# LATERAL EYE - MOVEMENT AS RELATED TO MARITAL SELECTION AND ADJUSTMENT

Thesis for the Degree of M. A.

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## ABSTRACT

## LATERAL EYE-MOVEMENT AS RELATED TO MARITAL SELECTION AND ADJUSTMENT

By

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This experiment investigated the possibility that the lateral eye-movement reported by Day, Bakan, et. al., might be related to marital selection and adjustment.

30 married couples, whose identity had been carefully concealed from the experimenter, were tested individually. The subjects, whose visual attention was directed toward the experimenter's face, were asked to respond to a series of questions requiring reflection. Lateral eye-movements following the questions were observed and recorded. The subjects were classified as right- or left- movers on the basis of the direction of the majority of movements.

A general information card (GIC), the Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS), and the Family Concept Inventory (FCI) were also administered.

In view of Day's (1964) report that 71% of 142 couples, and Bakan's (personal communication) informal finding that 47 of 50 couples, were opposite movers, plus Winch's (1954, 1958) theory of complementarity in marriage, it was hypothesized (1) that there would be more different (LF-RM or RF-LM) than same (RF-RM or LF-LM) couples. This hypothesis,

however, was not confirmed. There were more opposite movers, but 57% was not statistically significant.

The remaining hypotheses (2-8) of this experiment had to do with comparing the two combinations of opposite movers (LF-RM and RF-LM) with respect to happiness and marital adjustment.

LF-RM couples were dubbed "culturally congruent" because the personality variables which Bakan (1971) ascribed to right hemisphere or left-moving people (synthetic, emotional, subjective, passive, etc.) seemed more "role-appropriate" for the female of our society, and those personality variables ascribed to left hemisphere or right-moving people (analytic, rational, objective, active, etc.) seemed more "role-appropriate" for the male of our society. RF-LM couples were dubbed "culturally incongruent" out of the same reasoning.

It was predicted that LF-RM couples would consequently be happier, better adjusted in marriage, agree more, and share a family concept closer to the ideal than RF-LM couples. The results, virtually on every count, substantiated this:

(2) "Culturally congruent" (CC) LF-RM couples were significantly happier and more in agreement about their happiness than were "culturally incongruent" (CI) RF-LM couples.

(3) 5 of 7 CC couples had husbands and wives in perfect accord about how happy they were while the same could be said about none (0) of the 8 CI couples.

(4) CC couples had an overall significantly higher Level of Adjustment (LA) on the LWS than CI couples.

(5) CC couples had more responses that came closer to the ideal

family concept than CI couples on the FCI.

(6) CC couples had significantly more positive family concept (FC) responses than CI couples, and CI couples had significantly more negative FC responses than CC couples.

(7) CC couples were more in agreement about family concept than CI couples.

(8) There were more husbands and wives with the same FC responses among CC couples than CI couples.

In conclusion, while this experiment showed no relationship between lateral eye-movement and marital selection, it did show a very definite relationship between lateral eye-movement and marital adjustment, especially where opposite movers were concerned.

Approved [signature]

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# INTRODUCTION

## Conjugate Lateral Eye-Movements (CLEM) and Their Correlates

The subject (S) fixes his eyes on the experimenter (E). E asks a question which requires reflection to answer (eg., How many letters are there in the word WASHINGTON?). As S starts to reflect on the answer, he will momentarily break fixation on E by moving his eyes to the left (right eye nasalward) or right (right eye temporalward). A moment later S will return his gaze upon E and begin to answer the question. Day first observed and reported (1964) this behavior while serving on a treatment team which developed an award-winning milieu therapy program for chronically hospitalized male schizophrenics (see Mental Hospitals - October, 1963 - Silver Award).

Lateral eye movements occur more often in response to reflective than to factual questions (Duke, 1968). The direction of the movement, to the right or left, is consistent for a given individual so that most people can be classified as either right-movers or left-movers (Day, 1964; Duke, 1968). However, the direction of movement is not related to sex, handedness or eye dominance of the S (Duke, 1968). The average consistency of direction is approximately 85% (Bakan, 1969; Duke, 1968). Males are more consistent than females (Duke, 1968). Available evidence indicates that there are an equal number of right-movers and left-movers in the general population.

Differences in simple selective attentional behavior: Day (1967a) suggests that the left mover shows "an internalized, subjective, passive, verbally expressive distribution of attention in which he is more reactive to auditory and subjective visceral experience." The right-mover shows "an externalized actively responsive distribution of attention emphasizing the visual-haptic modes." Right-lookers have been shown to perform significantly better on a task requiring visual attention, the Stroop color-word test where S has to attend to ink colors rather than to the names of colors (eg., the word "red" is printed in yellow ink and the correct response is "yellow"), (Bakan & Shotland, 1969). Right-movers were also found to read faster a list of color names printed in black and white. It was suggested that reading speed is a correlate of direction of movement. Left-movers have also demonstrated a reflex eye-movement not found in right-movers in reaction to the same simple auditory reaction time task (Day, 1967b).

Selection of college major: Left-movers are more likely to choose "soft" majors in humanities and social sciences - psychology, political science, English, history, international relations, nursing and communications (Bakan, 1969). Right-movers are more likely to select "hard" majors in the natural sciences - mathematics, biology, engineering, economics and physics.

Mathematical vs. verbal ability: Left-lookers score relatively higher on the Verbal part of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT); right-lookers higher on the Math part. This difference is congruent with the difference in choice of college major. There was no significant

difference between the groups in total SAT scores (Bakan, 1969).

Bakan (1971) states that there is now evidence indicating that right-movers as compared to left-movers have more tics and twitches, spend less time asleep (males), pay more attention to the right side of the body (males), prefer cool colors over warm colors, and make career choices earlier. Left-movers tend to have more vivid imagery, are more sociable, are more likely to be patients in a hospital ward for alcoholics (males) and report themselves as more musical and religious.

Clinical observations by Day (1967a) suggest a relation between direction of eye-movements and personality traits or type of psychopathology. The right-mover seems to experience anxiety as a panicky, insecure feeling of "fear in search of an object." He responds to the experience by increased vigilance as though the locus of the anxiety were external. The left-mover reports anxiety as having a tensional, jittery quality in which he feels threatened by loss of emotional control. The locus of experience is clearly internal as he struggles to retain his affective composure. The two individuals show grossly different language styles. The right-mover's style makes him appear clinically assertive and practical . . .a "doer." The left-mover's style stresses subjectivity and the importance of feeling rather than action.

Why there are left-lookers and right-lookers and what makes them different, Bakan (1971) discusses in the context of a study he did relating lateral eye-movement to hypnotic susceptibility. Left-movers turned out to be more hypnotizable. This finding he related to a

subsequent discovery that left-movers had more alpha waves (8-13 cycle-per-second electrical waves), which are recorded from the rear part of the brain and are most apparent in a relaxed subject whose eyes are closed.

What do eye-movements, hypnotic susceptibility, and brain waves have in common? Bakan says two important facts need to be considered:

1. An eye-movement to the left results from stimulation in the oculomotor areas of the right hemisphere of the cerebral cortex; an eye-movement to the right results from stimulation in the oculomotor areas of the left hemisphere.

2. EEG alpha waves are found in greater amount and amplitude over the right hemisphere than over the left hemisphere.

It appears that the right hemisphere is involved in left lateral eye-movements and in greater EEG alpha production. Both left-lateral eye-movements and alpha are related in turn to susceptibility to hypnosis which itself may be largely a right hemisphere function. The implications of these inter-relationships is that a person who is a left-mover and has more alpha is more susceptible to hypnosis because his right hemisphere is relatively more dominant in his total psychological functioning.

Bakan suggests that either the right or left hemisphere may be relatively more dominant in a given person's psychological functioning. "There are left-lookers and right-lookers - it depends on which hemisphere of the brain has the upper hand, so to speak" (Bakan, 1971).

Left-movers are assumed to have more dominant right hemispheres and right-movers are assumed to have more dominant left hemispheres. It

is further assumed that different functions are mediated by each of the hemispheres. Bakan (1971) lists the functional differences between the cerebral hemispheres:

| Left Hemisphere (right-mover) | Right Hemisphere (left mover) |
|---|---|
| verbal | pre-verbal |
| analytic | synthetic |
| abstract | concrete |
| rational | emotional |
| temporal | spatial |
| digital | analogic |
| objective | subjective |
| active | passive |
| tense | relaxed |
| euphoric | depressed |
| sympathetic | parasympathetic |
| propositional | appositional |

## CLEMs and Marital Selection

But the finding most relevant to this present experiment has yet to be mentioned. It has more to do with couples than individuals. It raises the question of a possible relationship between lateral eye-movement and marital selection. Day (1967a) reports the provocative finding that 71% of 142 married couples classified were of opposite eye-movement directions, and makes additional statements like: "Marital, homosexual, and dyads of close friendship are almost always composed of a left- and right-mover. What is the percentage of husband-wife pairing of right- and left-mover? It appears to be close to 100%." Bakan (personal communication) relates that he informally observed 50 married couples and found 47 were opposite movers.

