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Gender Differences In Affectional Interaction of
Happily Married Husbands and Wives

Gloria Liederman

A Thesis

in

The Department

of

Psychology

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Arts at
Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

October, 1991

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ABSTRACT

Gender Differences In Affectional Interaction of
Happily Married Husbands and Wives

Gloria Liederman

Empirical investigation of affection in marriage has been
neglected, and is hampered by the absence of appropriate
questionnaires. The goals of the present study, therefore, were
to devise a measure of behavioral affectional interaction for use
with married couples, and employing this instrument, to explore
differences between husbands and wives in affection. The
Affectional Interaction Scale (AIS) consists of 25 physical and
verbal/supportive affectional behaviors, which combine to
generate subscales assessing amounts of affection desired,
received, and given, as well as affectional satisfaction and
give-and-take, in both sexual and nonsexual contexts.
Information on the AIS' psychometric properties was derived from
a group of 50 males and 82 females. The AIS was found to have
high temporal stability, high internal consistency, and good
concurrent validity. Data regarding gender differences were
derived from a sample of 37 happily married couples. Wives were
affectionally dissatisfied and perceived an imbalance in
affectional exchanges. Husbands were neither dissatisfied with,
nor did they perceive an imbalance in affectional exchanges.
Differences between husbands and wives were also noted in the
nature of their affectional desires. Results were generally

interpreted within the framework of societal role expectations and self-concept. Suggestions were presented for future research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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"Existing in the thoughts and affections of another...
is the crux of our existence from the cradle to the grave."
(Angyal, 1965, p. 19)

A large body of literature has been amassed, emphasizing the importance of warm and affectionate relations for the emotional, psychological, and social development of children (Bowlby, 1969; Maccoby, 1980; Spitz, 1946). New theories of love (Hazan & Shaver, 1987; Sternberg, 1986; Sternberg & Barnes, 1988) reflect a recent upsurge of interest in this domain for adults, as well.

Love has become a major focus of research (Forgas & Dobosz, 1980; Hill, Rubin & Peplau, 1976; Seligman, Fazio & Zanna, 1980; Sternberg & Grajek, 1984) and of clinical attention (Cookerly & McClaren, 1982, 1986; Travis & Travis, 1986). The construct of love has been poorly defined in the literature, however, and numerous conceptualizations exist in the absence of a shared definition (Harlow, 1971; Hazan & Shaver, 1987; Lee, 1977; Peele, 1988; Rubin, 1970, 1973; Shaver, Hazan & Bradshaw, 1988; Sternberg, 1986: Sternberg & Barnes, 1988). Nevertheless, a recurring distinction has emerged between romantic love (also called passionate love or infatuation), which some researchers believe occurs in the early stages of a relationship and is of short duration (Driscoll, Davis & Lipetz, 1972; Farber, 1980; Munro & Adams, 1978), and companionate love, which is also called affection (or conjugal love) (Driscoll et al., 1972; Hatfield & Walster, 1978; Walster & Walster, 1979), and which is considered to be the lifeblood of longer term relationships such as marriage (Reedy, Birren & Schaie, 1981; Walster & Walster, 1979). Existing research has largely emphasized understanding love

during the courtship period of young men and women (Bentler &
Huba, 1979; Black & Angelis, 1974; K. K. Dion & K. L. Dion, 1975;
Driscoll et al., 1972; Hill et al., 1976; Rubin, Hill, Peplau &
Dunkel-Schetter, 1980; Rubin, Peplau & Hill, 1981). Love in
longer term relationships, such as marriage, and particularly the
companionate/affectional aspects of love, such as understanding,
concern for the welfare of the loved one (Safilios-Rothschild,
1977), sharing, and emotional and behavioral investment
(Murstein, 1988), which are thought to typify these
relationships, have been neglected. Because love and attachment
appear crucial to individuals of all ages (Bowlby, 1969, 1973,
1979, 1980; Kalish & Knudston, 1976), and appear related to
satisfaction with the marital relationship (Broderick & O'Leary,
1986), it is important to extend the research beyond its present
focus of romantic love and courtship, to include affection in
marriage (Reedy et al., 1981).

According to Jessee Bernard (1972), each marriage is
composed of two marriages -- his and hers. To understand what
transpires in marriage, one must consider the phenomenology of
both husband and wife. Gender role stereotypes which depict
women as the more emotional, relationship-centered, and
affectionate of the sexes, and empirical evidence indicating
single men and women differ in their attitudes (Rubin, 1973),
needs (K.K. Dion & K.L. Dion, 1975; Rubin, 1973), and styles of
loving (Hatkoff & Lasswell, 1979; C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick,
1986; C. Hendrick, S. Hendrick, Foote & Slapion-Foote, 1984),

suggest that Bernard's (1972) statement may have particular relevance in the domain of affection.

As with other psychological phenomena, love can be conceptualized in terms of affect, cognitions, and behavior. Existing research has focused on affect and cognitions; the inner, unobservable aspects of the love phenomenon. Affectionate behaviors, the observable events which may reflect the emotions and attitudes of love, have been the subject of little scientific inquiry. In that they permit observation and measurement, these presumed aspects of love deserve research attention (Marston, Hecht & Roberts, 1987; Tolstedt & Stokes, 1983). Because little is known about love in marriage, and more specifically, about affectional interaction in married couples, and because husbands and wives may differ in affectional needs and in nurturance, the present investigation will address the important, but unexplored area of gender differences in the affectional behavior of husbands and wives.

Understanding Affection in Marriage

The marital literature has undergone a marked expansion of research aimed at assessing variables contributing to general marital satisfaction. Earlier work, such as that of Orden and Bradburn (1968), conceptualized the underlying structure of marital happiness as consisting of two global, independent dimensions--satisfactions and tensions. Later investigators have increasingly recognized the multifaceted nature of marital satisfaction (Kimmel & Van der Veen, 1974; Marini, 1976; Spanier,

1976). Despite considerable diversity in the variables examined, measurement of affection in marriages has received little attention. This is surprising not only in view of clinical and empirical evidence which suggests that love may be a powerful motivator and reinforcer, but also in view of the crucial role assigned to love in the social fabric of our culture. Unlike those societies in which marriages are arranged (e.g. Turkey, India) (Murstein, 1980), the romantic ideal has predominated as the basis for mate selection in North America, and in Western cultures in general. Love has thus furnished the basis for entering marriage and the framework within which the nuclear family is established.

Love and Marriage

Support for the importance of love and affection has been garnered from several sources. In surveys of young to middle-aged community volunteers, love was the most frequently endorsed, and among the most highly rated components of "a good marriage" (Broderick, 1981; Levinger, 1964). Love was judged to be the most important characteristic of a happy marriage by women, and was rated second to understanding by men (Broderick, 1981). In elderly couples, both husbands and wives reported love as the area of greatest marital need satisfaction (Stinnett, Collins & Montgomery, 1970). "Affectionate relationship with mate" was ranked as the fourth most rewarding aspect of marriage (Stinnett, Carter & Montgomery, 1972). In empirical work using standardized measures, love not only correlated highly with marital satisfaction (Broderick & O'Leary, 1986) and commitment (Scanzoni

& Arnett, 1987), love also accounted for 34% of the unique variance in male and 30% of the unique variance in female satisfaction (Broderick & O'Leary, 1980). For both young and old alike then, love is perceived to be the sine qua non of a happy marriage (Berscheid & Peplau, 1983; Murstein, 1980).

Not only is love considered to be an important component of a happy marriage, but difficulties in the affectional domain have been linked to marital dissatisfactions, although not consistently (Barnett & Neitzel, 1979; Jacobson, Waldron & Moore, 1980). According to Fichten and Wright (1983), "lack of affection" was cited in the marriages of 95% of the unhappily married individuals in their sample. It was also the second most frequently encountered marital problem. Spouses in distressed marriages reported perceiving each other to be less affectionate than did maritally well-adjusted couples (Kotlar, 1965). This finding was confirmed by Margolin (1981), who observed that distressed couples engaged in less sexual and nonsexual affection on a daily basis than did happily married couples.

Lack of Affection and Marital Dissolution

Between 1925 and 1975 the number of marriages in Canada has almost tripled from just over 66,000 to almost 197,000. The number of divorces in the same time period has far exceeded this rate of growth, having increased some ninety-fold, from a total of 550 to over 50,000. The divorce situation in Quebec is even more pronounced. Although experiencing a similar rate of increase in number of marriages as has Canada, the divorce rate for this province has increased almost 1100 times. In 1975, one

quarter of the people who married in Canada, divorced, an
increase of 10.7% from the previous year. By 1979, divorces
represented almost one third of the number of marriages in
Canada, while in the United States, they represented half
(Statistics Canada, 1979).

One of the reasons believed to account for this increasing
trend toward marital dissolution is a change in the expectations
couples have of marriage. Couple relationships were once formed
as a means of coping with the hardships and demands of the
external world and as a means for women to gain economic security
and status. Middle-class couples have been relieved of the
pressure of striving for joint survival, and more women are now
economically self-sufficient. No longer dependent on each other
for economic reasons, husbands and wives are turning to each
other for the satisfaction of emotional and affectional needs
(Arentewicz & Schmidt, 1983; Beach & Tesser, 1988; Blumstein &
Schwartz, 1983; Murstein, 1974). If these needs are not
fulfilled, separation or divorce become viable options. Indeed,
lack of love was one of the most frequently cited complaints in a
group of middle-class applicants for divorce (Levinger, 1966).

Summary and Implications

Love plays a role in establishing marriages. Affectional
dissatisfaction and marital dissolution have serious personal and
social consequences. As an important component of successful
marital adjustment, the concept of affectional interaction must
be described and measured. As Bernard's (1972) contention that
in every marriage there are two realities implies, understanding

the nature of affection cannot be reached without attending to the perceptions of husbands and wives separately. Furthermore, gender role stereotypes suggest that men and women may perceive affection differently. The nature and parameters of gender differences in the affectional behavior of husbands and wives has yet to be explored. To provide a context for the present study, a brief discussion of measurement issues associated with currently available love scales will be presented, followed by empirical research relevant to gender differences in love.

Of what relevance are studies on love to the present thesis? The current state of the literature reflects the investigative focus on the emotional and attitudinal underpinnings, which are the unobservable aspects of the love phenomenon. Behavioral studies of love, or affectional interaction are notably absent. To the extent that behaviors reflect underlying thoughts, beliefs, and feelings, evidence gleaned from investigations of gender differences in the cognitive and affective dimensions of love, may provide insights into the nature of gender differences in behavioral affectional interaction. Because of their potential as sources from which to draw inferences about affectional behavior, and because no studies dealing with behavioral affectional interactions exist, the literature pertaining to gender differences in the cognitive and affective dimensions of love will be reviewed. Subsequently, the objectives, procedure, results, and implications of the current study will be presented.

Current Measurement of the Love Construct and its Limitations

Despite a marked expansion in research on love in recent years, and an accompanying proliferation of love questionnaires, few well-validated measures of love exist. None pertain to affectional needs and their satisfaction. Most of the measures which are currently available, such as the Positive Feelings Questionnaire (O'Leary, Fincham & Turkewitz, 1983), the Caring Relationships Inventory (Shostrom, 1975), the Love Scale (Rubin, 1970, 1973), the New Love Attitude Scale (Munro & Adams, 1978), the SAMPLE Profile (Lasswell & Lasswell, 1976), and the Love Attitude Scale (C.Hendrick & S.Hendrick, 1986), have been devised to assess the cognitive/affective dimensions of love, and have neglected the behavioral ones. Even among these questionnaires, however, reliability and validity data are sometimes lacking (Shostrom, 1975) or have been inappropriately established (Munro & Adams, 1978). In other scales, such as the Passionate Love Scale (Hatfield & Sprecher, 1986) and the Love Attitude Scale (C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1986), which are psychometrically sound (Hatfield & Sprecher, 1986; C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1986, 1989), the focus on love during courtship renders them inappropriate for use with married couples. Items such as, "Before getting involved with someone, I try to figure out how compatible his/her hereditary background is with mine in case we have children", or, "I try to keep my lover uncertain about my commitment to him/her" (C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1986), highlight the limited utility of these measures for married couples. Both the Relationship Rating Form (Davis & Todd, 1982,

1985) and Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love Scale (1986) are more suitable for a married population, but they are not behavioral measures. In addition, each instrument's subscales are highly intercorrelated (C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1989), rendering conclusions based on their assumed independence, invalid.

The measure most closely approaching a behavioral exchange measure of love and affection, is the Scale of Feelings and Behaviors of Love (SFBL) (Swensen, 1973). However, reliability data is incomplete, and validity is questionable (Buros, 1978).

It appears that there are no well-developed behavioral measures which deal with affectional interaction and satisfaction derived from it. A measure (to be discussed later in this thesis) was devised for the present study to explore affectional expression and satisfaction of husbands and wives, and to investigate gender differences in these domains.

Gender Differences

Gender Stereotypes

Society has traditionally assigned women responsibility for maintaining relationships, and for the family's emotional well-being. As socioemotional experts, women have been stereotyped as nurturant, emotionally expressive and sensitive, and interpersonally oriented (Broverman, Vogel, Broverman, Clarkson & Rosencrantz, 1972). In popular cultural media as well, women have been depicted as star-struck romantics who are heavily invested in love relationships.

