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A DIRECT, TWO-DIMENSIONAL SCALING OF THE ITEMS FROM SELECTED MEASURES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MASCULINITY-FEMININITY

by

Steven P. Nestler

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Loyola University of Chicago in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

July

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i i

The author, Steven Paul Nestler, was born July 31, 1946, in Decatur, Illinois.

He attended the public elementary schools in Chrisman and Charleston, Illinois. He completed his secondary education in 1964 at Jacksonville High School, Jacksonville, Illinois.

He entered Illinois Wesleyan University in September of 1964 and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1968. He attended Garrett-Theological Seminary at Northwestern University from September, 1968, to June, 1972, graduating with the degree of Master of Divinity in pastoral counseling. He began study in the Graduate School of Education of Loyola University of Chicago in June, 1974, and received his M. Ed. in February, 1975. In December, 1978, he was accepted to the doctoral program in the Department of Educational Foundations at Loyola University of Chicago.

Mr. Nestler has been a member of the Dean of Students staff at Elmhurst College since August, 1973, where he currently holds the position of Associate Dean and Director of Auxiliary Services. He has taught statistics and educational research at Loyola University of Chicago, Michael Reese Hospital, and Elmhurst College. He was a consultant to the School of Law, Loyola University of Chicago, from July, 1981, to September, 1982, authoring the 1981-82 Street Law Project program evaluation report.

VITA

iii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

															Page
rs	•••	•••		• •	•	•••		•	•		•	•	•	•	ii
	• • •	•••			•	••	• •	•	•	•••	•	•	•	•	iii
5	•••	•••			•	•••		•	•	•••	•	•	•	•	vi
ES	•••	•••		• •	•	••	•••	•	•	•••	•	•	•		vii
PPENDICE	S	•••	••	•••	•	••	•••	•	•	• •	•	•	•	.۷	iii
DUCTION.		•••			•	••		•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	1
W OF THE	LITER	ATUR	Ε		•	•••		•	•	•••	•	•	•	•	8
Traditio Par Cri The Andr The Hei Eva Personal Circumpl Two-dime Summary.	nal M- ker's ticism ogyny Bem S lbrun' luatic ity Te ex Moc nsiona	F Me Scal Mode Sex-R s Scon st C lels l It	asur e ole ales the onst for em S	emen Tra Inve And ruct Psyc cali	t. dit nto rog ion hol ng	iona ry. yny ogic	1 M Mod	-F el Var	Mo	del ble		• • • • • •	• • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 9 14 17 23 26 36 44 49 58
DD Hypothes Research Subjects Procedur Statisti Angular Mean Sca Angles f	es Quest e cal Ar Placem le Ang	ions alys ents les.	 	Item		· · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • •	• • • •	· · ·		• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	59 59 60 61 62 64 65
	S	S	S	S	S	TS.	S. S. DUCTION. Scales Parker's Scale. Scales Criticisms of the Traditiona The Bem Sex-Role Inventory. Heilbrun's Scales Scales Evaluation of the Androgyny Personality Test Construction. Circumplex Models for Psychologic Summary. D. Summary. Scaling D. Scales Scaling Procedure. Scaling Scaling Statistical Analysis Scale Scale Angular Placements of Items Scale Scale	S	S	TS.	TS.	S.	S. S. DUCTION. Scale Traditional M-F Measurement. Parker's Scale. Parker's Scale. Scale. Criticisms of the Traditional M-F Model The Bem Sex-Role Inventory. The Bem Sex-Role Inventory. Heilbrun's Scales Evaluation of the Androgyny Model Scales Evaluation of the Androgyny Model Scales Personality Test Construction. Scales Cricumplex Models for Psychological Variables. Subjects Two-dimensional Item Scaling Scales Subjects Scales Procedure. Scales Statistical Analysis Scales Angular Placements of Items	<pre>S</pre>	S

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Chapter																													F	°age
IV.	RES	UL	TS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	68
			Ko Ko t- M BS	lm lm te an RI	og og st d A	jor jor s F (ng	ov ov Sc	/-9 /-9 n ca	Sm [•] Sm [•] lea le fi	iri iri an: Co ror	יסח s כחו כחון	v (v () San Fac	Two One ris	o-s e-s sor	san san ns Lo	np1 np1	e • •	Te Te	est est	:s :s ·			• • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • •	• • • •	• • •	•	68 69 71 94 103
۷.	DIS	CU	SS	10	N	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	113
			Ge Tw Un Th Tw	nd o- de e o-	er di rl Un di	me yi it)if ens ng ; (ffe sic g S Cin sic	ere ona Sti sci	eno al ruo le al	ces It ctu an So	s. ten ure nd cal	n S es Fa lir	Sca of act	ali Et	ing he d	i E N Na Tł	Eva 1-F aly ne	ilu si Ci	iat Tes is irc	tic sts	on S.	le>			ie.		• • •		l13 l14 l15 l18 l19
SUMMARY	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 1	121
REFERENCI	ES.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		123
APPENDIC	ES.				•							•	•							•			•				•			141

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2.1	Parker Items, Item Numbers, and Scale Assignments	. 10
2.2	Intercorrelations Between the ACL-Fem and Other Masculinity-Femininity Measures	. 13
2.3	Bem Items, Item Numbers, and Scale Assignments	. 21
2.4	Heilbrun Items, Item Numbers, and Scale Assignments	. 24
2.5	BSRI Factor Loadings	. 28
2.6	M and F Scale Correlations	. 32
2.7	Correlation Matrix of a Perfect Circumplex	. 48
4.1	Uniform Item Frequency Distributions	. 70
4.2	Item Means Not Different from Zero	. 72
4.3	Rank Order of Item Angles	. 74
4.4	M & F Scale Ranges, Sines, Cosines, and Angles	.102
4.5	M & F Scale Mean Angle Separations	.104
4.6	BSRI Item Angles from Factor Loadings	.105
4.7	BSRI Angle Comparisons	.109

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	The Spatial Representation of a Circumplex	6
2.1	Kiesler's Interpersonal Circumplex	46
2.2	Leary's Behavior Circle Categories	51
3.1	Batschelet's Confidence Intervals	67
4.1	Bem Item Placements	91
4.2	Heilbrun Item Placements	92
4.3	Parker Item Placements	93
4.4	Bem M, F, and N Item Placements (Females)	95
4.5	Bem M, F, and N Item Placements (Males)	96
4.6	Heilbrun M and F Item Placements (Females)	97
4.7	Heilbrun M and F Item Placements (Males)	9 8
4.8	Parker M and F Item Placements (Females)	99
4.9	Parker M and F Item Placements (Males)	100

CONTENTS FOR APPENDICES

Table		Page
А	Item Frequency Distributions	142
В	Item Means and Standard Deviations	177
С	Item Angles, Vector Lengths, Sines, & Cosines	195

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Publication of psychological research related to sex and gender has accelerated dramatically during the past decade. Interest in the topic has spawned two new journals (<u>Sex Roles</u> and <u>Psychology of Women</u> <u>Quarterly</u>) as well as an enormous increase in gender-related listings in <u>Psychological Abstracts</u> and the <u>Social Science Index</u>. Stimulated in large part by Sandra Bem's theory of androgyny, many of these studies employed new instrumentation designed to assess masculinity and femininity as separate, complimentary dimensions of personality. While most of the initial results obtained with these new instruments were viewed as confirmation of Bem's theoretical framework, as support for androgyny grew, it appeared that some of the more ambitious claims for the concept were significantly overstated. As Deaux (1984) stated:

Not only was androgyny to be a particular conceptual focus, it was also proclaimed as a value. Thus it was good and wise and liberal to be androgynous, and mental health was proposed to be synonymous with androgynous scores. Androgyny soon became a code word for an egalitarian, gender-free society and disciples have advocated androgynous therapy, androgynous curricula for school children, and androgynous criteria for professional positions. The value of such attempts can be debated: it is certainly clear that they go beyond what the scientific data base would allow. (p. 109)

Not surprisingly, the nature of these propositions has sparked a vigorous debate, which at times seems to be fueled more by political persuasion than scientific reason. Some authors continue to praise androgyny as the salvation of masculinity-femininity (M-F) research, but others have seized upon the excesses of the more zealous androgyny proponents as reason enough to drop the concept entirely. While recognizing that many of the claims for androgyny are beyond empirical support, investigators engaged in less empassioned analysis of the existent evidence have concluded that some of that discrepancy is caused by poor measurement as well as overstated theory. Focusing considerable attention on the psychometric shortcomings of the new androgyny-based instruments, they have suggested that an adequate measure of M-F has yet to be developed. Downing (1979) does not expect that to occur until researchers resolve the logical inconsistency between the complexity of their theory and the simplicity of their measurement methodology.

The resolution of discrepancies between theory and observation is what van der Ven (1973) has called the cyclical process of research. When theory is not fully supported by systematic data collection, researchers are faced with the necessity of altering their theory or improving their measurement. Loevinger (1966) has observed that in the field of personality research this process has almost always led to a narrowing of theory. As a result, investigators have frequently been forced to choose between limiting their study to measurable — but frequently trivial — concepts or proposing more significant — but untestable — theory. Blaming this dilemma on the fact that researchers have become too uncritical of their assessment techniques, she concluded that personality research would not improve substantially until more adequate measurement methodologies were adopted.

Agreeing with Loevinger, Constantinople (1973) suggested that weaknesses in tests designed to measure psychological masculinity and femininity had made M-F one of the muddiest concepts in the psychologist's vocabulary. In her review of M-F tests developed over a fortyyear period, she determined that all of them exhibited three major flaws: 1) Although available data clearly pointed to the fact that M-F was multidimensional, tests designed to measure the construct were based on a unidimensional scaling model; 2) While all the tests were developed on the assumption of bipolarity in one M-F dimension, there was sufficient evidence to support the construction of separate, orthogonal M and F scales instead of, or possibly in addition to, a bipolar M-F scale; and 3) The use of gender difference in response to test items as the sole criterion for an M-F indicator was open to serious question. She concluded that more satisfactory M-F research was dependent upon the construction of new instrumentation designed to reflect the theoretical conceptualization of masculinity and femininity as separate, complimentary personality dimensions.

Soon after the publication of Constantinople's recommendations, Sandra Bem and Janet Spence converged on the view of masculinity and femininity as two, independent interpersonal dimensions occurring together in both males and females. Working independently, each attempted to operationalize that conceptualization in instruments containing statistically independent M and F scales. The scoring of those two orthogonal scales provided an empirical description of the occurrence of

relatively high levels of both masculine and feminine characteristics in the same individual. The term "androgyny" — from the Greek "andro" for man and "gyn" for woman (Heilbrun, 1973) — was chosen to describe that personality category. Soon thereafter, "androgyny" was adopted as the label for the new research approach in order to differentiate it from the traditional, bipolar M-F model.

The appearance of the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI, Bem, 1974) and the Personal Attributes Questionnaire (PAQ, Spence, et al, 1975) ignited a tremendous burst of M-F research. Despite the general appeal of the androgyny concept and the new instruments designed to measure it, however, dissatisfaction with M-F assessment did not disappear. The new inventories were, in fact, criticized for the very same weaknesses that Constantinople had identified in traditional, unidimensional, bipolar M-F tests. Psychometric deficiencies caused by poor test item selection and scale construction had not been eliminated, and, as a result, M-F continued to escape adequate empirical definition.

McCormick (1977) has proposed a new approach to personality test construction, based on a circular model, that appears to be particularly well-suited for M-F measurement. Integrating Leary's (1957) interpersonal beharioral theory, Scholsberg's (1952) sorting/scaling procedures, and Ross' (1938) statistical work, he has outlined a simple two-dimensional technique that may be employed to scale personality trait items to a circular order. Subjects are instructed to scale test items twice, once on a nine-point Love-Hate Likert scale and again on a Domminance-Submission scale. The two resulting scale means are then used to determine the angular placement of an item in Euclidian space defined by the two scaling dimensions as illustrated in Figure 1.1. McCormick and Kavanagh (1981) applied this procedure to the items from the Interpersonal Checklist (ICL, LaForge & Suczek, 1955). They determined a circular ordering for the ICL items and confirmed the order of the categories of the theoretical circular model from which the ICL had been developed (Freedman, et al, 1951).

Circular models for psychological variables have been reported in a variety of assessment areas. With the exception of McCormick's itemscaling approach, however, all have been empirically supported by results calculated from the intercorrelations among, or the factor loadings of, scales of personality test items. McCormick and Kavanagh argue that item-scaling provides a superior approach to test construction. In particular, they suggest that their procedures promote improved test item selection, homogeneity within scales of items, and discriminability among scales. Based upon the results of their study, they recommended further investigation of the application of two-dimensional scaling to items from existing, well-documented personality instruments.

A number of authors have suggested further M-F study that closely parallels McCormick and Kavanagh's recommendation. Berzins, et al, (1978), for example, have encouraged investigation of the apparent conceptual and empirical similarities of the M-F construct and the categories of Leary's theoretical interpersonal circle. Wiggins and Holzmuller (1979) have recommended a more detailed analysis of their observation that the scales from the BSRI reflected the dominance and nurturance scales of their interpersonal circle. As their study focused on the relationship among the BSRI scales, they encouraged further investigation of the influence of



Figure 1.1 Diagram illustrating how points would be plotted in the cartesian coordinate system of the circumplex.

The dimensions would be the Dominance-Submission dimension and the Hate-Love dimension. An item whose mean designation was +3 on the Dominance-Submission dimension and -4 on the Hate-Love dimension would fall in Quadrant II. All other items are plotted in a similar fashion. individual items on the properties of the scales to which they were assigned.

Given the convergence of these proposals, this study was designed to investigate the application of two-dimensional item-scaling to the measurement of psychological masculinity-femininity. McCromick's techniques were used to scale the items from: 1) The ACL-Fem Scale (Parker, 1969), a traditional, bipolar M-F test; 2) The Bem Sex-Role Inventory (Bem, 1974), an instrument designed to reflect the orthogonal M-F relationship proposed in androgyny theory; and 3) Heilbrun's (1976) masculinity and femininity scales which were empirically derived from the Adjective Check List (Gough & Heilbrun, 1965). Initial evaluation was focused on the scaling procedures themselves. The resulting angular item placements were then used to examine test scale homogeneity and discriminability, the theoretical expectation of M and F scale orthgonality, and the convergent validity of the scales from the three selected instruments.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Imposing some structure on the recent proliferation of literature generated by psychological masculinity-femininity research is a necessary task. The review presented here is focused upon the instrumentation that has been designed to measure the M-F construct. While theoretical issues are not completely ignored, assessment methodology is emphasized in five major sections. The first analyzes the traditional, unidimensional, bipolar M-F scaling model. The second critiques the orthogonal M-F approach which has grown out of androgyny theory. The third provides a brief overview of personality test construction. The fourth examines the circumplex models which have been proposed for a variety of psychological variables, including masculinity-femininity. The fifth details McCormick's (1977) two-dimensional scaling procedures in light of their proposed application to M-F test construction.

Traditional M-F Measurement

Efforts to develop systematic measures of psychological masculinity-femininity, dating back to Ellis (1904), produced their first real success in 1936 with the introduction of the Terman-Miles Masculinity-Femininity Test, the Strong Masculinity-Femininity Scale, and the Guilford Masculinity Scale. Although differing to some degree in both form and content, each of these instruments was developed to investigate "those aspects of personality in which the sexes tended to differ...

by comparing the responses made by groups of subjects" to the various items on the tests (Terman & Miles, 1936, p. 6). That fundamental principle has since been employed to construct a plethora of M-F measures, including the Minnesota Multiphasic Mf scale, the Fe scale of the California Psychological Inventory, the Guilford-Zimmerman Tempermant Survey M scale, and Parker's Adjective Check List Fem scale.

Parker's ACL-Fem Scale

Parker (1969) analyzed the responses of 5017 college freshmen (2212 females and 2805 males) to the Adjective Check List (ACL, Gough & Heilbrun, 1965) "to develop empirically an ACL femininity scale through identification of ACL adjectives for which reliable sex differences in frequency of endorsement exist" (Parker, 1969, p. 99). Differences between male and female item endorsement were compared for each of the 300 ACL items by \underline{z} tests. When that analysis resulted in an extremely large proportion of differences at traditional levels of statistical significance, Parker selected a level of .00005 as the criterion for identifying significant differences between male and female response. This method resulted in the selection of 133 adjectives (94 feminine and 39 masculine items) for inclusion on the ACL-Fem scale. Those items are listed in Table 2.1 with their item number from the instrument employed in this study and the masculinity (M) or femininity (F) scale assignment made by Parker.

Validation information for the ACL-Fem scale is summarized in Table 2.2. Parker interpreted these results as sufficient support for scale validity. All correlations were in the expected direction and were statistically significant. The magnitude of the coefficients was

Parker Items, Item Numbers, and Scale Assignments

Item	#	M or F Scale	Item	÷	M or F Scale
affectionate	688	F	conventional	740	F
aggressive	690	м	cool	741	М
appreciative	694	F	cooperative	742	F
argumentative	695	м	cowardly	743	F
arrogant	701	м	deliberate	753	М
artistic	697	F	dependent	765	F
attractive	700	F	disorderly	760	F
autocratic	701	м	dissatisfied	759	Μ
bossy	708	F	dreamy	764	F
changeable	715	F	effeminate	767	F
charming	716	F	egotistical	93	Μ
cheerful	718	F	emotional	768	F
clear-thinking	722	м	enterprising	769	М
clever	723	м	enthusiastic	770	F
coarse	725	м	excitable	774	F
complicated	730	F	fearful	777	F
confident	733	м	feminine	778	F
confused	735	F	fickle	779	F
conscientious	736	F	flirtatious	784	F
considerate	737	F	foolish	785	F
contented	739	F	forceful	786	M

Table 2.1 (Continued)

Item #	#	M or F Scale	Item	#	M or F Scale
foresighted	787	м	masculine	864	м
forgiving	788	F	meek	857	F
friendly	792	F	mischievious	860	F
frivilous	793	F	modest	861	F
generous	796	F	moody	862	F
gentle	797	F	nagging	865	F
handsome	803	м	natural	866	F
hard-headed	806	F	nervous	867	F
headstrong	811	F	noisy	868	F
helpful	814	F	opportunistic	871	M
high-strung	815	F	optimistic	872	F
hurried	819	F	outgoing	874	F
idealistic	821	F	patient	878	F
immature	823	F	planful	880	F
impulsive	825	F	pleasant	881	F
indifferent	827	м	pleasure-seeking	892	М
informal	833	F	poised	884	F
ingenious	834	м	praising	886	F
inhibited	835	F	progressive	887	М
inventive	839	м	prudish	889	F
kind	843	F	rattlebrained	896	F
loyal	850	F	responsible	902	F
mannerly	855	F	resourceful	901	м

Table 2.1 (Continued)

Item	#	M or F Scale	Item	#	M or F Scale
rigid	906	M	tempermental	971	F
robust	907	М	tense	973	F
self-confident	915	м	thoughtful	366	F
selfish	916	F	timid	976	F
sensitive	919	F	tolerant	977	F
sentimental	920	F	touchy	9 78	F
sharp-witted	925	M	tough	979	M
show-off	9 27	M	trusting	980	F
shrewd	928	м	unaffected	984	F
simple	931	F	unassuming	986	F
sincere	932	F	understanding	989	F
sly	936	м	unemotional	990	М
snobbish	939	F	unexcitable	1000	Μ
soft-hearted	965	F	unrealistic	996	F
spontaneous	946	F	vindictive	1003	M
spunky	947	F	warm	1006	F
stern	949	м	whiney	1010	F
stolid	951	м	wholesome	1009	F
strong	954	м	wise	1014	M
stubborn	955	F	worrying	1017	F
submissive	958	F	zany	1019	F
superstitious	959	F	 Total Items =		
sympathetic	962	F	Femininity	/ Scale =	94
talkative	969	F	Masculinit	ty Scale =	39

Table 2.2

Intercorrelations of the ACL-Fem Scale and Other Measures of

Masculinity and Femininity

(Parker, 1969, p. 109)

	ACL-Fem ^a	MMPI-Mf	GZTS-M
MMPI-Mf ^b	M: .30**		
	F:34**		
GZTS-M ^C	M:32**	49**	
	F: .21**	19*	
CPI-Fe ^d	M: .44**	.41**	49**
	F: .21**	34**	. 37**
*Signific	ant at alpha = .05	**Significan	t at alpha = .01
^a Adjective	Check List (Parker,	1969)	
^b Minnesota	Multiphasic Persona	lity Inventory (Dahl	strom & Welsh, 1960)
^C The Guilfo	rd-Zimmerman Tempern	nent Survey (Guilfor	d & Zimmerman, 1949)

^dCalifornia Psychological Inventory (Gough, 1957)

similar to the intercorrelations among other M-F instruments, which parker viewed as confirmation that the ACL-Fem offered as much information about masculinity-femininity as existing scales. He did, however, recognize that the modest values of the coefficients indicated that the various tests were not tapping exactly the same underlying variable. As a result, he suggested that M-F research might benefit from utilization of combinations of these scales in future study.

Criticisms of the Traditional M-F Model

Despite the forty-year history of designing M-F inventories to discriminate between the genders on the basis of difference in response to test items, there has been apparent dissatisfaction with the resulting measurement. Evaluation of the correlations between M-F measures such as those reported by Parker have long raised doubt about the convergent validity of the instruments. Heston (1959), Barrow and Zuckerman (1960), deCillis and Orbison (1950), Stanek (1959), Shepler (1951), Klopfer (1966), and Himelstein and Stoup (1967) report, at best, moderate correlations among the M-F scales they examined. These results suggest that while the tests do measure something in common, the fact that a significant portion of the variance associated with the scales is not shared indicates that they are not measuring identical M-F constructs.

This difficulty was not completely unexpected. Even the seminal work of Terman and Miles indicated that M-F might not be adequately represented by instruments designed to measure a unidimensional M-F construct. The fact that the tests yielded one summary M-F score, however, implied a single, bipolar M-F dimension (Constantinople, 1973). Most

test developers appeared to ignore this issue. Those who did not reported their assumption of a single M-F dimension along which individauls could be ordered (Aaronson, 1959).

The advent of factor analysis provided a new approach to the investigation of M-F dimensionality. Ford and Tyler (1952), Reece (1964), Engle (1966), and Lunnenborg (1972) all concluded that M-F should not be conceptualized as a unitary trait based upon the results of their factor analytic studies. The validity of the tests constructed on the assumption of M-F unidimensionality was thus subject to further question.

Evidence challenging the single, bipolar structure of M-F was also found in the study of the correlations between the M and F scores calculated from the instruments. If masculinity and femininity were opposite ends of a bipolar dimension, M and F score correlation would be approximately -1.00. Jenkin and Vroegh (1969), however, reported moderate score correlations and concluded that masculinity and femininity should be thought of as separate dimensions. Gonen and Lanskey (1968) suggested that M-F would be best represented as three factors: independent M and F dimensions and a bipolar M-F dimension.

Nichols (1962) identified one final criticism of M-F measures based upon empirical analyses. Many of the tests (e.g., Guilford, Grough, Terman & Miles) instructed respondents to describe themselves by checking items on the instruments. Nichols suggested that subjects' responses would be influenced to some degree by what they thought they should check based upon their internal concept of what was socially desirable for the stereotypic person of their gender. Diamond (1955), Bieliauskas, et al (1968), and Ellis and Bentler (1973) provided further support for this view and suggested that social desirablity influences were at least partly responsible for gender differences in test item response.

Questions about M-F test dimensionality have also been raised from more purely theoretical perspectives. Carlson (1971), noting the number of well-regarded theorists who postulated that personality was an integration of two underlying factors (Freud, 1969; Jung, 1956; Leary, 1956; Parsons & Bales, 1955; Bakan, 1966), urged that masculinity and femininity be understood as separate, interactive components within a personality. Through integration of these two complimentary qualities, males usually become more masculine and females more feminine, but both components continue to be present in every individual. Carlson argued that thinking of M-F as mutually exclusive, bipolar attributes put M-F research out of step with the prevalent dualistic theory of personality.

In her review of masculinity-femininity tests, Constantinople (1973) determined that the tests developed to that time were largely inadequate for three reasons. One, available data clearly indicated that M-F was multidimensional not one-dimensional. Tests designed to reflect that would include homogeneous M and F scales that could be scored separately. No existing test was constructed in that manner. Two, all of the tests were built on the assumption of bipolarity in one M-F dimension, but there was adequate evidence to support construction of separate M and F scales instead of, or possibly in addition to, one bipolar M-F scale. Three, the use of gender difference in response to test items as the sole criterion for an M-F indicator was open to serious question. The suggestion that item response was at least partially the result of social desirability influences pointed to one source of impurity in M-F assessment that needed further evaluation. Constantinople concluded that M-F measurement would not improve substantially until instruments were constructed to reflect the theoretical conceptualization of masculinity and femininity as separate, essentially orthogonal personality dimensions.

The Androgyny Approach

Soon after the publication of Constantinople's review, Sandra Bem and Janet Spence converged on a set of assumptions that constituted the core of a new model for M-F research. Reflecting Constantinople's concern about the construction of M-F tests which operationalized masculinity and femininity as antithetical, Bem (1974) and Spence (Spence, et al, 1975) proposed new guidelines for scale development. 1) Masculinity and femininity should not be thought of as opposite ends of a single, bipolar dimension, but instead as separate, orthogonal, equally important aspects of human personality. 2) Individuals do not have to be either masculine or feminine (or somewhere ambiguously or undesirably in between), but can instead be both masculine and feminine (androgynous), integrating in a single personality the attributes of instrumentality and expressiveness (Parsons & Bales, 1955) or agency and communion (Bakan, 1966). The term "androgyny" was quickly adopted as the label for this new approach to set it apart from the traditional, unidimensional, bipolar M-F research model.

In order to evaluate their view, both Bem and Spence recognized the need for new instrumentation that was not developed from the

premise that scale items had to be indicators of either masculine (and, therefore, not feminine) or feminine (and, therefore, not masculine) characteristics. Working independently, each attempted to construct an instrument that operationalized the definition of psychological masculinity and femininity as clusters of socially desirable attributes stereotypically considered to differentiate males and females and thus define the psychological core of masculine and feminine personalities (Spence & Helmreich, 1978). In 1974, Bem published the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI) and Spence introduced the Personal Attributes Questionnaire (PAQ).

The appearance of these two instruments revolutionized M-F research and set off a virtual explosion of publication of androgyny literature. Although there were some detractors (Pedhazur & Tetenbaum, 1979; Locksley & Colten, 1979), the appeal of the concept and the instruments designed to measure it was apparent (Harrison, 1975; Kaplan & Bean, 1976; Pleck, 1975). The new research approach was firmly established and prompted the development of three additional instruments designed to yield androgyny scores. The PRF ANDRO was based on Jackson's Personality Research Form and constructed following Bem and Spence's socially desirable, stereotypic definition of M-F (Berzins, et al, 1978). The other two instruments did not take the social desirablity issue into account. They were essentially empirically derived scales that were designed to provide for androgyny scoring. Baucom (1976) developed his inventory from the California Psychological Inventory. Heilbrun's (1976) independent masculinity and femininity scales were drawn from the item pool of the Adjective Check List.

All of the new androgyny instruments provided for scoring of independent M and F scales. Those scores were then used to classify the respondent in a fourfold typology. Subjects with high M and low F scores are masculine sex-typed. Those with high F and low M are feminine sextyped. Those with low scores on both scales are labeled "undifferentiated," and those with high scores on both scales are androgynous. The Bem and Spence instruments have been extensively reviewed. The other three have not received as much attention but have been the subject of some comment in the literature.

The Bem Sex-Role Inventory

Bem has identified four features of the BSRI that distinguish it from traditional M-F tests: 1) It includes both a masculinity and a femininity scale. 2) Rather than following the traditional procedure of selecting items based upon differential endorsement patterns, BSRI items were chosen because they were judged to be more desirable in American society for one gender than the other. 3) The BSRI characterizes a respondent as masculine, feminine, undifferentiated, or androgynous as a function of the differences between his or her endorsement of masculine or feminine items. 4) The BSRI includes a Social Desirability scale (N) that is completely neutral with respect to gender. This scale was utilized during the development of the inventory to insure that the resulting measure was not simply tapping a general tendency to endorse socially desirable trait items. The scale later served as a neutral context for M and F scale comparison.