The implications of these findings for Winch's (1954, 1958) theory of complementarity are apparent. Winch had proposed that although homogamy in social characteristics establishes a "field of eligibles"

mate selection within this field is determined by the degree to which one person complements another, (and, we might add, what could be more complementary than opposite-movers)!

Hypothesis 1 of this experiment, therefore, predicts that under carefully controlled conditions (such as, concealing couple identity from the experimenter), a significant majority of 30 married couples tested would be classified as opposite-movers, i.e., either left-moving female and right-moving male (LF-RM) or right-moving female and left-moving male (RF-LM) couples.

CLEMs and Marital Adjustment

The remaining hypotheses of this experiment have to do with making comparisons between the two combinations of opposite movers (LF-RM vs. RF-LM) in regards to happiness and marital adjustment.

Keeping in mind Bakan's (1971) list of functional differences between left hemisphere (right-mover) and right hemisphere (left-mover) people, the assumption is made that left hemisphere characteristics (eg., analytic, abstract, rational, objective, active, etc.), in our society at least, are more "role-appropriate" for the male, and right hemisphere characteristics (eg., synthetic, concrete, emotional, subjective, passive, etc.), more "role-appropriate" for the female. Consequently, LF-RM married couples are considered "culturally congruent," RF-LM couples "culturally incongruent."

In general, it is assumed that "culturally congruent" (CC) LF-RM couples will be happier, better adjusted in marriage, agree more, and have a family concept closer to the ideal than "culturally incongruent" (CI) RF-LM couples.

Specifically, Hypotheses 2-8 to be tested are:

2. CC couples are happier and more in agreement about their happiness than are CI couples.

3. CC couples have more husbands and wives in perfect consensus about how happy they are than CI couples.

4. CC couples have a higher level of adjustment (LA) on the Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS) than CI couples.

5. CC couples have more responses on the Family Concept Inventory (FCI) that come closer to the ideal family concept than CI couples.

6. CC couples have more positive family concept (FC) responses than CI couples and CI couples have more negative FC responses than CC couples.

7. CC couples are more in agreement about family concept than CI couples.

8. There are more husbands and wives with the same FC responses among CC couples than CI couples.

# METHOD

## Selection of Subjects

To eliminate the bias that might have occurred had the married pairings been known beforehand to the experimenter, an assistant was secured. Mrs. Norman Hintz, a social worker with the Lutheran Children's Friend Society of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was asked to select the subjects and set up the appointments. Her assignment as designated by the experimenter required that there be a selection of 30 to 35 married couples, unknown to the experimenter as couples, who would be willing to be interviewed separately in an effort to obtain data for a research project. The couples were to be told only that the interviews would have something to do with marriage and last approximately 30 minutes each. Scheduling was to be accomplished so as to avoid identification of the marital team by the experimenter.

Following the completion of the experiment (several months after the last interviewee had been seen), the assistant divulged the sources for her subject selection, to the experimenter, as well as the master list of the married pairings.

Of the 30 couples selected, 11 were obtained because the women were members of an informational parent-growth group led by the selector. 3 couples became involved because one of the partners was a fellow

worker of the selector. 3 more couples had had adopted children placed in their homes by the selector. Another 3 couples had received marital counseling from the selector. 4 more couples responded to an appeal appearing in the bulletin of the selector's church. The remaining 6 couples were contacted and brought into the project because of their relationships (friends or relatives) with some of the previously mentioned couples. These 6 couples were consequently virtually unknown to the selector except for a brief telephone contact to schedule the interview appointments.

All couples contacted kept the scheduled appointment with the exception of 1 man who forgot his, and needed to be re-scheduled so as to complete the minimum requirement of 60 interviews (30 couples).

Testing Procedure

The experiment was conducted in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Space was provided in the parish education center of a large metropolitan church on the northwest side. The room, 15' by 18', was below ground level; its two windows, therefore, offered little distraction. Besides a coat rack in one corner, there were two chairs in the center, facing each other.

Subjects were tested individually, every 45 minutes. The experiment lasted 30 minutes. The 15-minute interval was necessary to hide couple identity in the event husband and wife had been scheduled successively.

An arriving subject identified himself only by number (never by name) and seated himself opposite the experimenter. He was, first of all, asked not to discuss the experiment until his partner had been interviewed, and was promised a written follow-up after all the data was in

and analyzed.

After the subject had filled out a general information card (GIC), the experimenter spoke the following instructions: "I am primarily interested in finding out how husbands and wives differ in their attitudes toward marriage. But before I get into this, I'd like to see whether there are basic differences in the male and female thought process in general. I am, therefore, going to give to you a number of 'neutral' statements in the form of proverbs or sayings. I want you to listen carefully to each proverb, think about it for a moment, and then tell me what you think it means in your own words. I'll write down your answers in my own style of shorthand as we go along."

To get the subject to look at him, before each proverb, the experimenter used words or phrases like: "Ready? All set? Okay? How about the next one?" In every case, the subject's right eye was observed for possible lateral movement. A movement "away from the nose" was considered, right; a movement "toward the nose" was considered, left. The direction of the very first lateral movement following the proverb was recorded if an observable movement occurred. Lateral movements with a vertical component were scored in terms of lateral direction.

The questions posed about marriage were handled the same way. The subject's attention was solicited before each question; lateral eye-movement was observed and recorded on the same bases; and again, the subject's answers were taken down in abbreviated fashion.

The Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS) and the Family Concept Inventory (FCI) were then administered successively. Both were in printed form. The subjects were asked to read the instructions and,

having no questions, to then proceed. They were given as much time as they needed to finish.

General Information Card (GIC)

Each subject was asked to complete a general information card whose items were considered relevant for subsequent couple comparison. The items included the subject's identifying number; age; birthplace; occupation; number of years education; religious affiliation; number, sexes and ages of children; whether married before; and length of courtship and present marriage. The GIC appears in the Appendix.

Reflexive Questions (RQ)

Questions, sufficiently reflexive to facilitate a lateral eye-movement response, were devised in the form of proverbs. In addition, a set of marriage questions was devised with a three-fold purpose in mind: to ascertain whether "emotional" (marriage) questions trigger a lateral eye-movement response contrary to "neutral" (proverb) questions (as Day had suggested); to lend credibility to the experimenter's contention that a marital study was being conducted; and to afford further information concerning the couple's married state that might subsequently assist in measuring their relative level of marital adjustment. Both sets of questions have been reproduced in the Appendix.

The Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS)

The LWS is duplicated in the Appendix. It is comprised of sixteen questions with multiple-option answers. (The answers had differentiated between high and low marital adjustment groups in earlier research.) The authors have prescribed a weight for each option. The sum of the

weights of the selected options constitutes the Marital Adjustment Score. A high score signifies high marital adjustment. For a sample of 236 subjects, Locke and Wallace (1959) reported a split-half reliability of .90. Mean scores were 135.9 and 71.7 for the well- and mal-adjusted groups, respectively. This was interpreted to demonstrate that ". . .this short marital adjustment test clearly differentiates between persons who are well-adjusted and those who are mal-adjusted in marriage." (p. 255)

The possibility of the social desirability of the LWS items wielding a confounding influence was investigated by Hawkins (1966). He administered the LWS and the Marlowe-Crown Social Desirability Scale to 48 couples. Correlations between them of .31 for males and .37 for females (although statistically significant) suggested at least that social desirability is not a major factor in the LWS score.

Katz (1965) used the LWS as an independent variable and differentiated happily vs. unhappily married couples.

And Navran (1967) showed positive correlations between the LWS and a self-reported assessment of communication effectiveness within the marriage.

The Family Concept Inventory (FCI)

The original Family Concept Q-Sort, from which the FCI was developed, was devised by Van der Veen, et. al. (1964) and contained 80 items; however, only 48 of these figured in the scoring. Van der Veen, et. al. (1964) reported significantly different mean adjustment scores for well-adjusted and mal-adjusted families (the means were 35.2 and 27.9, respectively; N=20). He also reported a significant positive

rank order correlation between the LWS and the Q sort ($r=.67$; $N=40$).

Hofman (1966) administered both the Q sort and the critical 48 items in a true-false form to a sample of 25 couples and reported a correlation of .72 between the two forms and an internal consistency index of .84 for the true-false form.

Palonen (1966) constructed a five-choice form for the same 48 items (the FCI) and reported a split-half reliability of .85 ($N=80$). He (1966) also used both the LWS and FCI on the same group of subjects and found a correlation of .73 between the two measures for an N of 40.

The FCI is reproduced in the Appendix. Negative statements are scored in the same direction as positive statements on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. High scores indicate closeness to ideal family concept.

# RESULTS

## Classification of Subjects

Subjects were classified as right- or left- movers on the basis of the direction of the majority of movements in response to the proverbs. 58 subjects were classifiable and 2 were not, since they made an equal number of movements in each direction. Table 1 gives a frequency distribution of this classification, individual- and couple- wise.

Table 1

Classification of Individuals and Couples by Eye-Movements in Response to Proverbs

| Individuals | | Couples | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Left-moving females (LF) | 12 | LF - RM | 9 |
| Right-moving females (RF) | 16 | RF - LM | 7 |
| Left-moving males (LM) | 10 | RF - RM | 9 |
| Right-moving males (RM) | 20 | LF - LM | 3 |
| | 58 | | 28 |

## Consistency of Eye-Movement

Table 2 represents mean percentages of eye-movements in the majority direction for both sets of questions.

