. Conclusions.

The following conclusions can be made, based on the literature reviewed in the areas of interpersonal attraction, values, value consensus and marital relationships, and male-female differences in the above areas.

1. Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm has been widely reported and researched (Byrne, 1971; Byrne, Clore, Griffit, Lamberth & Mitchell, 1973; Byrne, Ervin & Lamberth, 1970; Byrne & Nelson, 1965; Murstein, 1971).

2. The emphasis of the paradigm is on the reinforcing effects of consensual validation (Byrne, 1971). The usual research strategy of the paradigm has been to utilize attitude similarity as the independent variable.

Byrne (1962), however, advocated the extension of the paradigm so as to include other than attitudinal stimuli.

3. A consistently found relationship within the attraction paradigm has been the linear relationship between proportion of similar attitudes and interpersonal attraction (Byrne, 1971; Byrne & Nelson, 1965).

4. A theory of human values which appears to be comprehensive has been proposed by Rokeach (1973). A value is defined as an "enduring belief that a specific mode of conduct or end state of existence is personally or socially preferable to an opposite or converse mode of conduct or end-state of existence" (Rokeach, 1973, p. 5). Values may be either terminal or instrumental. These values are placed within a total belief system, the core of which is the self-concept. An instrument, the Value Survey, is also provided.

5. Research by Sikula (1970) and Shotland (1968) has indicated that terminal values are more important in terms of interpersonal harmony than are instrumental values. Rokeach (1973) speculated whether this same situation would exist in marital relationships.

6. The literature concerned with value consensus and marital relationships appears to be theoretical (Fishbein & Burgess, 1963; Klemer & Smith, 1975; McCary, 1975) and related more to mate selection (Coombs, 1961; Murstein, 1970).

7. The literature related to value consensus and marital relationships is devoid of any systematic investigation of a comprehensive value theory or use of a standardized instrument which measures values and value consensus (Murstein, 1976).

8. Differences and similarities were apparent in the terminal and instrumental value rankings of males and females (Rokeach, 1973). Differences between husbands and wives were noted in terms of marital adjustment (McCary, 1975). Sex of the subject, however, has not received much attention in investigations of Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm.

6. Problem.

On the basis of the above conclusions, the present research will attempt to examine the relationship between the similarity of the instrumental and terminal value systems across spouses and attributed marital adjustment on the part of informed observers.

7. Hypotheses.

Three main effects shall be investigated which are (a) value type with two levels, terminal and instrumental, (b) sex of subject with two levels, male and female, and (c) degree of value system similarity with three levels:

22% degree of similarity, 50% degree of similarity, and 77% degree of similarity. If the dependent variable is attributed marital adjustment, then seven hypotheses, stated in null form, are generated. These are:

1. Holding value type and degree of similarity constant, there is no significant difference accompanying sex differences on attributed marital adjustment.

2. Holding sex and degree of similarity constant, there is no significant difference accompanying value type on attributed marital adjustment.

3. Holding value type and sex constant, there is no significant difference accompanying degree of value system similarity on attributed marital adjustment.

4. Holding degree of value system similarity constant, there is no significant difference accompanying the interaction of value type and sex on attributed marital adjustment.

5. Holding value type constant, there is no significant difference accompanying the interaction of degree of value system similarity and sex on attributed marital adjustment.

6. Holding sex constant, there is no significant difference accompanying the interaction of value type and degree of value system similarity on attributed marital adjustment.

7. There is no significant difference accompanying the interaction of value type, sex, and degree of value system similarity on attributed marital adjustment.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

This section describes the subject-pool, the instrument which was used, and the procedure which was followed. The number of subjects who participated in the study are presented, as well as relevant demographic characteristics. The instrument is described in some detail, since it contained the major manipulations of the study. The procedure of administration is indicated, and the major statistical analyses are proposed.

1. Research Design and Attributed Marital Adjustment.

In research of Byrne's (1971) attraction paradigm, the standard dependent variable is interpersonal attraction. Exceptions were noted, particularly the study reported by Good and Good (1972). Another dependent variable which could extend the application of the attraction paradigm is attributed marital adjustment.

The use of attributed marital adjustment as the dependent variable in this study makes the task of the subject one of attributing rather than reporting marital adjustment. The subject will be presented with observed effects (viz., ranking of values by couples) and, assuming

both knowledge and ability by the marital partners, then asked to make inferences about the disposition of the partners as individuals and as a couple (Jones & Davis, 1965). The instructions to the subject will be such that the central assumptions relevant to attributional accuracy will be met. Namely, the actions of the partners emerged out of choice and from among many alternatives (Jones & Davis, 1965, p. 264). In the same vein, attributional errors should be minimized as the relevant situation is highlighted by the instructions, the effects should have only reasonable affective significance for the subject, and no deliberate attempts were made by the experimenter to introduce attributional error (Kelley, 1967, p. 219).

The use of attributed marital adjustment places the present study in the context of a simulated design. A simulated design is one which attempts "to create a replica of conditions existing in the real world" (Jones & Gerard, 1967, p. 73). The design is one of choice when an in vivo study is "too costly, or physically or morally impossible or when the real situation is too complex" (Kaplan, 1964, pp. 150-151). The advantage of a simulated study is that it provides the experimenter with a large measure of control (Jones & Gerard, 1967, p. 58). The internal validity (Campbell & Stanley, 1963, p. 5) of the simulated study is heightened due to the increase in

control. A disadvantage of this type of design is a partial lessening of generalizability (Aronson & Carlsmith, 1968).

A simulated research design was the design of choice in this study due to the increase in control and precision which it offered, as well as for logistical reasons.

2. Subjects.

The subjects who participated in this study were student volunteers enrolled in Introductory Psychology or Introductory Chemistry courses at the University of Ottawa. A total of 447 subjects was tested, of which 253 were female and 194 were male. The mean age for both male and female subjects was approximately 20 years. The age of the subject did not correlate significantly with any of the marital adjustment questions (see Appendix 10). The majority of the subjects were single (viz., 211 females or 83% of the total female sample, and 162 males or 83% of the total male sample) and enrolled in either the first year (viz., 128 females or 51% of the female sample, and 92 males or 47% of the male sample), or in the second year of university studies (viz., 88 females or 35% of the female sample, and 60 males or 31% of the male sample). The subjects were generally from either the Faculty of Arts or Science (Appendix 1).

In summary, a total of 447 subjects were tested. The sample included 253 female and 194 male student volunteers. An average subject could be described as being 20 years of age, single, attending either the first or second year of university studies, and enrolled in either the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science.

3. Instrument.

Each subject was presented with a packet (see Appendix 2) containing these elements: an introduction to the task, demographic questions, a value profile of marital dyad number 1, two questions which asked for a brief description of each partner, a series of seven questions concerned with the marital adjustment of the couple, a value profile for dyad number 2, two questions which asked for a brief description of each partner, the same series of seven questions concerned with the marital adjustment of the couple, and a posttest questionnaire which contained eight questions. The subjects were also provided with computer-coding sheets upon which most responses were recorded.

The introduction to the task contained a rationale for completing the research, a brief description of the meaning of value ranking, and task-specific instructions. Thus, the subjects were instructed "to focus on the

value hierarchies and to form an impression of what the people are like as individuals and as a couple." The demographic data asked of the subjects included sex, age, marital status, degree sought, year already completed in university, faculty of study, and first-language preference.

The value profile of dyad number 1, otherwise known as "Mark and Bonnie Morris," consisted of a series of 18 values which were rank-ordered according to importance for each partner. The type of values which were presented were either terminal or instrumental (Rokeach, 1973), and the degree of similarity between the value-rankings of the partners was either 22% (4/18), 50% (9/18), or 77% (14/18) (see Appendices 3 to 8 for examples of each condition).

Immediately following the value profile of dyad number 1, the subject was requested to write a brief sketch of his/her impressions of the husband and wife. This section was included so that the subject could concretize his impressions based on the value profiles, as well as to enhance his/her involvement in the task. A series of seven questions followed these brief sketches.

These seven questions regarding the marital adjustment of the couple constituted the dependent variable measure. Since the variable of interest was marital adjustment, an attempt was made initially to utilize an

already existing and standardized marital adjustment measure such as the Locke-Wallace Short Marital Adjustment Test (Locke & Wallace, 1959) or the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier, 1976). Due to the nature of the information presented to the subjects (viz., only value profiles), it was judged that no standardized marital adjustment instrument would have been answered adequately and appropriately. Hence, the seven questions which comprise the dependent variable measure of marital adjustment were arranged such that (1) each tapped dimensions relevant to marital adjustment (content validity), and (2) each was able to be answered adequately, based on the information provided.

The questions, in their standard order, were concerned with the compatibility of the couple's "philosophy of life" (question 10), the satisfaction the female partner derives from the relationship (question 11), the satisfaction the male partner derives from the relationship (question 12), a rating of the couple's overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context (question 13), the compatibility of the couple (question 14), the certainty with which the female partner would choose the male partner again (question 15), and the certainty with which the male partner would choose the female partner again (question 16). The response to these questions

was made on a Likert-type scale with values ranging from 1 to 9.

Since there was concern that a response to a previous question might prejudice a response to a following question, an examination of possible order effects was undertaken. Three different orders of the seven dependent variable questions were used in the study. These three different orders were designed in such a way that one order represented an ideal ordering (that is, designed to lessen a possible order effect) (order 1), another, the worst possible ordering (that is, designed to enhance an order effect) (order 3), and a third order which was designed to be moderate (order 2). Appendices 9, 10, and 11 contain examples of these three question orderings.

Returning to the packet, a second dyad value profile was next presented (dyad number 2 was otherwise known as "Robert and Marie Simsears"). This value profile was identical to dyad number 1 along the dimensions of value type and degree of similarity. Hence, if couple number 1 had terminal values which were 22% similar, then couple number 2 also had terminal values which were 22% similar. The profiles differed, however, in that values changed positions and different values were similar for each couple (see Appendices 3 to 8). Hence, while the second value profile presented the identical type of value

and degree of similarity as did the first value profile, the second value profile altered which values were similar and dissimilar. The second value profile thus presented a different "look" and allowed the independent manipulation of degree of similarity to be examined with some control over which values were similar. In other words, the second value profile provided a check as to whether the effect of degree of similarity would continue even when different values were manipulated.

Following the second value profile, the subject was asked to write a sketch of his/her impressions of each partner and to respond to seven questions regarding the marital adjustment of the couple. These seven questions were similar in content and order to those asked of dyad number 1. Thus question 17 was similar to question 10, question 18 was similar to question 11, and question 23 was similar to question 16. If order 1 was presented for dyad number 1, then order 1 was also presented for dyad number 2 (see Appendices 9, 10, and 11).

A posttest questionnaire consisting of eight questions concluded the packet. These posttest questions were designed to provide a check of the experimental manipulation.

In summary, the instrument used in this study consisted of a packet which contained a rationale for the study and task instructions, demographic questions, a

value profile for dyad number 1, a measure of marital adjustment, a second value profile for dyad number 2, a similar measure of marital adjustment, and a posttest questionnaire. The type of value, degree of similarity, and the order of the marital adjustment questions for both dyads within a packet were identical.

4. Procedure.

The experimenter, having acquired the permission of the instructor beforehand, entered a classroom with a sufficient number of packets and computer-coding sheets. Following a brief statement of introduction and purpose (viz., "I am a graduate student in the Faculty of Psychology who is completing his dissertation"), students were asked to complete the packet. Those who chose to remain were handed a packet and a computer-coding sheet and instructed to begin reading the opening statement. They were informed that question number 1 on the packet corresponded to number 1 on the computer-coding sheet. When a packet had been completed, it was returned along with the coding sheet to the experimenter. The approximate time for completion of the packet was 40 minutes.

5. Statistical Procedures.

Randomization of the materials was accomplished by two means. First, the six packets were arranged in descending (6 to 1) and ascending order (1 to 6) and were placed in boxes for distribution. Second, the experimenter entered each box containing packets in a non-systematic manner.

As has been indicated, the design used is a simulated one, in that the dyad's value profiles were manipulated by the experimenter. The design is also a random (non-repeated measures) model wherein all factors are fixed (Winer, 1971). The primary statistics used will consist of seven one-way analyses of variance, wherein order effects will be investigated (viz., questions 10 through 16 across three orders), seven 2 X 3 X 2 analyses of variance for dyad number 1, seven 2 X 3 X 2 analyses of variance for dyad number 2, and eight 2 X 2 X 2 analyses of variance for the posttest questionnaire. Post hoc comparisons will be performed, using the Scheffé method. In all cases, the alpha level is set at .05.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

1. Investigation Results of Order Effects.

In order to investigate the potentially confounding variable of question-position (or order effect), subjects received either order 1 (ideal order), order 2 (moderate order), or order 3 (worst order) on the marital adjustment index. The independent variable was thus "order" which had three levels. The dependent variables were questions 10 through 16 on the marital adjustment index. Other independent variables which were investigated (viz., value type and degree of similarity) were, for this analysis, randomly distributed between the three order conditions. Since there was little reason to suspect sex differences in relation to potential order effects, male and female subjects were combined. The resultant sample sizes for the order effects are presented in Table . (Appendix 12 presents a breakdown of male and female subjects for the order effects investigation.)

The null hypothesis can be stated thus: there are no significant differences on questions 10 through 16 between order 1, order 2, or order 3. The means, standard deviations, variances, and number of subjects in each

Table 1

Sample Size for Order Effect Investigation

Order	.22		.50		.77		
	Term.	Instru.	Term.	Instru.	Term.	Instru.	
1 (ideal)	21	25	23	30	29	22	150
2 (moderate)	23	24	28	26	22	28	151
3 (worst)	25	24	21	22	27	27	146
	69	73	72	78	78	77	447

order condition on the seven dependent variables are presented in Appendix 13. An F max test (Winer, 1971) of the homogeneity of variances indicated the presence of heterogeneity of variances for questions 10 through 16 (the F max observed values ranged from 1.1 to 1.8, and F max tabled at df = ∞ and k = 3 equalled 1.0). Because of the indicated departure from homogeneity, a decision was made to decrease the original alpha level (Lindquist, 1953). Hence, the alpha level was set at .01 instead of .05.

The resulting analyses of variance indicated that there were no significant F ratios present (see Appendix 14 for analysis of variance tables). Thus, the null hypothesis could not be rejected. The probability that the order of the questions influenced the response to an individual question appears to be reduced. From this point on, when a reference is made to a particular question on the marital adjustment index, the number will correspond to the number found on order 1 (see Appendix 9).

Since an order effect failed to be demonstrated, the subjects who were formerly subdivided into three cells corresponding to the three orders were combined into one cell. The sample cell sizes shown in Table 2 were utilized for the main statistical analyses.

Table 2

Sample Size for the Main Statistical Analyses

	.22		.50		.77		
	Term.	Instru.	Term.	Instru.	Term.	Instru.	
Male	26	29	32	36	35	36	194
Female	43	44	40	42	43	41	253
	69	73	72	78	78	77	447

2. Main Statistical Analyses and Results.

A. Identification of the Independent and Dependent Variables

The major hypotheses are concerned with the effect of three independent variables on a single dependent variable. The three independent variables and their levels are: (1) Sex with two levels, male and female, (2) Value Type with two levels, Terminal and Instrumental, and (3) Degree of Similarity between spouses' value profiles with three levels, 22%, 50%, and 77% similarity. The single dependent variable consisted of each question on the marital adjustment index. Thus, in effect, each of the seven questions on the marital adjustment index was treated separately as a dependent variable.

B. Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Each Condition

The means, standard deviations, variances, and number of subjects for each condition on each of the seven individual dependent variables for dyads 1 and 2 are presented in Appendices 15 and 16, respectively. An F max test (Pearson & Hartley, 1966; Winer, 1971) indicated no serious departures from the assumption of homogeneity of variances. The original alpha level of .05 was thus retained.

C. Analyses of Variance for Dyad Number 1 (Questions 10 to 16)

The analysis of variance for question 10 (viz., How compatible, in your opinion, is their philosophy of life?) yielded only a significant main effect for degree (Table 3). The Scheffé post hoc test indicated that the 22%, 50%, and 77% degree of similarity conditions were each significantly different ($p < .05$) from each other (Figure 1).

The analysis of variance for question 11 (viz., How much satisfaction would you feel Bonnie derives from their relationship?--We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment) yielded a significant main effect for degree ($p < .0001$) and a significant interaction effect for sex X degree ($p < .01$) (Table 4). The Scheffé post hoc test for order indicated the mean of the 77% condition was significantly different ($p < .05$) from the means of both the 22% and 50% conditions. The means of the 22% and 50% conditions did not differ significantly from each other (Figure 2).

A significant degree of similarity effect ($p < .0001$) was found also for question 12 (viz., How much satisfaction would you feel Mark derives from their relationship?) (Table 5 and Figure 3), question 13 (viz., How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?) (Table 6 and Figure 4), question 14

(viz., From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?) (Table 7 and Figure 5), question 15 (viz., If Bonnie was able to reconsider her choice of Mark as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Bonnie would choose him again?) (Table 8 and Figure 6), and question 16 (viz., If Mark was able to reconsider his choice of Bonnie as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Mark would choose her again?) (Table 9 and Figure 7).

Eta coefficients (Downe & Heath, 1970; Kerlinger, 1973), or indexes of the relationship between degree of similarity and the dependent variable questions, are shown in Table 10. These coefficients range from .43 to .23, indicating that between 16% and 5% of the total variance can be accounted for by the main effect of degree of similarity.

In summary, the only consistent result which emerged from questions 10 to 16 (couple 1) was a highly significant ($p < .001$) main effect for degree of similarity. Thus, null hypothesis 3 must be rejected, while all other null hypotheses could not be rejected.

The eta coefficients between degree of similarity and questions 10 to 16 ranged from .43 to .23, indicating a moderate amount of the total variance can be accounted for by degree of similarity. The post hoc comparisons of degree of similarity indicated that, in all instances, the

mean of the 77% condition was significantly greater ($p < .05$) than the mean of the 22% and 50% conditions. In three instances (questions 10, 13, and 14) the mean of the 50% condition was significantly greater ($p < .05$) than the mean of the 22% condition.

Table 3

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 10

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	1.708	1	1.708	.505
Type (T)	.742	1	.742	.219
Degree (D)	290.580	2	145.290	42.948***
S X T	.079	1	.079	.023
T X D	10.217	2	5.108	1.510
S X D	18.124	2	9.062	2.679
S X T X D	3.985	2	1.992	.589
Exp. Error	1461.439	432	3.383	
Total	1790.812	443	4.042	

$F_{.95}(2,432) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

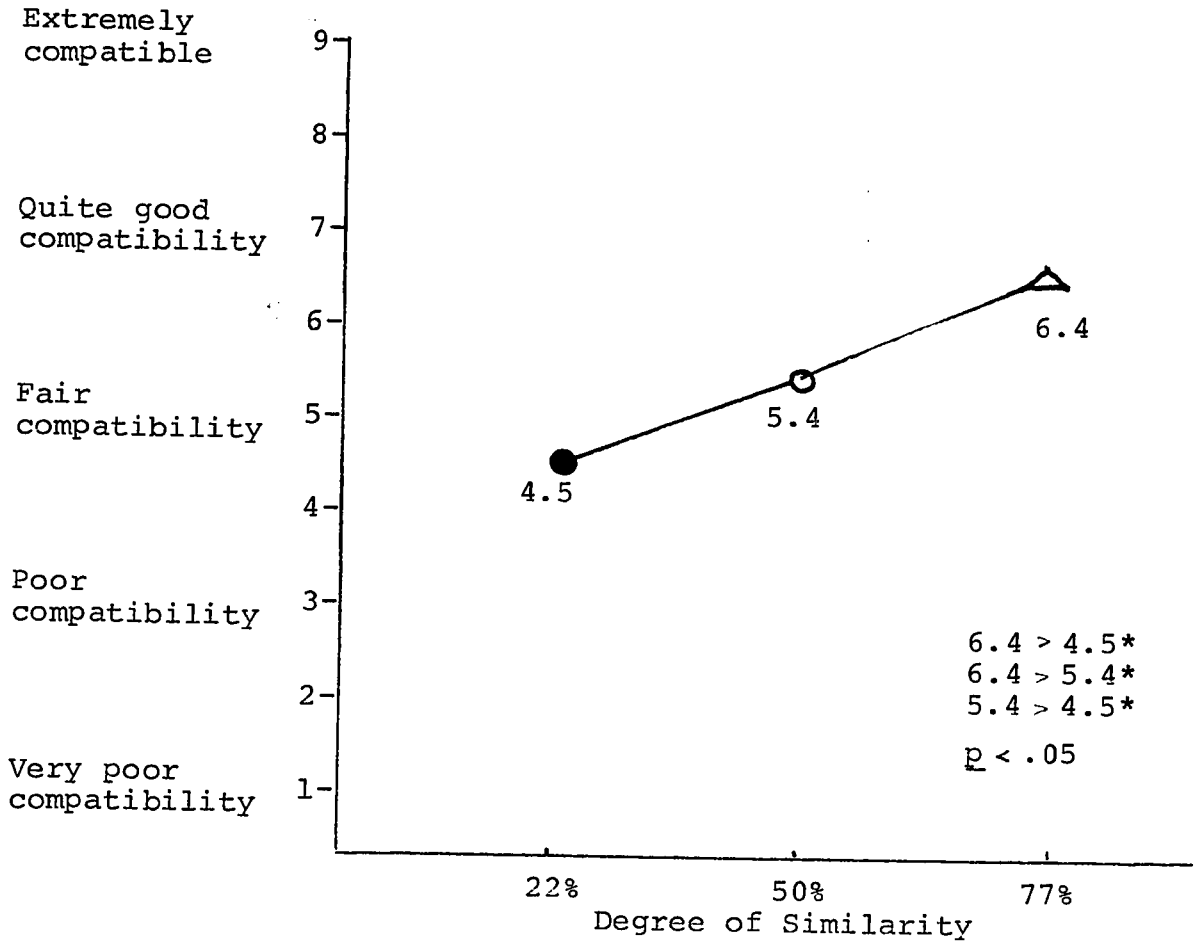

Figure 1. Means and Significant Differences between Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 10.

Table 4

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 11

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.131	1	.131	.048
Type (T)	9.895	1	9.895	3.659
Degree (D)	105.808	2	52.904	19.563***
S X T	1.718	1	1.718	.635
T X D	12.694	2	6.347	2.347
S X D	24.771	2	12.385	4.580**
S X T X D	12.869	2	6.435	2.379
Exp. Error	1168.231	432	2.704	
Total	1337.812	443	3.020	

$F_{.95}(2,432) = 3.00$

**$p < .01$

***$p < .0001$

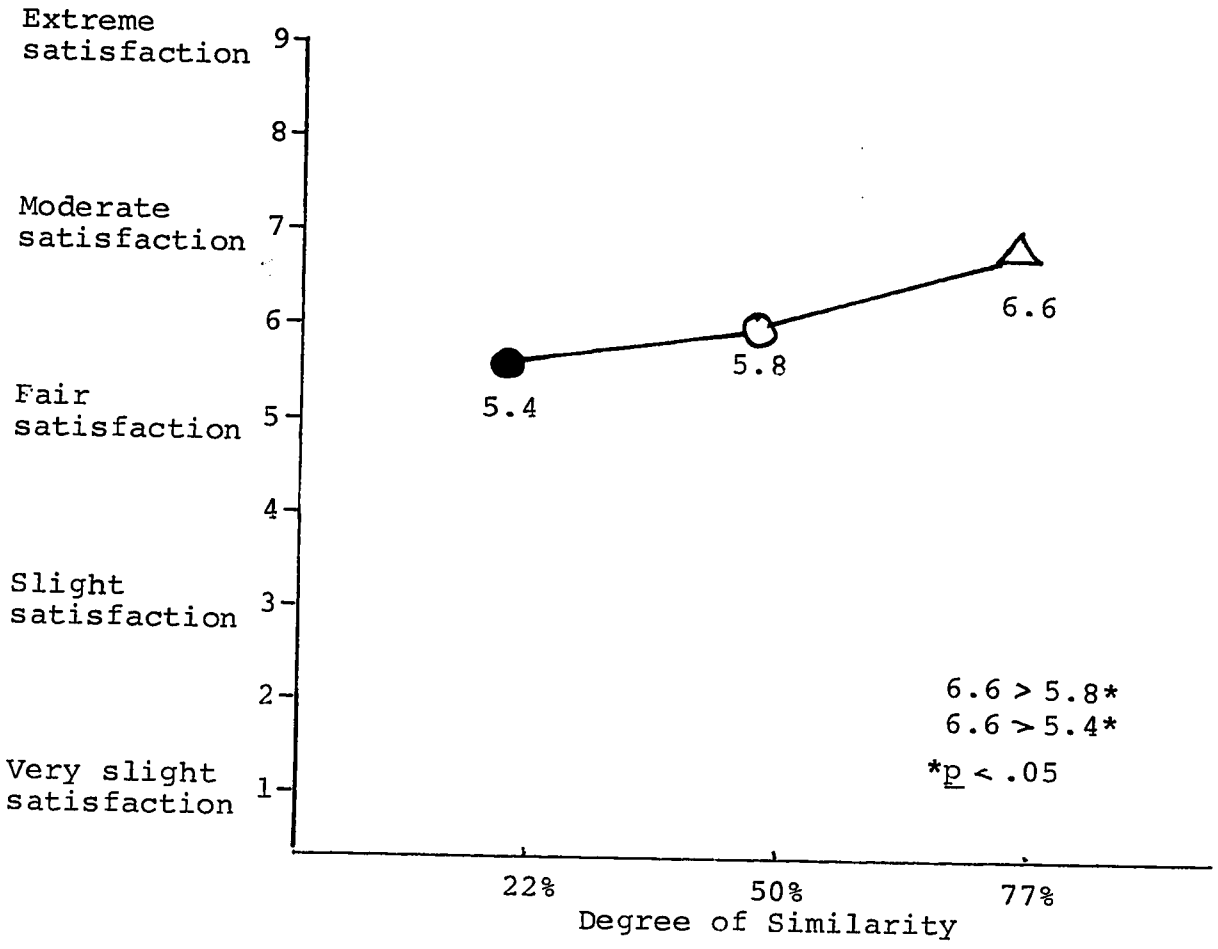

Figure 2. Means and Significant Differences between Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 11.

Table 5

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 12

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.449	1	.449	.179
Type (T)	.942	1	.942	.374
Degree (D)	75.095	2	37.548	14.914***
S X T	.570	1	.570	.226
T X D	5.586	2	2.793	1.109
S X D	10.353	2	5.176	2.056
S X T X D	.402	2	.201	.080
Exp. Error	1087.623	432	2.518	
Total	1180.229	443	2.664	

$F_{.95}(2,432) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

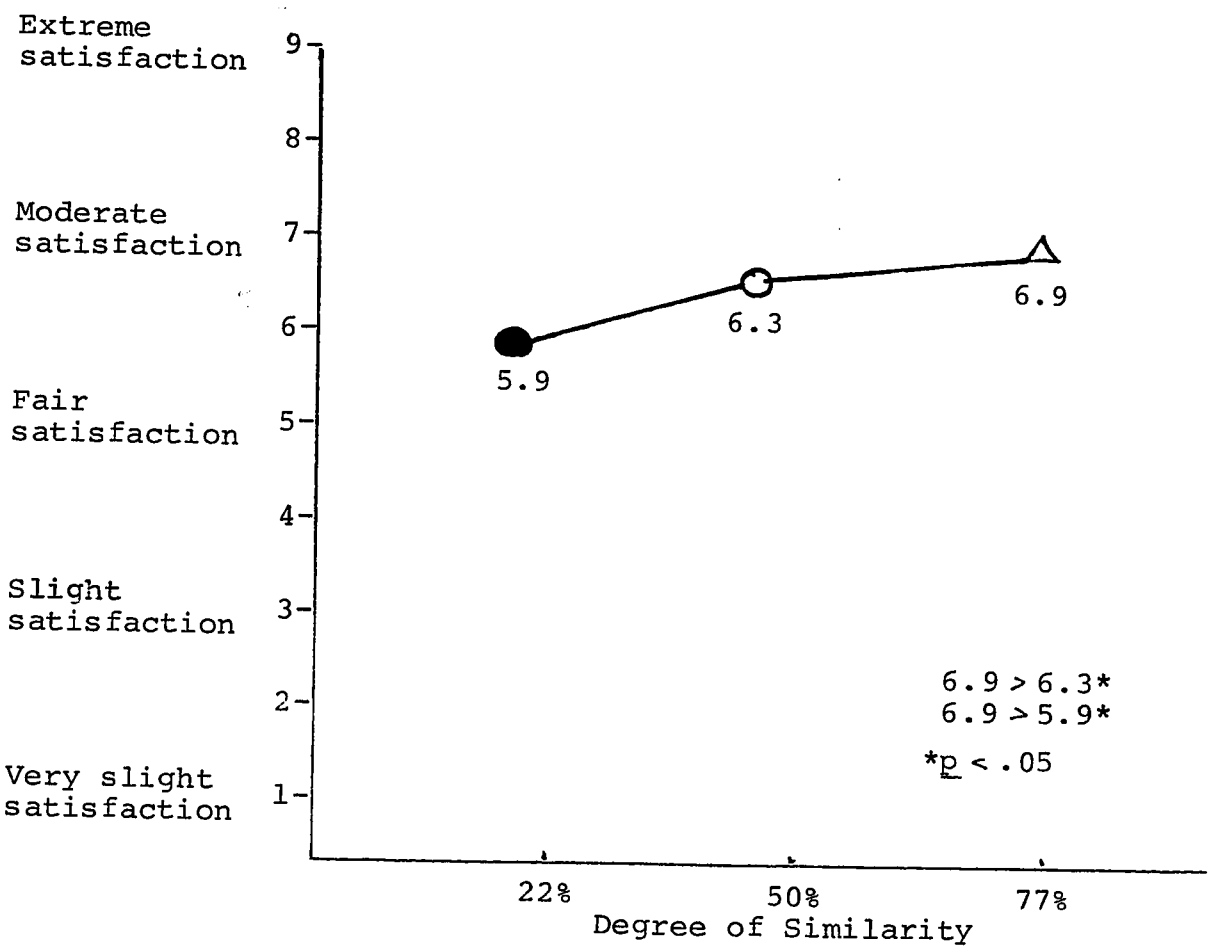

Figure 3. Means and Significant Differences between Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 12.

Table 6

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 13

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	3.343	1	3.434	1.140
Type (T)	.230	1	.230	.079
Degree (D)	161.358	2	80.679	27.526***
S X T	.898	1	.898	.307
T X D	3.277	2	1.639	.559
S X D	.838	2	.419	.143
S X T X D	6.206	2	3.103	1.059
Exp. Error	1266.211	432	2.931	
Total	1445.515	443	3.263	

$F_{.95}(2,432) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

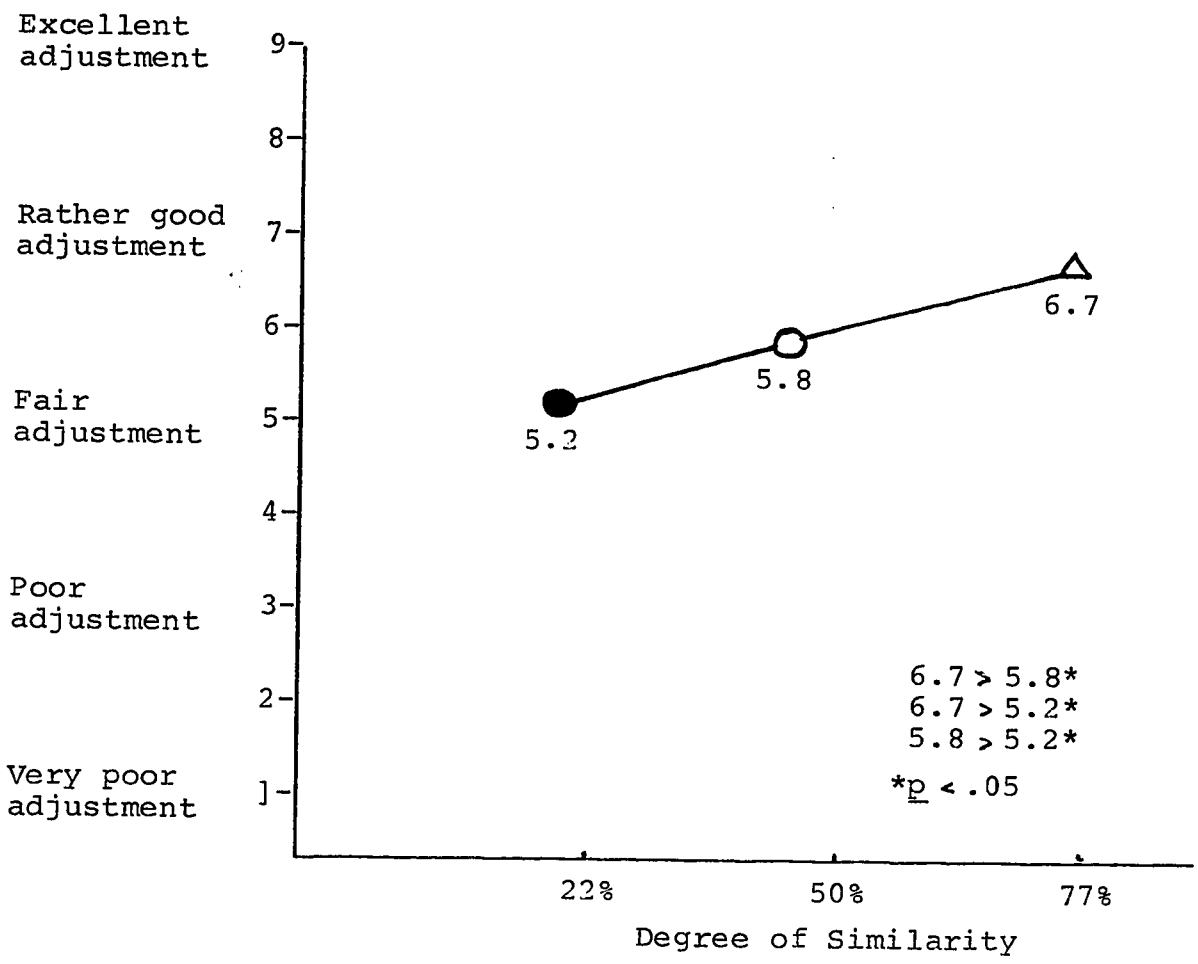

Figure 4. Means and Significant Differences between Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 13.