Men's responsibility has been as bread winner. Reflecting this, they have been portrayed as independent, objective, alienated from feelings, and restrained in expression of tenderness and love. The popular media has depicted men as aloof exploiters who flit between successive conquests of women. These stereotypes have been strong and enduring (Rosencrantz, 1982; Ruble, 1983), and may threaten the validity of those self-report studies of love (i.e. the majority of studies) which failed to control for the influence of socially desirable response tendencies evoked by stereotypes and strong cultural norms (Long-Laws, 1971).

The women's movement of the 1960's and the 1970's, and the human potential movement have been credited with changing men's and women's roles toward greater egalitarianism in terms of work, self-fulfillment, and intimacy. With the decline in role rigidity, both partners are expected to contribute to the maintenance of relationships. Love is no longer seen as primarily the domain of women, however, the extent to which objective change has actually taken place in relationships, is unclear. For example, according to Blumstein and Schwartz (1983), some men are now de-emphasizing work and attending more to relationships, although it is still women who place greater emphasis on relationships than do men. Fitzpatrick and Indvik (1982) found the majority of married couples in their sample perceived themselves along traditional gender role lines, suggesting that women bear the burden of maintaining emotional expressivity in marriage. Other studies suggest that men may be

as open as women about expressing their feelings within romantic relationships (Balswick & Peek, 1971; Komarovsky, 1976; Rubin, 1973).

Gender Differences In Love

The profiles which emerge are of women who both nurture and need the connectedness of relationships; of men who neither desire, nor contribute emotionally, to relationships. Whether or not men and women differ in their needs for affection, or in their propensity to be affectionate, is unclear in the research of both married and unmarried individuals. Findings related to gender differences in affectional needs and affectional expression will be reviewed next.

Unmarried Populations: Affectional Needs

Dion and Dion (1975) have speculated that women's affectional needs are stronger than men's. Their conclusions, however, were based solely on inferences drawn from evidence that women exhibit a greater tendency than men, to endorse various aspects of romantic love. Nevertheless, reports that young, single men endorse a liberal, uncommitted, and game-like style of loving, concur by portraying men as more aloof from, and less interested in loving relationships, than are women (Hatkoff & Lasswell, 1979; C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1986, 1988; C. Hendrick et al., 1984; S. Hendrick & C. Hendrick, 1987).

Findings from other studies are conflicting. Some, for example, have found men to espouse stronger romantic beliefs than do women (Burgess & Wallin, 1953; Huston, Surra, Fitzgerald & Cate, 1981; Kanin, Davidson & Scheck, 1970). Dating men rated

"desire to fall in love" as a more important reason for becoming involved in a relationship, and experienced greater depth in the relationship sooner than did women (Rubin et al., 1981), a finding confirmed by other studies (Huston et al., 1981; Kanin et al., 1970). Women were less romantic than men, fell out of love more readily, complained of more problems in their relationships, and experienced less emctional upheaval when the relationship terminated, than did their partners (although the latter finding was not statistically significant). Rubin et al. (1981) pointed out that the gender differences they observed were modest in size, but concluded, nevertheless, that women may be more discerning in their love relations, and may need and want love less than men do. McCabe's (1987) study, the only one to have assessed affectional needs directly, reported no gender differences in affection desired or experienced during dating. Statistical analyses and measurement were problematic in this study, however.

Unmarried Populations: Affectional Expression

Evidence related to gender differences in affectional expression is also sparse, conflicting, and weak. Without the benefit of appropriate data, some authors have speculated that women are more nurturant, loving, and caring than are men (Rubin, 1973). These conclusions have been drawn from observations that women experience more types of attachmer.t (i.e. both romantic love and liking), in more kinds of relationships than do men (Black & Angelis, 1974; Rubin, 1973). However, the fact that dating women report similar amounts of love, but more Liking

(Rubin, 1970) than do dating men may not necessarily indicate that women are more nurturant than men, but may rather suggest that men and women may experience attachment in different terms.

Similarly, inferring from observations that when women endorse an altruistic love style (i.e. believe in self-sacrifice and forgiveness, and in investing emotionally and materially in the relationship), both partners are more satisfied with the relationship than when men endorse the same love style, S. Hendrick, C. Hendrick, and Adler (1988) concluded that women take more responsibility for relationship maintenance than do men. Their conclusions were also based on speculation, without the benefit of evidence regarding actual contributions to the relationship.

Self-report data indicating women express more feelings of fondness (Balkwell, Balswick & Balkwell, 1978) and of love (Balswick & Avertt, 1977) than do men, seem to bolster the validity of Rubin's (1973) and of S. Hendrick et al.'s (1988) speculations. However, the data relate to a generalized tendency to express love, and may not pertain to heterosexual love relationships which were the objects of study in Rubin's (1973) and S. Hendrick et al.'s (1988) research. Komarovsky (1976) and Balswick and Peek (1971), have suggested that in cross-gender interactions involving romantic partners, men may be as capable as women of expressing intimacy. They may perceive heterosexual relationships as the only legitimate outlet for their emotions (Argyle & Furnham, 1983; Rubin, 1973), and within that context may not differ from women. In same-gender interactions, however,

this may not be the case (Burda, Vaux & Schell, 1984; Caldwell & Peplau, 1982; Reis, Senchak & Solomon, 1985; Wheeler, Reis & Nezlek, 1983). Knowledge of generalized tendencies in expressiveness may therefore, not be relevant to heterosexual love situations. In addition, results were based on self-report data, which tend to indicate female superiority in interpersonal abilities more so than do objective techniques (Eisenberg & Lennon, 1983). Corroborating evidence from the recipients of these expressions of love and fondness, while not available, would have been helpful in establishing the validity of the self-report data. Moreover, the tendency to respond in a manner consistent with societal expectations and with societal stereotypes, represents a potential confound to the data, and also was not assessed.

Affectional expression may differ, not only with the type of relationship in which it takes place (i.e. heterosexual or same-gender), but also according to the stage of relationship in which it is assessed (Huston et al., 1981). In the early stages of dating relationships, men reported greater love, more self-disclosure, and more expression of needs and wants than did women. In marriage, women reported greater behavioral investment in sustaining the relationship than did their partners. Because of the retrospective nature of the study, and inadequately reported statistics, the results should be viewed with caution. Nevertheless, they are important in suggesting women may be the affection givers in marriage, and furthermore, that gender

differences in love expression for dating couples may not be generalizable to married couples.

In addition to contradictory findings with respect to gender differences in love and affection, the existence of such differences in the current literature, is questionable. Several studies have reported no gender differences (Bailey, Hendrick & Hendrick, 1987; C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1988; S. Hendrick & C. Hendrick, 1987; McCabe, 1987; Z. Rubin, 1973), and the tendency not to publish nonsignificant results may well underestimate the degree of gender similarity. In those studies purporting to observe male/female differences, results have often been weak (C. Hendrick et al., 1984; Rubin, Peplau & Hill, 1981), and even when statistically significant, the magnitude of the differences has often been sufficiently small to render their practical significance questionable (C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1986).

Nevertheless, the studies raise some intriguing questions. Results from studies to date, have been based largely on romantic beliefs and attitudes. Could gender differences in love be demonstrated on a behavioral level? Are women indeed giving more affection than men? Do the affectional needs of men and women differ?

The nature and extent of differences between men and women in their affectional needs, in their propensity to give affection and in the affection they receive, are areas which are largely unexplored.

Married Populations

Gender differences in the nature and parameters of affectional needs and affectional interaction in married couples, have received little experimental attention. Bits and pieces of information may be culled from larger studies where the main focus has generally not been on comparing affection in husbands and wives. Moreover, the information obtained from young dating individuals may be of questionable value in shedding light on married .ouples' affection, if, as some researchers have suggested, the nature of love (Driscoll et al., 1972; Swensen, Eskew & Kohlhepp, 1981; Walster & Walster, 1979) and the relative emotional investment of the partners (Huston et al., 1981) change. As well, because many of the questionnaires employed with unmarried samples have limited utility with married couples, studies of marital love have had to rely on interview methods (Levinger, 1964), or on questionnaires whose reliability and validity have not been established (Rhyne, 1981). Statistical analyses have been problematic (Levinger, 1964, 1966), and results have been weak. In some cases, speculations have been presented without the benefit of substantiating data (Reedy et al., 1981).

The data which do exist, with some minor exceptions, demonstrate either that love is more important for wives than for husbands, or that it is equally important for both spouses. These studies will be reviewed, followed by behavioral evidence of gender differences in marital affection.

Love and cognitions. According to Reedy et al. (1981)
happily married husbands and wives of all ages attach different
meanings to love. Because wives conceptualized love in terms of
emotional security, whereas husbands conceptualized it in terms
of loyalty, Reedy et al. (1981) speculated that, consistent with
their roles as socioemotional experts, women are dependent on
marriage for the fulfillment of their needs for caring, comfort,
and concern. Men's emphasis on loyalty was seen as consistent
with the role of male protector of the family (Harlow, 1971).
These conclusions were inferred from the responses. Needs per se
were not assessed. Data derived from another large scale study
of young to middle-aged married couples, provides supporting
evidence, in that "love/caring" was a stronger predictor of
marital commitment for women than for men, although it was
important for husbands as well (Scanzoni & Arnett, 1987).

There is also evidence that women's perception of lack of
love may threaten marital stability. Case files of couples
applying for divorce revealed that a significantly larger
proportion of lower class wives complained of lack of love
(conceptualized as affection, communication, and companionship)
than did their husbands (Levinger, 1966). On the other hand,
Rhyne (1981) observed that husbands and wives were similarly
contented with the love they received from their partners.
However, it is not clear whether these results speak to
differences in affectional needs, or to differential affectional
input of the partners, and second, problematic measurement and
statistical analyses make interpretation of the findings

difficult. Locke's (1951) observations chat in unhappy marriages men withdraw demonstrations of affection, whereas women do not, suggests that perhaps the affectional involvement of the partner, and not affectional needs per se, may be the area in which husbands and wives differ. Levinger's (1964, 1956) reports that middle-class husbands and wives do not differ on the perceived importance of affection for marital quality, or on their needs for succorance from their partners, tend to support this proposition.

Affectional behavior. The marital literature is almost devoid of studies addressing the issue of gender differences in the affectional behavior of husbands and wives. The few studies which do exist are concerned only with rate of affectional exchange and are methodologically flawed (Jacobson, Waldron & Moore, 1980; Margolin, 1981; Wills, Weiss & Patterson, 1974).

Behavioral studies make the assumption that daily behavioral interactions are related to marital satisfaction; the greater the rewarding exchange and the lower the punishing ones, the happier the marriage. Several studies have found that behaviors exchanged between happily married partners accounted for 20% of the variance in daily relationship satisfaction for men and 25% for women (Jacobson et al., 1980; Wills et al., 1974). This suggests that behavioral exchanges may have a slightly greater impact on wives' daily satisfaction than on that of their husbands. Moreover, the nature of the behaviors associated with marital satisfaction may vary according to the gender of the partners (Christenson & Nies, 1980; Davis & Oathout, 1987).

Research employing daily self-reported behaviors has yielded inconsistent findings with respect to gender differences in the importance of marital affection. Based on empirical evidence that happily and unhappily married couples differ primarily on this variable (Kotlar, 1965; Levinger, 1964), Wills et al. (1974) hypothesized that in happy couples, affectional behaviors would relate to daily relationship satisfaction more than would instrumental behaviors. While no gender differences emerged in reported rates of receiving affection, husbands' satisfaction tended to be more highly related to instrumental pleasures received from their wives; wives' satisfaction tended to be more highly related to affectional pleasures received from their husbands. This finding, coupled with the lack of gender differences in rate of affection received, led Wills et al. (1974) to suggest that gender differences found depend upon what criteria are used to judge the quality of interaction.

Jacobson et al. (1980) and Margolin (1981) found gender differences in married couples, which contradict those obtained by Wills et al. (1974). Margolin (1981), employing the same methodology as Wills et al. (1974), found that husbands' satisfaction related to sexually and physically affectionate behaviors more than their wives' did. Similarly, Jacobson et al. (1980), reported that shared activities, and to a lesser extent sexual and nonsexual physical affection from wives, were correlated with daily satisfaction for husbands. Wives reported their happiest days to be associated with higher rates of pleasing communication and shared activities, followed by

pleasing instrumental behaviors. Unfortunately, no statistics were presented to substantiate these conclusions. Nevertheless, the fact that similar findings regarding the importance of sexuality for men, and of communication for women were reported by other researchers (Levinger, 1964, 1966; Tharp, 1963) suggests that Jacobson et al.'s (1980) and Margolin's (1981) results may be valid. Unfortunately, these studies must be viewed with extreme caution since sample sizes were very small (e.g. 7 in Wills et al.'s, study, 1974), and the use of multivariate statistics with samples of this size, may render these results unstable (Tabachnik & Fidell, 1983).