Table 2

Mean Percentages of Eye-Movements (Majority Direction) in Response to Proverbs and Marriage Questions

| Proverbs | | Marriage | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RF | .90 | RF | .90 |
| RM | .90 | LF | .90 |
| LF | .80 | LM | .80 |
| LM | .80 | RM | .60 |
| R | .90 | L | .85 |
| L | .90 | R | .75 |
| F | .85 | F | .90 |
| M | .85 | M | .70 |

Hypothesis 1: Eye-Movement and Complementarity

Hypothesis 1 predicted a significantly greater number of different (LF-RM or RF-LM) than same (RF-RM or LF-LM) couples. As Table 1 reveals, we observed 9 LF-RM, 7 RF-LM, 9 RF-RM and 3 LF-LM couples, or 16 different and 12 same. A chi square of 1.06 was not significant. This hypothesis was not confirmed, but was in the right direction.

General Information Card Data

All of the subjects were white and the large majority were middle class. 75% of them were between 25 and 40 years old. 50% of them were living in the city of their birthplace. 75% of them were Lutherans. As couples they averaged 2.7 children. Only 3 of 60 had been married before.

Age

Left-moving males were on the average 2.6 years older than their mates; right-moving males were on the average only .5 years older than theirs. A *t*-test comparison was made of these means, and it was concluded that LMs more than RMs preferred mate choice where the male is

older ($t=1.80, <.05$, 26 df).

Birthplace

9 of 10 LMs were living in the city of their birthplace as compared to 8 of 17 RMs (1 RM didn't note his birthplace). A 2 by 2 contingency analysis between living where born - not living where born and LM - RM yielded a chi square of 4.97, <.05, 1 df.

Education

The educational scale of Hollingshead's Two Factor Index of Social Position (1959) was used to compute the education score. The scale is divided into 7 positions ranging from 1 (graduate professional training) to 7 (less than 7 years of school). The score is derived by multiplying the scale value for education by the factor weight for education, 4. Table 3 lists mean scores (the male's score is also the couple's score). The lower the score, the more education.

Table 3

Mean Education Scores
(Individuals and Couples)

| Male's Educ.: | | Female R | Female L | | Female's Educ.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 13.8 | 10.7 | 12.3 | Male | R | 12.9 | 13.3 |
| | L | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.4 | | L | 16.6 | 14.7 |

* $p < .10$, 1 tail t-test
** $p < .05$, " "
*** $p < .025$, " "

As seen in Table 3, RMs had more education than LMs ($t=2.08$, 26 df). Looking at male's education as a function of which kind of couple

they're in, RMs married to LFs had more education than LMs married to RFs ($t=2.19$, 14 df). RMs had more education when married to LFs than to RFs ($t=1.39$, 16 df). For female's education, RFs had more education when married to RMs than to LMs ($t=2.36$, 14 df). And LFs married to RMs had more education than RFs married to LMs ($t=1.70$, 14 df).

Social Position

Hollingshead's Index of Social Position score is computed as follows:

| Factor | Scale Score | Factor Weight | Score x Weight |
|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation* | 3 | 7 | 21 |
| Education | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Index of Social Position Score | | | 33 |

*The occupational scale is also divided into 7 positions ranging from 1 (executives and proprietors of large concerns and major professionals) to 7 (unskilled workers).

The only finding of significance was that RMs married to LFs had higher social positions than LMs married to RFs ($t=2.38, <.025$, 14 df).

Courtship

Table 4 indicates mean number of years couples went together before getting married.

Table 4

Mean Number of Years of Courtship

| | | Female R | Female L | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 2.77 | 3.06 | 2.92 |
| | | | | * |
| | L | 1.39 | 2.17 | 1.62 |

RMs had longer courtship time than LMs (t=1.57, 26 df).

Table 5 shows mean age of individuals when couples started going together.

Table 5

Mean Age for Starting Courtship

| Male's Age St. Ct.: | | Female R | Female L | Female's Age St. Ct.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 20.6 | 18.2 | Male | R | 20.6 | 17.3 |
| | L | 22.1 | 19.8 | | L | 19.3 | 17.8 |
| | | | | | | 20.5 —**— | 17.6 |

LFs started courtship earlier than RFs (t=1.86, 26 df).

Table 5a summarizes remaining general information data. T-tests were made of means, but there were no significant findings.

Table 5a

Summary of Means for
Remaining General Information Data

Age

| Male's Age: | | Female R | Female L | Female's Age: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 32.3 | 33.4 | Male | R | 32.3 | 32.5 |
| | L | 38.1 | 41.3 | | L | 35.3 | 39.3 |

Table 5a, cont'd:

**How Long Married**

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 8.9 | 12.1 |
| | L | 14.6 | 19.3 |

**Number of Children**

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| | L | 2.7 | 3.7 |

Note the relationship that exists between the 3: LF-LM couples were older, married longer, and had more children.

**The Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS)**

**Individuals**

Individual performance was looked at in terms of Level of Adjustment (LA). High score equals High LA.

Table 6 gives overall LA mean scores for individuals (entire LWS). The scores ranged from 51 to 151 with a mean of 108 and a standard deviation of 21.

RMs had overall higher LA on the LWS than LMs ($t=1.51$, 28 df). RFs had overall higher LA on LWS when married to RMs than to LMs ($t=2.17$, 14 df). RFs married to RMs had overall higher LA on LWS than LFs

Table 6

Overall LA Mean Scores for Individuals on LWS

| Male's LWS: | Female R | Female L | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male R | 105.6 | 112.2 | 110.6 |
| Male L | 97.0 | 103.7 | 99.1 |

| Female's LWS: | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|
| Male R | 122.4 | 108.8 |
| Male L | 96.7 | 105.0 |

married to RMs (t=1.82, 16 df). RFs married to RMs had overall higher LA on LWS than LFs married to LMs (t=1.53, 10 df). RMs married to LFs had overall higher LA on LWS than LMs married to RFs (t=1.75, 14 df).

The items on the LWS scale were separated into 4 groups. The 7-point scale for Happiness (Group I) was looked at alone. Finances, Recreation, Affection, Sex, Friends, Conventionality, Philosophy and In-laws (Group II) were considered together because each offered 6 options. Disagreements, Leisure Time and Marry Again seemed to reduce to an "either-or" proposition and became Group III. Confide, Outside Interests and Wish Not Married, with 4 options each, were called Group IV.

Table 7 presents LA mean scores for individuals on items from Group I (Happiness).

Table 7

LA Mean Scores for Individuals on Happiness

| Male's Happ.: | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|
| Male R | 17.7 | 18.6 |
| Male L | 13.2 | 20.0 |

| Female's Happ.: | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|
| Male R | 22.2 | 20.7 |
| Male L | 14.5 | 14.0 |

RMs married to LFs were happier than LMs married to RFs (t=1.72, 14 df). LMs married to LFs were happier than LMs married to RFs (t=1.43, 8 df). RFs married to RMs were happier than LFs married to LMs (t=1.60, 14 df). LFs were happier when married to RMs than to LMs (t=1.49, 10 df). LFs married to RMs were happier than RFs married to LMs (t=1.40, 14 df).

Table 8 lists LA mean scores for individuals on items from Group II (Finances, Recreation, Affection, Friends, Sex, Conventionality, Philosophy, In-Laws).

Table 8

LA Mean Scores for Individuals on Finances, Recreation, Affection, Friends, Sex, Conventionality, Philosophy, In-Laws

| Male's Fin.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| | L | 3.9 | 3.7 |

| Female's Fin.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| | L | 4.1 | 3.7 |

| Male's Rec.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| | L | 3.6 | 3.7 |

| Female's Rec.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| | L | 3.6 | 3.3 |

| Male's Aff.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| | L | 4.7 | 4.0 |

| Female's Aff.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| | L | 4.9 | 4.7 |

Table 8, cont'd:

| Male's Fri.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| | L | 3.6 | 3.7 |

| Female's Fri.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| | L | 3.6 | 4.0 |

| Male's Sex: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 9.4 | 11.1 |
| | L | 9.7 | 9.0 |

| Female's Sex: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 11.0 | 12.0 |
| | | | *** |
| | L | 10.0 | 9.0 |

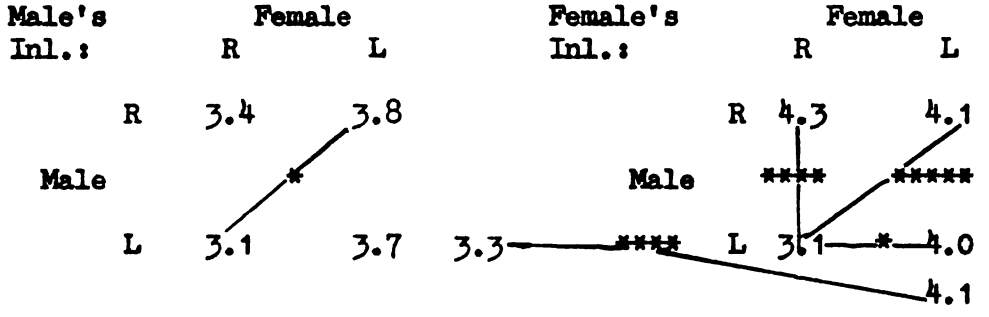
| Male's Con.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| | L | 3.3 | 3.7 |

| Female's Con.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| | L | 3.6 | 4.0 |

| Male's Phi.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| | L | 2.7 | 3.3 |

| Female's Phi.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| | | ** | |
| | L | 2.9 | 3.3 |

Table 8, cont'd:




**** p < .01, 1 tail t-test
***** p < .005, " "

There were no significant findings for items: Finances, Recreation, Affection, Friends and Conventionality.