The 20 M, 20 F, and 20 N BSRI items were selected from an initial pool of 400 adjectives or phrases. Items for the M scale were

selected if they were judged to be more socially desirable for an American male than female by both genders in the normative group. Items for the F scale were selected from those judged to be more socially desirable for females. The N scale items were selected from those that were judged to be no more desirable for one sex than the other. The 60 BSRI items are listed in Table 2.3 along with their BSRI scale assignment and their item number from the instrument employed in this study.

The BSRI instructs a person to indicate on a 7-point, Likert-like scale how well each of the 60 trait items describes him/herself. Three scores are calculated based upon the item responses. Only the M and F scores are used to determine the person's classification in the fourfold typology. Bem's initial classification procedures resulted in only three categories: male, female, and androgyny. A person could be androgynous if both M and F scale scores were high or if both scores were low. This approach drew both statistical (Strahan, 1975) and conceptual (Spence, et al, 1976) criticism, and Bem adopted what is now called the median-split method that is used with all the major androgyny instruments. The median-split method compares a person's M and F scores to scale medians calculated from a normative population. A person is classified male sex-typed if his/her M score is above the M median and F below the F median. A female sex-typed classification results if a person's F score is above the F median and M score is below the M median. An undifferentiated label results when both the M and F scores are below their respective median. Conversely, one is described as androgynous when both the M and F scores are greater than their respective median.

Psychometric analysis of the BSRI reported by Bem (1974) included

Table 2.3

Bem Items, Item Numbers, and Scale Assignments

Item	#	M, F, N Scale	Item	#	M, F, N Scale
acts as a leader	685	M	eager to soothe	766	F
adaptable	686	N	hurt feelings		
affectionate	688	F	feminine	778	F
aggressive	690	м	flatterable	782	F
ambitious	691	м	forceful	786	M
analytical	692	м	friendly	7 9 2	N
accontive	608	M	gentle	797	F
assertive	600	er M	gullible	802	F
athletic	710	n r	happy	804	N
cheertui	/18	r –	has leadership	809	М
childlike	750	F	abilities		
compassionate	727	F	helpful	814	N
competitive	729	М	independent	826	М
conceited	732	N	individualistic	828	М
conscientious	736	N	inefficient	830	N
conventional	740	N	jealous	841	Ν
defends own beliefs	752	м	likable	848	N
does not use	761	F	loves children	84 9	F
narsn language			loyal	850	F
dominant	763	M	makes decisions easily	853	М

Item	#	M, F, N Scale	Item	#	M, F, N Scale
masculine	864	М	tactful	968	N
moody	862	N	tender	972	F
reliable	900	N	theatrica]	975	N
secretive	914	N	truthful	9 83	N
self-reliant	917	м	understanding	989	F
self-sufficient	963	м	unpredictable	995	N
sensitive to the	964	F	unsystematic	999	N
needs of others			warm	1006	F
shy	929	N	willing to take	1016	м
sincere	932	Ν	a stand		
soft-spoken	942	F	willing to take	1013	м
solemn	943	N	113K3	1010	-
strong personality	967	м	yielding	1018	F
sympathetic	962	F			

Table 2.3 (Continued)

Total Items = 60 Masculinity Scale = 20 Femininity Scale = 20 Neutral Scale = 20 support for the inventory's internal consistency and test-retest reliability and a correlational analysis of the relationship between the M and F scales. The interscale correlations (r=.11 for males, r=-.14for females) were interpreted as empirical support for the theoretical orthogonality of masculinity and femininity.

Heilbrun's Masculinity and Femininity Scales

In contrast to the construct-validation approach to scale construction employed by Bem, Heilbrun employed a more purely empirical approach to develop his masculinity and femininity scales (Heilbrun, 1976). His scales were developed through an identification of those adjectives from the 300 item Adjective Check List (Grough & Heilbrun, 1965) which exhibited differences in endorsement between college males identified with masculine fathers and college females identified with feminine mothers. The 28 items endorsed more by males were assigned to the masculinity scale and those endorsed more by females to the femininity scale. This approach was intended to identify items that would be endorsed differently by "two extreme criterion groups differing not only in terms of biological maleness/femaleness but also in terms of psychological masculinity/femininity" (Heilbrun, 1976, p. 184). The 54 Heilbrun scale items are listed in Table 2.4 along with their M or F scale assignment and the item number from the instrument employed in this study.

Respondents to Heilbrun's scales are instructed to check those items that they consider characteristic of their own behavior. The number of feminine items checked is then subtracted from the number of masculine items checked. This difference score is then transformed to

Ta	Ы	е	2	4

Item	#	M or F Scale	Item	#	M or F Scale
aggressive	690	M	fickle	779	F
appreciative	694	F	forceful	786	М
arrogant	696	м	forgiving	788	F
assertiv e	698	м	forsighted	787	М
autocratic	701	м	frank	791	M
conceited	732	м	friendly	792	F
confident	733	м	frivolous	793	F
considerate	737	F	handsome	803	М
contented	739	F	hard-headed	806	М
cooperative	742	F	helpful	814	F
cynical	748	м	industrious	840	M
deliberate	753	M	ingenious	834	M
dependent	765	F	inventive	839	M
dominant	763	м	jolly	842	F
emotional	768	F	masculine	864	M
excitable	774	F	modest	861	F
enterprising	769	м	opportunistic	871	M
fearful	777	F	outspoken	876	M
feminine	778	F	praising	886	F

Heilbrun Items, Item Numbers, and Scale Assignments

Item	#	M or F Scale	Item	#	M or F Scale
self-confident	915	М	submissive	958	F
sensitive	919	F	sympathetic	962	F
sentimental	920	F	talkative	969	F
sharp-witted	925	м	timid	976	F
shrewd	928	м	tough	979	М
sincere	932	F	vindictive	1003	М
stern	949	м	warm	1006	F
strong	954	м	worrying	1017	F

Table 2.4 (Continued)

Total Items = 54 Masculinity Scale = 28 Femininity Scale = 26 a T score (M=50, SD=10) with higher scores indicating masculinity and lower scores femininity. In a modified version of the median-split procedure, the scores of Heilbrun's M and F scales may be used to classify subjects as masculine, feminine, undifferentiated, or androgynous.

Psychometric evaluation of Heilbrun's scales revealed moderate, negative correlations (r = -.42 for males, r = -.24 for females) between the M and F scales, raising some question about their independence. Kelly and Worell (1977) conclude that this may be due, in part, to the fact that a number of apparently socially undesirable items are included in the instrument.

Evaluation of the Androgyny Model

While most authors seem to regard the new two-dimensional, orthogonal M-F model as an improvement over the traditional bipolar paradigm, major methodological and conceptual criticisms are apparent. In fact, it appears that the new instruments are subject to the same basic criticism made by Constantinople with respect to the traditional M-F tests. Despite the change in approach, questions about dimensionality, bipolarity, and clarity of theoretical and empirical conceptualization of masculinity and femininity remain. Further, the new model has not completely addressed the problems caused by stereotypic, socially desirability influences on test item response.

Factor analytic studies of the BSRI and PAQ have supported the proposition that the underlying structure of the new androgyny-based instruments cannot be represented as one bipolar M-F dimension. On the other hand, most investigators have found more than the two orthogonal factors postulated by Bem and Spence. Whetton and Swindel's (1977) analysis of the responses to the BSRI yielded five primary and twelve weaker factors. Although one primary masculine and one primary feminine factor did emerge, Bem's two factor premise was not fully supported. A number of studies (Waters, et al, 1977; Gaudreau, 1977; Moreland, et al, 1978; Bohannon & Mills, 1979; Gross, et al, 1979; Collins, et al, 1979) have produced relatively similar four factor solutions to BSRI analysis. Generally, each found factors related to those Gaudreau labeled "masculine," "feminine," "maturity," and "sex of subject." The sex of subject factor has been in nearly every BSRI analysis. It has resulted from only two items: "masculine" and "feminine." Seeing the influence of those two items as interference with the intent of BSRI assessment, Bem has removed them from the instrument (Bem, 1979).

Pedhazur and Tetenbaum (1979) have criticized the preceding studies for analyzing male and female responses as one combined data set. Factoring male and female responses separately, their analysis produced one masculine, one feminine, one sex of subject, and one bipolar "self-sufficiency" factor. The factor loadings upon which that interpretation was based are listed in Table 2.5. Also analyzing male and female responses separately, Sassenrath and Yonge (1979) limited their input to the forty items from the BSRI M and F scales. They found six factors: four masculine, one feminine, and one sex of subject.

Factor studies of the PAQ have yielded fewer underlying dimensions than have been found for the BSRI. Gross, Bettis, Small, and Erdwins (1979) factored male and female PAQ responses as one group and found four factors: a bipolar M-F, masculine, feminine, and "decisive
Table 2.5

BSRI Item Factor Loadings for Separate Male and Female Groups Four-Factor Solution, Orthogonal Rotation From Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum*

Item	1	Female 2	Factor 3	s 4	1	Male 2	Factors 3	4
self-reliant	.360	. 135	. 492	.007	.043	.152	. <u>524</u>	.009
defends own beliefs	. <u>506</u>	.176	.106	133	.060	.192	. <u>422</u>	.085
independent	. <u>442</u>	.098	. <u>480</u>	049	.003	.247	. <u>657</u>	.053
athletic	.168	008	.018	192	.035	.178	.086	.350
assertive	. <u>770</u>	015	.015	073	.027	. <u>680</u>	. <u>451</u>	042
strong personality	. <u>689</u>	.044	.058	.005	.064	. <u>632</u>	. 466	.013
forceful	. <u>768</u>	016	011	047	.002	. <u>655</u>	.377	.145
analytical	.363	.006	.178	037	.162	.151	.177	. 097
has leadership abilities	. <u>731</u>	.096	. 127	.051	. 287	. <u>568</u>	. 382	.149
willing to take risks	. <u>497</u>	.075	.036	071	.214	,367	. <u>405</u>	.109
makes decisions easily	. <u>464</u>	.145	.236	.009	.058	.360	.251	.171
self-sufficient	. <u>468</u>	.109	.460	119	.040	.187	. <u>597</u>	.110
dominant	. <u>687</u>	080	106	128	.004	. <u>648</u>	.289	.074
masculine	.133	265	064	<u>507</u>	.130	.101	.059	.416
willing to take a stand	. <u>615</u>	.144	.122	071	.215	.315	. <u>588</u>	.115
aggressive	. <u>674</u>	151	190	177	.101	. <u>667</u>	.227	.048
acts as a leader	. <u>738</u>	.108	.086	.075	.213	. <u>627</u>	.366	.090

Table 2.5 (Continued)

Item	1	Female 2	Factor 3	s 4	1	Male 2	Factors 3	4
individualistic	. <u>519</u>	.216	.217	197	029	. 181	. 431	.073
competitive	. <u>506</u>	091	081	.233	.219	. 398	.078	.340
ambitious	. <u>502</u>	.083	045	.168	.301	. <u>533</u>	062	.109
yielding	262	.340	093	.083	.249	203	010	024
cheerful	.192	. 423	.174	.007	. 426	.234	.188	.205
shy	<u>422</u>	105	128	021	.055	400	102	007
affectionate	.187	. <u>545</u>	195	.146	. <u>646</u>	.280	065	116
flatterable	.134	.026	336	.183	.276	.075	188	215
loyal	.088	.396	.081	008	.199	.126	. 422	.092
feminine	.120	. 447	000	.511	065	056	.068	- . <u>748</u>
sympathetic	.080	. <u>689</u>	039	.024	. <u>702</u>	.037	.117	.062
sensitive to the needs of others	.115	. 679	.066	097	. <u>687</u>	.131	.262	.021
understanding	.110	. <u>713</u>	.039	.129	. <u>593</u>	.036	.295	.090
compassionate	.127	. <u>741</u>	057	107	. <u>743</u>	.080	.242	.069
eager to soothe hurt feelings	031	. <u>541</u>	206	018	. <u>534</u>	024	.007	.053
soft-spoken	217	.309	.071	.149	.336	230	.042	.095
warm	.146	. <u>626</u>	077	.219	. <u>734</u>	.245	.018	.017
tender	.075	. <u>727</u>	057	.243	. <u>744</u>	.154	001	177
gullible	140	.198	<u>480</u>	044	.085	011	243	<u>428</u>
childlike	016	.025	<u>461</u>	120	.033	001	289	<u>489</u>
does not use harsh language	113	.221	.078	.068	.175	064	.128	.104

		Factors		Male Factors				
Item	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
loves children	019	.434	.073	.045	. <u>547</u>	.068	048	. 199
gentle	.004	. <u>671</u>	040	. 189	. <u>732</u>	.049	.039	029

Factor loadings equal to or greater than |.400| are underlined. The first twenty items listed are from the BSRI masculinity scale. The second twenty items listed are from the BSRI femininity scale.

*From Pedhazur & Tetenbaum, 1979

action" combination. Gaa, Liberman, and Edwards (1979) found four somewhat different PAQ dimensions in their analysis of combined group responses: "empathy" from F items, "emotional" from M and F items, "aggressive" from M and F items, and "self-confident" from items from both scales. In their analysis of the 8 M and 8 F PAQ items as well as the full 24 item PAQ, Helmreich, Spence, and Wilhelm (1981) factored responses from six groups (males and females from high school, college, and parent samples). The results of the twelve analyses produced very similar two-factor solutions, which the authors interpreted as firm support of the construct validity of the PAQ.

Initial empirical support for masculinity-femininity orthogonality was based upon the lack of correlation between the M and F scales of the new androgyny instruments. Since a bipolar scale with M and F at the extreme poles would be characterized by a strong, negative M-F correlation, it was reasoned that essentially uncorrelated or only moderately correlated M and F scales within an instrument would indicate an orthogonal M-F relationship. The M and F scale correlations presented in Table 2.6 have been cited as evidence against bipolarity and for orthogonality of the M and F scales of each test.

The rejection of the bipolar M-F model has also been supported by factor analysis. With the exception of the "sex of subject" factor resulting from the two since discarded "masculine" and "feminine" items from the BSRI, factor studies of the new instruments have not revealed any primary bipolar M-F factors. Some researchers, however, seemed to view the discrediting of the bipolar concept as sufficient reason to adopt the androgyny approach completely (Bohannon & Mills, 1979). Myers

Table 2.6

Between and Within Instrument M & F Scale Correlations

Wit	hin Inst	trumen	t M&F Scale	Correlatic	ns	
			Males	Fema	les	
BSRI (Bem, PAQ (Spenc PRF-ANDRO Heilbrun (1974) e, 1978 (Berzin 1976)) s, 197	.11 .22 78)05 42	 	14 .09 16 24	
 Ве	tween I	nstrur	ment M Scale	Correlation	ns*	
		PAQ	PRF-ANDRO	HEILBRUN		
BSRI		.85	.76	.75		
PAQ			.66	.70		
PRF-ANDRO				.61		
 Be	tween I	nstrun	nent F Scale	Correlation	 וs*	
		PAQ	PRF-ANDRO	HEILBRUN		
BSRI		.73	.62	.68		
PAQ			.59	.51		
PRF-ANDRO				.57		

*From Kelly, Furman, and Young, 1978

and Gonda (1982) have taken issue with the logic of the selection of the androgyny model by default. They argued that defining "orthogonal" as "not bipolar" was a dichotomy of choice that ignored the possibility that M and F scales might be correlated to some degree that was neither or-thogonal (r=.00) nor bipolar (r=-1.00).

In defense of those who supported the androgyny paradigm, factor analytic study did provide some evidence that scales could be developed to yield two independent M and F factors. Factoring of the PAQ, for example, has supported that notion. The two factors resulting from PAQ analysis have been somewhat confusing none the less. For, while admitting to some conceptual embarrassment, Spence and Helmreich (1978) found it necessary to include what they thought was a bipolar M-F scale in the PAQ along with independent M and F scales. Although they found a two-factor solution to factor analysis of the PAQ items, Helmreich and Spence (1981) continued to interpret the factor loadings as support for the construct validity of their instrument.

An interesting explanation of the lack of perfect orthogonality between M and F scales grew out of the concept of "implicit personality." A number of authors (Lippa, 1977; Bem, 1979; Major, et al, 1981; Foushee, et al, 1979; McPherson & Spetrino, 1983) have argued that as the idea of masculinity and femininity bipolarity is so ingrained in American society, respondents to M-F instruments will think in bipolar terms about some items. That tendency interacts with the measurement process to cause less than perfectly orthogonal results.

Questions about scale validity have been frequently raised from study of interinstrument scale correlations. The moderate to high

intercorrelations listed in Table 2.6 have not been interpreted as unqualified support for the validity of the androgyny-based scales (Edwards & Norcross, 1980). The fact that a significant amount of variance is not shared between instruments has been viewed as an indication that the scales were sampling overlapping but not identical content domains (Lenney, 1979; Gayton, et al, 1977). Identical problems had been identified in evaluation of traditional M-F tests.

Nominal-level correlations resulting from analysis of the proportion of agreement of subject classification by the various instruments have prompted even more serious reservations about scale validity. Kelly, Furman, & Young (1978), for example, found that only 30% of their subjects were placed in the same category of the fourfold typology by the BSRI, PAQ, PRF-ANDRO, and Heilbrun measures. Not surprisingly, that lack of agreement has led to considerable criticism of test scoring and classification procedures (Strahan, 1975; Sedney, 1981; DeFronzo & Boudreau, 1977; Orlofsky, et al, 1977) as well as efforts to develop interval rather than nominal-level scoring methods (Kalin, 1981; Strahan, 1979; Bryan, et al, 1981). Arguing that instrument scores should be capable of reflecting infinitely varying degrees of M and/or F, Friemuth and Hornstein (1982) have suggested that instrumentation providing continuous M-F scoring is a prerequisite to improved M-F measurement.

Neither Heilbrun nor Baucom attempted to address problems caused by stereotypic, social desirability influences on subject response. Thus, criticisms directed at traditional M-F tests in that regard are also applicable to their instruments. The BSRI. PAQ, and PRF-ANDRO were designed to control for that interference, but that effort has led to

a different criticism. Limiting the selection of scale items to those traits perceived to be socially desirable restricts the operational definition of M-F to only part of the interpersonal domain (Myers & Gonda, 1982b). Kelly and Worrell (1977) suggested that sex-role research should be expanded to examine socially undesirable characteristics so that the complexity of M-F might be more completely assessed. Likewise, Bem and Spence's rationale for item selection limits domain sampling because items seen as equally desirable for both genders cannot be used in the M and F scales which provide the scores used for subject classification (Locksley & Colten, 1979). The BSRI has been further criticized by Pedhazur and Tetenbaum (1979) for defining a more socially desirable stereotype for males than females. Bem attempted to balance that difference in her short form BSRI (Bem, 1979). Taylor and Hall (1982), however, took issue with that course of action. They reasoned that as the male stereotype has been seen as more socially desirable in American society (D'Andrade, 1966), M-F measures should not be modified to camouflage that reality.

Based upon the analyses and criticisms above, it is not possible to determine whether the failure to clearly validate the androgyny instruments should be attributed to the instruments themselves, the underlying theory of androgyny, or a combination of both. A few authors suggest that M-F assessment would be more precise if the theoretical conceptualization of M-F were less ambitious and global (Myers & Gonda, 1982b; Freimuth & Hornstein, 1983; Storms, 1979; Deaux, 1984). They have suggested that masculintiy and femininity are typically thought of in such broad terms that they tend to be confused with other psychological concepts. Wiggins and Holzmuller (1978) saw the terms as a source of such ambiguity that they recommended that they be replaced by more narrow labels. Bernard (1981) suggested that an investigation of the subtrait structure of M-F may improve understanding of sex-roles and provide new terms for the constructs under study. Moreland, Gulanick, Montague, and Harren (1978) have proposed that "masculinity" and "femininity" be replaced by "assertiveness" and "warmth." Even Spence and Helmreich (1978) admitted that "masculinity" and "femininity" were not exactly descriptive of the content of the PAQ scales. They have, none the less, elected to retain the terms on the basis of their belief that they more clearly convey what is being measured to the general public.

Despite the continued appeal of the concept of androgyny and the instruments designed to identify it, the multiplicity of criticisms identified above suggest that an adequate measure of M-F has yet to be developed. Downing (1979) suggested that such an instrument will not appear until researchers resolve the logical inconsistency between the complexity of their theory and the simplicity of their measurement methodology. The recommendations for replacing the global labels "masculinity" and "femininity" with more narrow terms address Downing's concern by attempting to simplify theoretical conceptualization. Many authors, however, have agreed with Spence and Helmreich's (1978) contention that the androgyny model's greatest weaknesses are methodological and have focused on improving M-F measurement with the expectation that results provided by better instrumentation will more fully support current androgyny theory.

Personality Test Construction

Loevinger (1966) has observed that in the field of personality

research efforts to resolve inconsistencies between theory and systematic observation have almost always led to a regretable narrowing of theory. As a result, psychologists are faced with the choice between what Meehl (1954) has termed a "clinical" or "actuarial" approach to assessment. Clinicians tend to gather data in an informal fashion and propose subiective - but typically untestable - theoretical frameworks for their observations. Conversely, those taking the actuarial route tend to follow a more formal, statistical method of data collection and analysis and limit their theoretical propositions to those that may be tested by the scientific method. Holt (1970) has suggested that while the clinical approach has sometimes led to exaggerated or misleading theory, the actuarial/statistical approach has often oversimplified personality inquiry by resticting attention to measurable - but frequently trivial - issues. Loevinger suggested that the inability to solve this dilemma has been due, in large part, to an unwarranted acceptance of the traditional assessment techniques psychologists have employed in their investigations. In particular, she attributed much of the difficulty to the adoption of the achievement test as the predominant model for personality assessment tools. While hailing the achievement test as one of the great accomplishments of psychology, she determined that its construction on a scaling model which defined linear, unidimensional, additive measurement was incompatible with the assessment of multidimensional personality variables. She concluded that personality investigators would continue to be frustrated with their data collection until they adopted new techniques that would more adequately tap the complex concepts they have proposed.

This view reflects Cronbach's (1960) expectation that as the

science of psychology matured, an evolution from naturalistic observation to highly structured techniques and from impressionistic descriptions to quantitative measurement would ensue. Ideally, the development of more sophisticated assessment techniques would make it possible to evaluate theory through formal hypothesis testing and effectively close the gap between clinical observation and quantitative measurement. Efforts to develop instrumentation to provide quantitative measurement have been predominantly guided by three test construction strategies: 1) the rationaltheoretical, 2) the empirical, and 3) the internal-consistency (Lanyon & Goodstein, 1982).

Rational-theoretical construction is based upon the selection of test items by experts who develop instrument items from an a priori evaluation of their value in assessing the targeted theory or construct. The Edwards Personality Preference Schedule (EPPS, Edwards, 1959), the Thematic Appreciation Test (TAT, Murray, 1943), and the Personality Research Form (PRF, Jackson, 1967) are examples of instruments constructed from the rational-theoretical approach. This procedure assumes that if something exists, it can be measured, and experts in the particular research area are best qualified to design tools to evaluate their theories.

The empirical approach to instrument design relies on quantitative analysis of test item characteristics. Items are selected solely on the basis of their empirically demonstrated utility in differentiating among subject groups which differ on particular psychological variables. The California Psychological Inventory (CPI, Grough, 1964), the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI, Hathaway & McKinley, 1943), Parker's (1969) ACL-Fem scale, and Heilbrun's (1976) masculinity and femininity scales are products of an empirical test construction process. Differing significantly from the rational-theoretical approach, the empirical procedure implies that if something is being measured, it exists, and experts must build theory to explain the quantitative results. While empirical test constructors have sometimes argued that their approach is superior because it is totally atheoretical, Lanyon and Goodstein (1982) have cautioned against accepting that claim in its entirety. They suggest that although test items are identified from a mostly theoretically neutral stance, the data provided by the resulting instrumentation have been interpreted from an existing theoretical perspective. As a result, theory and assessment are not as distinctly separated as some would suggest.

The internal-consistency strategy is actually a particular type of empirical test construction based upon factor analysis. Following the administration of an item pool, factor analytic techniques are used to identify groups of items that exhibit highly correlated response patterns. It is assumed that items demonstrating similar response are measuring closely related concepts or traits while those producing differing results are tapping distinctly different underlying constructs. Highly correlated items are assigned to factors which are incorporated in a test to measure particular aspects of the variable under investigation. The Guilford Tests (Guilford, 1959), the Thurstone Temperament Scale (Thurstone, 1949), and the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF, Cattell, 1965) have been developed through an internal-consistency test construction strategy.

These three approaches are not mutually exclusive, and many tests have been developed using combinations of the methods. The Bem Sex-Role

Inventory (BSRI, Bem, 1974), for example, was designed using all three stretagies. The initial pool of potential test items was identified by a panel of M-F experts based upon theoretical and rational evaluation of the items' value in assessing the underlying M-F construct. Selection of the 60 BSRI items was then made using empirical analysis of the responses of the subjects who rated the items with regard to the characteristics of the stereotypic, socially desirable male and female. Finally, factor analytic results were used to evaluate and refine the instrument with a focus on improving the internal consistency of the M and F factors within the instrument.

Even though these three approaches have been generally accepted by personality test developers, the psychometric principles upon which they are based have been subject to considerable criticism. The rationaltheoretical approach has been criticized for its failure to use any quantitative procedures. The empirical approach has been found wanting because it has almost always resulted in the construction of tests based on the assumption of unidimensional, linear, additive scaling. The internal-consistency strategy has suffered from the shortcomings of factor analytic techniques. As a result, Kratochwill (1982) has urged personality investigators to resist the temptation of adopting these traditional procedures merely because they are familiar and widely used. Suggesting that personality assessment is still in its infancy, he has encouraged a more concerted evaluation of alternative psychometric approaches to the design of assessment devices.

Given the current mulitidimensional conceptualization of many psychological variables, that search necessarily omits consideration of the unidimensional scaling models which have received the most attention in

the more frequently referenced texts on test construction and psychometric methods (e.g., Coombs, 1964; Cronbach, 1949; Guilford, 1954; Nunnally, 1959; Torgerson, 1958; van der Ven, 1973). Among multidimensional techniques, only factor analysis has been extensively employed in the development of personality tests. More recently, however, there has been an increase in the use of multidimensional scaling approaches to assessment (e.g., Rosenberg, 1968; Russell, 1978).

Despite the widespread use of factor analysis in the construction and evaluation of personality instrumentation, the techniques have not been without their critics. Mathematically-oriented statisticians, for example, have complained that the procedures are not truly objective. By way of illustration, they point out that factor analytic output depends, in part, on an investigator's selection of procedural options at each of three steps in the analysis: 1) the preparation of the correlation matrix prior to analysis, 2) the extraction of the initial factors, and 3) the rotation to a terminal solution. As a result, it is entirely possible for different researchers to obtain different results even when analyzing the same input. Further, even when interpreting the same results, it is frequently difficult to get researchers to agree on what they actually mean. Proponents of factor analysis argue that proper use of their techniques does provide objective, interpretable measurement, but van der Ven (1973) has concluded that the procedures are not sufficiently rigorous to meet the demands of the scientific method.

Focusing more specifically on personality assessment, a number of authors have cautioned researchers to be extremely suspect of the use of factor analytic techniques which assume that interval data may be linearly transformed to identify underlying factors that are orthogonal to one another. Suggesting that some personality variables may not be linearly related, Loevinger (1966) concluded that factor analytic techniques which require an assumption of a linear relationship among variables would be blind to a curvilinear relationship and yield, at best, misleading output. Similarly, Thomas (1981) has questioned whether the factor results that have been offered as evidence of orthogonal relationships among personality dimensions (e.g., M-F) are a true reflection of underlying structure or an artifact of the procedures themselves.

Advocates of multidimensional scaling (MDS) have argued that their procedures offer an approach to assessment that holds a number of advantages over factor analytic methods. For example, MDS techniques are not necessarily restricted by the assumptions of linearity and independence among variables, permitting identification of curvilinear and oblique relationships as well as the linear, orthogonal structure imposed by factor analysis. That MDS techniques have been little used in personality research appears to be due to the fact that they are relatively new additions to the psychometric arena. Thus, practitioners have not become completely familiar with the type of measurement they provide. As summarized by Kruskal and Wish (1978):

These techniques use proximities among any kind of objects as input. A proximity is a number which indicates how similar or how different two objects are, or are perceived to be, or any measure of this kind. The chief output is a spatial representation, consisting of a geometric configuration of points, as on a map. Each point in the configuration corresponds to one of the objects. This

configuration reflects the "hidden structure" in the data, and often makes the data easier to comprehend. (p. 7)

As such, MDS procedures might be used in personality test construction and refinement in much the same way as factor analysis has been employed. MDS techniques could be used to identify underlying factors among test items without artificially forcing them into linear, orthogonal relationships.

