

A STUDY OF PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE IN THE CONTEXT
OF THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT

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CURRICULUM STUDIORUM

Peter A. Richman was born in New York, N.Y., on December 5, 1944. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Long Island University in 1967 and the Master of Arts degree from Connecticut College in 1969. The title of his thesis was The Effects of Attitudes Toward the Mentally Ill on Perception and Behavior with a Person Believed to be Mentally Ill.

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*This chapter should be entitled "Research Design".

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INTRODUCTION

The process of public attitude formation is influenced by individuals' contacts with the mass media and through formal and informal, group and individual communication. If "significant others" hold particular viewpoints, individuals may be swayed toward those viewpoints and may be said to be conforming. A person conforms to a norm in order to gain reinforcements from the group and to avoid the "punishment" and stigma of deviation. This aspect of social psychological behavior is generally accepted. However, it may be asked, what is the effect upon this system when communication between the individual and "significant others" is faulty? This possibility has been investigated in the literature and an aspect of it has been labeled "pluralistic ignorance." Specifically, pluralistic ignorance refers to a situation in which "no one believes, but everyone believes that everyone else believes."

The present study seeks to investigate this concept of pluralistic ignorance and to determine some factors which may play a role in its formation. Specifically, this study attempts to investigate the manner and degree to which pluralistic ignorance pertaining to the issue of the Women's Liberation Movement is manifested in a college student sample. It further investigates what roles are played by

the factors of sex, attitudinal bias, and need for social approval.

The literature relevant to the study is presented in the first chapter. The first chapter also discusses the problems investigated and presents this study's hypotheses. The second chapter presents the experimental design and specifically describes the experimental tools, the subject population, and the methods of data analysis. The results of the study are presented and discussed in the third chapter along with suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of the literature relevant to this study. It begins, in section one, by describing the formation of public attitudes and studies pertaining to it. This is suggested as a conceptual framework for the discussion, in section two, of the phenomenon of pluralistic ignorance and the relevant literature. Section three presents a rationale for the selection of the Women's Liberation Movement as the context for study and provides a background as to the Movement itself. Section four presents the specific problems posed by this study. The chapter concludes with a brief summary and a statement of the experimental hypotheses.

1. Public Attitude Formation

Conformity, it will be seen, plays a predispositional role in the development of public attitudes and subsequently in pluralistic ignorance. Conformity, as defined by Kiesler and Kiesler (1969) is "a change in behavior or belief toward a group as a result of real or imagined group pressure (p. 2)." Thus, attitudes, which are a form of belief, are seen as entities subject to manipulation under some form of pressure. Many examples of this phenomenon are given in the literature.

For instance, Sims and Patrick (1947) found that Northern students who attended Southern universities tended with time to acquire the characteristic attitudes of the Southern students toward Negroes.

Likewise, Newcomb (1957), in his study of Bennington College girls, found that students who were positively oriented toward the college community tended to assimilate the campus' prevailing liberal attitudes and sentiments as they progressed from their freshman to their senior years.

In still another campus study, Siegel and Siegel (1957) investigated the effect of living arrangement and choice on attitudes. They found that Stanford University coeds who had wanted to live in the prestigious, high-status campus houses exhibited, as was expected, significantly greater authoritarian attitudes than their fellow students who had not selected the high-status housing. It was further found that those girls who had originally wanted to live in the high-status houses but were unable to showed a significantly greater tendency toward a reduction of their authoritarian attitudes.

Converse and Campbell (1968) illustrated the effects of group identification on voting behavior by finding that people who felt that their group (e.g., trade union, church group, etc.) was important to them tended to vote with their group's choice more than others who felt the group less important.

Thus, it is concluded that attitudes and behavior may be influenced or shaped by "significant" or "attractive" others.

In not every situation, however, will a person be swayed toward a particular belief or attitude simply because it has been endorsed by others. Philips (1972), for instance, showed that the knowledge of another person's reaction to a petition significantly influenced the rate of endorsement to it but only in the case of a more ambiguous as opposed to a less ambiguous petition issue.

In a study presented by Walker and Heyns (1967) regarding public and private conformity in somewhat differing social situations, it was surmised that "Conforming behavior can be expected to vary as a function of the degree of stimulus ambiguity in a social situation as it is seen by a given person (p. 23)."

Thus, the more unclear the issue and the greater the number of alternative responses available, the greater the likelihood of social pressure producing a change in attitude.

How does one know, then, what the "proper" mode of behavior is in a situation in which a good deal of ambiguity or a great number of alternative behaviors exist? As was demonstrated by the Philips study above, if we are not certain of how to behave or what to believe, we may imitate

the behavior of others. This, then, is the foundation of Festinger's "social comparison" theory (Festinger, 1950, 1954). Festinger proposes two kinds of "reality" for a person: "physical reality" in which there are clear-cut, yes-no types of answers to questions, and "social reality," which most of our environment consists of and in which situations are not as easily defined into yes-no, hard fact propositions. It is in the area of social reality that individuals look to others for cues and direction in their "reality testing" and affirmation of "correctness" of opinion. Festinger's formulation has been extended by other investigators (Kelley, 1952; Deutsch & Gerard, 1955; Thibaut & Strickland, 1956) but it remains the basic foundation for the subsequent refinements.

In the formation of public attitudes, then, people may refer to the mass media and to informal and formal, group and individual contacts for "correct" cues. There will be situations, however, in which this communication is incomplete, ambiguous, or possibly inaccurate. Not everyone can know all the time what everyone else believes in, especially when the situation is unstructured and the issue is controversial. In fact, Schachter and Burdick (1955) found that rumors are transmitted more rapidly in situations in which there is more cognitive ambiguity and lack of structure. It follows, then, that a situation can exist

in which "no one believes, but everyone believes that everyone else believes." This situation, if it exists, would be accurately labeled "pluralistic ignorance." (This description of pluralistic ignorance may be found in several references, e.g., Sampson, 1971, but the original source of the statement is never noted.)

The following section will discuss this phenomenon of pluralistic ignorance and investigate the literature pertaining to it.

2. Pluralistic Ignorance

The term "pluralistic ignorance," according to Korte (1971), was coined by Katz and Allport (1931) to describe a situation where, in the context of public opinion, the position of the "actual" majority and the position of the "presumed" majority are contrary to one another. In this study, the authors found that while the majority of Syracuse University fraternity members favored the inclusion of racial minorities in fraternities, they felt, at the same time, that this represented a minority position.

In another early study involving the concept of pluralistic ignorance, Schanck (1932) set out to study the "real" attitudes and rationalizations involved in predicting the behaviors of individuals and segments of individuals in a small town in New York. By establishing intimate

relationships with the townfolk, he was able to obtain candid, private attitudes as well as measures of public compliance to social norms. He also inquired into each individual's "feeling of universality" of their beliefs, that is, "how universal he believed his public attitude to be among other members of the same grouping (p. 35)." He found that, in many instances, feelings of universality were not in harmony with the actual attitudes held by group members. For instance, it was observed that opinions on certain issues were dominated by a Mrs. Salt, the minister's daughter. As it turned out, Mrs. Salt was quite vocal regarding her opinions. Consequently, others, upon hearing the public expression of her position, frequently accepted her views as typical of the populace's opinion when, in fact, it represented the attitudes of a minority of individuals. As such, then, a state of pluralistic ignorance existed.

Schanck posited that mechanisms such as projection and the feeling of universality are prime factors in the process of pluralistic ignorance. An individual observes other group members' reactions to speeches, conversations, etc. and may project an attitude onto them as a result of their reactions. (A more recent conceptualization of this phenomenon is labeled the "attribution process" by Heider, 1944, 1958, and Jones & Davis, 1965). This projected attitude may then be interpreted as being universal to all

or most group members. Thus, the individual is led to a position in which he desires to overtly conform to the group attitude and adopt the projected attitude himself. In such a way an entire group may adhere publicly to a position which is in direct contrast to the private attitudes of the majority. Such was the case in the example of Mrs. Salt.

Hill, Stycos, and Back (1959) found pluralistic ignorance to exist in the context of family planning. In their Puerto Rican survey they found that despite the accepted cultural concept of "machismo" in which men are expected to want large families, especially sons, as a sign of their masculinity, men actually preferred smaller families than their wives. They further found that their wives were unaware of this.

In a similar context, Fricke (1965) found pluralistic ignorance a barrier in interracial adoption. Many self-proclaimed liberals, she pointed out, exhibited an "I'm-not-prejudiced-but-everyone-else-is" attitude when initially confronted with the idea of Black-White adoptions. This, however, was found to be a majority attitude and only once this phenomenon of "splendid isolation" was revealed did individuals begin to express less fear about universal prejudice.

Waller and Hill (1951) described a situation of pluralistic ignorance that can exist in the courting

relationship. As the courting partners begin to experience a growing dependence upon each other, each becomes somewhat aware of his or her own diminishing independence. Consequently, each tries to deny, disguise, or delay this dependency as they are not quite ready to give up their independence as yet. Each partner, then, is as careful as possible in his or her display of overt indebtedness. At the same time that one partner is feeling this phenomenon, he or she may be unaware that the other is experiencing similar feelings. This state of pluralistic ignorance leads to occasional crises or "lover's quarrels" as each tests the other's dependence upon the relationship.

Latané and Darley (1971) found pluralistic ignorance to play a role as a factor in "bystander intervention." Having described most emergencies as potentially ambiguous situations, the authors proposed that any decision made by a bystander would be influenced by the decisions he perceives other bystanders to be making. Thus, in the context of a particular event, if each member of a group is trying to gauge others' reactions while at the same time trying to appear calm, cool, and collected (a positive cultural value, especially among North American males), each member can be misled into thinking that the others are not reacting because they have defined the situation as non-serious. When this assumption is not warranted, a state of pluralistic ignorance

is said to exist. This is in fact Latané and Darley's explanation of the events surrounding the 1964 murder of Kitty Genovese in New York in which 38 of her neighbors heard her cries for help and watched her being attacked but none came to her assistance or even called the police--no one intervened, in part as a response to everyone else's lack of intervention.

In an experiment designed to find out how strangers learn about each other and develop attitudes toward each other as they get acquainted, Newcomb (1961) discovered the existence of pluralistic ignorance. Seventeen transfer students to the University of Michigan, previously complete strangers, participated in this experiment by living for 16 weeks in the same campus house. After only two days acquaintance, the students were asked to rate on a five-point scale of alternatives, among other questions, "To what extent should a person try to become close friends with others?" Eleven of the 17 men chose alternatives which indicated a certain degree of stand-offishness. However, only four of the 11 believed that most of the total group would choose these same alternatives. Thus, the modal attitude was not recognized as such and therefore not widely shared. It was noted that this pluralistic ignorance evolved in a state of restricted communication and later disappeared when communication among the students was improved.

Brown (1965) reported a case of pluralistic ignorance with regard to "riskiness" decisions. In asking his students to make decisions which involved varying degrees of attractiveness and probability of success (the Stoner problems, described by Brown on p. 657), he found that they consistently guessed that they would make decisions at least as risky or more risky than their fellow students. In fact, this could have only been true for half the group. Brown posited that this overestimation of riskiness with reference to the group was based upon the feeling that risk taking is a positive cultural value and that the students tended to think of themselves individually as possessing this value to a greater extent than their fellows.

Breed and Kstanes (1961) investigated the concept of pluralistic ignorance in the context of segregation issues in the South. They hypothesized that:

1. A distribution of opinions on an issue exists in any social system, and most members can give an estimate as to the direction or character of this distribution.
2. These estimates may be inaccurate, and this we take to be pluralistic ignorance.
3. The error will tend to favor the older existing beliefs in the system rather than the direction of change. Thus when an individual is influenced by his assessment of others' views, a "conservative bias" may exist.
4. Pluralistic ignorance is correlated with attitudinal bias: the greater the "inaccuracy," the greater the bias. In testable form this results in two propositions: (a) Individuals with attitudes in the direction of change will be more accurate assessors of opinion. (b) Those with more education will be more accurate assessors of opinion. It

is likely that pluralistic ignorance exists because of the independent variable education. The greater the education, the greater the sensitivity to informational cues and awareness of the attitudes of others.

5. Pluralistic ignorance will be more pronounced in large groups because there is less intercommunication, so that cognitive reorientation will occur more slowly there (p. 383).

These hypotheses were tested by two separate surveys, one on a sample of a Protestant church congregation and the other on a cross-sectional sample of the population of the City of New Orleans. The church members were asked, on a five-point rating scale (with a sixth choice, "Don't know") to reflect their feelings regarding the admittance of Negroes to the congregation. Similarly, the city sample was asked on a five-point rating scale (with a sixth choice, "No opinion") to reflect their feelings regarding the desegregation of city schools. Both groups were then asked how they thought others in their respective studies would respond.

Hypotheses 1 through 4a were supported by the data while 4b was supported for the church sample but not for the city sample. Hypothesis 5 was not supported. In order to explain the discrepant findings, Breed and Kstanes hypothesized the existence of a previously unconsidered variable which they labeled "level of crystallization." They stated that after gathering the data they became aware that the city sample's opinion had become more crystallized than the church sample's.

Whereas the admission of Negroes to the church had never been seriously considered, enforced desegregation of the city schools had been ordered by Federal courts (although postponed by appeals). City people had been exposed to headlines concerning court-ordered desegregation in other cities. . . . In the church, owing to the presence of factions such as "the young liberals," there was still a process of opinion formation and change, free of a deadline requiring attitude finality, as in the city case (p. 390).

Hence, the "level of crystallization" factor would seem to have negated the comparison of pluralistic ignorance across the two samples as the basic situation for the two samples was not the same. Breed and Kstanes also indicated that the educational differences in the city sample became muted by the crystallization factor and so were not apparent in the data.

Gorden (1953) studied the relationships between a person's "private opinion" and his "definition of the situation" with his expression of "public opinion" in a social situation. As part of his investigation, he had his subjects, 24 members of a boarding house, record their private opinions regarding a statement about Russia. Each then answered the same question in a public situation in which they could be easily overheard. Finally, each subject was asked to rate the "group opinion." Among his findings, Gorden discovered a general relationship to exist between his subjects' private opinions and their estimate of the group opinion. Those whose private opinions were favorable tended to estimate the

group opinion as being more favorable than it was and, conversely, those whose private opinions were not favorable tended to estimate the group opinion as being less favorable than it was. Thus, he stated, "although the estimate of the direction of the group mean from the individual's private opinion is correct, the concept of the absolute position of the group appears to be influenced by the individual's own feeling, as well as by the actual group opinion (p. 168)." In other words, if individuals do not correctly perceive the group opinion (and a state of pluralistic ignorance exists), the direction of the discrepancy from the group opinion is positively correlated with the individuals' own biases, be they more pro or con compared with the group's mean opinion.

Korte (1971) found a similar situation to exist in his study of pluralistic ignorance about student radicalism. Students filled out a questionnaire in which they indicated their attitudes regarding a variety of issues ranging from drugs, sex, and Vietnam, to personal values and religion. They then filled out the questionnaire as they believed others in their course would.

Korte found a significant tendency to overestimate the degree to which students endorsed the radical position on these issues. That is, the students were not quite as radical as each believed the others to be and as such a

state of pluralistic ignorance was in evidence. A further finding revealed an "assimilation bias," that is, "a tendency to presume more similarity between the norm and one's own position than actually existed (p. 1)." This, in effect, is in support of Gorden's findings cited above.

Another interesting comparison attempted to discover if an individual's accuracy in estimating the group opinion was at all related to the radicalness or conservativeness of his own position. This is somewhat akin to Breed and Kstanes' hypothesis regarding "individuals with attitudes in the direction of change" whom they found to be more accurate assessors of the group's opinion. Korte found that respondents with the most radical opinions on a particular item tended to be more accurate with regard to their estimate of the modal response on that item than those with the most conservative opinions. He also found that subjects whose responses were closest to the over-all mean for a particular item ("norms") tended to be more accurate than those whose responses were farthest away from the mean of that item ("deviants") in estimating the over-all modal response for that item. If indeed the radical position were taken to be the one "in the direction of change," it appears that these findings are in agreement with those of Breed and Kstanes. This would run somewhat contrary, however, to Breed and Kstanes' third hypothesis regarding the direction

of error to favor "the older existing beliefs." In fact, it was clearly demonstrated in the study by Korte that the error was in the direction of the "radical bias" as opposed to the "conservative bias" found by Breed and Kstanes. A possible explanation for these seemingly discrepant findings would lie in the fact that the populations, issues, and historical time involved in the two studies are quite different.

