THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN A MALE'S SELF-CONCEPT

AND HIS PERCEPTION OF WOMEN

By

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INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

"It has long been a part of our theoretical heritage that the self is formed in the course of interaction with others" (Kemper, 1966, p. 323). Not only is the self formed through interactions with others, but behavior of an individual is directly associated with perceptions of others. Rogers (1961) states that behavior is influenced by one's self concept; attitudes and beliefs about other people are directly related to self perception.

The extent to which one's relationships are affected by one's self concept has only recently been investigated. Richmond, Mason and Padgett (1972) state that empirical evidence to support the theory that favorable attitudes toward others are related to favorable attitudes toward oneself is now being presented by researchers. Authors in the past have communicated that the result of disliking someone else is a loss of love for oneself. Hoffer (1966, p. 37) states: "We are tolerant of others when we are tolerant of ourselves . . . It is not love of self but hatred of self which is the root of the troubles that affect our lives."

With the knowledge and insight of past and present professionals in the helping occupations, it is important that a sincere effort be made

to understand ways of enhancing one's self concept, thus enabling an individual to improve interpersonal relationships.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine if there was association between a male's self concept and his positive regard for women.

The specific purposes of this study were:

1. To administer the Positive Regard Scale (Ross, 1969) to assess the degree of positive regard for women expressed by college-aged men at Oklahoma State University.

2. To administer the Tennessee Self Concept Scale (Fitts, 1964) which would give a total self concept score as well as subscores in reference to (a) physical self concept, (b) moral-ethical self concept, (c) personal self concept, (d) family self concept, (e) social self concept, and (f) a self criticism score.

3. To determine if there was any association between Positive Regard Scale scores and the following background characteristics: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

4. To determine if there was any association between the total Tennessee Self Concept Scale scores and subscores with the subscores with the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

5. To determine if there was a correlation between <u>Tennessee</u> <u>Self</u> <u>Concept</u> <u>Scale</u> scores and <u>Positive</u> <u>Regard</u> <u>Scale</u> scores.

Definition of Term

The term <u>dropped</u> or <u>pinned</u> as used in this study is a relationship or commitment where some form of symbolism (a ring or necklace) is given to the dating partner.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were examined:

1. There is no association between <u>Positive</u> <u>Regard</u> <u>Scale</u> scores and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

2. There is no association between the <u>Tennessee</u> <u>Self</u> <u>Concept</u> <u>Scale</u> scores and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

3. There is no correlation between <u>Positive</u> <u>Regard</u> <u>Scale</u> scores and <u>Tennessee</u> <u>Self</u> <u>Concept</u> <u>Scale</u> total scores and subscores.

It is believed that such a study will provide information for educators in the field of family life or humanistic studies. It would seem that sound interpersonal relationships are a result of knowledge and insight as to the needs and feelings of one's self as well as others. As roles for men and women in our society change, there will be

a greater need for adjustment as these roles are assumed. This study
will give information concerning how males at Oklahoma State University
feel about the opposite sex at this time.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature suggested at least four general types of interest regarding the male's self concept and his perceptions of women: the self concept, sex role stereotypes, self conceptions and perceptions of others, and effect of women's changing roles on men.

The Self Concept

The real self concept is the concept the person has of who and what he/she actually is. Hurlock (1972) states:

It is a mirror image, determined largely by his roles, his relationships with others, and what he believes their reactions to him are. The ideal self concept is the picture the person holds of what he would like to be (p. 463).

A stable self concept composed of positive elements is important because stability can lead to self-acceptance rather than self rejection. Hurlock (1972) feels that a child has a physical self concept and a psychological self concept. The concepts include what the child would like to look like (physical) and what the child would like to be (psychological).

The self concept, or self structure, may be thought of as an organized configuration of perceptions of the self which are admissable to awareness. It is composed of such elements as the perceptions of one's characteristics and abilities; the percepts and concepts of the self in relation to others and the environment; the value qualities which are perceived as associated with experiences and objects; and goals and ideals

which are perceived as having positive and negative valence
(Rogers, 1961, p. 136).

Changes in the self concept are predictable. A child's environ-
ment and world of significant others is different from that of an
adolescent or a college student. Primary identification with signif-
icant others consists in large part to familial relationships. As the
world around the child expands, the child is exposed to various models
and hence, the potential for growth of the concepts of self is enlarged.
Another reason for change in the self concept is that one's goals that
he/she sees for oneself become more general in that they are seen as a
whole rather than as less specific.

> As the child has more experiences with people, as he becomes
> more aware of social values, and as he becomes more skilled
> in evaluating other people, he finds it difficult to regard
> anyone as the person that he ideally wants to be. Conse-
> quently, he selects characteristics from different models and
> combines them into a model of his own (Hurlock, 1972, p. 339).

Sex Role Stereotypes

One area of increasing attention and concern to many educators is
that of sex roles in our society (Abraham and Moglia, 1973). Neufeld,
Langmeyer and Seeman (1974) conducted a study to determine if there
have been changes regarding sex role stereotyping as was found in two
studies done in 1950. The results from their study indicated that sex
role stereotypes are indeed persistent.

> Traditional strongly held views about the importance of
> attributes such as vocational success and athletic prowess
> to men, and physical attractiveness to women seem to be as
> widely held as ever by both males and females (Neufeld,
> Langmeyer and Seeman, 1974, p. 253).

The recent reassessment of sex roles by women opens to question the
validity of established stereotypes for large numbers of women in today's

society (Kravetz, 1976). Women's liberation has influenced the conduct-
ing of research to determine the present sex role attitudes of women as
well as men, and the extent to which these attitudes are valid. Herman
and Sedlacek (1973, p. 545) stated the following: ". . . at the present
time it is socially desirable among men to be intolerant to changing sex
roles." Herman and Sedlacek (1973, p. 545) define "sexism" as "reluc-
tance to view both men and women outside the context of their traditional
roles." Because women are anxious for change in sex role stereotypes,
sexism is often seen as a negative attitude toward women's changing roles
in society.

There is much in the literature that describes sex appropriate
behavior. Brown (1958) feels that research indicates that by the time
a child is two or three, he or she begins to distinguish between mas-
culinity and femininity as well as distinguishing between behaviors that
are considered to be masculine or feminine. "Obviously, the process of
sex-typing is not completed during early childhood, but continues well
beyond this period" (Mussen, 1962, p. 1). Derlega and Chaikin (1976)
feel that sex appropriate behaviors described for boys include: mastery
at games and sports, hiding feelings rather than crying, identifying
with masculine figures.

> The male . . . is expected to be alert or even suspicious
> toward outsiders who may threaten his family. The male is
> also expected to make a greater role change from childhood to
> adulthood as he moves from the protected to the protector
> (Richmond, 1972, p. 109).

It is interesting to note the perceptions of males regarding female
sex role behavior. Osmond and Martin (1975) found in their study on
comparison of male and female role attitudes:

. . . while rejecting most of the female stereotypical items
and responding in a modern fashion to a majority of the
female/male familial roles and sex-role change items, they
yet agreed: that career women are neurotic; that a female
supervisor would make them uncomfortable; and that men are
more capable of assuming leadership than women are (p. 753).

This evidence supports the fact that some sex role stereotypes still
exist in our society.

In support of the findings included above, some valuable informa-
tion regarding sex role stereotypes can be presented:

(1) Early childhood experiences in regard to reward or punishment
for sex-appropriate or sex-inappropriate behavior influences
one's perception of sex role stereotypes in the course of
his/her life.

(2) The Women's Liberation Movement has influenced changes in re-
gard to women's perceptions of sex appropriate behavior, but
not as such in men's perceptions.

Self Conceptions and Perceptions
of Others

There is much speculation but little research to support the notion
that one's view of oneself is inextricably woven with one's perception
of others (Richmond, 1972). Rogers (1961) feels that behavior is influ-
enced by how one feels about himself/herself, and that how a person
feels about others is directly related to one's perceptions of himself/
herself. The results of Richmond's (1972) study on the self concept and
perceptions of others indicate:

The total perception of others expressed by these college stu-
dents is positively correlated with self identity, behavior,
personal self, and family self. When they view others in a
positive way, they also consider themselves to have a positive

identity, desirable behavior, and an acceptance of self as a person and as a member of a group (p. 110).

Stock (1948) found similar results concerning the interrelations between the self concept and feelings toward others. She stated:

> The total results of this study indicate that a definite relationship exists between the way an individual feels about himself and the way he feels about other people in general. As his feelings about himself change to objective or positive, feelings about others change in a similar direction (p. 180).

In a study comparing the two sexes, Kitay (1940) determined whether low prestigous groups (women) tended to adopt prevailing attitudes of high prestigous groups (men). It was assumed that if the scores on attitudinal tests were similar, then it would be true that women tended to adopt attitudes prevalent in males. Kitay (1940) stated:

> The conclusion arrived at is that a low prestigous group does tend to adopt prevailing views originated by a high prestigous group even when they are uncomplimentary to itself, but to a lesser extent than does an outside group (p. 404).