Concerning the item, Sex, it was found that LFs agreed more often about sexual matters when married to RMs than to LMs (t=2.37, 10 df).

Concerning the item, Philosophy, RFs agreed more often about their philosophy of life when married to RMs than to LMs (t=2.11, 14 df).

Concerning In-Laws, LFs agreed more often about their in-laws than LMs (t=2.78, 20 df). LFs married to RMs agreed more often about their in-laws than RFs married to LMs (t=3.09, 14 df). LFs married to LMs agreed more often about their in-laws than RFs married to LMs (t=1.67, 8 df). RFs more often agreed about their in-laws when married to RMs than to LMs (t=2.70, 14 df). RMs married to LFs agreed more often about their in-laws than LMs married to RFs (t=1.60, 14 df).

Table 9 presents LA means for individuals on items from Group III (Disagreements, Leisure Time, Marry Again).

When disagreements arise, RFs come closer to the idea of mutual give-and-take than RMs (t=1.93, 34 df). LFs more often agree by mutual give-and-take when married to LMs than to RMs (t=1.74, 10 df). RFs

Table 9

LA Mean Scores for Individuals on
Disagreements, Leisure Time, Marry Again

| Male's Dis.: | | Female R | Female L | Female's Dis.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 6.7 | 6.0 | Male | R | 10.0 | 5.1 |
| | L | 8.6 | 6.7 | | L | 7.4 | 10.0 |

6.2 ** 8.9 ***** ** *

| Male's LT.: | | Female R | Female L | Female's LT.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 5.9 | 7.6 | Male | R | 5.9 | 7.6 |
| | L | 5.0 | 6.7 | | L | 6.7 | 5.0 |

| Male's MA.: | | Female R | Female L | Female's MA.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 13.3 | 15.0 | Male | R | 15.0 | 13.3 |
| | L | 10.9 | 10.0 | | L | 10.7 | 15.0 |

14.2 ** 10.6 ** *

married to RMs practice more give-and-take than LFs married to RMs ($t=3.12$, 16 df). RFs have more give-and-take when married to RMs than to LMs ($t=1.77$, 14 df).

There were no significant findings regarding Leisure Time.

Concerning Marry Again, more RMs would marry the same person again than LMs ($t=1.80$, 28 df). RFs would be more likely to marry the same

person again when married to RMs than to LMs (t=1.78, 14 df).

Table 10 lists LA mean scores for individuals on items from Group IV (Confide, Outside Interests, Wish Not Married).

Table 10

LA Mean Scores for Individuals on
Confide, Outside Interests, Wish Not Married

| Male's Con.: | | Female R | Female L | Female's Con.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 10.0 | 10.0 | Male | R | 9.1 | 10.0 |
| | L | 10.0 | 10.0 | | L | 10.0 | 10.0 |

| Male's OI.: | | Female R | Female L | Female's OI.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 8.4 | 7.1 | Male | R | 8.9 | 7.1 |
| | | *** | | | | *** | |
| | L | 6.1 | 8.7 | | L | 5.9 | 8.7 |
| | | * | | | | | |

| Male's WNM.: | | Female R | Female L | Female s WNM.: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 8.1 | 8.4 | Male | R | 11.0 | 9.8 |
| | | | | | | * | |
| | L | 6.9 | 8.7 | | L | 7.9 | 6.3 |

There were no significant findings regarding the item, Confide.

RFs engaged in more Outside Interests together when married to RMs than to LMs (t=2.51, 14 df). RMs married to RFs engaged in more outside interests together than LMs married to RFs (t=2.18, 14 df).

LMs had more outside interests in common when married to LFs than to RFs (t=1.40, 8 df).

RFs married to RMs less frequently wished they were not married than LFs married to LMs (t=1.42, 10 df).

The Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS)

Couples

Couple performance was considered along 3 dimensions: Level of Adjustment (LA), Degree of Disagreement (DD), and Same-Different ratio (S-D). A LA score equals the couple's score on any or all items. A DD score equals the number of units apart in the couple's response on any or all items. A S-D score equals the ratio of same vs. different in couple's response on any or all items.

In the section to follow, although the Tables will contain data on all the couple combinations, the significant findings will deal only with "culturally congruent" (CC) LF-RM couples versus "culturally incongruent" (CI) RF-LM couples.

Hypothesis 2 predicted that CC couples would be happier and more in agreement about how happy they were than CI couples, i.e., there would be a significantly higher Level of Adjustment (LA) score and lower Degree of Disagreement (DD) for LF-RM couples than for RF-LM couples.

Table 11 indicates LA and DD mean scores for couples on item, Happiness. The LA scores for couples on Happiness ranged from 9 to 70 with a mean of 36 and a standard deviation of 13. The DD scores for couples on Happiness ranged from 0 to 4 with a mean of 1.2 and a standard deviation of 1.1 .

T-test comparison of LA and DD means yielded the following significant

Table 11

LA, DD Mean Scores for Couples on Happiness

LA

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 39.9 | 39.3 |
| | L | 27.7 | 34.0 |

***

DD

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | .89 | .43 |
| | L | 2.17 | 1.67 |

****

findings relevant to CC versus CI couple comparison:

LF-RM couples had higher LA on item, Happiness, i.e., were happier, than RF-LM couples (t=2.32, 14 df). LF-RM couples had lower DD on item, Happiness, i.e., agreed more about how happy they were, than RF-LM couples (t=2.71, 14 df).

Hypothesis 2 was, therefore, confirmed.

Hypothesis 3 predicted that CC couples would have more husbands and wives in perfect consensus about how happy they were than CI couples, i.e., there would be significantly more LF-RM couples with husbands and wives having the same happiness scores than RF-LM couples.

Same-Different ratios (S-D) for couples on item, Happiness, are

noted in Table 12.

Table 12

S-D Ratios for Couples on Happiness

| Couple | Same | Different |
|---|---|---|
| LF-RM | 5 | 2 |
| RF-RM | 3 | 6 |
| LF-LM | 0 | 3 |
| RF-LM | 0 | 8 |

LF-RM (CC) couples had more husbands and wives with the same happiness scores than RF-LM (CI) couples. A 2 by 2 contingency analysis between S-D and LF-RM - RF-LM couples yielded a chi square of 8.57, $< .005$, 1 df.

Hypothesis 3 was, therefore, confirmed.

Hypothesis 4 predicted that CC couples would have a higher level of adjustment (LA) on the Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS) than CI couples.

Table 13 lists LA mean scores for couples on the LWS. The scores ranged from 120 to 278, with a mean of 215 and a standard deviation of 35.

Table 13

LA Mean Scores for Couples on LWS

| | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | L |
| Male | R | 228.0 | 221.0 |
| | L | 193.9 | 208.7 |

**

LF-RM couples had overall higher LA on LWS than RF-LM couples ($t=1.78$, 14 df).

Hypothesis 4 was, therefore, confirmed.

Table 14 designates the LA, DD mean scores and S-D ratios for couples on all items in Group II (Finances, Recreation, Affection, Friends, Sex, Conventionality, Philosophy, In-Laws).

Table 14

LA, DD Mean Scores, S-D Ratios for Couples on Group II Items

| Item | Couples | LA | DD | S-D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finances | LF-RM | 7.3 | 1.11 | 3-6 |
| | RF-LM | 8.0 | .57 | 3-4 |
| | RF-RM | 7.0 | .33 | 6-3 |
| | LF-LM | 7.3 | .00 | 3-0 |
| Recreation | " | 7.1 | .67 | 4-5 |
| | " | 7.1 | .29 | 5-2 |
| | " | 7.8 | .44 | 5-4 |
| | " | 7.0 | 1.00 | 1-2 |
| Affection | " | 10.7 | .67 | 4-5 |
| | " | 9.6 | .43 | 4-3 |
| | " | 10.6 | .78 | 3-6 |
| | " | 8.7 | .33 | 2-1 |
| Friends | " | 7.2 | .33 | 7-2 |
| | " | 7.1 | .86 | 3-4 |
| | " | 7.6 | 1.11 | 3-6 |
| | " | 7.7 | .33 | 2-1 |
| Sex | " | 23.1 | .44 | 6-3 |
| | " | 19.7 | .86 | 1-6 |
| | " | 20.4 | .67 | 3-6 |
| | " | 18.0 | .00 | 3-0 |

Table 14, cont'd:

| Item | Couples | LA | DD | S-D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convention-ality | LF-RM | 6.7 | .78 | 4-5 |
| | RF-LM | 6.9 | .57 | 4-3 |
| | RF-RM | 7.6 | .89 | 2-7 |
| | LF-LM | 7.7 | .33 | 2-1 |
| Philosophy | " | 6.7 | .67 | 4-5 |
| | " | 5.6 | 1.29 | 0-7 |
| | " | 7.3 | .89 | 3-6 |
| | " | 6.7 | .67 | 1-2 |
| In-Laws | " | 7.9 | .56 | 5-4 |
| | " | 6.3 | .86 | 3-4 |
| | " | 7.8 | .89 | 3-6 |
| | " | 7.7 | .33 | 2-1 |

Relevant to CC versus CI couple comparison, there were the following significant findings regarding the items from Group II:

Concerning Sex, LF-RM couples disagreed less (agreed more) about sexual matters than RF-LM couples ($t=1.38$, $<.10$, 14 df).