It would seem, as Korte points out, that the direction of pluralistic ignorance may be dependent upon the issue in question. In general, it has been found that in the absence of much discussion on an issue there seems to be a tendency for the individual to feel that he has taken a more culturally valued position than his peers, e.g., in favor of desegregation (Breed and Kstanes, 1961) or more risky (Brown, 1965). In situations, however, in which there has been a good deal of discussion of the issues, e.g., drugs, Vietnam, etc. (Korte, 1971), even by a vocal minority (Schanck, 1932), the nature of the information seems to lead to a general assumption that an attitude is more prevalent than it actually is.

Literature pertaining to the social psychological processes relevant to this study having been examined, the next section will focus upon the Women's Liberation Movement itself and its relevance to this study.

3. The Women's Liberation Movement

The present study concerns itself with the concept of pluralistic ignorance, as described in the previous section, within the context of the current and controversial Women's Liberation Movement (WLM). The selection of the WLM as the subject of a study of pluralistic ignorance is considered appropriate on the grounds that it is indeed current and controversial and there are widespread opinions concerning it (Travis, 1972). Furthermore, it has been frequently stated and emphasized that the "Women's Liberation Movement" does not represent a single political platform or methodology for change. Many WL organizations and splinter groups lack essential agreement as to their specific goals other than the obvious: equality for women (Stambler, 1970; Ware, 1970; Gornick & Moran, 1971; Wortis & Rabinowitz, 1971; Bell, 1971). In that there is still an ongoing "process of opinion formation and change" among various sections of the populace regarding the WLM and in that the Movement is, as yet, "free of a deadline requiring attitude finality," attitudes concerning the WLM are likely to have not yet been crystallized. (A note of caution is due here as is appropriate for any writing regarding an ongoing movement. At the time of this study there is official ongoing concern for the rights of women. The report

of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada (1970) has been submitted and its 167 recommendations have been reviewed and considered. For the most part, though, the recommendations are still a source of great debate, even among the commissioners, and only a minority of the key issues has reached legislation.)

At this point it is appropriate to discuss briefly the WLM itself, some of its background and current status.

The modern-day WLM emerged in the late 1960's as a new, somewhat militant movement seeking feminine equality or liberation (Bell, 1971). To a great extent the civil rights movement of the early 1960's and subsequent radical movements in the United States were influential in its early development, as was the publication of Betty Friedan's book, The Feminine Mystique (1963).

Inspired by the results of the open-ended questionnaire responses of 200 women from her graduating class at Smith College, Friedan found that the stereotyped image of the American female as had been portrayed by the media and academia was quite discrepant from the reality of the lives these women were leading. In essence, these women had been trying to conform to an unreal image of the American female which Friedan labeled the "feminine mystique." She went on to describe the problem as one of personal identity within a culture that was not permitting women to fulfill their

potentials as human beings. She also alluded to the fact that the early feminists had fought for and won rights to participate more fully in society but too few of their descendents had chosen to take creative advantage of these rights. She felt that the remedy to the problem was for women to "find themselves" through work--work equal to their capacities as human beings--and through the development of "lifetime interests and goals which require serious education and training (p. 332)."

For several years after the publication of her book, Friedan was the leading spokeswoman for the new women's movement. In 1966 she and a number of other women founded the National Organization of Women (NOW) whose stated purpose was "to take action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now, exercising all the privileges and responsibilities thereof in truly equal partnership with men (NOW, Statement of Purpose, in Kraditor, 1968, p. 363)." In 1967, one of NOW's first actions was to protest actively the format of the help wanted ads in the N.Y. Times (help wanted-male, help wanted-female), with the result that soon after the Times' policies were changed. NOW has since worked at promoting legislation in the areas of equality in rights, pay, and opportunities, abortion law repeal, and establishment of day-care centers. It is the largest of the current women's lib organizations in North America.

While NOW is the largest organization of its kind, it also has the reputation of being the most moderate (Morgan, 1970; Ware, 1970; Bell, 1971; Flexnor, 1971). Splinter groups from NOW and various other left-wing and radical organizations have been formed since the late 1960's. Whereas the moderates of the early movement sought equality, the radical emphasis is more "on basic revolutionary social change and upon a philosophic re-examination of the entire social structure and its goals (Wortis & Rabinowitz, 1971, p. 709)," and upon "the dissolution of patriarchy--its social and political forms, and psychological attitudes and modes of thought it generates (Pollock, 1971, p. 723)." Among the more radical groups are: the New York Radical Women and its own radical element, Redstockings--"We take the woman's side on everything We are critical of all past ideology, literature and philosophy, products as they are of male supremacist culture (Principles, New York Radical Women in Ware, 1970, p. 39)"; the Feminists--"Do you know that rape is legal in marriage? . . . Do you know that, according to the United Nations, marriage is a 'slavery-like practice'? (Morgan, 1970, p. 536)"; WITCH (Women's International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell); and the extremist SCUM (Society for Cutting Up Men) which seeks to "overthrow the government, eliminate the money system, institute complete automation, and destroy the male sex (from the SCUM Manifesto, in Morgan, 1970, p. 514)."

Radical and extremist though these groups may seem, they have brought attention to the needs of women in our society. Among the main demands emphasized by such groups as NOW are: (a) equal pay and opportunity for working women at all levels, (b) child care for all mothers desiring it, and (c) free abortions for all women on request (Flexnor, 1971; Savoy, 1972).

The equal pay and opportunity issue is not as controversial as perhaps it once was. In fact, it is government policy. The problem, according to Flexnor (1971), is with enforcement in the face of some deep-seated prejudices against women.

As for child care, this need has been reiterated by the Report of the Royal Commission (1970). In it was indicated that one in five mothers in Canada with children under 14, or 540,000 mothers, were working. It also stressed that "mothers at home are not immune to illness or to becoming overwhelmed by a full-time job without holidays (p. 264)."

Finally, the abortion issue is considered to be the most controversial. Estimates on the number of illegal abortions, according to the Royal Commission, range from 30,000 to 300,000 a year in Canada. Arguments pro and con range from the right of a woman to control her own body to the abortion of a fetus being equated to murder. The Royal Commission, citing the belief that women would continue to

break the existing abortion laws and that the existing laws discriminate against the poor, recommended the amendment of the Criminal Code to permit abortions by qualified medical practitioners.

In general, then, it would seem that the WLM is producing change despite its lack of unification and uniformity and despite receiving varying degrees of acceptance among the population at large.

The next section will describe the problems posed in this study and discuss pluralistic ignorance in terms of the WLM.

4. The Problem

The present study concerns itself with pluralistic ignorance and its relationship to the WLM. It is proposed that a survey of attitudes toward the WLM in a given population and an estimate of others' attitudes in that population may yield significant differences which would indicate the existence of pluralistic ignorance. If pluralistic ignorance is found it is further proposed that an analysis of certain variables within the population studied might indicate differential degrees of this phenomenon.

Thus, the first question posed in this study deals with the relationship of one's sex to the degree and direction of pluralistic ignorance manifested with regard to the

WLM. This may be rephrased in the following questions, related to the WLM: Do men exhibit more ignorance than women or vice versa? What do men think other men feel regarding the WLM? What do women think other women feel regarding the WLM? How accurate are these assessments?

The search for answers to these questions may start from an inference as to the general direction of the pluralistic ignorance, if found.

Returning for a moment to the discussion of Festinger's social comparison theory, it will be remembered that a distinction was made between "physical" and "social" reality. An assessment of another's attitude toward the WLM without prior knowledge of that person's position is clearly in the realm of social reality. Hence "the hypothesis may be advanced that the 'social reality' upon which an opinion or an attitude rests for its justification is the degree to which the individual perceives that this opinion or attitude is shared by others (Festinger, Schachter, & Back, 1950, p. 168)." This, as indicated by Katz and Lazarsfeld (1955), is the way stereotypes develop. "It is one of the reasons why ideas about what is real in religion or in politics vary from group to group (p. 54)." Thus, without really "knowing" another's opinion regarding a particular topic, one is apt to make some sort of inference based upon whatever minimal cues are available. One might base his

judgment on broad categorical generalizations, i.e., stereotypes, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

It might be suggested, then, in the context of the present study, that if indeed there is pluralistic ignorance regarding the WLM, it might manifest itself by possibly inaccurate stereotypical thinking. For instance, bearing in mind the vocal "bra-burners," one might perceive women as sympathizing with "their" movement to a greater extent than they do. (One might remember the vocal, but minority opinions expressed by Mrs. Salt in the Schanck study.) Likewise, it may be tempting to stereotype men as "male chauvinist pigs" and judge them to be more negative toward the WLM than they are. Of course, it is not suggested that all men and women would be seen in this manner, but a tendency in these directions could be reasonably expected.

As to which group, males or females, would exhibit greater tendencies in this area, the expectations are not as definite. In fact, Taft (1955), in a review of the literature concerning the ability to judge others' behavioral characteristics (motives, traits, etc.), found no essential differences in the perceptual accuracy of males and females. There does not seem to be any reason to believe that the results of this study would prove contrary. However, significant differences in this realm would be interesting.

This study will also ask whether people who have relatively negative attitudes toward the WLM exhibit more pluralistic ignorance than people with relatively positive attitudes or vice versa and what direction the ignorance manifested will take.

Regarding the direction of any pluralistic ignorance found, one might predict an "assimilation bias," as demonstrated by Korte (1971) and Gordon (1953), to exist. That is, it would be expected that those people with more positive views toward the WLM would tend to estimate the group's opinion to be more positive than it is and, conversely, those with more negative views toward the WLM would tend to estimate the group's opinion as being more negative than it is.

As to the accuracy of estimation, one might expect, as Breed and Kstanes (1961) found, that individuals with attitudes in the direction of change (in favor of the WLM) would be the more accurate assessors of opinion. Furthermore, it has been found by Worell and Worell (1971) in a study designed to measure some personality correlates of supporters and opposers of women's lib, that opposers are more typically conforming and stereotypical in their thinking whereas supporters are described as more curious, inquiring, and rational. This would seem to offer further theoretical support to the notion that individuals with attitudes in

favor of the WLM would tend to be more accurate in judging their plurality's opinion than the more rigid, stereotyping opposers of women's lib.

Finally, in attempting to link pluralistic ignorance to a well-researched social psychological construct, the present study will examine the effect, in this context, of the need for social approval (Crowne & Marlowe, 1964) on pluralistic ignorance.

The Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960, 1964) was developed by its authors in an attempt to reflect tendencies toward making socially desirable responses independent from psychopathology or other personality variables tapped by its items. In doing so, the authors provided a social desirability scale with a theoretical rationale based upon the position that a person tends to respond in a favorable, socially desirable manner in order to gain the approval of others. Social desirability was therefore defined as "behavior motivated by a need for approval and the expectancy that approval can be attained by behaving in culturally acceptable ways (Crowne & Marlowe, 1964, p. 40)."

McCarrey (1969), reviewing the literature on the Marlowe-Crowne scale, noted that the results of several studies indicated that individuals who scored high on the need for social approval tended to be more conforming,

cautious, and persuasive than those who scored low on this scale. McCarrey also noted the relationship between a self-evaluative style and "other-directed" behavior as described by Reisman (1950).

It is asked, then, what is the relationship between the need for social approval and pluralistic ignorance? Crowne and Marlowe (1964) have noted a relationship between need-approval persons and stereotypical thinking. "What we appear to observe . . . is the tendency among approval-motivated individuals to restrict their associations to the conventional, popular, or common (p. 90)." This seems to suggest, in the present context, that individuals exhibiting a high need for social approval might tend to adhere to the stereotyped male and female stances regarding women's lib previously discussed. If so, it is expected that high need-approval persons, more so than low need-approval persons, would tend to see women as more in favor of the WLM than they are and men as less in favor of the WLM than they are.

It is possible, however, that the high need-approval person, as an "other-directed" individual, might be more sensitive and attuned to the opinions of others. It would seem reasonable that the high need-approval person, either consciously or unconsciously, might maintain an effort to remain aware of what behaviors are culturally acceptable in his group and thus be more aware of that group's opinions.

In such a case one would expect the high need-approval person to be less pluralistically ignorant than the low need-approval person.

If, in fact, men and women do not hold stereotyped attitudes toward the WLM, the above theoretical positions regarding the effect of need for social approval on pluralistic ignorance are seen to be divergent. It is with curious interest, then, that this study will investigate the potential of such relationships.

A final contrast that will be made is a cross-sexual comparison, that is, what do men think women think about the WLM and how is this manifested across the variables (and vice versa)? One might speculate that this comparison as a whole would yield a greater degree of ignorance than the same sex comparison on the basis of the relatively restricted communication that exists across the sexes on this issue.

The next section will summarize the focus of this study and restate the problems posed in terms of null hypotheses.

5. Summary and Hypotheses

To summarize, then, it has been indicated that individuals, in forming attitudes, take into consideration the viewpoints of "significant others," particularly if the issue at hand is not clear-cut or is in some way ambiguous.

In these situations an individual attempts to make an inference as to the attitudes of significant others using whatever cues are available. However, as has been demonstrated, such inferences may be faulty and the individual may, in fact, misperceive the actual attitudes of others, leading to a situation in which "no one believes, but everyone believes that everyone else believes," i.e., a situation of pluralistic ignorance. The present study proposes to examine this phenomenon in the context of attitudes toward the WLM and some ideals proposed by proponents of the Movement. Specifically, it attempts to investigate the relationship of an individual's sex, attitude toward the WLM, and need for social approval to the pluralistic ignorance manifested in this context.

Thus, the problems posed are now put in the null form as experimental hypotheses.

1.1 There is no statistically significant difference between males and females as to the manner in which they manifest pluralistic ignorance within (a) their same sex plurality and (b) their opposite sex plurality regarding attitudes toward (i) the WLM, (ii) the child care issue (CC), (iii) the abortion issue (AB), and (iv) the equal pay and opportunity issue (EQ).

1.2 There is no statistically significant difference between males and females as to the degree of pluralistic

ignorance manifested within (a) their same sex plurality and (b) their opposite sex plurality regarding attitudes toward (i) the WLM, (ii) CC, (iii) AB, and (iv) EQ.

2.1 There is no statistically significant difference between individuals exhibiting relatively positive attitudes toward the WLM and individuals exhibiting relatively negative attitudes toward the WLM as to the manner in which they manifest pluralistic ignorance within (a) their same sex plurality and (b) their opposite sex plurality regarding attitudes toward (i) the WLM, (ii) CC, (iii) AB, and (iv) EQ.

2.2 There is no statistically significant difference between individuals exhibiting relatively positive attitudes toward the WLM and individuals exhibiting relatively negative attitudes toward the WLM as to the degree of pluralistic ignorance manifested within (a) their same sex plurality and (b) their opposite sex plurality regarding attitudes toward (i) the WLM, (ii) CC, (iii) AB, and (iv) EQ.

3.1 There is no statistically significant difference between individuals exhibiting a high need for social approval and individuals exhibiting a low need for social approval as to the manner in which they manifest pluralistic ignorance within (a) their same sex plurality and (b) their opposite sex plurality regarding attitudes toward (i) the WLM, (ii) CC, (iii) AB, and (iv) EQ.

3.2 There is no statistically significant difference between individuals exhibiting a high need for social approval and individuals exhibiting a low need for social approval as to the degree of pluralistic ignorance manifested within (a) their same sex plurality and (b) their opposite sex plurality regarding attitudes toward (i) the WLM, (ii) CC, (iii) AB, and (iv) EQ.

4. There is no statistically significant difference between the degree of pluralistic ignorance manifested in one's same sex plurality and in one's opposite sex plurality regarding attitudes toward (a) the WLM, (b) CC, (c) AB, and (d) EQ.

The next chapter presents the experimental design for the testing of these hypotheses.

CHAPTER II

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN*

The design of the study is presented in this chapter in four sections. The tools used are described in the first section with a discussion of the rationale for their use. The second section deals with the subjects (Ss) who participated in the study. Section three discusses the experimental procedures involved. Section four concludes the chapter with a discussion of the statistical procedures used in the analysis of the data.

1. The Tools

The tools used in this study were: (a) a questionnaire booklet entitled Women's Lib Questionnaire and (b) the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale. They are discussed separately within this section.

(a) Women's Lib Questionnaire (WLQ). The questionnaire booklet, which appears in Appendix 1, was structured as follows: (i) description of study to Ss; (ii) demographic data sheet; (iii) rating scales.