Mussen (1962) feels that when an adolescent boy exhibits behavior that is expected of him by adults and peers in regard to his specific sex role, then the boy is likely to encounter feelings of acceptance which, in turn, helps to foster a more positive self concept. The Mussen findings correlate with Kemper's (1966) notion that those significant others that constitute one's environment, contribute much to the content of an individual's self concept. Kemper (1966) stated:

> Thus, whether by reason of time, social structure, or cultural prescription, each person acquires a particular constellation of others whose opinions and behavior are especially important to him and from whom he derives certain central notions about himself (p. 326).

Reference groups serve three different, yet important, functions:

> (1) They set norms and goals which the individual tries to attain; (2) They serve as bases for comparison, either as role models to be emulated or as personifications of equity

standards for judging the legitimacy of one's fate; (3) They may constitute for the individual an audience whose good will or other rewards he seeks (Kemper, 1966, p. 326).

"One philosophical view of man holds him to be self-determining in the sense that he can understand the reasons for his behavior and can influence if not control entirely, the outcome of his life" (Richmond, 1972, p. 109). Research in this area of self concept and perceptions of women can help men to better understand the reasons for their behavior, as well as become more aware of the perceptions toward women in regard to sex roles.

Effects of Changing Roles on Men

Research and literature suggest that patterns of change in the male-female role are indeed occurring. Before World War I, this was definitely a male-dominated culture and role expectations and behavior patterns were indeed segregated. Hartley (1970, p. 127) states: "The qualities of one sex were the antithesis of the other, and no over-lapping was acceptable." Degler (1964) goes on to say:

> By the close of the twenties the ordinary woman in America was closer to a man in the social behavior expected of her, in the economic opportunities open to her, and in the intellectual freedom enjoyed by her than at any time in history (p. 659).

This literature suggests that women entering the labor force was inevitable; because of financial need of the war families, women became more active in occupational fields, and therefore she behaved more independently than ever before. Our cultural patterns have continued to change since World War I and at present three quarters of all employed women hold full time jobs. Waldman (1970, p. 10) states: "Today nearly 2 out of every 5 American workers are women. Most of these women are married, and half are over 39 years old."

The effects of these changing roles of women are beginning to be investigated. Most of the changes have been a result of women entering the labor force. Hartley (1959, p. 127) says "changes in the male role seem to have been adjustive rather than innovative at first, made in response to female role changes." Further studies show that most males (husbands) have responded favorably to their working wives. Hartley (1959) says that while investigating the attitudes of the subjects' husbands concerning their wives' working found no instances where resentment was expressed. Holmstrom (1973) supports this further by stating:

> In almost all professional couples, the husband was very supportive of the wife's career. Husbands in the professional group not only had positive attitudes toward the wife's career, even more importantly, they translated their approval into concrete, practical acts of support. Almost all were willing to alter their own behavior and change their own life so as to make two careers in one family a reality (p. 134).

Research has suggested that husbands are pleased with the wife's career because she is a happier, more interesting person. There have been favorable changes in how the woman views herself in regard to being a person. Chafe's (1972, p. 236) research indicated that these husbands "gave signs of shifting their philosophy on issues involving women's rights."

The changing role of women has had negative responses from men as well as positive responses. Bednarik (1966, p. 457) recently noted: "Current changes in women's social roles are likely to lead to feelings of anxiety, inadequacy, and hostility in men because of a lack of synchronization in role change on their part." This notion is developed further by Bednarik (1966, p. 22), who stated that "the changing role of women has broadened her existence; her horizons have clearly widened.

The male role has diminished." Bednarik (1966, p. 22) goes on to say: "Man's life appears to be on the way to becoming a sequence of minor and major crises because he has lost the security and protection he used to derive from the old male role." Chafe (1972, p. 236) in contrast stated: "No man who feels secure in his masculinity spontaneously fears the competition of women; he knows that her role in life is fundamentally different than his own." In support of Chafe's statement, a study done by McKee and Sherriffs (1957, p. 11) found evidence for the idea that "the content of the self conceptions of men and women will very likely reflect the differences in the esteem with which the two sexes are regarded."

The literature suggests that the effects on men vary depending on numerous life variables; a male's self concept, and his relationship with others in the social world all tend to affect how he feels toward the changing role of women. It is important that research continue in this area, not only because of the lack of researched information, but also because it will help to better understand the dynamics of human relationships.

CHAPTER III

PROCEUDRE

Selection of Subjects

Subjects for this study were male students living in the residence
halls at Oklahoma State University. Oklahoma State University is a
state institution of approximately 21,000 students. About one-third of
the total population lives in the residence halls.

The sample represents members of a certain floor living in a tradi-
tional type residence hall or a high-rise type residence hall. Floors
were chosen on a volunteer basis by the student assistant staff in the
residence halls. The 201 subjects ranged in age from 18 to 25 years.
Central staff members and Head Residents of the dormitories gave their
authorization for approval of this study. Each student assistant was
asked to encourage maximum participation from his group. Both blacks
and whites were included in the study. The data were collected in
February of 1978.

Instrument

The first part of the instrument, developed by the researcher, was
composed of items concerned with background information of the respond-
ents, including: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d)
size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement,

(f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study (Appendix A).

The Tennessee Self Concept Scale (Fitts, 1964) was used to determine a score for total self concept and the following subscores: (a) physical self, (b) moral-ethical self, (c) personal self, (d) family self, (e) social self, and (f) a self criticism score. The instrument consisted of 100 items which the respondent was asked to mark on a scale of one to five, ranging from completely true to completely false (Appendix A). The resulting score reflected the individual's perceived self concept.

The Positive Regard Scale (Ross, 1969) consisted of 32 statements which were used to assess perceptions of men concerning women (Appendix A). The items were concerned with social, economic, intellectual and emotional characteristics of women.

In order to obtain an index of the validity of the items in the Positive Regard Scale (Ross, 1969), a chi-square test was utilized by Ross to determine which items significantly differentiate those subjects scoring in the upper quartile and those subjects scoring in the lower quartile on the basis of total scores. Of the original 47 items in the questionnaire, 32 were found to be significantly discriminating at the .05 level or beyond by Ross. The researcher included only the 32 items which were found to be appropriate for college-aged males by Ross for purpose of this study.

A split-half reliability coefficient, computed with the Spearman Brown Correction formula of .97 was obtained in determining an index of the reliability of the items in the Positive Regard Scale (Ross, 1969).

As a further measure of reliability of the <u>Positive Regard Scale</u>, the researcher asked 20 of the original subjects to respond to the questionnaire again after one week had passed. Utilizing the Pearson r Product Moment Coefficient correlation results yielded an r of .92 on the test-retest.

Administration of Instruments

The instruments were given to the subjects during their regularly scheduled floor meeting. A brief explanation of the instrument and its purpose was given. The researcher was available at all times to answer any questions, and to collect questionnaires as they were completed.

Analysis of Data

Analysis of Variance was utilized to examine the following null hypotheses:

1. There is no association between the <u>Positive Regard Scale</u> scores and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

2. There is no association between the total <u>Tennessee Self Concept</u> total scores and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

3. There is no association between the <u>Tennessee Self Concept</u>

subscores and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

The Pearson r Product Moment Coefficient was used to test the following null hypothesis:

1. There is no significant correlation between Tennessee Self Concept total scores, subscores, and the Positive Regard Scale scores.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Description of Subjects

A detailed description of 201 college men who served as subjects
for this study is presented in Table I. The respondents ranged from 18
to 25 years of age, with the greatest proportion in the age category 18
to 20 years (80 percent). Half of the subjects were classified as
freshmen (50 percent) with the second largest group being sophomores (24
percent). Twenty-eight percent of the subjects had only one sister,
while 39 percent of the subjects had two sisters, and 31 percent had
more than two sisters. A total of 97.5 percent of the subjects were
single, and half of these single men reported that they dated casually
(not too often) while 36 percent dated casually, but went out more fre-
quently. The greatest percentage of the men considered themselves some-
what involved in their religion (37 percent) while 27 percent were
involved in their religion. Forty-three percent of the respondents came
from an urban (over 50,000 population) community. Twenty-four percent
of the men came from an average size community whose population range
was 20,000 to 45,000. The respondents most often listed their major
field of study as either engineering (29 percent) or business (21 per-
cent).