Despite the shortcomings of this research, several intriguing questions have emerged. The first question derives from the discrepant results between Wills et al.'s (1974) study and those of both Margolin (1981) and Jacobson et al. (1980). Jacobson et al. (1980) and Margolin (1981) operationalized affection to include sexual and nonsexual physical exchanges, and obtained similar results regarding the importance of affection for both men and women. In both these studies, affection correlated more highly with daily satisfaction for men than for women. Wills et al. (1974) on the other hand, who excluded sexual affectional exchanges from their conceptualization of affection, obtained results which differed from those of Jacobson et al. (1980) and Margolin (1981), by indicating affection correlated with female satisfaction. Nevertheless, these findings generate the interesting hypothesis that when nonsexual affection alone is considered, affection may have greater

salience for women than for men. When the sexual component is included, affection may have greater salience for men than for women. Sexual and nonsexual affection may be differentially important as a function of gender. Because they combined sexual and nonsexual affection into one category, Jacobson et al.'s (1980) and Margolin's (1981) designs do not permit clarification of the relative importance of the sexual and nonsexual affectional components for husbands and for wives. It appears that no study to date has compared the relative interests of, and patterns of exchange between, husbands and wives, in affectional behaviors engaged in during sexual versus nonsexual contexts. Such gender differences in affectional desires and behaviors would have important implications for understanding the nature of a satisfactory marital relationship, and for improving the quality of problematic marital interactions.

Sexuality and Patterns of Affection

The literature review which follows addresses the links between the affectional quality of the relationship and various facets of sexuality. The studies reviewed provide an additional source of evidence relating to relative importance and patterning of affection for husbands and wives.

Cancian (1987) has suggested that men may perceive the sexual relationship as a more legitimate outlet for affection, than they do nonsexual situations. Many researchers contend that sex for women may function as a physiological and emotional bond, as a means of communicating love, and as a means of reassurance of its existence (Bardwick, 1971; Carroll, Volk & Hyde, 1985;

Erhmann, 1959; Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin & Gebhard, 1953; Reiss, 1960; Townsend, 1987).

According to these statements, sex and affection are intertwined for both men and women. However, empirical studies of unmarried individuals show that women tend to be more dependent on love and affection for sexual relations, whereas men more easily dissociate the two (Allgeier & McCormick, 1985; Carroll et al., 1985; Peplau, Rubin & Hill, 1977; Townsend, 1987). For married couples, gender differences are less distinct than are those obtained from unmarried individuals.

Nonsexual Affection and Sexuality

The importance of the affectional climate of a relationship for the sexuality of single women has been widely documented. Young women are more likely than are are men to report restricting their sexual activities to a small number of partners with whom they are emotionally involved, and to avoid intercourse in the absence of such an involvement (Allgeier & McCormick, 1985; Carroll et al., 1985; Peplau et al., 1977). Women engaging in casual sex are more likely to find the experience unsatisfactory than are women whose sexual encounters occur with a friend or lover. The nature of the relationship has been found to have little bearing on the sexual satisfaction reports of men (Erhmann, 1959).

Difficulty arises in generalizing these findings to the marital situation. Attitudes held when one is single may differ from those held when one is married. For example, the more a touch was associated with sex, the more single women perceived it

to be antithetical to warmth and love (T. Nguyen, R. Heslin & M. Nguyen, 1975), but the more married women rated it as loving (M. Nguyen, R. Heslin & T. Nguyen, 1976). Similarly, single men associated love with sexual touch whereas married men did not (M. Nguyen, R. Heslin & T. Nguyen, 1976).

A substantial body of literature underscores the importance of relationship factors in the sexuality of married women as well (Clark & Wallin, 1966; Gebhard, 1966; Hawton & Catalan, 1986; McGovern, Stewart & LoPiccolo, 1975; Terman, 1938). Whether a comparable phenomenon exists in men is difficult to assess either because of the absence of male comparison groups, or because of mixed results. It has been reported that wives in mutually supportive marriages (i.e. those characterized by concern for their partner's needs and open expression of appreciation, warmth and affection) were more sexually responsive and obtained greater sexual gratification than women whose marriages were either unilaterally supportive, or nonsupportive. The affectional quality of marriage was not related to either the sexual responsiveness or to the sexual gratification of husbands (Patton & Waring, 1985; Persky, Charney, Strauss, Miller, O'Brien & Lief, 1982).

On the other hand, Schenk, Pfrang, and Rausche (1983) found that demonstrations of appreciation and support (i.e. empathy, acceptance, affection, moral support) correlated with sexual satisfaction in a similar fashion for both husbands and for wives. Among sexually distressed couples, lack of affection for one's partner, a complaint expressed with moderate frequency,

predicted sexual distress similarly, for both men and women ·
(Snyder & Berg, 1983).

Sexual Affection and Sexuality

According to Hite (1976), who was working with anecdotal
data, women perceive sex as an opportunity to exchange affection
and intimacy. Men are portrayed on one hand, as permissive and
goal-oriented in their sexuality, and on the other hand, they may
see sex as the only legitimate outlet for affection (Cancian,
1987). Although moderate gender differences in permissiveness
may still exist, young, single men and women do not differ on
their perceptions of sexuality as an act of communion or joining
of souls (C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1988; S. Hendrick, C.
Hendrick, Slapion-Foote & Foote, 1984), or in the manner in which
they perceive sex and love to be associated (S. Hendrick & C.
Hendrick, 1987). Nevertheless, a double standard may exist for
behaviors (S. Hendrick et al., 1985). Because there is a paucity
of appropriate data from which to draw conclusions, one can only
speculate about whether husbands and wives differ on the value
they attach to sexual affection, or about whether they differ in
affectional exchanges in the sexual context.

The body of empirical evidence which suggests that women are
more interested in the affectional and sensual aspects of
sexuality, whereas men are more interested in genital sex, is
derived largely from unmarried samples. For example, single
women are more likely to choose foreplay and afterplay as the
most important aspects of sex whereas men indicate a stronger
preference for intercourse (Denney, Field & Quadagno, 1984). In

contrast to their partners, who complain of being ignored after intercourse, men complain of women's overexpressiveness of affection (Halpern & Sherman, 1979).

In studies employing either married, or mixed (i.e. single and married) samples, gender differences in sexual affection are less dramatic, if present at all. Some studies concur with evidence derived from single subjects, and also portray women as less reliant on genital sex, and as more interested in affectional/sensual sex, than are men. Morokoff (1978), for example, reported that women need not be orgasmic to enjoy sex. Also, women's self-reported arousal appears more associated with receiving sexual caresses, and more likely to occur in response to romantic activities and nongenital caressing, whereas men's arousal is more closely associated with genital caressing and intercourse, and with erotica (e.g. "seeing erotic pictures or slides", "seeing a strip show") (Hoon & Hoon, 1977). While underscoring gender differences in preferences for an affectional versus genital approach to sexuality, Hoon and Hoon's (1977) findings also suggest that women may prefer to be the recipients of their preferred mode of behavior, while men may prefer to be the givers.

On the other hand, Frank, Anderson, and Rubenstein (1978) reported that both husbands and wives similarly value tenderness after intercourse. Pietropinto and Simenauer (1977) presented survey data which indicated that the majority of men also need and enjoy hugging and kissing even without intercourse. In fact, intercourse is not always endorsed by men as the primary form of

sexual expression, but rather may represent only one of the forms of sexuality which men enjoy (Blumstein & Schwartz, 1983), albeit a less central ingredient to their happiness than is the case for women. Moreover, affection may constitute not only a source of enjoyment for men, it may also be an important factor in their sexual adjustment. According to Heiman, Gladue, Roberts, and LoPiccolo (1986), emotional closeness and expressions of care were among the factors discriminating sexually functional from sexually dysfunctional men. Interestingly, parallel results did not emerge for women. Rather, among the factors discriminating dysfunctional from nondysfunctional wives was the ability of the latter to give affection to their spouses. Therefore, not only may affection be valued differently by spouses, but it may be valued differently according to whether that affection is given or received.

The evidence presented generally confirms gender stereotypes. It is difficult, however, to draw conclusions because of interstudy variability. The data have been drawn from single (Carroll et al., 1985; Denney et al., 1984; Peplau et al., 1977; Reiss, 1960; Townsend, 1987), married (Patton et al., 1985; Persky et al., 1982), or single and married groups combined (Blumstein & Schwartz, 1983; Hite, 1976; Pietropinto & Simenauer, 1977), procedures which may generate different findings. Some studies have looked at men only (Pietropinto & Simenauer, 1977), and others at women only (Morokoff, 1978). Therefore, no inferences can be drawn about gender differences. Interstudy comparisons have also been hampered because no two studies have

employed the same methodology. Furthermore, in only one study has a standardized measure been used: Other investigators have relied on single-item questions, interview, or survey methods. Some examined emotional involvement in the relationship, others, physical affection during sex. None specifically compared affection displayed sexually and nonsexually, physically and nonphysically.

Defensiveness In Response To Sexual and Marital Measures

Social desirability has been conceptualized as a response tendency in which one endorses items which are improbable but socially desirable, or denies items which are socially unacceptable, but likely to be endorsed by most honest people (Jemail & LoPiccolo, 1982). People tend to respond to evaluative or test situations in such a way as to create favorable impressions of themselves, regardless of the correspondence between their reports and actual thoughts, behaviors, or feelings (Berkowitz, 1975; Carstenson & Cone, 1983). As such, social desirability represents a threat to the validity of self-report data, particularly where stereotypes or established norms exist (Long-Laws, 1971). As a result, findings derived from such studies, should be interpreted with caution (Edmonds, 1967; Glenn, 1975; Jemail & LoPiccolo, 1982). Recent evidence highlights the problems of a social desirability confound in the research on love and affection (Patton & Waring, 1985; Snyder, 1981) and underlines the necessity of taking this variable into account in studies of affection.

The Present Study

Gender Differences

Men and women may differ in terms of their affectional desires, and the rates at which they give and receive affection in marriage. Moreover, they may differ on these variables depending on whether the situation is sexual or nonsexual, whether the emphasis is on physical or emotionally supportive behavior. Previous studies have looked at these variables, but in isolation, and usually not in married couples. The first goal of the present study was to examine gender differences in each of these variables, within the same research design. Because there is a dearth of appropriate data, the current study was exploratory. How much physical and supportive affection husbands and wives desire, receive, and give, in both sexual and nonsexual situations, was assessed. This design permitted identification of gender differences in affectional desires and in patterns of affectional interaction. It also examined the possible influence of type of situation (sexual or nonsexual) and type of affection (physical or emotionally supportive) on the desire for, and display of affection.

A measure of social desirability was included to avoid the confound present in other studies. Jemail and LoPiccolo (1982) have developed scales which are specific to the marital and sexual domains. These have been shown to assess defensiveness in marital and sexual responding better than did a global measure of defensiveness (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960). Because the present study addresses sexual and nonsexual marital affection, Jemail

and LoPiccolo's (1982) measures were employed to establish the degree to which the affectional responses might be confounded by social desirability.

Scale Development

A number of scales of love exist. Most, in keeping with the thrust of the literature, have been devised to investigate the cognitive and affective aspects of love. Moreover, many are geared toward the investigation of love in courtship. As such, they contain items more pertinent to dating individuals than to persons involved in the more stable, long-term relationship of marriage. Data regarding their reliability and/or validity are often weak, poorly reported, or improperly assessed. Few behavioral measures exist, none to assess husbands' and wives' affectional needs, and the degree to which these needs have been satisfactorily met. A second goal for this study, therefore, was to develop such a measure.

METHOD

Subjects

Four groups of subjects comprised the samples for this study: Validity Sample 1 (VS1) was recruited to evaluate the format, comprehensibility, and content validity of the Affectional Interaction Scale version 1 (AIS1) (see Appendix A). Validity Sample 2 (VS2) was used to extend the findings generated by VS1 and to evaluate AIS internal consistency. A retest sample provided test-retest reliability data on the AIS. A sample of couples was employed to determine AIS concurrent validity and gender differences in affection.

VS1 consisted of 27 individuals (11 males; 16 females). As seen in Table 1, the sample was young, married for a short period of time, and well-educated.

Thirteen males and 48 females comprised the second validity sample (VS2). Demographics for this group (see Table 2), indicate that these subjects were older (particularly the males), affluent, married for a considerable period of time, and with more children than VS1 subjects. Approximately 60% of the men and women were university-educated.

All participants were either married or cohabiting, and were obtained from community groups, university daytime classes, or Adult Continuing Education courses at two large Montreal universities.

Nineteen of the subjects from VS2 provided test-retest data on the AIS. Demographics for this group may be found in Table 3.

Table 1

Demographic Variables for Males (n = 11) and Females (n = 16) of
Validity Sample 1.

Variables	Gender	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range
Age[a]	Male	31.18	9.17	26.50	18-56
	Female	29.88	8.58	26.00	21-48
Total	Male	75.50	39.53	65.00	22-160
Income[b]	Female	33.78	14.06	34.00	24-70
Length of	Male	5.88	3.88	5.00	1-12
Relation-	Female	7.83	10.32	3.00	1-25
ship[c]					
Number of	Male	0.50	0.87	0.00	0-2
Children	Female	0.56	1.05	1.00	0-3

Highest Level of Education		High School	Cegep	Under-Graduate	Grad-uate
	Male	9%	36%	45%	9%
	Female	6%	38%	38%	19%

Religion		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish	Other
	Male	29%	29%	14%	29%
	Female	43%	0%	13%	43%

Marital Status		Married	Cohabiting
	Male	45%	55%
	Female	50%	50%

[a] This figure represents age in years.
[b] This figure represents income in thousands of dollars. i.e.
47.25 is $47,250.
[c] This figure represents duration of relationship in years.

Table 2

Demographic Variables for Males (n = 13) and Females (n = 48) of
Validity Sample 2.