(i) Description of study to Ss. This description read as follows:

*Erratum: This chapter should be entitled "Research Design".

The enclosed questionnaire represents an attempt to develop an instrument to measure people's views toward certain social phenomena. Thus, you will be asked to rate the Women's Liberation Movement and some ideals of Women Liberationists in the light of a set of descriptive scales. You will receive further instructions regarding these scales within. Please go through this booklet one page at a time.

To ensure subject cooperation, confidentiality was assured and instructions for obtaining the results of the study were given.

(ii) Demographic data sheet. Since it was the aim of this study to evaluate pluralistic ignorance regarding the WLM issue with respect to several subject variables, each S was requested to indicate his or her sex, age, marital status, native language, and religion. In addition, each S was asked to check off his "political attitude" (not party affiliation) on a five-point rating scale ranging from very conservative to very liberal and also his university level (undergraduate, graduate, other).

(iii) Rating scales. These scales, based upon the semantic differential technique, were used for the measurement of attitudes toward the WLM and the related ideals in this study. Due to its central importance to the study, the rationale for the use of this technique will be discussed in light of the general considerations of validity and reliability as well as its specific applicability here.

The semantic differential was developed by Osgood, Suci, and Tannenbaum (1957) to afford an objective measurement for the meaning of words and concepts. It is basically a combination of "controlled association and scaling procedures (p. 20)" in which S is provided with a concept to be differentiated and a set of bipolar adjective pairs (e.g., good-bad, strong-weak) against which to do it. S then indicates the direction of his association of the concept to the adjectives on a seven-step scale. The adjective pairs provide a meaning in terms of their position in "semantic space," i.e., their factor loadings on the basic dimensions of meaning: evaluative, potency, and activity. Thus, according to Osgood et al.,

We have defined the meaning of a concept as its allocation to a point in the multidimensional semantic space. We then define attitude toward a concept as the projection of this point onto the evaluative dimension of that space (p. 190).

Kretch, Crutchfield, and Ballachey (1962), in discussing the semantic differential and attitude measurement, conceptualized attitudes in terms of cognitive, feeling, and action tendency components. That is,

An attitude can be defined as an enduring system of three components centering about a single object: the beliefs about the object--the cognitive component; the affect connected with the object--the feeling component; and the disposition to take action with respect to the object--the action tendency component (p. 146).

The evaluative factor of the semantic differential, they concluded, "appears to measure the valence of the belief and feeling components (p. 169)."

In terms of the present study, then, pluralistic ignorance is seen as primarily concerned with misjudgments in the estimation of a group's evaluation of (or their beliefs and feelings about) a particular object or phenomenon. The evaluative dimension of the semantic differential, then, would seem to be an appropriate instrument with which to gauge pluralistic ignorance in the context of cognitive and affective attitudes toward the WLM.

McCarrey (1969) presents a detailed discussion of validity and reliability studies conducted on the semantic differential. The studies cited indicated (a) the consistency with which it quantifies meaning in a useful way, (b) support for the scaling properties and assumptions implied despite inequalities in scale intervals, and (c) evidence of stability over time and across undergraduate and graduate student populations. A further review by Heise (1969) also affirmed the general adequacy of the metric assumptions as well as support for the basic dimensions of evaluation, potency, and activity. Heise suggested caution in terms of biased errors due to social desirability in rating salient objects as well as noting the existence of individual differences in the size and character of

semantic space (which are adequately dealt with by analyzing group means). Thus, quoting McCarrey's conclusion, "That the semantic differential would seem to provide a valid and reliable index to the location of the attitude object along a general evaluative continuum is offered support by the studies mentioned (p. 50)."

With this in mind, bipolar scale adjectives were selected with reference to (a) their high loading on the evaluative factor and minimal loading on the other factors, and (b) their relevance to the concept being judged.

Five such scales were selected from Osgood et al. (1957, p. 37) based upon the criteria above. (Originally six experimental scales were selected, but the sixth, "tasty-distasteful," was eliminated after being judged irrelevant in the context of the WLM by a group of M.A. students in psychology in a "dry run" of the WLQ.) Four "filler" scales, two tapping the potency dimension and two tapping the activity dimension, were added in order to avoid repetitious responding by the Ss. The selected scales and their rotated loadings on the three main factors (from Osgood et al.) are indicated in Appendix 2.

As for the concepts to be judged, attitudes were sought regarding the WLM and also to several of the key issues pertaining to the WLM as discussed in the first chapter. These issues were: (a) equal pay and opportunity

for working women at all levels (EQ), (b) child care for all mothers desiring it (CC), and (c) free abortions for all women on request (AB). It was felt that the addition of these concepts to the over-all concept of the WLM would provide an opportunity to evaluate several aspects of the movement in relation to the over-all impact.

In the questionnaire itself, the nine scales were presented in random order on each page that a concept to be rated appeared, randomization being defined by a table of random numbers. The directions (positive-negative) of the polar adjectives for the nine scales were also determined by a table of random numbers.

The rating scale section of the questionnaire was divided into three main sections, preceded by specific instructions illustrating the use of the format and followed by a page for S's comments, as follows:

(i) Illustrative instructions. These general instructions for the use of the semantic-differential-type scales were adopted for this study from Osgood et al. (p. 82-84). They are found in the WLQ in Appendix 1 (as are all other sections referred to in the description of the WLQ.)

(ii) Rating scales for self. This section was used to obtain a measure of the Ss' actual attitudes toward the WLM and the related ideals. At the top of the first page

in this section were written instructions regarding the rating of the WLM on the basis of the S's own feelings. Below these instructions appeared the nine adjective pairs, each separated by seven steps. On the next page were written instructions for the "self" ratings of the specific WL ideals followed by three pages, each with one of the associated ideals appearing at the top of the page and with the nine scaled adjective pairs below it.

(iii) Rating scales for same sex. This section was used to obtain a measurement of the perceived same sex group attitudes. This was used to compare to the actual same sex attitudes in order to investigate the existence of pluralistic ignorance within one's own same sex plurality. At the top of the first page of this section were written instructions to rate the WLM as "the majority of other people in this study (University of Ottawa students) of the same sex as yourself might do it." As in the previous section, the instructions were followed by the scaled adjective pairs and on succeeding pages by instructions and rating scales for "same sex" judgments of the specific ideals.

(iv) Rating scales for opposite sex. This section was used to obtain a measure of the perceived opposite sex group attitude. This was used in the cross-sexual comparison of pluralistic ignorance. The instructions for this section were essentially the same as those in the previous

section except Ss were asked to estimate how others of the opposite sex would rate the WLM and the three associated ideals.

(v) Comments sheet. Following the rating scales an additional sheet was included in which Ss were invited to freely comment upon any aspect of the study.

To eliminate possible ordering effects, equal numbers of questionnaires were distributed of each of the six possible ordered combinations of the three rating scale sections. Also, the ordering of the specific women's liberationist ideals within each section was randomized using a table of random numbers.

(b) Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (M-C). This scale was used as the measure of need for social approval. It is a 33-item true-false inventory in which items answered in the scorable direction suggest an effort on the part of S to present himself in a socially approved manner. Crowne and Marlowe (1964) described the items as relatively free of pathological content, generally applicable, and differing in the social desirability of content.

McCarrey (1969), in reviewing the validity and reliability literature concerning the M-C scale, cited support for the need-for-social-approval construct and the scope of associated behavioral correlates. He also noted the varying degrees of reliability estimates cited in the

literature, but found the M-C, in general, to be a reliable research tool. Further work with the M-C scale (Boor, 1972) also indicated some inconsistent results obtained with it, but, in general, its use as a valid and reliable research instrument has been supported by the literature.

For the purposes of this study, the M-C was entitled the Personal Reaction Inventory (PRI) with a description on the face page as follows:

The enclosed is a questionnaire for which we are interested in establishing norms.
We thank you for your cooperation in filling it out and assure confidentiality.

The second page called for S to print his name, sex, and date of birth. This information was used in pairing each S's WLQ with his M-C. The PRI can be found in Appendix 3.

2. The Subjects

In all, about 700 sets of questionnaires were distributed and collected. Only questionnaires completed by students who reported their native language to be English were used in this study in order to control for a possible additional source of variance. After eliminating all non-English and incomplete or otherwise inappropriate questionnaires, the remaining usable number of Ss was 372, 202 female and 170 male. In addition, 35 Ss served as a test-retest reliability group, completing the questionnaires a second time two weeks after the original testing.

The Ss ranged in age from 16 to 29 years with a mean age of 20.0 and a standard deviation of 2.4 years. Of the 372 Ss, 346 were single, 24 married, and two separated. One-hundred ninety-one Ss indicated their religious preference as Roman Catholic, another 129 indicated other religious denominations, and 52 indicated "none" or left the space blank. As an indication of "political attitude," one S classified himself as very conservative, 21 as conservative, 126 as middle-of-the-road, 180 as liberal, 31 as very liberal, and 13 Ss did not indicate any political attitude. All Ss were undergraduates.

3. The Procedure

Questionnaires were distributed in 22 classes within the Faculties of Arts and Sciences at the University of Ottawa. The rationale for the choice of classes was randomization and maximumization of subject population with avoidance of subject overlap from class to class. Hence, basic first and second year undergraduate courses with relatively large, heterogeneous enrollments were chosen.

Twelve of the 22 classes chosen were sections of English (Eng.) 1212, a literature survey course required by all first-year Arts students. The seven sections of Eng. 2263 were chosen as this course is the most heavily enrolled second-year course in the English Department and as it

afforded no overlap with Eng. 1212. Math 1400 was selected as the most heavily enrolled first year course among Science students and Math 2270 and Math 2280 were chosen as the most heavily enrolled second-year courses providing a minimal degree of student overlap.

The experimenter (E), with the individual professors' approval, distributed and collected the questionnaires during class time. The WIQ was introduced to the Ss as an attempt to develop an instrument to measure attitudes toward social phenomena. The PRI was introduced as "another questionnaire we'd like you to fill out." Participation in the study was strictly voluntary.

Those who served as Ss in the test-retest reliability group were retested two weeks after the initial administration. It was explained to them that the retest served as a "check" on the questionnaires and not on themselves. They were urged to fill out the questionnaires as if they were seeing them for the first time.

4. Analysis of the Data

The rating scales were scored on a seven-point scale with a value of 1 assigned to the most negative scale position and a value of 7 assigned to the most positive position. Thus, relatively positive attitudes were reflected by a relatively high total on the evaluative items of the scales (maximum score = 35). Similarly, relatively negative attitudes were reflected by a relatively low total score (minimum score = 5). In all, 12 scores were obtained for each S (self attitude for WL, EQ, CC, and AB; same sex estimate for WL, EQ, CC, and AB; and opposite sex estimate for WL, EQ, CC, and AB). Test-retest correlations were performed on the 12 scores as well as on the M-C scores as a measure of the questionnaires' reliability for this population.

Scores were obtained for the males' mean attitude rating (\bar{X}_M) and the females' mean attitude rating (\bar{X}_F) by adding the respective male and female samples' individual self attitude scores for each concept and dividing by the

total number of Ss in each sample (170 and 202 respectively). Thus, \bar{X}_M and \bar{X}_F represent the actual attitudes held by male and female Ss respectively in this study.

In order to divide Ss into positive and negative groups regarding their attitudes toward the WLM, male and female Ss were ranked respectively according to their attitude scores. They were then divided into two groups for each sex using a median split. Scores for the positive attitude group for males ranged from 25 to 35 with a mean of 28.7 and a standard deviation (S.D.) of 2.8 and the scores for the positive attitude group for females ranged from 29 to 35 with a mean of 31.8 and a S.D. of 2.2. The scores for the negative attitude group for males ranged from 5 to 24 with a mean of 19.0 and a S.D. of 4.5 and the scores for the negative attitude group for females ranged from 5 to 28 with a mean of 22.0 and a S.D. of 5.3.

Similarly, need-for-social-approval scores were obtained from the M-C. All Ss were then ranked according to their scores and a median split provided a division into high and low need-approval groups. The high need-for-social-approval group obtained scores on the M-C ranging from 15 to 28 with a mean of 19.2 while the low need-for-social-approval group obtained scores ranging from 1 to 14 with a mean of 10.6.

Thus, each S was assigned to one of eight groups in a 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design based upon sex, attitude toward the

TABLE 1a

Means for Attitude Scores for Males (N = 170) and Females (N = 202).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
WL	23.9	26.8
CC	25.9	29.8
AB	18.9	20.5
EQ	28.5	32.5

WLM, and need for social approval. Equalization of cell size was attained by randomly eliminating additional \underline{S} s from each group until all groups reached the size of the smallest group. In this manner 35 \underline{S} s remained in each cell, 280 in all, to constitute the subject pool of the three-way analysis of the data.

In addition to the categorization of the three variables, each \underline{S} obtained two discrepancy (D) scores. The first, D_{SS} , reflected the difference between his estimate of his same sex's mean score (SS_M for a male \underline{S} , SS_F for a female \underline{S}) and the actual same sex mean score (\bar{X}_M for a male \underline{S} , \bar{X}_F for a female \underline{S}). The second, D_{OS} , reflected the difference between his estimate of the opposite sex's mean score (OS_M for a male \underline{S} , OS_F for a female \underline{S}) and the actual opposite sex mean score (in this case, \bar{X}_F for a male \underline{S} , \bar{X}_M for a female \underline{S}). Each D score, then, is an indication of each individual's degree of pluralistic ignorance, i.e., how much his estimate of the group's attitude actually differed from the measured group attitude. Consequently, each \underline{S} obtained eight D scores, one each for the same sex comparison and one each for the opposite sex comparison for each of the four concepts rated (WL, EQ, CC, and AB).

The eight D scores, the dependent variable data, were entered into eight 2 x 2 x 2 factorial designs with

fixed effects as described by Winer (1962, p. 248ff.) and the variables were analyzed accordingly. For statistical significance, it was decided to accept the .05 level of probability.

A posteriori analyses of simple main effects for significant two-way interactions and simple interaction effects and simple simple main effects for significant three-way interactions were proposed (Kirk, 1968, p. 179ff. and p. 222ff.).

In order to analyze the significance of the degree to which pluralistic ignorance was manifested with respect to the three variables, another 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design was employed using the absolute value of the D scores ($|D|$) as dependent data. This, then, served as a measure of the differences in misestimation of the actual attitudes as opposed to the differences of the direction of misestimation.

Again, a posteriori analyses were proposed in the event of significant interactions.

In order to examine the cross-sexual comparison proposed in Hypothesis 4, a one-way analysis of variance with repeated measures (Winer, p. 105ff.) was employed. This design compared the absolute values of each S's D_{SS} and D_{OS} scores for each concept in order to seek out any differences in the degree of pluralistic ignorance manifested by the different ratings.

The results of these analyses are presented and discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The first section of this chapter deals with the reliability data for both the WLQ and the M-C. Section two presents the results of the analyses performed on the experimental data. The findings of these analyses are discussed in the third section. The fourth section presents suggestions for further research and the chapter ends with a summary of the study and conclusions.

1. Reliability Data

A test-retest procedure was employed to estimate the consistency with which the tools were used by the Ss in this study. The WLQ and the M-C scale were re-administered to 35 Ss (i.e., 35 sets of usable questionnaires remained after the elimination of non-English and otherwise inappropriate questionnaires) two weeks after the initial testing. Table 1 presents the reliability coefficients obtained from the test-retest data of the WLQ scores and the M-C score. Also included in Table 1 is an over-all index of the WLQ's reliability obtained by using Fisher's Z transformation to average the reliability coefficients of the 12 WLQ scores.

Table 1

Reliability Coefficients for Test-Retest Scores on the
Women's Lib Questionnaire(WLQ) and the
Marlowe-Crowne Scale(M-C)
(N=35)

WLQ	.69 ^a				
		<u>WL</u>	<u>CC</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>EQ</u>
Self		.75	.41	.90	.80
Same Sex		.53	.16	.76	.59
Opposite Sex		.80	.66	.70	.77
M-C Scale	.89				

^aCalculated by averaging the 12 WLQ scores using Fisher's Z transformation.

In terms of the quite stringent guide to minimally acceptable reliability formulated by Kelley (1927) and cited by Helmstadter (1964), 10 of the 12 WLQ scores, as well as the over-all index of the WLQ's reliability, met the minimal criterion of $r = .50$ for group ratings. Thus, for the most part, it would seem that the WLQ items were used in a fairly reliable manner by the Ss in this study.