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECTS
(N = 201)

Variables	Classification	No.	%
Age	18-20	161	80.0
	21-23	37	18.5
	24-25	3	1.5
Classification	Freshmen	102	51.0
	Sophomores	49	24.0
	Juniors	36	18.0
	Seniors	13	6.5
	Graduate students	1	0.5
Marital Status	Single	196	97.5
	Married	5	2.5
Size of Community from Which Respondent Came	Rural (less than 1,000)	30	15.0
	Small (less than 10,000)	37	18.0
	Average (20,000-45,000)	48	24.0
	Urban (over 50,000)	86	43.0
Religious Involvement	Very involved	22	11.0
	Involved	55	27.0
	Somewhat involved	74	37.0
	Not involved	50	25.0
Number of Sisters	1	58	29.0
	2	80	40.0
	3	38	19.0
	4	19	9.0
	5	3	1.5
	6	1	0.5
	7	1	0.5
	8	1	0.5
Dating Status	Casual dating, not often	99	50.0
	Casual, go out frequently	72	36.0
	Dropped or pinned	13	6.0
	Engaged	12	5.5
	Married	5	2.5
Major Field of Study	Engineering	59	29.0
	Business	43	21.0
	Fire Safety and Protection	3	1.5
	Physical Sciences	32	16.0
	Hotel and Restaurant	6	3.0
	Agriculture	19	10.0

TABLE I (Continued)

Variables	Classification	No.	%
Major Field of Study (Continued)	Social Sciences	20	10.0
	Education	7	3.5
	Undecided	12	6.0

Responses to the _Positive Regard_

Scale Items

Responses to the _Positive Regard Scale_ are listed in Table II. The majority of subjects felt that women have the right to be treated equally by men with whom they work. This item (number 5) had the greatest frequency of positive responses from the subjects. Over half of the subjects agreed that women are usually as responsible as men and that women have every right to compete in every sphere of economic activity. Favorable responses in these areas would seem to indicate men have a positive attitude toward women entering the labor force and feel that women are capable of handling the responsibility.

Although the subjects responded favorably to items concerning equality of treatment and considered women as responsible as men, only about one-half of the subjects felt that women perform as well as men under pressure and that women were as capable of logical thinking as men. Although 68 percent of the men felt general intelligence was as high in women as in men, there was 58 percent who felt that women lack the persevering qualities that are necessary for success in the business world.

TABLE II

RESPONSES TO POSITIVE REGARD SCALE
(N = 201)

Item	Most Positive		Least Positive		Negative	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Women perform as well as men under pressure.	35	17.5	79	39.5	87	43.0
2. The majority of women are only interested in a man in terms of what they can get from him.	71	35.0	61	30.0	69	35.0
3. In general, women complain more than men.	18	9.5	31	15.5	152	75.0
4. Women are more difficult to get along with than men.	40	20.0	45	22.0	116	58.0
5. Professional women have as much right as men to be treated as equals by the men they work with if they are as qualified as the men.	146	73.0	33	16.0	22	11.0
6. Women, in general seem less capable of logical thinking than men.	70	35.0	56	20.0	91	45.0
7. Most women are often more vicious than men in speaking of others.	25	12.5	37	18.5	139	69.0

TABLE II (Continued)

| Item | Frequencies and Percentages of Favorable and Unfavorable Responses | | | | | |
| | Most Positive | | Least Positive | | Negative | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
8. Women have the right to compete with men in every sphere of economic activity.	88	44.0	53	27.0	60	29.0
9. Women cannot achieve as satisfactorily as men in a number of professional roles because they are too high strung.	50	25.0	54	27.0	97	48.0
10. Women are usually as responsible as men.	90	45.0	69	34.0	42	21.0
11. Most women are usually more unreasonably jealous than men.	35	17.5	45	22.5	121	60.0
12. Most women are as able to base actions on objective facts rather than on irrational personal feelings.	42	21.0	58	29.0	101	50.0
13. Most women are more selfish than men.	48	24.0	50	25.0	103	51.0
14. Most women are as punctual as men.	54	27.0	50	25.0	97	48.0
15. Women are usually more ungrateful than men for the kindnesses and services rendered them.	88	44.0	52	26.0	61	30.0
16. Most women are more considerate of others than are men.	41	20.0	70	35.0	90	45.0

TABLE II (Continued)

Item	Frequencies and Percentages of Favorable and Unfavorable Responses					
	Most Positive		Least Positive		Negative	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
17. Women generally show less poise in awkward situations than men.	37	18.0	50	25.0	114	57.0
18. General intelligence is as high in women as in men.	99	49.0	49	24.0	53	27.0
19. Women are often more preoccupied with "keeping up with the Jonses" than are men.	16	8.0	26	13.0	159	79.0
20. Women are as imaginative as men.	115	57.0	57	28.0	29	15.0
21. Women are usually more interested than men in promoting the welfare of others.	39	19.0	68	34.0	94	47.0
22. Generally, women are less capable of financial management than men.	53	26.0	58	29.0	90	45.0
23. Women are more likely than men to give up a principle in order to gain social status.	35	17.0	45	20.0	121	61.0
24. Women tend to exaggerate the truth more than men.	47	23.0	50	25.0	104	52.0
25. More women than men make selfish demands on their dating partners.	44	22.0	37	18.0	120	60.0

TABLE II (Continued)

| Item | Frequencies and Percentages of Favorable and Unfavorable Responses | | | | | |
| | Most Positive | | Least Positive | | Negative | |
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
26. Women more than men lack the persevering qualities that are necessary for success in the business world.	37	18.0	48	24.0	116	58.0
27. Women are more unstable than men.	34	17.0	41	20.0	126	63.0
28. Women have fewer meaningful goals than men.	82	41.0	45	22.0	74	37.0
29. Women do not behave as reliably as men.	56	28.0	42	21.0	103	51.0
30. Men are more likely to overestimate themselves than are women.	32	16.0	74	37.0	95	47.0
31. Women are more stubborn than men.	37	18.0	33	16.0	131	66.0
32. Women demand more attention than men.	19	9.0	16	8.0	166	83.0

The men perceived women as having the characteristic emotional-supportive qualities. The respondents felt that women were more grateful for kindnesses rendered them, and as considerate of others as men. Approximately 80 percent of the men felt women are as imaginative as their own sex, and the subjects agreed that men were more likely to overestimate themselves than are women. Half of the subjects agreed that women are usually more interested than men in promoting the welfare of others.

Items regarding heterosexual relationships indicated that 60 percent agreed that women more so than men make selfish demands on their dating partners. For the most part, the subjects did not feel that women were interested in men only in terms of what they could get from them.

Negative regard for women was expressed by at least 60 percent of the subjects in the following areas:

1. Emotional characteristics: Men found women to complain more, to be more stubborn and less stable than their own sex.

2. Interpersonal relationships: Women were perceived by the men to be more vicious when speaking of others, to be more unreasonably jealous, and to demand more attention.

3. Social characteristics: The subjects felt women, more so than men, were likely to give up principle in order to gain social status, and to be more preoccupied with keeping up with the Joneses.

The results on the Positive Regard Scale scores showed that slightly over half of the men felt that women would tend to exaggerate the truth more than men, that most women are more difficult than men to

get along with and that women generally show less poise in awkward situations. Approximately one-half of the men felt women were as capable of financial management, were as punctual as men and that women have as many meaningful goals.

The responses on the Positive Regard Scale were collapsed into three different categories for purposes of presenting information in Table II. The most positive response and the next most positive response were presented separately in categories as Most Positive and Least Positive. The negative and undecided responses were presented in one category under Negative.

<div align="center">Responses to Tennessee Self</div>

<div align="center">Concept Scale</div>

The majority of subjects received high scores on the Tennessee Self Concept Scale. Only 7.5 percent of the sample had total self concept scores falling below the mean scores. Responses to the Tennessee Self Concept Scale can be seen in Table XIII, Appendix B.

Items pertaining to the physical self concept indicated most of the men generally held positive attitudes toward their body, their state of health, their physical appearance, skills and sexuality. Seventy-nine percent of the men felt they should have more sex appeal and 69 percent indicated they would like to change some parts of their body.

In regard to moral-ethical self, approximately one-half of the subjects suggested that they were satisfied with their relationship to God. One-half of the subjects felt they were religious, and reported themselves as being satisfied with their religion or lack of it. However, 77 percent felt they should go to church more often, and another 70

percent felt they were not true to their religion in their everyday life. In general, the men described a positive self in regard to moral worth, feelings of being a good and honest person.

The personal self concept score was positive for the majority of the subjects. The high scores reflect a sense of personal worth, feelings of adequacy as a person and a positive evaluation of one's personality. The respondents felt that each could take care of himself in any situation, take the blame for things without getting mad, solve his problems quite easily. The men described themselves as being cheerful, calm and easy going, and having a lot of self control. Slightly over one-half of the men felt they were not as smart as they wanted to be.

Most of the subjects had very positive attitudes regarding their family relationships. Approximately 80 percent took a real interest in their family, were satisfied with their family relationships, reported themselves as being a member of a happy family, felt their family would help them in any kind of trouble, and felt they were important to their friends and family. These high scores reflect a positive feeling of adequacy, worth and value as a family member.

Social self concept scores reflected positive feelings in regard to interpersonal relationships and social interactions with other people. Over half of the responses indicated positive interactions with men as well as women.

Self criticism scores were generally high, which indicates that the respondents had a normal, healthy openness and capacity for self-criticism. The respondents agreed that sometimes they get angry, laugh at a dirty joke, and at times feel like swearing. Most of the men said

they would rather win than lose in a game, and that once in a while they would put off until tomorrow that which ought to be done today.

Frequency and Percentage of Total Scores

on the Tennessee Self Concept Scale

As indicated in Table III, 90 percent of the subjects' scores were in the 300 to 400 range, indicating high self-esteem and a favorable self concept. It is interesting to note that only 15 of the respondents' scores fell into the two lower categories which would indicate a lower self concept.