Table 7

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 14

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.043	1	.043	.017
Type (T)	1.158	1	1.158	.464
Degree (D)	249.912	2	124.956	50.038***
S X T	.357	1	.357	.143
T X D	6.122	2	3.061	1.226
S X D	4.902	2	2.451	.982
S X T X D	1.912	2	.956	.383
Exp. Error	1078.790	432	2.497	
Total	1344.193	443	3.034	

$F_{.95}(2,432) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

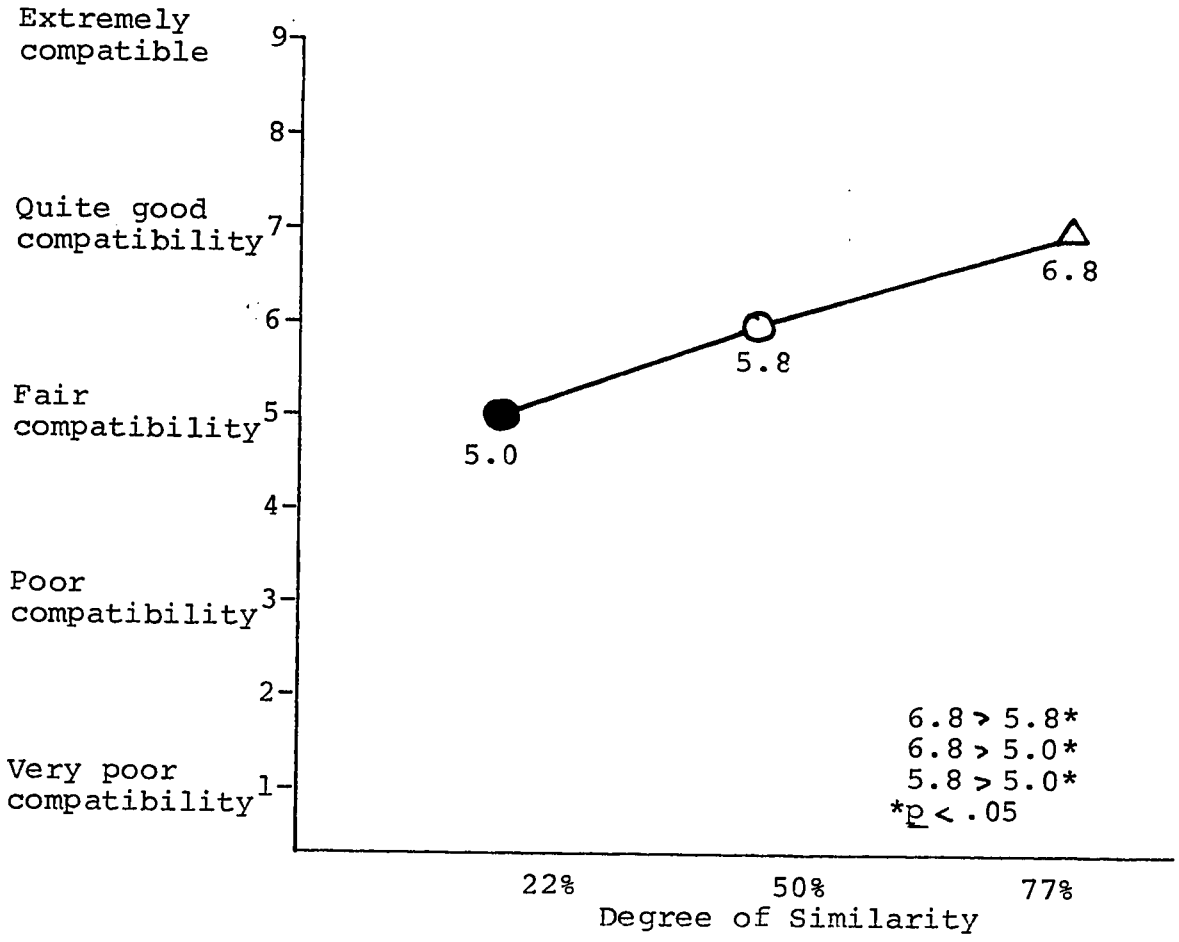

Figure 5. Means and Significant Differences between Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 14.

Table 8

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 15

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.967	1	.967	.232
Type (T)	8.493	1	8.493	2.034
Degree (D)	254.484	2	127.242	30.476***
S X T	1.873	1	1.873	.449
T X D	13.388	2	6.694	1.603
S X D	19.345	2	9.672	2.317
S X T X D	19.845	2	9.923	2.377
Exp. Error	1807.826	433	4.175	
Total	2130.657	444	4.799	

$F_{.95}(2,433) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

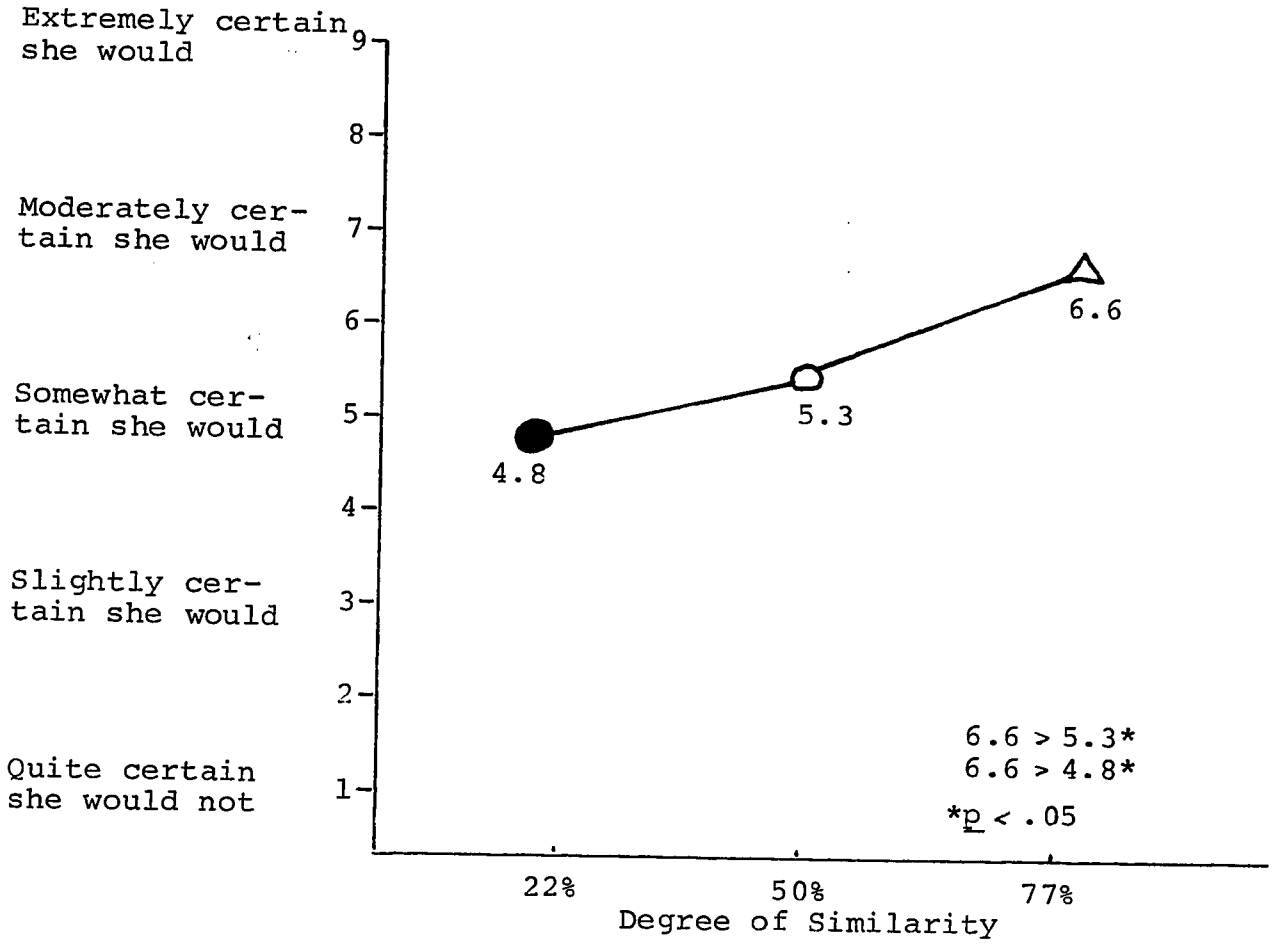

Figure 6. Means and Significant Differences between Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 15.

Table 9

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 16

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.033	1	.033	.009
Type (T)	.024	1	.024	.007
Degree (D)	88.722	2	44.361	12.245***
S X T	.796	1	.796	.220
T X D	9.558	2	4.779	1.319
S X D	6.787	2	3.393	.937
S X T X D	.599	2	.299	.083
Exp. Error	1568.674	433	3.623	
Total	1675.947	444	3.775	

$F_{.95}(2,433) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

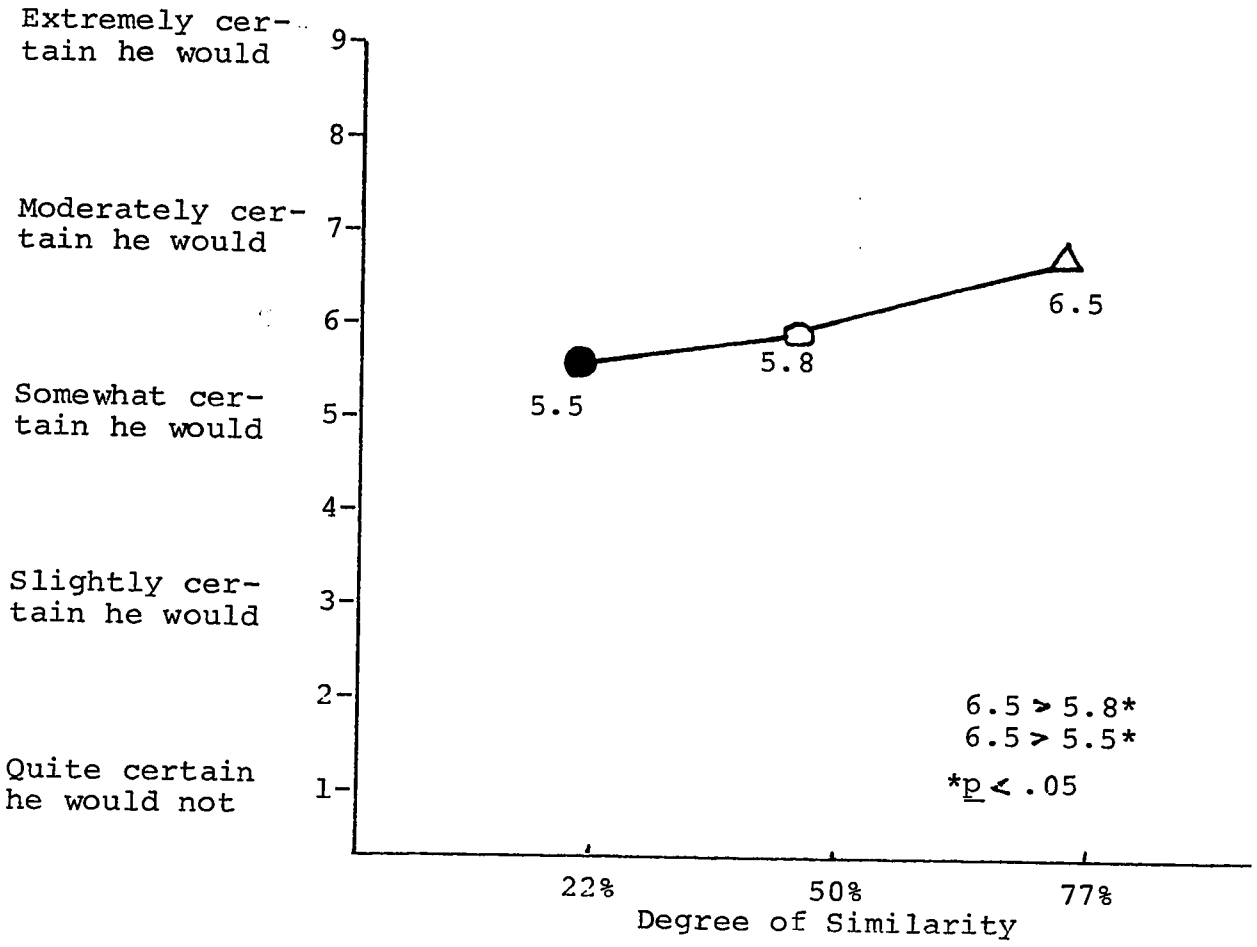

Figure 7. Means and Significant Differences between Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 16.

Table 10

Eta Coefficients between Degree of Similarity and Questions 10 to 16

Question	Eta	Eta^2	% of accounted variance
10	.41***	.1681	16.81
11	.28***	.0784	7.84
12	.25***	.0625	6.25
13	.34***	.1156	11.56
14	.43***	.1849	18.49
15	.35***	.1225	12.25
16	.23***	.0529	5.29

***$p < .0001$

D. Analyses of Variance for Dyad Number 2 (Questions 17 to 23)

The analysis of variance for question 17 (viz., same as question 10) yielded only a significant main effect for degree (Table 11). The Scheffé post hoc comparison indicated the 22%, 50%, and 77% degree of similarity means all differed significantly from each other (Figure 8).

On question 18 (viz., same as question 11), an analysis of variance yielded a significant main effect for degree, as well as a significant interaction effect for both value type X degree, and for sex X degree (Table 12). The former interaction can be seen in Figure 9. The post hoc test for degree of similarity indicated a significant difference was present between the mean of the 22% condition and both the 50% and 77% condition (the latter two not being significantly different from each other) (Figure 10).

The analysis of variance for question 19 (viz., same as question 12) yielded a significant main effect for degree and significant interaction for value type X degree (Table 13). The interaction of value type X degree is illustrated by Figure 11. As was the case on question 18, the post hoc comparison of degree indicated the mean of the 22% condition was significantly lower than the means of both the 50% and 77% condition (Figure 12).

On question 20 (viz., same as question 13), an analysis of variance yielded a significant main effect for degree of similarity and a significant interaction between value type and degree (Table 14). The significant interaction can be seen in Figure 13. Figure 14 illustrates the results of the post hoc comparison of the degree of similarity means. For question 20, all three degree of similarity means were significantly different from each other.

On question 21 (viz., same as question 14), only a significant main effect for degree was indicated (Table 15). The post hoc comparison of the degree of similarity means showed all as being significantly different from the other (Figure 15).

The analysis of variance for question 22 (viz., same as question 15) and question 23 (viz., same as question 16) indicated a significant main effect for degree of similarity and significant interactions for value type X degree and for sex X degree (see Table 16 for question 22 and Table 17 for question 23). Figures 16 and 17 illustrate the significant interaction of value type X degree for questions 22 and 23, respectively. On question 22, the post hoc test for degree indicated the mean of the 77% condition was significantly different from the means of the 22% and 50% conditions (Figure 18). The post hoc comparison of degree on question 23,

however, yielded only a significant difference between the 22% condition mean and both the 50% and 77% means, the latter two not being significantly different from each other (Figure 19).

In summary, as was the case for dyad number 1, a consistent result for dyad number 2 was a significant main effect for degree of similarity.

For couple number 2, the post hoc comparisons indicated that, in all instances, the mean of the 77% condition was significantly greater ($p < .05$) than the 22% condition and in four out of seven instances was greater than the 50% condition. In six of seven instances, the 50% condition mean was significantly greater than the mean of the 22% condition (the only exception being in question 22).

The eta coefficients between degree of similarity and each dependent variable question are shown in Table 18. The range of these coefficients is .36 to .24. Thus, degree of similarity accounts for a range of 5.76% to 12.96% of the total variance. This is relatively comparable to the variance which could be accounted for by degree of similarity for questions 10 to 16. Thus, while null hypothesis 3 can again be rejected, the size of the variance accounted for by degree of similarity remained moderate.

There also appears to be evidence for rejecting null hypothesis 4 for couple number 2, as five out of seven

possible value type X degree interactions reached a sufficient level of significance. There were also three out of seven significant sex X degree interactions for couple number 2. This number does not appear to provide adequate justification for rejecting null hypothesis 5.

Table 11

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 17

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	5.983	1	5.983	1.487
Type (T)	.779	1	.779	.194
Degree (D)	276.399	2	138.200	34.339***
S X T	1.850	1	1.850	.460
T X D	22.995	2	11.497	2.857
S X D	15.382	2	7.691	1.911
S X T X D	2.216	2	1.108	.275
Exp. Error	1742.631	433	4.025	
Total	2063.351	444	4.647	

$F_{.95}(2,433) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

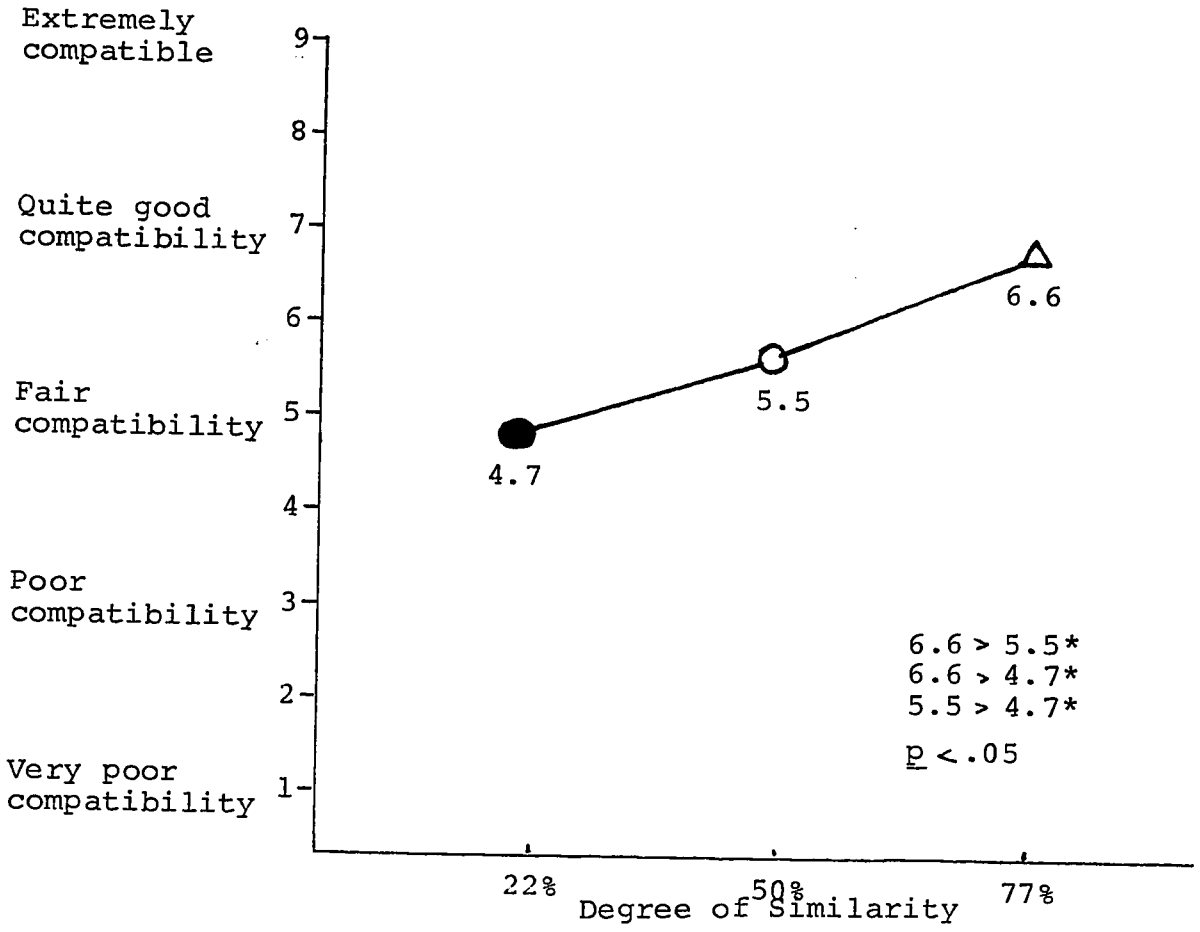

Figure 8. Means and Significant Differences between Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 17.

Table 12

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 18

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	8.809	1	8.809	2.573
Type (T)	.287	1	.287	.084
Degree (D)	104.689	2	52.344	15.291***
S X T	12.138	1	12.138	3.546
T X D	44.270	2	22.135	6.466**
S X D	24.723	2	12.362	3.611*
S X T X D	3.578	2	1.789	.523
Exp. Error	1482.280	433	3.423	
Total	1676.305	444	3.775	

$F_{.95}(2,433) = 3.00$

*$p < .028$

**$p < .002$

***$p < .0001$

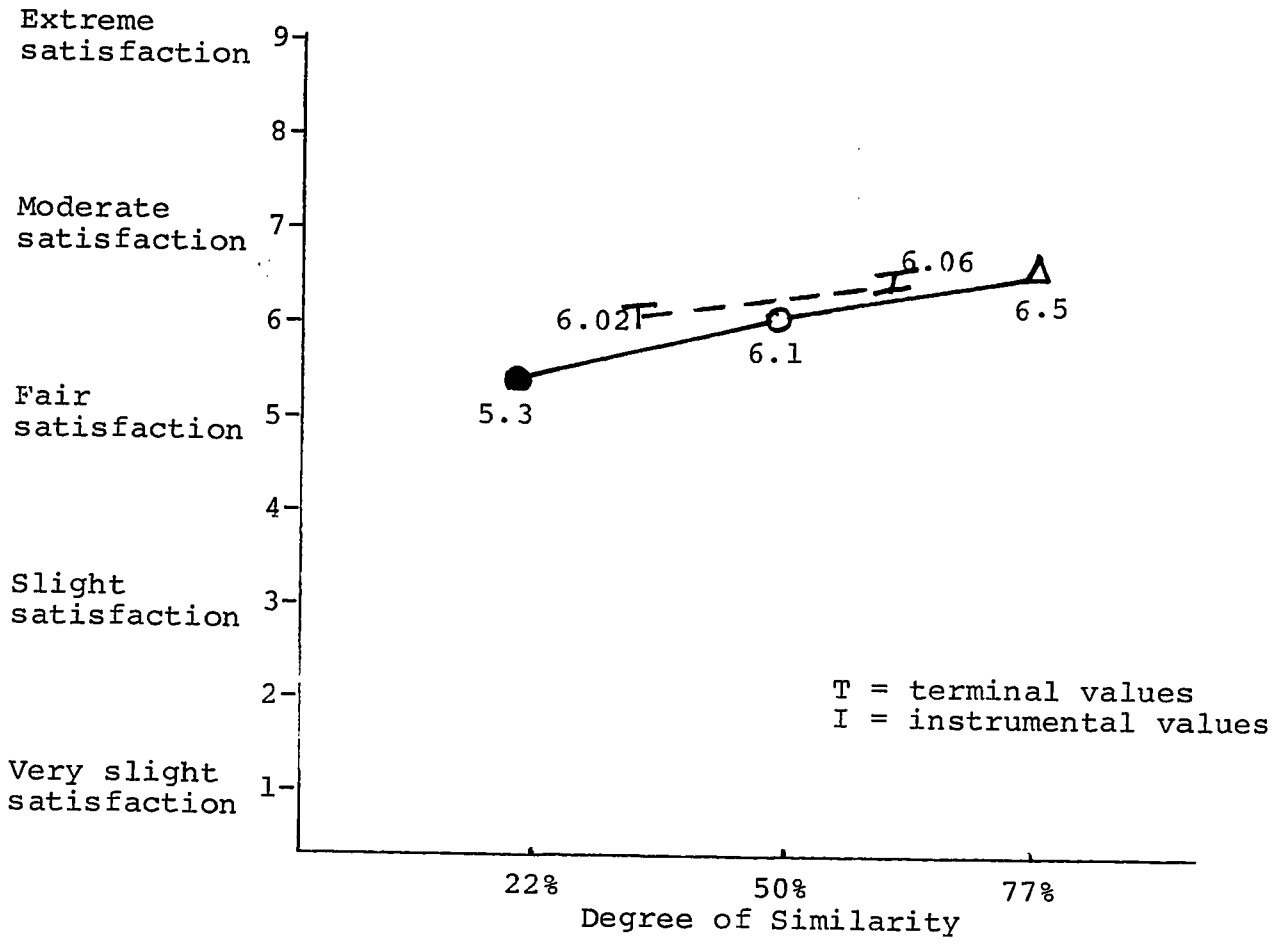

Figure 9. Interaction between Value Type and Degree of Similarity Conditions on Question 18.

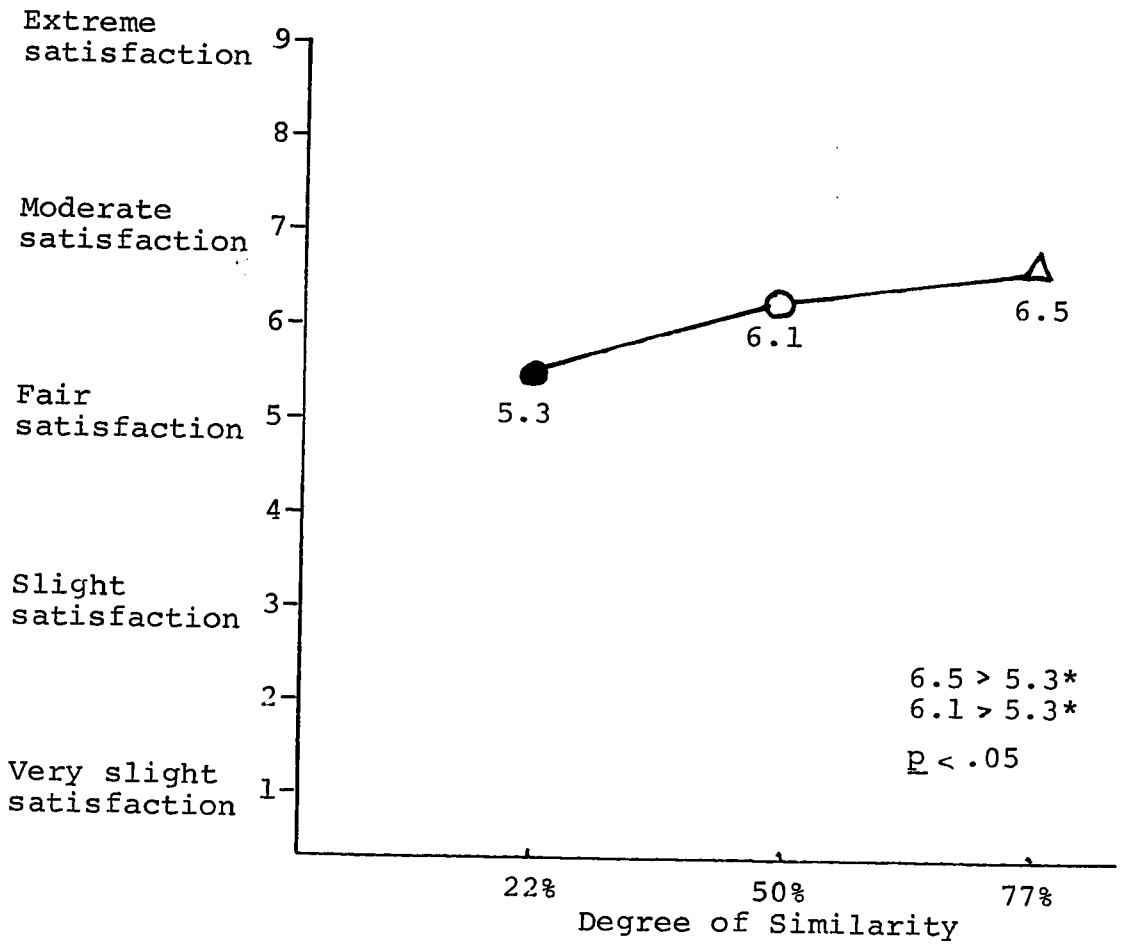

Figure 10. Means and Significant Differences between the Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 18.

Table 13

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 19

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	1.089	1	1.089	.326
Type (T)	.098	1	.098	.029
Degree (D)	100.514	2	50.257	15.064***
S X T	3.151	1	3.151	.945
T X D	41.717	2	20.858	6.252**
S X D	9.457	2	4.729	1.417
S X T X D	.796	2	.398	.119
Exp. Error	1444.628	433	3.336	
Total	1599.917	444	3.603	

$F_{.95}(2,433) = 3.00$

**$p < .002$

***$p < .0001$

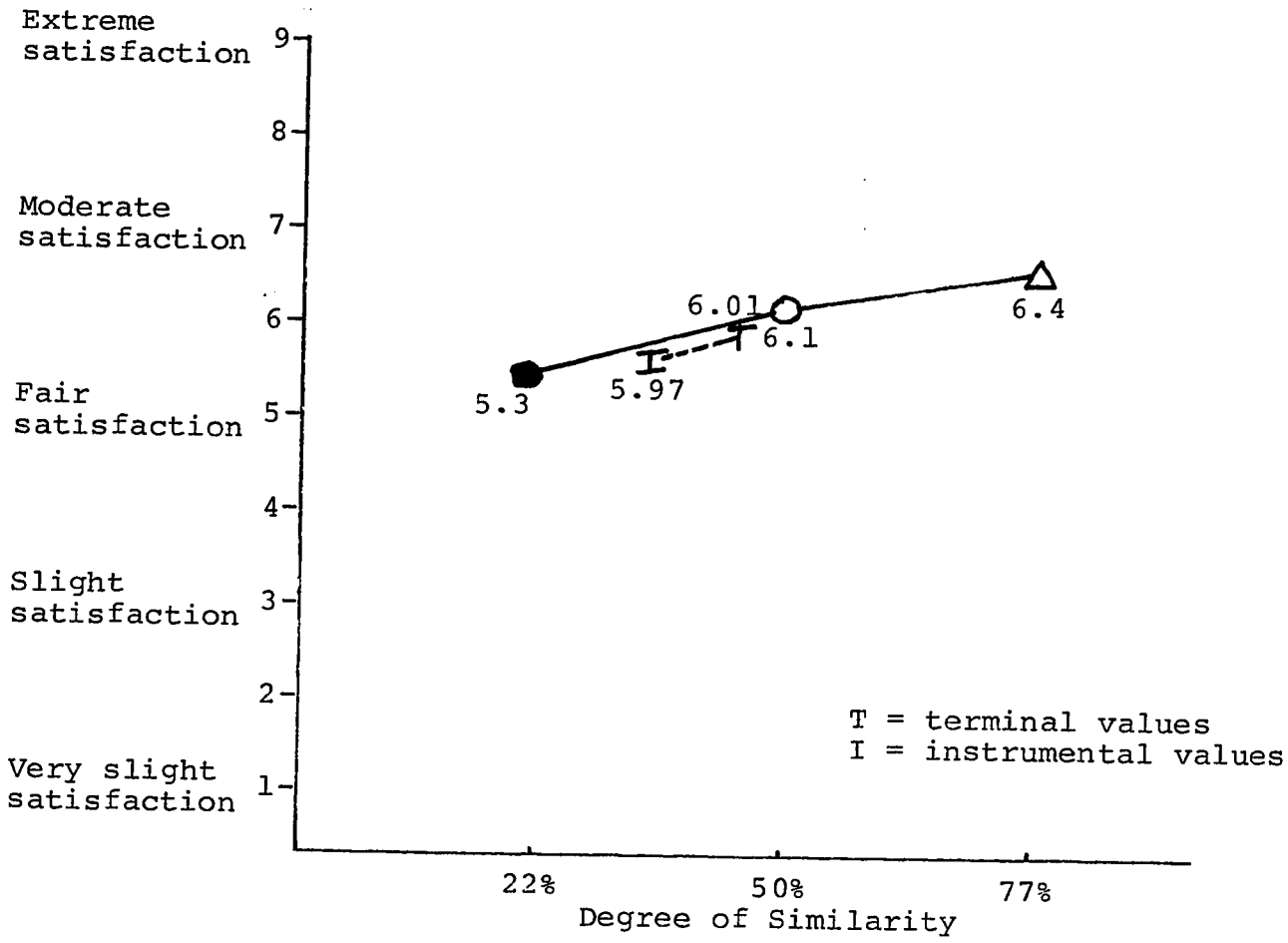

Figure 11. Interaction between Value Type and Degree of Similarity Conditions on Question 19.