As close mathematical relatives of factor analysis, MDS techniques are complex and subject to the same "subjectivity" and "interpretability" criticisms identified above. When previous research makes it possible to designate a two-dimensional solution and impose rather than discover the two defining structural dimensions, however, the procedures are much less complicated and the results far easier to interpret. One such approach, combining Guttman's (1954) two-dimensional "circumplex" and interpersonal theory (Adams, 1964; Bierman, 1969; Carson, 1969; Chance, 1966; DeVogue & Beck, 1978; Foa, 1961; Leary, 1957; McLemore & Benjamin, 1979), has been proposed as an alternative strategy for personality test construction (McCormick, 1977).

Kruskal and Wish (1978) have observed that while most MDS techniques are most useful in revealing patterns in data which result from large differences among observations, Guttman's approach is designed to analyze relationships among highly correlated objects (e.g., personality test items). Further, the adoption of the two primary dimensions of "power" and "affiliation" as the axes of the two-dimensional space defined by an interpersonal circumplex (Kiesler, 1983), has provided a standard frame of reference, greatly simplifying interpretation of results. Most recently, McCromick (1977) has outlined a two-dimensional scaling process,

which is based on an interpersonal circumplex model, that may be used to scale personality test items. Initial applications of these techniques (McCormick & Kavanagh, 1981; Baldanado, 1982; Smoley, 1983) have resulted in recommendations for further investigation of their use in the construction of instruments designed to assess personality variables that have been conceptualized as resulting from the interaction of two, primary, underlying personality dimensions.

Circumplex Models for Psychological Variables

Circumplex models have, in fact, been proposed for a variety of psychological variables. Guttman's (1954) initial model grew out of his belief that psychological tests and scales could be ordered on a circular continuum according to the degrees of correlation among them. In an empirical demonstration of that hypothesis, he reported a circular relationship among the scales of Thurstone's test of mental ability and the Wechsler-Bellvue Intelligence Scales (Guttman, 1957). Mukherjee (1975) provided confirmation of Guttman's results in an analysis of the Wechsler Preschool and Primary scales. Schaefer (1961) and Slater (1962) found a circular order among MMPI scales. Cole (1973) reported a similar order among the scales from the Strong, Kuder, Holland, and ACT interest inventories. Schaefer (1959), Roe and Siegelman (1963), and Slater (1962) found a circular order among rating scales for maternal behavior, and similar results were reported for ratings of child behavior by Schaefer and Bayley (1963), Becker and Krug (1964), and Baumind and Black (1967). Freedman, Leary, Ossorio, and Coffey (1951) developed a circular model for interpersonal behavior, and Lorr, Klett, and McNair (1963) developed a set of rating scales for psychotic behavior which followed a circular order. Lorr and

McNair (1967) constructed an inventory of interpersonal behavior using that structure. Stern (1970) found a circular order among the scales of his Activities Index, and Wiggins (1979) demonstrated a circular order among scales of personality tests. Most recently, Benjamin (1979) proposed a model for social behavior based upon an integration of the Leary (1957) and Scahefer (1959) circles. Indeed, the application of the circumplex would appear to be quite general in psychology.

In his review of the concept of interpersonal complimentarity, Kiesler (1983) focused considerable attention on cirucumplex models. The results of that critique included his proposal of two criteria by which circumplex models might be evaluated. The first was his theoretical taxonomy of the domain of interpersonal behavior (Figure 2.1). The second was an identification of the theoretical, methodological, and empirical features which he suggested should be incorporated in any comprehensive interpersonal circumplex:

One, an interpersonal circle defines a circular array of categories that operationalize the domain of interpersonal behavior. The ordering of categories is circular and thus without a beginning or end.

Two, categories on the circular continuum at opposite ends of circle diameters are classes of behavior representing behavioral contrasts and/or semantic opposites. Categories should thus be highly negatively correlated with its polar opposite and show a zero correlation with categories at the polar extremes of orthogonal (perpendicular) diameters.

Three, the circular array represents a two-dimensional Euclidian space reflecting the joint influence of the two basic interpersonal dimensions, designated by most authors as "control" and "affilation." The dimensions define the vertical and horizontal axes of the circle.





Kiesler's (1983, p. 189) Theoretical Interpersonal Circumplex

Four, each of the categories on the continuum is a blend of the two axis dimensions reflecting mathematically weighted combinations of control (-4 at the left of the circle through +4 at the right) and affiliation (-4 at the bottom through +4 at the top of the circle). For example, category H_2 (abasive-helpless) in Figure 2.1 is defined by a combination of -1 affiliation and -3 control, and category K_2 (gullible-merciful) results from a combination of +2 affiliation and -2 control.

Five, empirical intercorrelations among categories should reveal a circumplex ordering. Adjacent categories on the continuum should be positively correlated and opposite categories should be negatively correlated. Guttman (1954) demonstrated that such an ordering would result when an intercorrelation matrix approximated that presented in Table 2.7. An essentially circular order among variables is indicated by a matrix in which the highest correlations are next to the principle diagonal, and along any row (or column) the correlations decrease in size as one moves away from the diagonal and then increase again (Lorr & McNair, 1965).

Six, vector lengths indicate the intensity of the behavior being measured. Longer vector lengths indicate more intense or extreme measurement.

Seven, to permit more precise measurement, a circle should provide at least two levels of intensity/extremeness. The middle circle in Figure 2.1 reflects a moderate level of intensity and the outer circle a more extreme level.

Eight, to facilitate more precise discrimination among behaviors, labels of categories should show minimal semantic/behavioral overlap with adjacent categories.

Test	t ₁	t ₂	t ₃	t ₄	t ₅	t ₆	
t ₁	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.50	.75	
t ₂	.75	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.50	
t ₃	.50	.75	1.00	.75	.50	.25	
t ₄	.25	.50	.75	1.00	.75	.50	
t ₅	.50	.25	.50	.75	1.00	.75	
t ₆	.75	.50	.25	.50	.75	1.00	
Total	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	

The Intercorrelations for an Equally-Spaced, Uniform, Perfect, Additive Circumplex When n = 6 and m = 4 *

*After Guttman (1954)

Nine, to promote comprehensive assessment, categories should be fully defined by subclasses of behaviors/definitions at each level of intensity.

Ten, items selected to describe behaviors on the circle should be either unambiguous adjectives or verb phrases describing overt behavior. Semantic ambiguity would lead to reduced discriminability and impair the model's theoretical and practical effectiveness.

Using these criteria to evaluate existing interpersonal circumplex models, Kiesler concluded that those of LaForge and Suczek (1955), Lorr and McNair (1966), and Wiggins (1979) were the most adequate. Although each failed to meet all his expectations, they were in basic agreement with the labels and ordering of the categories on his theoretical taxonomy.

McCormick's Two-Dimensional Scaling Technique

While the circumplex models reviewed by Kiesler were designed from analysis of the intercorrelations among, or factor loadings of, scales on personality instruments, McCormick's (1977) procedures provide for itemscaling. Integrating Leary's (1956) theoretical circular model for interpersonal behavior, Schlosberg's (1952) sorting/scaling procedures, and Ross' (1938) statistical work, he has outlined a simple two-dimensional technique that may be used to order personality trait items on a circular interpersonal continuum.

The Interpersonal Checklist (ICL, LaForge & Suczek, 1955) was developed from a theoretical circular model of interpersonal behavior (Freedman, et al, 1951; Leary, 1956, 1957). That model evolved out of an attempt to relate a number of general categories of behavior on a two-dimen-

sional grid. Postulating that behavior is a combination of two primary dimensions, power and affiliation, the categories were placed on the grid using the two primary factors as orthogonal axes. The dominance and submission categories were placed at the opposite ends of the power axis, and the love and hate categories were placed at the extreme ends of the affiliation axis. The twelve remaining categories were plotted in accordance with their relationship with love-hate and dominance-submission. These initial sixteen categories were eventually reduced to eight by revising their labels to define eight single-adjective behaviors (See Figure 2.2). The ICL was then constructed to contain eight scales of sixteen items each. Scales were to correspond to one of the eight categories of the interpersonal circle which placed the scales at equally-spaced intervals around the continuum. In a factor analytic study of the ICL, Rinn (1965) empirically confirmed the orthogonal relationship between the lovehate and dominance-submission scales as well as the relative ordering of the remaining categories. He did not, however, find that the categories were separated by equal intervals on the circle.

Schlosberg (1941) used Woodworth's (1938) six-point scale to study judgements of emotional expressions in 72 pictures. Subjects sorted the pictures into bins labeled with the names of Woodworth's scale points. Studying the resulting frequency distributions, Scholsberg discovered that there was more overlap between adjacent than nonadjacent categories. As the sixth category overlapped the first and the fifth more than any others, he argued that this implied a circular rather than linear continuum. He further concluded that the circular distribution was defined by two orthogonal dimensions: pleasantness-unpleasantness and attentionrejection. In an attempt to validate his thinking, Schlosberg (1952)



Figure 2.2

The Theoretical Relationship of the Eight Categories of Leary's (1956, 1957) Circular Model of Interpersonal Behavior

asked subjects to sort Woodworth's pictures and rate each of them twice, once on a nine-point pleasantness-unpleasantness scale and again on an attention-rejection scale. Using the two dimensions as orthogonal axes and the ratings from the two dimension scalings, he calculated the angular placement of the pictures. Comparing those results with the angular values from the sorting procedures yielded correlations of .94, .92, and .96 in three separate studies, indicating that the procedures could be employed interchangeably. Abelson and Sermat (1962) confirmed Scholsberg's findings using mulitidimensional scaling techniques.

Using the principles of vector algebra, Ross (1938) demonstrated that circular frequency distributions could be represented by vectors in complex number notation (a + bi). The polar coordinates of a vector were calculated:

$$r = \sqrt{(\Xi a)^2 + (\Xi bi)^2}$$

and $\Theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\Xi bi}{\Xi a}\right)$
where r is the vector length,

and Θ is the vector angle.

The angle was interpreted as a measure of central tendency of a distribution. Vector lengths were scalar values that varied from a maximum of "n" (number of observations in the distribution) when all cases fell at the same point on the circular continuum down to zero when the cases were equally distributed.

McCormick modified Ross' work to fit two dimensional scaling procedures and replaced the complex number notation with their equivalent trigonometric functions. Polar coordinates are thus calculated in the following manner:

 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $\Theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

where x equals the scale mean on the horizontal axis, and y equals the scale mean on the vertical axis.

The angle is a measure of the mean direction of the subject ratings and vector length is an indication of the intensity of subject response.

McCormick (1977) applied Schlosberg's sorting/scaling procedures to the items from the Interpersonal Checklist. Subjects sorted the items into bins labeled with the category names from the ICL. They also rated the items on two nine-point Likert-like scales: Love-Hate and Dominance-Submission. Circular orderings for the sort were determined following Schlosberg. The two dimensional scaling results were used to calculate polar coordinates following McCormick's modification of Ross' formulas. The correlation between the angular placements from the sorting and scaling procedures was found to be .89, supporting Schlosberg's conclusion that the two techniques provided essentially identical results. McCormick also found further confirmation for the orthogonal relationship between the two scaling dimensions and the relative order of the categories of Leary's theoretical interpersonal circumplex. He did not, however, find that the categories were spaced at equal intervals around the continuum. Russell (1980) provided further support for McCormick's two dimensional scaling procedures in a study of affect words. He determined circular orderings from Schlosberg's sorting procedures, McCormick's circumplex scaling technique, and multidimensional scaling methods

and found essentially identical results with each of the approaches.

In contrast to Kiesler's (1983) emphasis on the information provided by both polar coordinates of points in two-dimensional space, McCormick concluded that the measurement of direction was more fundamental; and, as a result, recommended that attention be more narrowly focused on angular placements. Suggesting that the meaning of intensity and vector lengths needed further study, he adopted a "unit circle" circumplex. In such a model, all points are plotted on the circumference of the circumplex, irregardless of the initial vector lengths. While that information may be referenced separately, the spatial representation of a unit circle summarizes angular placement, facilitating interpretation of the relative directions among the observations.

In a further investigation of this approach, McCormick and Kavanagh (1981) have suggested that two-dimensional item-scaling and the unit circle circumplex provide the foundation for significantly improved personality test construction. On the one hand, they agree with those who have proposed a two-dimensional model for personality measurement. On the other, they support those (e.g., Guilford, 1954) who have recommended item-scaling rather that item-factoring in the construction of psychometric instruments.

With regard to the use of the circumplex model in personality assessment, McCormick and Kavanagh have identified two advantages that have not been previously recognized: 1) They suggest that the nature of the measurement represented on the unit circle is frequently more appropriate for personality research than that provided by traditional scaling approaches. Reflecting Steven's (1951) distinction between

prothetic and metathetic continua, they have concluded that the ordering of observations based upon differences in magnitude (prothetic measurement) resulting from linear scaling models is not always compatible with the conceptualization of personality variables. It may not be appropriate, for example, to think of self concept in terms of "greater than" or "less than." Individuals may exhibit differing self concepts, but it is not necessarily appropriate to describe a particular person as having more self concept than another. To say that someone has a more positive or more negative self concept than someone else does make conceptual sense, but that is a differentiation of "kind" rather than magnitude. Given the fact that the circular continuum of a circumplex has no beginning (zero or minimum point) or end (maximum value) such as are found on a linear continuum, concepts such as "greater than" or "less than" have no meaning. Circular orderings identify differences in "kind" (metathetic measurement), which, McCormick and Kavanagh suggest, is more meaningful in personality assessment. 2) If a third dimension were eventually needed for adequate description of personality concepts as some authors have proposed (e.g., Schaefer, 1971; Schlosberg, 1954; Schultz, 1958), McCormick and Kavanagh have suggested that their procedures could be easily modified to include a third scale. Given empirical evidence of an orthogonal relationship and appropriate labels for the extreme poles of the new dimensions, three rather than two itemscalings would be required. Item angles would then be determined using spheric rather than plane trigonometric functions and represented in three rather than two-dimensional space.

Although item-scaling is not dependent on a circumplex model,

McCormick and Kavanagh have suggested that applying them in concert would significantly improve personality test construction. Following traditional procedures, test items are typically selected and assigned to scales based upon expert opinion or the intercorrelations calculated from an analysis of the responses of subjects who have used the items to describe themselves or others. In addition to problems caused by disagreement among experts, this approach suffers from the difficulty of attempting to separate instrument variance from subject variance. If item intercorrelations are determined using responses from subjects who used the items to describe themselves, for example, it is extremely difficult to determine what portion of the item's characteristics is due to social desirablity influences and what is due to the variable targeted for assessment. McCormick and Kavanagh suggest that their procedures may be employed to address this problem. Following their recommendations, items would be scaled prior to test construction by subjects who would be instructed to rate items according to their "semantic meaning" on both the Love-Hate and Dominance-Submission scales of their circumplex. The resulting item placements would then provide a representation of "semantic space" that would not include measurement "interference" caused by the subject's use of the items to describe themselves or others.

Further, McCormick and Kavanagh have argued that item-scaling provides considerably more information than that provided by item-factoring. For one thing, item scaling provides a measure of variability in response that may be used to evaluate item-ambiguity and item-discriminability. For another, it yields a visual and numerical representation of the items' relative placements on the circular continuum. Neither of these outputs is directly available from item-factoring procedures.

This information would be particularly valuable at the points of selection of test items and the assignment of the items to scales. As McCormick and Kavanagh (1981) point out, this process has two aspects:

The first involves the notion that any given scale should consist of items related for the most part, to only one characteristic of behavior; this is the notion involved in the concept of homogeneity. The second involves the notion of the relative independence of the characteristics being measured. This, we would argue, is primarily a problem of how discriminable the characteristics are from each other on the circular continuum. This, in turn, depends on the variability of the basic frequency distributions as well as their central tendencies. (p. 439)

Item-scaling procedures appear to be well-suited to address these needs. For example, homogeneous scales that clearly measure only one attribute could be constructed by selecting items whose angular placements fall in close proximity to one another on the circular continuum. Similarly, scales intended to distinguish between characteristics could be developed by selecting groups of items from different portions of the circle.

McCormick and Kavanagh have suggested that these procedures would significantly improve scale homogeneity, discriminability, and the stability of the assignment of items to scales. A number of authors have demonstrated that traditional scale construction has resulted in highly unstable item assignments (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1969; Sells, et al, 1970; Howarth & Browne, 1972). That is, analytic results frequently place items in scales other than those intended by the test constructors, or,

even worse, identify totally different factors than those proposed. As a result, test scales may be found to be measuring characteristics very different from those intended by the experts who constructed the instruments. McCormick and Kavanagh have suggested that developing scales on the basis of the information provided by item-scaling would enable researchers to design stable test scales that more adequately assess the targeted construct.

Summary

Based upon the results of their study, McCormick and Kavanagh (1981) have proposed additional evaluation of the application of their scaling procedures to the items from existing personality tests. At the same time, a number of authors have suggested further M-F research that exhibits an apparent confluence with McCormick and Kavanagh's recommendations. Berzins, Welling, and Wetter (1978), for example, have encouraged investigation of the conceptual and empirical similarity between the M-F construct and the categories of Leary's theoretical interpersonal circle. Further, following their observation that the scales from the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI, Bem, 1974) reflected the dominance and nurturance scales of their interpersonal circumplex, Wiggins and Holzmuller (1979) recommended a more detailed analysis of the influence of individual BSRI items on the properties of the scales to which they were assigned. Given the convergence of these proposals, this study was designed to investigate the application of McCormick's (1977) two-dimensional scaling techniques to the items from instruments designed to measure psychological masculinity-femininity.

CHAPTER III

METHOD

The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the application of a direct, two-dimensional scaling technique to the items from existing measures of psychological masculinity-femininity (M-F). Specifically, the methodology reported here was designed to evaluate the use of McCormick's (1977) scaling procedures to the items from: 1) Parker's (1969) ACL-Fem scale, a traditional, bipolar M-F test; 2) The Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI, Bem, 1974) which was constructed to reflect the orthogonal M-F relationship proposed in androgyny theory; and 3) Heilbrun's (1976) masculinity and femininity scales which were empirically derived from the Adjective Check List (Grough & Heilbrun, 1965) and designed to provide androgyny scores. Male and female subject groups scaled each item according to its semantic meaning, first on a love-hate dimension and again on a dominance-submission dimension. Initial investigation was focused on the scaling procedures themselves. The results of the scalings were then used to examine the underlying structure of the three selected M-F instruments.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested in the evaluation of the scaling procedures:

Ho₁: There will be no significant difference in item scaling between male and female subject groups.

- Ho₂: The item frequency distributions will be uniform. (Indicating an inability on the part of subjects to successfully scale the items on the love-hate and dominance-submission dimensions.)
- Ho₃: The item scale means will not be significantly different from zero. (Indicating that the items were not scalable on the dimensions.)

Research Questions

The results of the item scalings were employed to analyze the three M-F measures. The research questions of primary interest in that analysis were as follows:

- Do the angular placements of a test's items cover the entire circular, interpersonal continuum?
- Does the circular ordering of items indicate an orthogonal or bipolar relationship between masculinity and femininity?
- 3. Do the placements of the items indicate that the instruments are measuring the same M-F construct?
- 4. How do the BSRI item placements from this investigation compare to those calculated from the factor loadings from Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum's (1979) study?

Subjects

The subjects selected for this study were graduate and undergraduate students from Loyola University of Chicago and Elmhurst College. All were voluntary participants who could withdraw from the study at any time. Each subject was informed prior to participation that the purpose of the study was to investigate a new technique of scaling personality trait items and that the group data as a whole was of interest. They were told that the study was not an investigation of their individual personalities and that participants would perform a function similar to that of a normative group in test construction procedures. Only those volunteers who agreed to spend the required 3-4 hours to complete the scaling and return the questionnaires within a week of receiving them were accepted. One hundred male and 100 female volunteers completed the item scaling for the study.

Procedure

The items from the three selected instruments for this study were included in McCormick's (1980) pool of 1068 interpersonal trait items which was employed in this investigation. Each subject received the 1068 items for scaling on two bipolar dimensions, love-hate and dominance-submission, which were presented as nine-pointLikert-like scales anchored by "Extremely," "Strongly," "Moderately," "Mildly," and "Neutral." Subjects were instructed to rate each item twice, once on each scale, according to the relationship of the items's semantic meaning and the given dimension.

Subjects were given a brief explanation of the study and a detailed explanation of the scaling procedure. They were informed that the items would be used to study new test construction procedures and that subject responses could not be used to describe individual volunteers in any way. They were told that there were no right or wrong responses and that only the group results — not the responses of any individual — would be analyzed. Each volunteer was then given two item lists. The first enumerated the 1068 items, including those from the three instruments selected for this study, along the left side of the pages with the ninepoint love-hate scale extending from the item across the page. The second list contained the same items with the Dominance-Submission Likertlike scale.

Subjects were told to examine the instruments. They were again informed that they were to make a judgment as to where the items should be placed on each scale based upon the item's semantic meaning. The experimenter explained how a response might be made using bogus items and asked if the subjects had any questions. After questions were answered, subjects were thanked for volunteering to participate in the study and were reminded that the instruments needed to be returned within a week. The only identifying information requested from the subjects was an indication of their gender at the top of the first page of each of the two item lists.

Statistical Analysis

The instruments were inspected upon their return, and during the course of the data collection eleven instruments (4 from male volunteers and 7 from females) were not accepted for analysis because the subjects had failed to respond to all the items. After acceptable instruments were identified, the gender of the subject and the responses to the items on both scaling dimensions were key punched on standard IBM cards with the dominance-submission ratings first, followed by those for the love-hate scale. The punched cards were then used as input to an SAS routine which calculated item frequency distributions and the following univariate statistics: mean, standard deviation, standard error, median, inter-

data sets: male responses, female responses, and the responses of both genders combined.

Null hypothesis #1 was tested by Kolmogorov-Smirnov two-sample tests which identified differences in response between the male and female subject groups as revealed by differences in central tendency, dispersion, and/or skewness of the item frequency distributions. A significant Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in this case indicated some difference between male and female response, suggesting that it would be potentially misleading to combine male and female responses in further analyses.

Null hypothesis #2 was tested by Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample tests which determined the goodness-of-fit between the observed item frequency distributions and the theoretical normal distribution. A significant Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample result indicated that the distribution of response to an item was not similar to the normal curve, suggesting random scaling by the subjects. A random (or uniform) distribution indicated uncertainty on the part of subjects, suggesting that the item was not relevant to the given dimension. Non-significant test results indicated that the subjects comprehended the requested task, attended to it properly, and found the item to be scalable on the given dimension.

Null hypothesis #3 was tested with t-tests of the item means of both scaling dimensions. A non-significant t-test indicated that a mean was not significantly different from the neutral or zero point of the given Likert-like scale. Neutral items indicated that the item may not be scalable on the particular bipolar dimension. Items that exhibited Zero means on both scales were probably not relevant to the interper-
sonal domain defined by the love-hate and dominance-submission dimensions. Further, items whose means were not significantly different from zero did not permit calculation of an angular placement or vector length, leaving them unscaled by McCormick's two-dimensional technique.

Calculation of Item Angular Placements from Scale Means

The two scale means for each item were used to calculate a vector length and an angular placement on the circular continuum, Using the love pole of the love-hate axis as the conventional zero degree point on the circumference of the circle, the angle calculated identified the number of degrees of separation between an item's placement and zero degrees.

Where y equals the item mean on the dominance-submission scale and x equals the mean on the love-hate scale, item angles were calculated from the following formula:

 $\Theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{V_{X}}{X}\right)$

Vector lengths (r), sines, and cosines, were calculated from the scale means as follows:

 $r = \sqrt{\chi^2 + \gamma^2}$

 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{r}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{r}$

Calculation of Resultant (Mean) Angles

Using the sines and cosines as item coordinates, a resultant or mean angle was calculated for combinations of items. For example, a mean angle for the BSRI M scale was determined from the sines and cosines of all the items assigned to it in the inventory. Mean angles were calculated using the following formula:

$Mean \Theta = \arctan\left(\frac{\pounds \sin\theta}{\pounds \cos\theta}\right)$

Calculation of Angles from Factor Loadings

McCormick (1977) demonstrated that angular placements could be determined from factor analytic results by substituting item factor loadings for the scale means in the equations above. The angles obtained from item factor loadings may then be compared to those found from two-dimensional scalings of the same items, permitting an evaluation of the similarity or dissimilarity of the structural analysis provided by the two proce-It should be noted that such a comparison must be interpreted dures. with caution, particularly when a factoring identifies more than two primary underlying dimensions. Further, if the factor loadings have resulted from a rotated final solution to an analysis, the comparison should be made even more carefully. Both of these cautions must be applied to the comparison between the BSRI item placements calculated from this study's scaling results and those from the factor loadings reported by Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum (1979). An appropriately tentative interpretation of the comparison, however, may be of heuristic value.

Batschelet's Confidence Intervals

Batschelet (1981) has provided a comprehensive review of descriptive and inferential circular statistics. While his initial intent was to prepare a layman's guide to circular statistics for biologists, he found that the techniques he outlined had application in a number of disciplines. His confidence intervals for mean angles on a circular continuum (Figure 3.1) were employed in this investigation to identify significant differences among angles.

Figure 3.1

Batschelet's (1981) Confidence Intervals for Mean Angles on a Circular Continuum









CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The information presented here provides a systematic review of the results of the data analyses which were detailed in Chapter III. Results of the tests of the three hypotheses directed at McCormick's direct, two-dimensional item scaling procedures are presented first. Second, the placements of the items on the circular, interpersonal continuum are examined in light of research questions 1, 2, and 3 which were focused on the underlying structure of the Bem, Parker, and Heilbrun M-F instruments. Finally, research question #4 is addressed through a comparison of the Bem item placements from this study and those calculated from the item factor loadings reported by Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum (1979) in their analysis of the BSRI masculinity and femininity scales.

Hypothesis #1, Kolmogorov-Smirnov Two-Sample Tests

Differences in the scaling of items between the male and female subject groups were identified by Kolmogorov-Smirnov two-sample tests of the item frequency distributions. The distributions for all the scaled items are presented in Appendix A, and those found to exhibit significant differences in gender response are marked with an asterisk. Thirty-three percent of the Bem, 13% of the Heilbrun, and 20% of the Parker items differed on the dominance-submission dimension. Sixty-

68

two percent of the Bem, 48% of the Heilbrun, and 60% of the Parker items were rated differently on the love-hate dimension. Given these percentages, Hypothesis #1 was not rejected, and the male and female item scalings were treated as separate data sets throughout the remainder of the investigation.

Hypothesis #2, Kolmogorov-Smirnov One-Sample Tests

The item frequency distributions in Appendix A were also examined to determine if subjects were able to scale items successfully on both dimensions. Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample goodness-of-fit tests were used to analyze the difference between the observed and the theoretical normal distributions. A significant test identified observed distributions which were not normal, indicating uniform, random subject response. An identification of a large number of uniform distributions would have raised questions about the validity of McCormick's procedure. The few random ratings that were actually revealed, however, provided support for his technique. As a result, the uniform distributions that did occur were interpreted to mean that the subjects did not find the meanings of those particular items to be related to the given scaling dimension.

Table 4.1 lists the 5 Bem, 5 Heilbrun, and 7 Parker items that were found to be randomly rated by at least one subject group on at least one of the two scales. The fact that only 17 Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample tests were significant supported the conclusions that the subjects were able to scale the items successfully, attended to their task, and found the items relevant to the interpersonal domain

Items Exhibiting Uniform Frequency Distributions on the Dominance-Submission and/or Love Hate Dimensions

Subject Group & Item Number	Scaling Dimension	Item
Bem Items		
Male #766 Male #1006	D-S D-S	eager to soothe hurt feelings warm
Female #964	D-S	sensitive to the needs of others
Female #698 Female #750	L-H L-H	assertive childlike
Heilbrun Items		
Male #1006	D-S	warm
Female #774 Female #788	D-S D-S	excitabl e forgiving
Female #698 Female #871	L-H L-H	assertive opportunistic
Parker Items		
Male #1006	D-S	warm
Female #774 Female #788 Female #878 Female #965	D-S D-S D-S D-S	excitable forgiving patient soft-hearted
Female #871 Female #986	L-H L-H	opportunistic unassuming

defined by the love-hate and dominance-submission scales. As none of the items was randomly rated on both scales, Hypothesis #2 was rejected, and all items were retained for further analysis.