LF-RM couples disagreed less (agreed more) about the Philosophy of Life than RF-LM couples ($t=1.75$, $<.10$, 8 df).

Concerning their treatment of In-Laws, LF-RM couples agreed more often than RF-LM couples ($t=2.94$, $<.01$, 14 df).

Table 15 presents the LA, DD mean scores and S-D ratios for couples on Group III items.

RF-LM couples handle Disagreements more by mutual give-and-take than LF-RM couples ($t=1.38$, $<.10$, 14 df). RF-LM couples agree more about how to handle disagreements than LF-RM couples ($t=1.87$, $<.05$, 14 df).

Table 15

LA, DD Mean Scores, S-D Ratios
for Couples on Group III Items

| Item | Couples | LA | DD | S-D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disagree-ments | LF-RM | 11.1 | .78 | 4-5 |
| | RF-LM | 16.0 | .14 | 6-1 |
| | RF-RM | 16.7 | .67 | 6-3 |
| | LF-LM | 16.7 | .67 | 2-1 |
| Leisure Time | " | 15.1 | .11 | 8-1 |
| | " | 13.4 | .29 | 5-2 |
| | " | 11.8 | .22 | 7-2 |
| | " | 10.0 | .33 | 2-1 |
| Marry Again | " | 28.3 | .11 | 8-1 |
| | " | 21.6 | .71 | 3-4 |
| | " | 28.3 | .11 | 8-1 |
| | " | 25.0 | .33 | 2-1 |

More LF-RM couples would marry the same person again than RF-LM couples ($t=2.07$, $<.05$, 14 df). LF-RM couples agree more about this fact than RF-LM couples ($t=2.14$, $<.05$, 14 df).

Table 16 lists the LA, DD mean scores and S-D ratios for couples on Group IV items.

Table 16

LA, DD Mean Scores, S-D Ratios
for Couples on Group IV Items

| Item | Couples | LA | DD | S-D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Confide | LF-RM | 20.0 | .00 | 9-0 |
| | RF-LM | 20.0 | .00 | 7-0 |
| | RF-RM | 19.1 | .11 | 8-1 |

Table 16, cont'd:

| Item | Couples | LA | DD | S-D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Confide | LF-LM | 20.0 | .00 | 3-0 |
| Outside Interests | LF-RM | 14.2 | .44 | 5-4 |
| | RF-LM | 12.0 | .43 | 4-3 |
| | RF-RM | 17.3 | .44 | 5-4 |
| | LF-LM | 17.3 | .00 | 3-0 |
| Wish Not Married | " | 18.2 | .67 | 5-4 |
| | " | 14.7 | .11 | 6-1 |
| | " | 19.1 | .67 | 3-6 |
| | " | 15.0 | 1.00 | 0-3 |

RF-LM couples agree more about how often they wish they were not married than LF-RM couples ($t=1.58$, $<.10$, 14 df).

In the section to follow, the significant findings involving RR and LL couples have been summarized.

Overall LWS

Referring to Table 13, RF-RM couples had overall higher LA on LWS than RF-LM couples ($t=1.75$, $<.10$, 14 df).

Group I Item

Referring to Table 11, RF-RM couples were happier than RF-LM couples ($t=1.56$, $<.10$, 14 df). LF-LM couples disagreed more about how happy they were than LF-RM couples ($t=2.42$, $<.025$, 10 df). RF-RM couples disagreed less about how happy they were than RF-LM couples ($t=2.20$, $<.025$, 14 df). RF-RM couples disagreed less about how happy they were than LF-LM couples ($t=1.71$, $<.10$, 10 df).

Referring to Table 12, LF-LM couples have fewer husbands and wives with the same happiness scores than LF-RM couples (A 2 by 2 contingency analysis between S-D and LF-RM - LF-LM couples yielded a chi square of 4.29, $<.05$, 1 df).

Group II Items

Referring to Table 14 . . .

Finances: RF-RM couples agreed less frequently about finances than RF-LM couples ($t=1.74$, $<.10$, 14 df). LF-LM couples agreed more about financial matters than LF-RM couples ($t=1.76$, $<.10$, 10 df). LF-LM couples agreed more about financial matters than RF-LM couples ($t=1.78$, $<.10$, 8 df). RF-RM couples agreed more about financial matters than LF-RM couples ($t=2.01$, $<.05$, 16 df).

Recreation: LF-LM couples disagreed more about recreation than RF-LM couples ($t=1.57$, $<.10$, 8 df). RF-RM couples disagreed less about recreation than LF-LM couples ($t=2.25$, $<.025$, 10 df).

Affection: No significant findings.

Friends: RF-RM couples disagreed more about friends than LF-RM couples ($t=1.61$, $<.10$, 16 df).

Sex: LF-LM couples agreed less frequently about sexual matters than LF-RM couples ($t=1.78$, $<.10$, 10 df). LF-LM couples agreed more about sexual matters than RF-LM couples ($t=3.80$, $<.005$, 8 df). LF-LM couples agreed more about sexual matters than RF-RM couples ($t=1.58$, $<.10$, 10 df).

Conventionality: LF-LM couples disagreed less about conventionality than RF-RM couples ($t=1.40$, $<.10$, 10 df).

Philosophy: RF-RM couples agreed more frequently about their

philosophy of life than RF-LM couples ($t=1.75$, $<.10$, 14 df). LF-LM couples disagreed less about their philosophy of life than RF-LM couples ($t=1.75$, $<.10$, 8 df).

In-Laws: Concerning treatment of in-laws, RF-RM couples agree more frequently than RF-LM couples ($t=2.06$, $<.05$, 14 df). LF-LM couples agree more frequently about in-laws than RF-LM couples ($t=1.52$, $<.10$, 8 df).

Group III Items

Referring to Table 15 . . .

Disagreements: RF-RM couples handle disagreements more by mutual give-and-take than LF-RM couples ($t=2.05$, $<.05$, 16 df).

Leisure Time: No significant findings.

Marry Again: More RF-RM couples would marry the same person again than RF-LM couples ($t=2.07$, $<.05$, 14 df).

Group IV Items

Referring to Table 16 . . .

Confide: No significant findings.

Outside Interests: RF-RM couples engage in more outside interests together than RF-LM couples ($t=3.13$, $<.005$, 14 df). LF-LM couples engage in more outside interests together than RF-LM couples ($t=1.75$, $<.10$, 8 df). RF-RM couples engage in more outside interests together than LF-RM couples ($t=2.18$, $<.025$, 16 df). LF-LM couples disagreed less about the extent to which they engage in outside interests together than RF-RM couples ($t=1.78$, $<.10$, 10 df). LF-LM couples disagreed less about the extent to which they engage in outside interests together than LF-RM couples ($t=1.78$, $<.10$, 10 df). LF-LM

couples disagreed less about the extent to which they engage in outside interests together than RF-LM couples ($t=1.78$, $<.10$, 8 df).

Wish Not Married: LF-LM couples disagreed more than RF-LM couples on how often they wished they were not married ($t=3.92$, $<.005$, 8 df). RF-RM couples disagreed more about how often they wish they were not married than RF-LM couples ($t=2.45$, $<.05$, 14 df).

The Family Concept Inventory (FCI)

Both individual and couple performance were considered from two different perspectives: Overall-wise, from the standpoint of closeness to the ideal family concept (CIFC); High Score = High CIFC; and Unit-wise, looking at the relative intensity and positiveness or negativeness of the individual's or couple's response: 1 = strongly negative, 2 = moderately negative, 3 = neutral, 4 = moderately positive, 5 = strongly positive. The couples' scores were also looked at in terms of Degree of Disagreement (DD) about family concept, and Same vs. Different (S-D) in family concept (FC) responses.

Overall-wise (Individuals)

Table 17 presents male, female mean scores on the FCI. The scores ranged from 132 to 257 with a mean of 189 and a standard deviation of 22.

Table 17

Male, Female Mean Scores on FCI

| Male's FCI: | | Female R | Female L | Female's FCI: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 182.1 | 191.8 | | R | 194.8 | 196.7 |
| Male | | | | Male | | | * |
| | L | 177.7 | 178.7 | | L | 195.9 | 187.3 |

LFs had more closer to the idea family concept (CIFC) responses when married to RMs than to LMs ($t=1.40$, 10 df).

Unit-wise (Individuals)

Table 18 gives the average times a unit on the scale was used, and compares males and females.