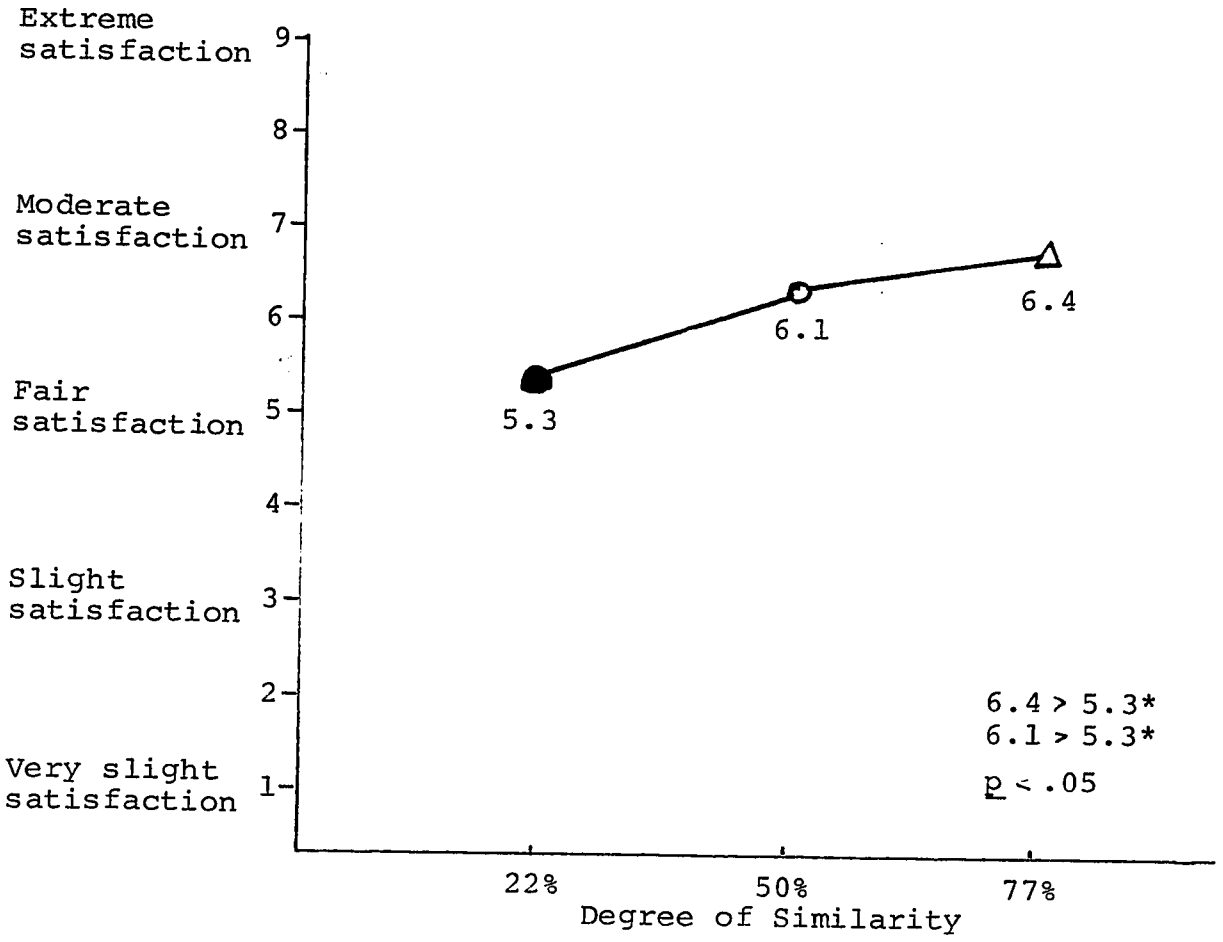

Figure 12. Means and Significant Differences between the Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 19.

Table 14

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 20

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.744	1	.744	.205
Type (T)	5.245	1	5.245	1.442
Degree (D)	218.972	2	109.486	30.103***
S X T	4.081	1	4.081	1.122
T X D	27.754	2	13.877	3.815*
S X D	4.755	2	2.378	.654
S X T X D	2.470	2	1.235	.340
Exp. Error	1582.131	435	3.637	
Total	1846.358	446	4.140	

$F_{.95}(2.435) = 3.00$

*$p < .023$

***$p < .0001$

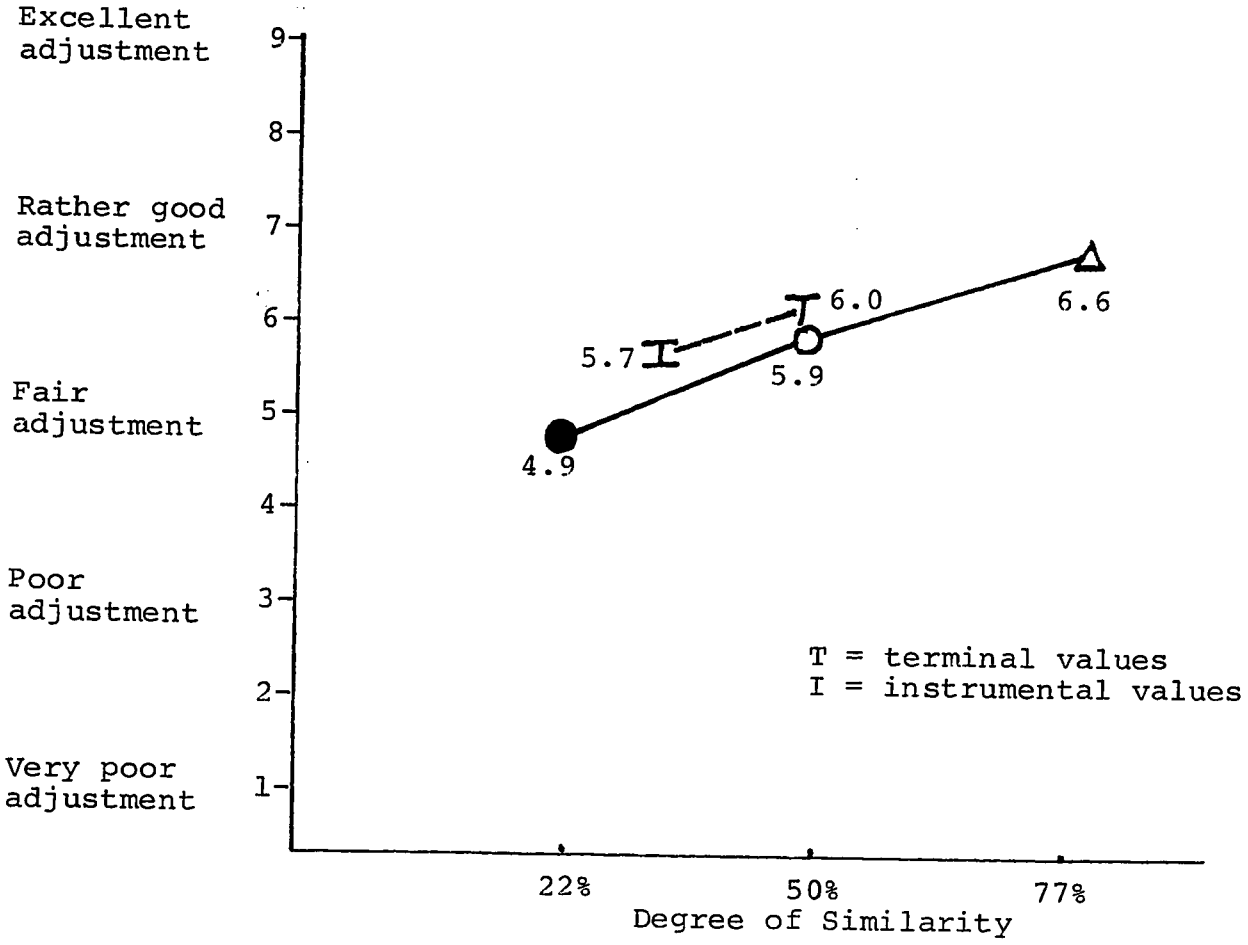

Figure 13. Interaction between Value Type and Degree of Similarity Condition on Question 20.

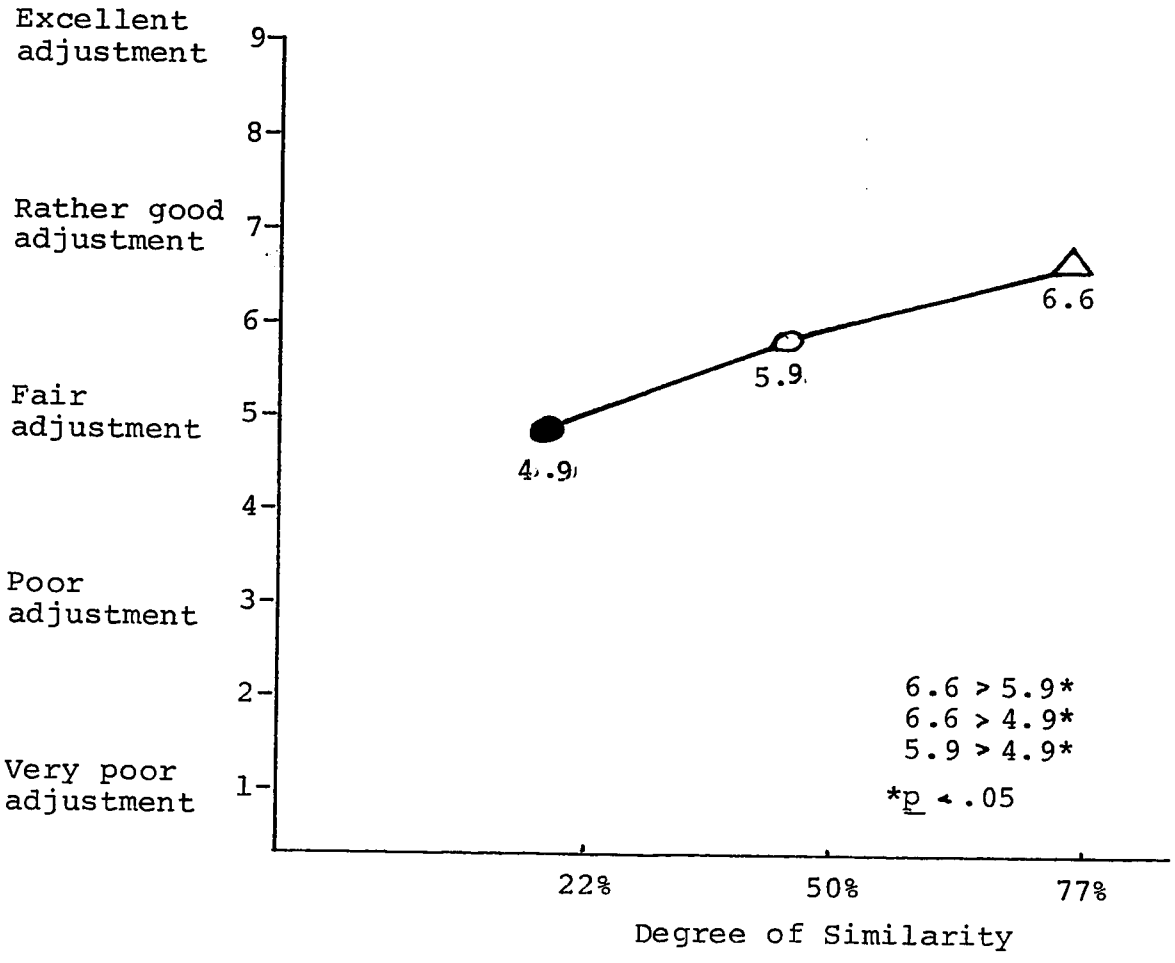

Figure 14. Means and Significant Differences between the Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 20.

Table 15

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 21

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	7.457	1	7.457	2.100
Type (T)	.024	1	.024	.007
Degree (D)	217.338	2	108.669	30.597***
S X T	.680	1	.680	.191
T X D	17.852	2	8.926	2.513
S X D	13.758	2	6.879	1.937
S X T X D	4.522	2	2.261	.637
Exp. Error	1544.931	435	3.552	
Total	1802.428	446	4.041	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

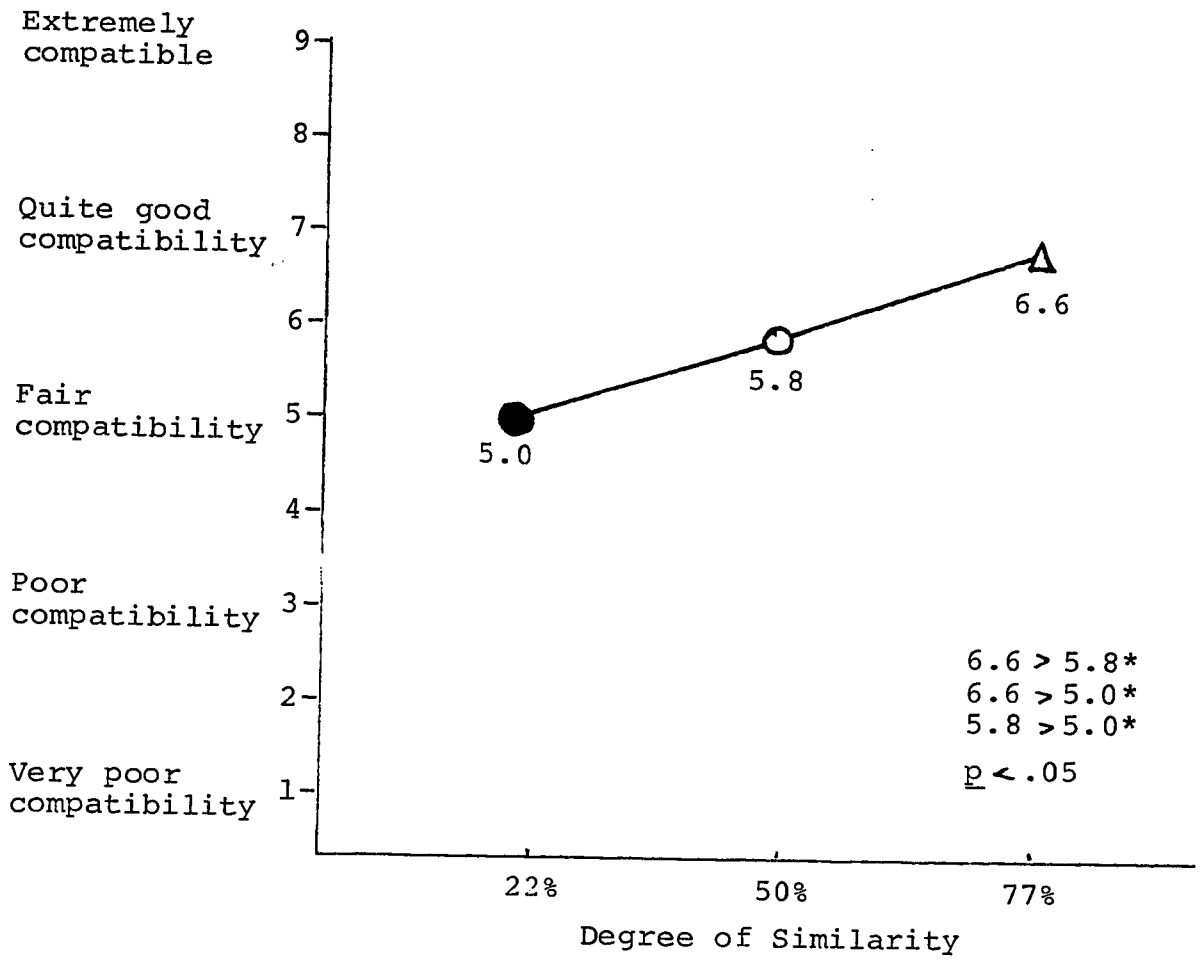

Figure 15. Means and Significant Differences between the Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degree of Similarity Conditions on Question 21.

Table 16

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 22

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	2.832	1	2.832	.623
Type (T)	2.444	1	2.444	.538
Degree (D)	147.943	2	73.972	16.271***
S X T	9.380	1	9.380	2.063
T X D	81.001	2	40.501	8.909***
S X D	29.744	2	14.872	3.271*
S X T X D	2.852	2	1.426	.314
Exp. Error	1977.598	435	4.546	
Total	2251.859	446	5.049	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

*$p < .039$

***$p < .0001$

Table 17

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 23

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	3.950	1	3.950	1.060
Type (T)	.858	1	.858	.230
Degree (D)	109.488	2	54.744	14.688***
S X T	1.499	1	1.499	.402
T X D	44.008	2	22.004	5.904**
S X D	34.818	2	17.409	4.671*
S X T X D	.585	2	.292	.078
Exp. Error	1621.291	435	3.727	
Total	1812.666	446	4.064	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

*$p < .01$

**$p < .003$

***$p < .0001$

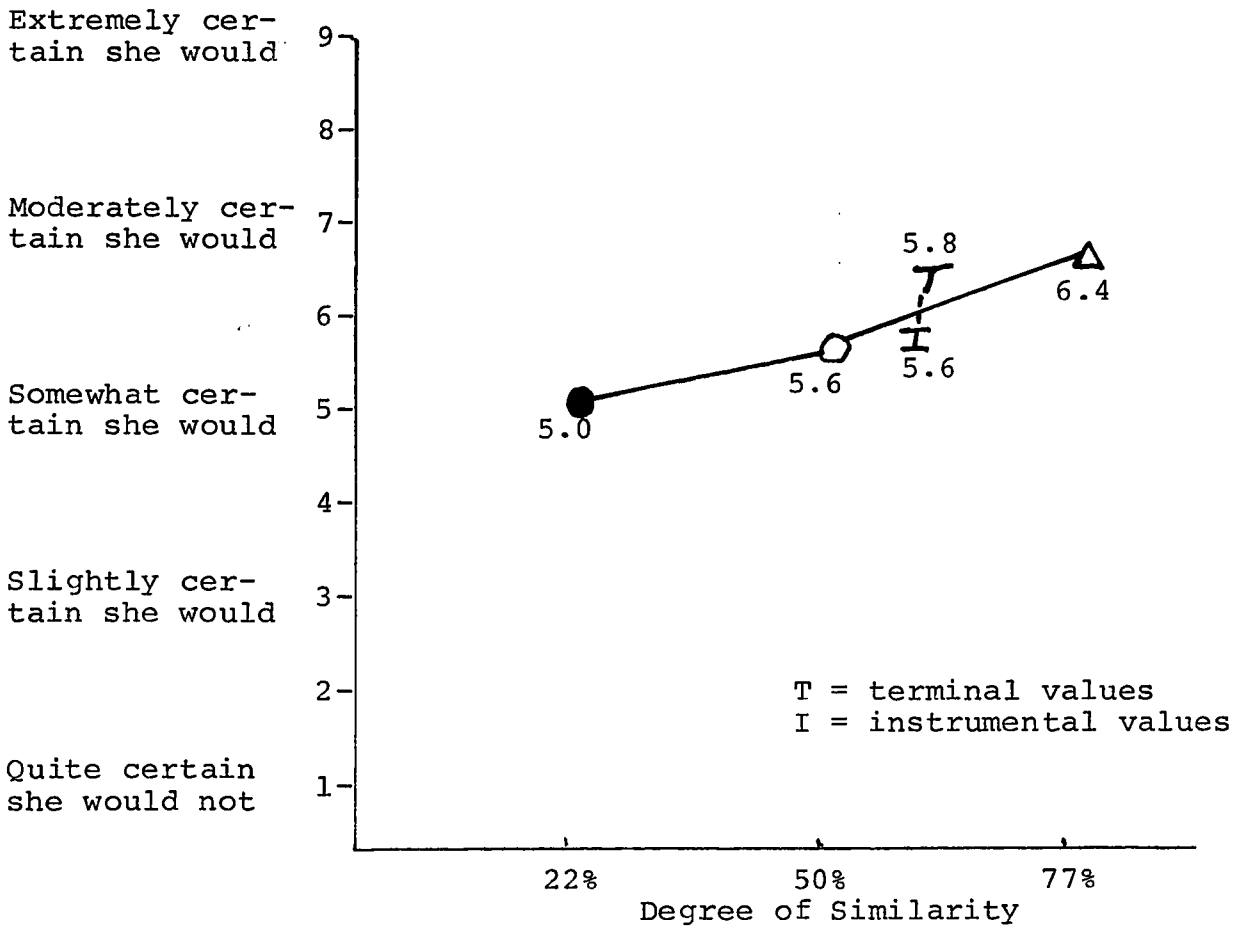

Figure 16. Interaction between Value Type and Degree of Similarity Condition on Question 22.

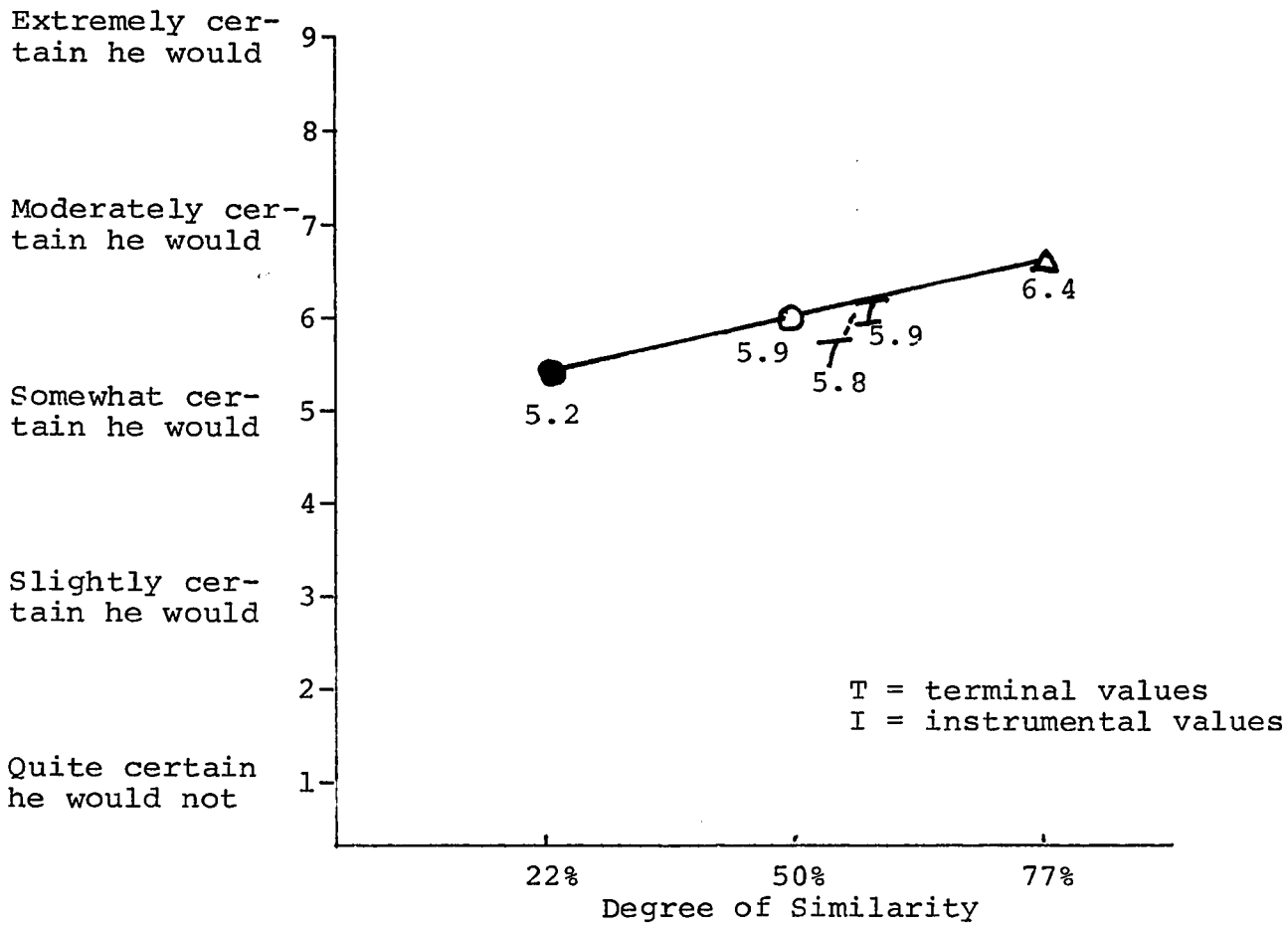

Figure 17. Interaction between Value Type and Degree of Similarity Condition on Question 23.

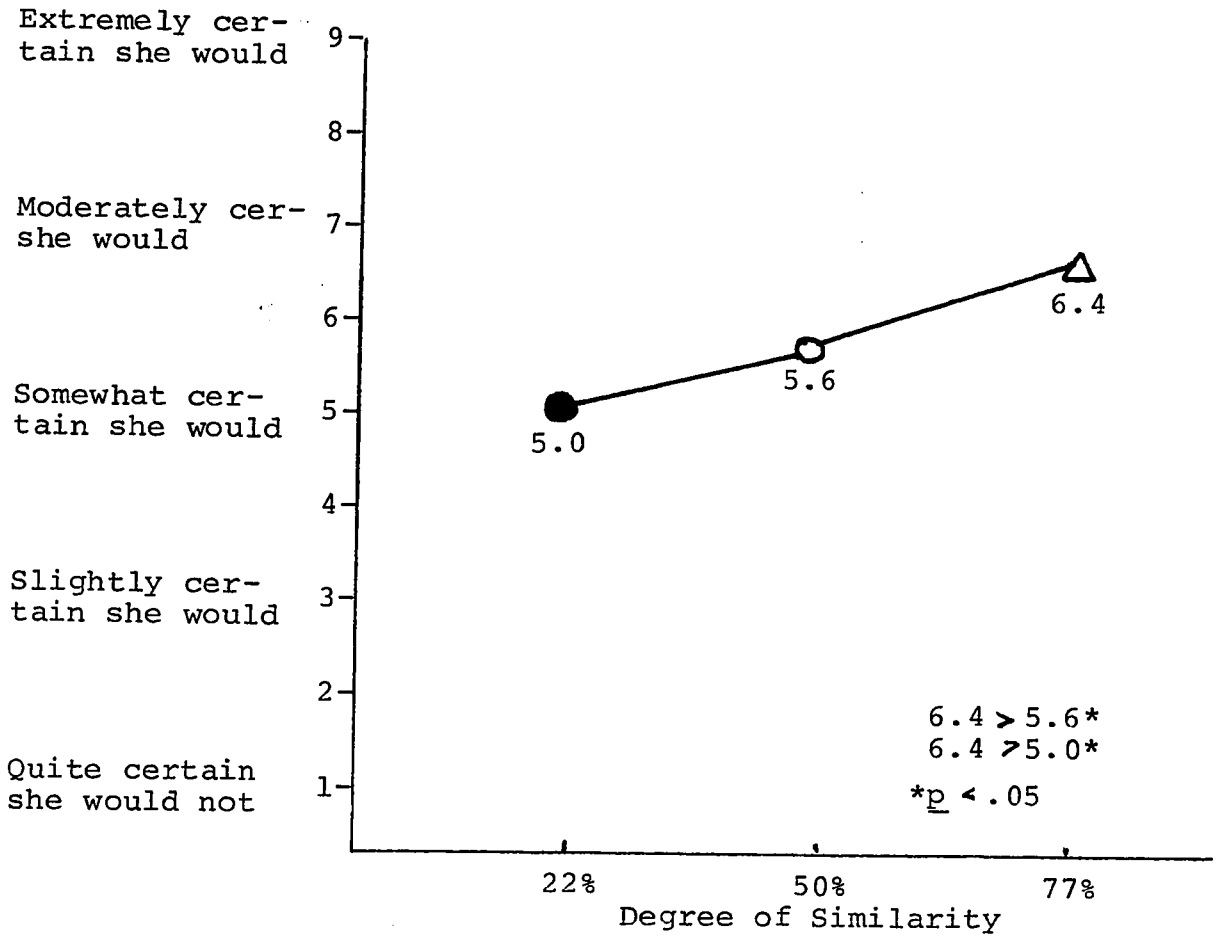

Figure 18. Means and Significant Differences between the Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 22.

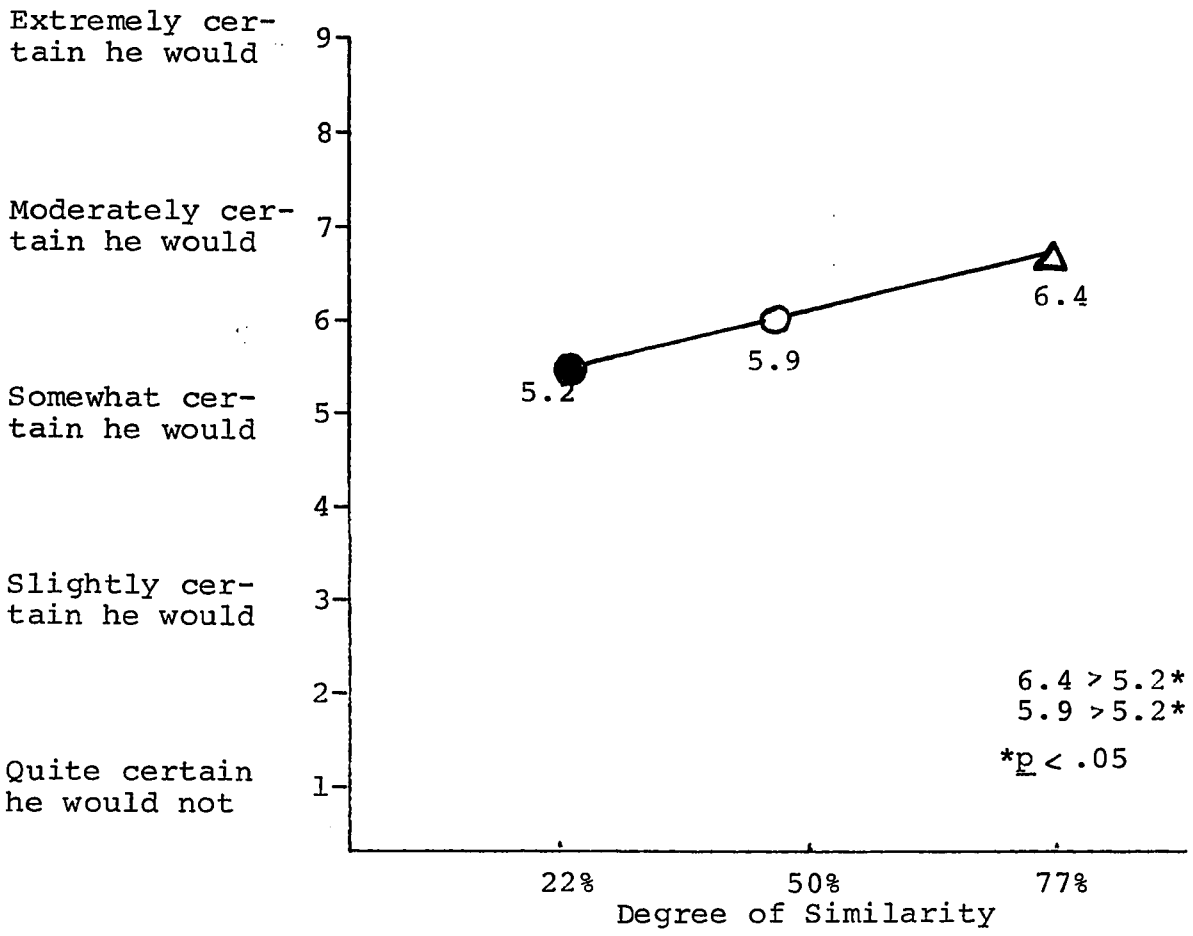

Figure 19. Means and Significant Differences between the Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 23.

Table 18

Eta Coefficients between Degree of Similarity and Questions 17 to 23

Question	Eta	Eta^2	% of accounted variance
17	.36***	.1296	12.96
18	.25***	.0625	6.25
19	.25***	.0625	6.25
20	.34***	.1156	11.56
21	.34***	.1156	11.56
22	.26***	.0676	6.76
23	.24***	.0576	5.76

***$p < .0001$

E. Summary of Results for Dyads 1 and 2

The results for both dyads 1 and 2 indicated that the most consistent and most highly significant finding was for the main effect of degree of similarity. In all 14 cases (questions 10 to 23), degree of similarity was a significant main effect ($p < .0001$). There thus is adequate evidence to reject null hypothesis 3. The combined (questions 10 to 23) post hoc comparisons for the effect of degree of similarity indicated that in 11 of 14 instances, the 77% condition mean was greater than the mean of the 50% condition and, in every instance, the 77% condition was greater than the 22% condition mean. In 9 of 14 instances, the 50% condition mean was significantly greater than the 22% condition mean. There seems to be evidence, then, of an [illegible] linear relationship between the 22%, 50%, and 77% degree of similarity means. Finally, the eta coefficients between the dependent variables and degree of similarity ranged from .43 (question 14) to .23 (question 16). These coefficients indicated a moderate to small amount of the total variance was accounted for by the independent variable of degree of similarity.