TABLE III

RANGE OF TOTAL SCORES ON TENNESSEE
SELF CONCEPT SCALE

Range	No.	%
100-200 Low	1	0.5
200-300 Moderately Low	14	7.0
300-400 High	182	90.5
400-500 Very High	4	2.0

Examination of Hypotheses and

Discussion of Results

Analysis of Variance was utilized to test all of the following

hypotheses.

Hypothesis I. There is no association between Positive Regard Scale scores and the following background variables: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

No significance was found in associating Positive Regard Scale scores to age, classification, marital status, size of community from which respondent came, incidence of sisters in family, and major field of study.

Although Positive Regard Scale scores and age were not significantly associated, it should be noted that the 24 to 25 year old group had the highest scores on the Positive Regard Scale. This could be due to the low number of respondents in this particular age group. The scores were very nearly the same for the age groups 18 to 20 and 21 to 23.

The group scoring higher on the Positive Regard Scale were those men classified as seniors, with freshmen scoring the lowest on the scale. It must be remembered that this difference was not significant.

Marital status was not significantly associated to mean scores on the Positive Regard Scale. It should be considered that only five of the respondents were married, and they received the lower scores than did the single men.

There was no significant association between scores on the Positive Regard Scale and the size of community from which respondents came. Men from urban communities (over 50,000) had the highest mean scores, while

those from an average size community (20,000 to 45,000) received the lower mean scores.

The number of sisters in the family was not significantly associated with Positive Regard Scale scores. The results did seem to indicate that the more sisters one had, the higher the mean score on the Positive Regard Scale.

The major field of study was not significantly associated with Positive Regard Scale mean scores. There were nine major fields of study reported and those respondents enrolled in Education and Hotel Restaurant had higher mean scores than those respondents enrolled in Agriculture and Business.

There was a significant association between Positive Regard Scale scores and religious involvement. An f-value of 2.41 revealed significance at the .01 level. The results can be seen in Table IV. Respondents reporting themselves as involved in their religion received significantly lower scores than those who were not involved in their religion. This may indicate that traditional Biblical teachings about women, such as the scripture saying that women are subordinate to men and should submit to them, are still held in high regard for those who are involved in their religion.

Utilizing Analysis of Variance, a significant association was found at the .05 level for Positive Regard Scale scores and dating status. The results are shown in Table V. Those subjects who were married had lower scores than those who were dropped or pinned. These results were significant, but it should be noted that a small percentage of the sample fell into these two categories. The category which had the largest percentage of respondents was the dating, not too frequent, whose

TABLE IV

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
POSITIVE REGARD SCALE SCORE AND
RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT

Groups	N	X	F Value	Level of Significance
Very Involved	22	103.69		
Involved	55	98.72		
Somewhat Involved	74	103.82	5.52	.01
Not Involved	50	111.68		

TABLE V

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN POSITIVE REGARD SCALE
SCORE AND DATING STATUS

Groups	N	X	F Value	Level of Significance
Dating, But Not Too Often	99	104.54		
Dating, Go Out Frequently	72	104.125		
Dropped	13	112.30	2.41	.05
Engaged	12	96.66		
Married	2	81.00		

scores were very near the same as those in the second largest category, dating, go out frequently.

Hypothesis II. There is no association between the male's Tennessee Self Concept Scale total score and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

No association was found to exist between total scores on Tennessee Self Concept Scale and age, classification, marital status, size of community from which respondent came, incidence of sisters in family, dating status, and major field of study.

The higher total self concept scores were found in the 21 to 23 age group category, those classified as juniors, and those who had more than four sisters. The married subjects had higher total self concept scores, and those who were engaged also had very high total self concept scores. These results could be because these subjects are in a positive relationship which tends to enhance one's self concept. Total Tennessee Self Concept Scale mean scores were highest for those who came from rural communities (less than 1,000). Hotel-Restaurant majors had the highest total Tennessee Self Concept Scale mean scores when comparing them to other majors.

There was a positive association between total Tennessee Self Concept Scale scores and religious involvement. The F value of 4.23 was significant beyond the .01 level. The results are presented in Table VI. Those respondents who were very involved in their religion had higher self concept scores than those respondents who reported themselves as being somewhat involved in their religion.

TABLE VI

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
TOTAL TENNESSEE SELF CONCEPT SCALE SCORES
AND RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT

Groups	N	X	F Value	Level of Significance
Very Involved	22	359.36		
Involved	55	346.98		
			4.23	.02
Somewhat Involved	74	335.24		
Not Involved	50	335.76		

Hypothesis III (a). There is no association between Tennessee Self Concept Scale subscore on physical self and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

There was no association between the physical self concept and age, classification, marital status, religious involvement, incidence of sisters in family, and major field of study.

Those respondents whose physical self concept mean scores were highest were those men in the 21 to 23 age category while the 24 to 25 age group had the lowest self concept mean scores. Sophomores had higher physical self concept mean scores than freshmen, but the one graduate student had the lowest physical self concept mean score. The marital status of the men was not significantly associated with physical

self concept mean scores, but the married subjects had higher mean scores than single men.

Religious involvement was not found to be significantly associated with the physical self concept score. Those who were very involved in their religion had higher physical self concept mean scores than those who were not involved in their religion.

No association was found between the physical self concept score and number of sisters. Although the results were not significantly associated, it is interesting to note that men in the physical science fields, scored higher in regard to physical self concept.

A significant association was found to exist between the physical self concept score and dating status (p < .05). The results are in Table VII. Those men who were engaged to be married had significantly higher mean scores than those who dated, but did not go out often. This might indicate that for the respondents in this study, the more serious the involvement with a member of the opposite sex, the higher the self concept with regard to physical self.

A significant association was found between physical self concept score and the size of community from which the respondent came (p < .05). These results are presented in Table VIII. Higher physical self concepts were reflected in the group which came from average size communities (20,000 to 45,000) and men from small communities (less than 10,000) had mean scores which indicated less satisfaction with regard to physical self.

Hypothesis III (b). There is no association between moral-ethical self concept score and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e)

TABLE VII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
PHYSICAL SELF CONCEPT AND DATING STATUS

Groups	N	X	F Value	Level of Significance
Dating, But Not Too Often	99	336.89		
Dating, Go Out Frequently	72	345.16		
Dropped	13	330.00	2.69	.05
Engaged	12	351.83		
Married	2	383.50		

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
PHYSICAL SELF CONCEPT AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY
FROM WHICH RESPONDENT CAME

Groups	N	X	F Value	Level of Significance
Rural (less than 1,000)	30	71.40		
Small (less than 10,000)	37	66.81	3.22	.05
Average (20,000-45,000)	48	71.66		
Urban (over 50,000)	86	68.16		

religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

No significance was found in associating the moral-ethical self concept and age, classification, marital status, size of community from which respondent came, incidence of sisters in family, dating status, and major field of study.

The 24 to 25 age group had lower mean scores regarding the moral-ethical self concept than the 21 to 23 age category. The one graduate student had the lowest average moral-ethical self concept score, but because he was the only subject in this category, it should be noted that sophomores had a lower moral-ethical self concept mean score than did the juniors. Men from rural and urban communities scored higher than the men from small and average size communities. The subjects with less than four sisters, on the average, reflected higher moral-ethical self concept scores. The married men (N = 5) had a higher moral-ethical self concept score than did single men. The single men who were engaged had reflected higher moral-ethical concepts than did subjects who were pinned or dropped. The moral-ethical self concept mean score was higher for men in the physical sciences field than for men in education.

There was a significant association between the moral-ethical self concept score and religious involvement. The F value produced a significant association beyond the .01 level. The results can be seen in Table IX. As might be expected, the results showed that those men who reported themselves as very involved in their religion reflected higher self-esteem with regard to moral-ethical self. The less the involvement in religion, the lower the moral-ethical self concept tended to be.

TABLE IX

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
MORAL-ETHICAL SELF CONCEPT AND
RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT

Groups	N	X	F Value	Level of Significance
Very Involved	22	73.59		
Involved	55	69.07	7.79	.01
Somewhat Involved	74	65.16		
Not Involved	50	66.14		

Hypothesis III (c). There is no relationship between personal self concept score and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

No significant associations were found between personal self concept score with any of the background variables listed above. The 18 to 20 age category scored higher on the personal self concept scores as did juniors. Freshmen, sophomores and seniors scored nearly the same. The married men had higher personal self concept mean scores, and the single men who were engaged to be married scored higher than those who were pinned or dropped. Personal self concept mean scores for subjects who came from rural communities were higher than men from small communities. Scores relating to personal self tended to be higher for those who had

four or more sisters. Personal self concept mean scores were higher for men in the physical sciences, while those in Fire Safety and Protection had the lower mean scores.

Hypothesis III (d). There is no association between the family self concept scores and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

No significant association was found between family self concept scores and age, classification, marital status, size of community from which respondent came, incidence of sisters in family, dating status, and major field of study.

With regard to age, higher family self concept scores were found in the 21 to 23 year category. This may be due to more time for adjustment at college, and more objectivity toward one's family at this age. Married and engaged subjects had higher family self concept mean scores, as did men from rural and smaller communities. Possibly respondents from small town communities had higher feelings of familism because of the smaller size. Mean scores tended to be higher for subjects who had more than four sisters. Men of Fire Safety and Protection had the highest mean scores with regard to family self concept, while an unanticipated lower mean score came from those men in the social science fields.