The M-C reached reliability at $r = .89$. This reliability estimate compares favorably to the previous findings in the literature (Crowne & Marlowe, 1964).. The M-C, then, seems to have been used by Ss in this study in a quite consistent manner.

Table 2 presents the intercorrelations between the self-ratings for WL and the three associated ideals. Five of the six intercorrelations are quite positive ($p < .01$) while the sixth, correlating self-AB with self-EQ, exhibited negligible correlation. This would seem to suggest that the concepts selected were seen by individuals as generally related to and having meaning in the context of the WLM. On the other hand, it is not suggested that the concepts were seen as synonymous with each other or the WLM.

2. Presentation of Results

The hypotheses regarding differences in pluralistic ignorance with respect to the experimental variables were tested by analyses of variance.

Table 2
Intercorrelations Among Self-Ratings on WLQ
(N=372)

	WL	CC	AB	EQ
WL				
CC	.39*			
AB	.22*	.22*		
EQ	.45*	.28*	.03	

* $p < .01$

In order to test hypotheses 1.1, 2.1, and 3.1, regarding differences in the manner in which pluralistic ignorance was manifested, a 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design with fixed factors was employed. The results of the eight analyses are presented in Tables 3 through 10.

Tables 3 and 6 indicate that Sex was a significant variable in the investigation of the manner in which pluralistic ignorance was manifested regarding the attitudes of the ss' same sex plurality in the context of WL and EQ. Tables 7, 9, and 10 also indicate Sex to differentiate the manner in which pluralistic ignorance was manifested regarding attitudes involving WL, AB, and EQ in the opposite sex plurality.

In all cases of significance, females were seen by both sexes as significantly more in favor of the WLM and the associated ideals than males. Furthermore, males were seen as less in favor of the WLM and ideals than they actually were and females were seen as more in favor of the WLM and ideals than they actually were.

Thus, with reference to hypothesis 1.1 concerning differences in the manner of manifestation of pluralistic ignorance between males and females, the null condition was rejected in the case of same sex estimates of WL and EQ as well as opposite sex estimates of WL, AB, and EQ.

Table 3

Analysis of Variance of D_{SS-WL} by Sex, Attitude Toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	87827.43	33.56	.001
ATT (B)	1	105730.29	40.40	.001
NSA (C)	1	9829.58	3.58	n.s.
A X B	1	6213.43	2.37	n.s.
A X C	1	1961.00	.75	n.s.
B X C	1	207.43	.08	n.s.
A X B X C	1	4488.00	1.71	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	2617.25		

Table 4

Analysis of Variance of D_{SS-CC} by Sex, Attitude Toward the
WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	11960.36	3.49	n.s.
ATT (B)	1	15303.21	4.47	.05
NSA (C)	1	11760.36	5.19	.05
A X B	1	1328.93	0.39	n.s.
A X C	1	3643.21	1.06	n.s.
B X C	1	343.21	0.10	n.s.
A X B X C	1	7717.50	2.25	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	3424.54		

Table 5

Analysis of Variance of D_{SS-AB} by Sex, Attitude Toward the
WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	618.06	.10	n.s.
ATT (B)	1	5280.91	.81	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	12038.91	1.85	n.s.
A X B	1	25.20	.00	n.s.
A X C	1	4674.06	.72	n.s.
B X C	1	878.63	.14	n.s.
A X B X C	1	20502.91	3.15	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	6501.49		

Table 6

Analysis of Variance of D_{SS-EQ} by Sex, Attitude Toward the
WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	37723.21	15.55	.001
ATT (B)	1	33223.21	13.69	.001
NSA (C)	1	3223.21	1.33	n.s.
A X B	1	19723.21	8.13	.01
A X C	1	5580.36	2.30	n.s.
B X C	1	3.21	.00	n.s.
A X B X C	1	260.36	.11	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	2426.32		

Table 7

Analysis of Variance of DOS-WL by Sex, Attitude Toward the
WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	348975.80	121.24	.001
ATT (B)	1	17840.09	6.20	.05
NSA (C)	1	55.80	.02	n.s.
A X B	1	32.23	.01	n.s.
A X C	1	425.09	.15	n.s.
B X C	1	707.23	.25	n.s.
A X B X C	1	165.09	.06	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	2878.36		

Table 8

Analysis of Variance of DOS-CC by Sex, Attitude Toward the
WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	22.89	.01	n.s.
ATT (B)	1	12342.43	3.75	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	415.29	.13	n.s.
A X B	1	3270.89	.99	n.s.
A X C	1	5878.89	1.79	n.s.
B X C	1	372.60	.11	n.s.
A X B X C	1	239.58	.07	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	3292.77		

Table 9

Analysis of Variance of DOS-AB by Sex, Attitude Toward the
WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	50169.66	9.10	.01
ATT (B)	1	1136.06	.21	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	18176.91	3.30	n.s.
A X B	1	3346.51	.61	n.s.
A X C	1	2544.06	.46	n.s.
B X C	1	2084.63	.38	n.s.
A X B X C	1	36206.63	6.56	.05
Within cell (error)	272	5515.39		

Table 10

Analysis of Variance of D_{OS-EQ} by Sex, Attitude Toward the
WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	126862.86	36.01	.001
ATT (B)	1	44251.43	12.56	.001
NSA (C)	1	571.43	.16	n.s.
A X B	1	205.71	.05	n.s.
A X C	1	822.86	.23	n.s.
B X C	1	4805.71	1.36	n.s.
A X B X C	1	205.71	.06	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	3522.77		

Regarding same sex estimates of CC and AB as well as opposite sex estimates of CC, the rejection of the null statements were not justified.

Attitudes toward the WLM (ATT) proved significant in differentiating the manner in which pluralistic ignorance was manifested in one's same sex regarding WL, CC, and EQ (Tables 3, 4, and 6) as well as in the opposite sex group regarding WL and EQ (Tables 7 and 10). In every case in which significance was obtained, negative ATT people tended to underestimate the actual means, thinking others to be less in favor of the particular concepts than they really were. In contrast, positive ATT people estimated the actual means to be significantly higher than the negative ATT people, though not necessarily higher than the actual means. Here, then, in the hypotheses related to differences between positive and negative ATT Ss in the manner in which pluralistic ignorance was manifested, those null statements referring to same sex judgments of WL, CC, EQ and opposite sex judgments of WL and EQ were rejected. Rejection of the null statements was not warranted with reference to same sex judgments of AB and opposite sex judgments of CC and AB.

Need for social approval (NSA) proved a significant variable in only one analysis regarding the manner in which pluralistic ignorance was manifested. Table 4 indicates

a significant influence only in the manner in which high and low need-approval persons perceived the manner in which others of their same sex viewed the CC issue. In this case, low NSA people saw others of the same sex as being significantly less in favor of the child care issue than the high NSA people did. This indicates the rejection of the null hypothesis concerned with differences between high and low need-approval ss in the manner in which they manifested pluralistic ignorance with respect to same sex judgments of the child care issue and non-rejection in all other instances under hypothesis 3.1.

A significant Sex X ATT interaction was found in the D_{SS-EQ} analysis (Table 6) and the subsequent analysis of simple main effects (Table 11) indicated that (a) negative ATT males view others of the same sex as significantly more negative regarding the equal pay and opportunities issue than do negative ATT females, and (b) negative ATT males view other males as significantly less in favor of the EQ issue than do positive ATT males. Figure 1 indicates that the interaction is ordinal and thus supports the previous inferences made with respect to the significance of the main effects of Sex and ATT for D_{SS-EQ}. However, the figure also indicates that the ATT effect is more pronounced with respect to males than to females and particularly in terms of negative ATT males.

Table 11

Analysis of Simple Main Effects for Sex(A) X ATT(B)
Interaction in D_{SS-EQ}

Source ^a	df	MS	F	p
A at b ₁	1	56000.00	23.08	.001
A at b ₂	1	1446.43	.60	n.s.
B at a ₁	1	52071.43	21.46	.001
B at a ₂	1	875.00	.36	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	2426.32		

^a
a₁= male
a₂= female
b₁= negative ATT
b₂= positive ATT

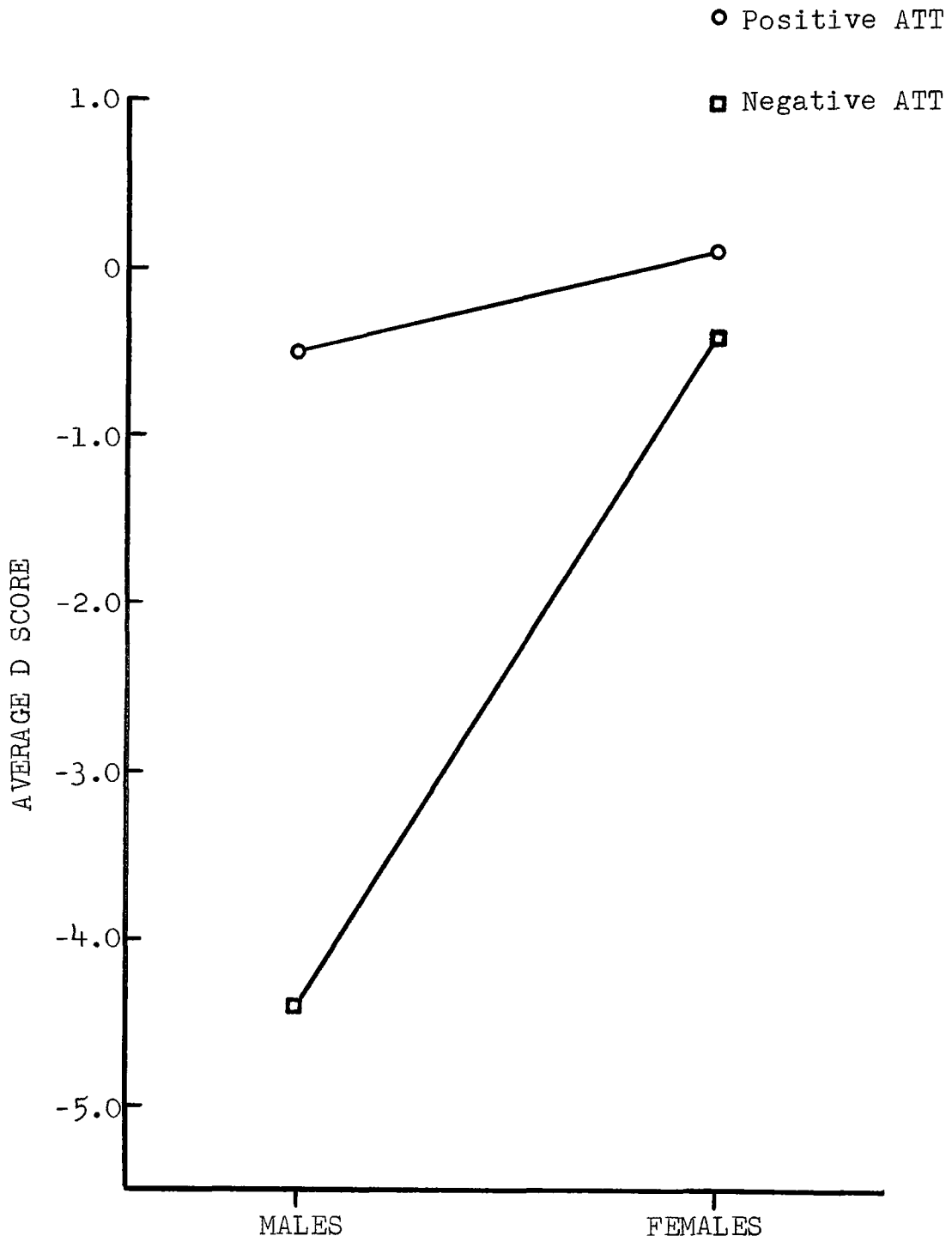


Fig. 1 Average D scores for SS-EQ by Sex and Attitude toward the WLM (ATT).

Likewise, a significant three-way interaction was found in the D_{OS}-AB analysis (Table 9) and tests of simple interaction effects (Table 12) and simple main effects (Table 13) were performed. The means used for the interpretation of the simple effects are plotted in Figure 2. An analysis of Figure 2 reveals that the significant finding with reference to the Sex factor was especially pronounced in terms of positive ATT-low NSA Ss and negative ATT-high NSA Ss.

In order to test hypotheses 1.2, 2.2, and 3.2, regarding differences in the degree to which pluralistic ignorance was manifested, a 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design was utilized again with the absolute values of the D scores as the dependent data. This afforded an examination of absolute differences between group means without regard to direction. The results of these eight analyses are presented in Tables 14 through 21.

Sex again proved to be a highly significant factor, this time in the examination of the differences in the degree to which pluralistic ignorance was manifested (see Tables 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 21). In all but two of the eight analyses across same sex and opposite sex estimates, the Sex variable successfully differentiated the magnitude of the differences between males' and females' misjudgments of the groups' attitudinal means. Only the abortion issue,

Table 12
 Analysis of Simple Interaction Effects for
 Sex(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) Interaction
 in DOS-AB

Source ^a	df	MS	F	p
AB at c1	1	30784.11	5.58	.05
AB at c2	1	8769.03	1.59	n.s.
AC at b1	1	9777.86	1.77	n.s.
AC at b2	1	28972.83	5.25	.05
BC at a1	1	27833.40	5.05	.05
BC at a2	1	10457.86	1.90	n.s.
With cell (error)	272	5515.39		

^a
 a₁ = male
 a₂ = female
 b₁ = negative ATT
 b₂ = positive ATT
 c₁ = low NSA
 c₂ = high NSA

Table 13

Analysis of Simple Simple Main Effects for
Sex(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) Interaction
in DOS-AB

Source ^a	df	MS	F	p
A at b ₁ c ₁	1	172.86	.31	n.s.
A at b ₁ c ₂	1	23405.71	4.24	.05
A at b ₂ c ₁	1	68265.66	12.38	.01
A at b ₂ c ₂	1	422.63	.08	n.s.
B at a ₁ c ₁	1	26812.86	4.86	.05
B at a ₁ c ₂	1	5211.66	.94	n.s.
B at a ₂ c ₁	1	7120.51	1.29	n.s.
B at a ₂ c ₂	1	3628.80	.66	n.s.
C at a ₁ b ₁	1	25651.43	4.65	.05
C at a ₁ b ₂	1	5742.23	1.04	n.s.
C at a ₂ b ₁	1	412.86	.07	n.s.
C at a ₂ b ₂	1	27205.71	4.93	.05
Within cell (error)	272	5515.39		

^a
a₁ = male
b₂ = female
b₁ = negative ATT
b₂ = positive ATT
c₁ = low NSA
c₂ = high NSA

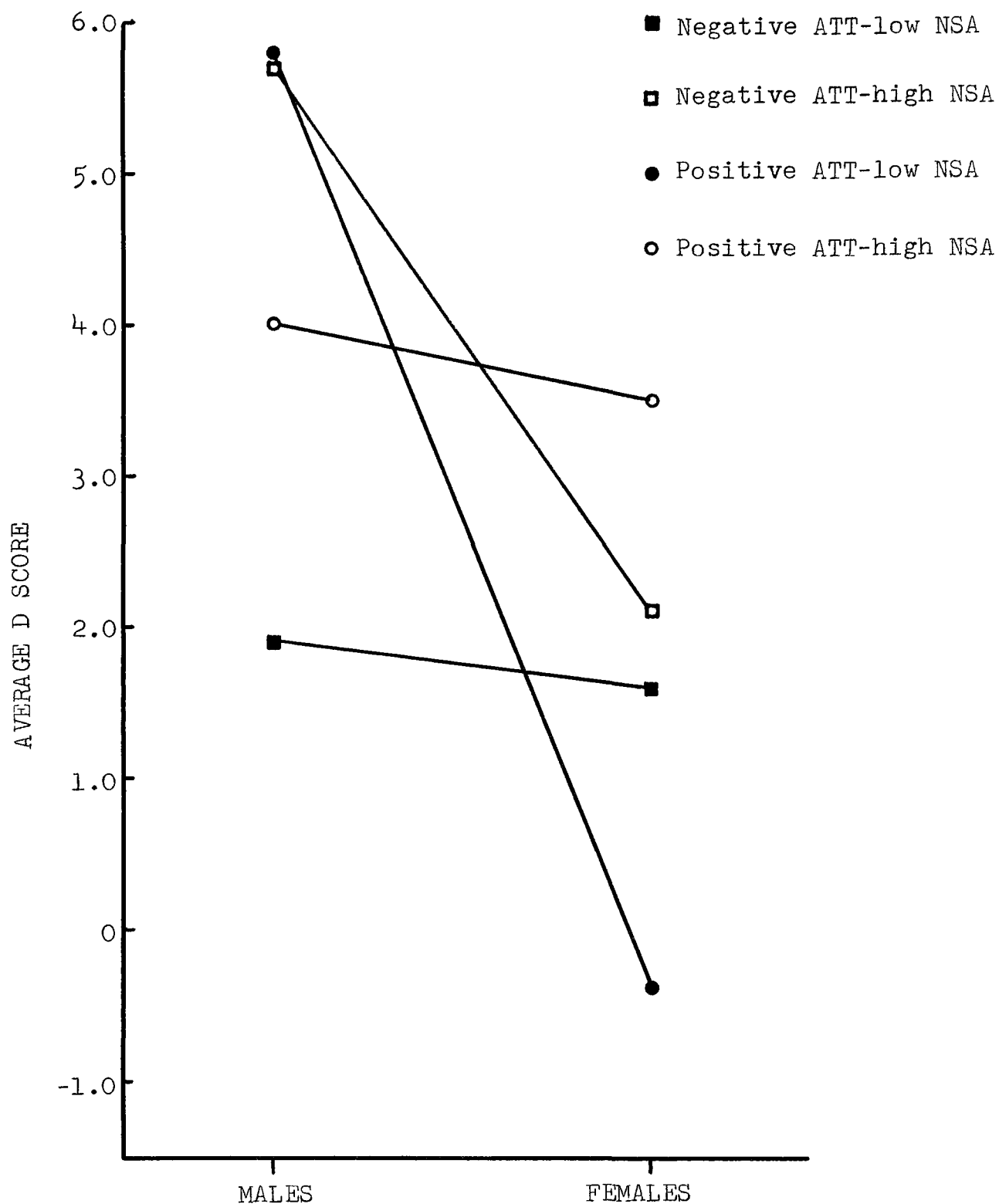


Fig. 2. Average D scores for OS-AB by Sex, Attitude toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA).