Hypothesis #3, t-tests on Means

One-sample t-tests were used to identify item scale means that were not significantly different from zero in a test of Hypothesis #3. A significant test indicated that the mean subject group rating of the item was "neutral" and suggested that the item's meaning may not be defined by the given dimension. A great many items found to have means not significantly different from zero would have indicated that additional dimensions might be needed to more completely define the interpersonal domain. As only 10 "double zero" items were identified, however, providing support for the adequacy of Leary's (1956) two proposed orthogonal dimensions. From a strictly procedural point of view, an item exhibiting means of zero on both scales was not sufficiently quantified to permit the mathematical calculation of its angular placement on the circular continuum, leaving it unscaled by McCormick's approach.

Appendix B lists the item means and standard deviations for male and female subject groups on both scaling dimensions. Item means not significantly different from zero are identified by an asterisk. Table 4.2 presents those items which were rated "neutral" on both scales by at least one subject group. Of those ten items, only two (#793 "frivolous" and #984 "unaffected") were rated "double-zero" by both genders. Thus, Hypothesis #3 was rejected, and all items were retained for analysis.

Angular Placement of Items on the Unit Circle

Appendix C presents the sines, cosines, and angular placements of

Table 4.2 Items Exhibiting Means Not Significantly Different from Zero on both the Dominance-Submission and Love-Hate Scales

Subject Group	Item #	Item	M,F,N Scale
Bem Items			
Male	740	conventional	M
Male	975	theatrical	N
Female	none		-
Heilbrun Items			
Male	793	frivolous	F
Female	793	frivolous	F
Female	861	modest	F
Parker Items			
Male	740	conventional	F
Male	793	frivolous	F
Male	815	high-strung	F
Male	984	unaffected	F
Female	793	frivolous	F
Female	833	informal	F
Female	984	unaffected	F
Female	931	simple	F

items calculated following the procedures detailed in Chapter III. Table 4.3 lists the items according to the rank order of their angles calculated from male subject responses. Inspection of those tables permits an examination of the differences in male and female response as well as the relationships among the items. As one reads through the rank order list, for example, it is evident that the meanings of items change gradually as the placements move around the continuum. Thus, items having similar meanings are found near to one another on the circle. For example, males rated the Bem items "dominant" and "forceful" such that they were placed at 95 and 106 degrees, respectively. Conversely, items whose meanings are dissimilar are separated by large arcs of the circle, as illustrated by the fact that females scaled the Heilbrun items "fearful" and "confident" such that they are found at 217 and 45 degrees, respectively.

It is also apparent that the items placed in Quadrants I (0 to 90 degrees) and IV (270 to 360 degrees) are more socially desirable than those in Quadrants II (90 to 180 degrees) and III (180 to 270 degrees). All of the Bem M and F scale items, which were selected based on the perception that they were socially desirable for both genders, are found in or very near Quadrants I and IV. Similarly, all of the Parker items from the ACL social desirability scale (Parker & Veldman, 1969) are found in the first and fourth quadrants.

Figures 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 present a spatial representation of angular placements and provide a visual impression of the differences and similarities among items and the underlying structure of the three M-F instruments. It is immediately apparent, for example, that most of the Bem items are found in Quadrants I and IV, reflecting her limited

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,N,F Scale
Bem Items			<u> </u>
Male #989 Female	0 9	understanding	F
Male #1006 Female	1 13	warm	F
Male #736 Female	2 25	conscientious	N
Male #850 Female	9 12	loyal	F
Male #983 Female	10 20	truthful	N
Male #792 Female	10 17	friendly	N
Male #968 Female	14 26	tactful	N
Male #900 Female	20 27	reliable	N
Male #718 Female	22 22	cheerful	F
Male #804 Female	23 25	happy	N
Male #686 Female	28 22	adaptable	N
Male #853 Female	54 45	makes decisions easily	М
Male #963 Female	56 39	self-sufficient	М
Male #967 Female	57 51	strong personality	м

Table 4.3

Item Ordering from Smallest to Largest Male Subject Angular Placement

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M.F,N Scale
Male #699 Female	57 33	athletic	M
Male #1016 Female	61 51	willing to take a stand	М
Male #752 Female	66 50	defends own beliefs	М
Male #685 Female	66 53	acts as a leader	М
Male #809 Female	68 55	has leadership abilities	М
Male #691 Female	68 70	ambitious	М
Male #826 Female	68 44	independent	М
Male #740 Female	69 15	conventional	N
Male #917 Female	70 48	self-reliant	М
Male #828 Female	71 49	individualistic	Μ
Male #1013 Female	74 64	willing to take risks	М
Male #864 Female	75 46	masculine	М
Male #729 Female	77 70	competitive	М
Male #692 Female	80 54	analytical	М
Male #698 Female	82 53	assertive	M

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #690 Female	92 106	aggressive	М
Male #763 Female	95 87	dominant	м
Male #786 Female	107 99	forceful	м
Male #975 Female	124 42	theatrical	N
Male #732 Female	144 139	conceited	N
Male #841 Female	173 153	jealous	N
Male #995 Female	202 192	unpredictable	N
Male #914 Female	225 153	secretive	N
Male #999 Female	228 216	unsystematic	N
Male #830 Female	230 211	inefficient	N
Male #862 Female	237 158	moody	N
Male #802 Female	259 231	gullible	F
Male #750 Female	270 283	childlike	F
Male #929 Female	276 265	shy	F
Male #1018 Female	287 284	yielding	F

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #943 Female	296 283	solemn	N
Male #782 Female	297 335	flatterable	F
Male #778 Female	304 0	feminine	F
Male #761 Female	316 340	does not use harsh language	F
Male #942 Female	319 355	soft spoken	F
Male #766 Female	328 355	eager to soothe hurt feelings	F
Male #962 Female	330 7	sympathetic	F
Male #972 Female	331 359	tender	F
Male #797 Female	338 2	gentle	F
Male #964 Female	341 4	sensitive to the needs of others	F
Male #727 Female	344 9	compassionate	F
Male #688 Female	351 15	affectionate	F
Male #849 Female	354 10	loves children	F
Heilbrun Items			
Male #739 Female	1 16	contented	F

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #1006 Female	1 13	warm	F
Male #886 Female	2 32	praising	F
Male #842 Female	6 22	jolly	F
Male #792 Female	10 17	friendly	F
Male #803 Female	24 26	handsome	М
Male #774 Female	50 41	excitable	F
Male #834 Female	56 30	ingenious	Μ
Male #839 Female	57 40	inventive	м
Male #787 Female	57 50	forsighted	М
Male #733 Female	58 45	confident	М
Male #969 Female	61 53	talkative	F
Male #791 Female	62 48	frank	М
Male #769 Female	64 53	enterprising	М
Male #840 Female	66 45	industrious	м
Male #915 Female	68 50	self-confident	M

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #925 Female	69 43	sharp-witted	М
Male #954 Female	70 56	strong	М
Male #864 Female	75 46	masculine	М
Male #753 Female	75 52	deliberate	М
Male #698 Female	82 52	assertive	М
Male #876 Female	91 61	outspoken	M
Male #949 Female	92 99	stern	м
Male #690 Female	93 106	aggressive	М
Male #763 Female	95 87	dominant	М
Male #871 Female	106 110	opportunistic	М
Male #786 Female	107 99	forceful	M
Male #979 Female	112 99	tough	M
Male #701 Female	125 107	autocratic	М
Male #928 Female	127 118	shrewd	М
Male #696 Female	130 135	arrogant	M

Table 4.3 (Continued)

F

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #1003 Female	139 148	vindictive	М
Male #806 Female	140 134	hard-headed	М
Male #732 Female	144 139	conceited	М
Male #748 Female	157 151	cynical	М
Male #779 Female	229 199	fickle	F
Male #793 Female	233 62	frivolous	F
Male #1017 Female	242 206	worrying	F
Male #777 Female	247 218	fearful	F
Male #958 Female	270 242	submissive	F
Male #976 Female	271 276	timid	F
Male #765 Female	286 252	dependent	F
Male #778 Female	304 0	feminine	F
Male #861 Female	311 351	modest	F
Male #768 Female	313 351	emotional	F
Male #920 Female	319 352	sentimental	F

Table 4.3 (Continued)

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Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #962 Female	330 7	sympathetic	F
Male #919 Female	335 3	sensitive	F
Male #742 Female	343 0	cooperative	F
Male #737 Female	344 12	considerate	F
Male #932 Female	346 8	sincere	F
Male #788 Female	351 359	forgiving	F
Male #694 Female	353 9	appreciative	F
Male #814 Female	359 21	helpful	F
Parker Items			
Male #989 Female	0 9	understanding	F
Male #796 Female	0 17	generous	F
Male #739 Female	1 16	contented	F
Male #1006 Female	1 13	warm	F
Male #886 Female	2 32	praising	F
Male #716 Female	2 19	charming	F

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #736 Female	2 25	conscientious	F
Male #1009 Female	6 26	wholesome	F
Male #697 Female	9 14	artistic	F
Male #850 Female	9 12	loyal	F
Male #792 Female	10 17	friendly	F
Male #866 Female	20 14	natural	F
Male #892 Female	19 49	pleasure-seeking	м
Male #892 Female	22 22	cheerful	F
Male #803 Female	24 26	handsome	м
Male #902 Female	28 38	responsible	F
Male #700 Fema le	30 26	attractive	F
Male #821 Female	30 18	idealistic	F
Male #1014 Female	35 38	wise	М
Male #874 Female	38 43	outgoing	F
Male #722 Female	38 36	clear-thinking	M

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #880 Female	39 34	planful	F
Male #887 Female	42 41	progressive	M
Male #872 Female	45 32	optimistic	F
Male #901 Female	45 40	resourceful	м
Male #784 Female	45 18	flirtatious	F
Male #884 Female	47 37	poised	F
Male #946 Female	47 33	spontaneous	F
Male #770 Female	49 35	enthusiastic	F
Male #947 Female	50 42	spunky	F
Male #984 Female	50 97	unaffected	F
Male #774 Female	51 41	excitable	F
Male #853 Female	54 44	mannerly	F
Male #834 Female	56 30	ingenious	м
Male #839 Female	57 40	inventive	м
Male #787 Female	57 51	foresighted	. M

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #733 Female	57 45	confident	М
Male #723 Female	57 43	clever	Μ
Male #969 Female	61 53	talkative	F
Male #1019 Femal e	61 8	zany	F
Male #764 Female	64 53	dreamy	F
Male #741 Female	66 57	coo]	М
Male #915 Female	68 50	self-confident	M
Male #925 Female	69 43	sharp-witted	М
Male #954 Female	69 56	strong	М
Male #740 Female	69 14	enthusiastic	F
Male #907 Female	72 62	robust	м
Male #753 Female	75 53	deliberate	м
Male #864 Female	75 46	masculine	М
Male #951 Female	79 124	stolid	М
Male #730 Female	81 56	complicated	· F

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #949 Female	92 99	stern	М
Male #690 Female	92 106	aggressive	М
Male #707 Female	105 117	bossy	F
Male #871 Female	106 108	opportunistic	М
Male #786 Female	107 99	forceful	М
Male #811 Female	107 116	headstrong	F
Male #979 Female	112 99	tough	М
Male #860 Female	115 100	mischievious	F
Male #955 Female	117 117	stubborn	F
Male #93 Female	122 121	egotistical	М
Male #906 Female	123 135	rigid	м
Male #701 Female	125 107	autocratic	м
Male #868 Female	126 151	noisy	F
Male #928 Female	127 117	shrewd	М
Male #696 Female	130 135	arrogant	M

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #927 Female	131 136	show-off	M
Male #695 Female	133 126	argumentative	М
Male #825 Female	133 105	impulsive	F
Male #725 Female	135 159	coarse	М
Male #806 Female	140 134	hard-headed	F
Male #916 Female	145 143	selfish	F
Male #936 Female	147 167	sly	м
Male #939 Female	153 150	snobbish	F
Male #971 Female	163 129	tempermental	F
Male #865 Female	169 168	nagging	F
Male #990 Female	180 177	unemotional	М
Male #815 Female	183 144	high-strung	F
Male #819 Female	190 136	hurried	F
Male #973 Female	200 157	tense	F
Male #827 Female	202 178	indifferent	. M

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #996 Female	205 204	unrealistic	F
Male #978 Female	207 158	touchy	F
Male #760 Female	208 199	disorderly	F
Male #759 Female	210 192	dissatisfied	M
Male #1003 Female	210 148	vindictive	м
Male #1000 Female	210 206	unexcitable	м
Male #889 Female	212 210	prudish	F
Male #785 Female	220 220	foolish	F
Male #896 Female	221 215	rattlebrained	F
Male #823 Female	228 211	immature	F
Male #779 Female	229 199	fickle	F
Male #793 Female	233 62	frivolous	F
Male #1010 Female	235 211	whiney	F
Male #862 Female	237 158	moody	F
Male #743 Female	239 227	cowardly	, F

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #867 Female	241 206	nervous	F
Male #1017 Female	244 206	worrying	F
Male #777 Female	247 218	fearful	F
Male #735 Female	249 226	confused	F
Male #959 Female	251 220	superstitious	F
Male #835 Female	253 215	inhibited	F
Male #958 Female	270 242	submissive	F
Male #976 Female	271 276	timid	F
Male #857 Female	278 249	meek	F
Male #764 Female	284 330	dreamy	F
Male #986 Female	285 298	unassuming	F
Male #765 Female	286 252	dependent	F
Male #767 Female	287 259	effeminate	F
Male #715 Female	291 358	changeable	F
Male #931 Female	296 316	simple	F

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #778 Female	304 0	feminine	F
Male #861 Female	311 352	modest	F
Male #768 Female	313 351	emotional	F
Male #366 Female	313 349	thoughtful	F
Male #965 Female	319 354	soft-hearted	F
Male #920 Female	319 352	sentimental	F
Male #878 Female	328 355	patient	F
Male #962 Female	330 7	sympathetic	F
Male #977 Female	335 1	tolerant	F
Male #919 Female	335 3	sensitive	F
Male #797 Female	338 2	gentle	F
Male #742 Female	343 0	cooperative	F
Male #833 Female	343 357	informal	F
Male #737 Female	344 12	considerate	F
Male #932 Female	345 8	sincere	·F

Table 4.3 (Continued)

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Subject Group & Item Number	Angle	Item	M,F,N Scale
Male #843 Female	350 7	kind	F
Male #688 Female	351 15	affectionate	F
Male #788 Female	351 359	forgiving	F
Male #694 Female	353 9	appreciative	F
Male #881 Female	354 15	pleasant	F
Male #980 Female	357 9	trusting	F
Male #814 Female	359 21	helpful	F

Table 4.3 (Continued)

Item Placements



Heilbrun

Item Placements



Figure 4.2

Item Placements



definition of the M-F construct. On the other hand, neither Parker nor Heilbrun restricted their M-F definition to desirable traits, so it is not surprising that their items more completely cover the circle.

The figures also permit identification of concentrations and gaps on the continuum. Items tend to be clustered at 45 and 360 degrees, for example, and gaps are apparent around 260 and 180 degrees. Further, it is evident that the clusters and gaps are not at the same points in the male and female circular orderings. Inspection of Table 4.1 reveals that these differences are due to dissimilar item scalings of both M and F scale items. Male subjects tended to scale M items closer to the dominance pole than the females, whose M items cluster around 45 degrees. Similarly, males placed F scale items nearer the submission pole than did females, whose F items are clustered around the 0 degree love pole.

Masculinity and Femininity Scale Comparisons

Figures 4.4 through 4.9 present a spatial representation of the angular placements of the items assigned to the masculinity and femininity scales of the Bem, Parker, and Heilbrun instruments. The Bem figures also contain a circle of the placements of the BSRI's neutral scale items. An examination of these concentric graphs reveals that most M scale items are placed between 25 and 150 degrees. On the other hand, most of the Bem and Heilbrun F items are found between 225 and 45 degrees, while the Parker F scale items are distributed more completely around the entire interpersonal continuum. Similarly, the Bem neutral items are found in all four quadrants of the circle.

Given these configurations of the underlying structures of the



Bem Sex-Role Inventory Items Female Distribution

Outer Circle: Femininity Scale Items Middle Circle: Masculinity Scale Items Inner Circle: Neutral Scale Items Figure 4.4



Bem Sex-Role Inventory Items Male Distribution

Outer Circle: Femininity Scale Items Middle Circle: Masculinity Scale Items Inner Circle: Neutral Scale Items Figure 4.5

Heilbrun Items Female Distribution



SUBMISSION

Outer Circle: Femininity Scale Inner Circle: Masculinity Scale

Figure 4.6

Heilbrun Items Male Distribution



Outer Circle: Femininity Scale Inner Circle: Masculinity Scale

Figure 4.7

Parker Items Female Distribution





Outer Circle: Femininity Scale Inner Circle: Masculinity Scale

Figure 4.8




SUBMISSION

Outer Circle: Femininity Scale Inner Circle: Masculinity Scale



three M-F measures, a number of differences are evident. One, F items cover much larger arcs of the circles than M items, suggesting that the femininity construct being tapped by all three instruments is more heterogeneous than that defined by M items. Two, most of the Bem M and F items are in the socially desirable Quadrants II and IV, while the BSRI neutral items are found in Quadrants II and III as well as II and Most of Heilbrun's F items are socially desirable, but about half IV. of his M items are in Quadrant III. Parker's M items are about equally divided between Quadrants I and II, but his F items are spread fairly evenly among all four. Three, the relationship between the Bem and Heilbrun M and F items does indicate orthogonality rather than bipolarity, but the Parker placements may be interpreted as support for both orthogonal and bipolar M-F relationships. Four, although M item placements reflect relatively close agreement between the genders, the F item plots reveal pronounced subject group differences. In particular, males placed far more F items in Quadrant IV, indicating a larger submissive item rating, while females scaled those same items less submissive and more loving. As a result, Quadrant IV is relatively void of female subject item placements on all three instruments.

Table 4.4 presents the ranges, sum of sines, sum of cosines, and mean scale angles of the M and F scale items, calculated using the equations detailed in Chapter III. These numerical results confirm the general, visual impression provided by the concentric graphs, making it even more apparent that: 1) The F item ranges are much larger than those of the M items; 2) The Parker items cover more of the continuum than those from the Bem and Heilbrun measures; 3) The M

Subject Group	Item Range	Sum of Sines	Sum of Cosines	Angle
	Mascul	linity Scale Ite	ms	
BSRI				
Males Females Combined	54 - 106 33 - 106 33 - 106	18.5334 16.0613 34.5947	5.9263 10.0609 15.9862	72 57 65
Heilbrun				
Males Females Combined	24 - 156 26 - 150 24 - 156	23.6803 21.1474 44.8277	4623 4.4413 3.9790	90 78 85
Parker				
Males Females Combined	19 - 202 26 - 206 19 - 206	25.4694 25.1894 50.6588	- 2.0848 .8511 - 1.2337	96 88 90
	Femin	inity Scale Item	<u>15</u>	
<u>BSRI</u>				
Males Females Combined	259 - 21 231 - 22 231 - 22	- 9.4907 - 3.0902 -12.5809	13.0044 14.3435 27.3479	323 347 334
Heilbrun				
Males Females Combined	229 - 51 199 - 40 199 - 51	- 9.3232 .4185 - 8.9047	14.5925 13.2869 27.8794	326 2 342
Parker				
Males Females Combined	0 - 359 0 - 358 0 - 359	- 8.7343 11.4847 2.7504	24.5219 26.7435 56.2654	343 23 3

Table 4.4

M & F Scale Ranges, Sum of Sines, Sum of Cosines, and Mean Angles

scale items are clustered around the dominance pole of the circle, and the F items are generally found toward the love point; 4) Males scaled M items more dominant and F items more submissive than females, and there is more difference between the genders in the ratings of F items; and 5) The relationship between the M and F scales is more orthogonal than bipolar.

Table 4.5 provides for further examination of the M-F relationship through a comparison of the degrees of separation between the mean M and F scale angles. It is apparent from these differences that a bipolar M-F relationship (as would be indicated by a separation of 180 degrees) is not suggested. The separations do more closely reflect a 90 degree, orthogonal relationship, but the differences are dissimilar enough from 90 to suggest that masculinity and femininity might not be related in either an orthogonal or bipolar manner. It is interesting to note that an othogonal M-F relationship is strongly supported when the combined subject group ratings are analyzed; but when male and female ratings are treated separately, an orthogonal M and F scale difference is not necessarily evident.

Angular Placements of BSRI Items from Factor Loadings

Table 4.6 lists the vector lengths, sines, cosines, and angular placements of the BSRI M and F scale items calculated from the factor loadings reported by Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum (1979). Following Mc-Cormick's (1977) recommended procedures outlined in Chapter III, the two most significant factors from Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum's study were designated as the primary, orthogonal dimensions of a circumplex. For female subjects, factor 1 was selected for the horizontal and factor 2

Table 4.5

M and F Scale Mean Angles

and the Degrees of their Separation on the Circle

Subject Group	Masculinity Scale	Femininity Scale	Degrees of
	Mean Angle	Mean Angle	Separation
	BSRI Ite	ems	*****
Males	72	323	109
Females	57	347	70
Combined	65	334	91
	Heilbrun 1	[tems_	
Males	90	325	124
Females	78	2	76
Combined	85	342	103
	Parker It	cems	
Males	96	343	113
Females	88	23	63
Combined	91	3	88

.

Table 4.6

Angles, Vector Lengths, Sines, and Cosines Bem Sex-Role Inventory Items

Calculated Using Factor Loadings from Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum*

Item No.	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Female Subjec	<u>ts</u>			
688	24	.704	.398	.918
718	29	.486	.481	.877
750	2	.033	030	1.000
727	6	.747	.107	.995
761	340	.186	344	.941
766	356	.534	045	1.000
778	221	.086	651	756
782	15	.286	.262	.965
797	4	.734	.067	.997
802	352	.086	128	.988
849	7	.551	.123	.993
850	32	.236	.533	.843
964	10	.699	.187	.983
929	277	.404	990	.136
942	328	.407	499	.826
962	3	.703	.053	.999
972	12	.771	.200	.979
989	3	.594	.061	.998
1006	18	.774	.317	.948
1018	320	.321	632	.776
685	81	.745	.991	.145
690	102	.690	.977	219
691	81	.508	.988	.163
692	89	.363	1.000	.017
698	90	.770	1.000	019
699	91	.168	1.000	048
729	100	.514	.984	177
752	69	.536	.672	.252
763	94	.691	.994	083
786	91	.768	1.000	021

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Item No.	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
809	82	.737	. 992	.130
826	77	.453	. 976	.216
828	67	.562	. 923	.384
853	75	.486	. 954	.248
864	153	.296	. 449	895
917	69	.384	.938	.352
963	76	.480	.975	.227
967	86	.690	.999	.064
1013	81	.502	.990	.149
1016	79	.631	.975	.193
Male Subjects	<u>s</u>			
688	24	.704	.398	.918
718	29	.486	.481	.877
750	2	.033	.030	1.000
727	6	.747	.107	.995
761	340	.186	344	.941
766	356	.534	.045	1.000
778	221	.086	651	756
782	15	.286	.262	.965
797	4	.734	.067	.997
802	352	.086	.128	.988
849	7	.551	.123	.993
850	32	.236	.533	.843
964	10	.699	.187	.983
929	277	.404	990	.136
942	3	.703	.053	.999
972	12	.771	.200	.979
989	3	.594	.061	.998
1006	18	.774	.317	.948
1018	320	.321	632	.776
942	328	.405	499	.826
685	71	.662	.947	.322
690	81	.675	.988	.150
691	60	.612	.871	.492
692	47	.221	.683	.733
698	87	.681	.999	.036

Item No.	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
699	79	. 181	. 983	. 193
729	62	.434	.877	.482
752	74	.201	.756	.214
763	90	.648	1.000	.006
786	90	.653	1.000	.003
809	63	.636	.893	.451
826	82	.249	.992	.133
828	98	. 183	.995	158
853	81	.365	.986	.159
864	52	.164	.793	.616
917	74	. 158	. 962	.271
963	78	. 191	979	.209
967	84	635	995	101
1013	60	. 425	.864	504
1016	56	381	827	564
1010			.027	

Table 4.6 (Continued)

*(See Table 2.5, pp. 28-30)

for the vertical axes of the circle (See Table 2.5, pp. 28-30). For male subjects, factor 2 was designated the horizontal and factor 1 the vertical defining dimensions of the circumplex. Item loadings from those factors were then substituted for scale means in McCormick's trigonometic equations, yielding a circular ordering of the items. Table 4.7 presents a comparison of the angles found using the factor loadings with those determined from the direct, two-dimensional items scalings of this investigation. As mentioned previously, such comparisons must be made with the recognition of a number of extraneous influences (i.e., Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum found a four- rather than two-factor, rotated solution to their analysis of responses of subjects who used the items to describe themselves, while subjects from this study rated the items according to their semantic meanings on two, imposed dimensions), but they do permit a tentative evaluation of the agreement between the two techniques.

Using Batschelet's (1981) confidence intervals (See Table 3.1, p. 67) to identify significant differences between items, it is apparent from Table 4.7 that most of the factor loading angles do differ from those resulting from the item scaling procedures. It is also obvious, however, that there are a significant number of similarities among female placements of F items and male placements of M items. Further, only three female comparisons (those for "athletic," "masculine," and "gullible") and four of those for males ("childlike," "flatterable," "feminine," and "gullible") exhibit separations greater than 45 degrees. Interestingly enough, each of those items has been removed from the short form of the BSRI (Bem, 1979).

Table 4.7

Bem Sex Role Inventory Item Placements

Circular Scaling and Factor Loading Angles

Item (#)	Scaled Angle Interval	Factor Angle
Female Subjects	······································	
individualistic (828)	49 ± 12	67*
self-reliant (963)	49 1 11	69*
defends own beliefs (752)	50±11	69*
mak <mark>es decisions eas</mark> ily (853)	44±10	75*
self-sufficient (963)	39±10	76*
independent (826)	43±11	77*
willing to take a stand (1016)	50±11	79 *
acts as a leader (683)	53±8	81*
willing to take risks (1013)	63±11	81*
ambitious (991)	70±10	81*
has leadership abilities (809)	55±10	82*
strong personality (967)	50±10	86*
analytical(692)	54±18	89*
assertive (698)	52±10	90*
athletic (699)	33±14	91*
forceful (786)	99±16	91
dominant (763)	87±11	94
competitive (729)	70±12	100*

Item (#)	Scaled Angle Interval	Factor Angle
aggressive (690)	106 ± 11	102
masculine (864)	46±20	153*
gentle (797)	2±11	0
tender (972)	359±12	6
understanding (989)	9±12	ġ
sensitive to the needs of others (964)	4±10	10
compassionate (727)	9±10	10
loyal (850)	12±10	12
warm (1006)	13±13	13
feminine (778)	0±30	15
affectionate (688)	15±10	18
cheerful (718)	22±14	24
flatterable (782)	335±360	79
shy (929)	265±40	256
yielding (1018)	284±24	322*
gullible (802)	231±17	324*
soft-spoken (942)	354±40	324
childlike (750)	283±40	327*
does not use harsh language (761)	340±18	332
sympathetic (962)	7±16	352
loves children (849)	10±10	356*

Table 4.7 (Continued)

Item (#)	Scaled Angle Interval	Factor Angle
eager to soothe hurt feelings (766)	355±18	356
Male Subjects		
analytical (692)	79 ± 23	47*
masculine (864)	75±19	52*
willing to take a stand (1016)	61±15	56
ambitious (691)	68±18	60
willing to take risks (1013)	74±20	60
competitive (729)	76±14	62
has leadership abilities (809)	68±13	68
acts as a leader (685)	66 ± 10	71
defends own beliefs (752)	66 ± 14	74
self-reliant (917)	69±17	74
self-sufficient (963)	56 ± 18	78*
athletic (699)	57 ± 19	79*
aggressive (690)	92 ± 11	82
makes decisions easily (853)	54 ± 19	81*
independent (826)	68 ± 15	82
strong personality	57 ± 16	84*
assertive (698)	82 ± 16	87
dominant (763)	95 ± 14	90
forceful (786)	106 ± 14	. 90*

Item (#)	Scaled Angle Interval	Factor Angle
individualistic (828)	70 <u>+</u> 19	98*
childlike (750)	270±15	2*
sympathetic (962)	330±24	3*
understanding (989)	0±20	3
gentle (797)	338±11	4*
compassionate (727)	343±13	23*
loves children (849)	354±11	7*
sensitive to the needs of others (964)	330±14	12*
flatterable (782)	297±24	15*
warm (1006)	2±90	18
affectionate (688)	351±12	24*
cheerful (718)	21±24	8
loyal (850)	9±14	32*
feminine (778)	304±19	221*
shy (929)	276±17	277
yielding (1018)	286±20	320*
soft-spoken (942)	318±21	328
does not use harsh language (761)	316±24	340
gullible (802)	259±19	352*
eager to soothe hurt feelings (966)	328±17	356*

*Factor angle does not fall in scaled angle 99% confidence interval (Batschelet, 1981).