A significant association ($p < .01$) was found between the family self concept score and religious involvement. As might be expected, the respondents who were _very involved_ scored higher on the family self

concept score than subjects who were <u>somewhat</u> <u>involved</u> in their religion.
The results are presented in Table X.

TABLE X

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
FAMILY SELF CONCEPT SCORE AND
RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT

Groups	N	X	F Value	Level of Significance
Very Involved	22	70.82		
Involved	55	68.00		
			4.21	.01
Somewhat Involved	74	67.22		
Not Involved	50	66.24		

<u>Hypothesis III (e)</u>. There is no association between the social
<u>self concept score and the following:</u> (a) age, (b) classification,
<u>(c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came,</u>
<u>(e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g)</u>
<u>dating status, and (h) major field of study</u>.

No significant association was found between social self concept
and age, classification, marital status, size of community from which
respondent came, religious involvement, incidence of sisters in family,
and major field of study.

The 21 to 23 age group had higher scores than did the 24 to 25 age group. Upperclassmen tended to score higher in their social self concept mean scores, but this could be due to more opportunities for social involvement and interaction. Positive social self concepts were more frequent among married men (N = 5), as might be expected since a successful interpersonal relationship more than likely exists. Categories of community size scored similarly in regard to the social self concept. Subjects who were involved in their religion tended to score higher than those not involved. Again, subjects whose families had more than four sisters scored slightly higher on the social self concept, and Hotel-Restaurant majors had the highest social self concept scores. The men in the social sciences field had the lowest social self concept scores.

There was a significant association at the .01 level between social self concept scores and dating status. The married subjects (N = 5) had significantly higher scores than did subjects who were dropped or pinned. These results can be found in Table XI.

Hypothesis III (f). There is no association between self criticism scores and the following: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, (g) dating status, and (h) major field of study.

No significant association was found between the self criticism score and age, classification, marital status, size of community from which respondent came, religious involvement, incidence of sisters in family, and major field of study.

The results revealed that the 24 to 25 age group, juniors, men from urban communities, men who were very involved in their religion, and had

four or more sisters, and those studying in Fire Safety and Protection all had higher mean scores which indicates a more normal, healthy openness for self criticism than some of the other groups.

TABLE XI

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
SOCIAL SELF CONCEPT SCORE AND DATING STATUS

Groups	N	X	F Value	Level of Significance
Dating, But Not Too Often	99	65.08		
Dating, Go Out Frequently	72	68.11		
Dropped	13	63.30	3.96	.01
Engaged	12	68.66		
Married	2	77.00		

A significant association was found between the self criticism score and dating status (p < .05). Married men (N = 5) had higher self criticism mean scores than did men who were engaged. Maybe the security of already being married allows one to be more critical. The results are presented in Table XII. It should be noted that the two questions omitted from the scale were in the social self area, so the findings may be somewhat in error.

TABLE XII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE REFLECTING ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
SELF CRITICISM SCORE AND DATING STATUS

Groups	N	$\overline{X}$	F Value	Level of Significance
Dating, But Not Too Often	99	25.11		
Dating, Go Out Frequently	72	24.08		
Dropped	13	24.69	2.43	.05
Engaged	12	21.50		
Married	2	33.50		

Hypothesis IV. There is no correlation between Positive Regard

Scale and total Tennessee Self Concept Scale scores and subscores.

The Pearson r Product Moment Coefficient was utilized to determine

if there was any correlation between the Positive Regard Scale scores,

the Tennessee Self Concept Scale total scores and subscores. There was

no significant correlation between the two variables.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to determine if there was association between a male's self concept and his perceptions of women. The study included 201 college males living in the residence halls at Oklahoma State University. The data were obtained by the researcher during February, 1978.

The questionnaire submitted to the subjects consisted of an information sheet for securing background information; the <u>Positive Regard Scale</u> (Ross, 1969), designed to measure their positive regard for women; and the <u>Tennessee Self Concept Scale</u> (Fitts, 1964), designed to measure levels of self-esteem in regard to physical self, moral ethical self, personal self, family self, social self and a self criticism score.

Frequencies and percentages were obtained for all information. Analysis of Variance and the Pearson r Product Moment Coefficient were used to examine the hypotheses.

The results and conclusions of the study were as follows:

1. Analysis of Variance revealed significant associations between the following:

    a. <u>Positive Regard Scale</u> scores and religious involvement ($p < .01$). Those respondents reporting themselves as <u>involved</u> in their religion received significantly lower scores than those who were <u>not involved</u> in their religion.

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b. <u>Positive Regard Scale</u> score and dating status (p < .05).
    Those respondents who had higher scores were those who were
    dropped or pinned, and married men had the lower scores.

c. <u>Tennessee Self Concept Scale</u> score and religious involve-
    ment (p < .01). Those respondents who were <u>very involved</u>
    in their religion had higher self concept scores than those
    respondents who reported themselves as being <u>somewhat in-
    volved</u> in their religion.

d. Subscores relating to physical self and dating status
    (p < .05). Those men who were <u>engaged</u> to be married had
    significantly higher scores than those who dated, but <u>did
    not go out often</u>.

e. Physical self concept subscore and size of community from
    which the respondent came (p < .05). Higher physical self
    concepts were reflected in the group which came from
    <u>average size</u> communities than men from <u>small</u> communities.

f. Moral-ethical self concept subscore and religious involve-
    ment (p < .01). Men who reported themselves as very <u>in-
    volved</u> in their religion reflected higher self-esteem in
    regard to moral-ethical self concept, than those who were
    <u>somewhat involved</u>.

g. Family self concept subscore and religious involvement
    (p < .01). The respondents who were <u>very involved</u> scored
    higher on the family self concept score than subjects who
    were <u>somewhat involved</u>.

h. Social self concept subscore and dating status (p < .01).
    The <u>married</u> subjects had significantly higher scores than

did subjects who were <u>dropped</u> or <u>pinned</u>.

i. Self criticism subscore and dating status ($p < .05$). Married men had higher self criticism scores than did men who were engaged to be married.

2. Factors that were not significantly associated with <u>Positive Regard Scale</u> scores were: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) incidence of sisters in family, and (f) major field of study.

3. Factors that were not significantly associated with <u>Tennessee Self Concept Scale</u> total scores were: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) incidence of sisters in family, (f) dating status, and (g) major field of study.

   a. Physical self concept subscore was not significantly associated with: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) religious involvement, (e) incidence of sisters in family, and (f) major field of study.

   b. Moral-ethical self concept subscore was not found to be significantly associated with: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) incidence of sisters in family, (f) dating status, and (g) major field of study.

   c. Personal self concept was not found to be significant to any level association between any of the background variables.

d. Family self concept subscores were not significantly associated with: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) incidence of sisters in family, and (g) major field of study.

e. Social self concept was not significantly associated with: (a) age, (b) classification, (c) marital status, (d) size of community from which respondent came, (e) religious involvement, (f) incidence of sisters in family, and (g) major field of study.

4. The Pearson r Product Moment Correlation Coefficient showed no correlation between the Tennessee Self Concept Scale total scores and Positive Regard Scale scores.

Limitations

The sample was limited to residence hall men at Oklahoma State University, therefore the results can only be implicated to that sample. There were only five married subjects in the sample. Had there been a larger group, perhaps the results would have been different. It was assumed that the sample of college males was predominantly of the middle class.

Recommendations

It would be an interesting study to examine further factors influencing religious involvement. This variable was found to be significantly associated with both instruments. One might compare a larger sample of young men who were very involved in religion and those who

were not as involved in religion with regard to their attitudes concerning women.

Kitay (1940) found that women adapted attitudes prevalent in men, even if these attitudes and beliefs were not favorable. His was a study of prestige groups, with men being the high prestige group and women being the low prestige group. He found that low prestige groups adapt attitudes held by high prestige groups even when these beliefs are not favorable. One might test this hypothesis again to see if the results might be different after nearly 40 years.

A longitudinal study beginning with adolescent men who do not date frequently and following through on their perceptions of women until the time they marry might allow a researcher to investigate into more depth the association between positive regard for women and dating status. Another interesting question to investigate would be whether married men have a higher regard for women.

The responses from the sample of fraternity men in Ross' (1969) study and the responses from the residence halls men in this study were similar in nearly all areas with regard to perceptions of women.

The more research in the area of perceptions of self and how this relates to perceptions of others, the more professionals and educators will feel prepared to deal with complexity and individuality of interpersonal conflicts. Religious educators and counselors, in working with couples in preparation for marriage, may benefit from research in this area. In the future, as research in this area continues to be produced, men and women can feel more confident in utilizing services available to them for purposes of counseling, self awareness and personal growth. As

As Montagu (1968, p. 201) observes, "the more we talk about the relations of the sexes, the greater will be our progress toward establishing better relations between them."