Table 14

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{SS-WL}|$ by Sex, Attitude Toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	6289.03	4.75	.05
ATT (B)	1	1715.18	1.30	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	1180.80	.89	n.s.
A X B	1	7519.29	5.68	.05
A X C	1	3930.00	2.97	n.s.
B X C	1	2325.89	1.76	n.s.
A X B X C	1	425.09	.32	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	1323.60		

Table 15

Analysis of Variance of |DSS-CC| by Sex, Attitude Toward
the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	8669.16	5.87	.05
ATT (B)	1	252.70	.17	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	8492.01	5.75	.05
A X B	1	248.01	.19	n.s.
A X C	1	4690.41	3.17	n.s.
B X C	1	56.70	.04	n.s.
A X B X C	1	260.36	.18	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	1477.32		

Table 16

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{SS-AB}|$ by Sex, Attitude Toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	185.66	.09	n.s.
ATT (B)	1	18.51	.01	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	878.63	.42	n.s.
A X B	1	82.51	.04	n.s.
A X C	1	330.06	.16	n.s.
B X C	1	432.51	.21	n.s.
A X B X C	1	1998.23	.95	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	2109.53		

Table 17

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{SS-EQ}|$ by Sex, Attitude Toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F'	p
Sex (A)	1	31291.43	23.91	.001
ATT (B)	1	6412.86	4.90	.05
NSA (C)	1	1372.86	1.05	n.s.
A X B	1	2520.00	1.93	n.s.
A X C	1	3862.86	2.95	n.s.
B X C	1	1.43	.00	n.s.
A X B X C	1	462.86	.35	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	1308.95		

Table 18

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{OS-WL}|$ by Sex, Attitude Toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	39817.58	26.23	.001
ATT (B)	1	75.09	.05	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	35.00	.02	n.s.
A X B	1	2046.60	1.35	n.s.
A X C	1	1116.00	.74	n.s.
B X C	1	2014.29	1.33	n.s.
A X B X C	1	.43	.00	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	1517.84		

Table 19

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{OS-CC}|$ by Sex, Attitude Toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	26910.80	23.25	.001
ATT (B)	1	3535.80	3.06	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	133.03	.11	n.s.
A X B	1	377.23	.33	n.s.
A X C	1	2101.03	1.82	n.s.
B X C	1	310.80	.27	n.s.
A X B X C	1	90.29	.08	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	1157.39		

Table 20

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{OS-AB}|$ by Sex, Attitude Toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	1226.41	.61	n.s.
ATT (B)	1	308.70	.15	n.s.
NSA (C)	1	60.36	.03	n.s.
A X B	1	72.01	.04	n.s.
A X C	1	89.16	.04	n.s.
B X C	1	1720.13	.85	n.s.
A X B X C	1	4337.16	2.15	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	2021.98		

Table 21

Analysis of Variance of |D_{OS-EQ}| by Sex, Attitude Toward the WLM(ATT), and Need for Social Approval(NSA)

Source	df	MS	F	p
Sex (A)	1	119728.93	60.38	.001
ATT (B)	1	17443.21	8.80	.01
NSA (C)	1	388.93	.20	n.s.
A X B	1	60.36	.03	n.s.
A X C	1	103.21	.05	n.s.
B X C	1	4088.93	2.06	n.s.
A X B X C	1	660.36	.33	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	1982.86		

for both same sex (Table 16) and opposite sex (Table 20), proved non-significant. (It was noted that the abortion issue failed to produce significant differences for the ATT and NSA variables as well.)

Interestingly enough, regarding the question of who manifested more pluralistic ignorance, males or females, the results are evenly divided. In those cases where significant results were obtained regarding how others of the same sex would respond to the WLQ, males exhibited significantly more pluralistic ignorance than females. However, when rating how others of the opposite sex would respond to the WLQ, females exhibited significantly more pluralistic ignorance than males. This might suggest greater difficulty on the part of both sexes in evaluating the stance taken by males on the WLM and the related issues.

Thus, with reference to the hypotheses concerned with differences between males and females in the degree to which they manifested pluralistic ignorance, the null statements were rejected in the cases of the same sex and opposite sex estimates regarding WL, CC, and EQ, whereas rejection of null statements in the cases of same sex and opposite sex estimates of AB was not warranted.

ATT proved significant in differentiating the degree to which pluralistic ignorance was manifested in

both same sex and opposite sex pluralities regarding EQ (Tables 17 and 21). Those persons with more positive attitudes toward the WLM exhibited significantly less pluralistic ignorance than those persons with more negative attitudes in identifying others' attitudes toward the equal pay and opportunities issue. Thus, the null form of hypothesis 2.2, regarding differences between positive and negative ATT \bar{S} s in the degree of pluralistic ignorance exhibited, was rejected in the cases of same sex and opposite sex estimates of EQ while rejection of the null statements in the other sections was not warranted.

NSA was a significant variable in distinguishing the degree to which pluralistic ignorance was manifested in only one analysis, D_{SS-CC} (the same lone analysis in which NSA was a significant factor in the examination of the differences in the manner in which pluralistic ignorance was manifested). In this case, people with a low NSA were significantly more pluralistically ignorant than people with a high NSA with respect to identifying the attitudes of others of their same sex regarding the child care issue. Thus, within the null statements made under hypothesis 3.2, regarding differences between high and low need-approval \bar{S} s in the degree of pluralistic ignorance manifested, only that section referring to same sex estimates on the child care issue was rejected on the basis of the results of the analyses.

A significant Sex X ATT interaction was found in the D_{SS-WL} analysis (Table 14). The subsequent analysis of simple main effects (Table 22) indicated that negative ATT males exhibited significantly more pluralistic ignorance than did either (a) negative ATT females or (b) positive ATT males. Figure 3 indicates that this interaction is disordinal and reveals the significant Sex main effect was particularly pronounced in terms of the exaggerated degree of pluralistic ignorance exhibited by negative ATT males.

In order to test hypothesis 4, the comparison between same sex estimates and opposite sex estimates, four one-way analyses of variance with repeated measures were employed. Each used the absolute D scores for same sex and opposite sex ratings on each concept as its dependent data. The results are presented in Tables 23 through 26.

Two of the four analyses proved significant, WL and EQ, both beyond the .001 level of significance. Thus, there were substantial differences in the degree to which pluralistic ignorance was manifested between same sex ratings and opposite sex ratings regarding attitudes toward the WLM and the equal pay and opportunities issue. In both cases the pluralistic ignorance was more pronounced in the opposite sex ratings, enabling a rejection of the null statement in the specific hypotheses regarding WL and EQ.

Table 22
 Analysis of Simple Main Effects for Sex(A) X ATT(B)
 Interaction in $|D_{SS-WL}|$

Source ^a	df	MS	F	p
A at b ₁	1	13780.86	10.41	.01
A at b ₂	1	27.46	.02	n.s.
B at a ₁	1	8208.46	6.20	.05
B at a ₂	1	1026.01	.78	n.s.
Within cell (error)	272	1323.60		

^a
 a₁ = male
 a₂ = female
 b₁ = negative ATT
 b₂ = positive ATT

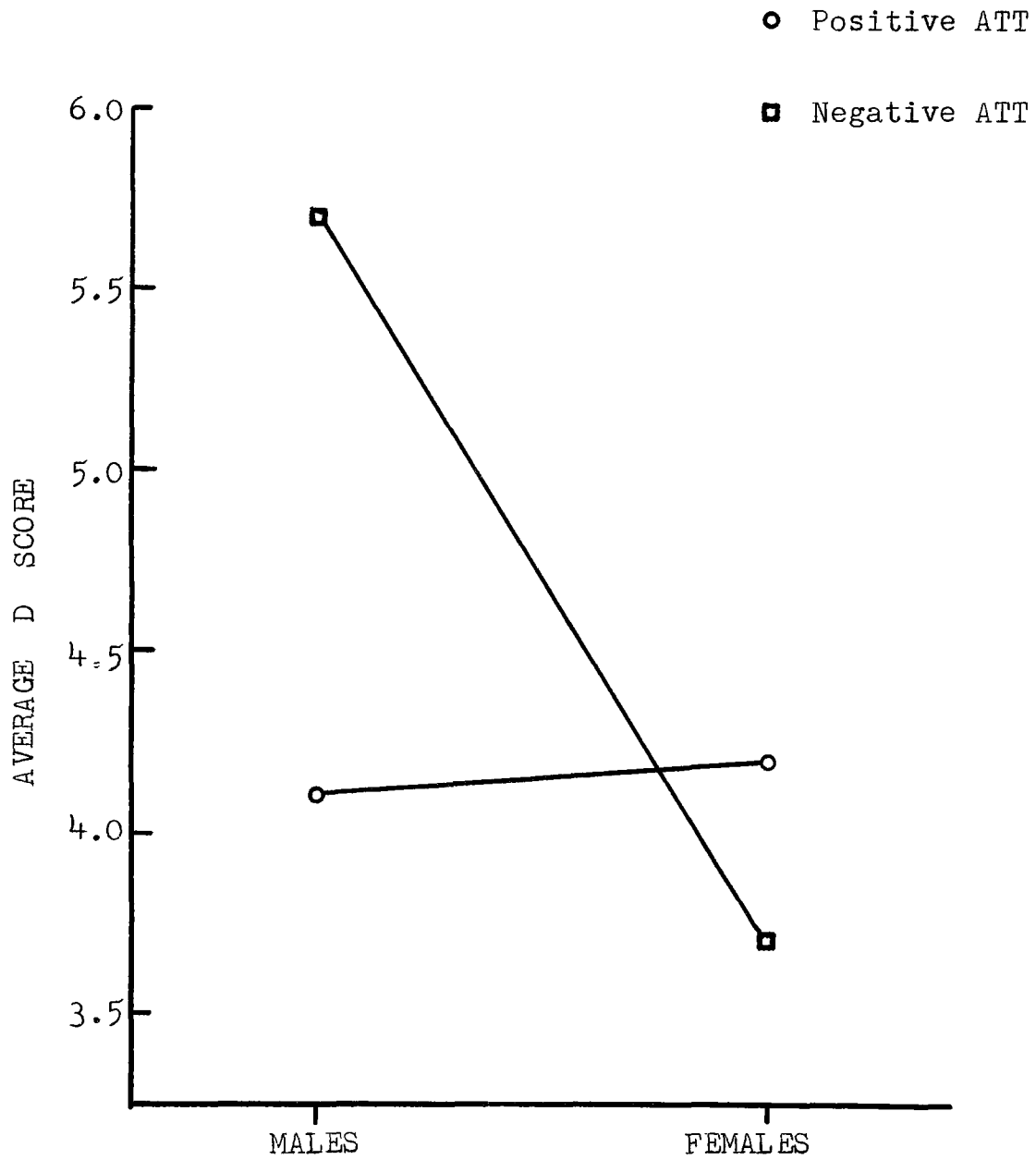


Fig. 3. Average D scores for SS-WL by Sex and Attitude toward the WLM (ATT).

Table 23

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{WL}|$ Scores for
Same Sex and Opposite Sex

Source	df	MS	F	p
Between \underline{S} s	371	1660.52		
Within \underline{S} s	371			
Scores	1	16202.67	13.44	.001
Residual	371	1205.19		

Table 24

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{CC}|$ Scores for
Same Sex and Opposite Sex

Source	df	MS	F	p
Between <u>Ss</u>	371	1527.45		
Within <u>Ss</u>	371			
Scores	1	610.59	.57	n.s.
Residual	371	1070.59		

Table 25

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{AB}|$ Scores for
Same Sex and Opposite Sex

Source	df	MS	F	p
Between <u>S</u> s	371	2850.28		
Within <u>S</u> s	371			
Scores	1	100.91	.08	n.s.
Residual	371	1252.70		

Table 26

Analysis of Variance of $|D_{EQ}|$ Scores for
Same Sex and Opposite Sex

Source	df	MS	F	p
Between <u>Ss</u>	371	1912.70		
Within <u>Ss</u>	371			
Scores	1	33682.84	17.22	.001
Residual	371	1956.05		

The next section will discuss the results presented above in the light of their implications.

3. Discussion of Results

The variable Sex was a significant factor both in differentiating the manner in which pluralistic ignorance was manifested as well as differentiating the degree to which it was manifested. In general, the pluralistic ignorance manifested by both sexes was in the direction of females being perceived as more in favor of the WLM and the associated ideals than they really were, or at least in favor to a greater extent than their male counterparts. Conversely, males were seen as less in favor than they actually were, or at least in favor to a lesser degree than their female counterparts.

Probably the most potentially stimulating prospect for discussion was the question of who was more pluralistically ignorant, men or women. The finding that males were more pluralistically ignorant with regard to same sex estimates and females were more pluralistically ignorant with regard to opposite sex estimates leaves the provocative question at a virtual stalemate. The stalemate as such was not unexpected in light of Taft's review, discussed in Chapter I, concerning the lack of differences between males and females in the ability to judge others'

behavioral characteristics. The results of this study, however, would seem to suggest an additional finding. That is, that significantly greater pluralistic ignorance was manifested by both male and female groups only when estimating male attitudes and never when estimating female attitudes. Hence, it may be inferred that the general population has considerably less difficulty in estimating female attitudes toward the WLM but finds male attitudes considerably more unpredictable. Furthermore, it would seem that the difficulty in assessing male attitudes toward the WLM stems from the fact that they are generally more in favor than expected.

It might be suggested that such a situation as cited above might emanate from the fact that Women's Lib, as such, is primarily a feminine concern (at least superficially) and that the female position is expected to be somewhat positive. Male viewpoints, however, toward feminine concerns, in general, are less frequently evoked. It is quite possible, then, that positive (or even non-negative) expressions by males toward the WLM may not have as great a chance for realization (either by the individuals themselves or by their peers) or for communication as they would if the concern was more masculine or even more general in nature.

With reference to the questions asked by hypothesis 2.1 regarding the effect of attitudinal bias on the direction of pluralistic ignorance, the results of this study lend some support to the previous research indicating an "assimilation bias" (Korte, 1971; Gorden, 1953). That is, in the present study, Ss with more negative attitudes tended to see others as exhibiting more negative attitudes than they actually did. Conversely, while positive ATT Ss did not always see others as possessing more positive attitudes than they actually did, it was noted that in those instances in which their estimates did not exceed the actual means, they nevertheless tended to estimate the male and female attitudes as significantly more positive than the negative ATT group had.