3. Analyses of Variance for the Posttest Questionnaire (Questions 24 to 31).

The means, standard deviations, variances, and number of subjects for each condition on each of the eight questions which comprised the posttest questionnaire are listed in Appendix 17. An F max test on each of the questions indicated no serious departure from the assumption of homogeneity of variances.

An analysis of variance on question 24 (viz., In your opinion, how much similarity was there between the value profiles of Robert and Maria?) exhibited a significant main effect for degree of similarity and a significant interaction between value type and degree of similarity (Table 19). The post hoc analysis of the significant main effect indicated that each of the three degree of similarity means was significantly different from each other (Figure 20). The eta coefficient between degree of similarity and question 24 was .57, indicating that 32.49% of the total variance was accounted for by degree of similarity.

The analysis of variance for question 25 (viz., If you were to rank your values (just the three or four most important to you), how much similarity would there be between your values and Robert's values?) yielded two significant main effects, value type and sex, and a significant interaction between value type and degree of

similarity (Table 20). A post hoc comparison of value type indicated instrumental values had a significantly higher mean than did terminal values (Figure 21). Males, again as indicated in a post hoc comparison, had a higher mean score than did females on question 25 (Figure 22). The eta coefficients, however, for value type and sex were .12 and .11, respectively.

The analysis of variance for question 26 (viz., If you were to rank your values (just the three or four most important to you), how much similarity would there be between your values and Maria's values?) yielded a significant main effect for value type and a triple interaction between sex, value type, and degree of similarity (Table 21). As in question 25, instrumental values had a significantly higher mean than did terminal values (viz., instrumental mean = 4.2 and terminal mean = 3.8; $p < .03$). The eta coefficient between value type and question 26 was also in the lower range (viz., .10).

On question 27 (viz., In evaluating the marital relationship of Robert and Maria, how much did you use their value profiles?), the analysis of variance yielded only a significant main effect for degree of similarity (Table 22). The post hoc comparison indicated that the 77% condition mean of 6.8 differed significantly ($p < .05$) from the 22% condition mean of 6.0 and that all other comparisons

were nonsignificant. The eta coefficient between degree and question 27 was .16.

On question 28 (viz., Based on the information you possessed, how difficult was it for you to evaluate the marital relationship of Robert and Maria?), the analysis of variance indicated no significant main effects or interactions (Table 23). The main effect of degree of similarity approached the significant level (significance of F = .07).

The analysis of variance for question 29 (viz., When you were answering a question about the marital relationship of Robert and Maria, did you usually compare many values or one or two values?) showed only a significant interaction between value type and degree of similarity (Table 24).

The analysis of variance for question 30 (viz., In your opinion, how important is similarity of value profile for marital happiness?) indicated a significant main effect for sex (Table 25). Further, a post hoc comparison showed the female mean to be significantly higher than the male mean (Figure 23).

On question 31 (viz., How confident are you about your assessment of Robert and Maria's relationship based on the information you possessed?), the only significant main effect was for degree of similarity (Table 26).

The post hoc comparison indicated that the mean of the 77% condition (viz., 5.2) was significantly higher than the mean of the 22% condition (viz., 4.3), and that all other comparisons were nonsignificant (Figure 24). The eta coefficient between degree of similarity and question 31 was .18.

Table 19

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 24

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.257	1	.257	.092
Type (T)	.209	1	.209	.075
Degree (D)	611.268	2	305.634	109.228***
S X T	.256	1	.256	.092
T X D	22.552	2	11.276	4.030*
S X D	4.460	2	2.230	.797
S X T X D	2.371	2	1.185	.424
Exp. Error	1217.186	435	2.798	
Total	1859.499	446	4.169	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

*$p < .018$
***$p < .0001$

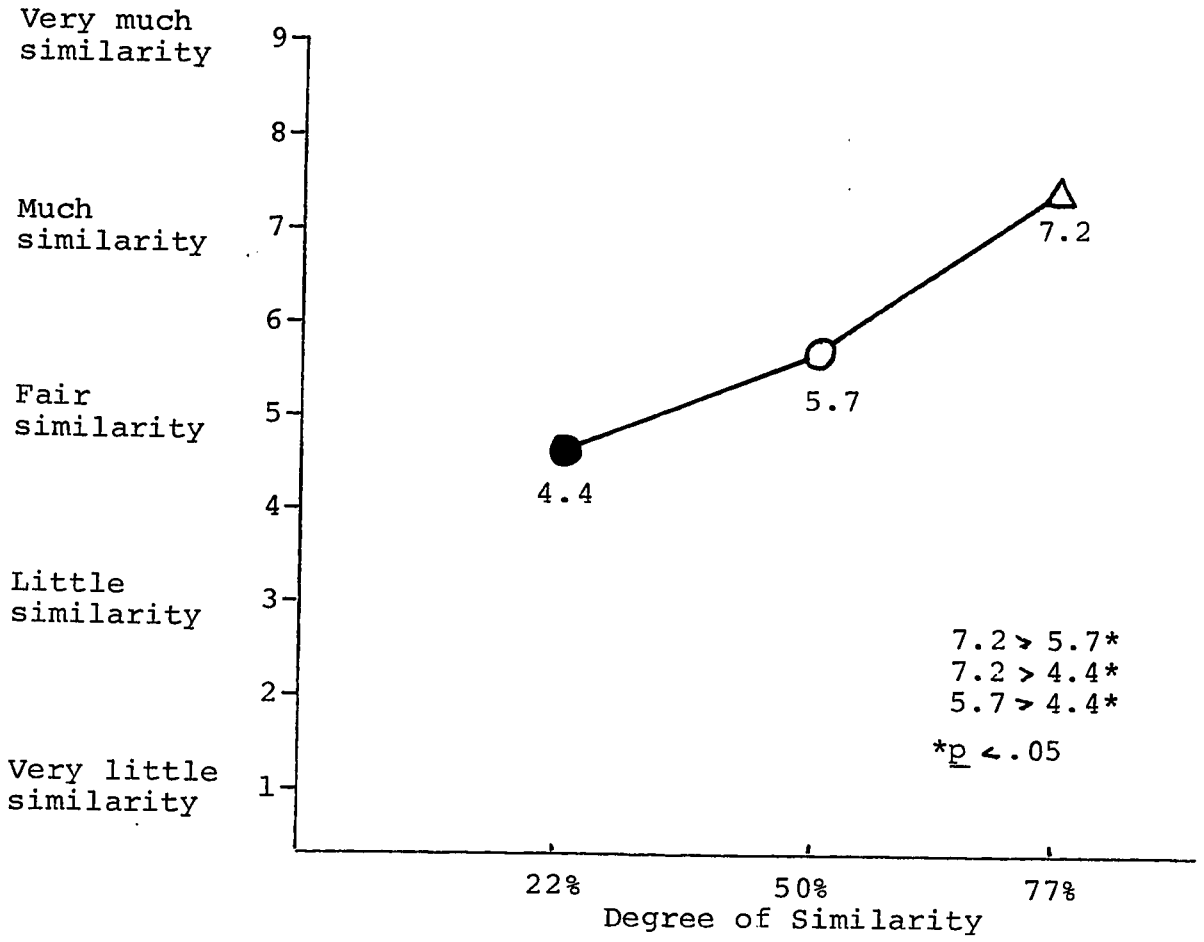

Figure 20. Means and Significant Differences between the Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 24.

Table 20

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 25

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	20.122	1	20.122	5.377*
Type (T)	25.247	1	25.247	6.747**
Degree (D)	2.792	2	1.396	.373
S X T	3.885	1	3.885	1.038
T X D	40.697	2	20.348	5.438***
S X D	.707	2	.354	.094
S X T X D	5.024	2	2.512	.671
Exp. Error	1627.852	435	3.742	
Total	1726.448	446	3.871	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

*$p < .021$

**$p < .010$

***$p < .005$

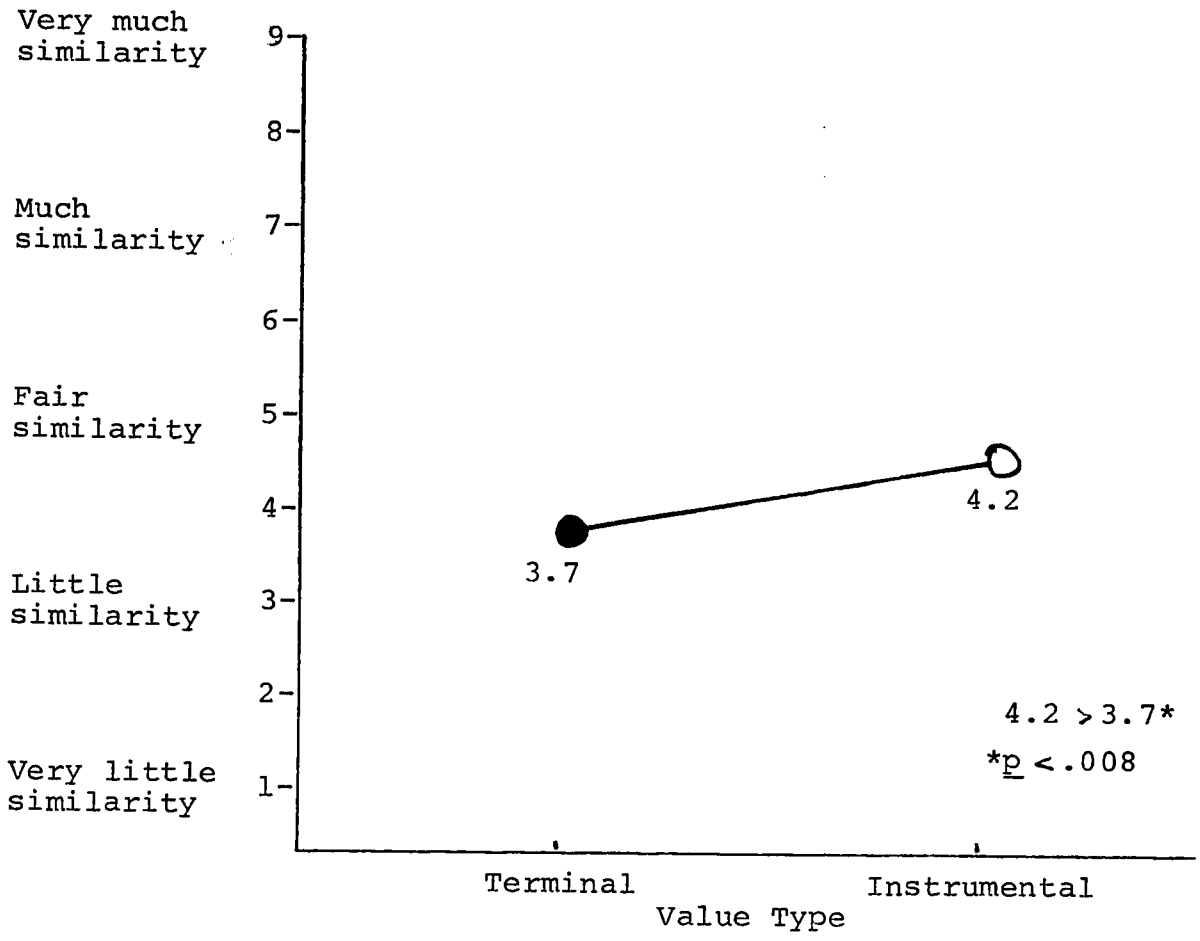

Figure 21. Significant Value Type Effect on Question 25.

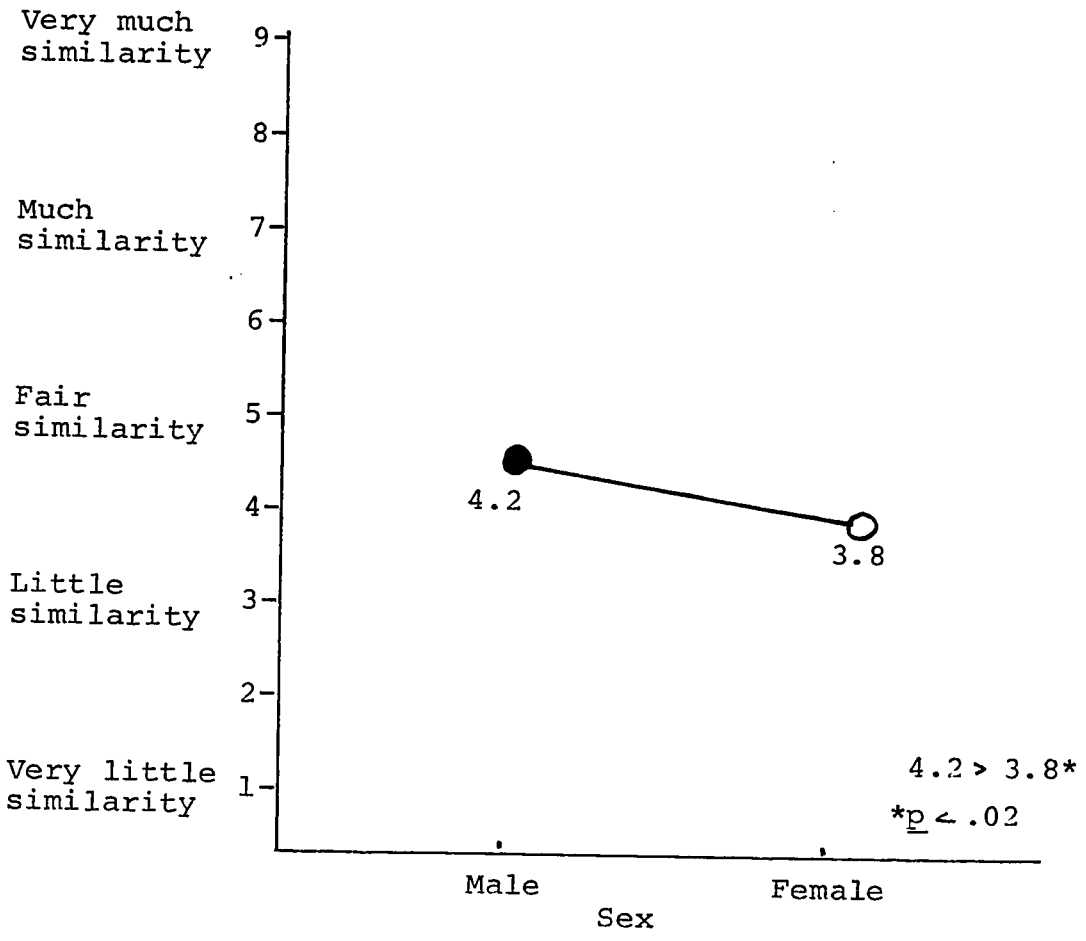

Figure 22. Significant Sex Effect on Question 25.

Table 21

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 26

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.253	1	.253	.062
Type (T)	17.385	1	17.385	4.243**
Degree (D)	6.722	2	3.361	.820
S X T	2.845	1	2.845	.694
T X D	10.476	2	5.238	1.278
S X D	2.597	2	1.299	.317
S X T X D	24.658	2	12.329	3.009*
Exp. Error	1782.480	435	4.098	
Total	1847.072	446	4.141	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

*$p < .05$

**$p < .04$

Table 22

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 27

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	10.475	1	10.475	2.897
Type (T)	3.763	1	3.763	1.041
Degree (D)	43.565	2	21.783	6.024**
S X T	.384	1	.384	.106
T X D	8.471	2	4.236	1.171
S X D	.121	2	.060	.017
S X T X D	9.361	1	4.680	1.294
Exp. Error	1572.864	435	3.616	
Total	1647.166	446	3.693	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

**$p < .003$

Table 23

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 28

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.006	1	.006	.001
Type (T)	.029	1	.029	.006
Degree (D)	26.551	2	13.275	2.677
S X T	1.147	1	1.147	.231
T X D	9.259	2	4.630	.934
S X D	13.012	2	6.506	1.312
S X T X D	4.770	2	2.385	.481
Exp. Error	2156.925	435	4.958	
Total	2211.575	446	4.959	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

Table 24

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 29

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	.784	1	.784	.205
Type (T)	.845	1	.845	.220
Degree (D)	7.678	2	3.839	1.001
S X T	2.640	1	2.640	.688
T X D	27.667	2	13.833	3.607*
S X D	1.975	2	.987	.257
S X T X D	18.258	2	9.129	2.380
Exp. Error	1668.270	435	3.835	
Total	1729.167	446	3.877	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

*$p < .028$

Table 25

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 30

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	66.083	1	66.083	17.143***
Type (T)	.860	1	.860	.223
Degree (D)	2.955	2	1.477	.383
S X T	.036	1	.036	.009
T X D	1.259	2	.629	.163
S X D	5.010	2	2.505	.650
S X T X D	.669	2	.335	.087
Exp. Error	1676.825	435	3.855	
Total	1752.685	446	3.930	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

***$p < .0001$

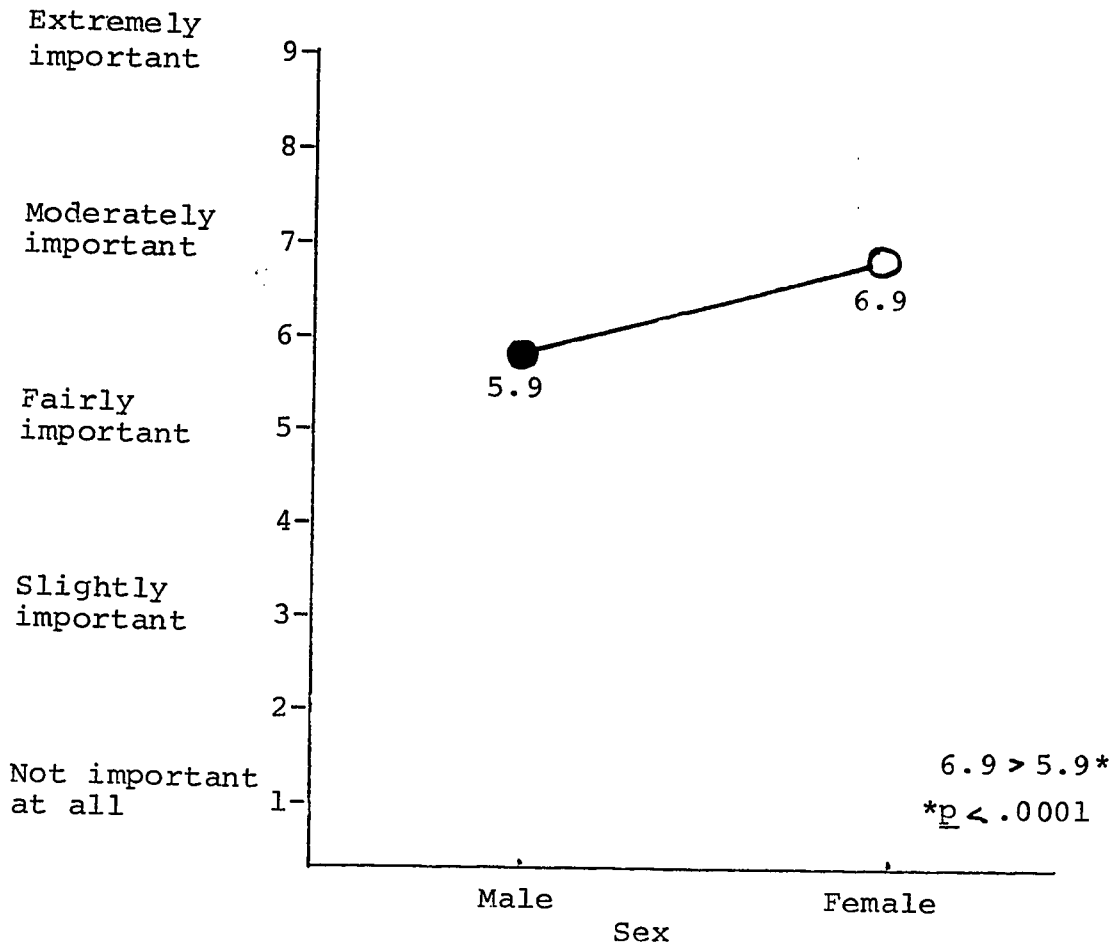

Figure 23. Significant Sex Effect on Question 30.

Table 26

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Sex, Value Type, and Degree of Similarity on Question 31

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Sex (S)	5.893	1	5.893	1.499
Type (T)	.546	1	.546	.139
Degree (D)	56.705	2	28.352	7.211**
S X T	3.328	1	3.328	.847
T X D	4.922	2	2.461	.626
S X D	16.230	2	8.115	2.064
S X T X D	9.213	2	4.606	1.172
Exp. Error	1710.400	435	3.932	
Total	1809.690	446	4.058	

$F_{.95}(2,435) = 3.00$

**$p < .001$

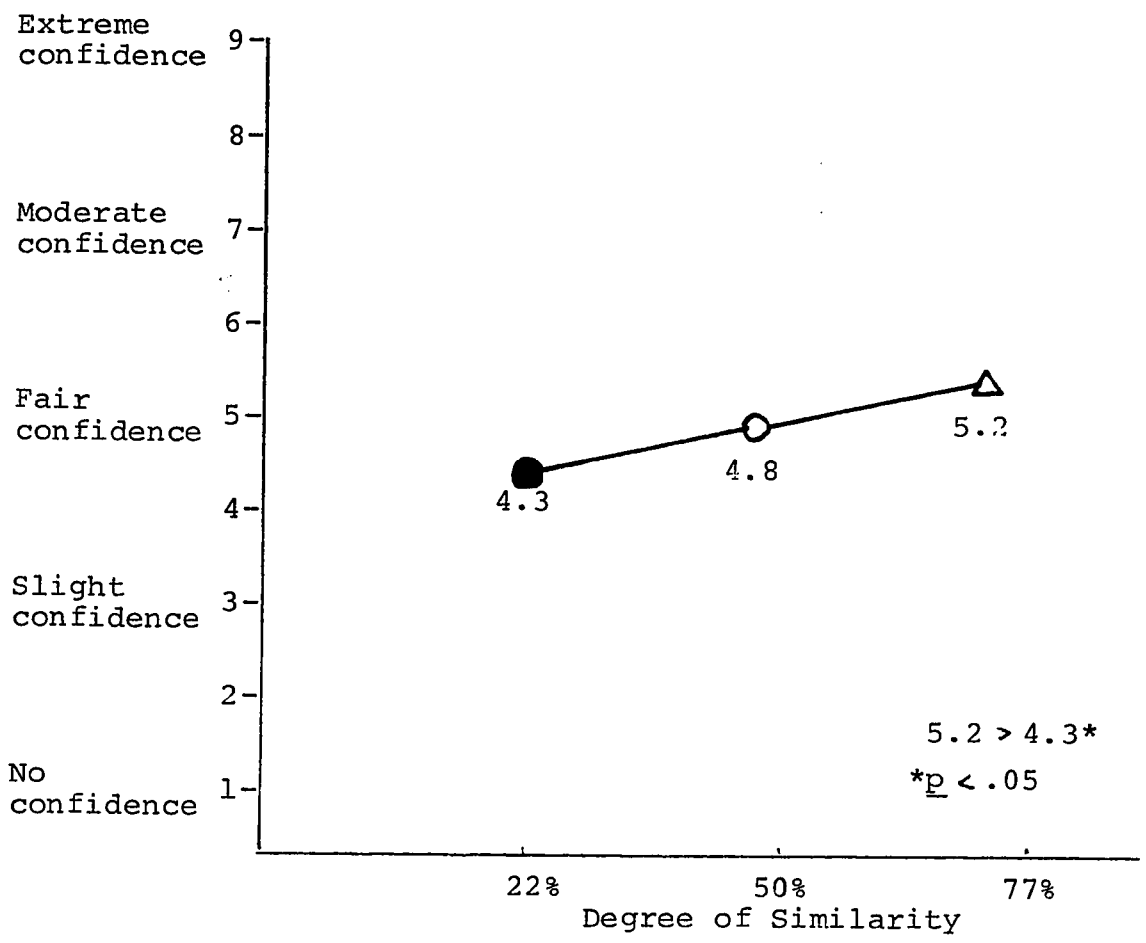

Figure 24. Means and Significant Differences between the Means of 22%, 50%, and 77% Degrees of Similarity Conditions on Question 31.

4. Subsidiary Statistical Analyses and Results.

A. Discriminant Analyses on Dyads 1 and 2

Since it was apparent that the most consistently significant main effect for couples 1 and 2 was the degree of similarity, there was interest in determining which dependent variable questions would provide the best differentiation between the three degree of similarity conditions. Two stepwise discriminant analyses (Klecka, 1975; Cooley & Lohnes, 1971) were performed using group membership in the 22%, 50%, and 77% conditions as the criterion variable. The first discriminant analysis used questions 1 and 3 to 16 as the discriminating variables and hence was focused on dyad 1. The second discriminant analysis used questions 1, 3 to 9, and 17 to 23 and hence was focused on dyad 2. A variable was included within the discriminant function when it possessed the smallest Wilks' lambda among the other variables.

A highly significant ($p < .001$) discriminant function was found for both dyads 1 and 2. For dyad 1, the significant discriminant function had an eigenvalue of .337, which was 93% of the total of all eigenvalues calculated. The canonical correlation was .502, indicating roughly 25% of the separation variance could be accounted for by the discriminant function. The best separation (discriminating)

variables were question 14, with a standardized discriminant function coefficient of -.51, and question 10, with a standardized discriminant function coefficient of -.44. The other standardized discriminant function coefficients and prediction results are presented in Appendix 18.

For dyad 2, the significant discriminant function had an eigenvalue of .206, which was 88% of the total of all the eigenvalues calculated. The canonical correlation was .41, indicating that roughly 16% of the separation variance could be accounted for by the discriminant function. The best separation (discriminating) variables were question 17, with a standardized discriminant function coefficient of -.51, question 20 with a coefficient of -.37, and question 21, with a coefficient of -.35. The other standardized discriminant function coefficients and prediction results for dyad 2 are presented in Appendix 19.

In summary, question 10 (identical to question 17) and question 14 (identical to question 21) were consistently among the best discriminating variables.

B. Correlation Matrices for Questions 10 to 31

Correlation matrices were computed for: (1) questions 10 to 16 (couple 1; Appendix 20), (2) questions 17 to 23 (couple 2; Appendix 21), (3) questions 24 to 31 (posttest; Appendix 22), and questions 10 to 16 by 17 to 23 (couple 1

by couple 2) (Appendix 23). Most of these intercorrelations do reach a statistically significant level, but indicate only a small amount of common-factor variance. The correlation of age with year already completed (question 7) and questions 10 to 31 was also calculated (Appendix 24).

5. Summary of the Results of the Statistical Analyses.

The results of the analyses indicated:

1. Using three orderings of the dependent variable questions, an order effect failed to be demonstrated.

2. Degree of similarity was a consistently significant main effect for questions 10 to 16 (dyad 1) and questions 17 to 23 (dyad 2).

3. The 22%, 50%, and 77% degree of similarity conditions appeared to be generally related in a linear fashion.

4. Value type and sex of subjects were not significant main effects for questions 10 to 16 (dyad 1) or questions 17 to 23 (dyad 2).

5. The interaction of value type and degree of similarity was significant on questions 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23.

6. Questions 10 and 14 were among the best discriminating variables when discriminant functions were calculated using group membership in the 22%, 50%, and 77% degree of similarity conditions as the criterion variable.

7. The correlation matrices of the dependent variable questions yielded generally significant intercorrelations which were low in quantity.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This section will present a discussion and analysis of the results, concluding remarks, and directions for future research. The discussion begins with the results from the posttest questionnaire and proceeds to the marital adjustment assessments for couples 1 and 2.

1. Posttest Questionnaire.

Since the posttest questionnaire served as a manipulation check in the present study, it would seem advisable to consider it first.

Looking only at the response to question 24, there appears to be adequate evidence that the manipulation of degree of similarity was perceived by the subjects, as intended by the experimenter. As would be predicted, the subjects in the 77% degree of similarity condition reported perceiving a higher degree of similarity in their couples' profiles than did the 50% degree of similarity condition subjects. Likewise, the latter group reported perceiving a higher degree of similarity than did the subjects in the 22% degree of similarity condition. In this regard, it is noteworthy that one of the best discriminating variables between the degree of similarity conditions was question 10

(viz., How compatible, in your opinion, is their philosophy of life?) Again, there is some assurance that the degree of similarity manipulation was so constructed as to be recognized by the subjects. This condition was judged to be essential so as to facilitate the interpretation of results for marital dyads 1 and 2.

Posttest questions 25 and 26 were included so as to assess the extent of agreement between a subject's own perception of the similarity between his/her values and the stimulus person (viz., Robert or Marie Simsears). This was thought to be important to consider due to a discussion comment made by Good and Good (1972) which suggested a subject's own similarity to a stimulus person might affect the evaluation made of that person. On question 25, males reported more similarity between their values and Robert's values, whereas on question 26, no sex difference was found. In the case of the significant sex difference, the eta coefficient was so small (viz., .11) that the significant main effect could not be considered to be a major confounding variable. Also, for both questions 25 and 26, instrumental values were reported as being more similar to the subjects' own values than were terminal values. Again, the eta coefficients were so small (viz., .12 and .10) as to suggest that this difference did not interfere with the judgments of the subjects. The interactions found in the

results of both questions indicate that there is probably a more complex situation present. Nevertheless, the small amount of variance accounted for by perceived similarity of own and other's values for the main effects which were significant provides confidence that the judgments of the subjects were not seriously affected by the type of confounding suggested by Good and Good (1972).

Concerning the use of the value profiles in assessing the marital adjustment of couple 2 (question 27), it appears that subjects in the high degree of similarity condition (77%) reported using the profiles more than did the subjects in the low degree of similarity condition (22%), but not more than the subjects in the moderate degree of similarity condition (50%). Notably, all subjects' responses were toward the "positive" end of the scale. That is, all the responses were near the response category of "I almost always used their value profiles." This seems to provide some assurance that the responses made by the subjects to the marital adjustment questions were grounded in the value profiles of the couples. As in the Good and Good (1972) study, the definition of marital satisfaction/adjustment was left to the subject. The value profile probably interacted with the subject's own implicit theory of marital adjustment, which would contain his/her own "generalized perceptions" (Cronbach,

1955) of marital adjustment, to determine a response to a question.

The fact that subjects in the high degree of similarity condition reported using the value profiles more than the subjects in the low similarity condition may be interpreted in terms of the attribution theory of Jones and Davis (1965). These authors comment that, as an action's effects become more distinctive, they take on more significance for the attributor (Jones & Davis, 1965, p. 264). The high degree of similarity condition could be seen as possessing more distinctiveness than the low degree of similarity condition and, hence, providing more informational data to the subject. This interpretation, however, is tempered by the results of question 28 which was concerned with the perceived difficulty of the task. No significant differences were found for this question. Thus, although the high degree of similarity subjects utilized the value profiles more than the low degree of similarity subjects, neither group reported any difference in the degree of difficulty of the task.

Based on the attributional principle of distinctiveness, the expectation would have been that the high degree of similarity condition subjects would have reported less difficulty than the low degree of similarity condition subjects in performing the task. Although degree

of similarity on question 29 fell just short of the accepted level of significance ($F = .070$), the distribution of the three means was in the expected direction. That is, there was a trend toward reporting more difficulty in the task as the degree of similarity decreased.

Another aspect of this discussion is the confidence in the assessment which was reported by the subject (question 31). Again, the subjects in the high degree of similarity condition reported having more confidence in their assessment of couple 2 than those subjects in the low degree of similarity condition. Thus, subjects in the high degree of similarity condition reported using their value profiles more often and with greater confidence than those subjects in the low degree of similarity condition. This seems to indicate that the distinctiveness, both visually and conceptually, of the high degree of similarity profiles made the attributional task of the subject more straightforward than did the low degree of similarity profiles.

Also noteworthy and somewhat gratifying is the general response location of the means of the three degree of similarity conditions on question 31. The general location of the responses are in the middle of the range indicating that subjects, when given only the value profile of a couple, exhibit only fair confidence in their

ratings. These subjects apparently are sophisticated enough to know that only so much relevant information can be obtained about a marriage relationship from a value profile. They seem to be aware that many other variables are impinging on a marital relationship which can determine its current quality. The subjects, however, in the high degree of similarity condition seem to be able to make more confident assessments about the relationship and possibly about other relevant variables impinging on the relationship than do subjects in the low degree of similarity condition. Also, the level of confidence expressed by the subjects seems sufficient enough to enable reasonable conclusions to be drawn from the data.

The results also indicated that females rated similarity of value profile as statistically significantly more important for marital happiness than did males (question 30). Both means, however, were near the "moderately important" level, thus providing an indication that value similarity is important to both males and females, but more important, within this sample, for females.

In summary, the posttest questionnaire indicated the degree of similarity manipulation was effective. Also, it seems unlikely that the similarity of the subjects' values with those of the couple was significant in affecting the judgment of the subject. The subjects in

the high degree of similarity condition reported using their value profiles more often as the basis of the assessment and with more confidence than those subjects in the low similarity condition. Also, both females and males reported value similarity as important in marital happiness, but females more so than males. Finally, subjects reported a sufficient level of confidence in their judgments of marital adjustment from the value profiles to warrant further consideration of the data.