Variables	Gender	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range
Age[a]	Male	58.85	14.40	63.00	33-75
	Female	36.78	13.04	33.00	23-69
Total Income[b]	Male	101.75	53.88	95.00	39-210
	Female	57.40	47.85	43.50	10-210
Length of Relation-ship[c]	Male	27.62	17.63	33.00	5-54
	Female	11.15	12.11	5.00	1-43
Number of Children	Male	1.39	0.87	1.00	0-5
	Female	0.98	1.15	1.00	0-4
Locke-Wallace	Male	107.67	14.70	112.00	84-129
	Female	104.00	16.76	108.50	66-132

Highest Level of Education		High School	Cegep	Under-Graduate	Grad-uate
	Male	15.4%	23.1%	38.5%	23.0%
	Female	14.6%	18.8%	35.4%	22.9%

Religion		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish	Other
	Male	15.4%	7.7%	69.2%	7.7%
	Female	43.8%	14.6%	27.1%	13.5%

Marital Status		Married	Cohabiting
	Male	100.0%	0.0%
	Female	72.9%	27.1%

[a] This figure represents age in years.
[b] This figure represents income in thousands of dollars. i.e. 47.25 is $47,250.
[c] This figure represents duration of relationship in years.

Table 3

Retest Sample: Demographic Variables for Males (n = 4) and Females (n = 15) and Males/Females Combined (n = 19).

Variables	Gender	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range
Age[a]	Male	30.25	7.33	35.0	23-41
	Female	30.36	7.06	37.0	23-44
	Combined	30.33	7.32	37.0	23-44
Total Income[b]	Male	47.25	2.61	46.0	6-100
	Female	31.25	17.54	34.5	6-50
	Combined	43.25	26.02	46.0	6-100
Length of Relation- ship[c]	Male	4.50	2.29	6.5	2-8
	Female	6.93	7.22	6.5	2-8
	Combined	6.39	6.59	4.0	1-23
Number of Children	Male	0.00	0.00	0.0	0
	Female	0.43	0.62	0.0	0-2
	Combined	0.33	0.59	0.0	0-2

Highest Level of Education		High School	Cegep	Under- Graduate	Grad- uate
	Male	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%
	Female	7.0%	14.0%	64.0%	14.0%
	Combined	5.3%	15.8%	57.9%	21.3%

Religion		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish	Other
	Male	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	Female	50.0%	17.0%	8.0%	25.0%
	Combined	31.6%	15.8%	25.3%	26.3%

Marital Status		Married	Cohabiting
	Male	75%	25%
	Female	71%	29%
	Combined	72%	28%

[a] This figure represents age in years.
[b] This figure represents income in thousands of dollars. i.e. 47.25 is $47,250.
[c] This figure represents duration of relationship in years.

The fourth sample was comprised of 37 couples, who were recruited from the community by means of posters requesting participants for a study of couple relationships and affection. The notices indicated that reward of $100 would be offered to one of the participants to be selected at random.

Selection criteria for participation in the study included the following: Couples had to be heterosexual, and either married or cohabiting with the same partner for a minimum period of one year. Because the purpose of this study was to examine gender differences in affectional interaction of normal couples, those who were undergoing or had undergone marital or sex therapy in the year preceding the study, were not included in the sample. As a means of ensuring adequate comprehension of, and ability to complete the questionnaires, only subjects who had a good command of the English language and a minimum of elementary school education were permitted to participate.

Members of 84 couples contacted the investigator. Fifteen couples were ineligible for participation for various reasons: Two expected payment, two were homosexual, two were divorced and unpartnered, three were only dating, one was married for less than a year, the English of two was poor, and three couples were from foreign countries. Of those couples who were eligible, six were unreachable, 12 were uninterested when explained the study's requirements, and the partners of three refused to participate. Five individuals who had agreed to participate changed their minds, four refused to participate because they felt the degree of anonymity was insufficient, and the relationship of two

couples terminated before they could be tested. In all, this left 37 couples to participate. Demographics for this sample may be found in Table 4. Husbands and wives in this sample were young to middle-aged. Most were married for a relatively short period of time, although there was considerable variability in relationship duration. A high proportion of the subjects (80%) were university-educated, a noteworthy observation in terms of the representativeness of the sample.

Measures

The following comprise areas investigated in this study, as well as descriptions of the corresponding questionnaires assessing each of these areas. The Couples sample (CS) completed all 7 of the measures. VS1 completed the AIS-1 and Background Information only, whereas VS2 completed the Background Information Questionnaire, the modified AIS, and the Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale (Kimmel & Van der Veen, 1974). Table 5 displays the measures completed by each sample.

Demographic Variables

Background Information Form (BIF)

This brief questionnaire (see Appendix B) provided demographic information on the participants of the study. Among the data collected were age, number of years married and/or cohabiting with the present partner, religion, highest level of education obtained, number of children, income, and occupation. One question assessed whether the participants had sought professional help for marital and/or sexual problems, and if so,

Table 4

Demographic Variables for Husbands and Wives of Couple Sample
(n = 37) .

Variables	Gender	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range
Age[a]	Male	35.1	11.05	34	22-52
	Female	34.5	10.18	33	20-49
Total Income[b]		50.58	34.94	44	6-153
Length of Relationship[c]		7.81	9.12	4	1-28
Number of Children		1.00	1.08	1	0-3
Highest Level of Education		High School	Cegep	Under-Graduate	Grad-uate
	Male	14.0%	8.8%	63.2%	14.2%
	Female	5.4%	10.8%	59.5%	24.3%
Religion		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish	Other
	Male	25.6%	20.7%	26.2%	27.0%
	Female	32.4%	24.3%	29.7%	13.5%
Marital Status		Married 56.8%		Cohabiting 43.2%	

[a] This figure represents age in years.
[b] This figure represents income in thousands of dollars. i.e. 47.25 is $47,250.
[c] This figure represents duration of relationship in years.

Table 5

Measures Completed by Each Sample

Measure	Validity Sample 1	Validity Sample 2	Couple Sample
AIS Version 1	X		
AIS (modified)		X	X
BIF	X	X	X
MAS		X	X
Love			X
Liking			X
AFC			X
MDS			X
SDS			X

when this had occurred. As the current study dealt with
nondistressed populations, those participants claiming to have
sought treatment within one year preceding the study, were
excluded from the present study.

<div align="center">

Marital Adjustment

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Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale (MAS)

Marital adjustment was evaluated using the Kimmel and Van
der Veen version (1974) of the Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment
Scale (Locke & Wallace, 1959) (see Appendix C). After devising a
weighted scoring procedure for each gender Kimmel and Van der
Veen (1974) factor analyzed the Locke-Wallace items of 149 wives
and 157 husbands, and obtained different components of marital
adjustment for each sex. As such, their version contains 23 of
the most significant items from the MAS, with scores weighted to
reflect current gender differences in patterns of responding.
The format of the MAS is as follows: Twelve items are multiple
choice questions, such as: "If you had your life to live over
again, would you, (a) Marry the same person; (b) Marry a
different person; (c) Not marry at all?" Nine items use a 6-
point scale ranging from always agree to always disagree, to
assess the extent of spousal agreement on such issues as
"intimate relations", "amount of time that should be spent
together", or "handling family finances". One item presents a
list of 22 areas of potential difficulty, such as "adultery",
"nonsupport", and "lack of mutual friends". The respondent is
required to indicate which of these have ever caused serious
difficulties in the marriage, by placing a check beside those

areas deemed to have been troublesome. The final item asks the subject to check "the degree of happiness in your marriage", on a 7-point scale ranging from very unhappy to very happy. Total scores for husbands may range from 48 to 138, and for wives, from 50 to 138. Scores below 80 are generally indicative of marital distress. Average scores are generally considered to range between 100 and 110. Test-retest stability of the two main factor scores, obtained over an average interval of two and one quarter years, yielded correlation coefficients of r = .69 and r = .77 for husbands, and r = .76 and r = .78 for wives (Kimmel & Van der Veen, 1974). Using the split-half method with correction by the Spearman-Brown formula, Locke and Wallace (1959) reported a reliability coefficient of .90. Scale reliability was later re-evaluated using the average inter-item formula derived from the Spearman-Brown correction, and yielded an internal consistency coefficient of .77 (Spanier, 1972).

Social Desirability

Because marriage and sexuality may be somewhat sensitive areas of investigation, and because of the existence of strong gender role stereotypes, it was considered important to assess the tendency of subjects to present themselves in a socially desirable, but unrealistic light, by endorsing desirable but improbable behaviors, or conversely, by denying socially undesirable, though more likely to occur behaviors.

Marital Defensiveness Scale (MDS) (Jemail & LoPiccolo, 1982)

This is a 20-item true/false measure (see Appendix D) which assesses the degree to which respondents are defensive or

nondisclosing about the true nature of their marital

relationship. Separate forms are available for males and

females. Both versions contain an equal number of items scored

in the true direction as in the false direction. Cronbach alpha

coefficients of internal consistency as determined by Jemail and

LoPiccolo (1982), were .88 for males and .90 for females.

Construct validity was established by correlating the MDS with

the Marlowe-Crowne (MC) (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960) and the

Personality Research Form A Social Desirability Scale (PRF-SD)

(Jackson, 1967). Significant Pearson Product Moment correlation

coefficients were obtained between the MC and the male (r = .59)

and female (r = .66) versions of the MDS. Correlation of the MDS

with the PRF-SD were also significant for both sexes (male, r =

.26; female, r = .37), but of smaller magnitude. Mean scores

reported by Jemail and LoPiccolo (1982) are 6.71 (SD = 5.2) and

7.48 (SD = 5.3) for the male and female versions of the MDS

respectively.

Sexual Defensiveness Scale (SDS) (Jemail & LoPiccolo, 1982)

This scale (see Appendix E) assesses the extent to which

individuals are defensive about disclosing socially undesirable

aspects of their sexual relationships. As in the MDS, separate

male and female forms exist. The male version is comprised of 16

true/false items, with 5 items keyed in the false direction and

11 in the true direction. The female version consists of 15

items (7 false, 8 true). Statistical procedures for the SDS

scale validation were identical to those carried out for the MDS.

Cronbach Alpha coefficients of internal consistency reported for

males were .80, and were somewhat higher for females (alpha = .90). Significant Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficients were obtained between MC and male (r = .50) and female (r = .35) versions of the SDS, as well as between the PRF-SD and the male (r = .41) and female (r = .29) versions of the SDS. Mean scores reported by Jemail and LoPiccolo (1982) for male and female SDS forms are 5.84 (SD = 3.8) and 5.68 (SD = 3.5) respectively. The scale developers (Jemail & LoPiccolo, 1982) also report the MDS and SDS to be significantly intercorrelated (r = .52 for males; r = .68 for females).

Love and Affection

Affectional Interaction Scale (AIS)

This measure (see Appendix F) was designed in the present study and consists of 25 affectional behaviors which are assessed in both sexual and nonsexual contexts. The behaviors include expressions of physical (e.g hugging, kissing) and verbal (e.g. verbally expressing love) affection, as well as indications of thoughtfulness and emotional support. For each context subjects are required to rate on a 9-point scale ranging from none (0) at one pole to a great deal (8) at the other, the relative amount of each behavior that they typically desire to receive, the amount they believe they actually do receive, and the amount they perceive themselves providing for their partner.

Scores can be generated to reflect the total amounts of affection desired, received, or given, sexually and nonsexually, or amounts of physical and supportive affection desired, received, or given in each context. Difference scores reflecting

satisfaction (i.e. discrepancy between amount of affection desired and received), and give-and-take (i.e. discrepancy between affection given and received) may also be generated. Clinically, this format has the benefit of enabling the therapist to shed light on areas of affectional dissatisfaction (e.g. are the partners' affectional desires different; are certain needs being met while others are not; does an imbalance exist in give-and-take, etc.).

Love Scale (Rubin, 1970)

The Love Scale (see Appendix G) is a measure of romantic love, such as that which may be found in "unmarried opposite-sex peers, (of the sort)...which could possibly lead to marriage." (Rubin, 1969, p.266). It is a likert-type scale composed of 13 items which reflect components of attachment (e.g. "If I were lonely, my first thought would be to seek my partner out"), caring (e.g. "If my partner were feeling badly, my first duty would be to cheer him/her up"), and intimacy ("I feel that I can confide in my partner about virtually everything"). The respondent is required to indicate the extent of his or her agreement with each of 13 statements, on a 9-point scale ranging from 1 (not at all true, completely disagree) to 9 (definitely true, agree completely). Scores on all items are summed to yield a global love score. The Love scale has been widely used in the social psychological literature on romantic relationships, and has good psychometric properties. High temporal stability has been reported over a one year period by Rubin et al. (1981). Cronbach's alpha coefficient of internal consistency is .84 for

women and .86 for men (Rubin, 1970), and has been replicated by Dermer and Pyszczynski (1978). Evidence of construct validity of the Love Scale has been obtained in several studies. Love scores have been found to correlate with self-reports of depth of romantic involvement (Dermer et al., 1978), and self-rated estimates of likelihood of marriage to the current dating partner (Rubin, 1970), as well as difficulty in psychological separation following divorce (Berman, 1985). Using a modified version of Rubin's (1970) scale (Steck, Levitan, McLane & Kelley, 1982), Scanzoni and Arnett (1987) found love to be one of the variables predicting marital commitment.