With respect to the question of who were the better assessors of the actual attitudinal means, positive ATT people or negative ATT people, the results are somewhat tenuous. Significance in differences in the degree to which pluralistic ignorance was manifested was reached with respect to only one of the four concepts rated, EQ (in both same sex and opposite sex estimates). In this particular issue, those people who were more positive toward the WLM proved to be the better assessors of the actual attitudes of others. This finding seemed due, in part, to the extent of positive support by both males and

females to this issue. (Actual mean ratings for EQ were the highest of the four concepts rated by each sex.) Assuming that Ss would tend to perceive others as holding somewhat similar attitudes to themselves, and, given the fact that the support given to this issue by both sexes was generally underestimated, it would follow that the positive ATT Ss would be closer to the actual means than the negative ATT Ss.

The third set of hypotheses dealt with the possible relationship of NSA to pluralistic ignorance. With regard to questions asked concerning differences both in manner and degree of pluralistic ignorance manifested by high and low NSA Ss, only one consistent significant set of findings emerged. That is, low NSA Ss felt that others of their same sex were less in favor of the child care issue than they actually were and high NSA Ss felt that others of the same sex were more in favor of the child care issue than they actually were. The high NSA Ss exhibited significantly less pluralistic ignorance in their misjudgments than did the low NSA Ss. It is quite difficult, however, to interpret the relationship of NSA to pluralistic ignorance in any systematic manner with these relatively isolated findings. Indeed, the two significant findings among the 16 hypotheses related to NSA in this study may have been due to chance.

An alternative explanation to the notion of chance significance refers to the theoretical arguments presented in Chapter I. It is conceivable that the divergent hypothetical influences discussed may have cancelled each other out. That is, while some high need-approval persons may have been more prone to stereotypical thinking, others may have been more alert to the attitudes of others around them. An intragroup compromise between these positions may have then led to a sparseness of significant results. It might have been useful, then, to have had some indication as to whether individual Ss were relying upon stereotypes in making judgments or some actual knowledge based upon increased awareness of others' attitudes.

The final question posed in this study dealt with the comparison of same sex estimates to opposite sex estimates. With regard to two of the four concepts in which attitudes were sought, the pluralistic ignorance found for opposite sex judgments was significantly greater than for the same sex judgments. This lends ambivalent support for the notion that opposite sex attitudes regarding the WLM are more difficult to gauge than same sex attitudes.

Thus, the salient findings of this study stand out as follows: (a) females were seen as more supportive of the WLM and males as less supportive than they were in actuality; (b) regardless of their sex, individuals were

less accurate in their estimation of male attitudes toward the WLM than they were of female attitudes; (c) this difficulty in assessing male attitudes seemed in part due to the generally more favorable than expected attitudes of males toward the WLM; (d) estimates of opposite sex attitudes toward the WLM were less accurate than estimates of same sex attitudes; and (e) the construct of "assimilation bias," the tendency to presume more similarity between one's own position and the norm than is the case, was found to be somewhat supported here.

The following section offers some suggestions for further research.

4. Suggestions for Further Research

The major variables examined in this study were sex, attitudinal bias, and need for social approval. Other variables considered for study were marital status, religion, political attitude, and age (and this list is considered by no means exhaustive). This data was collected for each S and analyzed by one-way analyses of variance (the means and standard deviations for each analysis are presented in Appendix 4). Out of 64 analyses performed (four concepts, rated for same sex and opposite sex, using D scores and absolute D scores, for each of the four variables), only seven F ratios were significant.

In part, the findings suggest that Catholics, as compared to non-Catholics, are less likely to overestimate the attitudes of their same sex toward the abortion issue. This is possibly due to the general public's tendency to overestimate these attitudes in others, tempered by the fact that Catholics, who are less prone to agree with the liberal stance taken by the issue, see others as possessing attitudes not extremely different than their own (i.e., an assimilation bias exists), and thus are less likely to overestimate these attitudes.

Another finding suggested that the more politically liberal ss were less likely to underestimate same sex attitudes regarding the equal pay and opportunities issue. It is possible that the assimilation bias effect again created a situation in which those persons who were more likely to be in favor of an issue such as "equal pay and opportunities" would judge others as being somewhat similar to themselves and thus underestimate the considerable support given to this issue to a lesser degree.

While seven significant findings among 64 analyses may be due to chance, it would seem worthwhile to follow up the cited findings with research efforts focused primarily within these areas.

Another factor that might be introduced in a future study of pluralistic ignorance in the context of the WLM

would be an indication of one's knowledge about and contact with the WLM (as in Lott, 1973; Travis, 1972). In the present study, in particular, such an indication might be used to clarify the questions raised concerning the paucity of significance on the NSA factor. That is, a distinction might be provided between those persons who were prone to stereotyping others' attitudes and those who, through heightened awareness, were actually more "tuned in" to others' thinking regarding the WLM.

A final variable not studied here was the cross-cultural one suggested by the bilingual nature of the university. Future research in this area might investigate the differences in pluralistic ignorance between anglophones and francophones as well as among anglophone and francophone populations and shed light on some possible misconceptions.

The instrument used in this study as an attitude measure, the WLQ, may be the subject of further validation research. Other instruments have been used as measures of attitudes toward women's liberation (Lott, 1973) and a cross-validation of the WLQ might be useful in terms of further research employing it.

The discovery of variables affecting pluralistic ignorance and the manner in which it is manifested leads to the further consideration of what to do about it. In general, this kind of miscommunication is undesirable. For

instance, prospective adoptive parents of different-race children may fear non-existent prejudice (Fricke, 1965), breakdowns in communication in an industrial setting may adversely affect working relationships and efficiency (Bonner, 1959), and, in general, group goals can not be accomplished when consensus is not clear (Katz & Lazarsfeld, 1955).

The remedy for the problems created by pluralistic ignorance apparently lies in the area of improved communication (Newcomb, 1961). Fricke found this to be the case as a result of a television program which focused upon the interracial adoption problem. Kretch and Crutchfield (1948) have advocated the use of legal force in elucidating public sentiment. The passage of anti-segregation laws, for instance, ameliorate those instances in which "segregation practices seem to be supported by the beliefs and wishes of most of the people, but in actuality a condition exists where no one is in favor of segregation but everyone believes that everyone else is in favor of segregation (p. 512)." Bonner cited Maier's (1952) "risk technique" as a means by which individuals can rid themselves of their "pluralistic fantasies" such as unfounded fears in a group situation. As each person in the group expresses his fears to the others, he clarifies his potentially ambiguous position as a group member and contributes to an atmosphere of group trust.

Thus, the above are but a few ways of dealing with unwanted pluralistic ignorance. Further research in this area might be particularly useful in the broader social context as well as in the understanding of the phenomenon of pluralistic ignorance.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this study was to investigate the phenomenon of pluralistic ignorance in the context of the WLM and to determine the effects of the factors of sex, attitude toward the WLM, and need for social approval upon its manifestation. A comparison of the relative difficulty in estimating same sex and opposite sex attitudes toward the WLM was also made.

A semantic differential-type questionnaire was designed to tap attitudes toward the WLM and three of the major ideals associated with it. The final subject pool was composed of 202 female and 170 male University of Ottawa students of anglophone background. Questionnaires were administered during class time.

The results generally supported the contention that females would be seen as more supportive of the WLM and males as less supportive than was actually the case. Both males and females had substantially more difficulty in assessing the male as opposed to the female position on the WLM.

The analysis of the attitudinal effect led to a general support of the "assimilation bias" position proposed by Korte. Evidence as to who were the better assessors of group opinion, those more in favor or less in favor of the WLM, was tenuous.

The need-for-social-approval construct played an almost inconsequential role in the differential manifestation of pluralistic ignorance.

Finally, the cross-sexual comparison yielded significance in the direction of greater pluralistic ignorance across sex lines than within same sex estimates.

It was suggested that insufficient opportunity for the realization, expression, and communication of attitudes toward the WLM as well as stereotyping in the face of the consequent ambiguity, resulted in a situation in which the mean attitudes were not recognized as such. This was particularly evident in the case of male attitudes toward the WLM.

Finally, while characteristic assessment patterns were delineated by the data, characteristics of more successful and less successful assessing groups were not.

Further research was suggested toward the discovery of other variables affecting the manifestation of pluralistic ignorance as well as solutions to the problem.

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APPENDIX 1

WOMEN'S LIB QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX 1

WOMEN'S LIB QUESTIONNAIRE

The enclosed questionnaire represents an attempt to develop an instrument to measure people's views toward certain social phenomena.

Thus, you will be asked to rate the Women's Liberation Movement and some ideals of women Liberationists in the light of a set of descriptive scales. You will receive further instructions regarding these scales within. Please go through this booklet one page at a time.

We appreciate your cooperation, and assure you that confidentiality will be maintained. Should you feel that you would like to know the results of this study, you may send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

Dr. H.P. Edwards,
Department of General-Experimental Psychology,
University of Ottawa.

Results would then be mailed to you as soon as available, approximately March, 1973.

On each of the following pages you will be asked to rate the Women's Liberation Movement and related ideals through the use of a set of descriptive scales. There will be NINE scales on each pages and each will be defined by a pair of adjectives and divided into seven steps.

If you feel that the concept is very closely related to one end of the scale, you should place your check mark as follows:

brave : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ cowardly

OR

brave ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : cowardly

If you feel that the concept is quite closely related to one or the other end of the scale (but not extremely) you should place your check mark as follows:

smooth ___ : : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ rough

OR

smooth ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : : ___ rough

If you feel that the concept seems only slightly related to one side as opposed to the other side (but is not really neutral), then you should check as follows:

healthy ___ : ___ : : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ sick

OR

healthy ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : : ___ : ___ sick

If you consider the concept to be neutral on the scale, both sides of the scale equally associated with the concept, or if one scale is completely irrelevant, then you should place your check mark in the middle space.

rich ___ : ___ : ___ : : ___ : ___ : ___ poor

IMPORTANT:

- (1) Place your check mark in the middle of spaces, not on the boundaries.

 ✓ : _____
This

_____ ✓ : _____
Not this

- (2) Be sure you check every scale -- do not omit any.
- (3) Never put more than one check mark on a single scale.

Sometimes you may feel as though you have had the same item before on the questionnaire. In any event, do not look back and forth through the items. Do not try to remember how you checked similar items earlier in the questionnaire. Make each item a separate and independent judgement. Work at a fairly high speed through this questionnaire. Do not worry or puzzle over it. It is your first impression, the immediate "feelings" about the items, that we want. On the other hand, please do not be careless, because we want your true impressions.

At the top of the three following pages you will be presented with specific ideals of the Women Liberationist platform. You are to use the procedure of the preceding page to rate these ideals with respect to each of the adjective pairs. Again, we are interested in your feelings and your perceptions of how you view the adjectives as having meaning for each of the concepts.

At the top of the three following pages are stated specific Women's Liberationist ideals. We again ask you to use the adjective scales as they apply to each ideal. As on the previous page, we would like you to rate these as you think the majority of University of Ottawa Students of the same sex as yourself would.

Specific Women's Liberationist

ideals are presented at the top of the next three pages. As on the previous page, we would like you to rate these, using each of the adjective pairs, as you think the majority of University of Ottawa students of the opposite sex as yourself would.

APPENDIX 2

ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS OF EXPERIMENTAL
AND FILLER SCALES

APPENDIX 2

Rotated Factor Loadings of Experimental
and Filler Scales^a

Scales	Evaluative	Potency	Activity
Experimental:			
good-bad	.88	.05	.09
beautiful-ugly	.86	.09	.01
valuable-worthless	.79	.04	.13
honest-dishonest	.85	.07	-.02
fair-unfair	.83	.08	-.07
Filler:			
large-small	.06	.62	.34
active-passive	.14	.04	.59
strong-weak	.19	.62	.20
sharp-dull	.23	.07	.52

^a from Osgood, C., Suci, G., & Tannenbaum, P. The measurement of meaning. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1957. p. 37.

APPENDIX 3

PERSONAL REACTION INVENTORY

APPENDIX 3

PERSONAL REACTION INVENTORY

The enclosed is a questionnaire for which we are interested in establishing norms.

We thank you for your cooperation in filling it out and assure confidentiality.

PLEASE PRINT

Name:

Sex:

Date of Birth:

Listed below are a number of statements concerning personal attitudes and traits. Read each item and decide whether the statement is true or false as it pertains to you personally. If, when applied to you, the statement is true, or mostly true, place a check under "T" on the left-hand space before the question. If false, or not usually true, place a check under "F" on the right-hand space. Remember to give your own opinion of yourself. Please do not omit any questions.

T F

- () () 1. Before voting I thoroughly investigate the qualifications of all the candidates.
- () () 2. I never hesitate to go out of my way to help someone in trouble.
- () () 3. It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged.
- () () 4. I have never intensely disliked anyone.
- () () 5. On occasion I have had doubts about my ability to succeed in life.
- () () 6. I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way.
- () () 7. I am always careful about my manner of dress.
- () () 8. My table manners at home are as good as when I eat out in a restaurant.
- () () 9. If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen I would probably do it.
- () () 10. On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability.
- () () 11. I like to gossip at times.
- () () 12. There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right.
- () () 13. No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener.
- () () 14. I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something.
- () () 15. There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone.

T F

- () () 16. I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake.
- () () 17. I always try to practice what I preach.
- () () 18. I don't find it particularly difficult to get along with loud mouthed, obnoxious people.
- () () 19. I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget.
- () () 20. When I don't know something I don't at all mind admitting it.
- () () 21. I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable.
- () () 22. At times I have really insisted on having things my own way.
- () () 23. There have been occasions when I felt like smashing things.
- () () 24. I would never think of letting someone else be punished for my wrong-doings.
- () () 25. I never resent being asked to return a favor.
- () () 26. I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own.
- () () 27. I never make a long trip without checking the safety of my car.
- () () 28. There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others.
- () () 29. I have almost never felt the urge to tell someone off.
- () () 30. I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me.
- () () 31. I have never felt that I was punished without cause.
- () () 32. I sometimes think when people have a misfortune they only got what they deserved.
- () () 33. I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings.

APPENDIX 4

MEANS FOR ANALYSES OF VARIANCE

APPENDIX 4

N. B. (a) Raw data was multiplied by 10
for computer use.

(b) Computer data is presented in
scientific notation. That is,
the mean, followed by D 02,
for example, indicates that the
mean is to be multiplied by 10^2 .