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

INSTRUMENTS

Place of Residence_____

FACE SHEET DATA

1. Age (check one) 18-20 ____
                   21-23 ____
                   24-25 ____
                   Over 25 ____

2. Class (check one)   Freshman ____
                       Sophomore ____
                       Junior ____
                       Senior ____
                       Graduate Student ____

3. How many sisters? ____

4. Marital Status: ____Single
                     ____Married
                     ____Divorced
                     ____Separated

5. Dating Status: ____Casual dating, not too often
                    ____Casual dating, go out frequently
                    ____Dropped
                    ____Engaged
                    ____Married

6. Religious Involvement: ____Very involved
                           ____Involved
                           ____Somewhat involved
                           ____Not involved

7. Size of Community from Which You Came: ____Rural (less than 1,000)
                                            ____Small community (less
                                                than 10,000)
                                            ____Average size community
                                                (20,000-45,000
                                            ____Urban community (over
                                                50,000)

8. What is your academic major? _____

QUESTIONNAIRE

Directions: Indicate your response to each statement by placing in the blanks provided the numbers that correspond to your opinions about the statements. (This is not a test with right and wrong answers, but merely a survey of your own beliefs.)

Key: Strongly Agree----1
Strongly Disagree-2
Mildly Agree------3
Mildly Disagree---4
Undecided--------5

_____ 1. Women perform as well as men under pressure.

_____ 2. The majority of women are only interested in a man in terms of what they can get from him.

_____ 3. In general, women complain more than men.

_____ 4. Most women are more difficult to get along with than men.

_____ 5. Professional women have as much right as men to be treated as equals by the men with whom they work if they are as qualified.

_____ 6. Women, in general, seem less capable of logical thinking than men.

_____ 7. Most women are often more vicious than men in speaking of others.

_____ 8. Women have the right to compete with men in every sphere of economic activity.

_____ 9. Women cannot achieve as satisfactorily as men in a number of professional roles because they are too high strung.

_____10. Women are usually as responsible as men.

_____11. Most women are usually more unreasonably jealous than men.

_____12. Most women are as able as men to base actions on objective facts rather than on irrational personal feelings.

_____13. Most women are more selfish than men.

_____14. Most women are as punctual as men.

_____15. Women are usually more ungrateful than men for the kindnesses rendered them.

_____16. Most women are more considerate of others than are men.

____17. Women generally show less poise in awkward situations than men.

____18. General intelligence is as high in women as in men.

____19. Women are often more preoccupied with keeping up with the Joneses than are men.

____20. Women are as imaginative as men.

____21. Women are usually more interested than men in promoting the welfare of others.

____22. Generally, women are less capable of financial management than are men.

____23. Women are more likely than men to give up principle in order to gain social status.

____24. Women tend to exaggerate the truth more than men.

____25. More women than men make selfish demands on their dating partners.

____26. Women more than men lack the persevering qualities that are necessary for success in the business world.

____27. Women are more unstable than men.

____28. Women have fewer meaningful goals than men.

____29. Women do not behave as reliably as men.

____30. Men are more likely to overestimate themselves than are women.

____31. Women are more stubborn than men.

____32. Women demand more attention than men.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The statements in this questionnaire are to help you describe yourself as you see yourself. Please respond to them as if you were describing yourself to yourself. DO NOT OMIT ANY ITEM! Read each statement carefully; then select one of the five responses listed below. On your answer sheet, put a circle around the response you chose. If you want to change an answer after you have selected it, do not erase it but put an X mark through the response and then the circle around the response you want.

You will find these response numbers repeated at the top of each page to help you remember them.

Responses: Completely false--1, mostly false--2, partly false and partly true--3, mostly true--4, completely true--5.

1. I have a healthy body ---------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

3. I am an attractive person ---------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

5. I consider myself a sloppy person -------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

19. I am a decent sort of person ------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

21. I am an honest person ------------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

23. I am a bad person ---------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

37. I am a cheerful person ----------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

39. I am a calm and easy going person ------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

41. I am a nobody -------------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

55. I have a family that would always help me in any
kind of trouble ----------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

57. I am a member of a happy family -------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

59. My friends have no confidence in me ---------------- 1 2 3 4 5

73. I am a friendly person ----------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

75. I am popular with men ------------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

77. I am not interested in what other people do -------- 1 2 3 4 5

91. I do not always tell the truth -------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

93. I get angry sometimes ----------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

2. I like to look nice and neat all the time ---------- 1 2 3 4 5

Responses: Completely false--1, mostly false--2, partly false and
partly true--3, mostly true--4, completely true--5.

4. I am full of aches and pains ------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

6. I am a sick person ------------------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

20. I am a religious person ------------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

22. I am a moral failure ---------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

24. I am a morally weak person --------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

38. I have a lot of self control ------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

40. I am a hateful person --------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

42. I am losing my mind ----------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

56. I am an important person to my friends and family --- 1 2 3 4 5

58. I am not loved by my family -------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

60. I feel that my family doesn't trust me -------------- 1 2 3 4 5

74. I am popular with women ------------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

76. I am mad at the whole world -------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

78. I am hard to be friendly with ------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

92. Once in a while I think of things too bad
to talk about -- 1 2 3 4 5

94. Sometimes, when I am not feeling well, I am cross --- 1 2 3 4 5

7. I am neither too fat nor too thin -------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

9. I like my looks just the way they are ---------------- 1 2 3 4 5

11. I would like to change some parts of my body -------- 1 2 3 4 5

25. I am satisfied with my moral behavior --------------- 1 2 3 4 5

27. I am satisfied with my relationship to God ---------- 1 2 3 4 5

29. I ought to go to church more ------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

43. I am satisfied to be just what I am ----------------- 1 2 3 4 5

45. I am just as nice as I should be --------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

47. I despise myself ------------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

Responses: Completely false--1, mostly false--2, partly false and
            partly true--3, mostly true--4, completely true--5.

61. I am satisfied with my family relationship ----------- 1 2 3 4 5

63. I understand my family as well as I should ----------- 1 2 3 4 5

65. I should trust my family more ----------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

79. I am as sociable as I want to be -------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

81. I try to please others, but I don't overdo it ------ 1 2 3 4 5

83. I am no good at all from a social standpoint -------- 1 2 3 4 5

95. I do not like everyone I know ----------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

97. Once in a while, I laugh at a dirty joke ------------ 1 2 3 4 5

8. I am neither too tall nor too short ------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

10. I don't feel as well as I should -------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

12. I should have more sex appeal ----------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

26. I am as religious as I want to be ------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

28. I wish I could be more trustworthy ------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

30. I shouldn't tell so many lies ----------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

44. I am as smart as I want to be ----------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

46. I am not the person I would like to be -------------- 1 2 3 4 5

48. I wish I didn't give up as easily as I do ----------- 1 2 3 4 5

62. I treat my parents as well as I should -------------- 1 2 3 4 5

64. I am too sensitive to things my family say ---------- 1 2 3 4 5

66. I should love my family more ------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

80. I am satisfied with the way I treat other people ---- 1 2 3 4 5

96. I gossip a little at times -------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

98. At times I feel like swearing ----------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

13. I take good care of myself physically --------------- 1 2 3 4 5

15. I try to be careful about my appearance ------------- 1 2 3 4 5

Responses: Completely false--1, mostly false--2, partly false and partly true--3, mostly true--4, completely true--5.

17. I often act like I am "all thumbs" ------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

31. I am true to my religion in my everyday life ------- 1 2 3 4 5

33. I try to change when I know I'm doing things
that are wrong ------------------------------------ 1 2 3 4 5

35. I sometimes do very bad things --------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

49. I can always take care of myself in any situation -- 1 2 3 4 5

51. I take the blame for things without getting mad ---- 1 2 3 4 5

53. I do things without thinking about them first ------ 1 2 3 4 5

67. I try to play fair with my friends and family ------ 1 2 3 4 5

69. I take a real interest in my family ---------------- 1 2 3 4 5

71. I give in to my parents (use past tense if
parents are not living) --------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

85. I try to understand the other fellow's point
of view --- 1 2 3 4 5

87. I get along well with other people ----------------- 1 2 3 4 5

89. I do not forgive others easily --------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

99. I would rather win than lose in a game ------------- 1 2 3 4 5

14. I feel good most of the time ----------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

16. I do poorly in sports and games -------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

18. I am a poor sleeper -------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

32. I do what is right most of the time ---------------- 1 2 3 4 5

34. I sometimes use unfair means to get ahead ---------- 1 2 3 4 5

36. I have trouble doing the things that are right ----- 1 2 3 4 5

50. I solve my problems quite easily ------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

52. I change my mind a lot ----------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

54. I try to run away from my problems ----------------- 1 2 3 4 5

68. I do my share of work at home --------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

Responses: Completely false--1, mostly false--2, partly false and
partly true--3, mostly true--4, completely true--5.