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CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

The primary purpose of this study was to investigate the validity of a two-dimensional scaling of items from selected measures of psychological masculinity-femininity (M-F). In addition, the results of the scaling procedures were employed to evaluate the Bem (1974), Heilbrun (1976), and Parker (1969) M-F instruments.

Gender Differences

The identification of the significant differences in the scaling of items between male and female subject groups, which led to the decision that Hypothesis #1 should not be rejected, suggests two interpretations. One is the conclusion that these results should be attributed to actual differences between the genders. However, as the analyses of the two-dimensional scalings of the items from the ICL (McCormick & Kavanagh, 1981) and the MMPI (Smoley, 1983) did not reveal gender differences, it is necessary to question whether those found in this investigation were actually related to gender or some other, unidentified difference between the subject groups. The volunteers for this study were not randomly selected, thus it is approriate to be somewhat cautious about the comparability of the subject groups, particularly in light of the results of the MMPI and ICL studies.

While it is true that the items scaled in this study were selected for M-F assessment on the basis of an empirically demonstrated

utility in differentiating between the genders, the identification of that utility was made from analyses of male/female use of the items in describing themselves or others. In this investigation, subjects were instructed to scale the items according to their semantic meaning. Thus, differences in the ratings of items should not have been related to differences in concept of masculinity-femininity, sex-roles, or socially desirable stereotypes. Rather, the scaling differences should have been the result of differences in understanding of what the items mean. If the differences between the genders found in this study are, in fact, real, the implications go well beyond scaling and personality test construction. For although is has been suggested that males and females use words differently at times (e.g., Steinmann, 1958), the extent of such differences has been regarded as limited to a small number of words. The differences found here are of a significantly higher percentage of frequency.

While previous research does require that the gender differences be regarded with skepticism, it does not absolutely refute the possibility that they were the result of male/female differences. Perhaps the M-F items are different in some way from those on the ICL and MMPI. Perhaps they are so obviously related to sex-role concepts that subjects scaled them accordingly. It is not possible to reach a confident conclusion based upon the results of this study alone. However, the differences do raise interesting questions and appear to deserve further investigation.

<u>Two</u>-dimensional Item Scaling

Rejection of null hypotheses 2 and 3 provides further support

for the validity of McCormick's direct, two-dimensional item scaling procedures. The results of the two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests of the item frequency distributions suggest that the subjects attended to the scaling task and found the M-F items meaningful on the dominance-submission and love-hate dimensions. Had there been a significant number of uniform frequency distributions, the validity of the scaling procedure would have been challenged. However, as the vast majority of item frequency distributions more closely approximated the theoretical normal distirbution, it is appropriate to conclude that the subjects were able to scale the items successfully.

The results of the t-tests on item means also indicate that the subjects found the items relevant to the two scaling dimensions and suggest that the interpersonal domain is sufficiently defined by the two primary, orthogonal axes of Leary's (1956, 1957) circular model. If the t-test results had identified a significant number of item scale means that were not different from zero, both the validity of the scaling procedures and the sufficiency of the two dimensions would have been questioned. However, as very few items were found to exhibit zero means, both the procedures and dimensions are supported.

<u>Underlying</u> Structure of the M-F Tests

Analyses of the circular placements of the items and the relationships of the mean angles of the items assigned to the masculinity and femininity scales of the Bem (1974), Heilbrun (1976), and Parker (1969) M-F instruments raise a number of questions about the validity of the instruments themselves as well as the theoretical conceptualization of masculinity-femininity which the androgyny theorists have

proposed. Based upon the item scaling results from this investigation, masculinity and femininity do not appear to be related in either a bipolar or orthogonal manner. The item placements provide little, if any, support for the traditional concept of a bipolar (180 degree M and F scale mean angle separation) M-F relationship. On the other hand, while the mean scale angle separation did approximate a 90 degree (orthogonal) relationship when male and female responses were analysed as one combined group, the M and F scale separations were not orthogonal when the genders were treated as separate groups.

These results cast considerable doubt on the validity of M-F theory and the procedures employed in the construction of the selected M-F instruments. Perhaps the orthogonal relationship proposed by the androgyny school has been based upon factor analytic procedures which artificially forced M and F items into an orthogonal relationship. If masculinity and femininity are not truly independent personality dimensions, the test construction and scoring methods employed by Bem (1974), Spence (Spence & Helmreich, 1978), and Heilbrun (1976) are founded upon inappropriate assumptions. As a result, the concept of androgyny is severely damaged. Although the concept might still have meaning even if masculinity and femininity are not independent/orthogonal, it would certainly need to be significantly redefined both empirically and theoretically.

Comparison of the circular plottings of items from the Bem, Heilbrun, and Parker instruments provide further affirmation of the conclusion that the three measures are not assessing the same M-F construct. The Bem and Heilbrun items tend to be found in the same

general arcs of the circle. However, even though the two measures were constructed to reflect similar concepts of androgyny, their items do not define identical M-F constructs. Parker's items cover the circle more completely, reflecting the fact that he did not restrict his definition of M-F to socially desirable traits; but even his items do not sample the entire circular continuum. Large gaps are noticable on the concentric graphs of the item placements of all three instruments, which is not a problem if masculinity-femininity is not a concept that is defined by the entire interpersonal domain. If that is the case, however, the terms "masculinity" and "femininity" could be interchangeable with appropriately placed adjectives from Keisler's (1983) or Leary's (1956, 1957) interpersonal circles. Thus, it might be better to drop the sex-role labels in favor of less ambiguous terms as has been suggested by Wiggins and Holzmuller (1979) and Bernard (1979). If masculinity and femininity are concepts that should be defined by the entire interpersonal domain, the three instruments examined here are not constructed with items that sufficiently sample the complete circular continuum.

Questions about the construct and convergent validity of M-F measures are at the heart of the dilema facing M-F research. Twodimensional item scaling procedures do not completely clarify these difficulties, but they do provide a new approach to an evaluation of the inconsistencies between M-F theory and measurement. McCormick's (1977) techniques make it possible to evaluate potential M-F test items before as well as after their use as M-F indicators. Using the results of a direct, two-dimensional scaling of items prior to test construction, for example, should make it possible for researchers to construct an M-F instrument that more adequately reflects the intended underlying M-F theroy. The placement of items on the circular continuum also permits an evaluation of an M-F instrument after it has been constructed and administered.

Although the scaling procedrues themselves do not in and of themselves provide answers as to whether M-F should be restricted to a definition by socially desirable traits or if masculinity and femininity should be conceptualized as orthogonal dimensions, they do offer methods of evaluating the degree of agreement between empirical results and theory. While it is true that personality assessment in general and masculinity-femininity research particularly have been predominantly empirically based, researchers in the field certainly are not anti-theoretical. It would appear that the circumplex model and two-dimensional item scaling might provide a new technique with which they might bridge the gap between theory and assessment.

Factor Analysis and Circular Scaling

Although the comparison of the item placements calculated from Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum's (1979) factor anlysis of the Bem Sex-Role Inventory items with those found in this investigation was made while recognizing a number of significant reservations, the similarity of the two resulting orderings does appear to suggest that factor analysis and circular scaling procedures may provide very similar representations of the underlying structure of a data set. At best, the comparison provides modest support for the validity of McCormick's (1977) procedures, but it would seem appropriate to conclude that the results do warrent

Two-dimensional Item Scaling and The Circumplex Model

The results of this investigation are consistent with those reported by McCormick and Kavanagh (1981), McCormick (1977), Thomas (1981), Baldanado (1982), and Smoley (1983) and provide further support for the circumplex and two-dimensional scaling procedures. The model is apparently compatible with a breadth of psychological and educational variables, and the procedures appear to offer an improved approach to the construction and evaluation of measures intended to assess concepts in the affective domain. McCormick's direct item scaling procedures may be employed to provide valuable information about items prior to test construction, which should lead to improved item selection and test scale homogeneity and discriminability. It would appear that Batschelet's (1981) circular statistics deserve further investigation in light of their apparent usefulness with the circumplex. It appears that the spatial representation provided by the circumplex may be employed to analyse the underlying structure of data in much the same way that factor analysis has been used. And McCormick's procedures appear to be expandable to three or more dimensions should that prove necessary as some theorists have suggested.

Given the results of this study, further research focused upon the meaning of vector lengths, the orthogonality of alternative scaling dimensions, the compatibility between factor analysis and circumplex procedures, the use of Batschelet's circular statistics with the circumplex model in psychology and education, and the empirical and theoretical relationship between masculinity and femininity seems most appropriate. Indeed, the applicability of Guttman's (1954) circumplex and McCormick's direct, two-dimensional item scaling procedures appears to be quite general and deserves continued investigation.

SUMMARY

McCormick's (1977) two-dimensional item scaling procedures were employed to scale the items from the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (Bem, 1974), Heilbrun's (1976) masculinity and femininity scales, and Parker's (1969) Fem Scale to a circumplex model (Guttman, 1954). Items were scaled according to their semantic meaning on both the primary dimensions (lovehate and dominance-submission) of Leary's (1956, 1957) interpersonal be havior circle by 100 male and 100 female graduate and undergraduate stu dents. A modification of Ross' (1938) vectorial methods for circular scales was used to place the items in the Euclidean space defined by Leary's orthogonal axes. The item scaling results were used to evaluate both the scaling procedures themselves and the three masculinity-femininity (M-F) instruments.

It was determined that the subjects were able to successfully scale the items on both the love-hate and dominance-submission dimensions. A significant number of differences in the scaling of items between males and females were identified, and the angular placements of the Bem Sex-Role Inventory calculated from the item scalings and Pedhauzer and Tetenbaum's (1979) factor laodings were found to be quite similar.

Evaluation of the angular placement of items on the circular continuum raised a number of questions regarding the validity of the three M-F measures. The items from the instruments were not found to fall on identical arcs of the circle, and none of the measures adequately

sampled the entire interpersonal domain. Further, analysis of the relationship between the masculinity and femininity scales of the instruments did not support the traditional bipolar M-F concept nor the orthogonal M-F relationship proposed by andorgyny theorists.

The results of the investigation were found to be consistent with previous research and provided further support for the applicability of the circumplex model and McCormick's scaling techniques. Recommendations for further research were made with a particular emphasis on the investigation of the use of direct, two-dimensional item scaling procedures in the construction and evaluation of instrumentation designed to assess variables in the affective domain.

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APPENDIX A

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Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Bem Items	:	Love	(4) - H	late (-4) Dimme	ension				<u> </u>
Male #685	*	0	0	2	4	35	25	20	7	7
Female		0	0	0	0	21	9	38	22	10
Male #686	*	0	0	0	0	25	32	31	4	8
Female		0	0	3	0	16	7	37	20	17
Male #688	*	0	0	0	0	4	20	39	20	17
Female		0	1	5	1	8	4	19	25	37
Male #690		0	6	17	19	33	7	6	5	7
Female		8	11	21	11	17	7	7	8	4
Male #691 Female		0 1	0 5	3	5 6	51 22	20 16	13 19	2 14	6 9
Male #692	*	0	2	3	8	63	10	11	1	2
Female		0	1	13	2	26	16	21	8	13
Male #698	*	0	0	2	18	55	9	10	5	1
Female		0	0	0	5	26	14	30	12	13
Male #699	*	0	0	0	7	50	14	15	5	9
Female		0	0	3	2	27	15	19	15	19
Male #718	*	0	0	3	2	17	40	29	6	3
Female		0	0	1	3	11	24	27	15	19
Male #727	*	0	0	0	0	6	29	36	24	34
Female		0	0	2	3	3	8	26	24	34
Male #729	*	0	0	2	13	43	23	15	3	1
Female		2	0	8	15	20	15	29	3	8
Male #732	*	2	3	39	32	19	3	1	1	0
Female		18	17	19	20	15	2	6	2	1

Item Frequency Distributions

142

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #736 Female	*	0 0	0 0	1	3 0	21 14	31 14	31 34	7 19	6 18
Male #740		0	0	9	8	59	13	8	2	0
Female		0	0	6	6	45	19	20	4	0
Male #750		2	3	8	3	60	15	7	2	0
Female		0	5	23	10	18	17	12	10 .	5
Male #752		0	0	0	0	54	22	18	2	4
Female		2	1	2	2	13	24	29	13	14
Male #761		0	0	0	1	30	51	16	1	1
Female		1	0	2	1	15	28	26	18	9
Male #763		0	1	17	24	30	16	11	1	0
Female		2	1	14	26	19	14	15	6	4
Male #766 Female			0 1	0 2	1 5	8 12	36 22	44 29	8 11	2 17
Male #778		1	1	5	0	39	22	19	4	8
Female		3	1	4	6	24	20	24	6	12
Male #782		0	0	3	10	42	24	16	2	3
Female		3	1	17	12	17	22	17	8	3
Male #786		1	2	24	30	26	8	7	0	2
Female		0	12	13	22	21	15	13	3	1
Male #792		0	1	0	0	9	31	38	12	9
Female		0	1	1	2	10	17	31	22	16
Male #797	*	0	0	0	0	7	27	35	16	15
Female		0	0	3	0	6	16	20	27	28
Male #802	*	2	5	12	16	43	13	8	0	1
Female		6	9	30	22	19	7	4	3	0
Male #804		0	0	3	3	45	19	20	6	4
Female		0	2	1	1	12	16	19	28	21
Male #809	*	0	0	0	0	47	30	20	2	1
Female		0	0	0	4	25	9	37	19	6

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #814 Female		0	0 1	1 4	5 3	14 14	26 12	39 41	5 12	10 13
Male #826	*	0	0	3	14	33	19	22	5	4
Female		1	0	4	3	12	18	32	16	14
Male #828	*	0	0	4	10	45	21	14	0	5
Female		0	1	5	2	23	17	23	15	14
Male #830	*	2	0	21	42	35	0	0	0	0
Female		12	15	37	23	12	0	1	0	0
Male #841	*	6	8	35	30	9	5	5	2	0
Female		22	16	22	18	9	4	6	0	3
Male #848 Female	*	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	16 7	35 20	34 34	8 24	7 15
Male #849		0	0	0	1	5	14	35	18	27
Female		1	0	0	1	9	8	23	31	27
Male #850	*	0	0	0	0	9	22	40	10	19
Female		1	1	0	1	4	5	29	29	30
Male #853	*	0	0	0	0	48	24	21	3	4
Female		0	0	1	5	16	13	20	32	13
Male #862		1	1	11	27	47	9	4	0	0
Female		0	8	24	40	11	9	5	1	0
Male #864 Female	*	3	2 5	0 2	1 5	64 33	12 20	9 16	6 6	3 13
Male #900	*	0	0	0	0	20	26	33	13	8
Female		0	0	0	0	6	16	27	31	20
Male #914		2	0	10	26	51	6	3	1	1
Female		1	5	25	27	20	12	7	2	1
Male #917	*	0	0	0	0	51	35	12	0	0
Female		0	1	2	5	11	22	30	17	12
Male #929 Female		2	2 1	2 11	12 27	49 27	20 15	12 15	2 1	1

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #932 Female	*	0 1	0 0	0	0 1	7 8	33 21	42 24	10 24	8 21
Male #942		0	0	0	0	32	38	24	4	2
Female		1	2	2	2	15	28	29	16	5
Male #943		0	0	3	16	47	20	13	1	0
Female		1	2	6	12	25	20	21	4	9
Male #962	*	0	0	0	5	12	48	26	6	3
Female		0	1	0	3	10	23	34	15	14
Male #963	*	0	0	0	4	31	35	23	6	1
Female		0	0	0	1	18	19	26	17	19
Male #964 Female		0 0	0 2	0	0 2	4 3	24 7	34 26	18 35	20 25
Male #967	*	0	0	0	0	44	25	20	8	3
Female		0	0	2	1	17	26	22	23	9
Male #968	*	0	0	3	6	30	30	24	6	1
Female		1	1	0	0	12	22	21	18	15
Male #972	*	0	0	0	0	14	23	43	9	10
Female		0	2	4	0	4	11	34	26	19
Male #975	*	0	2	6	3	77	8	4	0	0
Female		0	0	3	4	35	26	17	9	6
Male #983	*	0	0	0	0	8	33	41	7	11
Female		1	3	0	5	8	12	29	14	28
Male #989 Female	*	0	0	1 4	0 4	8 10	24 10	51 24	8 21	8 26
Male #995 Female	*	1	5 21	15 18	20 15	50 23	4 10	3	0 0	2
Male #999 Female		2	7	15 19	25 26	51 28	0 1	0	0 0	0 0
Male #1006 Female	; *	0	0 1	0 1	0	13	21 16	45 22	7 24	14 23

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #1013	*	0	0	1	10	54	16	17	1	1
Female		0	1	7	4	22	24	31	6	5
Male #1016	*	0	0	0	1	37	34	25	1	2
Female		0	0	2	6	17	22	21	21	11
Male #1018		0	4	4	4	39	35	12	1	1
Female		4	3	5	19	25	18	13	10	3
Bem Items:	D	ominar	nce (4)	- Subm	ission	(-4) Di	mensio	<u>n</u>		
Male #685		0	0	0	0 ´	4	15	39	22	20
Female		0	0	2	1	3	12	24	31	27
Male #686		0	0	11	8	18	28	29	5	1
Female		1	3	11	4	22	9	35	8	6
Male #688	*	1	5	28	10	29	14	7	2	4
Female		0	3	10	5	40	5	21	9	7
Male #690		0	0	1	3	7	20	32	24	13
Female		0	0	2	2	10	17	36	25	8
Male #691	*	0	2	3	1	7	27	37	16	7
Female		0	1	0	1	3	17	37	14	27
Male #692		0	0	3	2	17	29	40	5	3
Female		2	0	0	0	34	10	32	12	10
Male #698 Female		0 0	0 0	0	3 1	10 5	21 26	38 37	14 17	14 14
Male #699		0	0	3	5	23	15	34	14	6
Female		0	3	0	4	42	11	19	12	9
Male #718		0	0	5	6	45	25	18	1	0
Female		0	1	3	10	33	18	27	6	2
Male #727 Female	*	1 4	3 2	23 9	29 16	29 29	5 4	6 21	39	1 6
Male #729 Femal e		0 0	0	0 0	1 0	7 9	16 20	44 37	20 21	12 13

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #732		2	4	14	3	10	23	26	9	9
Female		1	0	4	6	38	11	21	14	5
Male #736	*	0	3	13	13	31	25	14	0	0
Female		1	0	4	6	38	11	21	14	5
Male #740		0	0	11	10	47	15	10	3	3
Female		0	0	17	15	32	15	15	6	0
Male #750		3	9	27	31	29	1	0	0	0
Female		5	6	28	26	16	9	5	4	1
Male #752		0	0	1	4	7	25	34	23	6
Female		0	0	0	0	5	25	47	18	5
Male #761		1	7	24	32	23	7	5	1	0
Female		8	15	11	14	28	5	9	8	2
Male #763		2	2	4	3	1	9	32	25	22
Female		0	0	1	2	3	17	29	30	18
Male #766		8	12	24	11	19	20	6	0	0
Female		4	5	22	15	21	5	14	12	2
Male #778	*	3	14	28	31	18	2	3	1	0
Female		2	5	8	20	38	8	9	7	3
Male #782	*	7	14	24	17	25	8	4	1	0
Female		0	3	18	27	19	12	15	4	1
Male #786 Female		1	2 1	2 5	0 0	4 4	19 21	42 36	19 29	11 4
Male #792		0	2	6	16	31	26	18	1	0
Female		1	4	5	11	32	11	24	8	4
Male #797	*	2	6	19	39	22	4	7	1	0
Female		7	4	8	23	22	6	14	9	7
Male #802 Female		9 4	13 13	32 31	27 35	11 8	3 5	2 2	2 2	0
Male #804 Female		1 0	2	2 2	3 3	43 43	28 13	14 23	7 9	0

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #809	<u>.</u>	0	0	0	0	5	31	35	18	11
Female		0	0	0	1	2	18	34	35	10
Male #814		0	1	11	24	32	18	13	1	0
Female		0	1	9	12	34	9	19	13	3
Male #826		0	0	0	6	6	19	42	19	8
Female		0	0	1	1	20	21	32	28	7
Male #828 Female		0 0	0	2 0	4 2	22 18	19 20	30 36	14 13	9 11
Male #830		3	9	27	30	24	1	5	1	0
Female		2	17	30	17	24	4	3	1	2
Male #841	*	1	2	17	12	33	11	15	5	4
Female		0	7	8	8	18	16	24	10	9
Male #848	*	1	7	14	15	34	10	15	4	0
Female		0	3	2	8	30	20	19	6	2
Male #849		2	6	20	12	33	9	10	7	1
Female		4	3	7	17	27	8	16	10	8
Male #850		1	6	15	11	18	15	22	10	2
Female		5	1	11	16	17	12	17	11	10
Male #853	*	0	0	0	2	22	36	29	9	2
Female		0	1	0	0	8	25	37	19	10
Male #862	*	0	3	27	23	29 [~]	10	8	0	0
Female		0	2	9	15	31	20	14	7	2
Male #864		0	0	0	0	14	35	37	10	4
Female		0	1	2	4	31	25	25	10	2
Male #900 Female	*	1 1	1 2	5 2	10 2	27 27	30 17	22 27	3 17	/ 1 5
Male #914	*	2	3	17	12	41	11	7	1	0
Female		1	3	10	23	18	14	23	6	2
Male #917		2	6	21	34	24	4	6	3	0
Female		4	1	15	25	18	4	22	7	4

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #929 Female	*	10 3	17 12	37 24	25 29	4 10	1 9	0 10	0 2	0
Male #932		5	3	12	22	32	21	4	1	0
Female		2	1	14	9	37	11	12	12	2
Male #942		1	5	21	45	18	7	3	0	0
Female		5	5	20	27	16	11	6	9	1
Male #943		0	3	16	22	31	16	5	0	0
Female		3	4	13	11	35	21	8	3	2
Male #962		6	7	20	20	22	17	7	1	0
Female		3	8	9	16	24	10	13	11	6
Male #963		0	1	0	6	10	34	33	6	10
Female		0	1	1	1	17	21	38	14	7
Male #964	*	6	7	17	30	18	12	8	2	0
Female		10	3	11	15	20	7	15	9	10
Male #967	*	0	0	0	0	19	28	36	11	6
Female		0	0	0	1	15	12	29	33	10
Male #968	*	1	1	7	15	37	23	13	3	0
Female		2	0	5	7	29	14	28	12	3
Male #972	*	7	3	22	33	25	6	3	1	0
Female		4	8	8	21	25	9	12	7	5
Male #975 Female		2	6 2	13 4	11 6	24 29	14 21	28 26	0 8	0 3
Male #983		0	1	3	7	62	13	10	2	2
Female		1	3	6	7	39	7	17	10	9
Male #989 Female		0 3	1 3	6	25 17	40 30	16 10	11 13	1 9	0 6
Male #995		3	4	8	17	40	20	8	0	0
Female		5	10	13	9	33	13	7	5	4
Male #999		0	7	18	39	35	0	0	0	0
Female		7	10	22	23	29	3	3	1	1

Item	#	-	4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male Femal	#1006 e		0 1	2 4	15 8	17 14	32 28	14 11	16 19	4 11	03
Male	#1013	*	0	0	0	0	17	35	28	12	8
Femal	e		0	0	0	0	4	17	47	28	4
Male	#1016		0	0	0	0	10	25	52	9	4
Femal	e		0	2	0	2	4	21	38	25	8
Male	#1018		5	10	32	34	11	7	0	0	0
Femal	e		6	13	32	22	10	11	5	1	0
Heilb	orun I	tems:		Love (4) -	Hate	(-4)	Dimension				
Male	#690		0	6	17	19	33	7	6	5	7
Femal	e		8	11	27	11	17	7	7	8	4
Male	#694	*	0	· 0	1	4	11	34	37	6	7
Femal	e		0	0	3	2	9	9	31	22	24
Male	#696	* 1	5	6	35	32	20	5	2	0	0
Femal	e		.0	18	29	18	5	5	4	0	1
Male	#698	*	0	0	2	18	55	9	10	5	1
Femal	e		0	0	0	5	26	14	30	12	13
Male	#701	1	5	1	28	23	34	6	0	0	0
Femal	e		1	3	15	22	25	10	8	4	2
Male	#732	*	2	3	39	32	19	3	1	1	0
Femal	e		.8	17	19	20	15	2	6	2	1
Male	#733		0	1	0	0	37	31	29	1	1
Femal	e		0	0	1	0	21	15	29	18	16
Male	#737	*	0	0	0	0	8	36	38	13	5
Femal	e		0	0	0	1	3	18	33	22	23
Male	#739		0	0	0	1	38	25	29	4	3
Femal	le		0	0	2	0	15	26	26	16	15
Male Femal	#742 e	*	1 2	2	1 2	3 3	15 10	46 22	32 33	2 18	0

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #748		2	7	36	37	18	0	0	0	0
Female		14	18	36	20	9	0	3	0	0
Male #753	*	0	1	5	9	56	16	8	3	2
Female		0	1	5	8	28	14	20	12	12
Male #763 Female		0 2	1	17 14	24 26	30 19	16 14	11 14	1 6	0 4
Male #765	*	0	0	3	9	46	30	12	0	0
Female		4	7	10	25	31	9	6	4	4
Male #768 Female		0 0	0 1	27	6 10	43 24	24 20	19 26	5 7	1 5
Male #769 Female	*	0 6	0	0 0	0 1	52 16	29 24	15 25	2 11	1 12
Male #774		0	0	1	2	60	20	12	3	1
Female		0	2	5	13	28	14	28	10	10
Male #777	*	1	1	24	19	44	9	2	0	0
Female		7	10	19	39	20	4	1	0	0
Male #778		1	1	5	0	39	22	19	4	8
Female		3	1	4	6	24	20	24	6	12
Male #779		1	3	24	29	34	10	7	1	0
Female		4	6	30	28	16	11	4	1	0
Male #786		1	2	24	30	26	8	7	0	2
Female		0	12	13	22	21	15	13	2	1
Male #787		0	2	2	3	44	25	17	3	2
Female		0	0	0	0	28	30	27	11	3
Male #788		1	0	0	0	7	33	35	12	12
Female		3	0	0	4	4	23	30	21	6
Male #779 Female		1 4	3	24 30	19 28	34 16	10 11	7 4	1	0 0
Male #786		1	2	24	30	26	8	7	0	2
Female		0	12	13	22	21	15	13	2	1