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR D_{SS}-WL

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	SUBSCRIPT SET			
		A ^a	B ^b	C ^c	D
-0.40035714D	01	0	0	0	0
-0.21714286D	02	1	0	0	0
0.13707143D	02	2	0	0	0
-0.23435714D	02	0	1	0	0
0.15428571D	02	0	2	0	0
-0.99285714D	01	0	0	1	0
0.19214286D	01	0	0	2	0
-0.57571429D	02	1	1	1	0
-0.34142857D	02	1	1	2	0
-0.30000000D	01	1	2	1	0
0.78571429D	01	1	2	2	0
0.57142857D	00	2	1	1	0
-0.26000000D	01	2	1	2	0
0.20285714D	02	2	2	1	0
0.36571429D	02	2	2	2	0
-0.45857143D	02	1	1	0	0
0.24285714D	01	1	2	0	0
-0.10142857D	01	2	1	0	0
0.28428571D	02	2	2	0	0
-0.30285714D	02	1	0	1	0
-0.13142857D	02	1	0	2	0
0.10428571D	02	2	0	1	0
0.16985714D	02	2	0	2	0
-0.28500000D	02	0	1	1	0
-0.18371429D	02	0	1	2	0
0.86428571D	01	0	2	1	0
0.22214286D	02	0	2	2	0

a₁ = Male

2 = Female

b₁ = Negative ATT

2 = Positive ATT

c₁ = Low NSA

2 = High NSA

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR D_{SS-CC}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET				
		A	B	C	D
-0.32142857D 00	00	0	0	0	0
-0.68571429D 01	01	1	0	0	0
0.62142857D 01	01	2	0	0	0
-0.77142857D 01	01	0	1	0	0
0.70714286D 01	01	0	2	0	0
-0.82857143D 01	01	0	0	1	0
0.76428571D 01	01	0	0	2	0
-0.23857143D 02	02	1	1	1	0
-0.90000000D 01	01	1	1	2	0
-0.13000000D 02	02	1	2	1	0
0.18428571D 02	02	1	2	2	0
-0.97142857D 01	01	2	1	1	0
0.11714286D 02	02	2	1	2	0
0.13428571D 02	02	2	2	1	0
0.94285714D 01	01	2	2	2	0
-0.16428571D 02	02	1	1	0	0
0.27142857D 01	01	1	2	0	0
0.10000000D 01	01	2	1	0	0
0.11428571D 02	02	2	2	0	0
-0.18428571D 02	02	1	0	1	0
0.47142857D 01	01	1	0	2	0
0.18571429D 01	01	2	0	1	0
0.10571429D 02	02	2	0	2	0
-0.16785714D 02	02	0	1	1	0
0.13571429D 01	01	0	1	2	0
0.21428571D 00	00	0	2	1	0
0.13928571D 02	02	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR D_{SS-AB}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	SUBSCRIPT SET			
		A	B	C	D
0.18585714D 02		0	0	0	0
0.17100000D 02		1	0	0	0
0.20071429D 02		2	0	0	0
0.14242857D 02		0	1	0	0
0.22928571D 02		0	2	0	0
0.12028571D 02		0	0	1	0
0.25142857D 02		0	0	2	0
0.25714286D 00		1	1	1	0
0.25857143D 02		1	1	2	0
0.29000000D 02		1	2	1	0
0.13285714D 02		1	2	2	0
0.11571429D 02		2	1	1	0
0.19285714D 02		2	1	2	0
0.72857143D 01		2	2	1	0
0.42142857D 02		2	2	2	0
0.13057143D 02		1	1	0	0
0.21142857D 02		1	2	0	0
0.15428571D 02		2	1	0	0
0.24714286D 02		2	2	0	0
0.14628571D 02		1	0	1	0
0.19571429D 02		1	0	2	0
0.94285714D 01		2	0	1	0
0.30714286D 02		2	0	2	0
0.59142857D 01		0	1	1	0
0.22571429D 02		0	1	2	0
0.18142857D 02		0	2	1	0
0.27714286D 02		0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR D_{SS-EQ}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET				
		A	B	C	D
-0.13107143D	02	0	0	0	0
-0.24714286D	02	1	0	0	0
-0.15000000D	01	2	0	0	0
-0.24000000D	02	0	1	0	0
-0.22142857D	01	0	2	0	0
-0.16500000D	02	0	0	1	0
-0.97142857D	01	0	0	2	0
-0.52714286D	02	1	1	1	0
-0.35285714D	02	1	1	2	0
-0.12428571D	02	1	2	1	0
0.15714286D	01	1	2	2	0
-0.18571429D	01	2	1	1	0
-0.61428571D	01	2	1	2	0
0.10000000D	01	2	2	1	0
0.10000000D	01	2	2	2	0
-0.44000000D	02	1	1	0	0
-0.54285714D	01	1	2	0	0
-0.40000000D	01	2	1	0	0
0.10000000D	01	2	2	0	0
-0.32571429D	02	1	0	1	0
-0.16857143D	02	1	0	2	0
-0.42857143D	00	2	0	1	0
-0.25714286D	01	2	0	2	0
-0.27285714D	02	0	1	1	0
-0.20714286D	02	0	1	2	0
-0.57142857D	01	0	2	1	0
0.12857143D	01	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR DOS-WL

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	SUBSCRIPT SET			
		A	B	C	D
-0.17660714D 02		0	0	0	0
0.17642857D 02		1	0	0	0
-0.52964286D 02		2	0	0	0
-0.25642857D 02		0	1	0	0
-0.96785714D 01		0	2	0	0
-0.18107143D 02		0	0	1	0
-0.17214286D 02		0	0	2	0
0.13142857D 02		1	1	1	0
0.68571429D 01		1	1	2	0
0.23714286D 02		1	2	1	0
0.26857143D 02		1	2	2	0
-0.62142857D 02		2	1	1	0
-0.60428571D 02		2	1	2	0
-0.47142857D 02		2	2	1	0
-0.42142857D 02		2	2	2	0
0.10000000D 02		1	1	0	0
0.25285714D 02		1	2	0	0
-0.61285714D 02		2	1	0	0
-0.44642857D 02		2	2	0	0
0.18428571D 02		1	0	1	0
0.16857143D 02		1	0	2	0
-0.54642857D 02		2	0	1	0
-0.51285714D 02		2	0	2	0
-0.24500000D 02		0	1	1	0
-0.26785714D 02		0	1	2	0
-0.11714286D 02		0	2	1	0
-0.76428571D 01		0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR D_{OS-CC}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET				
		A	B	C	D
-0.48928571D	00	0	0	0	0
-0.77142857D	00	1	0	0	0
-0.20714285D	00	2	0	0	0
-0.71285714D	01	0	1	0	0
0.61500000D	01	0	2	0	0
-0.17071429D	01	0	0	1	0
0.72857143D	00	0	0	2	0
-0.16857143D	02	1	1	1	0
-0.48000000D	01	1	1	2	0
0.37142857D	01	1	2	1	0
0.14857143D	02	1	2	2	0
-0.21428571D	01	2	1	1	0
-0.47142857D	01	2	1	2	0
0.84571429D	01	2	2	1	0
-0.24285714D	01	2	2	2	0
-0.10828571D	02	1	1	0	0
0.92857143D	01	1	2	0	0
-0.34285714D	01	2	1	0	0
0.30142857D	01	2	2	0	0
-0.65714285D	01	1	0	1	0
0.50285714D	01	1	0	2	0
0.31571429D	01	2	0	1	0
-0.35714285D	01	2	0	2	0
-0.95000000D	01	0	1	1	0
-0.47571429D	01	0	1	2	0
0.60857143D	01	0	2	1	0
0.62142857D	01	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR D_{OS}-AB

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET				
		A	B	C	D
0.30228571D 02		0	0	0	0
0.43614286D 02		1	0	0	0
0.16842857D 02		2	0	0	0
0.28214286D 02		0	1	0	0
0.32242857D 02		0	2	0	0
0.22171429D 02		0	0	1	0
0.38285714D 02		0	0	2	0
0.19000000D 02		1	1	1	0
0.57285714D 02		1	1	2	0
0.58142857D 02		1	2	1	0
0.40028571D 02		1	2	2	0
0.15857143D 02		2	1	1	0
0.20714286D 02		2	1	2	0
-0.43142857D 01		2	2	1	0
0.35114286D 02		2	2	2	0
0.38142857D 02		1	1	0	0
0.49085714D 02		1	2	0	0
0.18285714D 02		2	1	0	0
0.15400000D 02		2	2	0	0
0.38571429D 02		1	0	1	0
0.48657143D 02		1	0	2	0
0.57714286D 01		2	0	1	0
0.27914286D 02		2	0	2	0
0.17428571D 02		0	1	1	0
0.39000000D 02		0	1	2	0
0.26914286D 02		0	2	1	0
0.37571429D 02		0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR DOS-EQ

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET				
		A	B	C	D
-0.31000000D 02	0	0	0	0	0
-0.97142857D 01	1	0	0	0	0
-0.52285714D 02	2	0	0	0	0
-0.31000000D 02	0	0	0	0	0
-0.43571429D 02	0	1	0	0	0
-0.18428571D 02	0	2	0	0	0
-0.31000000D 02	0	0	0	0	0
-0.29571429D 02	0	0	1	0	0
-0.32428571D 02	0	0	2	0	0
-0.18428571D 02	1	1	1	0	0
-0.24428571D 02	1	1	2	0	0
-0.15714286D 01	1	2	1	0	0
0.55714286D 01	1	2	2	0	0
-0.57571429D 02	2	1	1	0	0
-0.73857143D 02	2	1	2	0	0
-0.40714286D 02	2	2	1	0	0
-0.37000000D 02	2	2	2	0	0
-0.31000000D 02	0	0	0	0	0
-0.21428571D 02	1	1	0	0	0
0.20000000D 01	1	2	0	0	0
-0.65714286D 02	2	1	0	0	0
-0.38857143D 02	2	2	0	0	0
-0.31000000D 02	0	0	0	0	0
-0.10000000D 02	1	0	1	0	0
-0.94285714D 01	1	0	2	0	0
-0.49142857D 02	2	0	1	0	0
-0.55428571D 02	2	0	2	0	0
-0.31000000D 02	0	0	0	0	0
-0.38000000D 02	0	1	1	0	0
-0.49142857D 02	0	1	2	0	0
-0.21142857D 02	0	2	1	0	0
-0.15714286D 02	0	2	2	0	0
-0.31000000D 02	0	0	0	0	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR $|D_{SS-WL}|$

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET			
	A	B	C	D
0.44289286D 02	0	0	0	0
0.49028571D 02	1	0	0	0
0.39550000D 02	2	0	0	0
0.46764286D 02	0	1	0	0
0.41814286D 02	0	2	0	0
0.46342857D 02	0	0	1	0
0.42235714D 02	0	0	2	0
0.66600000D 02	1	1	1	0
0.46771429D 02	1	1	2	0
0.43057143D 02	1	2	1	0
0.39685714D 02	1	2	2	0
0.36800000D 02	2	1	1	0
0.36885714D 02	2	1	2	0
0.38914286D 02	2	2	1	0
0.45600000D 02	2	2	2	0
0.56685714D 02	1	1	0	0
0.41371429D 02	1	2	0	0
0.36842857D 02	2	1	0	0
0.42257143D 02	2	2	0	0
0.54828571D 02	1	0	1	0
0.43228571D 02	1	0	2	0
0.37857143D 02	2	0	1	0
0.41242857D 02	2	0	2	0
0.51700000D 02	0	1	1	0
0.41828571D 02	0	1	2	0
0.40985714D 02	0	2	1	0
0.42642857D 02	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR $|D_{SS-CC}|$

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET			
	A	B	C	D
0.44921429D 02	0	0	0	0
0.50485714D 02	1	0	0	0
0.39357143D 02	2	0	0	0
0.43971429D 02	0	1	0	0
0.45871429D 02	0	2	0	0
0.50428571D 02	0	0	1	0
0.39414286D 02	0	0	2	0
0.59628571D 02	1	1	1	0
0.41457143D 02	1	1	2	0
0.60542857D 02	1	2	1	0
0.40314286D 02	1	2	2	0
0.40228571D 02	2	1	1	0
0.34571429D 02	2	1	2	0
0.41314286D 02	2	2	1	0
0.41314286D 02	2	2	2	0
0.50542857D 02	1	1	0	0
0.50428571D 02	1	2	0	0
0.37400000D 02	2	1	0	0
0.41314286D 02	2	2	0	0
0.60085714D 02	1	0	1	0
0.40885714D 02	1	0	2	0
0.40771429D 02	2	0	1	0
0.37942857D 02	2	0	2	0
0.49928571D 02	0	1	1	0
0.38014286D 02	0	1	2	0
0.50928571D 02	0	2	1	0
0.40814286D 02	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR |DSS-AB|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN		SUBSCRIPT SET			
		A	B	C	D
0.68957143D	02	0	0	0	0
0.69771429D	02	1	0	0	0
0.68142857D	02	2	0	0	0
0.69214286D	02	0	1	0	0
0.68700000D	02	0	2	0	0
0.70728571D	02	0	0	1	0
0.67185714D	02	0	0	2	0
0.67342857D	02	1	1	1	0
0.73800000D	02	1	1	2	0
0.73571429D	02	1	2	1	0
0.64371429D	02	1	2	2	0
0.72142857D	02	2	1	1	0
0.63571429D	02	2	1	2	0
0.69857143D	02	2	2	1	0
0.67000000D	02	2	2	2	0
0.70571429D	02	1	1	0	0
0.68971429D	02	1	2	0	0
0.67857143D	02	2	1	0	0
0.68428571D	02	2	2	0	0
0.70457143D	02	1	0	1	0
0.69085714D	02	1	0	2	0
0.71000000D	02	2	0	1	0
0.65285714D	02	2	0	2	0
0.69742857D	02	0	1	1	0
0.68685714D	02	0	1	2	0
0.71714286D	02	0	2	1	0
0.65685714D	02	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR |D_{SS-EQ}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET			
	A	B	C	D
0.38071429D 02	0	0	0	0
0.48642857D 02	1	0	0	0
0.27500000D 02	2	0	0	0
0.42857143D 02	0	1	0	0
0.33235714D 02	0	2	0	0
0.40285714D 02	0	0	1	0
0.35857143D 02	0	0	2	0
0.63571429D 02	1	1	1	0
0.49285714D 02	1	1	2	0
0.45571429D 02	1	2	1	0
0.36142857D 02	1	2	2	0
0.26428571D 02	2	1	1	0
0.32142857D 02	2	1	2	0
0.25571429D 02	2	2	1	0
0.25857143D 02	2	2	2	0
0.56428571D 02	1	1	0	0
0.40857143D 02	1	2	0	0
0.29285714D 02	2	1	0	0
0.25714286D 02	2	2	0	0
0.54571429D 02	1	0	1	0
0.42714286D 02	1	0	2	0
0.26000000D 02	2	0	1	0
0.29000000D 02	2	0	2	0
0.45000000D 02	0	1	1	0
0.40714286D 02	0	1	2	0
0.35571429D 02	0	2	1	0
0.31000000D 02	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR |DOS-WL|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET				
		A	B	C	D
0.52796429D 02		0	0	0	0
0.40871429D 02		1	0	0	0
0.64721429D 02		2	0	0	0
0.53314286D 02		0	1	0	0
0.52278571D 02		0	2	0	0
0.53150000D 02		0	0	1	0
0.52442857D 02		0	0	2	0
0.34400000D 02		1	1	1	0
0.42971429D 02		1	1	2	0
0.44057143D 02		1	2	1	0
0.42057143D 02		1	2	2	0
0.67571429D 02		2	1	1	0
0.68314286D 02		2	1	2	0
0.66571429D 02		2	2	1	0
0.56428571D 02		2	2	2	0
0.38685714D 02		1	1	0	0
0.43057143D 02		1	2	0	0
0.67942857D 02		2	1	0	0
0.61500000D 02		2	2	0	0
0.39228571D 02		1	0	1	0
0.42514286D 02		1	0	2	0
0.67071429D 02		2	0	1	0
0.62371429D 02		2	0	2	0
0.50985714D 02		0	1	1	0
0.55642857D 02		0	1	2	0
0.55314286D 02		0	2	1	0
0.49242857D 02		0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR |D_{OS-CC}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET			
	A	B	C	D
0.45117857D 02	0	0	0	0
0.35314286D 02	1	0	0	0
0.54921429D 02	2	0	0	0
0.48671429D 02	0	1	0	0
0.41564286D 02	0	2	0	0
0.45807143D 02	0	0	1	0
0.44428571D 02	0	0	2	0
0.43942857D 02	1	1	1	0
0.36114286D 02	1	1	2	0
0.33542857D 02	1	2	1	0
0.27657143D 02	1	2	2	0
0.56885714D 02	2	1	1	0
0.57742857D 02	2	1	2	0
0.48857143D 02	2	2	1	0
0.56200000D 02	2	2	2	0
0.40028571D 02	1	1	0	0
0.30600000D 02	1	2	0	0
0.57314286D 02	2	1	0	0
0.52528571D 02	2	2	0	0
0.33742857D 02	1	0	1	0
0.31885714D 02	1	0	2	0
0.52871429D 02	2	0	1	0
0.56971429D 02	2	0	2	0
0.50414286D 02	0	1	1	0
0.46928571D 02	0	1	2	0
0.41200000D 02	0	2	1	0
0.41928571D 02	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR |D_{OS-AB}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET			
	A	B	C	D
0.68450000D 02	0	0	0	0
0.70542857D 02	1	0	0	0
0.66357143D 02	2	0	0	0
0.67400000D 02	0	1	0	0
0.69500000D 02	0	2	0	0
0.68914286D 02	0	0	1	0
0.67985714D 02	0	0	2	0
0.69571429D 02	1	1	1	0
0.70428571D 02	1	1	2	0
0.73571429D 02	1	2	1	0
0.68600000D 02	1	2	2	0
0.71114286D 02	2	1	1	0
0.58485714D 02	2	1	2	0
0.61400000D 02	2	2	1	0
0.74428571D 02	2	2	2	0
0.70000000D 02	1	1	0	0
0.71085714D 02	1	2	0	0
0.64800000D 02	2	1	0	0
0.67914286D 02	2	2	0	0
0.71571429D 02	1	0	1	0
0.69514286D 02	1	0	2	0
0.66257143D 02	2	0	1	0
0.66457143D 02	2	0	2	0
0.70342857D 02	0	1	1	0
0.64457143D 02	0	1	2	0
0.67485714D 02	0	2	1	0
0.71514286D 02	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR SEX(A) X ATT(B) X NSA(C) ANALYSIS
OF VARIANCE FOR |D_{OS-EQ}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	SUBSCRIPT SET			
		A	B	C	D
0.50821429D	02	0	0	0	0
0.30142857D	02	1	0	0	0
0.71500000D	02	2	0	0	0
0.58714286D	02	0	1	0	0
0.42928571D	02	0	2	0	0
0.49642857D	02	0	0	1	0
0.52000000D	02	0	0	2	0
0.34714286D	02	1	1	1	0
0.40428571D	02	1	1	2	0
0.24428571D	02	1	2	1	0
0.21000000D	02	1	2	2	0
0.72714286D	02	2	1	1	0
0.87000000D	02	2	1	2	0
0.66714286D	02	2	2	1	0
0.59571429D	02	2	2	2	0
0.37571429D	02	1	1	0	0
0.22714286D	02	1	2	0	0
0.79857143D	02	2	1	0	0
0.63142857D	02	2	2	0	0
0.29571429D	02	1	0	1	0
0.30714286D	02	1	0	2	0
0.69714286D	02	2	0	1	0
0.73285714D	02	2	0	2	0
0.53714286D	02	0	1	1	0
0.63714286D	02	0	1	2	0
0.45571429D	02	0	2	1	0
0.40285714D	02	0	2	2	0