Table 18

Mean Times Unit on Scale Was Used
Male, Female Compared

| Male's 5: | | Female R | Female L | Female's 5: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 12.0 | 10.2 | Male | R | 21.8 | 18.5 |
| | L | 16.4 | 10.7 | | L | 19.7 | 10.7 |

| Male's 4: | | Female R | Female L | Female's 4: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 21.7 | 26.1 | Male | R | 16.7 | 18.9 |
| | L | 16.3 | 20.0 | | L | 18.7 | 28.3 |

| Male's 3: | | Female R | Female L | Female's 3: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 8.3 | 8.2 | Male | R | 4.9 | 7.9 |
| | L | 5.0 | 10.7 | | L | 4.1 | 3.7 |

Table 18, cont'd:

| Male's 2: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 4.4 | 3.2 |
| | L | 5.1 | 6.7 |

| Female's 2: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 4.7 | 2.1 |
| | L | 4.6 | 4.3 |

| Male's 1: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 1.5 | .11 |
| | L | 5.1 | .00 |

| Female's 1: | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 1.2 | .44 |
| | L | .86 | 1.0 |

<u>Significant Findings</u>:

1. LMs married to RFs had more strongly negative responses regarding family concept (FC) than RMs married to LFs (t=1.75, 14 <u>df</u>).

2. LMs married to LFs had more moderately negative responses regarding FC than RMs married to LFs (t=1.68, 10 <u>df</u>).

3. RFs married to RMs had more moderately negative FC responses than LFs married to RMs (t=2.27, 16 <u>df</u>).

4. LFs married to LMs had more moderately negative FC responses than LFs married to RMs (t=1.76, 10 <u>df</u>).

5. LFs married to RMs had more neutral FC responses than RFs married to LMs (t=1.38, 14 <u>df</u>).

6. RMs married to LFs had more moderately positive FC responses than LMs married to RFs (t=2.27, 14 <u>df</u>).

7. LFs married to LMs had more moderately positive FC responses than RFs married to RMs (t=1.57, 10 <u>df</u>).

8. LFs married to LMs had more moderately positive FC responses than LFs married to RMs ($t=2.59$, 10 df).

9. LFs married to LMs had more moderately positive FC responses than RFs married to LMs ($t=1.52$, 8 df).

10. RMs married to LFs had more moderately positive FC responses than LFs married to RMs ($t=2.46$, 14 df).

11. RFs married to RMs had more strongly positive FC responses than LFs married to LMs ($t=1.59$, 10 df).

12. RFs married to RMs had more strongly positive FC responses than RMs married to RFs ($t=1.76$, 16 df).

13. LFs married to RMs had more strongly positive FC responses than RMs married to LFs ($t=2.43$, 14 df).

Hypothesis 5 predicted that LF-RM (CC) couples would have a significantly higher CIFC score on the FCI than RF-LM (CI) couples. Table 19 lists mean FCI scores for couples. The scores ranged from 294 to 445 with a mean of 378 and a standard deviation of 27.

Table 19

Mean FCI Scores for Couples

| | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | L |
| Male | R | 376.9 | 388.4 |
| | L | 373.6 | 366.0 |

The mean scores (LF-RM = 388.4 and RF-LM = 373.6) were in the predicted direction but the t-test comparison was not significant.

Hypothesis 5, therefore, was not confirmed.

LF-RM couples did, however, have a significantly higher CIFC score on the FCI than LF-LM couples (t=1.38, 10 df).

Table 20 looks at the average times a unit was used by couples reflecting the relative intensity and positiveness or negativeness of couples' responses on the FCI.

Table 20

Mean Times Unit Was Used, Couple-Wise

5

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 32.7 | 28.9 |
| | L | 36.1 | 21.3 |

4

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 38.3 | 45.0 |
| | L | 35.0 | 48.3 |

3

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 13.2 | 16.1 |
| | L | 9.1 | 14.3 |

2

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 8.9 | 5.3 |
| | L | 9.7 | 11.0 |

1

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 2.8 | .56 |
| | L | 6.0 | 1.0 |

Hypothesis 6 predicted that LF-RM (CC) couples would have significantly more positive FC responses than RF-LM (CI) couples, and RF-LM (CI) couples would have significantly more negative FC responses than LF-RM (CC) couples. These were the significant findings.

LF-RM couples had more moderately positive FC responses than RF-LM couples ($t=1.56$, 14 df).

RF-LM couples had more strongly negative FC responses than LF-RM couples ($t=1.77$, 14 df).

RF-LM couples had more moderately negative FC responses than LF-RM couples ($t=1.38$, 14 df).

Hypothesis 6 was, therefore, confirmed.

Significant findings not pertinent to Hypothesis 6 were as follows:

1. LF-LM couples had more moderately negative FC responses than LF-RM couples ($t=2.86$, 10 df).
2. LF-RM couples had more neutral FC responses than RF-LM couples ($t=1.88$, 14 df).
3. RF-LM couples had more neutral FC responses than LF-LM ($t=1.60$, 8 df).

Hypothesis 7 predicted that LF-RM (CC) couples would be significantly fewer units apart with their responses (therefore, show less disagreement) than RF-LM (CI) couples. Table 21 lists Degree of Disagreement (DD) mean scores (average units apart) for couples on the FCI.

The mean scores (LF-RM = 40.2 and RF-LM = 47.9) were in the predicted direction, but the *t*-test comparison was not significant. Hypothesis 7, therefore, was not confirmed.

LF-RM couples, did, however, disagree less (agree more) about family

Table 21

Average Units Apart (DD Mean Scores)
for Couples on FCI

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 45.2 | 40.2 |
| | | | *** |
| | L | 47.9 | 49.3 |

concept than LF-LM couples (t=2.56, 10 df).

Hypothesis 8 predicted that LF-RM (CC) couples would have significantly more same FC responses than RF-LM (CI) couples. Table 22 represents the mean number of same responses for couples on the FCI.

Table 22

Mean Same Responses for Couples on FCI

| | | Female R | Female L |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | R | 17.33 | 17.89 |
| | | | ** |
| | L | 16.14 | 13.67 |

The mean scores (LF-RM = 17.89 and RF-LM = 16.14) were in the predicted direction but the t-test comparison was not significant. Hypothesis 8, therefore, was not confirmed.

There were, however, significantly more same FC responses from LF-RM couples than from LF-LM couples (t=1.93, 10 df).

Table 23

Battery Score for T-Test Comparisons

General Information Card Data:

| Potential Comparisons | significance level | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | .10 | .05 | .025 | .01 |
| 2 times by chance: | 17.6 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 1.76 |
| Obtained: | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 |

LWS (Individuals):

| Potential Comparisons | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 270 | | | | |
| 2 times by chance: | 54 | 27 | 13.5 | 5.4 |
| Obtained: | 21 | 12 | 7 | 4 |

LWS (Couples):

| Potential Comparisons | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 183 | | | | |
| 2 times by chance: | 36.6 | 18.3 | 9.2 | 3.36 |
| Obtained: | 38 | 16 | 7 | 4 |

FCI (Individuals)

| Potential Comparisons | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | | | | |
| 2 times by chance: | 21.6 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 2.16 |
| Obtained: | 14 | 6 | 5 | 0 |

FCI (Couples)

| Potential Comparisons | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | | | | |
| 2 times by chance: | 8.4 | 4.2 | 2.1 | .84 |
| Obtained: | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

Hypotheses 1-8:

| Potential Comparisons | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | | | | |
| by chance: | 1.0 | .5 | .25 | .1 |
| Obtained: | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 |

# DISCUSSION

## Classification of Subjects

Since subjects were classified on the basis of the direction of the majority of lateral eye-movements, a subject making only 4 responses out of 10 chances (if 3 of the 4 were in the same direction) could conceivably be classified a right- or left- mover. However, in this experiment the subjects averaged 9.7 responses out of 10 chances (considering the proverbs only), clearly eradicating the above possibility.

## Consistency of Eye-Movement

The proverbs were settled upon as the independent variable for lateral eye-movement response because of both their reflexive and "neutral" quality. The marriage questions were introduced in this connection to determine whether their supposedly more "emotional" nature might alter the subject's eye-movement consistency. As Table 2 attests, generally speaking, there was very little change in eye-movement consistency in going from the proverbs to the marriage questions. In the case of 6 out of 60 subjects (4 males and 2 females), there was a reversal effect. When the marriage questions were asked, each of the 6 (all of whom had been right-movers in response to the proverbs) became left-movers. However, only 10 percent subject change was not deemed sufficiently great enough to draw any inference.

Complementarity, Hypothesis 1

Of the 28 couples whose data could be used, 16, or 57%, were either LF-RM or RF-LM. This percentage is little more than one might expect from chance alone and considerably less than the percentages that Day and Bakan have suggested. Clearly, if right-movers and left-movers are considered "opposites" (given that there is no sex difference and approximately an equal distribution in the general population), then on the basis of this experimenter's findings, the notion of complementarity in marriage cannot be substantiated.

General Information Card Data

Age

The finding that left-moving males (LM) significantly more than right-moving males (RM) preferred mate choice where the male was older makes sense if we concur that the personality variables of right-movers (left hemisphere) in our society more appropriately belong to the male and personality variables of left-movers (right hemisphere) more appropriately to the female. Then a LM would be more "culturally congruent" marriage-wise than a RM. Furthermore, a LM married to a right-moving female (RF) would probably find that she possesses some of the personality characteristics that society expects from him, and consequently, would at least want age to be on his side. A RM would not have the same problem, and therefore, would not need to be older.