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #787		0	2	2	3	44	25	17	3	2
Female		0	0	0	0	28	30	27	11	3
Male #788		1	0	0	0	7	33	35	12	12
Female		3	0	0	4	4	23	30	21	14
Male #791	*	0	0	4	2	54	16	19	4	1
Female		0	1	0	0	9	31	38	12	6
Male #792		0	1	0	0	9	31	38	12	9
Female		0	1	1	2	10	17	31	22	16
Male #793		1	1	12	21	42	15	6	1	0
Female		3	3	15	19	27	7	15	5	6
Male #803		0	0	3	3	45	19	20	6	4
Female		0	3	1	1	29	15	18	26	7
Male #806	*	4	4	37	25	20	0	0	0	0
Female		12	15	32	21	13	1	4	2	0
Male #814		0	0	1	5	14	26	39	5	10
Female		0	1	4	3	14	12	41	12	13
Male #834	*	0	0	3	2	57	23	10	2	2
Female		1	0	1	4	18	17	27	17	15
Male #839	*	0	0	0	5	44	28	18	4	1
Female		0	0	2	2	10	30	21	18	17
Male #840 Female	*	0 0	0 0	2	2 0	41 13	30 23	18 22	4 14	1 21
Male #842		0	0	1	0	22	30	34	6	7
Female		2	1	2	1	0	26	29	20	10
Male #861		0	0	2	5	47	34	12	0	0.
Female		0	2	5	8	20	30	23	4	8
Male #864	*	3	2	0	1	64	12	9	6	3
Female		0	5	2	5	33	20	16	8	14
Male #871	*	0	0	12	34	35	15	3	0	0
Female		10	14	13	11	15	15	13	5	4

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #876 Female	*	0 0	1 2	10 7	16 13	49 24	15 13	6 22	3 10	0 9
Male #886		0	0	0	0	26	34	27	7	6
Female		2	0	1	0	13	22	30	16	16
Male #915 Fema le	*	0 2	0	0 1	0 4	46 17	33 17	16 29	3 16	2 13
Male #919	*	0	0	0	0	8	38	39	11	4
Female		0	3	1	0	7	20	23	26	20
Male #920		0	0	0	0	13	35	36	10	6
Female		1	2	0	1	12	22	25	21	16
Male #925	*	0	0	0	7	58	18	15	1	1
Female		0	0	2	9	22	15	23	17	12
Male #928		1	9	20	28	28	11	2	0	0
Female		4	11	26	18	14	14	8	3	2
Male #932	*	0	0	0	0	7	33	42	10	8
Female		1	0	0	1	8	21	24	24	21
Male #949		0	0	4	23	52	16	4	1	0
Female		2	4	11	33	23	11	9	3	4
Male #954		0	0	2	3	46	22	22	4	1
Female		0	0	2	3	25	26	27	7	10
Male #958 Female	*	1 3	5 13	8 24	11 22	46 26	15 9	10 1	2 1	1
Male #962	*	0	0	0	5	12	48	26	6	3
Female		0	1	0	3	10	23	34	15	14
Male #969		0	0	1	4	50	26	16	3	0
Female		2	3	3	4	22	29	28	4	5
Male #976		0	1	6	14	54	17	8	0	0
Female		0	4	3	25	34	15	16	3	0
Male #979		1	5	19	<u>35</u>	27	6	8	0	0
Female		3	6	17	27	12	14	17	1	3

Item #	•	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #1003		11	16	27	27	19	0	0	0	0
Female		26	24	20	11	6	6	4	1	2
Male #1006	*	0	0	0	0	13	21	45	7	14
Female		1	1	1	5	7	16	22	24	23
Male #1017		2	1	10	23	57	5	2	0	0
Female		5	3	7	27	43	6	8	0	1
Helibrun I	tems		Dominance	(4)	- Submiss	ion (-	4) Dim	ension		*****
Male #690		0	0	1	3	7	20	32	24	13
Female		0	1	0	1	3	17	37	14	27
Male #694		5	0	19	22	22	9	18	3	2
Female		0	1	17	14	33	4	16	10	5
Male #696		0	4	7	9	8	18	21	17	16
Female		3	1	2	2	9	20	18	20	25
Male #698 Female		0 0	0 0	0	3 1	10 5	21 26	38 37	14 17	14 14
Male #701		2	1	3	4	24	55	18	1	0
Female		0	1	3	10	35	17	15	20	20
Male #732		2	4	14	3	10	23	26	9	9
Female		2	4	5	5	7	25	23	17	12
Male #733		1	2	4	1	9	30	32	12	9
Female		0	0	0	5	8	23	34	16	14
Male #737	*	4	0	12	34	31	8	10	0	0
Female		1	2	11	15	29	5	21	11	5
Male #739 Female		4 0	2 3	12 8	8 8	43 41	13 9	12 21	5 6	1
Male #742		3	4	10	22	22	12	11	5	1
Female		4	1	14	24	24	9	13	7	4
Male #748		0	1	8	7	24	38	17	3	1
Female		0	1	10	5	15	31	19	8	11

Item #	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #753	0	1	4	9	18	29	26	9	3
Female	0	0	5	2	12	23	35	18	5
Male #763	2	2	4	3	1	9	32	25	22
Female	0	0	1	2	3	17	23	30	18
Male #765	9	20	28	15	9	11	7	1	0
Female	6	19	22	27	3	4	14	3	2
Male #768	4	10	20	21	24	16	2	2	1
Female	1	8	16	18	26	8	14	7	2
Male #769	0	0	0	0	23	36	25	8	8
Female	0	0	3	1	12	28	38	16	2
Male #774	0	0	7	15	23	27	20	5	3
Female	0		10	16	23	7	26	16	2
Male #777	4	13	33	32	13	4	1	0	0
Female	4	7	24	33	11	6	8	1	1
Male #778 *	- 3	14	28	31	18	2	3	17	0
Female	2	5	8	20	38	8	9		3
Male #779	1	12	17	19	31	12	6	1	1
Female	2	6	19	13	34	11	14		0
Male #786	1	2	2	0	4	19	42	19	11
Female	0	1	5	0	4	21	36	29	4
Male #787	0	- 0	3	10	23	30	20	12	2
Female	0	0	1	1	19	23	23	20	3
Male #788	3	5	13	26	23	12	15	3	0
Female		8	16	13	16	7	21	11	2
Male #791	0	0	2	4	16	42	30	3	2
Female	0		0	5	13	31	31	16	4
Male #792	0	2	6	16	31	16	18	1	0
Female	1	4	5	11	32	11	24	8	4
Male #793 Female	0	1 3	17 9	31 18	23 36	15 8	12 14	0	0 1

									-	
Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #803		0	2	6	3	45	32	9	3	0
Female		0	0	1	2	59	16	11	6	5
Male #806		1	3	6	6	15	17	28	19	4
Female		0	6	5	0	7	16	24	35	7
Male #814 Female		0	1 1	11 9	24 12	32 34	18 9	13 19	1 13	0 3
Male #834		0	0	6	5	33	28	18	3	4
Female		0	1	3	3	31	24	27	9	2
Male #839	*	0	0	0	3	30	33	23	6	5
Female		0	2	1	0	20	12	44	18	3
Male #840		0	0	0	4	12	21	34	21	8
Female		0	0	0	2	18	17	31	24	8
Male #842		0	2	6	12	49	19	1	11	0
Female		0	2	3	10	40	10	26	9	0
Male #861		0	1	20	33	31	10	5	0	0
Female		2	1	14	27	28	11	10	7	0
Male #864	*	0	0	0	0	14	35	37	10	4
Female		0	1	2	4	31	25	25	10	2
Male #871		0	2	4	0	8	40	37	6	2
Female		0	0	8	4	14	22	32	15	5
Male #876		2	2	4	5	12	20	34	15	5
Female		1	1	4	5	8	22	22	31	6
Male #886	*	0	0	7	24	39	18	11	1	0
Female		2	0	2	9	27	12	27	15	6
Male #915		0	0	1	0	6	22	40	18	13
Female		0	0	0	2	15	15	34	23	11
Male #919	*	2	6	21	34	24	4	6	3	0
Female		4	1	15	25	18	4	22	7	4
Male #920 Female	*	9 4	11 4	32 17	25 23	15 26	2 7	4 9	2	0 2

Item #	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #925 Female	0 0	0	0 1	2 2	25 25	29 23	36 30	5 16	33
Male #928	1	5	2	1	15	35	26	11	4
Female	1	4	7	4	6	22	29	18	9
Male #932	5	3	12	22	32	12	4	1	0
Female	2	1	14	9	37	11	12	12	2
Male #949	0	0	0	0	17	35	17	11	0
Female	0	0	2	7	11	32	33	12	3
Male #954	0	0	0	0	7	24	42	19	8
Female	0	0	0	2	9	22	29	31	7
Male #958	34	22	25	11	4	3	0	0	0
Female	12	30	29	15	6	2	6	0	0
Male #962	6	7	20	20	22	17	7	1	0
Female	3	8	9	16	24	10	13	11	
Male #969	1	0	2	8	23	26	23	14	3
Female	0		3	3	26	22	33	10	3
Male #976	12	15	39	21	7	4	1	0	0
Female	6	12	29	29	8	5	7	2	1
Male #979	0	0	2	0	5	35	43	10	5
Female	0	0	1	4	11	26	29	22	6
Male #1003	0	0	3	9	13	23	22	18	11
Female	1	7	9	4	9	16	18	22	13
Male #1006	0	2	15	17	32	14	16	4	0
Female	1	4	8	14	28	11	19	11	3
Male #1017	1	3	26	27	35	3	0	0	0
Female	2	3	14	19	39	8	10	5	0
Parker Items	: Lov	e (4) -	Hate (-4) Dime	ension				
Male # 93	4	7	36	25	17	4	5	0	1
Female	8	13	28	22	16	0	9	3	0

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #366 Female		0 1	0 1	1	0 1	18 31	29 42	36 21	13 1	3 0
Male #688	*	0	0	0	0	4	20	39	20	17
Female		0	1	5	1	8	4	19	25	37
Male #690 Female		0 8	6 11	17 27	19 11	33 17	7 7	6 7	58	7 4
Male #694 Female	*	0 0	0	1 3	4 2	11 9	34 9	37 31	6 22	7 24
Male #695 Female		3 9	3 16	35 28	32 22	20 9	5 4	2 8	0 0	0 4
Male #696	*	5	6	35	23	20	9	2	0	0
Female		20	18	29	18	5	5	4	0	1
Male #697	*	0	0	0	0	43	32	18	4	3
Female		0	2	1	1	22	14	22	13	25
Male #700		0	0	1	5	25	18	31	9	10
Female		4	0	0	2	22	12	21	18	20
Male #701		5	1	28	34	6	0	0	0	0
Female		11	3	15	22	25	10	8	4	2
Male #707		8	9	27	20	23	7	6	0	0
Female		9	24	20	19	11	0	4	5	0
Male #715		1	0	6	4	52	22	15	0	0
Female		2	2	8	14	22	23	19	4	5
Male #716		0	0	0	1	14	35	38	6	6
Female		0	1	0	3	9	29	32	13	13
Male #718	*	0	0	3	2	17	40	29	6	3
Female		0	0	1	3	11	24	27	15	19
Male #722 Female	*	0 0	0	0 1	0 3	32 18	30 11	23 29	12 12	3 26
Male #723	*	0	0	5	5	37	22	18	9	4
Female		0	0	0	4	24	13	28	13	18

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #725		4	5	34	34	23	0	0	0	0
Female		10	16	36	23	11	1	3	0	0
Male #730 Female	*	0 0	0 0	777	9 13	68 35	5 11	8 23	1 6	2 5
Male #733	*	0	1	0	0	37	31	29	1	1
Female		0	0	1	0	21	15	29	18	16
Male #735		1	1	19	21	47	8	2	1	0
Female		6	9	24	19	32	5	2	1	2
Male #736	*	0	0	1	3	21	31	31	7	6
Female		0	0	1	0	14	14	34	19	18
Male #737	*	0	0	0	0	8	36	38	13	5
Female		0	0	0	1	3	18	33	22	23
Male #739 Female	*	0 0	0	0 2	1 0	38 22	25 14	29 33	4 17	- 3 13
Male #740		0	0	9	8	59	13	8	2	0
Female		0	0	6	6	45	19	20	4	0
Male #741		0	0	6	10	50	17	14	2	0
Female		1	6	3	13	28	17	22	3	7
Male #742	*	1	0	1	3	15	46	32	2	0
Female		2	2	2	3	10	22	33	18	8
Male #743	*	1	2	25	38	34	0	0	0	0
Female		7	18	37	18	19	0	1	0	0
Male #753	*	0	1	5	9	56	16	8	3	2
Female		0	1	5	8	28	14	20	12	12
Male #759 Female	*	2 10	1 10	21 37	44 27	32 14	0 1	0 1	0 0	0
Male #760		2	3	24	33	27	7	2	0	1
Female		9	12	31	18	25	2	2	0	1
Male #764	*	0	0	5	7	44	30	14	0	0
Female		4	0	2	10	16	23	21	16	8

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #765	*	0	0	3	9	46	30	12	0	0
Female		4	7	10	25	31	9	6	4	4
Male #767	*	0	0	5	7	46	22	13	3	0
Female		3	4	12	17	38	11	6	3	5
Male #768		0	0	2	6	43	24	19	5	1
Female		0	1	7	10	24	20	26	7	5
Male #769 Female	*	0 6	0 5	0	0 1	52 16	29 24	15 25	2 11	1 12
Male #770 Female	*	0 1	0 0	0 0	0	40 14	34 22	21 26	3 18	2 19
Male #774		0	0	1	2	60	20	12	3	1
Female		0	2	5	13	28	14	18	10	10
Male #777	*	1	1	24	19	44	9	2	0	0
Female		7	10	19	39	20	4	1	0	0
Male #778		1	1	5	0	39	22	19	4	8
Female		3	1	4	6	24	20	24	6	12
Male #779		1	3	24	19	34	10	7	1	0
Female		4	6	30	28	16	11	4	1	0
Male #784		0	3	6	7	36	33	14	0	0
Female		0	4	9	20	18	18	22	7	0
Male #785		1	0	19	36	39	2	3	0	ວ
Female		7	12	17	29	22	7	2	2	2
Male #786		1	2	24	30	26	8	7	0	2
Female		0	12	13	22	21	15	13	3	1
Male #787		0	2	2	3	45	25	17	3	2
Female		0	0	0	0	28	30	27	11	3
Male #788		1	0	0	0	7	33	35	12	12
Female		3	0	0	4	4	23	30	21	14
Male #792		0	1	0	0	9	31	38	12	9
Female		0	1	1	2	10	17	31	22	16

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #793		1	1	12	21	42	15	6	1	0
Female		3	3	15	19	27	7	15	5	6
Male #796	*	0	0	1	3	7	32	32	16	9
Female		0	0	3	0	4	13	31	27	22
Male #797	*	0	0	0	0	7	27	35	16	15
Female		0	0	3	0	6	16	20	27	28
Male #803		0	0	3	3	45	19	20	6	4
Female		0	3	1	1	29	15	18	26	7
Male #806	*	4	4	37	35	20	0	0	0	0
Female		12	15	32	21	13	1	4	2	0
Male #811		0	3	14	33	34	8	6	1	1
Female		4	7	28	19	22	9	10	1	0
Male #814		0	0	1	5	14	26	39	5	10
Female		0	1	4	3	14	12	41	12	14
Male #815	*	1	1	17	14	49	4	11	1	1
Female		4	9	28	18	20	4	10	5	2
Male #819	*	3	1	9	17	70	0	0	0	0
Female		3	9	20	24	32	5	4	3	0
Male #821	*	0	2	3	2	46	22	20	3	1
Female		0	1	2	8	11	15	27	18	18
Male #823 Female	*	3 8	1 19	23 28	27 31	43. 14	3 0	0 0	0 0	0
Male #825 Female		3 6	2 8	14 14	31 14	32 23	10 14	8 12	0 6	03
Male #827 Female	*	0 6	1 18	23 28	37 25	34 11	3 2	2 6	0 3	0
Male #833		0	3	2	4	56	23	7	3	2
Female		3	4	8	6	30	24	16	6	3
Male #834	*	0	0	3	2	57	23	10	2	2
Female		1	0	1	4	18	17	27	17	15

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #835	*	1	5	11	23	53	2	2	1	1
Female		4	5	34	27	20	5	5	1	0
Male #839	*	0	0	0	5	44	28	18	4	1
Female		0	0	2	2	10	30	21	18	17
Male #843 Female	*	0 0	0 0	0	0 1	8 9	26 18	48 28	8 24	10 20
Male #850	*	0	0	0	0	9	22	40	10	19
Female		1	1	0	1	4	5	29	29	30
Male #855		0	0	0	0	26	32	33	5	4
Female		0	0	8	3	19	6	37	14	13
Male #857	*	2	4	9	9	40	12	12	9	3
Female		4	10	18	26	19	8	5	4	6
Male #860		0	0	13	31	42	10	4	0	0
Female		3	4	11	23	22	20	16	1	0
Male #861		0	0	2	5	47	34	12	0	0
Female		0	2	5	8	20	30	23	4	8
Male #862 Female	*	1 0	1	11 26	27 40	47 11	9 9	4 5	0 1	0 0
Male #864	*	3	2	0	1	64	12	9	6	3
Female		0	5	2	5	33	20	16	6	13
Male #865		8	7	37	32	16	0	0	0	0
Female		10	15	34	26	11	1	1	1	1
Male #866	*	0	0	0	0	59	20	14	5	2
Female		1	0	1	4	30	13	23	9	19
Male #867		1	2	18	21	51	7	0	0	0
Female		8	1	24	28	22	9	6	0	2
Male #868	*	0	0	11	32	54	3	0	0	0
Female		5	11	29	24	22	6	3	0	0
Male #871	*	0	0	12	34	35	15	3	0	0
Female		10	14	13	11	15	15	13	5	4

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #872	*	0	0	0	0	35	41	19	4	1
Female		0	0	0	2	7	21	25	21	24
Male #874	*	0	0	3	2	23	30	27	13	2
Female		0	0	0	3	16	13	36	17	15
Male #878	*	0	0	0	0	27	36	22	7	8
Female		0	0	2	4	10	21	27	12	24
Male #880		0	0	0	0	48	23	21	4	4
Female		1	0	0	0	30	17	27	12	13
Male #881	*	0	0	0	0	14	37	36	10	3
Female		1	0	0	1	10	15	29	26	18
Male #884	*	1	1	2	4	40	28	23	1	0
Female		0	0	3	0	21	27	30	11	8
Male #886		0	0	0	0	26	34	27	7	6
Female		2	0	1	0	13	22	30	16	16
Male #887 Female	*	0	0 0	0 0	0	51 15	25 19	19 29	2 19	3 17
Male #889		2	1	23	31	35	6	2	0	0
Female		1	8	38	22	17	6	3	2	3
Male #892		0	0	2	14	35	21	15	9	4
Female		1	1	8	10	18	24	14	15	9
Male #896		2	6	31	22	38	0	0	0	0
Female		13	18	28	12	24	2	2	0	1
Male #901	*	0	0	0	0	28	34	22	12	4
Female		1	3	0	0	12	10	24	29	21
Male #902	*	0	0	0	0	16	30	34	11	9
Female		2	2	1	1	11	9	20	34	20
Male #906 Female	*	0 10	3 16	15 28	46 27	30 10	4 1	1 2	0 4	02
Male #907	*	0	0	2	12	45	28	10	1	1
Female		2	6	4	4	29	14	26	10	5

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #915	*	0	0	0	0	46	33	16	3	2
Female		0	1	3	4	17	17	29	16	13
Male #916	*	5	4	35	40	16	0	0	0	0
Female		20	19	30	8	6	5	7	4	1
Male #919	*	0	0	0	0	8	38	39	11	4
Female		0	3	1	0	7	20	23	26	20
Male #920		0	0	0	0	13	25	26	10	6
Female		1	2	0	1	12	22	25	21	16
Male #925	*	0	0	0	7	58	18	15	1	1
Female		0	0	2	9	22	15	23	17	12
Male #927	*	4	6	20	29	36	4	1	0	0
Female		8	23	23	25	13	3	4	0	1
Male #928		1	9	20	28	28	11	2	0	0
Female		4	11	26	18	14	14	8	3	2
Male #931		0	0	2	5	58	21	12	1	1
Female		0	1	11	15	34	18	9	9	3
Male #932 Female	*	0 1	0	0 0	0	7 8	33 21	42 24	10 24	8 21
Male #936	*	2	0	23	31	29	11	4	0	0
Female		8	23	21	30	11	5	2	0	0
Male #939		3	4	33	50	10	0	0	0	0
Female		5	22	28	28	9	4	4	0	0
Male #946 Female	*	0	1 1	1 0	4 1	44 19	29 24	10 25	4 17	6 13
Male #947		0	0	0	0	39	35	20	3	3
Female		0	1	4	2	13	21	28	20	11
Male #949		0	0	4	23	52	16	4	1	0
Female		2	4	11	33	23	11	9	3	4
Male #951	*	0	0	3	7	64	9	7	2	0
Female		3	7	12	17	47	8	4	2	0

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #954 Female		0 0	0 0	2 2	3 3	46 25	22 26	22 27	47	1 10
Male #955		2	0	20	44	24	5	4	1	0
Female		2	8	33	25	16	7	1	2	6
Male #958	*	1	5	8	11	46	15	10	2	1
Female		3	13	24	22	26	9	1	1	1
Male #959	*	2	5	9	18	53	6	4	1	2
Female		7	11	19	22	33	6	2	0	0
Male #962	*	0	0	0	5	12	48	26	6	3
Female		0	1	0	3	10	23	34	15	14
Male #965	*	0	0	1	3	20	29	30	7	10
Female		1	2	3	1	5	11	32	25	20
Male #969		_0	0	1	4	50	26	16	3	0
Female		2	3	4	4	22	29	28	4	5
Male #971		0	2	19	34	37	6	2	0	0
Female		2	8	25	26	24	4	8	2	1
Male #973 Female	*	0 7	1	15 33	27 19	47 12	6 5	1 12	1 2	2 2
Male #976		0	1	6	14	54	17	8	0	0
Female		0	4	3	25	34	15	16	3	0
Male #977 Female		0 0	0 0	1 3	4 9	26 15	38 26	22 24	5 14	4
Male #978		2	3	19	25	41	7	3	0	0
Female		0	4	24	37	16	9	4	2	4
Male #979		1	5	18	35	27	6	8	0	0
Female		3	6	17	27	12	14	17	1	3
Male #980		0	0	0	0	6	30	45	9	10
Female		0	1	3	6	2	17	31	28	22
Male #984		0	0	8	15	47	19	11	0	0
Female		5	2	15	19	28	11	6	7	7

Item #	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #986	0	0	6	8	53	27	6	0	0
Female	0	1	16	12	20	24	9	10	8
Male #989 *	0	0	1	0	8	24	51	8	8
Female	0	1	4	4	10	10	24	21	26
Male #990 *	2	1	17	28	43	9	0	0	0
Female	8	14	25	27	21	1	1	2	1
Male #996	2	7	17	24	49	1	0	0	0
Female	7	19	18	25	26	4	1	0	0
Male #1000	2	9	13	20	46	9	1	0	0
Female	4	14	21	27	30	2	2	0	0
Male #1003	0	0	0	0	13	21	45	7	14
Female	1	1	1	5	7	16	22	24	23
Male #1009 *	0	0	0	0	34	32	32	1	1
Female	3	1	4	4	12	17	27	17	15
Male #1010 *	5	8	19	28	34	6	0	0	0
Female	20	24	30	16	8	0	0	1	1
Male #1014 *	0	0	0	5	33	35	21	5	1
Female	0	0	3	2	15	14	25	25	16
Male #1017	2	1	10	23	57	5	2	0	0
Female	5	3	7	27	43	6	8	0	1
Male #1019	0	1	3	7	59	23	6	1	0
Female	0	5	6	8	33	25	18	5	0
Parker Items	: Don	inance	(4) -	Submiss	ion (-4) Dime	nsion		
Male #93	2	1	3	1	13	18	22	22	18
Female	2	1	2	4	6	14	21	33	17
Male #366	1	6	23	31	25	9	4	0	0
Female	2	6	22	11	22	11	9	6	1
Male #688	1	5	28	10	29	14	7	2	4
Female	0	3	10	5	40	5	21	9	7
Male #690	0	0	1	3	7	20	32	24	13
Female	0	1	0	1	3	17	37	14	27

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	. 1	2	3	4
Male #694		5	0	19	22	22	9	18	3	2
Female		0	1	17	14	33	4	16	10	5
Male #695		0	1	9	8	7	32	22	9	12
Female		2	2	3	5	3	23	25	24	13
Male #696		0	4	7	9	8	18	21	17	16
Female		3	1	2	2	9	20	18	10	25
Male #697		0	2	15	8	45	12	11	3	4
Female		0	5	6	8	41	13	16	8	3
Male #700		0	2	5	4	41	15	21	4	8
Female		0	0	1	2	58	12	11	10	6
Male #701		2	1	3	4	24	15	10	14	16
Female		2	1	4	2	13	17	15	26	20
Male #707		0	1	10	4	5	10	33	15	12
Female		0	0	_4	2	7	14	17	34	22
Male #715	*	0	6	24	38	15	12	5	0	0
Female		3	7	12	10	34	10	18	5	1
Male #716		0	2	7	12	54	15	7	3	0
Female		0	1	6	11	34	19	20	8	1
Male #718		0	0	5	6	45	25	18	1	0
Female		0	1	3	10	33	18	27	6	2
Male #722 Female	*	0 0	0 0	0	3 3	31 22	37 20	24 38	5 11	0 6
Male #723		0	0	0	4	26	24	29	10	9
Female		0	0	0	1	22	16	39	15	7
Male #725	*	0	0	0	1	26	30	30	7	6
Female		2	7	9	7	11	34	11	10	9
Male #730 Female		0 0	1 0	4 2	4 4	47 43	21 13	17 23	5 12	13
Male #733		1	2	4	1	9	30	32	12	9
Female		0	0	0	5	8	23	34	16	14

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #735		3	12	31	31	13	10	0	0	0
Female		2	10	30	22	27	2	6	1	0
Male #736	*	0	3	13	13	31	25	14	0	0
Female		1	0	4	6	38	11	21	14	5
Male #737	*	5	0	12	34	31	8	10	0	0
Female		1	2	11	15	29	5	21	11	5
Male #739		4	2	12	8	43	13	12	5	1
Female		0	3	8	8	41	9	21	6	4
Male #740		0	0	11	10	47	15	10	3	3
Female		0	0	17	15	32	15	15	6	0
Male #741		0	0	4	5	39	33	11	7	1
Female		0	1	5	7	26	26	24	10	1
Male #742 Female		3 4	4 1	20 14	22 24	22 24	12 9	11 13	5 7	1
Male #743		4	11	48	22	14	1	0	0	0
Female		14	22	25	20	12	4	3	0	0
Male #753		0	1	4	9	18	29	26	9	3
Female		0	0	5	2	12	23	35	18	5
Male #759		1	6	20	21	34	9	9	0	0
Female		1	9	23	16	21	11	13	5	1
Male #760		3	4	16	24	29	10	13	0	0
Female		3	11	17	13	34	4	15	3	0
Male #764	*	11	13	38	17	13	6	1	0	0
Female		5	11	19	18	28	4	7	7	1
Male #765		9	20	28	15	9	11	7	1	0
Female		5	11	19	18	28	4	7	7	1
Male #767		9	10	21	25	30	1	0	0	0
Female		4	9	22	16	31	7	5	6	0
Male #768		4	10	20	21	24	16	2	2	1
Female		1	8	16	18	26	8	4	7	2

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #769		0	0	0	0	23	36	25	8	8
Female		0	0	3	1	12	28	38	16	2
Male #770		0	2	7	3	20	25	29	10	4
Female		0	0	0	1	25	19	40	14	0
Male #774		0	0	7	15	23	27	20	5	3
Female		0	0	10	16	23	7	26	16	2
Male #777		4	13	33	32	13	4	1	0	0
Female		4	7	29	33	11	6	8	1	1
Male #778	*	3	14	28	31	18	2	3	1	0
Female		2	5	8	20	38	8	9	7	3
Male #779 Female		1 2	12 6	17 19	19 13	31 34	12 11	6 14	1	1 0
Male #784		0	2	6	12	39	19	17	2	1
Female		0	3	10	16	29	14	13	2	3
Male #785		3	7	15	21	41	5	6	0	2
Female		5	6	24	17	36	7	4	1	0
Male #786 Female		1 0	2 1	2 5	0 0	4	19 21	42 36	19 29	11 4
Male #787		0	0	3	10	23	30	20	12	2
Female		0	0	1	1	19	23	33	10	3
Male #788		3	5	13	26	23	12	15	3	0
Female		,6	8	16	13	16	7	21	11	2
Male #792 Female		0 1	24	6 5	16 11	31 32	26 11	18 24	1 8	0 4
Male #793		0	1	17	31	23	15	12	0	0
Female		2	3	9	18	36	8	14	8	1
Male #796	*	0	1	11	22	37	12	15	2	0
Female		4	2	8	9	23	15	19	15	5
Male #797		2	6	19	39	22	4	7	1	0
Female		7	4	8	23	22	6	14	9	7