70. I quarrel with my family ---------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

72. I do not act like my family thinks I should -------- 1 2 3 4 5

86. I see good points in all the people I meet --------- 1 2 3 4 5

88. I do not feel at ease with other people ------------ 1 2 3 4 5

90. I find it hard to talk with strangers -------------- 1 2 3 4 5

100. Once in a while I put off until tomorrow what
I ought to do today ---------------------------------- 1 2 3 4 5

APPENDIX B

RESPONSES TO TENNESSEE SELF CONCEPT SCALE

TABLE XIII

RESPONSES TO TENNESSEE SELF CONCEPT SCALE
(N = 201)

Item	N	%
I have a healthy body		
Completely false	0	0.0
Mostly false	1	0.5
Partly true and partly false	20	10.0
Mostly true	85	42.5
Completely true	95	47.0
I am an attractive person		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	7	3.5
Partly true and partly false	63	31.0
Mostly true	78	39.0
Completely true	51	25.5
I consider myself a sloppy person		
Completely false	75	37.5
Mostly false	81	40.0
Partly true and partly false	35	17.5
Mostly true	5	2.5
Completely true	5	2.5
I am a decent sort of person		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	1	0.5
Partly true and partly false	18	9.0
Mostly true	91	45.0
Completely true	89	44.5
I am an honest person		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	3	1.0
Partly true and partly false	16	8.0
Mostly true	80	40.0
Completely true	100	50.0
I am a bad person		
Completely false	134	67.0
Mostly false	49	24.0
Partly true and partly false	16	9.0
Mostly true	0	0.0
Completely true	2	1.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I am a cheerful person		
Completely false	1	0.5
Mostly false	5	2.5
Partly true and partly false	52	26.0
Mostly true	112	56.0
Completely true	31	15.5
I am a calm and easy going person		
Completely false	0	0.0
Mostly false	9	4.5
Partly true and partly false	43	21.5
Mostly true	88	44.0
Completely true	61	30.0
I am a nobody		
Completely false	127	63.0
Mostly false	47	23.5
Partly true and partly false	18	9.0
Mostly true	4	2.0
Completely true	5	2.5
I have a family that would always help me in any kind of trouble		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	3	1.5
Partly true and partly false	8	4.0
Mostly true	27	13.5
Completely true	161	80.0
I am a member of a happy family		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	4	2.0
Partly true and partly false	23	12.0
Mostly true	48	24.0
Completely true	124	61.0
My friends have no confidence in me		
Completely false	123	61.0
Mostly false	56	28.0
Partly true and partly false	11	5.5
Mostly true	7	3.5
Completely true	4	2.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I am a friendly person		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	2	1.0
Partly true and partly false	19	9.5
Mostly true	101	50.0
Completely true	77	38.5
I am popular with men		
Completely false	12	6.0
Mostly false	9	4.5
Partly true and partly false	64	32.0
Mostly true	99	49.0
Completely true	16	8.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I am not interested in what other people do		
Completely false	41	20.5
Mostly false	79	39.0
Partly true and partly false	50	25.0
Mostly true	24	12.0
Completely true	6	3.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I do not always tell the truth		
Completely false	27	13.5
Mostly false	85	42.0
Partly true and partly false	59	29.5
Mostly true	15	7.5
Completely true	14	7.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I get angry sometimes		
Completely false	3	1.5
Mostly false	25	12.5
Partly true and partly false	51	25.0
Mostly true	68	34.0
Completely true	54	27.0
I like to look nice and neat all the time		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	7	3.5
Partly true and partly false	63	31.0
Mostly true	78	39.0
Completely true	51	25.5

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I am full of aches and pains		
Completely false	95	47.0
Mostly false	72	36.0
Partly true and partly false	22	11.0
Mostly true	7	3.5
Completely true	4	2.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I am a sick person		
Completely false	163	81.0
Mostly false	30	15.0
Partly true and partly false	5	2.5
Mostly true	2	1.0
Completely true	1	0.5
I am a religious person		
Completely false	24	12.0
Mostly false	21	10.5
Partly true and partly false	61	30.0
Mostly true	53	26.5
Completely true	42	21.0
I am a moral failure		
Completely false	128	64.0
Mostly false	50	25.0
Partly true and partly false	14	7.0
Mostly true	2	1.0
Completely true	7	3.0
I am a morally weak person		
Completely false	126	63.0
Mostly false	47	23.0
Partly true and partly false	19	9.5
Mostly true	7	3.5
Completely true	2	1.0
I have a lot of self control		
Completely false	3	1.0
Mostly false	8	4.0
Partly true and partly false	36	18.0
Mostly true	106	53.0
Completely true	48	24.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I am a hateful person		
Completely false	1	0.5
Mostly false	94	47.0
Partly true and partly false	81	40.0
Mostly true	23	11.5
Completely true	2	1.0
I am losing my mind		
Completely false	157	78.0
Mostly false	23	11.5
Partly true and partly false	11	5.5
Mostly true	2	1.0
Completely true	8	4.0
I am an important person to my friends and family		
Completely false	3	1.5
Mostly false	3	1.5
Partly true and partly false	31	15.5
Mostly true	87	43.0
Completely true	77	38.5
I am not loved by my family		
Completely false	174	87.0
Mostly false	17	8.0
Partly true and partly false	2	1.0
Mostly true	3	1.5
Completely true	5	2.0
I feel that my family doesn't trust me		
Completely false	157	78.0
Mostly false	28	14.0
Partly true and partly false	14	7.0
Mostly true	1	0.5
Completely true	1	0.5
I am popular with women		
Completely false	5	2.5
Mostly false	12	6.0
Partly true and partly false	75	37.5
Mostly true	87	43.0
Completely true	22	11.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I am mad at the whole world		
Completely false	137	68.0
Mostly false	44	22.0
Partly true and partly false	15	7.5
Mostly true	2	1.0
Completely true	3	1.5
I am hard to be friendly with		
Completely false	105	52.0
Mostly false	62	31.0
Partly true and partly false	22	11.0
Mostly true	9	4.5
Completely true	3	1.5
Once in a while I think of things too bad to talk about		
Completely false	30	15.0
Mostly false	48	24.0
Partly true and partly false	56	28.0
Mostly true	38	19.0
Completely true	29	14.0
Sometimes, when I am not feeling well, I am cross		
Completely false	13	6.5
Mostly false	36	18.0
Partly true and partly false	68	34.0
Mostly true	51	25.0
Completely true	32	16.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I am neither too fat nor too thin		
Completely false	11	5.5
Mostly false	26	13.0
Partly true and partly false	53	26.5
Mostly true	54	27.0
Completely true	56	28.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I like my looks just the way they are		
Completely false	9	4.5
Mostly false	26	13.0
Partly true and partly false	43	21.5
Mostly true	81	40.0
Completely true	41	20.5
No answer given	1	0.5

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I would like to change some parts of my body		
Completely false	39	19.5
Mostly false	23	11.5
Partly true and partly false	47	23.5
Mostly true	57	28.0
Completely true	35	17.5
I am satisfied with my moral behavior		
Completely false	8	4.0
Mostly false	5	2.5
Partly true and partly false	41	20.5
Mostly true	91	45.0
Completely true	55	27.5
No answer given	1	0.5
I am satisfied with my relationship to God		
Completely false	15	7.5
Mostly false	25	12.5
Partly true and partly false	59	29.5
Mostly true	65	32.0
Completely true	37	18.5
I ought to go to church more		
Completely false	21	10.5
Mostly false	25	12.0
Partly true and partly false	38	19.0
Mostly true	46	23.0
Completely true	70	35.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I am satisfied to be just what I am		
Completely false	16	8.0
Mostly false	21	10.5
Partly true and partly false	46	23.0
Mostly true	63	31.0
Completely true	55	27.5
I am just as nice as I should be		
Completely false	9	4.5
Mostly false	21	10.0
Partly true and partly false	74	37.0
Mostly true	78	39.0
Completely true	18	9.0
No answer given	1	0.5