Birthplace

9 out of 10 LMs were living in the city where they were born as compared to 8 of 17 RMs. LMs, being more emotional and passive, would

be expected to pay more attention to their "roots" - to childhood experiences, hometown faces, the place where their life began. RMs, being more rational and active, would be expected to want to be less confined and more likely to just "pick up and go."

Education

The interpretations of these findings are predicated at least in part upon the assumptions that in our society males are generally expected to have more education than females, and right-movers (left hemisphere), being more verbal, analytic, abstract, rational and objective, are more likely to have more education than left-movers (right hemisphere), who are more pre-verbal, synthetic, concrete, emotional and subjective.

1. RMs had more education than LMs. This is in keeping with our assumption that right-movers are more likely to have more education than left-movers. In our data, Rs had a mean of 13.5, Ls a mean of 15.1; the lower the score, the more education.

2. RFs married to RMs had more education than RFs married to LMs. Since RMs have more education than LMs, the RFs married to RMs would be expected to have more education, because of the RM's encouragement possibly, or in order to at least hold their own, as opposed to the RF married to an LM, where there wouldn't be the same kind of challenge or problem.

3. LFs married to RMs had more education than RFs married to LMs. The RMs would be more inclined to pull up the educational level of their mates, especially LFs, while the LMs would be more inclined to pull it down, especially if their mates were right-movers, either

because of the threat involved to the LMs or because the RFs would lack the incentive.

4. RMs married to LFs had more education than LMs married to RFs. This is simply turning the explanation for No. 3 around, and needs no further comment.

5. RMs married to LFs had more education than RMs married to RFs. Perhaps because the RM-LF combination represents marriage in the "traditional" sense (husband the authority, wife the help-mate), the RMs need more education than in the RM-RF combination which more closely approaches marriage in the "egalitarian" sense (or a coming together of equals).

Social Position

RMs married to LFs had higher social position than LMs married to RFs. For the most part, this is just simple arithmetic. Social position = Education + Occupational level. RMs had more education and their occupational level (which is generally positively correlated with educational level) was slightly higher than LMs. Hence RMs' social position was expected to be higher than LMs' no matter whom they married. Noteworthy, however, is the fact that the "culturally congruent" marriage (RM-LF) has a higher social position than the "culturally incongruent" marriage (LM-RF), a finding which seems in keeping with societal expectations of role functions.

Courtship

RMs had longer courtship time than LMs. This makes sense if one remembers that right-movers are more analytical, rational and objective than left-movers. Therefore, we might expect them to take

longer to size things up, to look at the matter from every conceivable angle, before taking the big step toward marriage. Left-movers, acting more on their subjective feelings, would move more quickly.

LFs started courtship earlier than RFs. Again, we would expect females who are more emotional, subjective and passive (i.e., LF), to be more susceptible to male persuasion and hence to early wooing, than females of the right-moving type.

Children

One interesting finding that wasn't mentioned in the Results section (probably because we had no idea how to interpret it), was that among families with 2 or more children, 7 out of 8 LF-RM couples had children of the same sex; among the other couples, the ratio never got higher than 3 to 4 (RF-LM couples).

The Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS) and the Family Concept Inventory (FCI)

If, in keeping with our hypotheses, we look at the Results of the LWS and the FCI strictly from the perspective of "culturally congruent" (LF-RM) marriages versus "culturally incongruent" (RF-LM) marriages, our findings were, almost without exception, if not significant, then at least in the predicted direction, both on an individual and couple basis.

LWS (Individual-wise)

Overall

LFs married to RMs had a higher Level of Adjustment (LA) (although not significant = n.s.) overall than RFs married to LMs. RMs married to LFs had a higher LA (this was significant = s.) overall than LMs

married to RFs.

Group I Item

LFs married to RMs were happier (s.) than RFs married to LMs. RMs married to LFs were happier (s.) than LMs married to RFs.

Group II Items

LFs married to RMs agreed more often (n.s.) than RFs married to LMs in respect to recreation, affection, friends, sex, conventionality, and philosophy. RMs married to LFs agreed more often (n.s.) than LMs married to RFs in respect to affection, sex and philosophy.

In respect to the handling of finances, LFs married to RMs and RMs married to LFs scored lower (disagreed more often) (n.s.) than RFs married to LMs and LMs married to RFs, respectively. One can only speculate in this regard that perhaps having a right-moving female type take charge of the marriage funds makes for better adjustment.

Both LFs married to RMs and RMs married to LFs agreed more often (s.) about their relationship with in-laws than RFs married to LMs or LMs married to RFs. Intuitively, we would surmise that LFs might be less inclined to confront the mother-in-law than RFs.

Group III Items

The finding concerning the handling of disagreements was not in the predicted direction. Both RFs married to LMs and LMs married to RFs more often agreed (n.s.) about how to settle their differences than LFs married to RMs or RMs married to LFs. Perhaps, the passivity of the LMs lends itself particularly well to the activity of the RFs in this connection.

However, concerning both how they spent their leisure time and whether they would marry the same person again, LFs married to RMs and RMs married to LFs were more in agreement (n.s.) than RFs married to LMs or LMs married to RFs.

Group IV Items

Concerning the frequency with which they confided in their mates, there was no difference among individuals.

LFs married to RMs and RMs married to LFs participated in more outside interests together (n.s.) than RFs married to LMs or LMs married to RFs.

RFs married to LMs and LMs married to RFs more often (n.s.) thought about not being married than LFs married to RMs or RMs married to LFs.

LWS (Couple-wise)

Group I Item

Hypothesis 2 was confirmed. "Culturally congruent" (CC) LF-RM couples were significantly happier and more in agreement about how happy they were than "culturally incongruent" (CI) RF-LM couples.

Hypothesis 3 was confirmed. 5 out of 7 CC couples had husbands and wives in perfect accord as to how happy they were while the same could be said about none (0) of the 8 CI couples.

Group II Items

CC couples more often agreed (n.s.) about matters like recreation, affection, friends, sex and philosophy of life than CI couples. CC couples agreed significantly more often about their in-laws than CI couples.

CI couples more often agreed (n.s.) about matters like finances and conventionality than CC couples. Apparently in matters of handling money and deciding upon right and proper conduct, the influence of an analytical, rational, objective right-mover prevails even though the marriage be "culturally incongruent."

CC couples disagreed less than CI couples about friends and in-laws and disagreed significantly less than CI couples about sex and philosophy of life.

CI couples disagreed less than CC couples about finances, recreation, affection and conventionality.

The fact that CI couples, when compared to CC couples, disagreed less on 4 items, but had higher LA on only 2, might prompt one to speculate that having a right-moving (hence analytic, rational, active, etc.) female married to a left-moving male (hence synthetic, emotional, passive, etc.) while not leading to a higher level of adjustment, may lead to less disagreement.

Group III Items

CC couples scored higher than CI couples on the item, Leisure Time, which can be interpreted to mean that they are more in agreement about generally preferring to stay at home.

CC couples also had a significantly higher LA and lower DD (Degree of Disagreement) than CI couples regarding Marry Again, which means they agreed they would most likely marry the same person were they to marry again.

CI couples had a significantly higher LA and lower DD than CC couples regarding the handling of disagreements. Perhaps, the fact

that the female is the more analytical, rational and active partner in CI couples counterbalances the "cultural incongruity" and brings about more mutual give-and-take.

Group IV Items

Both CC and CI couples came close to saying that they confide in their mate in everything. However, concerning outside interests, CC couples had a higher LA while CI couples had a lower DD, which seems to suggest that CC couples do more things together, but CI couples argue about what they're going to do less.

CC couples more than CI couples were less inclined to wish that they hadn't been married, but CI couples more than CC couples were closer in the way they felt about it.

Hypothesis 4 was confirmed. CC (LF-RM) couples had an overall significantly higher Level of Adjustment (LA) on the LWS than CI (RF-LM) couples, which translated simply means that at least on the basis of their scores on the LWS, "culturally congruent" couples were better adjusted in marriage than "culturally incongruent" couples.

FCI (Individual-wise)

Looking exclusively at "culturally congruent" versus "culturally incongruent" marriages, we find that LMs married to RFs had more strongly negative responses regarding family concept (FC) than RMs married to LFs. RMs married to LFs had more moderately positive FC responses than LMs married to RFs.

FCI (Couple-wise)

Hypothesis 5 was not confirmed but the findings were in the predicted direction. CC couples had more responses that came closer to

the ideal family concept (CIFC) than CI couples.

Hypothesis 6 was confirmed. CC couples had significantly more positive FC responses than CI couples, and CI couples had significantly more negative FC responses than CC couples.

Hypothesis 7 was not confirmed, but the findings were in the predicted direction. CC couples were more in agreement about family concept than CI couples.

Hypothesis 8 was not confirmed, but the findings were in the predicted direction. There were more husbands and wives with the same FC responses among CC couples than CI couples.