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #803		0	2	6	3	45	32	9	3	0
Female		0	0	1	2	59	16	11	6	5
Male #806		1	3	6	6	15	17	28	19	4
Female		0	6	5	0	7	16	24	35	7
Male #811		0	1	3	2	13	34	28	15	4
Female		0	2	5	5	9	23	23	22	12
Male #814		0	1	11	24	32	18	13	1	0
Female		0	1	9	12	34	9	19	13	3
Male #815		1	4	14	16	24	23	14	0	2
Female		2	4	12	8	24	14	21	13	2
Male #819		1	2	15	18	32	16	15	1	0
Female		0	0	4	12	37	12	22	10	3
Male #821		0	1	6	10	40	25	18	0	- 0
Female		1	2	11	11	22	17	26	7	3
Male #823		0	15	26	24	24	1	6	3	1
Female		4	16	20	20	24	13	2	1	0
Male #825		0	2	12	5	24	30	21	3	2
Female		0	5	6	9	22	18	25	11	4
Male #827		2	3	18	23	24	17	10	1	1
Female		1	4	19	15	29	7	12	9	4
Male #833		0	5	11	14	39	22	9	0	0
Female		2	1	14	9	46	13	12	3	0
Male #834 Female		0 0	0	6 3	5 3	33 31	28 24	18 27	3 9	4 2
Male #835 Female		12 3	17	26 29	19 29	20 10	3 6	2 11	0 5	0
Male #836 Female		0	0	0	0 2	57 23	19 17	16 32	5 10	35
Male #839 Female	*	0	0 2	0 & 1 -	3	30 20	33 12	23 44	6 18	5 3

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #843		4	1	14	32	21	13	13	2	0
Female		2	4	7	18	37	3	12	13	3
Male #850		1	6	15	11	18	15	22	10	2
Female		5	1	11	16	17	12	17	11	10
Male #855		2	2	10	20	31	21	8	5	1
Female		0	1	7	16	22	17	17	12	8
Male #857 Female		17 9	20 22	34 25	14 20	9 7	4 5	1 10	0 2	0
Male #860		0	0	5	7	27	31	23	5	2
Female		0	2	3	10	19	41	10	3	2
Male #861		0	1	20	33	31	10	5	0	0
Female		2	1	14	27	28	22	10	7	0
Male #862	*	0	3	27	23	29	10	8	0	0
Female		0	2	9	15	31	10	14	7	2
Male #864	*	0	0	0	0	14	35	17	10	4
Female		0	1	2	4	31	25	25	10	2
Male #865		1	1	9	14	33	10	17	4	1
Female		0	5	9	13	22	30	14	5	2
Male #866		0	0	3	8	66	10	10	2	1
Female		0	0	3	12	53	14	12	5	1
Male #867		2	5	36	28	18	7	4	0	0
Female		2	4	19	25	24	13	10	2	1
Male #868		1	3	8	6	26	22	22	10	2
Female		0	7	4	8	29	18	22	6	6
Male #871 Female		0 0	2	4 8	0 4	8 14	40 22	37 32	6 15	2 5
Male #872	*	0	0	2	6	31	33	17	7	4
Female		2	0	0	0	25	18	32	22	1
Male #874	*	0	2	7	3	25	26	10	15	2
Female		0	0	0	0	19	18	36	19	8

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #878		2	10	20	31	21	8	5	3	0
Female		4	13	9	17	21	13	13	6	4
Male #880		0	1	8	2	26	35	20	6	1
Female		0	1	2	4	27	29	27	9	1
Male #881		0	3	15	22	36	11	8	3	2
Female		0	3	2	14	38	15	17	7	4
Male #884		0	0	1	11	41	24	14	2	5°
Female		0	0	0	3	34	24	29	7	3
Male #886 Female	*	0 2	0	7 2	24 9	39 27	18 12	11 27	1 15	0 6
Male #887	*	0	2	4	0	32	41	17	4	0
Female		0	1	0	0	21	18	32	20	8
Male #889		0	2	17	35	24	17	5	0	0
Female		0	8	25	22	26	7	3	8	1
Male #892	*	0	1	10	15	36	17	17	3	1
Female		0	1	1	7	24	35	24	6	2
Male #896		4	13	21	23	25	3	10	0	0
Female		4	20	25	13	23	8	4	3	0
Male #901 Female	*	0 0	0	0 0	6 0	12 17	35 21	41 32	6 24	0 6
Male #902		0	1	6	11	17	26	31	6	2
Female		0	0	0	2	22	16	32	20	8
Male #906	*	0	0	3	6	22	27	26	7	8
Female		1	4	9	8	7	9	22	26	14
Male #907		0	0	0	0	31	31	26	8	3
Female		0	1	4	7	16	16	28	22	6
Male #915		0	0	1	0	6	22	40	18	13
Female		0	0	0	2	15	15	34	23	11
Male #916		.2	4	7	7	21	20	18	14	7
Female		1	4	10	5	11	17	18	19	15

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172
Item #	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #919	* 2	6	21	34	24	4	6	3	0
Female	4	1	15	25	18	4	22	7	4
Male #920	* 9	11	32	25	15	2	4	2	0
Female	4	4	17	23	26	7	9	8	2
Male #925	0	0	0	2	25	29	36	5	3
Female	0	0	1	2	25	24	30	16	3
Male #927	1	3	10	7	7	20	33	10	9
Female	0	2	7	7	7	19	28	19	11
Male #928	1	5	2	1	15	35	26	11	4
Female	1	4	7	4	6	22	29	18	9
Male #931	0	4	21	37	36	2	0	0	0
Female	2		12	19	42	9	5	4	1
Male #932	5	3	12	22	32	21	4	1	0
Female	2	1	14	9	37	11	12	12	2
Male #936	0	7	. 9	8	21	29	19	6	1
Female	1	9	10	4	18	28	24	6	0
Male #939	4	5	8	6	15	19	29	10	4
Female	0	3	7	11	15	23	24	13	
Male #946	0	0	0	8	30	39	18	4	1
Female	1	2	0	2	30	25	24	11	5
Male #947	0	0	0	0	22	47	27	4	05
Female	0	0	0	3	16	32	32	12	
Male #949	0	0	0	0	17	35	37	11	0
Female	0	0	2	7	11	32	33	12	3
Male #951 Female	0 1	0 3	0 5	0	40 37	34 18	28 22	3 9	1
Male #954	0	0	0	0	7	24	42	19	8
Female	0		0	2	9	22	29	31	7
Male #955 Female	1	1	3 4	6 8	10 7	21 17	37 34	12 19	9 10

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #958		34	22	25	11	4	3	0	0	0
Female		12	30	29	15	6	2	6	0	0
Male #959		4	10	23	27	26	4	4	1	1
Female		1	15	25	19	24	10	3	3	0
Male #962		6	7	20	20	22	17	7	1	0
Female		3	8	9	16	24	10	13	11	6
Male #965 Female	*	6 9	7 7	17 14	30 20	18 16	12 7	8 12	2 9	0 6
Male #969		1	0	2	8	23	26	23	14	3
Female		0	0	3	3	26	22	33	10	3
Male #971	*	0	0	10	31	23	16	8	9	3
Female		0	3	9	10	20	12	23	17	6
Male #973 Female		0	3 7	19 8	23 14	20 23	22 21	8 14	3 7	2 5
Male #976		12	15	39	21	7	4	1	0	0
Female		6	12	29	29	8	5	7	2	1
Male #977 Female		3 3	4 11	18 7	23 13	26 27	19 9	7 21	0 8	0
Male #978		0	4	22	25	19	17	10	2	1
Female		0	5	13	16	26	13	15	7	4
Male #979		0	0	2	0	5	35	43	10	5
Female		0	0	1	4	11	26	29	22	6
Male #980		3	1	11	22	32	16	13	9	9
Female		5	5	9	11	27	12	13	11	6
Male #984		1	3	11	10	38	20	15	1	1
Female		2	6	4	10	39	17	16	2	3
Male #986		3	5	16	30	33	6	6	0	0
Female		4	10	32	29	10	3	5	3	3
Male #989		0	1	6	25	40	16	11	1	0
Female		3	3	8	17	30	10	13	9	6

Item #		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
Male #990		1	5	16	16	17	27	14	4	0
Female		7	6	11	14	19	21	5	7	9
Male #996		1	3	14	31	32	11	4	3	1
Female		2	11	23	24	20	5	5	3	6
Male #1000		0	2	23	27	21	16	11	0	0
Female		7	9	16	14	30	8	8	1	4
Male #1003		0	0	3	9	13	23	22	18	11
Female		1	7	9	4	9	16	18	22	13
Male #1006		0	2	15	17	32	14	16	4	0
Female		1	4	8	14	28	11	19	11	3
Male #1009	*	3	1	4	12	49	19	9	3	0
Female		0	2	5	11	30	11	29	10	1
Male #1010		7	16	34	16	16	6	4	0	0
Female		5	14	31	24	16	6	1	3	0
Male #1014		0	0	0	0	53	32	12	3	0
Female		0	0	1	2	25	12	39	19	2
Male #1017		1	3	26	27	35	3	0	0	0
Female		2	3	14	19	39	8	10	5	0
Male #1019 Female	*	01	1 6	4 9	4 17	59 36	13 8	13 16	3 5	2 2

*Significant difference between male and female distributions at the .01 level.

APPENDIX B

Item #	Dominance-S	ubmission	Love-H	late
1.611 #	X	S.D.	X	S.D.
Bem Items		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Male #685	2.39	1.09	1.06	1.35
Female	2.56	1.32	1.91	1.25
Male #686	.75	1.42	1.38	1.14
Female	.84	1.89	2.03	1.45
Male #688	35 *	1.73	2.26	1.09
Female	.68	1.76	2.51	1.73
Male #690	2.03	1.30	09 *	1.82
Female	2.37	1.32	69 *	2.18
Male #691	1.64	1.40	.65	1.27
Female		1.17	.91	1.95
Male #692	1.29	1.15	.23 *	1.14
Female	1.42	1.53	1.03	1.84
Male #698	1.92	1.26	.26 *	1.14
Female	2.06	1.14	1.57	1.45
Male #699	1.38	1.42	.88	1.39
Female	1.08	1.60	1.66	1.65
Male #718	. 48	1.05	1.20	1.14
Female	. 79	1.35	1.94	1.43
Male #727	58	1.43	2.02 2.61	1.12
Female	.41 *	1.96		1.43
Male #729	2.11	1.10	.49	1.11
Female	2,09	1,14		1.76
Male #732	.87	2.02	-1.19	$1.11 \\ 1.88$
Female	1.35	1.94	-1.57	

Item Means and Standard Deviations Love-Hate and Dominance-Submission Scaling Dimensions

177

Item #	Dominance-S	ubmission	Love-Hate		
<u></u>	X	S.D.	<u>X</u>	S.D.	
Male #736	.05 *	1.33	1.33	1.21	
Female	.97	1.57	2.09	1.33	
Male #740	.24 *	1.35	.09 *	1.04	
Female	.14 *	1.46	.53	1.18	
Male #750	-1.23	1.09	01 *	1.25	
Female	85	1.64	.20 *	1.95	
Male #752	1.80	1.22	.80	1.06	
Female	1.93	.91	1.60	1.67	
Male #761	85	1.81	.89	.79	
Female	58	2.09	1.61	1.43	
Male #763	2,11	1,85	20 *	1.29	
Female	2.33	1.25	11 *	1.77	
Male #766	95	1.73	1.51	1.03	
Female	13	2.04	1.65	1.67	
Male #778	-1.30	1.31	.89	1.53	
Female	13 *	2.04	1.05	1.83	
Male #782	-1.16	1.59	.58	1.20	
Female	14	1.59	.31 *	1.85	
Male #786	1.90	1.47	58	1.40	
Female	1.83	1.36	30 *		
Male #792	.31 *	1.25	1.76	1.16	
Female	.62	1.70	2.02	1.43	
Male #797	82	1.33	2.05	1.15	
Female	.62	1.70	2.44	1.45	
Male #802	-1.55	1.46	03 *	1.40	
Female	-1.37	1.36	-1.09	1.59	
Male #804	.60	1.26	1.44	1.31	
Female	1.00	1.43	2.13	1.59	
Male #809	1.99	1.07	.80	.89	
Female	2.30	1.01	1.60	1.32	

Item #	Dominance-S	Submission	Love-Hate		
	X	S.D.	X	S.D.	
Male #814	.75	.80	1.52	1,29	
Female	.65	1.64	1.68	1.53	
Male #826	1.86	1.21	.74	1.38	
Female	1.64	1.27	1.71	1.61	
Male #828	1.49	1.42	.52	1.26	
Female	1.73	1.27	1.49	1.67	
Male #830	-1.09	1.34	92	.86	
Female	-1.15	1.58	-1.88	1.22	
Male #841	.16 *	1.71	-1.27	1.49	
Female	.85	1.95	-1.70	1.98	
Male #848	16 *	1.60	1.55	1.08	
Female	.85	1.95	2.20	1.14	
Male #849	24 *	1.74	2.45	1.23	
Female	.46 *	2.02	2.50	1.43	
Male #850	.34 *	1.89	2.08	1.20	
Female	.58	2.14	2.62	1.93	
Male #853	1.27	1.03	.91	1.08	
Female	1.93		1.94	1.50	
Male #862	60	1.29	39	1.03	
Female	.38 *	1.51	94	1.29	
Male #864	1.55	.99	.41	1.42	
Fennale	1.02	1.29	.98	1.76	
Male #900	.60	1.35	1.63	1.18	
Female	1.26	1.57	2.43	1.16	
Male #914	35	1.33	.36	.81	
Female	.30 *	1.71	60	1.51	
Male #917	1.60	1.21	.60	.70	
Female	1.86	1.44	1.69	1.50	
Male #929	-1.83	1.26	.20 *	1.27	
Female	86	1.71	08 *	1.46	

Item #	Dominance-S	ubmission	Love-Hate		
1 CCin π	X	S.D.	X	S.D.	
Male #932	43	1.44	1.79	1.00	
Female	.31 *	1.73	2.20	1.43	
Male #942	93	1.11	1.06	.95	
Female	48 *	1.86	1.38	1.50	
Male #943	56	1.33	.27	1.01	
Female	07 *	1.61	.76	1.73	
Male #962	71	1.63	1.25	1.01	
Female	.23 *	2.07	1.86	1.36	
Male #963	1.49	1.32	.99	1.02	
Female	.23 *	2.07	1.97	1.39	
Male #964	75	1.63	2.26	1.15	
Female	.18 *	2.36	2.56	1.39	
Male #967	1.57	1.10	1.01	1.11	
Female	2.08	1.24	1.70	1.37	
Male #968	.22 *	1.29	.88	1.17	
Female	1.08	1.24	1.91	1.45	
Male #972	99	1.38	1.78	1.12	
Female	03 *	1.99	2.19		
Male #975	.07 *	1.68	05 *	.83	
Female	.89	1.44	1.01	1.37	
Male #983	.31	1.10	1.80	1.06	
Female	.76	1.82		1.81	
Male #989	.01 *	1.13	1.80	1.04	
Female	.76	1.82	2.06	1.81	
Male #995	21 *	1.35	51	1.28	
Female	27 *	1.95	-1.32	1.66	
Male #999	97	.91	85	1.05	
Female	-1.10	1.54	-1.49	1.31	
Male #1006	.05 *	1.45	1.88	1.17	
Female	-1.10	1.54	2.10	1.68	

Item #	Dominance-Su	ubmission	Love-Hate		
	<u>X</u>	S.D.	X	S.D.	
Male #1013	.31	1.10	1.80	1.06	
Female	.76	1.82	2.06	1.81	
Male #1016	1.72	.94	.94	1.02	
Female	1.96	1.28	1.61	1.51	
Male #1018	-1.42	1.19	.42	1.22	
Female	-1.25	1.58	.32 *	1.82	
<u>Heilbrun Items</u>					
Male #690	2.30	1.30	.09 *	1.82	
Female	2.37	1.32	.69	2.18	
Male #694	18 *	1.78	1.48	1.18	
Female	.32 *	1.79	2.25	1.50	
Male #696	1.40	1.98	-1.18	1.33	
Female	1.95	1.90	-1.93	1.68	
Male #698	1.92	1.26	.26 *	1.14	
Female	2.06	1.35	.57	1.45	
Male #701	1.40	1.87	99	1.18	
Female	1.84	1.88	59	1.91	
Male #732	.87	2.02	-1.19	1.11	
Female	1.35	1.94	-1.57	1.88	
Male #733	1.47	1,57	.93	.98	
Female	1.90	1.31	1.89	1.41	
Male #737	50	1.37	1.71	.97	
Female	.53	1.83	2.41	1.17	
Male #739	.02 *	1.62	1.06	1.07	
Female	.52	1.59	1.82	1.39	
Male #742	.33 *	1.72	1.07	1.01 1.65	
Female	.01 *	1.86	1.53		
Male #748	.60	1.28	-1.38	.93	
Female	1.09	1.71	-1.96	1.34	

Item #	Dominance-S	ubmission	Love-Hate		
	X	S.D.	<u>X</u>	S.D.	
Male #753	1.01	1.41	.27 *	1.18	
Female	1.55	1.37	1.17	1.72	
Male #763	2.11	1.85	20 *	1.29	
Female	2.33	1.25	.11 *	1.77	
Male #765	-1.39	1.76	.39	.92	
Female	-1.03	2.00	33 *	1.78	
Male #768	77	1.60	.71	1.12	
Female	13 *	1.82	.86	1.56	
Male #769	1.42	1.16	.70	.87	
Female	1.53	1.17	1.15	2.07	
Male #774	.65	1.42	.54	.95	
Female	.79	1.68	.91	1.75	
Male #777	-1.47	1.18	61	1.10	
Female	99	1.56	-1.29	1.27	
Male #778	-1.30	1.31	.89	1.53	
Female	.00 *	1.69	1.05	1.83	
Male #779	62	1.54	54	1.34	
Female	35	1.55	-1.00	1.43	
Male #786	1.90	1.47	58	1.40	
Female	1.83	1.36	30	1.69	
Male #787	.98	1.33	.68	1.19	
Female	1.58	1.18	1.30	1.09	
Male #788	28 *	1.63	1.83	1.25	
Female	03 *	2.17	1.88	1.62	
Male #791	1.12	1.05	.60	1.13	
Female	1.52		1.35	1.37	
Male #792	.31 *	1.25	1.76	1.16	
Female	.62	1.70	2.02	1.43	
Male #793	29 *	1.29	22 *	1.18	
Female	.11 *	1.64	.06 *	1.91	

Item #	Domincne-S	Submission	Love-Hate		
	X	S.D.	X	S.D.	
Male #803	-1.54	1.96	.84	1.28	
Female	1.22	1.23	1.45	1.60	
Male #806	1.16	1.16	-1.37	.98	
Female	1.69	1.82	-1.63	1.57	
Male #814	02 *	1.26	1.52	1.29	
Female	.65	1.64	1.68	1.55	
Male #834	.74	1.32	.49	1.02	
Female	1.01	1.30	1.72	1.58	
Male #839	1.14	1.15	.75	1.01	
Female	1.58	1.33	1.88	1.44	
Male #840	1.80	1.25	.81	1.08	
Female	1.81	1.27	1.79	1.68	
Male #842	.14 *	1.12	1.42	1.16	
Female	.67	1.38	1.68	1.59	
Male #861	56	1.10	.49	.85	
Female	14 *		14 *	1.56	
Male #864	1.55	.99	.41	1.42	
Female	1.02	1.29	.98	1.76	
Male #871	1.27	1.22	37	.99	
Female	1.31	1.52	47	2.25	
Male #876	1.27	1.69	03 *	1.15	
Female	1.63	1.64	.90	1.78	
Male #886	.05 *	1.11	1.33	1.12	
Female	1.14	1.65	1.84	1.56	
Male #915	2.06	1.15	.82	.95	
Female	1.94		1.62	1.58	
Male #919	77	1.42	1.65	.93	
Female	.11 *	1.94	2.13	1.57	
Male #920	-1.42	1.52	1.61	1.03	
Female	28 *	1.83	1.88	1.58	

Item #	Dominance-	Submission	Love-Hate		
	X	S.D.	<u>X</u>	S.D.	
Male #925	1.26	1.05	.48	.94	
Female	1.22	04	1.47	1.60	
Male #928	1.12	1.57	85	1.25	
Female	1.36	1.60	72	1.85	
Male #932	43	1.43	1.29	1.00	
Female	.31 *	1.73	2.20	1.43	
Male #949	1.42	.90	04 *	.90	
Female	1.35	1.24	21 *	1.68	
Male #954	1.97	1.02	.75	1.08	
Female	1.99	1.17	1.34	1.38	
Male #958	-2.63	1.33	01 *	1.40	
Female	-1.97	1.53	-1.03	1.47	
Male #962	71	1.63	1.25	1.02	
Female	.23 *	2.07	1.86		
Male #969	1.10	1.43	.61	.94	
Female	1.21	1.27	.90	1.59	
Male #976	-1.87	1.29	.04 *	.98	
Female	-1.19	1.67	.13 *	1.34	
Male #979	1.67	1.04	68	1.27	
Female	1.70	1.27	28 *	1.82	
Male #1003	1.52	1.57	-1.75	1.25	
Female	1.24	2.17	-2.02	1.95	
Male #1006	.05 *	1.45	1.88	1.16	
Female		1.77	2.10	1.68	
Male #1017	94	.99	46	1.00	
Female	21 *	1.50	44	1.41	
Parker Items					
Male #93	1.82	1.78	-1.17	1.43	
Female	2.04	1.75	-1.23	1.72	

Item #	Dominance-	Submission	Love-Hate		
	X	S.D.	X	S.D.	
Male #366	83	1.24	.78	1.04	
Female	30 *	1.72	1.50	1.09	
Male #688	35 *	1.72	2.26	1.09	
Female	.68	1.76	2.51	1.73	
Male #690	2.03	1.30	09 *	1.82	
Female	2.37	1.32	69	2.18	
Male #694	18 *	1.78	1.48	1.18	
Female	.35	1.79	2.25	1.50	
Male #695	1.22	1.73	-1.14	1.15	
Femal e	1.72	1.79	-1.26	1.92	
Male #696	1.40	1.98	-1.18	1.33	
Female	1.95	1.90	-1.93	1.68	
Male #697	,15 *	1.53	.92	1.02	
Female	.46	1.60	1.88	1.71	
Male #700	.81	1.56	1.4 <u>1</u>	1.41	
Female	.84	1.34	1.72	1.90	
Male #701	1.40	1.87	99	1.18	
Female	1.84	1.88	59	1.91	
Male #707	1.72	1.79	-1.14	1.55	
Female	2.28	1.55	-1.60	1.73	
Male #715	82	1.24	.32	1.08	
Female	02 *	1.78	.49	1.71	
Male #716	.06 *	1.13	1.52	1.04	
Female		1.40	1.78	1.34	
Male #718	.48	1.03	1.20	1.14	
Female	.79	1.33	1.94	1.43	
Male #722	.97	.94	1.24	1.12	
Female	1.50	1.21	2.04	1.56	
Male #723	1.36	1.28	.86	1.38	
Female	1.66	1.21	1.76	1.50	

Item #	Dominance-Submission		Love-Hate	
	X	S.D.	X	S.D.
Male #725	1.34	1.15	-1.33	1.02
Female	.68	2.02	-1.76	1.33
Male #730	. 59	1.21	.09 *	1.07
Female	. 99	1.35	.68	1.53
Male #733	1.47	1.57	.93	.98
Female	1.90		1.89	1.41
Male #735	-1.31	1.23	51	1.11
Female	-1.03	1.40	98	1.59
Male #736	.05 *	1.33	1.33	.121
Female	.97	1.57	2.09	1.33
Male #737	50	1.37	1.71	.97
Female	.53	1.83	2.41	1.17
Male #739	.02 *	1.62	1.06	1.07
Female	.52	1.59	1.82	1.39
Male #740	.24 *	1.35	.09 *	1.04
Female	.14 *	1.46	.53	1.15
Male #741	.67	1.16	. 29	1.09
Female	.88	1.37	. 57	1.65
Male #742	33 *	1.72	1.07	1.01
Female	.01 *	1.86	1.53	1.65
Male #743	-1.66	1.02	98	.88
Female	-1.82	1.51	-1.72	1.22
Male #753	1.01	1.41	.27 *	1.18
Female	1.55	1.37	1.17	1.72
Male #759	59	1.37	97	.87
Female	37 *		-1.68	1.22
Male #760	44	1.48	84	1.23
Female	49	1.72	-1.42	1.48
Male #764	-1.70	1.38	.41	.98
Female	66	1.85	1.15	1.82

Item #	Dominance-Submission		Love-Hate	
	Χ	S.D.	Χ	S.D.
Male #765	-1.39	1.38	.39	.92
Female	-1.03	2.00	33 *	1.78
Male #767	-1.38	1.31	.42	1.08
Female	68	1.69	13	1.72
Male #768	77	1.60	.71	1.12
Female	13 *	1.82	.86	1.56
Male #769	1.42	1.16	.70	.87
Female	1,53	1,17	1.15	2.07
Male #770	1.06	1.53	.93	.96
Female	1.41	1.05	2.00	1.45
Male #774	.65	1.42	.54	.95
Female	.79	1.68	.91	1.75
Male #777	-1.47	1.18	61	1.10
Female	99	1.56	-1.29	1.26
Male #778	-1.30	1.31	.89	1.53
Female	.00 *	1.69	1.05	1.83
Male #779	62	1.54	53	1.39
Female	35 *	1.55	-1.00	1.43
Male #784	.34 *	1.30	.33	1.18
Female	.13 *	1.47	.41	1.67
Male #785	59	1.48	70	.97
Female	85	1.44	-1.02	1.68
Male #786	1.90	1.47	58	1.40
Female	1.83	1.36	30 *	1.69
Male #787	.98	1.33	.64	1.20
Female	1.58	1.18	1.30	1.09
Male #788	28 *	1.63	1.83	1.25
Female	03 *	2.17	1.87	1.62
Male #792 Female	.31 *	1.25 1.70	1.76	1.16 1.43

Item #	Dominance-	Dominance-Submission		Love-Hate	
	X	S.D.	Χ	S.D.	
Male #792	29 *	1.29	22 *	1.18	
Female	.11 *	1.64	.06 *	1.91	
Male #796	.01 *	1.29	1.75	1.23	
Female	.71	1.96	2.38	1.34	
Male #797	82	1.33	2.05	1.15	
Female	.10 *	2.15	2.43	1.45	
Male #803	. 38	1.25	.84	1.28	
Female	. 72	1.22	1.45	1.60	
Male #806	1.16	1.76	-1.37	.98	
Female	1.69	1.80	-1.63	1.57	
Male #811	1.40	1.32	43	1.25	
Female	1.63	1.69	80	1.60	
Male #814	02 *	1.26	1.52	1.29	
Female	.65	1.64	1.68	1.55	
Male #815	01 *	1.56	22 *	1.34	
Female	.51		70	1.87	
Male #819	09 *	1.41	50	.93	
Female	.78	1.44	81	1.48	
Male #821	.36	1.13	.62	1.19	
Female	.59	1.70	1.80	1.66	
Male #823	95	1.56	85	1.04	
Female	-1.04	1.52	-1.76		
Male #825	. 54	1.48	51	1.31	
Female	.81	1.72	.22 *	2.00	
Mal e #827	32 *	1.52	79	.94	
Female	.05 *		-1.32	1.71	
Male #633	11 *	1.27	.37	1.17	
Female	1 .02 *	1.40	.40 *		
Male #834	.74	1.32	.49	1.02	
Female	1,01	1.30	1.72	1.58	