2. Marital Adjustment Assessments for Dyads 1 and 2.

The results of this part of the study appear to lend considerable support to the linear relationship reported by Byrne and Nelson (1965) between proportion of similar attitudes and attraction. In this case, proportion of value similarity was clearly related to attributed marital adjustment. In all cases, there was the general tendency for couples who exhibited a high degree of value system similarity to be judged more adjusted than couples exhibiting a low degree of similarity. This also confirms the results of Good and Good (1972) who asked subjects to rate the chances of marital success of dating couples who had various proportions of similar attitudes. They also reported subjects rated the chances of marital success

highest for those couples who were most attitudinally similar. The present study extended the Good and Good (1972) study with the use of attributed marital adjustment as a dependent variable and seems to increase the likelihood of the application of the findings to actual married partners.

The tendency to generalize the findings to actual marital relationships, however, must be done cautiously, if at all, due to the nature of the design. Again, the design was a simulated one and so a degree of "realism" was admittedly lost (Aronson & Carlsmith, 1968). Also, the use of undergraduate subjects within the design necessitates caution when generalizing to actual married partners (Kerckhoff, 1974, p. 73). Nevertheless, the results are indicative of certain trends and serve the function of increasing the feasibility of future research with actual married partners.

In this light, there appears to be sufficient evidence provided by this study to pursue a suggestion made by Byrne and Blaylock (1963). These authors commented that an index of marital satisfaction might be obtained by observing the "magnitude and the direction of correlations between self-scores and assumed spouse scores on attitude scales" (Byrne & Blaylock, 1963, p. 639). The present results would suggest a potential measure of marital

satisfaction might be the value system similarity, both perceived and actual, of the spouses. This measure, however, may be only significant and appropriate for couples within a particular socio-economic level (Kerckhoff, 1972). Naturally, such a measure would not be designed so as to supplant more standardized measures of marital adjustment (viz., Locke & Wallace, 1959; Spanier, 1976), but rather to complement their usage.

The results of the study also provide a response to Byrne's (1962) desire for an extension of the attraction paradigm beyond the use of attitudinal stimuli. In fact, in the use of value system similarity and in the use of attributed marital adjustment, this study appears to have broadened Byrne's (1971) paradigm. That is, not only may value system similarity function in a similar way as does attitude similarity in interpersonal attraction, but also a third-party may judge a couple to be better adjusted when they are similar in their value systems.

As to why value system (Rokeach, 1973) similarity is related to attributed marital adjustment and possibly to actual marital adjustment is open to speculation. Byrne (1971) would state that the similarity is reinforcing of the effectance motive which thus leads to positive affect and attraction. In an early study of mate selection and value similarity, Precker (1953) speculated that value

consensus provides a "universe of discourse" which allows for ease of intercommunication. Levinger (1976) has proposed a model of marital adjustment wherein value consensus can be viewed within a larger perspective. This author proposes that a marital dyad experiences attractions toward or away from the relationship in response to perceived rewards and costs and "barrier forces" which act to contain the relationship (viz., financial expenses). Besides attractions and barriers within the dyad, there are also alternative attractions which exist outside the primary dyad. Within this model, dyadic cohesiveness is expressed simply as "the net sum of the attractions and barriers inside a relationship minus the net attractions to and barriers around the most salient outside alternative" (Levinger, 1976, p. 28). Among attractions, Levinger (1976) identifies material rewards, symbolic rewards, and affectional rewards. Within this schema, value similarity may function as a symbolic reward which can contribute to the net attraction of the relationship and hence act to increase its cohesiveness.

In relation to Rokeach's (1973) theory of human values and the work of Sikula (1970) and Shotland (1968), the results of this study did not indicate any clear superiority of terminal values over instrumental values when judgments were of attributed marital adjustment.

Although value type was never a significant main effect for questions 10 to 23, it did interact significantly with degree of similarity on five of seven questions pertaining to couple 2. The question remains as to how to interpret the lack of a significant main effect for terminal and instrumental value systems.

The lack of a significant value type effect and difference between terminal and instrumental value systems may, in this investigation, be indicative of the fact that subjects, in making their judgments of marital adjustment, relied more on how many values were similar rather than which value type was presented. In a sense, quantity (proportion) rather than quality (value type) seemed most influential in the attributional process. This is corroborated by results from the posttest questionnaire which indicated a significant degree of similarity effect for question 27 which dealt with use of the value profile. In attributional terms, value type may not have had sufficient distinctiveness to be attributionally informative to the subjects (Jones & Davis, 1965). This does not imply, however, that individual values were not attributionally informative to a subject, but only that value systems were not sufficiently distinctive so as to be informative. There may even have been a slight bias or cue toward similarity within the instructions. This may

have created a "demand characteristic" (Orne, 1962) which inclined the subject to be similarity-conscious (as opposed to value system-conscious). This, however, is [illegible] speculative. What appears to have occurred is that degree of similarity was a more "powerful" cue to the subject (viz., witness the high degree of significance found for degree of similarity) than was value type. There thus appears to be a need for continued examination of the findings of Shotland (1968) and Sikula (1970) in the area of marital relationships.

3. Conclusions and Directions for Future Research.

The following conclusions can be reached, based on the data generated from this study. First, proportion of similar value systems was related to attributed marital adjustment. Specifically, the high degree of similarity couples (77% similar) were judged to have better marital adjustment than the low degree of similarity couples (22% similar). The medium degree of similarity couples (50% similar) were generally located midway between the high and low degree of similarity couples in terms of adjustment. This appears to support the linear relationship found between proportion of similar attitudes and interpersonal attraction (Byrne, 1971; Byrne & Nelson,

Another source of "demand characteristics" (Orne, 1962), other than instructions, which oriented the subject to similarity could have been the graphic presentation of the value profiles. An alternative presentation modality would have been to list the values of each spouse and allow the subject to note the similarity. While this alternative may have lessened a cue toward similarity, it might have made the manipulation of similarity so subtle as to be unnoticed by the subject.

An interesting aspect of this discussion regarding a "pull" toward similarity is revealed by looking at the eta coefficients for the significant similarity effect. Looking at question 13 (How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other in a marriage context?), the eta coefficient for the significant similarity effect was .34. Thus, only 11.5% of the common factor variance can be accounted for by the significant similarity effect. The other eta coefficients also indicate that only a relatively modest amount of common factor variance can be attributed to similarity. Hence, although a "pull" toward similarity may have been operative, factors other than the highly significant similarity effect appear to have influenced the subjects' attributions.

1965) and to extend the attraction paradigm (Byrne, 1962) to the area of Rokeach's (1973) value theory and attributed marital adjustment.

Second, little support was found for the assumption that terminal value system similarity would be more significant than instrumental value system similarity in determining "harmonious interpersonal interaction" (Rokeach, 1973, p. 326).

Third, value profile similarity was rated as important for marital happiness by both males and females but more so for females.

Further research in the area could be directed profitably in many directions. Primarily and in fairness to Rokeach's (1973) concern with value system similarity and actual marital adjustment, research could be aimed at comparing instrumental and terminal value system similarity of couples who differ in degree of adjustment and/or satisfaction. The current study will, hopefully, stimulate interest in the value system similarities of actual couples since a rationale and instrument (Rokeach, 1973) are now available (Murstein, 1976). The research process and priorities in this area were well stated by Levinger, Senn and Jorgensen (1970:

> A social psychology of relationship development and maintenance must draw on principles that have been tested *in vitro*, but ultimately it is concerned with natural relationships that exist *in vivo* (p. 428).

An issue in need of investigation is the determination of which values in Rokeach's (1973) system are more "instrumental" (Levinger & Breedlove, 1966) toward furthering marital satisfaction. Rokeach (1973) has indicated that both value systems contain interpersonal and intrapersonal values. Based on the work of Santee (1976), it would be of interest to see how these value system subtypes were related to marital satisfaction.

The work of Kerckhoff (1972, 1974) also provides a direction for future research in the area of value consensus and marital adjustment. This author has apparently identified a socio-economic variable related to the importance of value consensus in marriage. Byrne (1971, p. 387) also suggested that variables such as educational level or social class might differentially affect the weighting coefficients which he postulated in his law of attraction. A consideration of such variables would seem to add precision to future considerations of the relationship of value consensus to marital adjustment.

Finally, an area of needed research was stimulated by the observation of Newcomb (1971) that people apparently differed in their need to perceive a "balanced" relationship.

In the area of value system similarity, Kerckhoff and Bean (1967) have already provided a term, "need for value reinforcement," which might describe a personality characteristic of importance in this area. The assumption is that people vary along a continuum of "need for value reinforcement," or, in other words, in the extent to which their own value system needs to be consensually validated by a similar value system. If this assumption is accurate, then the "need for value reinforcement" could act as a relevant variable in the relationship of value system consensus to marital satisfaction.

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APPENDIX 1

DESIGNATED FACULTY OF STUDY FOR MALE AND FEMALE SUBJECTS

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DESIGNATED FACULTY OF STUDY FOR MALE AND FEMALE SUBJECTS

Faculty	Male	Female
Science	110/194 = 57%	70/253 = 28%
Arts	30/194 = 15%	87/253 = 34%
Nursing	-	40/253 = 16%

APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE PACKET DEMONSTRATING INSTRUMENTAL VALUES WHICH ARE 77% SIMILAR AND THE IDEAL ORDER OF QUESTIONS

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SAMPLE PACKET DEMONSTRATING INSTRUMENTAL VALUES WHICH ARE 77% SIMILAR AND THE IDEAL ORDER OF QUESTIONS

Research on Social Perception and Marriage

We, at the Faculty of Psychology, are doing research on the way people form impressions of others and the way these people might interact. Sometimes we have direct face-to-face information on others, but many times the information that we use comes from indirect sources.

In this study, you will see the way four married spouses (two married couples) have ranked the importance of 18 influential values within their personal frame of reference. Values are ranked in this study. Values refer to modes of conduct or end-states of existence. When values are ranked, this indicates that one value (i.e., Freedom) is preferred to other values (i.e., Happiness or True Friendship) which may also be important.

There is evidence that people agree and differ in the way that they give priority to a common set of values. For example, Joan may rank Helpful as 1st in importance, Loving as 2nd, and Ambitious as 3rd, and Al may also rank Helpful as 1st, Loving as 2nd, and Ambitious as 3rd. Anne, however, may rank Ambitious as 1st, Loving as 2nd, and Helpful as 3rd. We could say there that, on the level of these human values, Al is more similar to Joan than he is to Anne.

There is also evidence that the first 5 or 6 values which a person ranks are more important and significant than the last 5 or 6 values which are ranked. Thus it is more significant when people rank their first 5 or 6 values in a similar way than if they rank their last 5 or 6 values in a similar way.

The information describing the couples comes from a Value Survey which each spouse completed independently from the other. The information has been coded to preserve anonymity.

We ask you to focus on the value hierarchies and to form an impression of what the people are like as individuals and as a couple. We would ask you to take all other factors as equivalent for the people.

Thus, your task is to use the information to form an impression of the persons and then to answer some questions about the way you see them within the context of their marriage. You will be presented with one couple and then asked to proceed to the second couple. We ask you to respond relatively quickly as it is your first impression that we seek.

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

1. In the upper right-hand corner of this paper are two numbers which are separated by a line. Mark, on your computer answer sheet, the number which is to the left of that line.

2. Now mark, on the answer sheet, the number which is to the right of that line.

3. Sex: Female Male

   code: 1 2

4. Age: 18 yrs. 19 yrs. 20 yrs. 21 yrs. 22 yrs. 23 yrs. 24 yrs. 25 yrs. other yrs.

   code: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5. Marital status: Married Single Other

   code: 1 2 3

6. Degree sought: BA BS BComm. BEd. other

   code: 1 2 3 4 5

7. Year already completed: 1yr. 2yr. 3yr. 4 yr. 0yr. other

   code: 1 2 3 4 5 6

8. Faculty: Science Psychology Arts Nursing Philosophy Phys.Ed.

   code: 1 2 3 4 5 6

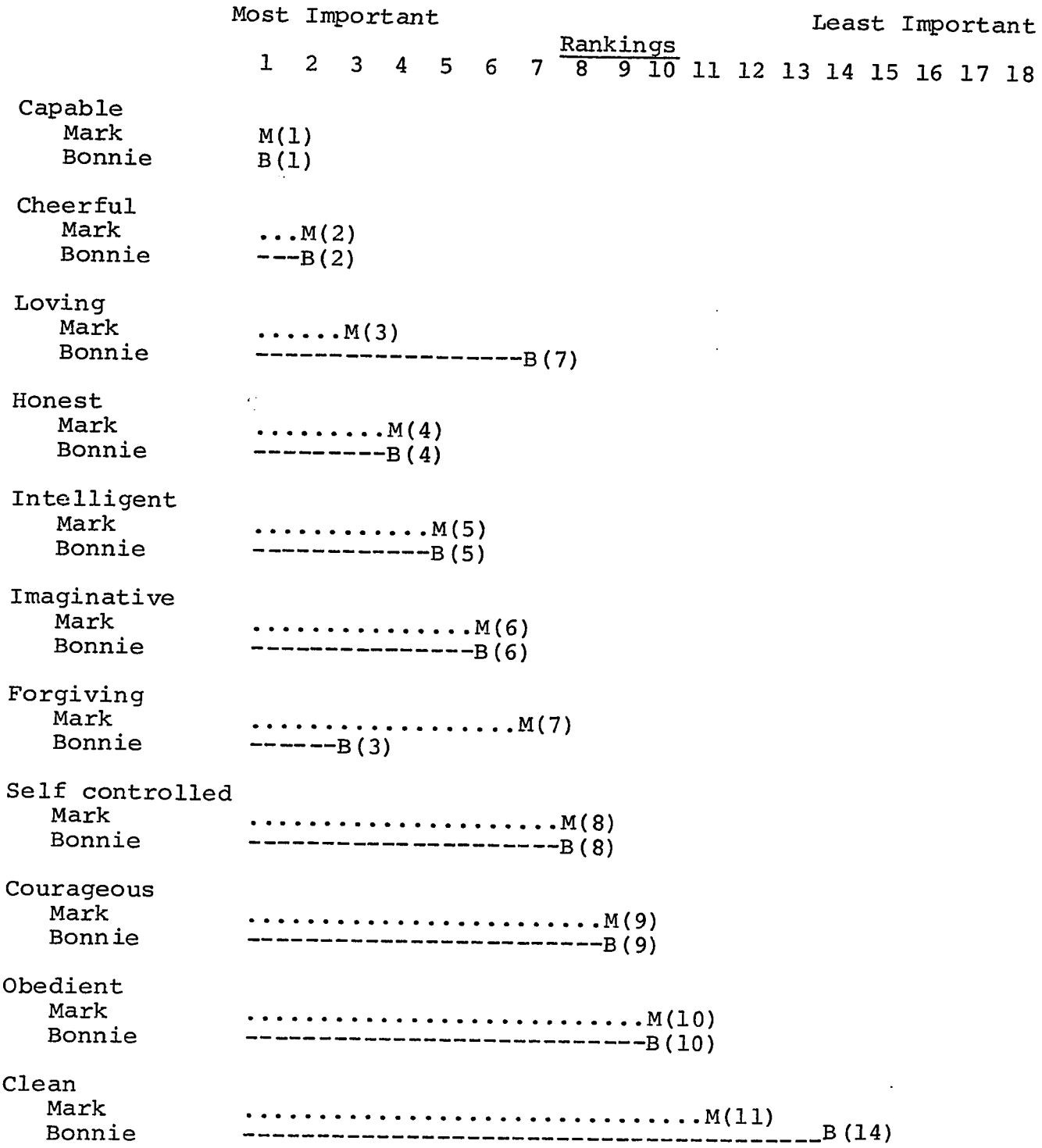
   Manag.Sc. Social Sc. other

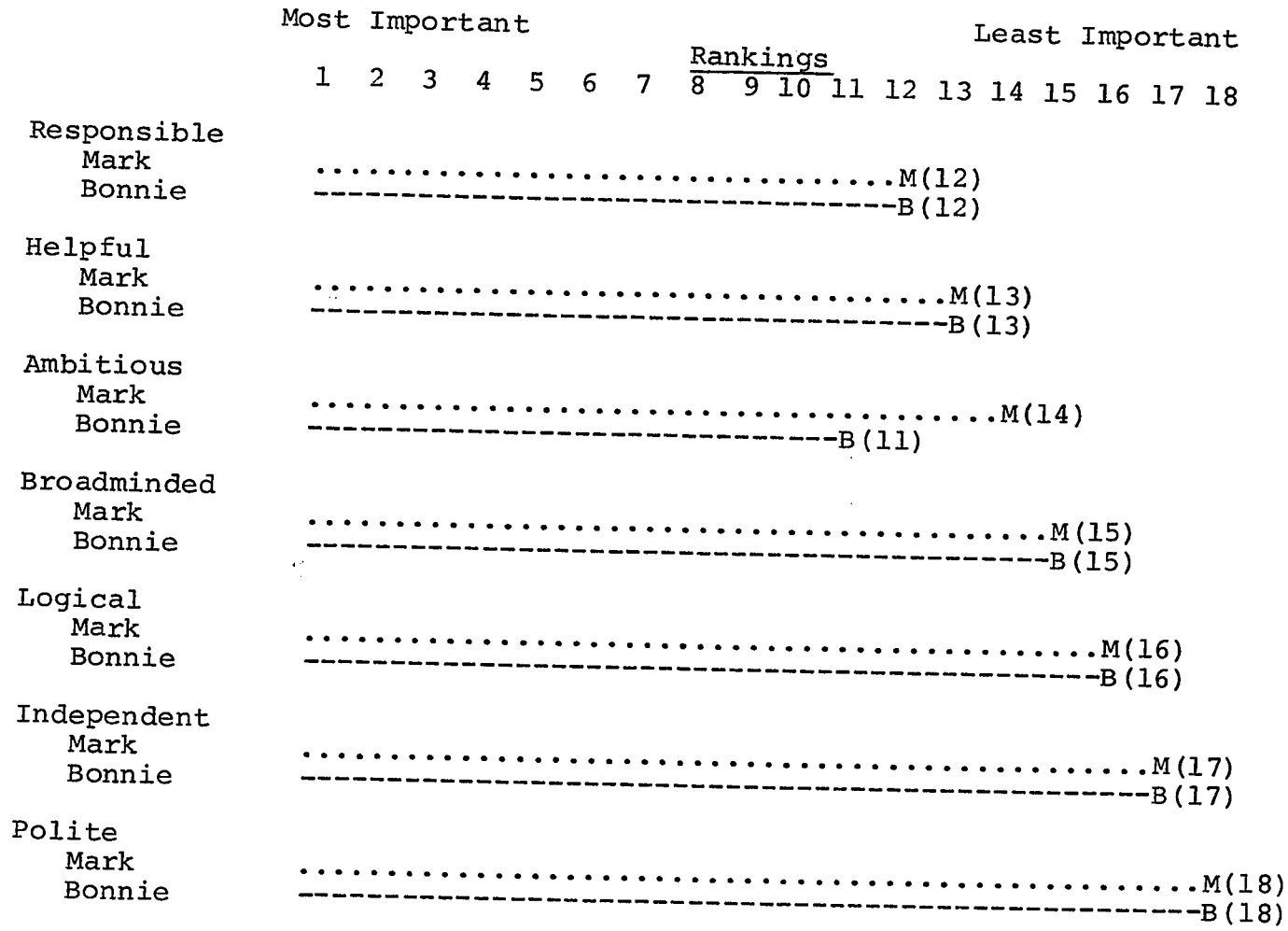
   code 7 8 9

9. First language: French English other Am fluently bilingual (trilingual)

   code: 1 2 3 4

Value Profiles of Mark and Bonnie Morris





A. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Mark Morris. What sort of person is he?

B. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Bonnie Morris. What sort of person is she?

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET, BEGINNING WITH QUESTION 10.

10. How compatible, in your opinion, is their "philosophy of life?"

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Quite compatible		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

11. How much satisfaction would you feel Bonnie derives from their relationship? (We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment.)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

12. How much satisfaction would you feel Mark derives from their relationship?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

13. How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Excellent adjustment		Rather good adjustment		Fair adjustment		Poor adjustment		Very poor adjustment

14. From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Rather good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

15. If Bonnie was able to reconsider her choice of Mark as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Bonnie would choose him again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain she would		Moderately certain she would		Somewhat certain she would		Slightly certain she would		Quite certain she would not

16. If Mark was able to reconsider his choice of Bonnie as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Mark would choose her again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain he would		Moderately certain he would		Somewhat certain he would		Slightly certain he would		Quite certain he would not

Having completed this section, we now ask you to turn to the material for the second couple. While completing the next section, it is most important that you do <u>not</u> turn back to any prior pages.

Value Profiles of Robert and Marie Simsears

Most Important — Least Important

Rankings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Honest
Robert R(1)
Marie M(1)

Ambitious
Robert ...R(2)
Marie ---M(2)

Responsible
Robert .....R(3)
Marie ------M(3)

Broadminded
Robert .....R(4)
Marie ---------M(4)

Courageous
Robert .....R(5)
Marie ----------M(5)

Forgiving
Robert .....R(6)
Marie ----------M(10)

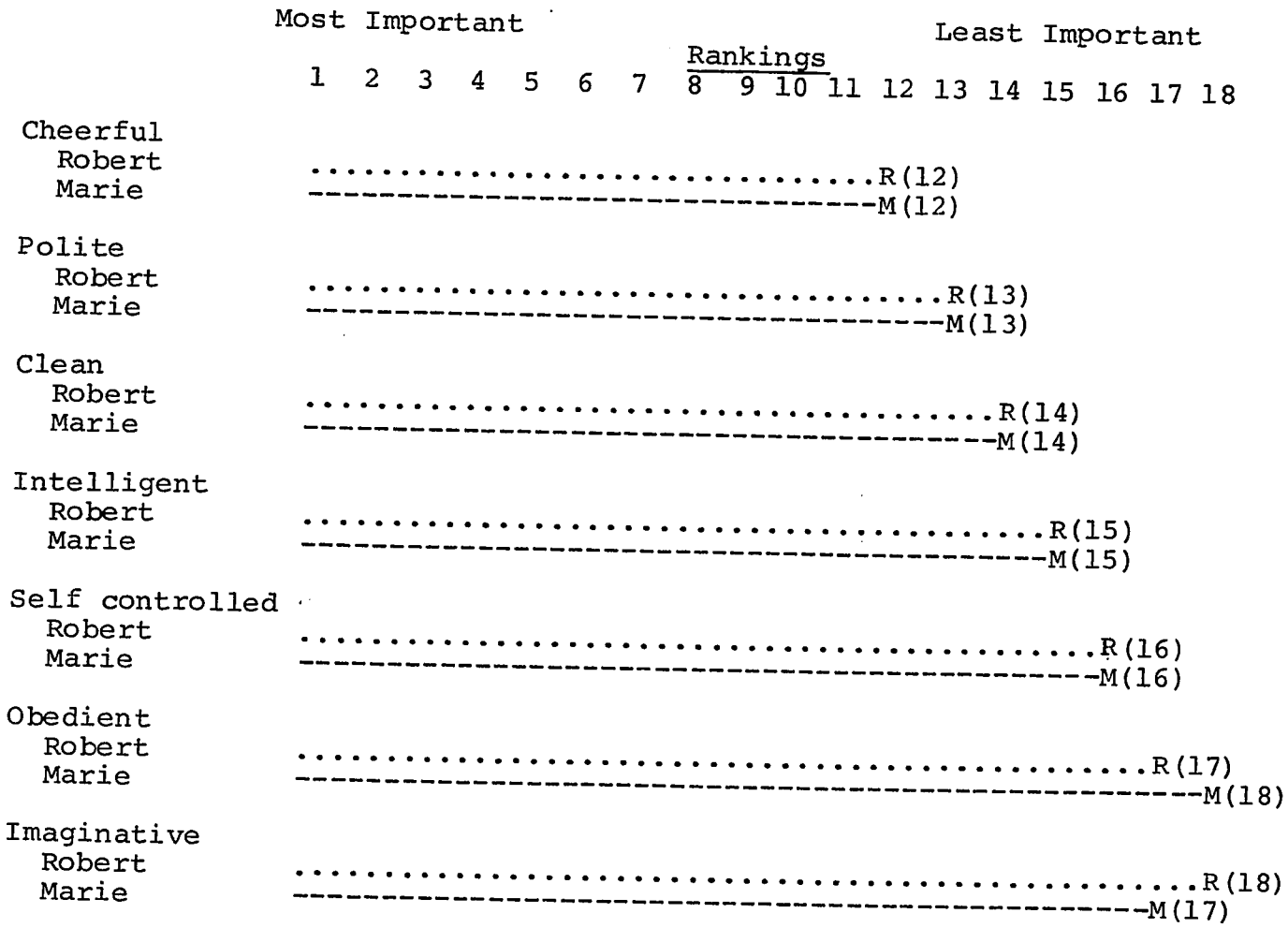
Helpful
Robert .....R(7)
Marie ----------M(7)

Capable
Robert .....R(8)
Marie ----------M(8)

Loving
Robert .....R(9)
Marie ----------M(9)

Logical
Robert .....R(10)
Marie ----------M(6)

Independent
Robert .....R(11)
Marie ----------M(11)



C. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Robert Simsears. What sort of person is he?

D. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Marie Simsears. What sort of person is she?

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET, BEGINNING WITH QUESTION 17.

17. How compatible, in your opinion, is their "philosophy of life"?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Quite good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

18. How much satisfaction would you feel Marie derives from their relationship? (We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment.)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

19. How much satisfaction would you feel Robert derives from their relationship?

8	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

20. How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Excellent adjustment		Moderate adjustment		Fair adjustment		Poor adjustment		Very poor adjustment

21. From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Rather compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

22. If Marie was able to reconsider her choice of Robert as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Marie would choose him again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain she would		Moderately certain she would		Somewhat certain she would		Slightly certain she would		Quite certain she would not

23. If Robert was able to reconsider his choice of Maria as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Robert would choose her again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain he would		Moderately certain he would		Somewhat certain he would		Slightly certain he would		Quite certain he would not

Having finished this part of the task, we now ask you to complete the POSTTEST QUESTIONNAIRE which appears on the next page. This questionnaire is concerned only with Robert and Maria Simsears. While completing the questionnaire, it is most important that you do <u>not</u> turn back to any prior pages.

Posttest Questionnaire

24. In your opinion, how much simiarity was there between the value profiles of Robert and Marie?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Very much similarity		Much similarity		Fair similarity		Little similarity		Very little similarity

25. If you were to rank your values (just the three or four most important to you), how much similarity would there be between your values and Robert's values?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Very much similarity		Much similarity		Fair similarity		Little similarity		Very little similarity

26. If you were to rank your values (just the three or four most important to you), how much similarity would there be between your values and Marie's values?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Very much similarity		Much similarity		Fair similarity		Little similarity		Very little similarity

27. In evaluating the marital relationship of Robert and Marie, how much did you use their value profiles?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
I always used their value profiles		I almost always used their value profiles		I some-times used their value profiles		I almost never used their value profiles		I never used their value profiles

28. Based on the information you possessed, how difficult was it for you to evaluate the marital relationship of Robert and Marie?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely difficult		Moderately difficult		Fairly difficult		Slightly difficult		No difficulty

29. When you were answering a question about the marital relationship of Robert and Marie, did you usually compare many values or one or two values?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
I always compared many values		I generally compared many values		I sometimes compared many values		I generally compared one or two values		I always compared one or two values

30. In your opinion, how important is similarity of value profile for marital happiness?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely important		Moderately important		Fairly important		Slightly important		Not important at all

31. How confident are you about your assessment of Robert and Maria's relationship based on the information you possessed?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme confidence		Moderate confidence		Fair confidence		Slight confidence		No confidence

We thank you for your assistance. Please return the materials to the front of the classroom.

APPENDIX 3

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING TERMINAL VALUES WHICH ARE 22% SIMILAR

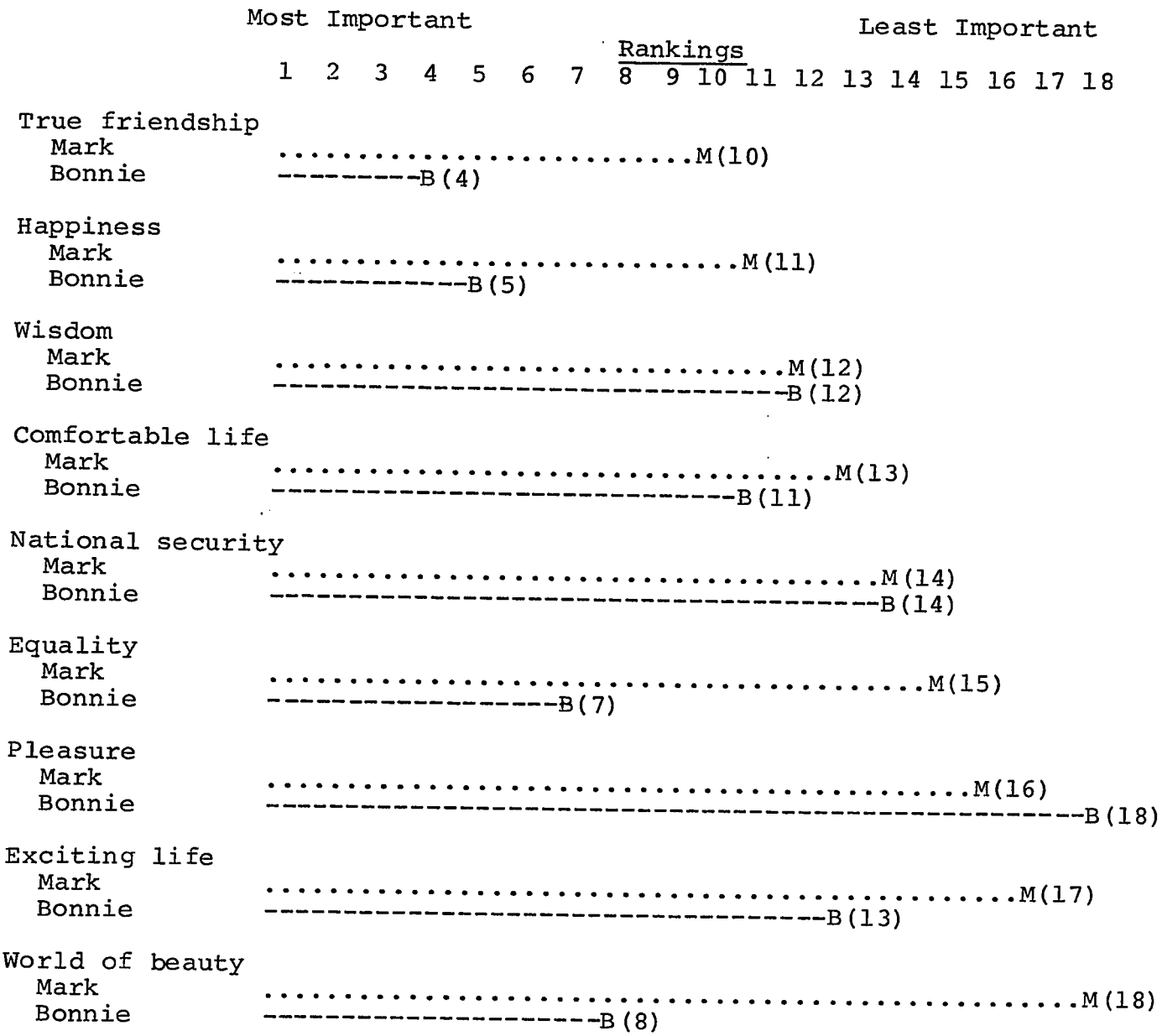
APPENDIX 3

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING TERMINAL VALUES WHICH ARE 22% SIMILAR