Battery Score for Hypotheses Concerning CC versus CI Couples

Hypothesis:

1. Not confirmed, but in the predicted direction
2. Confirmed
3. Confirmed
4. Confirmed
5. Not confirmed but in the predicted direction
6. Confirmed
7. Not confirmed, but in the predicted direction
8. Not confirmed, but in the predicted direction

RF-RM and LF-LM Couples

Although data was collected and reported concerning these couples, it was not within the scope of this thesis to interpret the findings. In general, however, it may be noted that RF-RM couples scored relatively high on both the LWS and the FCI. For example, RF-RM couples were even happier than LF-RM couples according to the results. Because there were only 3 LF-LM couples, it is risky to talk in generalizations. However, overall, LF-LM couples didn't do as well as their counterparts.

Subsequent research might wish to focus more specifically on making RF-RM and LF-LM comparisons.

## SUMMARY

This experiment investigated the possibility that the lateral eye-movement, reported by Day, Bakan, et. al., might be related to marital selection and adjustment.

30 married couples, whose identity had been carefully concealed from the experimenter, were tested individually. The subjects, whose visual attention was directed toward the experimenter's face, were asked to respond to a series of questions requiring reflection. Lateral eye-movements following the questions were observed and recorded. The subjects were classified as right- or left- movers on the basis of the direction of the majority of movements.

A general information card (GIC), the Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS), and the Family Concept Inventory (FCI) were also administered.

In view of Day's (1964) report that 71% of 142 couples, and Bakan's (personal communication) informal finding that 47 of 50 couples were opposite movers, plus Winch's (1954, 1958) theory of complementarity in marriage, it was hypothesized (1) that there would be more different (LF-RM or RF-LM) than same (RF-RM or LF-LM) couples. This hypothesis, however, was not confirmed; there were more opposite movers, but 57% was not statistically significant.

The remaining hypotheses (2-8) of this experiment had to do with

comparing the two combinations of opposite movers (LF-RM & RF-LM) with respect to happiness and marital adjustment.

LF-RM couples were dubbed "culturally congruent" because the personality variables which Bakan (1971) ascribed to right hemisphere or left-moving people (synthetic, emotional, subjective, passive, etc.) seemed more "role-appropriate" for the female of our society, and those personality variables ascribed to left hemisphere or right-moving people (analytic, rational, objective, active, etc.), seemed more "role-appropriate" for the male of our society. RF-LM couples were dubbed "culturally incongruent" out of the same reasoning.

It was predicted that LF-RM couples would consequently be happier, better adjusted in marriage, agree more, and share a family concept closer to the ideal than RF-LM couples. The results, virtually on every count, substantiated this:

(2) "Culturally congruent" (CC) couples (LF-RM) were significantly happier and more in agreement about their happiness than were "culturally incongruent" (CI) RF-LM couples.

(3) 5 of 7 CC couples had husbands and wives in perfect accord about how happy they were while the same could be said about none (0) of the 8 CI couples.

(4) CC couples had an overall significantly higher Level of Adjustment (LA) on the LWS than CI couples.

(5) CC couples had more responses that came closer to the ideal family concept than CI couples on the FCI.

(6) CC couples had significantly more positive family concept

(FC) responses than CI couples, and CI couples had significantly more negative FC responses than CC couples.

(7) CC couples were more in agreement about family concept than CI couples.

(8) There were more husbands and wives with the same FC responses among CC couples than CI couples.

In conclusion, while this experiment showed no relationship between lateral eye-movement and marital selection, it did show a very definite relationship between lateral eye-movement and marital adjustment, especially where opposite movers were concerned.

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# APPENDIX

# Appendix

## General Information Card (GIC)

Identifying Number -
Age -
Birthplace -
Occupation -
Education -
Religion -
Children (sex & age) -
Married Before? -
How Long Go Together Before Marrying? -
How Long Been Married? -

## Reflexive Questions (RQ)

### Proverbs

1. In for a penny, in for a pound.
2. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.
3. Don't empty the baby with the bath water.
4. If you cannot bite, never show your teeth.
5. A little learning is a dangerous thing.
6. Love me, love my dog.
7. Still waters run deep.
8. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
9. You cannot sell the cow and drink the milk.
10. Some people cannot see the wood for the trees.

### Marriage

1. What should a wife primarily contribute to a marriage?
2. What do you like the least about being married?
3. What should two people talk about before getting married?
4. What does a husband need most of all from a marriage?
5. How do you feel about birth control?
6. What's your idea of an ideal marriage set-up?
7. What should a husband primarily contribute to a marriage?
8. What do you like most about being married?
9. How do you feel about divorce?
10. What does a wife need most of all from a marriage?

The Locke-Wallace Scale of Marital Adjustment (LWS)

Encircle the dot on the scale below which best describes the degr e of happiness, everything considered, of your present marriage. The middle point, "Happy," represents the degree of happiness which most people get from marriage, and the scale gradually ranges on one side to those few who are very unhappy in marriage and on the other to those few who experience extreme joy or felicity in marriage.

| 0 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 35 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very Unhappy | | | Happy | | | Perfectly Happy |

State the approximate extent of agreement between you and your mate on the following items. Please encircle the appropriate dots.

| | Always Agree | Almost Always Agree | Occa-sionally Disagree | Fre-quently Disagree | Almost Always Disagree | Always Disagree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Handling family finances | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Matters of recreation | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Demonstrations of affection | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Friends | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Sex relations | 15 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Conventionality (right, good or proper conduct) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Philosophy of life | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Ways of dealing with in-laws | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

When disagreements arise, they usually result in: husband's giving in 0, wife's giving in 2, agreement by mutual give-and-take 10.

Do you and your mate engage in outside interests together? All of them 10, some of them 8, very few of them 3, none of them 0.

In leisure time, do you generally prefer: to be "on the go" - , to stay at home + ?
Does your mate generally prefer: to be "on the go" - , to stay at home + ?

Do you ever wish you had not married? Frequently 0 , occasionally 3 , rarely 8 , never 15 .

If you had your life to live over, do you think you would: marry the same person 15 , marry a different person 0 , not marry at all 1 ?

Do you confide in your mate: almost never 0 , rarely 2 , in most things 10 , in everything 10 ?

*This part of the item was not included in the test. In leisure time do you generally prefer: to be "on the go"____, to stay at home____? was the included part. If both mates marked "on the go" the couple's score was "3." If both mates marked "stay at home," the couple's score was "10." If they disagreed, their score was "2."

## The Family Concept Inventory (FCI)

| Instructions: Indicate the degree of your agreement or disagreement with each of the following items as it applies to your immediate family (husband or wife and children), and encircle the letter(s) representing the appropriate response. First impressions are satisfactory, and most people are able to complete this inventory in ten minutes. It is quite important that you give a response to each item, even though it may sometimes be difficult to make a decision. | SA<br>Strongly Agree | a<br>Tend to Agree | N<br>Neither Agree nor Disagree | d<br>Tend to Disagree | SD<br>Strongly Disagree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. We usually can depend on each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 2. We have a number of close friends. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 3. We feel secure when we are with each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 4. We do many things together. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -5. Each of us wants to tell the others what to do. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -6. There are serious differences in our standards and values. | SA | a | N | d | SD |

Family Concept Inventory, cont'd:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. We feel free to express any thoughts or feelings to each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 8. Our home is the center of our activities. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 9. We are an affectionate family. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -10. It is not our fault that we are having difficulties. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -11. Little problems often become big ones for us. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -12. We do not understand each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 13. We get along very well in the community. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 14. We often praise or compliment each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -15. We do not talk about sex. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -16. We get along much better with persons outside the family than with each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 17. We are proud of our family. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -18. We do not like each other's friends. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -19. There are many conflicts in our family. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 20. We are usually calm and relaxed when we are together. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 21. We respect each other's privacy. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -22. Accomplishing what we want to do seems to be difficult for us. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -23. We tend to worry about many things. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 24. We are continually getting to know each other better. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 25. We encourage each other to develop in his or her own individual way. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 26. We have warm close relationships with each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 27. Together we can overcome almost any difficulty. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 28. We really do trust and confide in each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 29. The family has always been very important to us. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -30. We get more than our share of illness. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 31. We are considerate of each other. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 32. We can stand up for our rights if necessary. | SA | a | N | d | SD |

Family Concept Inventory, cont'd:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. We have very good times together. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -34. We live largely by other people's standards and values. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -35. Usually each of us goes his own separate way. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -36. We resent each other's outside activities. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 37. We have respect for each other's feelings and opinions even when we differ strongly. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -38. We sometimes wish we could be an entirely different family. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 39. We are sociable and really enjoy being with people. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -40. We are a disorganized family. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -41. We are not really fond of one another. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 42. We are a strong, competent family. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -43. We just cannot tell each other our real feelings. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -44. We are not satisfied with anything short of perfection. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 45. We forgive each other easily. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 46. We usually reach decisions by discussion and compromise. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| 47. We can adjust well to new situations. | SA | a | N | d | SD |
| -48. Our decisions are not our own, but are forced on us by circumstances. | SA | a | N | d | SD |

- items are scored the same direction as + items, i.e., on a - item, strongly disagree = 5, on a + item, strongly disagree = 1.

- item, SA = 1, a = 2, N = 3, d = 4, SD = 5
+ item, SA = 5, a = 4, N = 3, d = 2, SD = 1