Item #	Dominance-Submission		Love-Hate	
	<u>X</u>	S.D.	X	S.D.
Male #835	-1.65	1.47	52	1.18
Female	77	1.72	-1.10	1.58
Male #839	1.14	1.15	.75	1.26
Female	1.58	1.31	1.88	1.44
Male #843	34 *	1.53	1.86	1.03
Female	.28 *	1.82	2.23	1.27
Male #850	.34 *	1.89	2.08	1.20
Female	.58	2.14	2.62	1.43
Male #855	.02 *	1.50	1.29	1.04
Female	.86	1.74	1.53	1.69
Male #857	-2.06	1.39	.28 *	1.72
Female	-1.41	1.81	54	1.97
Male #860	.83	1.26	39	.97
Female	.76	1.28	14 *	1.56
Male #861	56	1.10	.49	.85
Female	14 *	1.54	.96	1.56
Male #862	60	1.29	39	1.03
Female	.38 *	1.51	94	1.29
Male #864	1.55	.99	.41	1.42
Female	1.02	1.29	.98	1.76
Male #865	.31 *	1.44	-1.59	1.09
Female	.35 *	1.57	-1.69	1.43
Male #866	.26 *	.99	.71	1.02
Female	.39	1.15	1.52	
Male #867	-1.08	1.25	60	.99
Female	40 *		82	1.62
Male #868	. 69	1.64	51	.73
Female	. 67	1.74	-1.23	1.37
Male #871	1.27	1.23	37 *	.98
Female	1.31	1.52	47	2.25

Item #	Dominance-Submission		Love-Hate	
	X	S.D.	X	S.D.
Male #872	.94	1.25	.95	.89
Female	1,44	1.37	2.28	1.33
Male #874	.96	1.52	1.23	1.23
Female	1.79	1.19	1.93	1.35
Male #878	82	1.49	1.33	1.18
Female	17 *	2.04	1.99	1.55
Male #880	.77	1.32	.93	1.10
Female	1.03	1.23	1.53	1.48
Male #881	17 *	1.45	1.51	.95
Female	.59	1.50	2.18	1.40
Male #884	.66	1.24	.62	1.14
Female	1.12	1.14	1.46	1.32
Male #886	.05 *	1.11	1.33	1.12
Female	1.14	1.65	1.84	1.56
Male #887	.73	1.12	.81	1.01
Female	1,71	1.31	1.98	1.43
Male #889	48	1.17	78	1.09
Female	55	1.65	96	1.60
Male #892	.26 *	1.37	.76	1.39
Female	.97	1.20	1.00	1.81
Male #896	98	1.53	72	1.18
Female	-1.14	1.68	-1.64	1.59
Male #901	1.29	.97	1.30	1.12
Female	1.81	.116	2.16	1.68
Male #902	.88	1.43	1.67	1.15
Female	1.70	1.29	2.14	1.77
Male #906	1.21	1.41	79	.89
Female	1,45	2.11	-1.46	1.76
Male #907	1.20	1.07	.39	1.00
Female	1.44		.78	1.83

Item #	Dominance-Submission		Love-Hate	
	X	S.D.	<u> </u>	S.D.
Male #915	2.06	1.15	.82	.95
Female	1.94	1.27	1.62	1.58
Male #916	.85	1.91	-1.42	.98
Female	1,29	2.09	-1.70	2.04
Male #919	77	1.42	1.65	.92
Female	.11 *	1.95	2.13	1.57
Male #920	-1.42	1.53	1.61	1.03
Female	28	1.83	1.88	1.58
Male #925	1.26	1.05	.48	.94
Female	1.39	1.22	1.47	1.60
Male #927	1.12	1.88	97	1.19
Female	1,49	1.77	-1.57	1.56
Male #928	1.12	1.58	85	1.25
Female	1.36	1.86	72	1.85
Male #931	89	.90	.43	.95
Female	34 *	1.50	.33 *	1.55
Male #932	43	1.43	1.79	1.00
Female	.31 *	1.73	2.20	1.43
Male #936	.42 *	1.63	66	1.18
Female	.39 *	1.75	-1.64	1.40
Male #939	.70	1.98	-1.40	.84
Female	.92	1.69	-1.58	1.40
Male #946	.83	1.02	.76	1.28
Female	1.14	1.44	1.73	1.41
Male #947	1.13	.80	.96	.99
Female	1,49	1.14	1.68	1.53
Male #949	1.42	.90	04 *	.90
Female	1.35	1.24	21	1.68
Male #951	.86	.90	.17 *	.88
Female	.76	1.56 💣	52	1.39

Itom #	Dominance-Submission		Love-Hate	
	<u>X</u>	S.D.	X	S.D.
Male #954	1.97	1.02	.75	1.09
Female	1.99	1.16	1.34	1.40
Male #955	1.48	1.57	76	1.14
Female	1.63	1.59	84	1.79
Male #958	-2.63	1.33	01 *	1.40
Female	-1.97	1.53	-1.03	1.47
Male #959	-1.00	1.48	34	1.36
Female	93	1.53	-1.11	1.42
Male #962	72	1.63	1.25	1.02
Female	.23 *	2.07	1.86	1.36
Male #965	-1.28	1.26	1.45	1.30
Female	23 *	2.27	2.13	1.67
Male #969	1.10	1.43	.61	.94
Female	1.21	1.27	.90	1.59
Male #971	.20 *	1.57	68	.98
Female	.96	1.84	78	1.55
Male #973	15 *	1.55	41	1.15
Female	.39 *	1.79	94	1.87
Male #976	-1.88	1.29	.04 *	.98
Female	-1.19	1.68	.13 *	1.34
Male #977	50	1.42	1.07	1.14
Female	.03 *	1.90	1.37	1.51
Male #978	34 *	1.52	67	1.16
Female	.23 *	1.77	58	1.56
Male #979	1.67	1.04	68	1.27
Female	1,70	1.27	28 *	1.82
Male #980	10 *	1.47	1.89	1.00
Female	.31 *	2.07	2.06	1.61
Male #984	.12 *	1.42	.10 *	1.05
Female	.23 *		03 *	1.98

Item #	Dominance-S	Submission	Love-Hate		
	X	S.D.	<u>X</u>	S.D.	
Male #986	72	1.30	.19 *	.90	
Female	-1.06	1.74	.57	1.83	
Male #989	.01 *	1.13	1.80	1.04	
Female	.33 *	1.89	2.12	1.73	
Male #990	.00 *	1.62	64	1.03	
Female	.06 *	2.19	-1.38	1.52	
Male #996	40	1.36	86	1.07	
Female	63	1.90	-1.41	1.39	
Male #1000	41	1.35	70	1.23	
Female	60	1.91	-1.21	1.29	
Male #1003	1.52	1.57	-1.75	1.25	
Female	1.24	2.17	-2.02	1.95	
Male #1006	.05 *	1.45	1.88	1.16	
Female	.48	1.77	2.10	1.68	
Male #1009	.11 *	1.29	1.03	.89	
Female	.77	1.51	1.53	1.89	
Male #1010	-1.47	1.48	-1.04	1.25	
Female	-1.31	1.49	-2.21	1.45	
Male #1014	.65	.81	.91	1.01	
Female	1.51	1.23	1.95	1.52	
Male #1017	94	1.00	46	1.00	
Female	21 *	1.49	44	1.41	
Male #1019	.41	1.18	.23 *	.93	
Female	.06 *	1.66	.41	1.43	

*Mean not significantly different from zero at the .01 level.

APPENDIX C

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #685	66	2.615	.9141	. 4054
Female	53	2.194	.8015	. 5980
Male #686	28	1.571	.4775	.8786
Female	22	2.197	.3824	.9240
Male #688	351	2.287	1530	.9882
Female	15	2.600	.2514	.9652
Male #690	92	2.032	.9990	0443
Female	106	2.468	.9601	2795
Male #691	68	1.780	.9296	.3685
Female	70	2.604	.9370	.3494
Male #692	80	1.313	.9845	.1751
Female	54	1.754	.8095	.5872
Male #698	82	1.938	.9910	.1342
Female	53	2.590	.7953	
Male #699	57	1.637	.8432	.5377
Female	33	1.980	.5453	.8382
Male #718	22	1.292	.3714	.9285
Female	22	2.095	.3772	.9262
Male #727	344	2.102	2760	.9612
Female	9	2.642	.1552	.9879
Male #729	77	2.166	.9741	.2262
Female	70	2.220	.9412	.3378
Male #732	144	1.474	.5902	8073
Female	139	2.071	.6520	7582
Male #736	2	1.331	.0380	.9993
Female	25	2.304	.4310	.9071
Male #740	69	.259	.9363	.3511
Fema le	15	.548	.2554	

Item Angles, Vector Lengths, Sines, and Cosines

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #750	270	1.230	9999	0081
Female	283	.873	9734	.2290
Male #752	316	1.231	6907	.7232
Female	340	1.711	3389	.9408
Male #763	95	2.119	.9953	0944
Female	87	2.333	.9989	.0471
Male #766	328	1.784	5325	.8464
Female	355	1.655	0786	.9961
Male #778	304	1.569	8285	.5600
Female	0	1.050	.0000	1.0000
Male #782	296	1.297	8944	. 4472
Female	335	.341	4150	. 9098
Male #786	107	1.987	.9564	2920
Female	99	1.854	.9868	1618
Male #792	10	1.787	.1735	.9848
Female	17	2.113	.2934	.9560
Maïe #797	338	2.208	3714	.9285
Female	2	2.432	.0411	.9992
Male #802	259	1.574	9817	1906
Female	231	1.751	7825	6226
Male #804	23	1.560	.3846	.9231
Female	25	2.353	.4250	.9052
Male #809	68	2.145	.9278	.3730
Female	55	2.802	.8208	.5711
Male #814	359	1.520	1032	.9999
Female	21	1.801	.3608	.9326
Male #826	68	2.002	.9292	.3697
Female	44	2.369	.6922	.7217
Male #828	71	1.577	.9451	.3268
Female	49	2.283	.7577	.6426

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #830	230	1.426	7642	6450
Female	211	2.204	5218	8531
Male #841	173	1.280	.1250	9922
Female	152	1.901	.4472	8944
Male #848	354	1.558	1027	.9947
Female	21	2.351	.3530	.9356
Male #849	354	2.462	9075	.9952
Female	10	2.542	.1810	.9835
Male #850	9	2.108	.1613	.9869
Female	12	2.683	.2161	.9764
Male #853	54	1.562	.8129	.5825
Female	45	2.736	.7053	.7089
Male #862	237	.716	8384	5450
Female	158	1.014	.3748	9271
Male #864	75	1.603	.9668	.2557
Female	46	1.415	.7211	.6928
Male #900	20	1.737	. 3454	.9384
Female	27	2.737	. 4603	.8878
Male #914	225	.495	7071	7071
Female	153	.671	.4472	8944
Male #917	70	1.704	.9368	.3498
Female	48	2.513	.7401	.6725
Male #929	276	1.841	9941	.1086
Female	265	.864	9957	0926
Male #932	346	1.841	2336	.9723
Female	8	.979	.1395	.9902
Male #942	319	1.410	6595	.7517
Female	353	.763	3285	
Male #943	296	.618	8994	.3471
Female	283	.779	9017	.9958

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #962	330	1.438	4939	.8695
Female	7	1.874	.1227	.9924
Male #963	56	1.789	.8329	.5534
Female	39	2.544	.6328	.7743
Male #964	342	2.381	3150	.9491
Female	4	2.566	.0701	.9975
Male #967	57	1.867	.8410	.5410
Female	51	2.686	.7743	.6328
Male #968	14	.907	.2425	.9701
Female	26	1.124	.4378	.8990
Male #972	331	1.035	4865	.8737
Female	359	2.190	1038	.9999
Male #975	125	.087	.8192	5735
Female	42	1.352	.6649	.7470
Male #983	10	1.827	.1697	.9855
Female	20	1.295	.3452	.9386
Male #989	0	1.800	.0056	1.0000
Female	9	2.147		.9879
Male #995	202	.552	3808	9247
Female	192	1.349	2023	9793
Male #999	229	1.289	7526	6585
Female	216	1.853	5943	8043
Male #1006	2	1.881	.0266	.9996
Female	13	2.155	.2250	.9744
Male #1013	74	1.652	.9622	.2723
Female	64	2.348	.8987	.4387
Male #1016	61	1.960	.8775	.4796
Female	50	2.536	.7727	.6347
Male #1018	286	1.486	9584	.2855
Female	284	1.290	9688	.2480

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #761	316	1.231	6907	.7232
Female	340	1.711	3389	.9408
<u>Heilbrun Ite</u>	ms			
Male #690 Female	92 106	2.032 2.468	. 9990 . 9601	4429 2793
Male #694	353	1.491	1207	.9927
Female	9	2.277	.1537	.9881
Male #696	130	1.831	.7646	6445
Female	135	2.744	.7107	7034
Male #698	82	1.938	.7646	6445
Female	135	2.744	.7107	7034
Male #701	125	1.630	.8170	5767
Female	108	1.932	.9522	3053
Male #732	144	1.474	.5902	8073
Female	139	2.071	.6520	7582
Male #733	58	1.739	.8451	.5346
Female	45	2.680	.7090	.7052
Male #737	344	1.782	2807	.9598
Female	12	2.468	.2148	.9767
Male #739	1	1.060	.0189	.9998
Female	16	1.893	.2747	.9615
Male #792	343	1.120	2947	.9556
Female	0	1.530	.0065	1.0000
Male #748	157	1.503	.3965	9181
Female	151	2.243	.4860	8739
Male #753	75	1.046	.9661	.2582
Female	53	1.942	.7881	.6025
Male #763	95	2.119	.9955	0944
Female	87	2.333	.9989	

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #765	286	1.444	9628	.2701
Female	252	1.082	9523	.3051
Male #768	313	1.047	7352	.6779
Female	351	.870	1495	.9888
Male #769	64	1.582	.8977	.4406
Female	53	1.914	.7994	.6008
Male #774	50	.842	.7719	.6358
Female	41	1.205	.6556	.7551
Male #777	247	1.592	9236	3833
Female	218	1.626	6088	7933
Male #778	304	1.569	8285	.5600
Female	0	1.050		1.0000
Male #779	229	.819	7569	6536
Female	199	1.059	3304	9439
Male #786	107	1.987	. 9564	2920
Female	99	1.854	. 9868	1618
Male #787	57	1.168	.8387	.5446
Female	50	2.048	.7715	.6363
Male #788	351	1.851	1513	.9885
Female	359	1.879	0160	.9999
Male #791 -	62	1.271	.8817	.4718
Female	48	2.033	.7477	.6641
Male #792	10	1.787	.1735	.9848
Female	17	2.113	.2934	.9560
Male #793	233	.368	7967	6044
Female	62	.126	.8799	.4752
Male #803	24	.922	.4122	.9111
Female	26	1.619	.4947	.8437
Male #806	140	1.796	.6467	7627
Female	134	2.348	.7198	6942

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #814	359	1.520	0131	. 9999
Female	21	1.801	.3608	. 9326
Male #834	56	.892	.8320	.5548
Female	30	1.995	.0564	.8623
Male #839	57	1.364	.8354	.5496
Female	40	2.456	.6434	.7655
Male #840	66	1.973	.9123	.4096
Female	45	2.546	.7110	.7032
Male #842	6	1.427	.0981	. 9952
Female	22	1.809	.3704	. 9289
Male #861	311	.744	7526	.6585
Female	352	.970	1442	.9895
Male #864	75	1.603	.9668	.2557
Female	46	1.414	.7211	.6928
Male #871	106	1.326	.9595	2818
Female	110	1.392	.9412	3377
Male #876	91	1.273	.9997	0236
Female	61	1.862	.8754	
Male #886	2	1.331	.0376	.9993
Female	32	2.164		.8501
Male #915	68	2.217	.9291	.3698
Female	50	2.527		.6410
Male #919	335	1.821	4229	.9062
Female	3	2.133	.0516	.9891
Male #920	319	2.147	6615	.7499
Female	352		1473	.9891
Male #925	69	1.348	.9345	.3560
Female	43	2.023	.6871	
Male #928	127	1.405	.7971	6039
Female	118		.8838	4679

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #932	346	1.841	2336	.9723
Female	8	2.222	.1395	.9902
Male #949	91	1.420	.996	0282
Female	99	1.366	.9881	1537
Male #954	69	2.108	.9346	.3558
Female	57	2.399	.8295	.5585
Male #958	270	2.626	-1.000	0038
Female	242	2.223	8862	4633
Male #962	330	1.438	4939	.8692
Female	7	1.874	.1227	.9924
Male #969	61	1.258	.8745	.4850
Female	53	1.508	.8024	.5968
Male #976	271	1.879	9998	.0213
Female	276	1.199	9941	.1084
Male #979	112	1.803	.9262	3771
Female	99	1.720		1628
Male #1003	139	2.313	.6551	7555
Female	148	2.372	.5239	8518
Male #1006	2	1.881	.0266	.9996
Female	13	2.155	.2250	.9744
Male #1017	244	1.045	8961	4438
Female	206	.488	4307	9025
Parker Items	**********			
Male #93	123	2.166	.8408	5413
Female	121	2.384	.8560	1571
Male #366	313	1.737	7298	.6845
Female	349	1.531	.8560	5171
Male #688	352	2.298	1530	.9882
Female	15	2.603	.2615	

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #690	92	2.038	. 9990	0443
Female	106	2.479	. 9601	2795
Male #694	353	1.493	1207	.9927
Female	9	2.284	.1537	.9881
Male #965	133	1.672	.7307	6827
Female	126	2.136	.8067	7034
Male #696	140	1.837	.7646	6445
Female	135	2.745	.7107	7034
Male #697	9	.937	.1609	.9870
Female	14	1.942	.2377	.9713
Male #700	30	1.631	.4970	.8677
Female	26	1.918	.4394	.8982
Malē #701	60	2.534	.8653	.5012
Female	49	3.241	.7510	
Male #707	105	2.775	.9658	2545
Female	117	2.885	.8873	4610
Male #715	291	.885	9316	.3635
Female	358	.507	0404	.9992
Male #716	2	1.529	.0394	.9992
Female	19	1.887	.3442	.9460
Male #718	22	1.298	.3714	.9285
Female	22	2.094	.3772	.9262
Male #722	38	1.572	.6161	.7876
Female	36	2.531	.5924	.8057
Male #723	58	1.618	.8452	.5345
Female	43	2.426	.6861	
Male #725	135	1.896	.7098	7044
Female	159	1.893	.3604	4328
Male #730	81	.608	.9886	. 1508
Female	56	1.205	.8243	. 5662

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #733	58	1.748	.8451	.5346
Female	45	2,684	.7890	.7052
Male #755	249	1.406	9319	3628
Female	226	1.424	7245	6893
Male #736	2	1.338	.0379	.9993
Female	25	2.301	.4210	.9071
Male #737	344	1.783	2806	.9598
Female	12	2,471	.2148	.9767
Male #739	1	1.065	.0189	.9998
Female	16	1.891	.2744	.9615
Male #740	69	.263	.9363	.3511
Female	15	.559	.2554	.9668
Male #741	67	.739	.9163	.4006
Female	57	1.057	.8393	
Male #742	343	1.126	2947	.9556
Female	0	1.538		1.0000
Male #743	239	1.935	-,8611	5084
Female	226	1.503	7268	6869
Male #753	75	1.045	.9661	.2582
Female	53	1.943	.7981	.6025
Male #759	210	1.124	5000	8660
Female	192	1.729	2151	9766
Male #760	208	1.120	4684	8835
Female	199	1.507	3262	9453
Male #764	284	1.758	9720	.2348
Female	330	1.335	4978	.8673
Male #765	286	1.447	9628	.2701
Female	252	1.089	9523	3051
Male #767	286	1.442	9570	.2900
Female	259	.694	9819	1896

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #768	313	1.058	7352	. 6779
Female	351	.873	1493	. 9888
Male #769	64	1.583	.8977	.4406
Female	53	1.910	.7994	.6008
Male #770	49	1.412	.7517	.6595
Female	35	2.459	.5773	.8165
Male #774	50	.847	.7719	.6358
Female	41	1.203	.6556	.7551
Male #777	247	1.590	9236	3833
Female	218	1.625	6088	7933
Male #778	304	1.573	8285	.5600
Female	0	1.052	.0000	1.0000
Male #779	229	.827	7569	6536
Female	199	1.063	3304	9439
Male #784	45	.479	.7107	.7035
Female	18	.435	.3022	.9532
Male #785	220	.911	6445	7646
Female	220	1.337	=.6402	7686
Male #786	107	1.992	.9564	2920
Female	99	1.859	.9868	1618
Male #787	57	1.071	.8387	.5446
Female	50	2.053	.7715	.6363
Male #788	351	1.852	1512	.9885
Female	359	1.875	0610	.9999
Male #792	10	1.796	.1735	.9848
Female	17	2.116	.2934	.9560
Male #793	233	. 379	7967	6044
Female	62	. 136	.8799	.4752
Male #796	0	1.753	.0057	.9999
Female	17	2.486	.2859	.9583
Male #797	338	2.212	3714	.9285
Female	2 ·	2.433	.0411	

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #803	24	.923	.4121	.9111
Female	26	1.614	.4447	.8957
Male #806	139	1.807	.6467	7627
Female	134	2.359	.7198	6942
Male #811	107	1.460	.9559	2936
Female	116	1.814	.8977	4406
Male #814	359	1.522	0132	.9999
Female	21	1.801	.3608	.9326
Male #815	182	.226	0459	9989
Female	144	.879	.5889	8082
Male #819	190	.512	1772	9842
Female	136	1.120	.6939	7203
Male #821	30	.713	.5045	.8634
Female	18	1.891	.3115	.9501
Male #823	228	1.271	7452	6668
Female	210	2.045	5087	8609
Male #825	133	.758	.7304	6830
Female	105	.842	.9650	2621
Male #827	202	.852	3787	9255
Female	178	1.328	.0378	9993
Male #833	343	.394	2850	.9585
Female	357	.401	4099	.9989
Male #834	56	.893	.8320	.5549
Female	30	1.994	.5064	.8623
Male #835	252	1.736	9544	2986
Female	215	1.349	5735	8192
Male #839	57	1.366	.8354	.5496
Female	40	• 2.460	.6434	.7655
Male #843	350	1.896	1798	.9887
Female	7	2.279	.1255	.9924

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #850	9	2.112	.1613	.9869
Female	12	2.684	.2161	.9764
Male #855	54	1.563	.8129	.5824
Female	45	2.748	.7053	.7089
Male #857	278	2.087	9909	.1346
Female	249	1.510	9339	3577
Male #860	115	.921	.9015	4253
Female	100	.774	.9835	1812
Male #861	311	.741	7526	.6385
Female	352	.977	1443	.9895
Male #862	237	.727	8384	5450
Female	158	1.017	.3748	9271
Male #864	75	1.601	.9667	.2557
Female	46	1.411	.7211	.6928
Male #865	169	1.629	.1914	9815
Female	168	1.723	.2028	9792
Male #866	20	.761	.3439	.9390
Female	14	1.573	.2485	.9686
Male #867	241	1.249	8742	4856
Female	206	.910	4384	8988
Male #868	126	.864	.8042	5944
Female	151	1.402	.4784	8782
Male #871	106	1.333	.9593	2817
Female	108	1.397	.9413	3377
Male #872	45	1.347	.7034	.7108
Female	32	2.702		.8455
Male #874	38	1.567	.6153	.7883
Female	43	2.638	.6800	.7332
Male #878	328	1.563 2.001	5248	.8512
Female	355		0851	.9964

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #880	39	1.215	.6366	.7712
Female	34	1.866	.5533	.8329
Male #881	354	1.525	1119	.2758
Female	15	2.264	.2612	.9653
Male #884	47	.919	.7305	.6829
Female	38	1.844	.6087	.7934
Male #886	2	1.331	.0375	.9993
Female	32	2,167	.5267	.8501
Male #887	42	1.093	.6695	.7428
Female	41	2.628	.6536	.7568
Male #889	212	.926	5241	8517
Female	210	1.119	4971	8677
Male #892	19	.809	.3237	.9462
Female	29	1.393	.6963	.7178
Male #896	221	1.484	6614	7500
Female	215	2.008	5708	8211
Male #901	45	1.837	.7044	.7098
Female	40	2.819	.6423	.7665
Male #902	28	1.897	.4662	.8847
Female	38	2.734	.6220	.7830
Male #906	123	1.453	.8352	5499
Female	135	2.061	.7047	7095
Male #907	72	1.268	.9503	.3114
Female	62	1.645	.8793	.4763
Male #915	68	2.223	.9291	.3698
Female	50	2.531	.7676	.6410
Male #916	145	1.651	.5136	8580
Female	143	2.138	.6045	7966
Male #919	335	1.828	4229	.9062
Female	3	2.139	.0516	.9986
Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
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Male #920	319	2.152	6615	.7499
Female	352	1.905	1473	.9891
Male #925	69	1.351	.9345	.3560
Female	43	2.024	.6871	.7266
Male #927	131	1.489	.7559	6547
Female	136	2.165	.6884	7253
Male #928	127	1.401	.7971	6039
Female	118	1.549	.8839	4679
Male #931	296	1.005	9021	.4315
Female	316	.498	6968	.7173
Male #932	346	1.844	2336	.9723
Female	8	2.220	.1395	.9902
Male #936	148	.785	.5369	8437
Female	167	1.696	.2314	9729
Male #939	153	1.574	.4472	8944
Female	150	1.827		8642
Male #946	47	1.132	.7341	,6790
Female	33	2.073	.5502	.8350
Male #947	50	1.486	.7621	.6474
Female	42	2.245		.7482
Male #949	92	1.426	.9996	0282
Female	99	1.378	.9881	1537
Male #951	79	.886	.9804	.1972
Female	124	.923	.8253	5647
Male #954	69	2.111	.9346	.3558
Female	56	2.400	.8295	.5585
Male #955	117	1.661	.8896	4568
Female	117	1.82	.8889	4581
Male #958	270	2.637	-1.0000	0038
Female	242	2.224		4633

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #959	251	1.062	9468	3219
Female	220	1.459	6422	7665
Male #962	330	1.444	4939	.8695
Female	7	1.870	.1227	.9924
Male #965	319	2.935	6618	.7497
Female	354	2.148	1074	.9942
Male #969	61	1.269	.8745	. 4850
Female	53	1.513	.8024	. 5968
Male #971	163	.716	.2822	9594
Female	129	1.240	.7761	6306
Male #973	200	.441	.3436	9391
Female	157	1.022	.3865	9223
Male #976	217	.752	998	.0213
Female	276	1.202	9941	.1084
Male #977	334	1.189	4234	.9060
Female	1	1.372	.0221	.9998
Male #978	207	.759	4525	8918
Female	158	.621	.3718	9283
Male #979	112	1.801	.9262	3771
Female	99	1.723	.9867	1628
Male #980	357	1.899	0529	.9986
Female	9	1.087	.1503	.9886
Male #984	50	.161	.7682	.6402
Female	97	.233	.9918	1281
Male #986	285	.749	9660	.2585
Female	298	1.202	8808	.4734
Male #989	0	1.803	.0056	1.0000
Female	9	2.148		.9879
Male #990	180	.640	.0000	-1.0000
Female	177	1.384	.0439	9990
Male #996	205	.959	4217	9076
Female	204	1.552	4104	9119

Item #	Angle	Vector Length	Sine	Cosine
Male #1000	210	1.293	5054	8629
Female	206	1.353	4430	8965
Male #1003	210	2.310	6996	7145
Female	148	2.374	.5239	8518
Male #1006	2	1.885	.0266	.9996
Female	13	2.150	.2250	.9744
Male #1009	6	1.040	.1064	.9943
Female	26	1.733	.4483	.8961
Male #1010	235	1.808	8172	5763
Female	211	2.606	5099	8602
Male #1014	35	1.128	.5812	.8137
Female	38	2.476	.6122	.7907
Male #1017	244	1.046	8961	4438
Female	206	.495	4317	9025
Male 1019	61	.477	.8721	.4893
Female	8	.413	.1448	.9895

APPROVAL SHEET

The dissertation submitted by Steven P. Nestler has been read and approved by the following committee:

Dr. Jack A. Kavanagh, Director Associate Professor Educational Foundations, Loyola

Dr. Steven I. Miller Professor Educational Foundations, Loyola

Dr. Ronald R. Morgan Associate Professor Educational Foundations, Loyola

Dr. James Barry Director of Counseling Services Elmhurst College

The final copies have been examined by the director of the dissertation and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated and that the dissertation is now given final approval by the Committee with reference to content and form.

The dissertation is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Jec. 4, 1984

Director's Signature