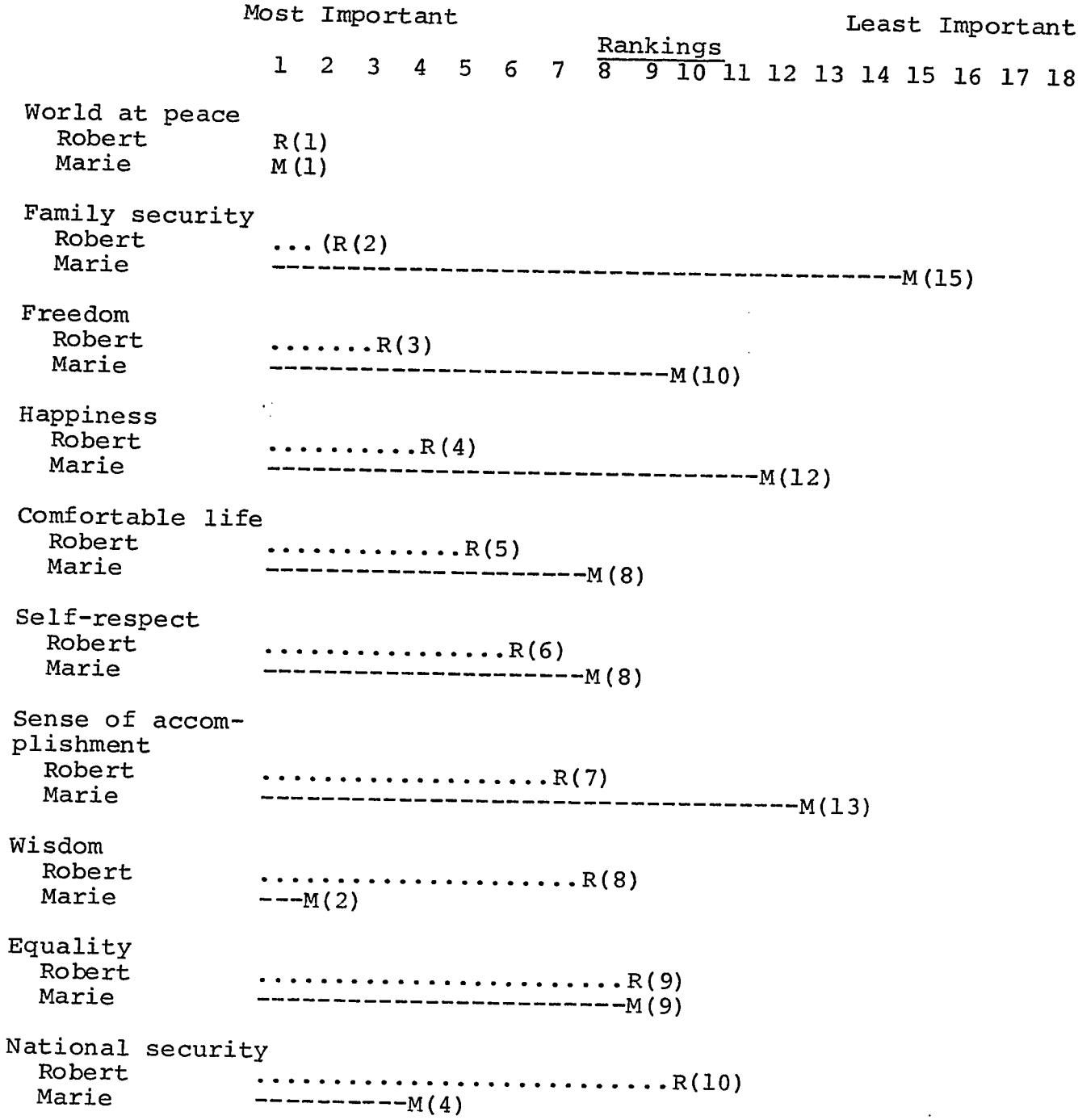
Value Profiles of Mark and Bonnie Morris

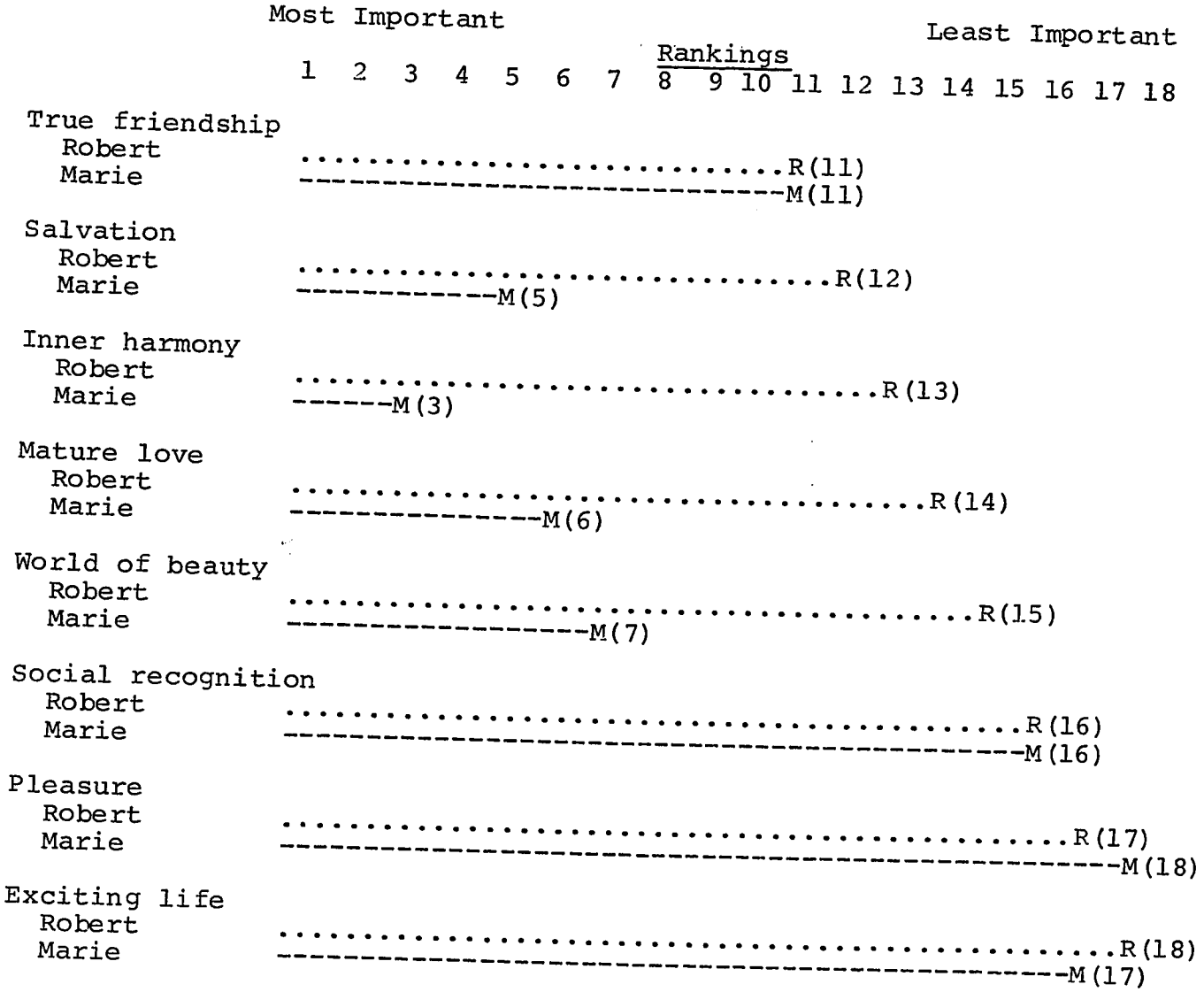
Most Important — Rankings — Least Important

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Freedom																		
Mark	M(1)																	
Bonnie	----------									B(10)								
Self-respect																		
Mark	...M(2)																	
Bonnie	----------					B(6)												
Family security																		
Mark	......M(3)																	
Bonnie	------B(3)																	
Sense of accomplishment																		
Mark	.........M(4)																	
Bonnie	----------														B(15)			
Inner harmony																		
Mark	.....M(5)																	
Bonnie	B(1)																	
World at peace																		
Mark	.....M(6)																	
Bonnie	---B(2)																	
Social recognition																		
Mark	.....M(7)																	
Bonnie	----------																	B(17)
Salvation																		
Mark	.....M(8)																	
Bonnie	----------																	B(16)
Mature love																		
Mark	.....M(9)																	
Bonnie	----------									B(9)								


Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
True friendship
Mark .....M(10)
Bonnie ---------B(4)
Happiness
Mark .....M(11)
Bonnie ----------B(5)
Wisdom
Mark .....M(12)
Bonnie ----------B(12)
Comfortable life
Mark .....M(13)
Bonnie ----------B(11)
National security
Mark .....M(14)
Bonnie ----------B(14)
Equality
Mark .....M(15)
Bonnie ----------B(7)
Pleasure
Mark .....M(16)
Bonnie ----------B(18)
Exciting life
Mark .....M(17)
Bonnie ----------B(13)
World of beauty
Mark .....M(18)
Bonnie ----------B(8)

Value Profiles of Robert and Marie Simsears




Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
True friendship
Robert .....R(11)
Marie ----------M(11)
Salvation
Robert .....R(12)
Marie ----------M(5)
Inner harmony
Robert .....R(13)
Marie ------M(3)
Mature love
Robert .....R(14)
Marie ----------M(6)
World of beauty
Robert .....R(15)
Marie ----------M(7)
Social recognition
Robert .....R(16)
Marie ----------M(16)
Pleasure
Robert .....R(17)
Marie ----------M(18)
Exciting life
Robert .....R(18)
Marie ----------M(17)

APPENDIX 4

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING TERMINAL VALUES WHICH ARE 50% SIMILAR

APPENDIX 4

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING TERMINAL VALUES WHICH ARE 50% SIMILAR

Value Profiles of Mark and Bonnie Morris

Most Important — Least Important

Rankings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

True friendship
Mark M(1)
Bonnie ----------B(9)

Sense of accomplishment
Mark ...M(2)
Bonnie ----------B(17)

Mature love
Mark ......M(3)
Bonnie ------B(3)

Inner harmony
Mark ....M(4)
Bonnie ---------B(4)

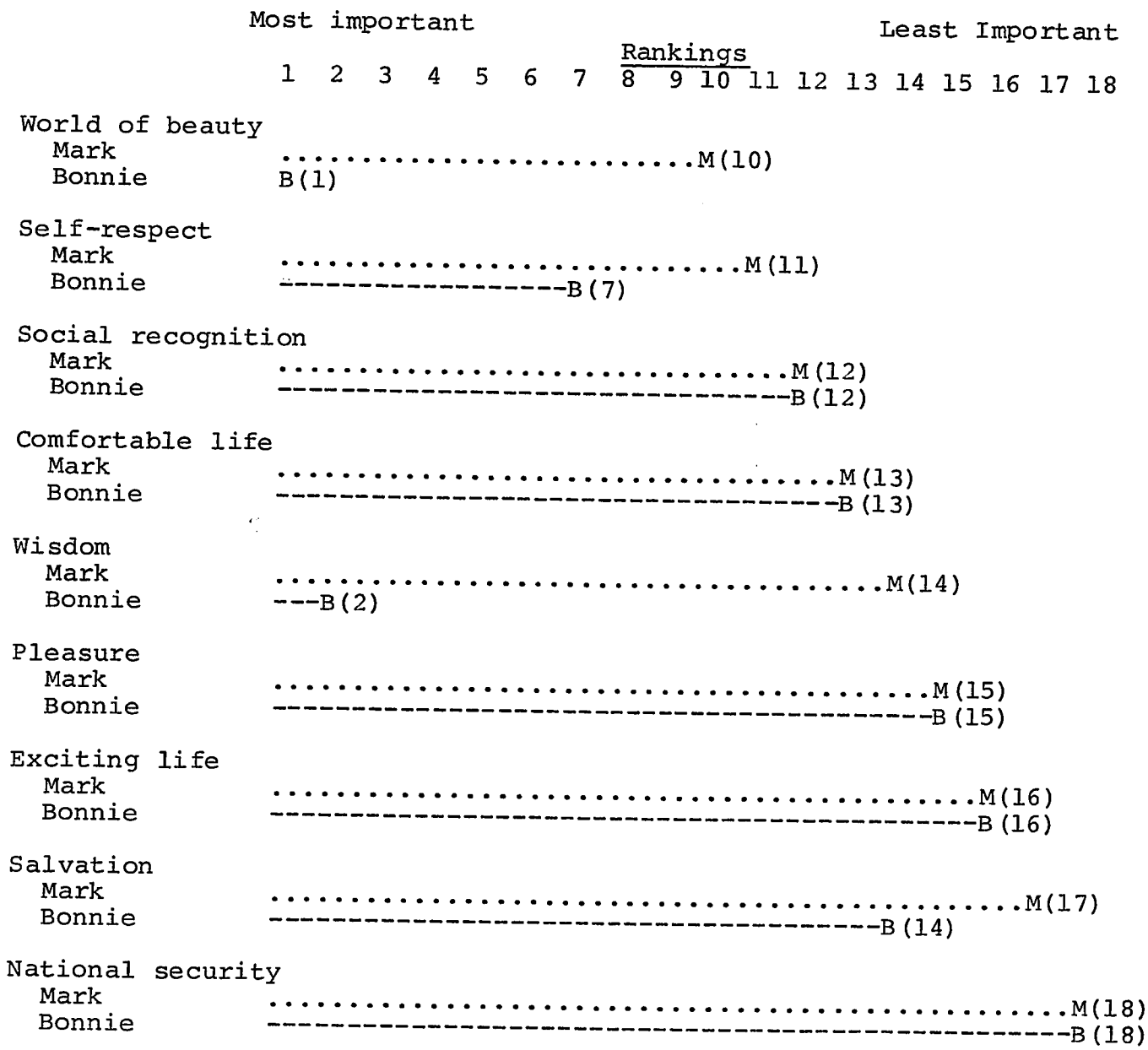
Family security
Mark ....M(5)
Bonnie ----------B(11)

World at peace
Mark ....M(6)
Bonnie ----------B(6)

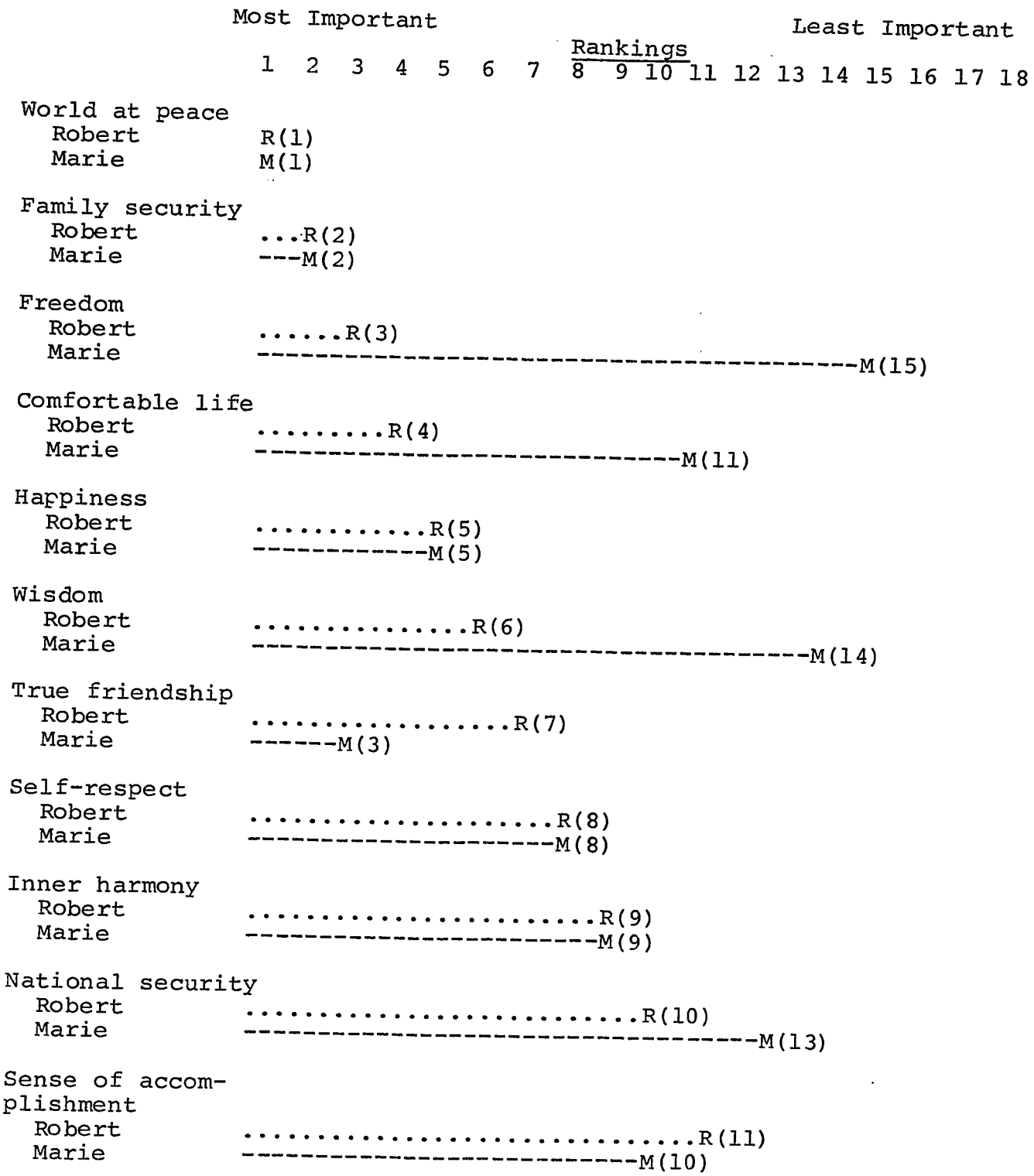
Equality
Mark ....M(7)
Bonnie ----------B(10)

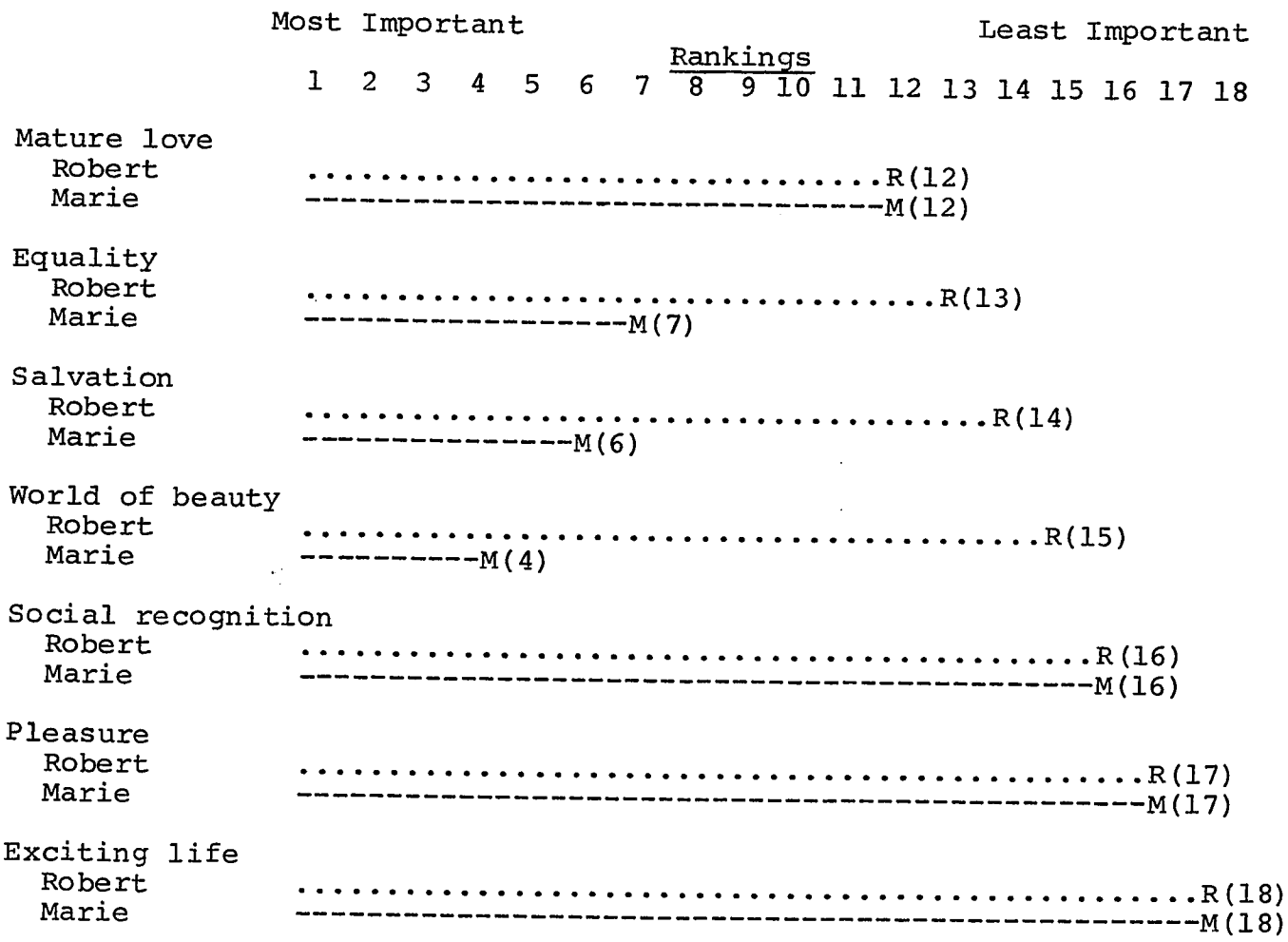
Freedom
Mark ....M(8)
Bonnie ----------B(8)

Happiness
Mark ....M(9)
Bonnie ----------B(5)


Most important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
World of beauty
Mark .....M(10)
Bonnie B(1)
Self-respect
Mark .....M(11)
Bonnie ----------B(7)
Social recognition
Mark .....M(12)
Bonnie ----------B(12)
Comfortable life
Mark .....M(13)
Bonnie ----------B(13)
Wisdom
Mark .....M(14)
Bonnie ---B(2)
Pleasure
Mark .....M(15)
Bonnie ----------B(15)
Exciting life
Mark .....M(16)
Bonnie ----------B(16)
Salvation
Mark .....M(17)
Bonnie ----------B(14)
National security
Mark .....M(18)
Bonnie ----------B(18)

Value Profiles of Robert and Marie Simsears




Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Mature love
Robert .....R(12)
Marie ----------M(12)
Equality
Robert .....R(13)
Marie ----------M(7)
Salvation
Robert .....R(14)
Marie ----------M(6)
World of beauty
Robert .....R(15)
Marie ----------M(4)
Social recognition
Robert .....R(16)
Marie ----------M(16)
Pleasure
Robert .....R(17)
Marie ----------M(17)
Exciting life
Robert .....R(18)
Marie ----------M(18)

APPENDIX 5

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING TERMINAL VALUES WHICH ARE 77% SIMILAR

APPENDIX 5

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING TERMINAL VALUES WHICH ARE 77% SIMILAR

Value Profiles of Mark and Bonnie Morris

Most Important — Least Important

Rankings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Mature love
- Mark M(1)
- Bonnie B(1)

Inner harmony
- Mark ...M(2)
- Bonnie ---B(2)

True friendship
- Mark .....M(3)
- Bonnie ----------B(7)

Happiness
- Mark .....M(4)
- Bonnie ---------B(4)

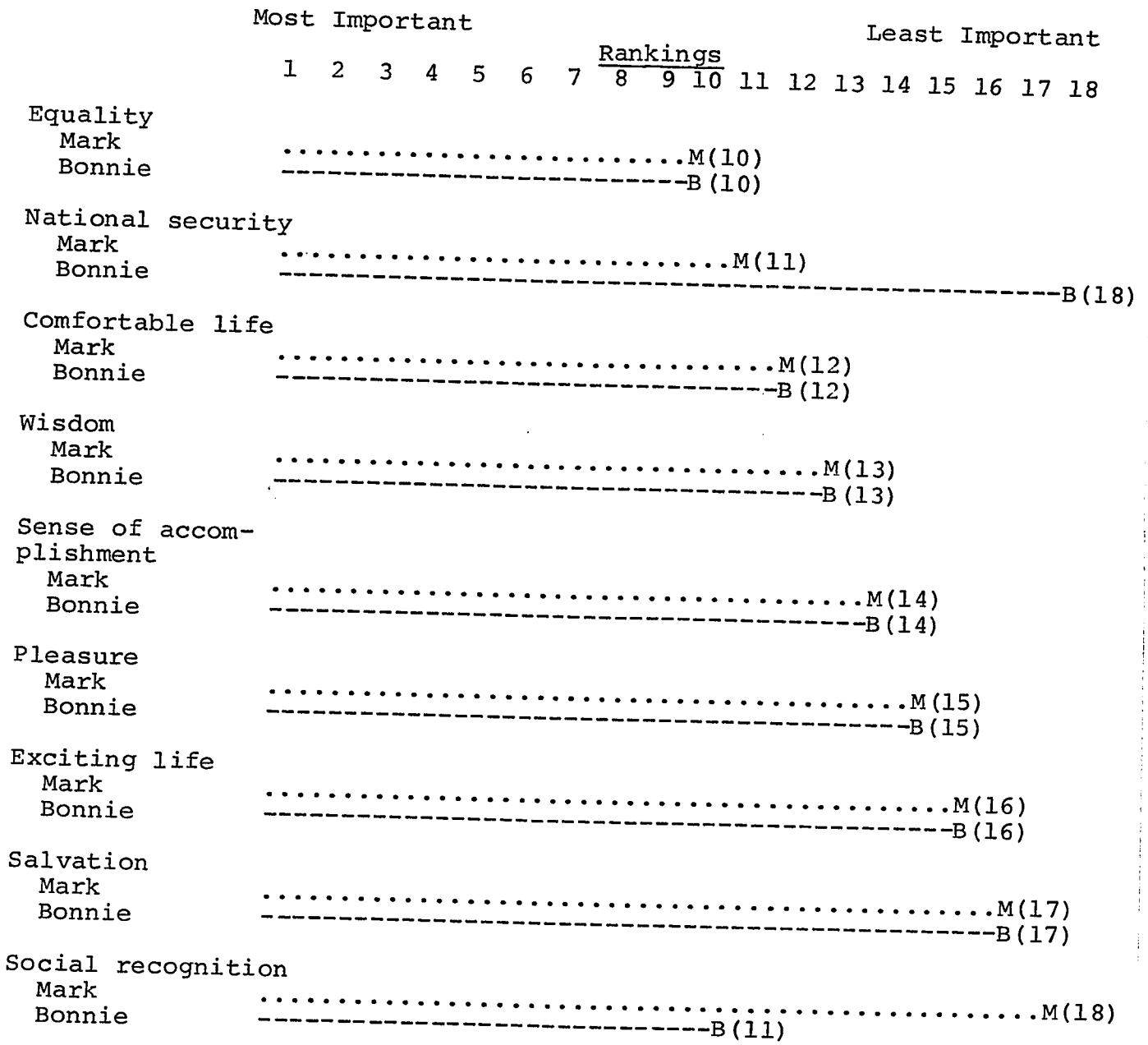
Family security
- Mark .....M(5)
- Bonnie ----------B(5)

Self-respect
- Mark .....M(6)
- Bonnie ----------B(6)

World of beauty
- Mark .....M(7)
- Bonnie ------B(3)

World of peace
- Mark .....M(8)
- Bonnie ----------B(8)

Freedom
- Mark .....M(9)
- Bonnie ----------B(9)


Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Equality
Mark
Bonnie
M(10)
B(10)
National security
Mark
Bonnie
M(11)
B(18)
Comfortable life
Mark
Bonnie
M(12)
B(12)
Wisdom
Mark
Bonnie
M(13)
B(13)
Sense of accom-
plishment
Mark
Bonnie
M(14)
B(14)
Pleasure
Mark
Bonnie
M(15)
B(15)
Exciting life
Mark
Bonnie
M(16)
B(16)
Salvation
Mark
Bonnie
M(17)
B(17)
Social recognition
Mark
Bonnie
M(18)
B(11)

Value Profile of Robert and Marie Simsears

Most Important — Least Important

Rankings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

World at peace
Robert R(1)
Marie M(1)

Familty security
Robert ...R(2)
Marie ---M(2)

Freedom
Robert ......R(3)
Marie ------M(3)

Comfortable life
Robert ....R(4)
Marie ---------M(4)

Happiness
Robert ....R(5)
Marie ------------M(5)

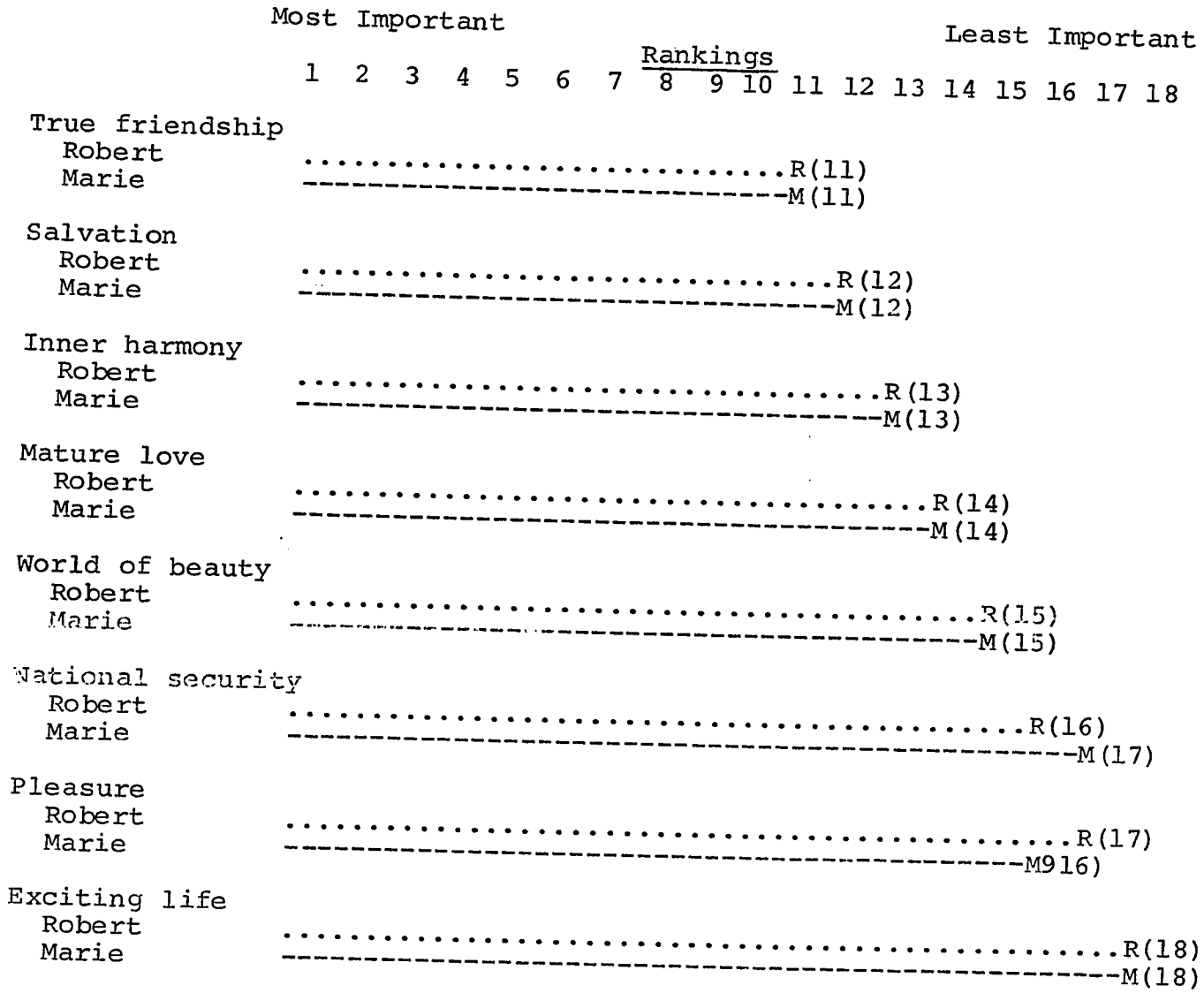
Social recognition
Robert ....R(6)
Marie ------------------------M(10)

Self-respect
Robert ....R(7)
Marie ----------------M(7)

Sense of accom-
plishment
Robert ....R(8)
Marie ------------------M(8)

Wisdom
Robert ....R(9)
Marie ----------------------M(9)

Equality
Robert ....R(10)
Marie ------------M(6)


Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
True friendship
Robert .....R(11)
Marie ----------M(11)
Salvation
Robert .....R(12)
Marie ----------M(12)
Inner harmony
Robert .....R(13)
Marie ----------M(13)
Mature love
Robert .....R(14)
Marie ----------M(14)
World of beauty
Robert .....R(15)
Marie ----------M(15)
National security
Robert .....R(16)
Marie ----------M(17)
Pleasure
Robert .....R(17)
Marie ----------M9 16)
Exciting life
Robert .....R(18)
Marie ----------M(18)