Liking Scale (Rubin, 1970)

This questionnaire (see Appendix H) is a measure of respect and affection, reflecting the favorable evaluation of another individual on the basis of perceived adjustment, maturity, good judgement, and intelligence of that individual. The Liking Scale (Rubin, 1970) is similar to the Love Scale (Rubin, 1970) in response format and in the number of items which comprise the measure. Liking and love have been viewed by Rubin (1970) as conceptually distinct phenomena. Although correlations between the two are somewhat high (r = .60 for men; r = .39 for women), considerable evidence to substantiate Rubin's distinction has been amassed (Dermer et al., 1978; Hill et al., 1976; Lester, Doscher, Estrict & Lee, 1984; Rubin, 1970; Rubin et al., 1980).

Affective Communication (AFC)

This subscale (see Appendix I) of the Marital Satisfaction Inventory (Snyder, 1981) assesses dissatisfaction with the amount

of verbal and nonverbal affection and understanding conveyed by one's spouse. It contains 36 true/false items which deal with the process of communication rather than its content. Three dimensions are investigated; complaints of insufficient caring and affection (13 items) (e.g "I'm not sure my spouse has ever really loved me"), complaints of lack of partner empathy and understanding (13 times) (e.g. "It is sometimes easier to confide in a friend than my spouse), and complaints of failures of self-disclosure (2 items) (e.g. "My spouse keeps most of his/her feelings inside").

Two independent groups of married individuals from the general population formed the standardization groups. Coefficient Alpha derived from 650 maritally well-adjusted people and 100 in marital therapy, was .88. Test-retest reliability obtained over an average of 6 weeks was .84. Separate norms are available for men (M = 7, SD = 5) and women (M = 8.5, SD = 5.8). Scores on this measure have been found effective in discriminating therapy couples from matched controls. Higher scores reflect greater dissatisfaction.

<div align="center">Procedure</div>

<div align="center">AIS Development</div>

Items for the AIS were derived from the existing literature on love and affection, and were supplemented by additional items solicited from nine clinical psychologists (7 female, 2 male). A total of 25 items were generated and each was assessed in both sexual and nonsexual contexts.

Validity Phase 1

The purpose of the initial portion of this phase was to
evaluate the comprehensibility and content validity of the AIS1.
In order to ensure that items were not limited to a professional
conceptual perspective, respondents were encouraged to present,
in spaces provided for that purpose, their own methods of
affectional exchange.

All subjects for this portion of the study were recruited
through presentations made by the investigator to various
community groups and to evening Adult Continuing Education
courses at two large Montreal Universities. Subjects were
informed that participation was being enlisted to help develop an
affectional questionnaire suitable for use with married couples,
and that their participation was voluntary and anonymous. Those
subjects agreeing to participate were given the Background
Information Form and the AIS1 which were completed at home and
returned to the experimenter. Wherever possible, subjects were
encouraged to supplement the AIS1 with their own affectional
repertoire, to provide feedback on the AIS1, and to comment on
areas which they felt were neglected, ill-represented, or
unclear. Of 85 questionnaires distributed, 27 were completed and
returned. Because of anonymity, no data are available regarding
reasons for this low response rate.

Validity Phase 2

Based on comments and suggestions reported by Validity
Sample 1 (VS1), the AIS1 was modified and distributed again
through other organizations and classes at the same two

Universities as had been employed for VS1. Response rates for

Validity Sample 2 (VS2) were somewhat better, although still low.

Of 143 questionnaires distributed, 61 were completed and

returned. Because of the low response rates for both VS1 and

VS2, the representativeness of the samples may be questionable.

The groups from which this second validity sample was

selected were contacted again approximately 5 weeks later in

order to generate retest data. Because of the need for

anonymity, tests could not be matched with retests through the

use of names. Therefore a system was devised by which pairs of

data could be matched using a combination of subject's and

partner's birthdates.

Couples

All individuals contacting the experimenter by phone, in

response to posted notices advertising the study, and their

partners where available, were given a brief standardized

description of the study (see Appendix J), outlining its

objectives, the nature of the questionnaires, and the time

requirements. At that time, each couple was screened, and if

appropriate for inclusion in the study, was given an appointment

to meet with the investigator.

Couples (CS) were seen in their homes by the experimenter

who briefly reviewed the nature of the study. They were informed

that all questionnaires were coded to ensure anonymity. Husbands

and wives were cautioned to complete the questionnaires without

consulting each other, so that an accurate assessment of each

individual's perceptions could be obtained. Each participant was

asked to provide written informed consent prior to commencing the study (see Appendix K), after which he or she was given a battery of questionnaires to complete. The experimenter remained in the room to ensure that partners did not collaborate with each other in responding. The test battery required an average of one and one half hours to complete, after which subjects were thanked for their participation, and encouraged to ask questions about the study. Those individuals who experienced concern related to their marriage were offered a free consultation with one of the licensed psychologists associated with the study.

RESULTS

Validation of Affectional Interaction Scale

AIS Comprehensibility

The first phase of analysis involved assessment of the
comprehensibility and content validity of the AIS. Responses by
VS1 subjects to AIS version 1 questions indicated that subjects
were having difficulty in complying with the test instructions.
Rather than indicating how often they had engaged in each of the
designated behaviors, 67% of subjects merely ticked ( ) off
those behaviors which had occurred, without quantifying the
number of occurrences of each behavior.

AIS1 instructions and format were modified, to include the
9-point format which is currently being used. Results from VS2
indicated that all subjects were able to comply with the modified
AIS instructions.

AIS Content Validity

Content validity refers to the adequacy with which a
particular domain has been sampled (Ghiselli, Campbell & Zedeck,
1981). Items for the AIS were derived from the existing
literature, and were also generated by a group of clinical
psychologists. To ensure adequate sampling of affectional items,
subjects were invited to provide their own affectional behaviors
if different from those already provided. Neither the VS1 nor
VS2 subjects provided additional items for the AIS, suggesting
adequate sampling of the affectional domain. Two subjects
furnished what they considered to be behaviors not appearing on
the list. In each case, however, the item furnished was subsumed

under a pre-existing category (e.g. "kissing while having intercourse" could be encompassed by the "kissing" item).

Preliminary Procedures

Several procedures were undertaken as preliminary steps to data analysis. First, mean values were substituted for randomly occurring missing data, a procedure which Tabachnik and Fidell (1983) consider an appropriate, though somewhat conservative approach to preserving data which might otherwise be discarded. Second, because outlying values may unduly affect the size of correlation coefficients, univariate outlier analyses resulted in eight values in the couple sample being established at plus or minus three standard deviations from the means of their respective distributions.

AIS Reliability

Reliability is the ratio of true score variance to observed score variance, and reflects the extent to which measurements are repeatable and free from error variance (Cronbach, 1970; Nunnally, 1967). Two forms of reliability analysis were conducted on the AIS; test-retest reliability, and Cronbach alpha coefficient of internal consistency.

To ascertain test-retest reliability, AIS subscale scores obtained at testing were correlated with scores on those scales obtained five weeks later. Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficients ranging from .80 (Desired Nonsexual) to .92 (Sexual Satisfaction) ($p < .001$) indicate high temporal stability of the AIS over this time frame. Means for each scale at test and at retest, as well as correlations between the testings, are shown

in Table 6. The strength of the associations is noteworthy in view of the small number of subjects in the sample.

Coefficient Alpha is a method of reliability estimation which yields an index of internal consistency. It is based on item homogeneity, or the amount of correlation between items within a test. Those items that correlate most highly with each other, also correlate most highly with total scores. These are the best items to retain since they have more variance relating to a common factor among the items, and since they contribute more to test reliability than those items which correlate poorly with each other.

Although the initial purpose of VS2 was to validate the AIS, an insufficient number of subjects (particularly males) were recruited. Therefore, in order to reduce sampling variability and thereby increase the power of the reliability analyses to detect items which might correlate poorly with total scores, data for males of VS2 and Couple groups were combined, as were data for females in these groups. For each gender, Fisher Zr transformations were performed to test the significance of the difference (independent samples) between item-total correlations of each variable in VS2 with the item-total correlations of those variables in the Couple sample. With only minor exceptions (see Appendix L) items in VS2 correlated with their scale totals in a similar fashion as did items in the Couple sample with their scale totals. As these differences proved nonsignificant when the Bonferroni procedure (Lazalere & Mulaik, 1977) was applied to the data to control alpha inflation, both samples were combined.

Table 6

Test-retest Reliability of AIS Scales Indicating Scale Means at Test and Retest, and Zero Order Correlations Between Testings (n = 19)

Scale	Mean Score at Test (t1)	Mean Score at Retest (t2)	Zero-Order Correlation r(t1/t2)
SEXUAL			
Desired	5.64	5.49	.87***
Received	5.20	5.10	.89***
Given	5.34	5.15	.85***
Satisfaction	10.98	10.73	.92***
Give-and-Take	8.32	8.21	.90***
NONSEXUAL			
Desired	5.53	5.51	.80***
Received	5.06	5.00	.87***
Given	5.19	5.14	.87***
Satisfaction	11.96	11.87	.89***
Give-and-Take	9.07	9.04	.88***

*** p < .001

Demographics for the combined sample upon which the final reliability analyses were performed are displayed in Table 7. The sample was moderately young and well-educated, 70% having obtained a minimum of a Bachelor's degree. Total income, which was highly variable, was above average. There was considerable range, as well, in age, duration of relationship, and number of children.

Table 8 which presents scores for this group on defensiveness and affectional measures suggests that the sample was maritally well-adjusted. Marital satisfaction fell at the high end of what Kimmel and Van der Veen (1974) consider to be average. Furthermore, the males in particular, were affectionally highly satisfied. Mean male score on Affective Communication (AFC) (Snyder, 1981) for this sample was 4.55 (SD = 3.15) as compared to a mean of 7 (SD = 5) reported by Snyder (1981) for his normative sample (N.B. lower AFC scores indicate greater satisfaction).

Reliabilities derived from this sample are reported in Appendix M. Coefficient alphas for males of .94 (sexual scales) to .97 (nonsexual scales), and for females of .90 to .93 indicate very high internal consistency. Scale reliabilities are similar to each other, and particular items demonstrated similar item-total correlations regardless of the scale in which they were, suggesting the possibilities of response bias and response set. This was further highlighted by a high degree of association among AIS scales (see Table 9). Several procedures were undertaken to assess response bias and response set.

Table 7

Demographic Variables for Males (n = 50) and Females (n = 82) of

Combined Validity Sample 2 And Couple Sample.

Variables	Gender	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range
Age[a]	Male	41.88	15.42	36.00	22-75
	Female	35.89	11.82	33.00	20-69
Total	Male	63.14	51.24	47.00	6-210
Income[b]	Female	56.70	47.15	44.00	6-210
Length of	Male	12.96	14.64	7.00	1-54
Relation-	Female	9.93	11.05	4.00	1-43
ship[c]					
Number of	Male	1.14	1.28	1.00	0-5
Children	Female	0.99	1.11	1.00	0-4

Highest Level of Education		High School	Cegep	Under- Graduate	Grad- uate
	Male	14.3%	12.3%	57.1%	16%
	Female	10.6%	15.3%	45.9%	18.8%
Religion		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish	Other
	Male	22.0%	14.0%	36.0%	22.0%
	Female	38.8%	18.8%	28.2%	9.4%
Marital Status		Married		Cohabiting	
	Male	68.0%		32.0%	
	Female	67.1%		30.6%	

[a] This figure represents age in years.
[b] This figure represents income in thousands of dollars. i.e. 47.25 is $47,250.
[c] This figure represents duration of relationship in years.

Table 8

Mean Values on Affectional and Defensiveness Measures For Males
And Females of Combined Sample.

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Marital Adjustment	Male	50	111.09	13.02
	Female	85	108.78	15.62
Affective Communication	Male	37	4.55	3.15
	Female	37	7.92	5.14
Liking	Male	37	92.91	12.56
	Female	37	94.37	13.70
Love	Male	37	95.42	14.12
	Female	37	88.22	14.88
Marital Defensiveness	Male	37	9.77	5.30
	Female	37	10.08	5.13
Sexual Defensiveness	Male	37	8.69	3.52
	Female	37	6.95	3.48

Table 9

Zero-Order Correlations Among AIS Total Scales For All Males

(n = 50) And All Females (n = 85)

Scale	Sexual			Nonsexual		
	Desired	Received	Given	Desired	Received	Given
Sexual						
Desired	--	.73	.83	.65	.53	.57
Received	.87	--	.92	.59	.78	.73
Given	.95	.89	--	.58	.67	.73
Nonsexual						
Desired	.89	.75	.84	--	.77	.81
Received	.80	.90	.81	.87	--	.88
Given	.85	.80	.90	.94	.90	--

Note. Correlations among females' AIS scales are above the diagonal. Correlations among males' AIS scales are below the diagonal. All coefficients are significant at $p < .001$.

The first step in evaluating response bias was to determine the extent to which the AIS was affected by social desirability responding. Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficients were calculated between AIS scales, and MDS and SDS, for males and for females (see Table 10). Correlation coefficients ranged from .01 (male Sexual Affectional Satisfaction correlating with SDS) to -.40 (female Nonsexual Affectional Satisfaction correlating with MDS) (Table 9). Although several of the female AIS scales in particular, were significantly related to defensiveness, when the Bonferroni procedure (Larzelere & Mulaik, 1977) was applied to the data, all correlations failed to attain significance at the .05 level. Because the AIS appeared relatively unaffected by social desirability responding, no further analyses were undertaken to account for defensive responding.