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I despise myself		
Completely false	147	73.0
Mostly false	36	18.0
Partly true and partly false	14	7.0
Mostly true	3	1.5
Completely true	1	0.5
I am satisfied with my family relationships		
Completely false	6	3.0
Mostly false	12	6.0
Partly true and partly false	22	12.0
Mostly true	77	38.0
Completely true	84	41.0
I understand my family as well as I should		
Completely false	6	3.0
Mostly false	12	6.0
Partly true and partly false	34	17.0
Mostly true	90	45.0
Completely true	59	29.0
I should trust my family more		
Completely false	55	27.0
Mostly false	45	22.0
Partly true and partly false	44	22.5
Mostly true	27	13.5
Completely true	30	15.0
I am as sociable as I want to be		
Completely false	11	5.5
Mostly false	36	18.0
Partly true and partly false	61	30.0
Mostly true	71	35.0
Completely true	22	11.0
I try to please others, but I don't over do it		
Completely false	3	1.5
Mostly false	11	5.5
Partly true and partly false	43	21.0
Mostly true	100	50.0
Completely true	44	22.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I am no good at all from a social standpoint		
Completely false	82	41.0
Mostly false	62	31.0
Partly true and partly false	39	19.0
Mostly true	15	7.5
Completely true	3	1.5
I do not like everyone I know		
Completely false	19	9.5
Mostly false	33	16.5
Partly true and partly false	45	22.5
Mostly true	50	25.0
Completely true	53	26.0
No answer given	1	0.5
Once in a while, I laugh at a dirty joke		
Completely false	4	2.0
Mostly false	9	4.5
Partly true and partly false	19	9.5
Mostly true	65	32.0
Completely true	104	52.0
I am neither too tall nor too short		
Completely false	6	3.0
Mostly false	6	3.0
Partly true and partly false	41	20.5
Mostly true	59	29.5
Completely true	89	44.0
I don't feel as well as I should		
Completely false	75	37.5
Mostly false	61	30.0
Partly true and partly false	34	17.0
Mostly true	24	12.0
Completely true	6	3.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I should have more sex appeal		
Completely false	24	12.0
Mostly false	34	17.0
Partly true and partly false	72	36.0
Mostly true	53	26.0
Completely true	18	9.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I am as religious as I want to be		
Completely false	18	9.0
Mostly false	43	21.5
Partly true and partly false	64	32.0
Mostly true	47	23.0
Completely true	29	14.5
I wish I could be more trustworthy		
Completely false	60	30.0
Mostly false	52	26.0
Partly true and partly false	49	24.0
Mostly true	25	12.5
Completely true	15	7.5
I shouldn't tell so many lies		
Completely false	67	33.0
Mostly false	50	25.0
Partly true and partly false	49	25.0
Mostly true	24	12.0
Completely true	11	5.0
I am as smart as I want to be		
Completely false	56	28.0
Mostly false	56	28.0
Partly true and partly false	39	19.5
Mostly true	39	19.5
Completely true	11	5.0
I am not the person I would like to be		
Completely false	57	28.0
Mostly false	57	28.0
Partly true and partly false	57	28.0
Mostly true	23	12.0
Completely true	7	4.0
I wish I didn't give up as easily as I do		
Completely false	48	24.0
Mostly false	54	27.0
Partly true and partly false	56	27.5
Mostly true	30	15.0
Completely true	12	6.0
No answer given	1	0.5

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I treat my parents as well as I should		
(use past tense if parents are not living)		
Completely false	5	2.5
Mostly false	30	15.0
Partly true and partly false	49	24.0
Mostly true	90	45.0
Completely true	27	13.5
I am too sensitive to things my family say		
Completely false	33	16.5
Mostly false	66	33.0
Partly true and partly false	59	29.0
Mostly true	31	15.5
Completely true	11	5.5
No answer given	1	0.5
I should love my family more		
Completely false	36	18.0
Mostly false	39	19.0
Partly true and partly false	52	26.0
Mostly true	44	22.0
Completely true	29	14.5
No answer given	1	0.5
I am satisfied with the way I treat other people		
Completely false	4	2.0
Mostly false	15	7.0
Partly true and partly false	66	33.0
Mostly true	88	44.0
Completely true	28	14.0
I should be more polite to others		
Completely false		
Mostly false		
Partly true and partly false	201*	100.0
Mostly true		
Completely true		
I ought to get along better with other people		
Completely false		
Mostly false		
Partly true and partly false	201*	100.0
Mostly true		
Completely true		

*All subjects were given the same score due to error on questionnaire. The item was unintentionally omitted.

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I gossip a little at times		
Completely false	16	8.0
Mostly false	39	19.5
Partly true and partly false	73	36.0
Mostly true	57	28.5
Completely true	16	8.0
At times I feel like swearing		
Completely false	4	2.0
Mostly false	14	7.0
Partly true and partly false	29	14.0
Mostly true	62	31.0
Completely true	92	46.0
I take good care of myself physically		
Completely false	3	1.5
Mostly false	15	7.5
Partly true and partly false	42	21.0
Mostly true	91	45.0
Completely true	50	25.0
I try to be careful about my appearance		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	4	2.0
Partly true and partly false	38	19.0
Mostly true	96	48.0
Completely true	61	30.0
I often act like I am "all thumbs"		
Completely false	33	16.5
Mostly false	65	32.0
Partly true and partly false	68	34.0
Mostly true	18	9.0
Completely true	17	8.5
I am true to my religion in my everyday life		
Completely false	21	10.5
Mostly false	38	19.0
Partly true and partly false	73	36.0
Mostly true	54	27.0
Completely true	15	7.5

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I try to change when I know I'm doing things that are wrong		
Completely false	0	0.0
Mostly false	2	1.0
Partly true and partly false	43	21.5
Mostly true	119	59.0
Completely true	36	18.0
I sometimes do very bad things		
Completely false	26	13.0
Mostly false	71	35.0
Partly true and partly false	43	21.5
Mostly true	33	16.5
Completely true	28	14.0
I can always take care of myself in any situation		
Completely false	6	3.0
Mostly false	10	5.0
Partly true and partly false	59	29.5
Mostly true	97	48.0
Completely true	28	14.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I take the blame for things without getting mad		
Completely false	11	5.5
Mostly false	25	12.5
Partly true and partly false	81	40.0
Mostly true	63	31.5
Completely true	21	10.5
I do things without thinking about them first		
Completely false	35	17.5
Mostly false	66	33.0
Partly true and partly false	69	34.0
Mostly true	22	11.0
Completely true	8	4.0
No answer given	1	0.5
I try to play fair with my friends and family		
Completely false	1	0.5
Mostly false	2	1.0
Partly true and partly false	14	7.0
Mostly true	108	53.5
Completely true	76	38.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I take a real interest in my family		
Completely false	0	0.0
Mostly false	4	2.0
Partly true and partly false	28	14.0
Mostly true	84	42.0
Completely true	85	42.0
I give in to my parents (use past tense if parents are not living)		
Completely false	6	3.0
Mostly false	17	8.5
Partly true and partly false	81	40.0
Mostly true	65	32.0
Completely true	32	16.0
I try to understand the other fellow's point of view		
Completely false	4	2.0
Mostly false	2	1.0
Partly true and partly false	25	13.0
Mostly true	117	58.0
Completely true	53	26.0
I get along well with other people		
Completely false	2	1.0
Mostly false	33	1.5
Partly true and partly false	24	12.0
Mostly true	125	62.0
Completely true	47	23.5
I do not forgive others easily		
Completely false	33	16.5
Mostly false	88	44.0
Partly true and partly false	43	21.0
Mostly true	31	15.5
Completely true	6	3.0
I would rather win than lose in a game		
Completely false	6	3.0
Mostly false	1	0.5
Partly true and partly false	25	12.5
Mostly true	66	33.0
Completely true	103	51.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I feel good most of the time		
Completely false	1	0.5
Mostly false	4	2.0
Partly true and partly false	24	12.0
Mostly true	100	49.5
Completely true	72	36.0
I do poorly in sports and games		
Completely false	53	26.5
Mostly false	91	45.0
Partly true and partly false	43	21.5
Mostly true	11	5.5
Completely true	3	1.5
I am a poor sleeper		
Completely false	78	39.0
Mostly false	62	31.0
Partly true and partly false	33	16.0
Mostly true	14	7.0
Completely true	14	7.0
I do what is right most of the time		
Completely false	1	0.5
Mostly false	2	1.0
Partly true and partly false	43	21.5
Mostly true	119	59.0
Completely true	36	18.0
I sometimes use unfair means to get ahead		
Completely false	54	27.0
Mostly false	79	39.0
Partly true and partly false	44	22.0
Mostly true	17	8.5
Completely true	7	3.5
I have trouble doing the things that are right		
Completely false	48	24.0
Mostly false	98	49.0
Partly true and partly false	38	19.0
Mostly true	14	7.0
Completely true	3	1.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I solve my problems quite easily		
Completely false	6	3.0
Mostly false	23	11.5
Partly true and partly false	85	42.0
Mostly true	73	36.5
Completely true	14	7.0
I change my mind a lot		
Completely false	21	10.0
Mostly false	74	37.0
Partly true and partly false	66	33.0
Mostly true	32	16.0
Completely true	8	4.0
I try to run away from my problems		
Completely false	76	38.0
Mostly false	99	49.0
Partly true and partly false	16	8.0
Mostly true	7	3.5
Completely true	3	1.5
I do my share of work at home		
Completely false	4	2.0
Mostly false	26	13.0
Partly true and partly false	44	22.0
Mostly true	90	45.0
Completely true	37	18.0
I quarrel with my family		
Completely false	52	26.0
Mostly false	73	36.0
Partly true and partly false	59	29.0
Mostly true	15	7.5
Completely true	3	1.5
I do not act like my family thinks I should		
Completely false	48	24.0
Mostly false	81	40.0
Partly true and partly false	44	22.0
Mostly true	20	10.0
Completely true	8	4.0

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Item	N	%
I see good points in all the people I meet		
Completely false	18	9.0
Mostly false	24	12.0
Partly true and partly false	61	30.5
Mostly true	71	35.0
Completely true	27	13.5
I do not feel at ease with other people		
Completely false	43	21.0
Mostly false	84	42.0
Partly true and partly false	47	23.5
Mostly true	20	10.0
Completely true	7	3.5
I find it hard to talk to strangers		
Completely false	37	18.5
Mostly false	55	27.0
Partly true and partly false	51	25.5
Mostly true	40	20.0
Completely true	18	9.0
Once in a while I put off until tomorrow what I ought to do today		
Completely false	7	3.5
Mostly false	15	7.5
Partly true and partly false	58	29.0
Mostly true	51	25.0
Completely true	70	35.0

VITA

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