APPENDIX 6

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING INSTRUMENTAL VALUES WHICH ARE 22% SIMILAR

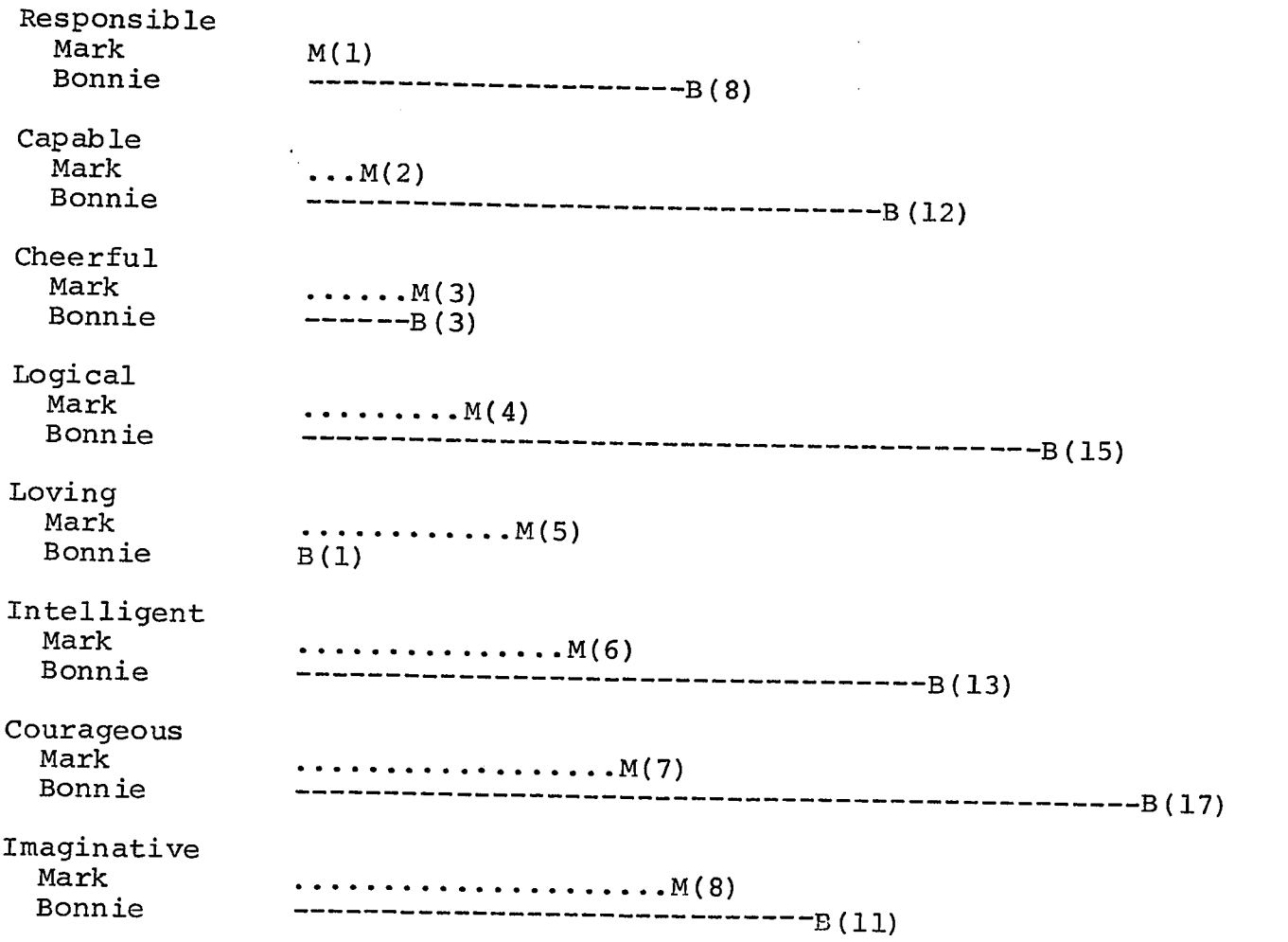
APPENDIX 6

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING INSTRUMENTAL VALUES WHICH ARE 22% SIMILAR

Value Profiles of Mark and Bonnie Morris

Most Important — Rankings — Least Important

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18



Most Important — Rankings — Least Important

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Honest
Mark .....M(9)
Bonnie ---B(2)

Independent
Mark .....M(10)
Bonnie ----------B(10)

Ambitious
Mark .....M(11)
Bonnie ----------B(16)

Helpful
Mark .....M(12)
Bonnie ---------B(4)

Obedient
Mark .....M(13)
Bonnie ----------B(9)

Forgiving
Mark .....M(14)
Bonnie ----------B(14)

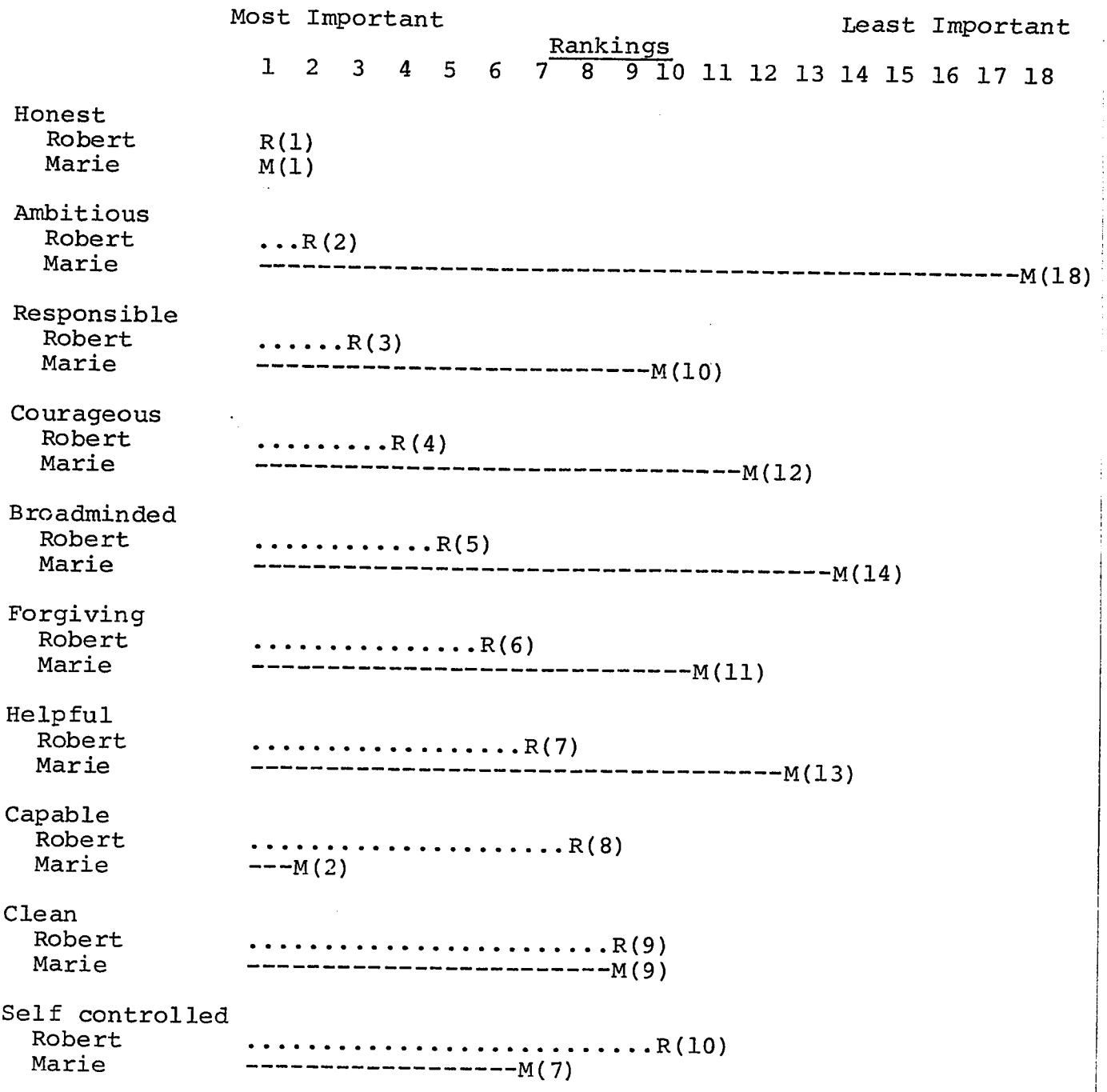
Broadminded
Mark .....M(15)
Bonnie ----------B(5)

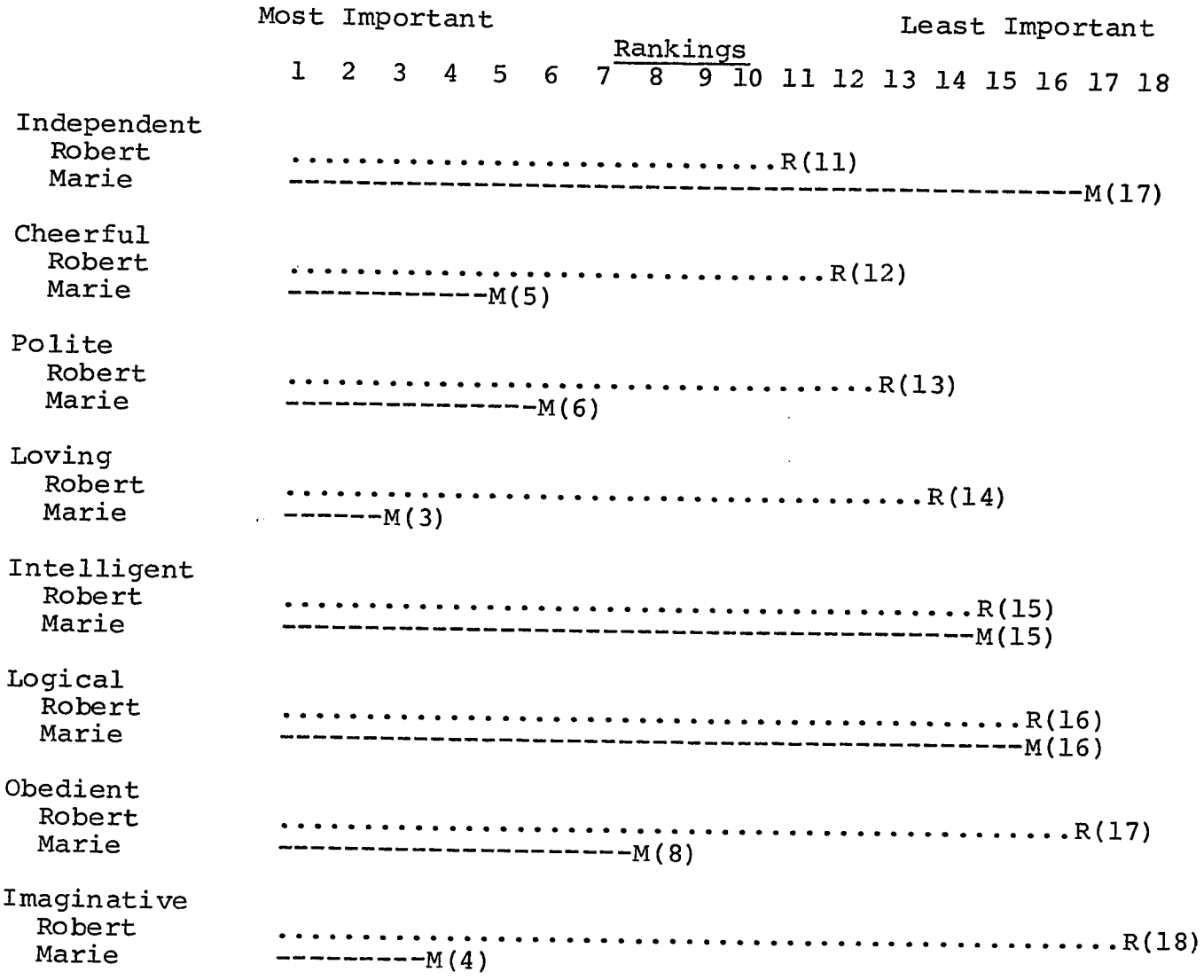
Polite
Mark .....M(16)
Bonnie ----------B(7)

Self controlled
Mark .....M(17)
Bonnie ----------B(6)

Clean
Mark .....M(18)
Bonnie ----------B(18)

Value Profiles of Robert and Marie Simsears




Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Independent
Robert .....R(11)
Marie ----------M(17)
Cheerful
Robert .....R(12)
Marie ----------M(5)
Polite
Robert .....R(13)
Marie ----------M(6)
Loving
Robert .....R(14)
Marie ------M(3)
Intelligent
Robert .....R(15)
Marie ----------M(15)
Logical
Robert .....R(16)
Marie ----------M(16)
Obedient
Robert .....R(17)
Marie ----------M(8)
Imaginative
Robert .....R(18)
Marie ---------M(4)

APPENDIX 7

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING INSTRUMENTAL VALUES WHICH ARE 50% SIMILAR

APPENDIX 7

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING INSTRUMENTAL VALUES WHICH ARE 50% SIMILAR

Value Profiles of Mark and Bonnie Morris

Most Important — Rankings — Least Important

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Logical
Mark M(1)
Bonnie ----------B(7)

Intelligent
Mark ...M(2)
Bonnie ___B(2)

Broadminded
Mark .....M(3)
Bonnie ----------B(14)

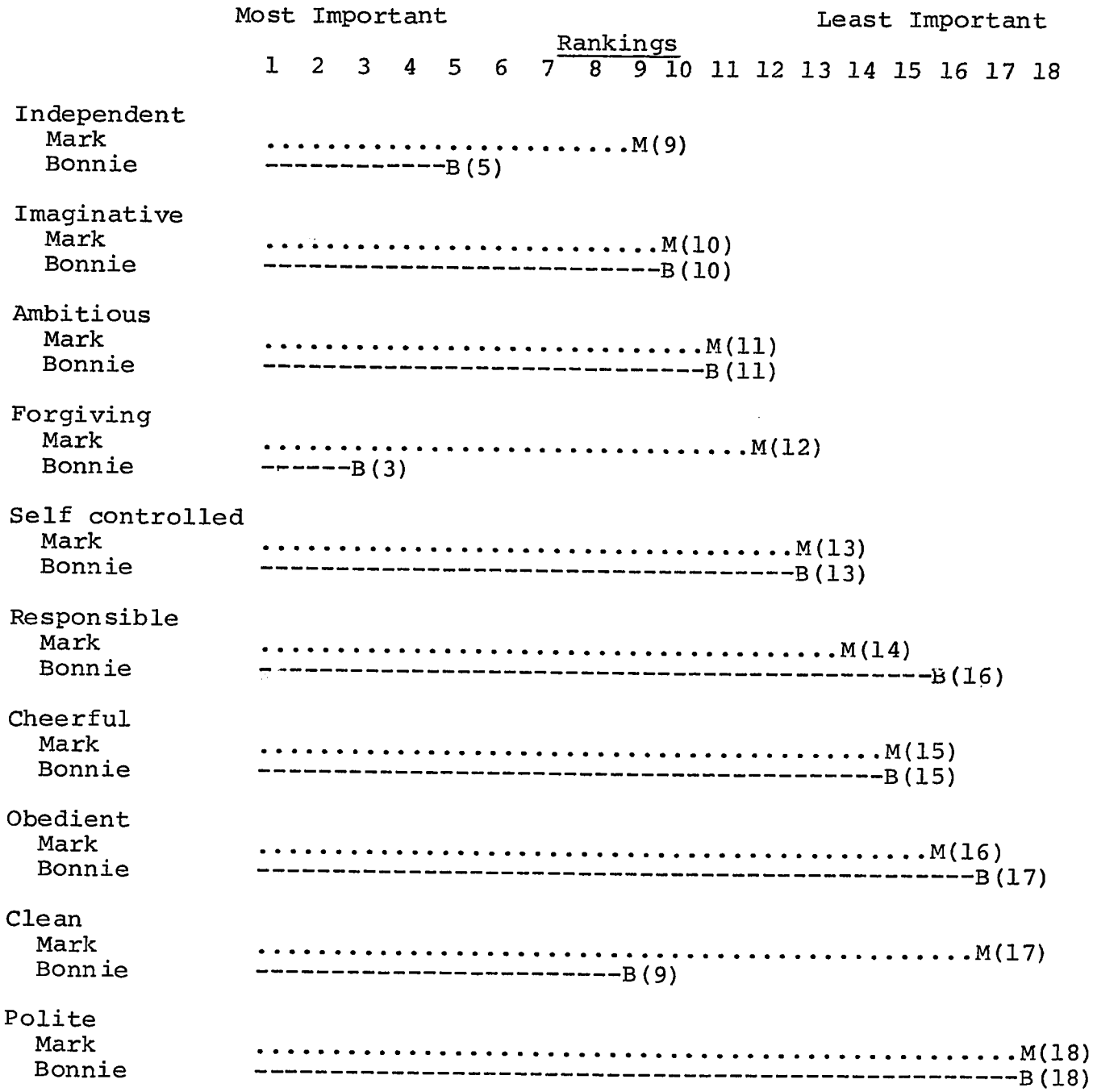
Loving
Mark .....M(4)
Bonnie ---------B(4)

Capable
Mark .....M(5)
Bonnie ----------B(12)

Honest
Mark .....M(6)
Bonnie ----------B(6)

Helpful
Mark .....M(7)
Bonnie B(1)

Courageous
Mark .....M(8)
Bonnie ----------B(8)


Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Independent
Mark .....M(9)
Bonnie ----------B(5)
Imaginative
Mark .....M(10)
Bonnie ----------B(10)
Ambitious
Mark .....M(11)
Bonnie ----------B(11)
Forgiving
Mark .....M(12)
Bonnie -----B(3)
Self controlled
Mark .....M(13)
Bonnie ----------B(13)
Responsible
Mark .....M(14)
Bonnie ----------B(16)
Cheerful
Mark .....M(15)
Bonnie ----------B(15)
Obedient
Mark .....M(16)
Bonnie ----------B(17)
Clean
Mark .....M(17)
Bonnie ----------B(9)
Polite
Mark .....M(18)
Bonnie ----------B(18)

Value Profiles of Robert and Marie Simsears

Most Important — Least Important

Rankings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Honest
Robert R(1)
Marie M(1)

Ambitious
Robert ...R(2)
Marie ---M(2)

Responsible
Robert ......R(3)
Marie ----------M(15)

Broadminded
Robert ....R(4)
Marie ----------M(11)

Courageous
Robert ....R(5)
Marie ----------M(5)

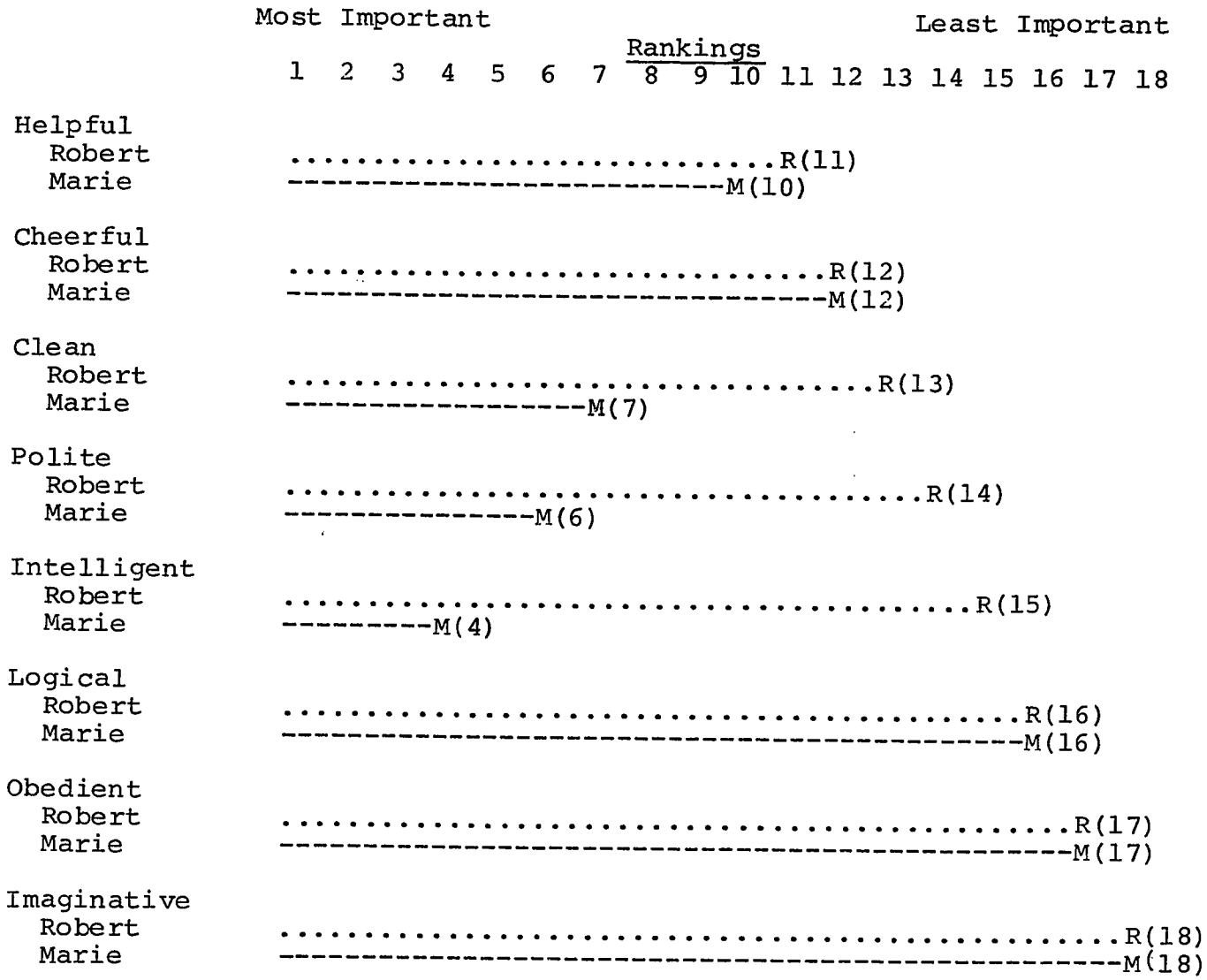
Forgiving
Robert ....R(6)
Marie ----------M(14)

Independent
Robert ....R(7)
Marie ------M(3)

Capable
Robert ....R(8)
Marie ----------M(8)

Loving
Robert ....R(9)
Marie ----------M(9)

Self controlled
Robert ....R(10)
Marie ----------M(13)


Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Helpful
Robert .....R(11)
Marie ----------M(10)
Cheerful
Robert .....R(12)
Marie ----------M(12)
Clean
Robert .....R(13)
Marie ----------M(7)
Polite
Robert .....R(14)
Marie ----------M(6)
Intelligent
Robert .....R(15)
Marie ---------M(4)
Logical
Robert .....R(16)
Marie ----------M(16)
Obedient
Robert .....R(17)
Marie ----------M(17)
Imaginative
Robert .....R(18)
Marie ----------M(18)

APPENDIX 8

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING INSTRUMENTAL VALUES WHICH ARE 77% SIMILAR

APPENDIX 8

VALUE PROFILES OF COUPLE NUMBER 1 AND 2 REPRESENTING INSTRUMENTAL VALUES WHICH ARE 77% SIMILAR

Value Profiles of Mark and Bonnie Morris

Most Important — Least Important

Rankings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Capable
Mark M(1)
Bonnie B(1)

Cheerful
Mark ...M(2)
Bonnie ---B(2)

Loving
Mark ......M(3)
Bonnie ----------B(7)

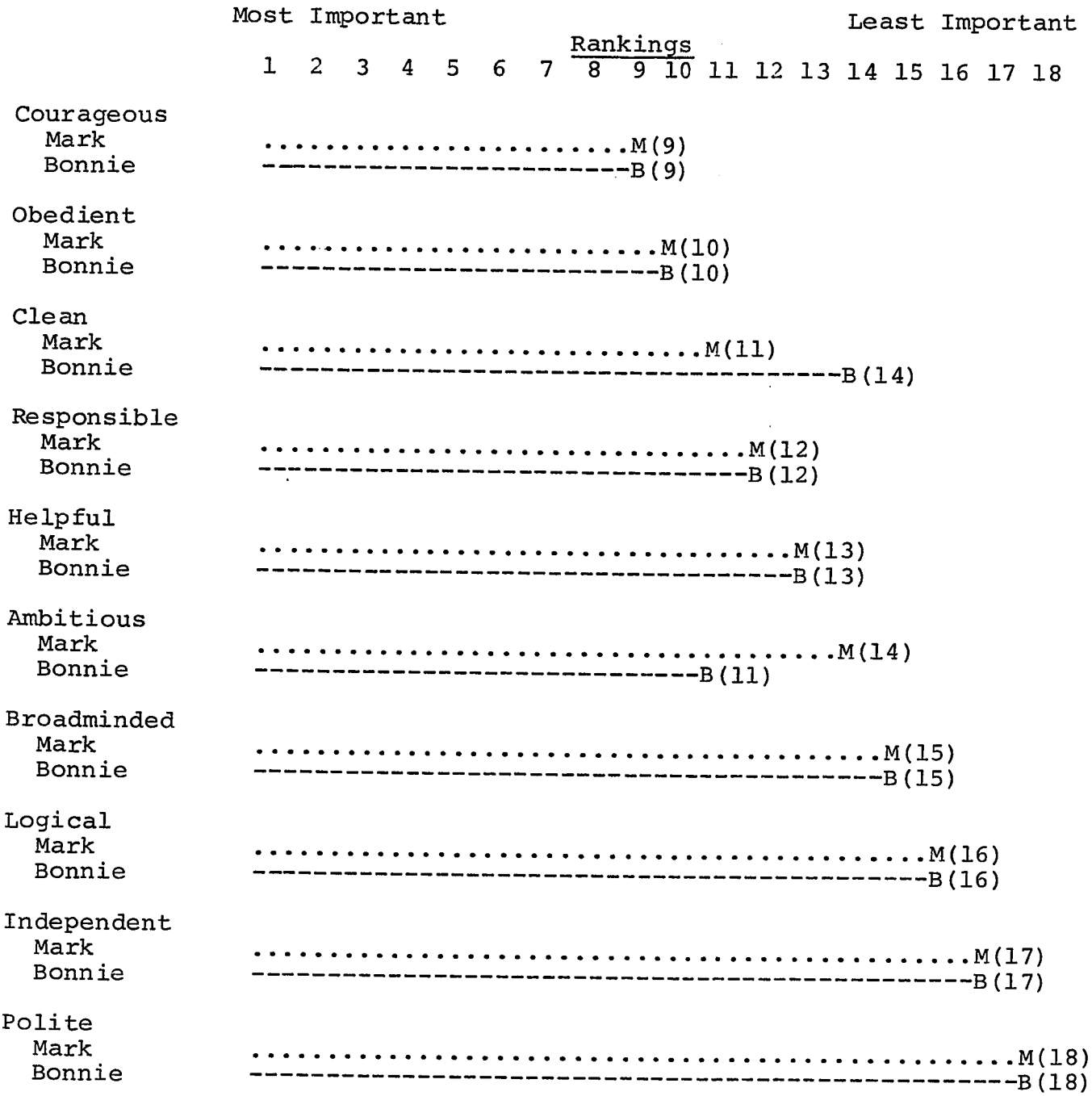
Honest
Mark ....M(4)
Bonnie ---------B(4)

Intelligent
Mark ....M(5)
Bonnie ------------B(5)

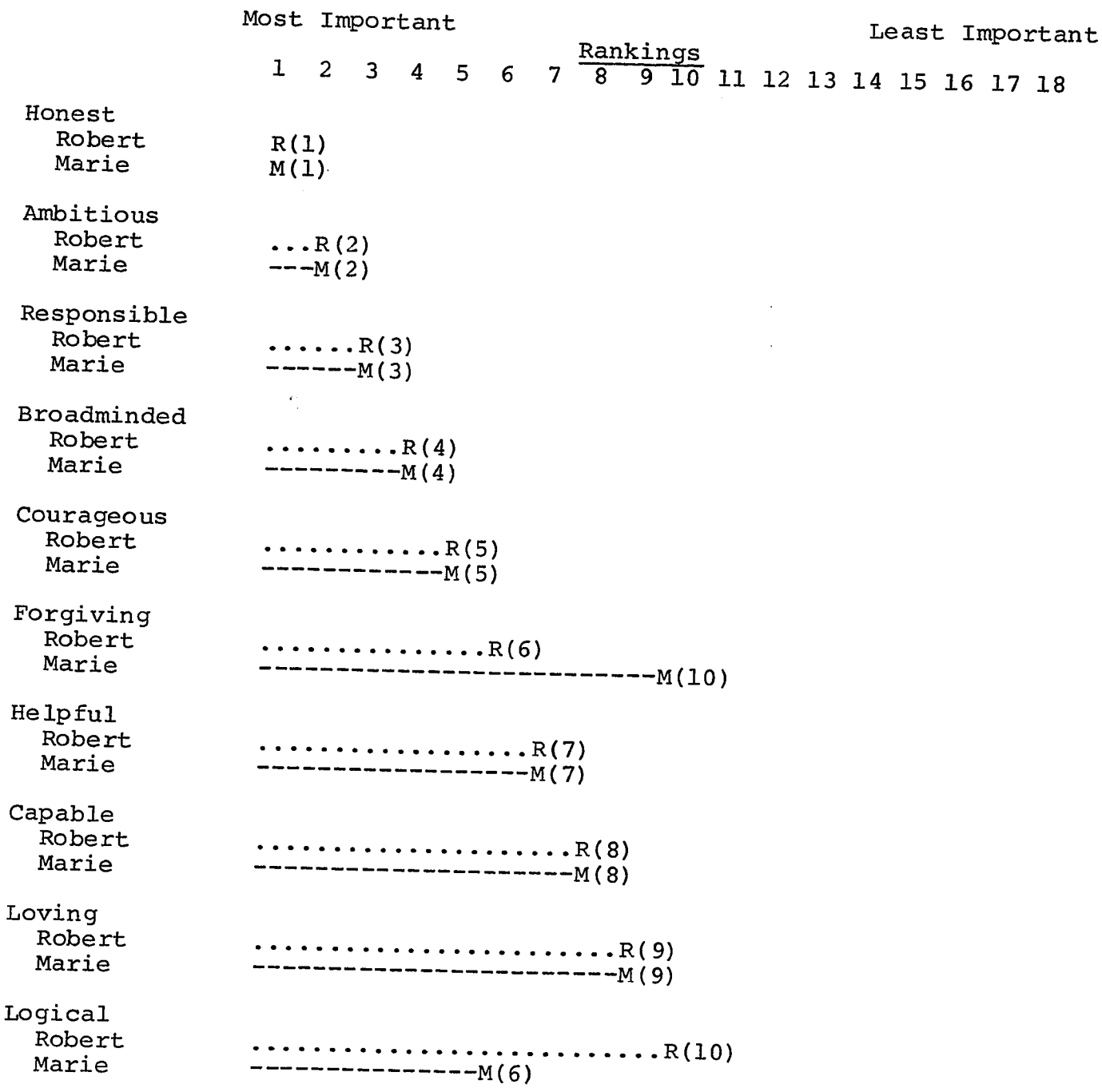
Imaginative
Mark ....M(6)
Bonnie ----------B(6)

Forgiving
Mark ....M(7)
Bonnie ------B(3)

Self controlled
Mark ....M(8)
Bonnie ----------B(8)


Most Important
Least Important
Rankings
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Courageous
Mark .....M(9)
Bonnie ----------B(9)
Obedient
Mark .....M(10)
Bonnie ----------B(10)
Clean
Mark .....M(11)
Bonnie ----------B(14)
Responsible
Mark .....M(12)
Bonnie ----------B(12)
Helpful
Mark .....M(13)
Bonnie ----------B(13)
Ambitious
Mark .....M(14)
Bonnie ----------B(11)
Broadminded
Mark .....M(15)
Bonnie ----------B(15)
Logical
Mark .....M(16)
Bonnie ----------B(16)
Independent
Mark .....M(17)
Bonnie ----------B(17)
Polite
Mark .....M(18)
Bonnie ----------B(18)

Value Profiles of Robert and Marie Simsears



Most Important — Rankings — Least Important

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Independent
Robert .....R(11)
Marie -----M(11)

Cheerful
Robert .....R(12)
Marie -----M(12)

Polite
Robert .....R(13)
Marie -----M(13)

Clean
Robert .....R(14)
Marie -----R(14)

Intelligent
Robert .....R(15)
Marie -----M(15)

Self controlled
Robert .....R(16)
Marie -----M(16)

Obedient
Robert .....R(17)
Marie -----M(18)

Imaginative
Robert .....R(18)
Marie -----M(17)

APPENDIX 9

ORDER 1 OR THE IDEAL ORDERING OF THE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS FOR COUPLES NUMBER 1 AND 2

APPENDIX 9

ORDER 1 OR THE IDEAL ORDERING OF THE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS FOR COUPLES NUMBER 1 AND 2

A. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Mark Morris. What sort of person is he?

B. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Bonnie Morris. What sort of person is she?

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET, BEGINNING WITH QUESTION 10.

10. How compatible, in your opinion, is their "philosophy of life"?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Quite good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

11. How much satisfaction would you feel Bonnie derives from their relationship? (We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment.)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

12. How much satisfaction would you feel Mark derives from their relationship?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

13. How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Excellent adjustment		Rather good adjustment		Fair adjustment		Poor adjustment		Very poor adjustment

14. From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Rather good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

15. If Bonnie was able to reconsider her choice of Mark as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Bonnie would choose him again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain she would		Moderately certain she would		Somewhat certain she would		Slightly certain she would		Quite certain she would not

16. If Mark was able to reconsider his choice of Bonnie as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Mark would choose her again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain he would		Moderately certain he would		Somewhat certain he would		Slightly certain he would		Quite certain he would not

Having completed this section, we now ask you to turn to the material for the second couple. While completing the next section, it is most important that you do <u>not</u> turn back to any prior pages.

C. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Robert Simsears. What sort of person is he?

D. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Marie Simsears. What sort of person is she?

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET, BEGINNING WITH QUESTION 17.

17. How compatible, in your opinion, is their "philosophy of life"?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Quite good compati-bility		Fair com-patibility		Poor com-patibility		Very poor com-patibility

18. How much satisfaction would you feel Marie derives from their relationship? (We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment.)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfac-tion		Moderate satisfac-tion		Fair satisfac-tion		Slight satisfac-tion		Very slight sat-isfaction

19. How much satisfaction would you feel Robert derives from their relationship?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

20. How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Excellent adjustment		Rather good adjustment		Fair adjustment		Poor adjustment		Very poor adjustment

21. From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Rather good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

22. If Marie was able to reconsider her choice of Robert as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Maria would choose him again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain she would		Moderately certain she would		Somewhat certain she would		Slightly certain she would		Quite certain she would not

23. If Robert was able to reconsider his choice of Marie as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Robert would choose her again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain he would		Moderately certain he would		Somewhat certain he would		Slightly certain he would		Quite certain he would not

Having finished this part of the task, we now ask you to complete the POSTTEST QUESTIONNAIRE which appears on the next page. This questionnaire is concerned only with Robert and Marie Simsears. While completing the questionnaire, it is most important that you do <u>not</u> turn back to any prior pages.