The second step involved examining the possibility that the AIS format might induce response set, such that subjects would respond to items across the columns in a similar fashion. According to the average inter-item correlations for each scale, which are displayed in Appendix N, there was a moderate (.3 for females to .5 for males) degree of association among the items within a particular scale. The magnitude of these correlations suggests that subjects were not responding to all items within the columns, in the same way. However, the similarities among scales in coefficient alphas, suggests that the format of the AIS might induce a tendency in subjects to respond across columns in a similar fashion.

Table 10

Pearson Product Moment Correlations of AIS Scales With Marital
and Sexual Defensiveness For Males (n = 37) and Females (n = 37)

Scale	Marital Defensiveness		Sexual Defensiveness	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sexual				
Desired	.27	.18	.12	.19
Received	.24	.38*	.07	.35*
Given	.30	.30	.09	.36*
Satisfaction	.18	-.38*	-.01	-.18
Give and Take	.25	-.25	-.10	-.03
Nonsexual				
Desired	.31	.13	.05	.20
Received	.32	.37*	.06	.28
Given	.35*	.33	.05	.34*
Satisfaction	.05	-.40*	.02	-.16
Give and Take	.22	-.13	-.02	-.08

Note. All coefficients failed to attain significance at .05
level according to Bonferroni's criteria.

* $p < .05$

A possible explanation for the high degree of relationship among the columns, as seen in Table 9, may lie in the high level of marital adjustment of the sample. One might intuitively expect spouses in happy marriages to be affectionally satisfied, and therefore, to respond similarly to Desired and Received (because their affectional desires were being more or less satisfied), as well as to Received and Given (because of equity in affectional give and take). In less happy marriages, one would not expect such similarity of responses across columns, because one would anticipate these spouses to receive less affection than they would like to have, and as well, to experience greater inequity in affectional give-and-take. Fiore and Swensen's (1977) empirical findings that maritally satisfied and dysfunctional couples differed, not in their expectations of love in marriage, but in the actual love exchanged (i.e. received), supports this argument.

If the observed pattern of high interscale correlations represents response set, one would anticipate similarity in scores across the columns, regardless of the level of marital adjustment. On the other hand, if an interaction was observed, wherein less happily married subjects desired the same amounts of affection as more happily married subjects did, but received less than their happy counterparts did, this finding would lend support to the hypothesis that the observed interscale correlations were due to the high level of marital functioning of the present sample.

Before investigating the hypothesis that the observed pattern of responding was a function of the level of relationship adjustment of the subjects, two preliminary procedures were undertaken. First, since the effect of format should occur regardless of the particular context (i.e sexual or nonsexual), for purposes of these analyses, sexual and nonsexual scores were summed for each column, producing Total Desired (i.e. Desired Sexual + Desired Nonsexual), Total Received (i.e. Received Sexual + Received Nonsexual) and Total Given (i.e. Given Sexual + Given Nonsexual) scores.

Second, to increase the power of the statistical tests to address this question, and in order to determine if data from subjects in VS2 and CS could be collapsed, Mann-Whitney statistical tests were performed on AIS Total Desired, Total Received, and Total Given scores. This procedure was undertaken for men and women separately. Mann-Whitneys were chosen over t tests for independent samples, because of the small number of subjects in VS2, and because of the large difference in sample sizes between males in VS2 (n = 13) and those in CS (n = 37).

As can be seen in Appendix O, the females in the two samples did not differ in the amounts of affection desired, received, or given. Males approached significance only on amount received. Both samples were, therefore, combined within gender.

To investigate the hypothesis that the observed pattern of responding was related to marital adjustment, a median split was performed on marital adjustment scores of males and of females, and two (male and female) mixed between- (high versus low marital

adjustment) within (desired, received, given) ANOVAs were conducted.

ANOVA assumptions for normality and homogeneity of variance (see Appendix P) were met. However, an additional assumption of the mixed model ANOVA, requires variance-covariance equivalence across all treatment levels. Violation of the sphericity assumption may result in artificial inflation of F values for omnibus tests of main effects and interactions involving the within subjects factors, causing Type I error rate that may substantially exceed the stated alpha level of the test. If symmetry of the variance/covariance matrix is not met, then the Greenhouse-Geisser Conservative F test may be used. This test uses modified degrees of freedom to reflect the amount of heterogeneity of variance and covariance. If the nominal F test is significant, and this is confirmed by the Greenhouse-Geisser, then one can be relatively confident that a true effect exists, and that significance is not due to a positive bias brought about by violations of the sphericity assumptions.

The mixed between-within ANOVAs were performed using BMDP2V. Because tests of sphericity were significant for both males ($p <$ .0185) and females ($p <$ .003), Greenhouse-Geisser probabilities are also presented in the ANOVA summary table found in Appendix Q. In all cases where the nominal F test attained significance, Greenhouse-Geisser did likewise, lending support to the contention that the results obtained were not due to positive bias.

As may be seen in Appendix Q, the Column X Marital Adjustment interaction was significant for both males [F (2,96) 3.23 p < .05] and females [F (2,132) = 9.78 p < .001]. Independent t-tests with Bonferroni corrections were used for each gender, as post-hocs to compare more- and less- happily married individuals on each of the columns. Because of the directional nature of the hypotheses, one-tailed significance levels were employed. These analyses are detailed in Tables R-1 (male) and R-2 (female), and are graphically represented in Figures 1 and 2. As hypothesized, more and less happily married males did not differ significantly on amounts of affection desired, but less happily married men reported receiving and giving less affection than did their more happily married counterparts. Happily and unhappily married women did not differ on amount of affection desired or given, although according to the Bonferroni criterion, which in this case set alpha at .016, they did approach significance on amount received.

Concurrent Validity

Concurrent validity reflects the degree of relationship between scores of a particular measure and scores on other measures that serve as referents. In order to determine concurrent validity of the AIS zero-order correlations were computed for men and women, between AIS scales and measures of marital adjustment (MAS) (Kimmel & Van der Veen, 1974), affective communication (AFC) (Snyder, 1981), Liking, and romantic Love (Rubin, 1970). Examination of the correlation matrices of AIS scales with other affectional measures reveals several
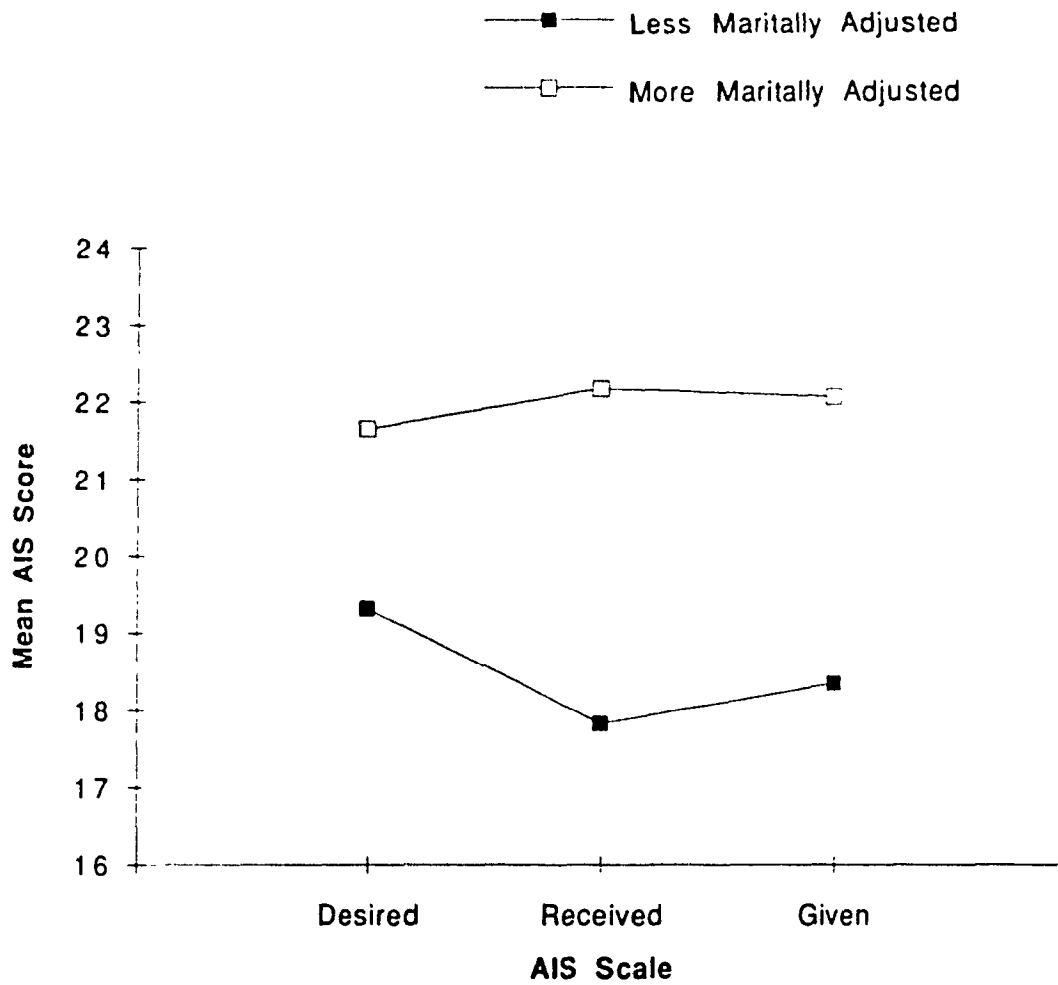
Figure 1. Comparison of Maritally More- (n = 28) and Less- (n = 21) Well-Adjusted Males, on Affection Desired, Received, and Given.
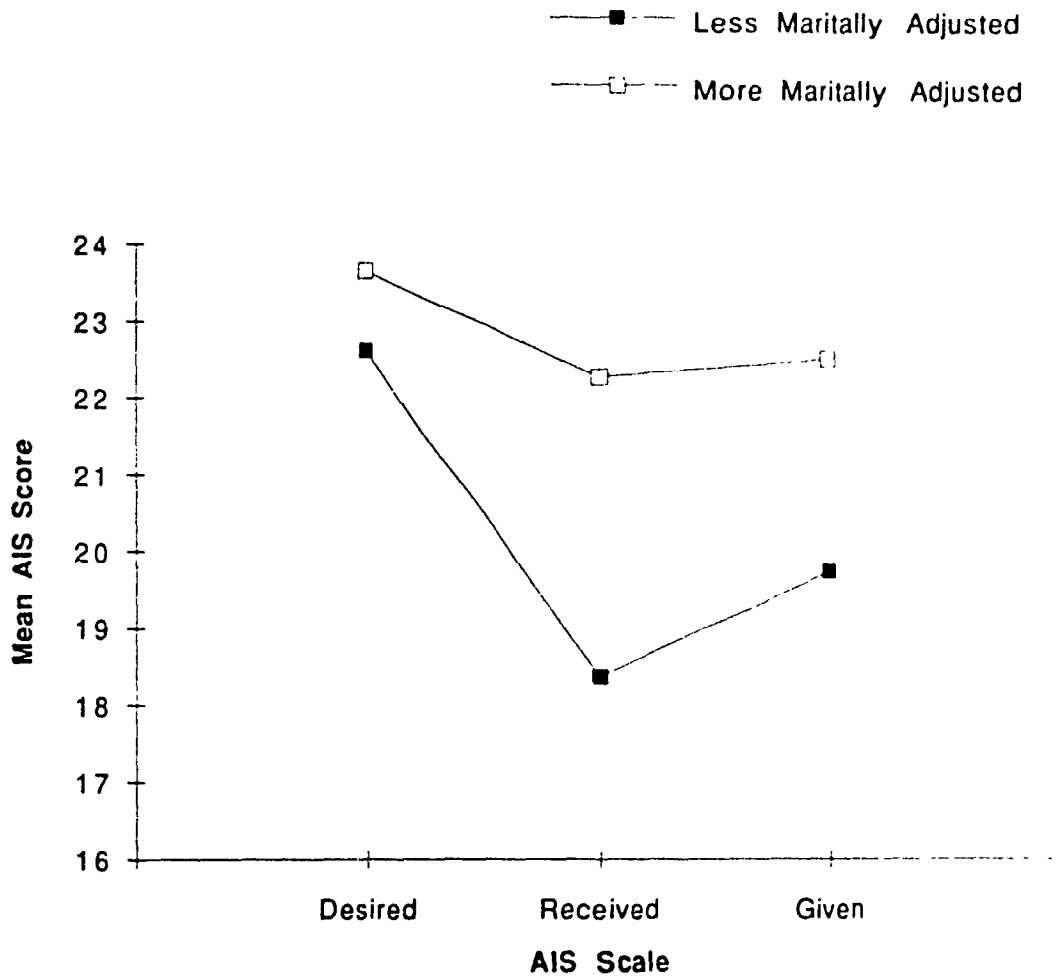
Figure 2. Comparison of Maritally More- (n = 42) and Less- (n = 38) Well-Adjusted Females, on Affection Desired, Received, and Given.

significant associations among variables.