MEANS FOR $|D_{SS}|$ VS. $|D_{OS}|$ ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	$ D_{SS} $	$ D_{OS} $
WL	4.32	5.25
CC	4.28	4.46
AB	7.08	7.01
EQ	3.73	5.08

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR D_{SS-WL}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS NOT 0 (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	1 ^a	3
-0.2491-3550	0	0
-0.714654690	1	0
0.31880-650	2	0
0.517230770	3	0

- ^a
- 1 - Roman Catholic
 - 2 = Other
 - 3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR D_{SS-CC}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	^a	3
0.278763440 01	0	0
0.128272250 01	1	0
0.668217050 01	2	0
-0.134615380 01	3	0

- ^a
- 1 = Roman Catholic
 - 2 = Other
 - 3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR DSS-AB

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET		
		^a	B
0.221374090	02	0	0
0.689528800	01	1	0
0.394651150	02	2	0
0.351153850	02	3	0

^a
1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR D_{SS-EQ}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
-0.123555910	02	0
-0.123010470	02	1
-0.130620160	02	2
-0.903346150	01	3

^a
1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR D_{OS-WL}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET		
		a	B
-0.171532260	02	0	0
-0.234130130	02	1	0
-0.160839220	02	2	0
-0.961538460	01	3	0

- a
- 1 = Roman Catholic
 - 2 = Other
 - 3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR DOS-CC

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (L V-L) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	a	
		B
0.551075270 00	0	0
0.457591620 01	1	0
-0.612403100 00	2	0
-0.113401540 02	3	0

a
1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR DOS-AB

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

ACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS OMITTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	a	
		A	B
0.291327960	02	0	0
0.287096340	02	1	0
0.286584150	J2	2	0
0.320000000	02	3	0

a
1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR DOS-EQ

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (L+V-L) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
-0.23123556D 02	0	0
-0.31251309D 02	1	0
-0.29496124D 02	2	0
-0.20384515D 02	3	0

^a 1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR | D_{SS-WL} |

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.43206989D 02	0	0
0.43680628D 02	1	0
0.42054264D 02	2	0
0.44326923D 02	3	0

- a
- 1 = Roman Catholic
 - 2 = Other
 - 3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR |^DSS-CC |

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.42814516D 02	0	0
0.44130890D 02	1	0
0.41627907D 02	2	0
0.40923077D 02	3	0

^a 1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR |^DSS-AB|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.70849462D 02	0	0
0.70057592D 02	1	0
0.71744186D 02	2	0
0.71538462D 02	3	0

^a 1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR | D_{SS-EQ} |

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.37311828D 02	0	0
0.39188482D 02	1	0
0.36550388D 02	2	0
0.32307692D 02	3	0

- ^a 1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR |DOS-WL|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	a	
		A	B
0.52540323D 02	0	0	0
0.53371728D 02	1	0	0
0.52968992D 02	2	0	0
0.48423077D 02	3	0	0

a
1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR | D_{OS-CC} |

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.44626344D 02	0	0
0.45623037D 02	1	0
0.42038760D 02	2	0
0.47384615D 02	3	0

^a
1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR |D_{OS-AB}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN		SUBSCRIPT SET	
		A ^a	B
0.70112903D	02	0	0
0.71931937D	02	1	0
0.68023256D	02	2	0
0.68615385D	02	3	0

^a
1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
RELIGION FOR |^DOS-EQ|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.50768817D 02	0	0
0.53617801D 02	1	0
0.49031008D 02	2	0
0.44615385D 02	3	0

^a
1 = Roman Catholic
2 = Other
3 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR D_{SS-WL}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS LOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	a	B
-0.249193550	0	0
-0.109000000	1	0
-0.180452580	2	0
-0.473015570	3	0
0.135525560	4	0
-0.121612900	5	0
-0.108461540	6	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR D_{SS-CC}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS LOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	^a	
	A	B
0.27876344D 01	0	0
-0.49000000D 02	1	0
-0.20330952D 02	2	0
0.18809524D 01	3	0
0.76944444D 01	4	0
-0.22590645D 00	5	0
-0.77692308D 01	6	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR D_{SS-AB}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	^a	B
0.221344090 02	0	0
0.410000000 02	1	0
0.261904760 01	2	0
0.198571430 02	3	0
0.201111110 02	4	0
0.428709680 02	5	0
0.528461540 02	6	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR D_{SS-EQ}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	a	
	A	B
-0.123655910 02	0	0
-0.185000000 03	1	0
-0.411904750 02	2	0
-0.157142860 02	3	0
-0.622222220 01	4	0
-0.487741940 01	5	0
-0.234615380 02	6	0

- a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR DOS-WL

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	a	B
-0.19153226D 02	0	0
0.12000000D 02	1	0
-0.26619048D 02	2	0
-0.17285714D 02	3	0
-0.21839889D 02	4	0
-0.11903226D 02	5	0
-0.76923077D 01	6	0

- a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR DOS-CC

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS LOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET		
		^a	B
0.551075270	00	0	0
0.520000000	02	1	0
-0.233333330	01	2	0
-0.236095240	01	3	0
0.289444440	01	4	0
0.487095770	01	5	0
-0.130764230	02	6	0

- a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR DOS-AB

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	^a	B
0.29182796D 02	0	0
0.65000000D 02	1	0
0.20047519E 02	2	0
0.26235714D 02	3	0
0.30255555D 02	4	0
0.41322581D 02	5	0
0.25401538D 02	6	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR DOS-EQ

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBJECT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS OMITTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	a	B
-0.251230500 02	0	0
-0.253000000 02	1	0
-0.375714290 02	2	0
-0.235714290 02	3	0
-0.342222220 02	4	0
-0.133870970 02	5	0
-0.365384620 02	6	0

- a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR |D_{SS-WL}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.43206989D 02	0	0
0.10900000D 03	1	0
0.53333333D 02	2	0
0.47317460D 02	3	0
0.37088889D 02	4	0
0.53000000D 02	5	0
0.43307692D 02	6	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR |D_{SS-CC}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.42814516D	02	0
0.49000000D	02	1
0.56857143D	02	2
0.40515873D	02	3
0.40950000D	02	4
0.50354839D	02	5
0.49769231D	02	6

- ^a
- 1 - Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR |DSS-AB|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.70849462D 02	0	0
0.41000000D 02	1	0
0.89190476D 02	2	0
0.68634921D 02	3	0
0.69733333D 02	4	0
0.67709677D 02	5	0
0.87923077D 02	6	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR |D_{SS-EQ}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.37311828D 02	0	0
0.18500000D 03	1	0
0.54047619D 02	2	0
0.38174603D 02	3	0
0.34555556D 02	4	0
0.35000000D 02	5	0
0.34230769D 02	6	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR |D_{OS}-WL|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.52540323D 02	0	0
0.12000000D 02	1	0
0.54428571D 02	2	0
0.50857143D 02	3	0
0.52494444D 02	4	0
0.62225806D 02	5	0
0.46461538D 02	6	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR |D_{OS-CC}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	A ^a	
		A	B
0.44626344D 02	0	0	0
0.52000000D 02	1	0	0
0.52333333D 02	2	0	0
0.42793651D 02	3	0	0
0.45661111D 02	4	0	0
0.46290323D 02	5	0	0
0.31076923D 02	6	0	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR | D_{OS-AB} |

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.70112903D 02	0	0
0.65000000D 02	1	0
0.84428571D 02	2	0
0.66269841D 02	3	0
0.69688889D 02	4	0
0.75322581D 02	5	0
0.78076923D 02	6	0

- a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
POLITICAL ATTITUDE FOR |D_{OS-EQ}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	A ^a	
		A	B
0.50768817D 02	0	0	0
0.25000000D 02	1	0	0
0.46714286D 02	2	0	0
0.49285714D 02	3	0	0
0.53555556D 02	4	0	0
0.45645161D 02	5	0	0
0.47307692D 02	6	0	0

- ^a
- 1 = Very conservative
 - 2 = Conservative
 - 3 = Middle-of-the-road
 - 4 = Liberal
 - 5 = Very liberal
 - 6 = None

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
MARITAL STATUS FOR D_{SS}-WL

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
-0.24919355D 01	0	0
-0.24768786D 01	1	0
0.52500000D 01	2	0
-0.98000000D 02	3	0

^a 1 = Single
2 = Married
3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR D_{SS-CC}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERC INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.27876344D 01	0	0
0.23323699D 01	1	0
0.14833333D 02	2	0
-0.63000000D 02	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR D_{SS-AB}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.22134409D 02	0	0
0.21653179D 02	1	0
0.30916667D 02	2	0
0.0	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR D_{SS-EQ}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
-0.12365591D 02	0	0
-0.12919075D 02	1	0
-0.83333333D 00	2	0
-0.55000000D 02	3	0

^a
 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
MARITAL STATUS FOR DOS-WL

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	a	
	A	B
-0.19153226D 02	0	0
-0.18968208D 02	1	0
-0.17250000D 02	2	0
-0.74000000D 02	3	0

a
1 = Single
2 = Married
3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR DOS-CC

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.55107527D 00	0	0
0.20231214D-01	1	0
0.10666667D 02	2	0
-0.29000000D 02	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR D_{OS-AB}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.29182796D 02	0	0
0.28763006D 02	1	0
0.37583333D 02	2	0
0.10000000D 01	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR D_{OS-EQ}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
-0.29123656D 02	0	0
-0.30242775D 02	1	0
-0.13333333D 02	2	0
-0.25000000D 02	3	0

^a
 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR |D_{SS-WL}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

• EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.43206989D 02	0	0
0.42540462D 02	1	0
0.48250000D 02	2	0
0.98000000D 02	3	0

a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR |D_{SS-CC}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.42814516D 02	0	0
0.41921965D 02	1	0
0.49666667D 02	2	0
0.11500000D 03	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR |^DSS-AB|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	^a A	B
0.70849462D 02	0	0
0.70421965D 02	1	0
0.72500000D 02	2	0
0.12500000D 03	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR $|D_{SS-EQ}|$

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	A ^a	
		B	B
0.37311828D 02	0	0	0
0.37456647D 02	1	0	0
0.32500000D 02	2	0	0
0.70000000D 02	3	0	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR |D_{OS-WL}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.52540323D 02	0	0
0.52199422D 02	1	0
0.53083333D 02	2	0
0.10500000D 03	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR |D_{OS-CC}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.44626344D 02	0	0
0.44656289D 02	1	0
0.41333333D 02	2	0
0.80000000D 02	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR |D_{OS-AB}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	A ^a	
		B	B
0.70112903D 02	0	0	0
0.6863058D 02	1	0	0
0.85666667D 02	2	0	0
0.14000000D 03	3	0	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
 MARITAL STATUS FOR |D_{OS-EQ}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
 A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	^a	
	A	B
0.50768817D 02	C	0
0.51260116D 02	1	0
0.42083333D 02	2	0
0.70000000D 02	3	0

^a 1 = Single
 2 = Married
 3 = Other

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR D_{SS-WL}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	a	b
-0.249193550	01	0
-0.386972480	00	1
-0.530000000	01	2

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR DSS-CC

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	a	
		A	B
0.27876544D 01	0	0	0
0.45137615D 01	1	0	0
0.34415584D 00	2	0	0

a
1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR D_{SS-AB}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	A ^a	
		C	B
0.22134409D 02	C	0	0
0.23394495D 02	1	0	0
0.20350649D 02	2	0	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR D_{SS-EQ}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
-0.12355591D 02	0	0
-0.11132061D 02	1	0
-0.14025974D 02	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR DOS-WL

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS OMITTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	a	
		1	2
-0.19153220)	02	0	0
-0.21558710)	02	1	0
-0.15889010)	02	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR D_{OS-CC}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED TO THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS OMITTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	a	
		A	B
J.551075270 00		0	0
-J.229357800 00		1	0
0.145584420 01		2	0

^a 1 - 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR D_{OS-AB}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	a	
		1	2
0.29152795D 02	0	0	0
0.27384495D 02	1	1	0
0.31714280E 02	2	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR D_{OS-EQ}

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	a	B
-0.2912365E0 02	0	0
-0.3192670E0 02	1	0
-0.2515584E0 02	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR |D_{SS}-WL|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.43206989D 02	0	0
0.43944954D 02	1	0
0.42162338D 02	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR |_{DSS-CC}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	SUBSCRIPT SET	
		A ^a	B
0.42814516D 02	0	0	0
0.40477064D 02	1	0	0
0.46123377D 02	2	0	0

^a
1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR | D_{SS-AB} |

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	a	
		A	B
0.70849462D 02	0	0	0
0.72990826D 02	1	0	0
0.67818182D 02	2	0	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR |DSS-EQ|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.37311828D 02	0	0
0.35366972D 02	1	0
0.40064935D 02	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR |DOS-WL|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.52540323D 02	0	0
0.53412844D 02	1	0
0.51305195D 02	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR |D_{OS-CC}|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.44626344D 02	0	0
0.44064220D 02	1	0
0.45422078D 02	2	0

^a 1 - 16 to 19 years
2 - 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR |DOS-AB|

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	
	A ^a	B
0.70112903D 02	0	0
0.69036697D 02	1	0
0.71636364D 02	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

MEANS FOR ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
AGE FOR |D_{OS-EQ} ↓

CELL AND MARGINAL MEANS OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE

EACH MEAN CORRESPONDS TO THE SUBSCRIPT (LEVEL) SET PRINTED ON THE RIGHT.
A ZERO INDICATES THAT THE SUBSCRIPT IS DOTTED (SUMMED OVER)

MEAN	SUBSCRIPT SET	A ^a	
		0	B
0.50768817D	02	0	0
0.51513761D	02	1	0
0.49714286D	02	2	0

^a 1 = 16 to 19 years
2 = 20 to 29 years

APPENDIX 5

ABSTRACT OF

A Study of Pluralistic Ignorance in the Context
of the Women's Liberation Movement

APPENDIX 5

ABSTRACT OF

A Study of Pluralistic Ignorance in the Context of the Women's Liberation Movement¹

Pluralistic ignorance was operationally defined as a situation in which the estimates of the group attitude differ significantly from the actual group attitude. The manner and degree of this phenomenon's manifestation, in the context of the Women's Liberation Movement (WLM), were investigated with respect to sex, attitudinal bias (ATT), and need for social approval (NSA). Also, accuracy of same sex estimates were compared to opposite sex estimates.

Three-hundred seventy-two University of Ottawa students completed the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale and a semantic differential-type questionnaire which tapped their attitudes toward the WLM and associated ideals as well as estimates of same sex and opposite sex attitudes.

2 x 2 x 2 analyses of variance were used to analyze the effect of the experimental variables while a one-way design with repeated measures was used to analyze the same sex vs. opposite sex estimates.

¹ Peter A. Richman, doctoral thesis presented to the School of Graduate Studies of the University of Ottawa, Ontario, October 1973, ix-215 p.

Females were seen as more in favor and males as less in favor of the WLM than they were. The male position was significantly more difficult to judge. An "assimilation bias" effect was revealed in that Ss tended to presume more similarity between their position and the group norms than actually existed. Findings regarding the influence of NSA were minimal. Opposite sex estimates were found to be less accurate than same sex estimates.

These findings were discussed in the light of the issues dealt with and the theoretical considerations and suggestions for further research were offered.