APPENDIX 10

ORDER 2 OR THE MODERATE ORDERING OF THE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS FOR COUPLES NUMBER 1 AND 2

APPENDIX 10

ORDER 2 OR THE MODERATE ORDERING OF THE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS FOR COUPLES NUMBER 1 AND 2

A. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Mark Morris. What sort of person is he?

B. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Bonnie Morris. What sort of person is she?

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET, BEGINNING WITH QUESTION 10.

10. From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Rather good compati-bility		Fair com-compati-bility		Poor com-compati-bility		Very poor compati-bility

11. How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Excellent adjustment		Rather good adjustment		Fair adjustment		Poor adjustment		Very poor adjustment

12. How much satisfaction would you feel Bonnie derives from their relationship? (We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment.)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

13. How much satisfaction would you feel Mark derives from their relationship?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

14. If Bonnie was able to reconsider her choice of Mark as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Bonnie would choose him again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain she would		Moderately certain she would		Somewhat certain she would		Slightly certain she would		Quite certain she would not

15. If Mark was able to reconsider his choice of Bonnie as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Mark would choose her again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain he would		Moderately certain he would		Somewhat certain he would		Slightly certain he would		Quite certain he would not

16. How compatible, in your opinion, is their "philosophy of life"?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Quite good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

Having completed this section, we now ask you to turn to the material for the second couple. While completing the next section, it is most important that you do <u>not</u> turn back to any prior pages.

C. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Robert Simsears. What sort of person is he?

D. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Marie Simsears. What sort of person is she?

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET, BEGINNING WITH QUESTION 17.

17. From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Rather good compati-bility		Fair com-patibility		Poor com-patibility		Very poor compati-bility

18. How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Excellent adjustment		Rather good adjustment		Fair adjustment		Poor adjustment		Very poor adjustment

19. How much satisfaction would you feel Marie derives from their relationship? (We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment.)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

20. How much satisfaction would you feel Robert derives from their relationship?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

21. If Marie was able to reconsider her choice of Robert as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Marie would choose him again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain she would		Moderately certain she would		Somewhat certain she would		Slightly certain she would		Quite certain she would not

22. If Robert was able to reconsider his choice of Marie as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Robert would choose her again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain he would		Moderately certain he would		Somewhat certain he would		Slightly certain he would		Quite certain he would not

23 How compatible, in your opinion, is their "philosophy of life"?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Quite good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

Having finished this part of the task, we now ask you to complete the POSTTEST QUESTIONNAIRE which appears on the next page. This questionnaire is concerned only with Robert and Marie Simsears. While completing the questionnaire, it is most important that you do <u>not</u> turn back to any prior pages.

APPENDIX 11

ORDER 3 OR THE WORST ORDERING OF THE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS FOR COUPLES NUMBER 1 AND 2

APPENDIX 11

ORDER 3 OR THE WORST ORDERING OF THE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS FOR COUPLES NUMBER 1 AND 2

A. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Mark Morris. What sort of person is he?

B. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Bonnie Morris. What sort of person is she?

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET, BEGINNING WITH QUESTION 10.

10. If Bonnie was able to reconsider her choice of Mark as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Bonnie would choose him again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain she would		Moderately certain she would		Somewhat certain she would		Slightly certain she would		Quite certain she would not

11. If Mark was able to reconsider his choice of Bonnie as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Mark would choose her again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain he would		Moderately certain he would		Somewhat certain he would		Slightly certain he would		Quite certain he would not

12. From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Rather good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

13. How much satisfaction would you feel Bonnie derives from their relationship? (We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment.)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

14. How much satisfaction would you feel Mark derives from their relationship?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

15. How compatible, in your opinion, is their "philosophy of life"?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Quite good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

16. How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Excellent adjustment		Rather good adjustment		Fair adjustment		Poor adjustment		Very poor adjustment

Having completed this section, we now ask you to turn to the material for the second couple. While completing the next section, it is most important that you do <u>not</u> turn back to any prior pages.

C. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Robert Simsears. What sort of person is he?

D. Write a short 1-paragraph sketch of your "impressions" of Marie Simsears. What sort of person is she?

MAKE YOUR RESPONSES ON THE COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET, BEGINNING WITH QUESTION 17.

17. If Marie was able to reconsider her choice of Robert as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Marie would choose him again?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain she would		Moderately certain she would		Somewhat certain she would		Slightly certain she would		Quite certain she would not

18. If Robert was able to reconsider his choice of Marie as a spouse, how certain do you feel that Robert would choose her again?

9	8	7	6	4	4	3	2	1
Extremely certain he would		Moderately certain he would		Somewhat certain he would		Slightly certain he would		Quite certain he would not

19. From the information you have, how compatible would you describe the two people to be?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Rather good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

20. How much satisfaction would you feel Marie derives from their relationship? (We know other factors are involved--please ignore those for the moment.)

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

21. How much satisfaction would you feel Robert derives from their relationship?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extreme satisfaction		Moderate satisfaction		Fair satisfaction		Slight satisfaction		Very slight satisfaction

22. How compatible, in your opinion, is their "philosophy of life"?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Extremely compatible		Quite good compatibility		Fair compatibility		Poor compatibility		Very poor compatibility

23. How would you rate their overall adjustment to each other within a marriage context?

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Excellent adjustment		Rather good adjustment		Fair adjustment		Poor adjustment		Very poor adjustment

Having finished this part of the task, we now ask you to complete the POSTTEST QUESTIONNAIRE which appears on the next page. This questionnaire is concerned only with Robert and Marie Simsears. While completing the questionnaire, it is most important that you do <u>not</u> turn back to any prior pages.

APPENDIX 12

SAMPLE SIZE OF MALE AND FEMALE SUBJECTS FOR ORDER EFFECT INVESTIGATION

Sample Size of Male Subjects for Order Effect Investigation

Order	.22		.50		.77		
	Term.	Instru.	Term.	Instru.	Term.	Instru.	
1 (ideal)	8	13	13	11	14	11	70
2 (moderate)	6	9	7	10	10	11	53
3 (worst)	12	7	12	15	11	14	71
	26	29	32	36	35	36	194

Sample Size of Female Subjects for Order Effect Investigation

Order	.22		.50		.77		
	Term.	Instru.	Term.	Instru.	Term.	Instru.	
1 (ideal)	13	12	10	19	15	11	80
2 (moderate)	17	15	21	16	12	17	98
3 (worst)	13	17	9	7	16	13	75
	43	44	40	42	43	41	253

APPENDIX 13

MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, VARIANCES, AND NUMBER OF SUBJECTS IN EACH ORDER-EFFECT CONDITION ON THE SEVEN DEPENDENT VARIABLES (QUESTIONS 10 TO 16)

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Orders 1, 2, and 3 on Question 10

Order	N	Mean	SD	Variance
1	150	5.5	1.8	3.24
2	150	5.5	1.9	3.61
3	146	5.3	2.2	4.84
Total	446	5.5	2.0	4.00

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Orders 1, 2, and 3 on Question 11

Order	N	Mean	SD	Variance
1	150	5.9	1.6	2.56
2	151	6.0	1.7	2.89
3	145	5.9	1.7	2.89
Total	446	5.9	1.7	2.89

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Orders 1, 2, and 3 on Question 12

Order	N	Mean	SD	Variance
1	150	6.4	1.5	2.25
2	150	6.6	1.4	1.96
3	146	6.2	1.8	3.24
Total	446	6.4	1.6	2.56

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Orders 1, 2, and 3 on Question 13

Order	N	Mean	SD	Variance
1	150	5.9	1.6	2.56
2	151	5.9	1.5	2.25
3	146	5.9	2.1	4.41
Total	447	5.9	1.8	3.24

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Orders 1, 2, and 3 on Question 14

Order	N	Mean	SD	Variance
1	150	5.8	1.7	2.89
2	150	6.1	1.6	2.56
3	146	5.8	1.8	3.24
Total	446	5.9	1.7	2.89

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Orders 1, 2, and 3 on Question 15

Order	N	Mean	SD	Variance
1	148	5.6	2.0	4.0
2	151	5.5	1.9	3.61
3	146	5.7	2.4	5.76
Total	445	5.6	2.1	4.41

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Orders 1, 2, and 3 on Question 16

Order	N	Mean	SD	Variance
1	150	5.9	2.0	4.00
2	151	6.0	1.8	3.24
3	146	6.0	1.9	3.61
Total	447	6.0	1.9	3.61

APPENDIX 14

ONE-WAY ANALYSES OF VARIANCE TO INVESTIGATE ORDER EFFECTS ON QUESTIONS 10 TO 16

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Order on Question 10

Source of variance	SS	df	MS	F
Between groups	3.6896	2	1.8448	.451
Within groups	1813.7756	443	4.0983	
Total	1817.4651	445		

$F_{.99}(2, \infty) = 4.61$

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Order on Question 11

Source of variance	SS	df	MS	F
Between groups	1.9086	2	.9543	.312
Within groups	1352.7932	443	3.0537	
Total	1354.7017	445		

$F_{.99}(2, \infty) = 4.61$

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Order on Question 12

Source of variance	SS	df	MS	F
Between groups	8.9088	2	4.4544	1.667
Within groups	1183.5833	443	2.6717	
Total	1192.4919	445		

$F_{.99}(2, \infty) = 4.61$

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Order on Question 13

Source of variance	SS	df	MS	F
Between groups	.0821	2	.0411	.012
Within groups	1464.0850	444	3.2975	
Total	1464.1670	446		

$F_{.99}(2, \infty) = 4.61$

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Order on Question 14

Source of variance	SS	df	MS	F
Between groups	6.8405	2	3.4202	1.131
Within groups	1339.1206	443	3.0228	
Total	1345.9609	445		

$F_{.99}(2, \infty) = 4.61$

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Order on Question 15

Source of variance	SS	df	MS	F
Between groups	2.8089	2	1.4045	.292
Within groups	2127.8630	442	4.8142	
Total	2130.6719	444		

$F_{.99}(2, \infty) = 4.61$

Summary of Analysis of Variance: Effects of Order on Question 16

Source of variance	SS	df	MS	F
Between groups	.8041	2	.4021	.106
Within groups	1683.1565	444	3.7909	
Total	1683.9604	446		

$F_{.99}(2, \infty) = 4.61$

APPENDIX 15

MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, VARIANCES, AND NUMBER OF SUBJECTS FOR VARIABLES OF SEX, VALUE TYPE, AND DEGREE OF SIMILARITY ON QUESTIONS 10 TO 16 (DYAD NUMBER 1)

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 10

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.4	2.0	4.2
.22 Terminal	43	4.1	1.6	2.8
.22 Instrumental	44	4.3	1.6	2.7
.50 Terminal	40	5.6	1.9	3.6
.50 Instrumental	42	5.3	2.2	4.9
.77 Terminal	43	6.6	1.5	2.2
.77 Instrumental	41	6.3	2.1	4.4
Male	193	5.6	1.9	3.7
.22 Terminal	26	4.8	2.1	4.6
.22 Instrumental	28	5.0	1.6	4.6
.50 Terminal	32	5.0	1.8	3.3
.50 Instrumental	36	5.4	1.8	3.2
.77 Terminal	35	6.8	1.4	2.1
.77 Instrumental	36	6.0	2.0	4.2
Total	446	5.5	2.0	4.0

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 11

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	252	5.9	1.7	3.0
.22 Terminal	43	5.1	1.7	3.1
.22 Instrumental	44	5.2	1.5	2.3
.50 Terminal	40	6.4	1.4	2.0
.50 Instrumental	41	5.4	1.8	3.5
.77 Terminal	43	6.8	1.5	2.2
.77 Instrumental	41	6.5	1.5	2.2
Male	194	6.0	1.7	3.0
.22 Terminal	26	5.7	1.9	3.6
.22 Instrumental	29	6.1	1.4	2.1
.50 Terminal	32	5.5	1.7	2.9
.50 Instrumental	36	5.6	1.7	3.0
.77 Terminal	35	6.9	1.5	2.3
.77 Instrumental	36	5.9	1.7	3.1
Total	446	5.9	1.7	3.0

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 12

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	6.4	1.6	2.6
.22 Terminal	43	5.7	1.6	2.7
.22 Instrumental	44	5.9	1.7	3.1
.50 Terminal	40	6.3	1.6	2.7
.50 Instrumental	42	6.7	1.5	2.2
.77 Terminal	43	7.1	1.5	2.3
.77 Instrumental	41	6.9	1.2	1.4
Male	193	6.4	1.6	2.6
.22 Terminal	26	6.2	1.3	1.8
.22 Instrumental	29	6.0	1.6	2.6
.50 Terminal	32	5.9	2.0	4.0
.50 Instrumental	36	6.2	1.8	3.4
.77 Terminal	35	7.0	1.3	1.7
.77 Instrumental	35	6.8	1.3	1.7
Total	446	6.4	1.6	2.6

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 13

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.8	1.7	3.1
.22 Terminal	43	5.0	1.7	3.2
.22 Instrumental	44	5.2	1.8	3.6
.50 Terminal	40	5.8	1.5	2.4
.50 Instrumental	42	5.8	1.7	3.2
.77 Terminal	43	6.7	1.6	2.7
.77 Instrumental	41	6.5	1.3	1.7
Male	194	6.0	1.8	3.4
.22 Terminal	26	5.6	1.6	2.7
.22 Instrumental	29	5.1	1.7	2.9
.50 Terminal	32	5.6	2.0	4.2
.50 Instrumental	36	6.0	1.9	3.9
.77 Terminal	35	7.0	1.2	1.6
.77 Instrumental	36	6.5	1.7	3.0
Total	447	5.9	1.8	3.2

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 14

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.9	1.7	3.1
.22 Terminal	43	4.8	1.6	2.5
.22 Instrumental	44	4.9	1.5	2.5
.50 Terminal	40	6.0	1.6	2.7
.50 Instrumental	42	5.8	1.6	2.7
.77 Terminal	43	7.1	1.3	1.9
.77 Instrumental	41	6.7	1.5	2.3
Male	193	5.9	1.6	2.8
.22 Terminal	26	5.1	1.4	2.0
.22 Instrumental	29	5.2	1.7	2.9
.50 Terminal	32	5.6	1.5	2.5
.50 Instrumental	36	5.9	1.6	2.7
.77 Terminal	35	6.9	1.3	1.7
.77 Instrumental	35	6.5	1.6	2.7
Total	446	5.9	1.7	3.0

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 15

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	252	5.5	2.2	4.8
.22 Terminal	43	4.3	2.1	4.7
.22 Instrumental	43	4.8	1.9	3.9
.50 Terminal	40	5.8	2.0	4.1
.50 Instrumental	42	4.8	2.0	4.2
.77 Terminal	43	6.7	1.7	3.2
.77 Instrumental	41	6.8	1.9	3.6
Male	193	5.7	2.1	4.7
.22 Terminal	26	5.3	2.1	4.5
.22 Instrumental	28	5.2	1.9	3.6
.50 Terminal	32	5.3	1.9	3.8
.50 Instrumental	36	5.2	2.4	5.8
.77 Terminal	35	7.0	1.4	2.2
.77 Instrumental	36	6.0	2.4	6.0
Total	445	5.6	2.1	4.7

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects For Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 16

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.9	2.0	4.0
.22 Terminal	43	5.1	1.7	3.1
.22 Instrumental	44	5.6	1.9	3.6
.50 Terminal	40	5.9	2.2	5.1
.50 Instrumental	42	5.8	2.0	4.2
.77 Terminal	43	6.7	1.8	3.2
.77 Instrumental	41	6.5	1.9	3.7
Male	194	6.0	1.8	3.4
.22 Terminal	26	5.6	1.7	3.0
.22 Instrumental	29	5.9	1.8	3.4
.50 Terminal	32	5.7	1.9	3.8
.50 Instrumental	36	5.6	2.0	4.2
.77 Terminal	35	6.7	1.4	2.1
.77 Instrumental	36	6.2	1.8	3.2
Total	447	6.0	1.9	3.7

APPENDIX 16

MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, VARIANCES, AND NUMBER OF SUBJECTS FOR VARIABLES OF SEX, VALUE TYPE, AND DEGREE OF SIMILARITY ON QUESTIONS 17 TO 23 (DYAD NUMBER 2)

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 17

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	252	5.7	2.1	4.4
.22 Terminal	43	4.7	2.0	4.1
.22 Instrumental	44	5.0	1.9	3.7
.50 Terminal	39	5.8	1.8	3.3
.50 Instrumental	42	5.2	1.9	3.7
.77 Terminal	43	6.4	2.1	4.5
.77 Instrumental	41	7.3	1.6	2.6
Male	192	5.6	2.1	4.4
.22 Terminal	26	4.4	1.9	3.8
.22 Instrumental	28	4.7	2.0	4.0
.50 Terminal	32	6.0	2.1	4.7
.50 Instrumental	36	5.4	2.0	4.0
.77 Terminal	34	6.3	2.0	4.1
.77 Instrumental	36	6.4	1.8	3.5
Total	444	5.7	2.1	4.4

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 18

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	252	6.1	1.8	3.3
.22 Terminal	42	5.2	2.1	4.5
.22 Instrumental	44	5.9	1.6	2.8
.50 Terminal	40	6.2	1.6	2.8
.50 Instrumental	42	5.6	1.5	2.2
.77 Terminal	43	6.5	1.7	3.1
.77 Instrumental	41	7.3	1.5	2.3
Male	194	5.8	2.0	4.1
.22 Terminal	26	5.4	1.7	3.1
.22 Instrumental	29	4.9	2.1	4.6
.50 Terminal	32	6.8	1.8	3.4
.50 Instrumental	36	5.7	2.1	4.5
.77 Terminal	35	5.8	2.1	4.7
.77 Instrumental	36	6.3	1.6	2.6
Total	446	6.0	1.9	3.7

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 19

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	6.0	1.8	3.6
.22 Terminal	43	5.1	2.0	4.3
.22 Instrumental	44	5.5	1.8	3.3
.50 Terminal	40	6.4	1.8	3.3
.50 Instrumental	42	5.7	1.7	3.0
.77 Terminal	43	6.3	1.7	3.0
.77 Instrumental	41	7.0	1.5	2.2
Male	194	5.9	1.8	3.5
.22 Terminal	26	5.5	1.6	2.5
.22 Instrumental	29	5.2	2.1	4.6
.50 Terminal	32	6.7	1.5	2.4
.50 Instrumental	36	5.7	1.9	3.8
.77 Terminal	35	5.9	1.9	3.7
.77 Instrumental	36	6.4	1.7	3.1
Total	447	5.9	1.8	3.5

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 20

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.8	1.9	3.9
.22 Terminal	43	4.9	1.9	3.9
.22 Instrumental	44	5.1	1.9	3.7
.50 Terminal	40	6.1	1.8	3.2
.50 Instrumental	42	5.5	1.6	2.6
.77 Terminal	43	6.6	2.1	4.5
.77 Instrumental	41	6.9	1.5	2.3
Male	193	5.9	2.0	4.2
.22 Terminal	26	4.9	1.8	3.3
.22 Instrumental	28	4.8	2.0	4.3
.50 Terminal	32	6.7	1.7	3.1
.50 Instrumental	36	5.4	2.2	4.9
.77 Terminal	35	6.4	1.8	3.3
.77 Instrumental	36	6.6	1.8	3.4
Total	446	5.9	2.0	4.0

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 21

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	252	5.9	1.9	3.8
.22 Terminal	43	5.0	2.1	4.6
.22 Instrumental	44	5.2	1.7	3.2
.50 Terminal	39	6.0	1.8	3.5
.50 Instrumental	42	5.6	1.7	2.9
.77 Terminal	43	6.8	1.5	2.5
.77 Instrumental	41	7.0	1.6	2.8
Male	193	5.7	2.0	4.0
.22 Terminal	25	4.6	1.9	3.7
.22 Instrumental	29	4.9	1.9	3.9
.50 Terminal	32	6.4	1.8	3.2
.50 Instrumental	36	5.5	1.9	3.6
.77 Terminal	35	6.2	1.8	3.6
.77 Instrumental	36	6.5	1.8	3.5
Total	445	5.8	1.9	3.9

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 22

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.8	2.1	4.7
.22 Terminal	43	5.1	2.1	4.4
.22 Instrumental	44	5.5	2.4	5.8
.50 Terminal	40	5.8	2.0	4.0
.50 Instrumental	42	4.9	1.8	3.4
.77 Terminal	43	6.3	2.1	4.4
.77 Instrumental	41	7.0	1.9	3.6
Male	193	5.7	2.3	5.3
.22 Terminal	26	4.6	2.1	4.6
.22 Instrumental	29	4.7	2.4	5.8
.50 Terminal	32	6.9	1.7	3.1
.50 Instrumental	36	5.0	2.4	5.8
.77 Terminal	34	6.2	2.0	4.1
.77 Instrumental	36	6.4	2.0	4.2
Total	446	5.7	2.2	4.9

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 23

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.9	2.0	4.1
.22 Terminal	43	5.4	1.9	3.9
.22 Instrumental	44	5.4	1.9	3.9
.50 Terminal	40	5.9	1.8	3.5
.50 Instrumental	42	5.5	1.9	3.9
.77 Terminal	43	6.2	2.0	4.4
.77 Instrumental	41	7.1	1.7	3.1
Male	194	5.8	2.0	4.0
.22 Terminal	26	5.0	1.7	3.2
.22 Instrumental	29	4.6	2.0	4.3
.50 Terminal	32	6.6	1.8	3.3
.50 Instrumental	36	5.9	1.7	3.1
.77 Terminal	35	5.6	2.0	4.1
.77 Instrumental	36	6.5	1.8	3.2
Total	447	5.8	2.0	4.0

APPENDIX 17

MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, VARIANCES, AND NUMBER OF SUBJECTS FOR VARIABLES OF SEX, VALUE TYPE, AND DEGREE OF SIMILARITY ON QUESTIONS 24 TO 31 (POSTTEST QUESTIONNAIRE)

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 24

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.8	1.9	3.8
.22 Terminal	43	4.5	1.7	3.0
.22 Instrumental	44	4.5	1.5	2.4
.50 Terminal	40	5.9	1.5	2.3
.50 Instrumental	42	5.4	1.6	2.7
.77 Terminal	43	7.0	1.5	2.4
.77 Instrumental	41	7.4	1.6	2.6
Male	193	5.9	2.1	4.4
.22 Terminal	25	4.2	2.0	4.0
.22 Instrumental	29	4.3	1.5	2.3
.50 Terminal	32	6.3	1.7	2.9
.50 Instrumental	36	5.3	1.9	3.7
.77 Terminal	35	7.1	1.5	2.4
.77 Instrumental	36	7.4	1.5	2.2
Total	446	5.8	2.0	4.1

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Simiarity on Question 25

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	252	3.8	1.8	3.4
.22 Terminal	43	3.6	1.8	3.2
.22 Instrumental	44	4.0	1.9	3.9
.50 Terminal	40	3.8	2.0	4.3
.50 Instrumental	42	4.1	1.6	2.8
.77 Terminal	42	3.1	1.7	3.1
.77 Instrumental	41	4.3	1.6	2.7
Male	193	4.3	2.0	4.2
.22 Terminal	26	4.5	2.0	4.3
.22 Instrumental	28	4.3	1.9	3.8
.50 Terminal	32	4.5	2.0	4.3
.50 Instrumental	36	4.0	2.0	4.1
.77 Terminal	35	3.4	2.0	4.0
.77 Instrumental	36	4.8	2.0	4.0
Total	445	4.0	1.9	3.8

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 26

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	251	4.0	1.9	3.9
.22 Terminal	43	4.0	2.0	4.1
.22 Instrumental	44	4.5	2.0	4.3
.50 Terminal	40	3.5	2.0	4.0
.50 Instrumental	42	4.2	1.7	3.1
.77 Terminal	42	3.8	2.0	4.2
.77 Instrumental	40	4.2	1.9	3.7
Male	193	4.1	2.0	4.1
.22 Terminal	26	4.4	2.3	5.3
.22 Instrumental	28	3.9	1.8	3.5
.50 Terminal	32	4.1	1.8	3.4
.50 Instrumental	36	3.9	1.9	3.7
.77 Terminal	35	3.4	2.0	4.3
.77 Instrumental	36	4.7	2.1	4.4
Total	444	4.0	2.0	4.0

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 27

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	251	6.6	1.8	3.3
.22 Terminal	43	6.2	1.9	3.6
.22 Instrumental	44	6.1	1.6	2.8
.50 Terminal	40	6.7	2.0	4.1
.50 Instrumental	41	6.6	1.5	2.5
.77 Terminal	43	7.0	1.7	2.9
.77 Instrumental	40	7.0	1.8	3.4
Male	192	6.3	1.8	3.3
.22 Terminal	26	6.2	1.6	2.5
.22 Instrumental	29	5.5	2.4	6.0
.50 Terminal	32	6.6	1.4	1.9
.50 Instrumental	36	6.0	1.8	3.3
.77 Terminal	33	6.7	1.7	2.9
.77 Instrumental	36	6.9	1.6	2.5
Total	443	6.5	1.8	3.3

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 28

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	5.5	2.1	4.6
.22 Terminal	43	5.3	2.0	4.0
.22 Instrumental	44	5.7	2.1	4.5
.50 Terminal	40	5.9	2.1	4.6
.50 Instrumental	42	5.7	1.9	3.9
.77 Terminal	43	5.4	2.1	4.5
.77 Instrumental	41	4.9	2.4	6.0
Male	194	5.5	2.3	5.3
.22 Terminal	26	6.0	2.7	7.6
.22 Instrumental	29	6.0	2.1	4.8
.50 Terminal	32	5.1	2.2	5.1
.50 Instrumental	36	5.6	2.1	4.4
.77 Terminal	35	5.3	2.3	5.3
.77 Instrumental	36	5.0	2.2	5.2
Total	447	5.5	2.2	4.9

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 29

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	6.1	1.9	3.7
.22 Terminal	43	6.4	1.6	2.7
.22 Instrumental	44	5.6	2.0	4.0
.50 Terminal	40	6.2	1.7	2.9
.50 Instrumental	42	6.1	1.8	3.2
.77 Terminal	43	6.1	2.0	4.1
.77 Instrumental	41	6.3	2.3	5.3
Male	194	6.0	2.0	4.0
.22 Terminal	26	6.0	1.3	1.7
.22 Instrumental	29	5.4	2.2	5.1
.50 Terminal	32	5.5	2.0	4.1
.50 Instrumental	36	6.8	2.0	4.0
.77 Terminal	35	6.4	1.9	3.9
.77 Instrumental	36	6.0	2.0	4.0
Total	447	6.1	1.9	3.8

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 30

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	253	6.6	1.8	3.3
.22 Terminal	43	6.7	2.0	4.0
.22 Instrumental	44	6.6	1.8	3.2
.50 Terminal	40	6.5	1.8	3.3
.50 Instrumental	42	6.6	2.0	4.1
.77 Terminal	43	6.9	1.5	2.3
.77 Instrumental	41	6.6	1.8	3.2
Male	193	5.9	2.0	4.2
.22 Terminal	26	5.7	2.1	4.7
.22 Instrumental	29	5.5	1.8	3.3
.50 Terminal	32	6.0	2.0	4.0
.50 Instrumental	36	6.0	2.2	5.2
.77 Terminal	34	6.1	1.6	2.6
.77 Instrumental	36	5.9	2.3	5.3
Total	446	6.3	1.9	3.8

Means, Standard Deviations, Variances, and Number of Subjects for Sex X Value Type X Degree of Similarity on Question 31

Groups	N	Mean	SD	Variance
Female	250	4.7	1.8	3.5
.22 Terminal	43	4.5	1.8	3.3
.22 Instrumental	42	4.5	1.7	3.1
.50 Terminal	40	4.5	2.1	4.5
.50 Instrumental	42	4.6	1.8	3.4
.77 Terminal	43	5.0	1.9	3.6
.77 Instrumental	40	5.1	1.7	2.9
Male	193	5.0	2.0	4.3
.22 Terminal	25	4.0	1.9	3.6
.22 Instrumental	29	4.3	2.1	4.4
.50 Terminal	32	5.4	1.8	3.4
.50 Instrumental	36	5.0	2.2	4.9
.77 Terminal	35	5.0	2.0	4.0
.77 Instrumental	36	5.8	2.0	4.0
Total	443	4.8	1.9	3.8

APPENDIX 18

STANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS AND PREDICTION RESULTS OF STEPWISE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS FOR DYAD NUMBER 1

Standardized Discriminant Function Coefficients for Dyad Number 1

Variables	Standardized discriminant function coefficients
Question 6	.01
Question 10	-.44
Question 12	-.17
Question 14	-.51
Question 15	-.29
Question 16	.25

Prediction Results Derived from the Discriminant Functions for Dyad Number 1

Actual group	N	Predicted Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Group 1 (22% cond.)	136	79 (58%)	35 (26%)	22 (16%)
Group 2 (50% cond.)	143	42 (29%)	47 (33%)	54 (38%)
Group 3 (77% cond.)	152	18 (12%)	36 (24%)	98 (65%)

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 52%

APPENDIX 19

STANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS AND PREDICTION RESULTS OF STEPWISE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS FOR DYAD NUMBER 2

Standardized Discriminant Function Coefficients for Dyad Number 2

Variables	Standardized discriminant function coefficients
Question 3	-.18
Question 6	.03
Question 17	-.51
Question 19	.17
Question 20	-.37
Question 21	-.35

Prediction Results Derived from the Discriminant Functions for Dyad Number 2

Actual group	N	Predicted Group 1	Predicted Group 2	Predicted Group 3
Group 1 (22% cond.)	136	77 (57%)	27 (20%)	32 (24%)
Group 2 (50% cond.)	143	42 (29%)	49 (34%)	52 (36%)
Group 3 (77% cond.)	152	22 (15%)	29 (19%)	101 (66%)
Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 53%				

APPENDIX 20

INTERCORRELATION MATRIX FOR QUESTIONS 10 TO 16

Intercorrelation Matrix for Questions 10 to 16[a]

		Questions						
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Questions	10		.52	.39	.46	.58	.44	.47
	11			.40	.41	.55	.53	.38
	12				.41	.45	.28	.50
	13					.59	.50	.37
	14						.57	.52
	15							.54
	16							

[a]All correlations are significant at $p < .001$

APPENDIX 21

INTERCORRELATION MATRIX FOR QUESTIONS 17 TO 23

Intercorrelation Matrix for Questions 17 to 23[a]

		Questions						
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Questions	17		.64	.58	.64	.68	.57	.57
	18			.62	.62	.66	.57	.52
	19				.62	.62	.47	.64
	20					.69	.63	.57
	21						.66	.63
	22							.68
	23							

[a]All correlations are significant at $p < .001$.

APPENDIX 22

INTERCORRELATION MATRIX FOR QUESTIONS 24 TO 31

Intercorrelation Matrix for Questions 24 to 31[a]

		Questions							
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Questions	24		.06	.05	(p<.001) .17	.02	.08	.06	(p<.004) .13
	25			(p<.001) .45	.03	.05	(p<.04) .09	.01	(p<.007) .12
	26				.08	.03	.08	.08	.09
	27					.05	(p<.001) .27	(p<.001) .17	.04
	28						-.002	-.05	(p<.001) -.42
	29							.08	(p<.006) .13
	30								(p<.001) .23
	31								

[a] All underlined coefficients are significant at the level indicated.

APPENDIX 23

INTERCORRELATION MATRIX FOR QUESTIONS 10 TO 16 BY QUESTIONS 17 TO 23

Intercorrelation Matrix for Questions 10 to 16 by Questions 17 to 23[a]

Questions	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10	(p<.001) .17	.06	(p<.02) .10	.08	(p<.001) .15	.05	(p<.04) .09
11	(p<.001) .18	(p<.005) .13	(p<.001) .16	(p<.004) .13	(p<.006) .12	.04	(p<.03) .10
12	(p<.02) .10	(p<.005) .13	(p<.008) .12	(p<.04) .09	(p<.02) .10	.08	.09
13	(p<.01) .11	.08	.08	(p<.001) .15	(p<.001) .16	(p<.004) .13	(p<.003) .13
14	(p<.002) .14	(p<.03 .10	.08	(p<.01) .12	(p<.001) .18	(p<.01) .11	(p<.009) .12
15	(p<.001) .16	.07	(p<.005) .13	(p<.01) .12	(p<.001) .15	(p<.003) .13	(p<.002) .14
16	.08	.09	(p<.01) .11	.08	(p<.03) .10	(p<.009) .12	(p<.005) .13

[a]All underlined coefficients are significant at the level indicated.

APPENDIX 24

INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN QUESTION 4(AGE) AND QUESTIONS 7, 10 TO 31

Intercorrelations between Question 4(age) and Questions 7, 10 to 31

		Question 4(age)
Questions	7	-.03
	10	.03
	11	-.005
	12	.04
	13	.0001
	14	.01
	15	-.006
	16	-.006
	17	.02
	18	-.01
	19	.04
	20	.03
	21	.02
	22	.01
	23	-.04
	24	-.009
	25	-.008
	26	-.02
	27	-.12*
	28	.05
	29	-.006
	30	.01
	31	.004

*$p < .008$