For males, 22 correlations between the AIS and other affection-related measures attained significance (see Table 11). Application of Bonferroni multi-stage procedure, which maintains an appropriate Type I error rate, resulted in 5 correlations remaining significant. All occurred between AIS scales and Love (Rubin, 1970). Because of the high association among the AIS scales themselves for men, these results must be viewed with caution. Specifically, men who were more romantic perceived themselves to desire (r = .59), to receive (r = .57), and to give (r - .62) more affection sexually, and to desire (r = .58) and to give (r = .59) more affection nonsexually, than did less romantic men. No significant correlations were observed between AIS scales and marital adjustment, affective communication, or Liking. None of the discrepancy scales correlated with any of the measures. Whereas reasons for the lack of association between AIS scales and marital adjustment and Liking may remain speculative, lack of association of the AIS with affectional dissatisfaction (AFC) may reflect the restricted range of responses of the latter. Whereas 97% of men scored between 0 and 9 on this scale, the same percentage of women scored between 0 and 19.

For females 20 of the correlations of the AIS with other affectional measures attained significance. Twelve of these associations remained significant when the Bonferroni procedure was applied to the data. As seen in Table 12, most of the

Table 11

Concurrent Validity of Affectional Interaction Scale, Men

Scale	Marital Adjustment (n = 45)	Affectional[a] Dissatisfaction (n = 37)	Liking (n = 37)	Love (n = 37)
Sexual				
Desired	.18	.27	.36*	.59****+
Received	.41**	-.36*	.43**	.57****+
Given	.29*	-.32	.40**	.62****+
Satisfaction	-.42**	.21	-.04	-.31
Give-and-take	-.23	.07	.03	.31
Nonsexual				
Desired	.24	-.32	.43**	.58****+
Received	.41**	-.36*	.46**	.49**
Given	.35	-.41**	.46**	.58****+
Satisfaction	-.31*	.02	.02	-.39*
Give-and-take	-.08	-.31	.13	.48**

Note. + indicates significance at .05 according to Bonferroni multistage criteria.

[a] Higher scores indicate greater affectional dissatisfaction

*** p < .001

** p < .01

* p < .05

Table 12

Concurrent Validity of Affectional Interaction Scale. Women

Scale	Marital Adjustment (n = 69)	Affectional[a] Dissatisfaction (n = 37)	Liking (n = 37)	Love (n = 37)
Sexual				
Desired	-.01	.16	.06	.31
Received	.48***+	-.29	.36*	.51***+
Given	.35**	-.09	.16	.46**
Satisfaction	-.57***+	.61***+	-.50***+	-.32
Give-and-take	-.36**+	.55***+	-.60***+	-.20
Nonsexual				
Desired	.20	.00	.12	.31
Received	.49***+	-.36*	.43**	.44**
Given	.47***+	.25	.16	.43**
Satisfaction	-.53***+	.57***+	-.38*	-.26
Give-and-take	-.15	.26	-.38*	-.08

Note. + indicates significance at .05 according to Bonferroni multistage criteria.
[a] Higher scores indicate greater affectional dissatisfaction
*** $p < .001$
** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

correlations occurred with AIS sexual scales, with marital satisfaction, and with AIS discrepancy scales. Receiving affectional rewards sexually and nonsexually was correlated with marital adjustment (r = .48, .49, respectively). The more affection women got in both situations, the happier their marriages. As well, the more affection they received sexually, the greater their love for their partner (r = .51).

Unmet affectional desires (i.e. Satisfaction) sexually and nonsexually were associated with lower marital adjustment (r = -.57, -.53, respectively) and with decreased affectional satisfaction (r = .61 sexual; r = .57, nonsexual). Furthermore, the more underbenefitted the woman, (i.e. the more affection she perceived giving than receiving) in sexual situations only, the lower her marital adjustment (r = -.36), the greater her affectional dissatisfaction (AFC) (r = .55), and the less she liked (r = -.55) her partner.

Gender Differences

Prior to the investigation of gender differences in affection, items for each of the AIS scales were divided into physical (e.g. hugging, kissing, massage, etc.) or verbal/supportive dimensions (e.g. supportiveness, interest, etc.). The items within each of these divided scales were moderately intercorrelated, and the scales themselves internally consistent (see Appendix S), legitimizing the use of these scales.

Gender differences in affectional behavior were assessed using BMDP2V, in a 2 (Gender: male, female) X 2 (Context: sexual, nonsexual) X 2 (Mode: physical, verbal/supportive) X 3 (Column: affection desired, received, given) completely within ANOVA. This particular design was employed in order to take into account in one analysis, all of the variables of interest and in order to shed light not only on potential overall differences in gender, context, and type of affection, but as well to see if there were any interactions among these variables. In interpreting the results of this analysis, caution must be exercised because of collinearity in the data.

When a significant F ratio was obtained dependent t-tests were employed as post hocs. Before performing the ANOVA, assumptions related to its use were verified. ANOVAs are thought to be robust to violations of population normality provided that skewness, if it exists, is in the same direction for the all of the variables. Since only one male, and two female variables approached significance on skewness, and since all of the variables were in the same direction, this was not deemed to be a problem. F is also robust to violations of the homogeneity of variance assumption when equal numbers of subjects are present in the groups. Because the sample was composed of couples (i.e. an equal number of husbands and wives) this too was not deemed to be a problem.

As seen in Appendix T, significant violations of sphericity were documented on several of the variables. Nevertheless, in all cases where a significant F ratio was found, the Greenhouse-

Geisser conservative test substantiated the existence of a significant effect. (See ANOVA Summary Table in Appendix U).

As seen in Appendix U, main effects emerged for Mode [F (1,35) = 31.18, p<.0001] indicating that verbal/supportive affection (M = 5.51, SD = 1.56) was rated higher than physical affection (M = 4.94, SD = 1.35), and for Columns [F(2,70) = 11.66, p<.0002], indicating that more affection was desired (M = 5.41, SD = 1.45) than was received (M = 5.10, SD = 1.45) or given (M = 5.17, SD = 1.42). No main effects were found for Gender or Context (i.e. sexual or nonsexual).

Three two-way interactions were significant; Gender X Context [F(1, 35) = 7.49,. p<.0097], Gender X Column [F(2, 70) = 10.28, p<.0007], and Context X Mode [F(1, 35) = 11.38, p<.0001]. Gender X Mode [F(1, 35) = 3.02), p<.0912] emerged as a trend. All of these interactions, with the exception of Context X Mode, were modified by three-way interactions and will be discussed within the context of those interactions. The significant Context X Mode interaction which is graphically displayed in Figure 3 shows that in sexual contexts, ratings of physical and verbal/supportive affection did not differ [t(36) = -1.60, p<.117]. In nonsexual contexts however, verbal/supportive affection was rated significantly higher than was physical affection [t(35) = -7.28, p<.001]. The difference between the nonsexual and sexual contexts appears due to the significant decline in ratings of physical affection from the sexual to the nonsexual context [t(36) = 3.72, p<.001]. Means, standard deviations, and post hocs for these variables appear in Tables
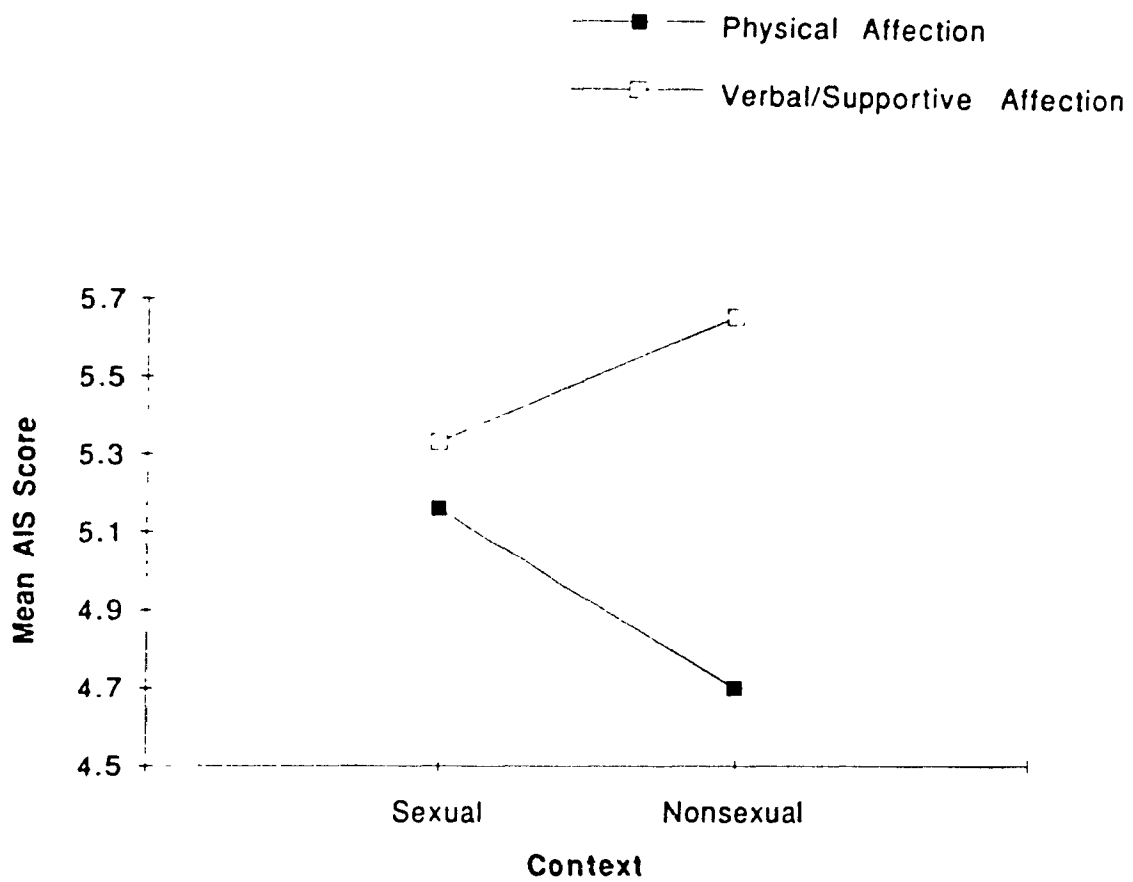
Figure 3. Mean AIS Scores for Couples on Physical and Verbal/Supportive Affection in Sexual and Nonsexual Contexts.

V-3 and V-4.

Two three-way interactions were significant; Gender X Context X Column [$F(2, 70) = 4.00$, $p<.0332$], and Gender X Mode X Column [$F(2, 70) = 5.79$, $p<.0062$].

Gender by Context by Column Interaction

This interaction is represented graphically in Figure 4. Means, standard deviations, and post hocs for these variables are found in Tables V-8, V-9, V-10, V-11.

Between spouse differences. Post hoc analyses comparing husbands and wives revealed only one significant finding: Wives desired more nonsexual affection than did husbands [$t(35) = -2.39$, $p<.022$].

Within-gender patterns: Wives. As can be seen from the graph, women rated sexual and nonsexual contexts similarly. They reported similar amounts of affection in both contexts (Desired, $t(35) = -.72$, $p<.478$; Received, $t(36) = -.40$, $p<.693$; and Given, $t(36) = -.61$, $p<.544$). In both contexts as well, they desired more affection than they perceived receiving [$t(36) = 3.84$, $p<.001$, sexually; $t(35) = 4.59$, $p<.001$, nonsexually] or giving [$t(36) = 4.16$, $p<.001$, sexually; $t(35)= 4.24$, $p<.001$, nonsexually]. A trend emerged for women to perceive giving more nonsexual affection than they received ($t(36)= -1.81$, $p<.079$).

Within-gender patterns: Husbands. Men reported desiring [$t(36) = 3.36$, $p<.002$], receiving [$t(36) = 2.78$, $p<.008$], and giving [$t(36) = 2.83$, $p<.008$] significantly more affection sexually than nonsexually. However, unlike their wives, they
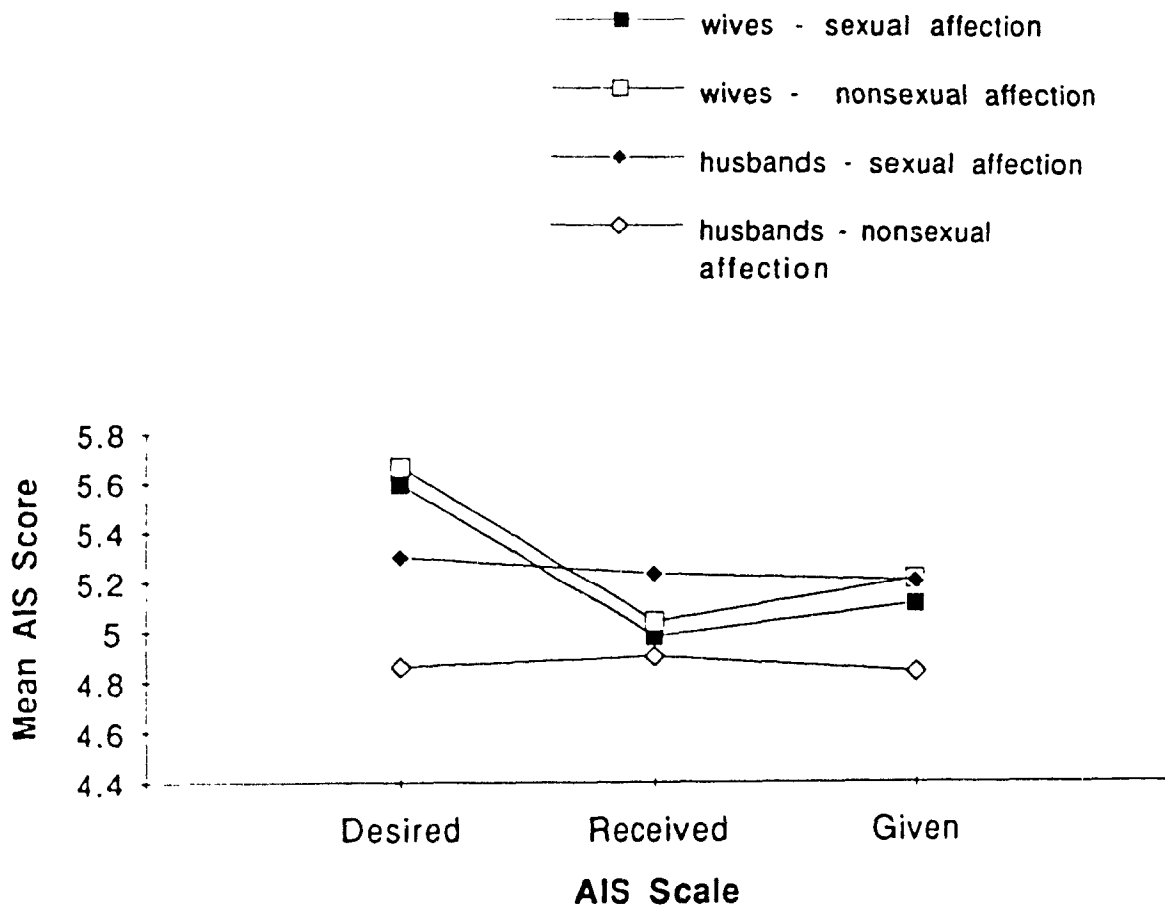
Figure 4. Mean AIS Scores Comparing Husbands and Wives on

Affection Desired, Received ,and Given In Sexual and Nonsexual

Contexts.

reported no differences among the amounts of affection they

desired, received, or gave.

Gender by Mode by Column Interaction

A significant three-way Gender X Mode X Column [$F_{(2, 70)}$ = 5.79, $p < .0062$] interaction also emerged, and is depicted

graphically in Figure 5. Means, standard deviations, and post

hocs are found in Tables V-12 to V-15.

Between spouse differences. Between gender comparisons

revealed only one significant difference: Women wanted more

verbal/supportive affection than men did [$t_{(35)}$ = -2.39, $p < .023$].

Within-gender patterns: Wives. Women reported desiring

[$t_{(35)}$ = -5.57, $p < .001$], receiving [$t_{(35)}$ = -4.07, $p < .001$], and

giving [$t_{(35)}$ = -4.14, $p < .001$] more verbal/supportive than

physical affection. They desired significantly more than they

received of physical [$t_{(36)}$ = 3.56, $p < .001$] and particularly

verbal/supportive affection [$t_{(36)}$ = 4.86, $p < .001$]. Women

reported no differences between what they received and gave

physically [$t_{(36)}$ = -.28, $p < .778$], but reported giving more

verbal/supportive affection than they perceived receiving [$t_{(36)}$

= -3.00, $p < .005$].

Within-gender patterns: Husbands. For both physical and

verbal/supportive affection, men reported desiring, receiving,

and giving equivalent amounts of affection. A trend emerged for

them to perceive receiving somewhat more verbal/supportive

affection than they gave. Comparisons between types of

affection, revealed that husbands received [$t_{(36)}$ = -4.07,

$p < .001$], gave [$t_{(36)}$ = -2.84, $p < .007$], and indicated a trend to

wives - physical affection

wives - verbal/supportive affection

husbands - physical affection

husbands - verbal/supportive affection

Mean AIS Score

6.3
6.1
5.9
5.7
5.5
5.3
5.1
4.9
4.7
4.5

Desired   Received   Given

AIS Scale
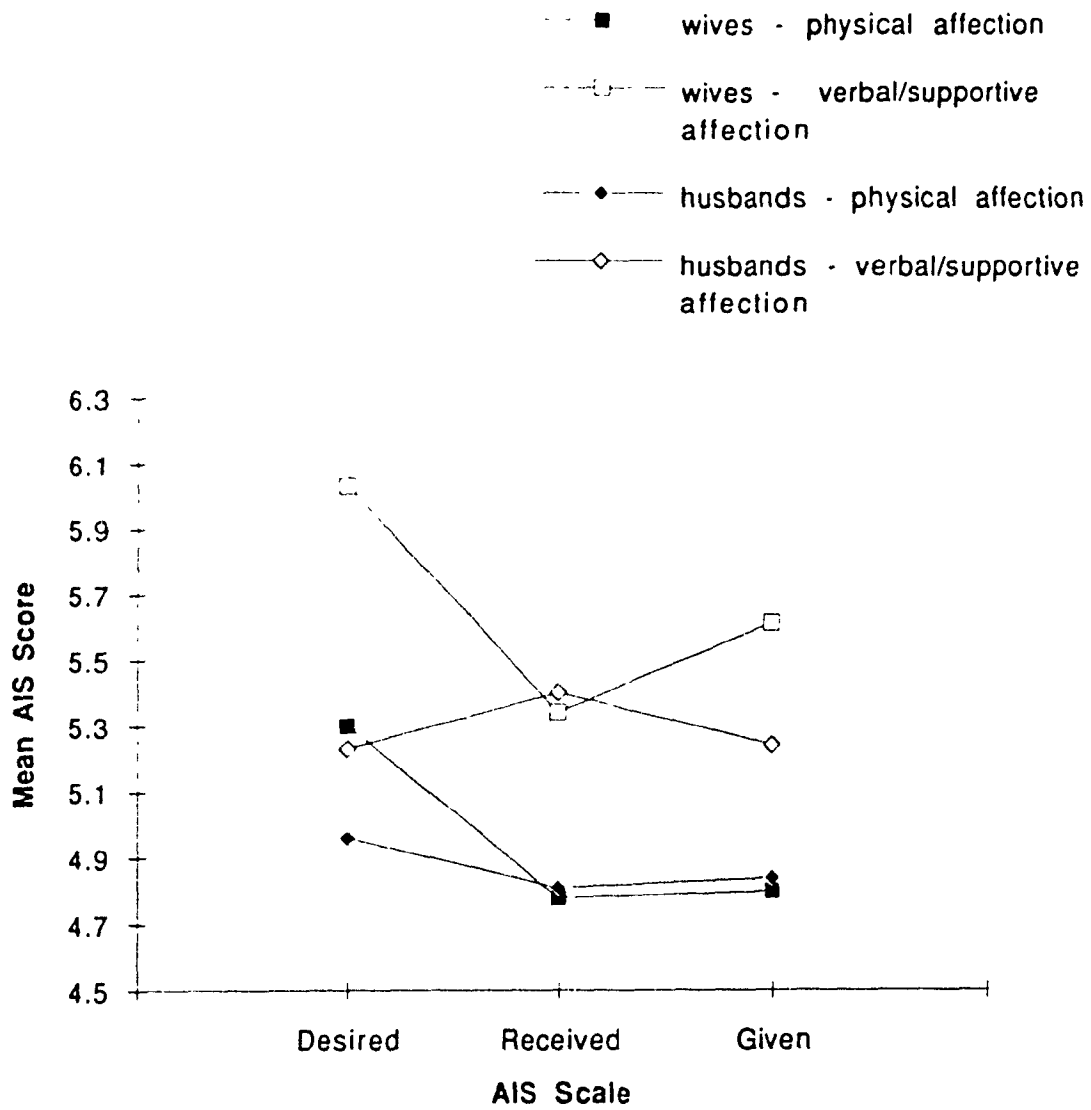
Figure 5. Mean AIS Scores Comparing Husbands and Wives on Physical and Verbal/Supportive Affection Desired, Received ,and Given.

desire [$t(36) = -1.80$, $p<.08$] significantly more
verbal/supportive than physical affection.

Interspousal Agreement

To determine agreement between husbands and wives (i.e. to
see if they perceived their affectional interaction similarly),
two steps were undertaken. First, dependent t-tests were
conducted on each of the AIS subscales (see Appendix W) comparing
mean scores reported by one gender on affection received with
mean scores reported by the opposite gender on affection given.
With the exception that women reported giving more nonsexual
verbal affection than men indicated receiving, results indicated
that the mean amounts of affection which one of the genders
reported receiving did not differ from the mean amounts which the
other gender reported giving. Although these results demonstrate
agreement between men and women in terms of perceptions of
amounts of affection exchanged, they are based on group data, and
do not demonstrate consensus between husbands and wives. To
determine this, zero-order correlations were computed comparing
husbands' reports of affection given with wives' reports of
affection received, and similarly, comparing wives reports of
affection given with husbands' reports of affection received.
As seen in Appendix X, a moderate degree of consensus exists
between husbands and wives on affection exchanged. The more one
partner reported giving, the more the other partner reported
receiving. This lends credibility to the data.

DISCUSSION

Results of this investigation will be discussed in the
following sequence; first, the Affectional Interaction Scale, its
qualities and its psychometric properties, and second, gender
differences manifested by husbands and wives in affectional
interaction. Several caveats must be kept in mind when
interpreting the results of this study: First, collinearity in
the data may affect the independence of the observations.
Second, comparisons between spouses are presented which may show,
for example, greater affectional needs in wives than in husbands.
These results are based on scores which are somewhat subjective
in nature, and are, therefore, open to some interpretation.
Third, the nature of the samples may limit the generalizability
of the results. For instance, because subjects were self-
selected, their data may reflect a volunteer bias. Although the
effects of this bias on relationship research are not well
understood, Hill, Rubin, Peplau, and Willard (1979) have
suggested that volunteer samples may under-represent those
couples whose sex-role patterns of behavior are the most
traditional, and may therefore minimize, or in fact, mitigate
against uncovering gender differences. Moreover, because various
societies or segments of society may possess differing mores
with respect to the open display of affection, the findings
generated in this study, may not apply to all cultures, or even
to all segments of our own North American culture. This is
further complicated by the fact that the sample on which gender
differences were based was generally young, happily married,

well-educated, and of good financial standing, so that even within the same segments of society, these results may not be applicable to other cohorts and to couples at different levels of marital adjustment (Levinger, 1964, 1966; Locke, 1951), educational attainment, and socioeconomic status (Levinger, 1966; Peplau & Gordon, 1985; L. Rubin, 1976).

A final matter for consideration involves the heterogeneity of the samples. Although, both within and between samples, there was considerable range in age, income, and duration of relationship, the Mann-Whitney comparisons of VS2 and CS subjects (see Appendix O), revealed that the groups were similar in affection, despite differences between them in demographics. As well, with the exception that income correlated with several of the AIS scales for men, none of the other demographic variables was associated with affection (see Appendix Y). Therefore, it would appear that the observed heterogeneity in demographics need not affect the generalizability of the AIS results.

Affectional Interaction Scale

The AIS is a behavioral measure of affectional interaction which was found to have good psychometric properties. The measure has high temporal stability and high internal consistency. It has also been shown to have good concurrent validity. The ability of the AIS to differentiate between more- and less- maritally well-adjusted spouses provides evidence of the measure's discriminative ability. This is particularly noteworthy since the marital functioning of this group was

generally high, and suggests that the AIS may be a very sensitive measure.

The AIS is, however, not without potential limitations: Its degree of complexity may render completion difficult for subjects less well-educated than those constituting the present samples. Although difficulty was not encountered by the high school educated participants in this study, they comprised only one-quarter of the sample (i.e. 33 individuals). Additional data from less educated subjects would help establish the range of applicability of the AIS.

<u>Content Validity</u>

Item content of the AIS was logically derived from the existing literature, and was generated by a group of clinical psychologists. It may be argued that these procedures might result in items which reflect popular conceptions in the literature and potential biases due to the theoretical orientations of the psychologists involved, rather than adequately reflecting the repertoire of affectional behaviors in which couples engage. Failure of respondents to furnish new items may suggest that the affectional domain was, in fact, well represented, but alternately, may also be interpreted as respondents' reluctance to devote more time and energy to an already demanding questionnaire. The question of adequate sampling of content could be more finally resolved by generating an inventory of content areas through a much broader community survey (Broderick, 1981).

Validity of The Rating Scale Format

The rating scale format of the AIS presents some interpretive difficulties. When, for example, a respondent indicates desiring "a great deal" (8) of hugging, what does this actually mean? Does he or she want to be hugged every 5 minutes, or is, perhaps, once a month sufficiently frequent? Because AIS responses are subjectively related to some internal standard, they are open to various interpretations. Furthermore, in absolute terms, what to one respondent may appear to be a great deal, to another may appear to be very little. One is reminded of the Woody Allen movie, _Annie Hall_ (Allen & Brickman, 1982): Alvy laments that Annie never wants sex - only twice a week. Annie complains that Alvy never leaves her alone. He always wants sex - twice a week! How then to interpret the AIS responses? Would frequency counts provide more valuable data than does the rating scale format?

Several lines of evidence argue that they would not. Clark (1988), in a review of measures of cognition, has suggested that questionnaires which rely on endorsement strategies discriminate better, and correlate more consistently with behavioral and affective indices of the questions under study, than do measures designed to assess behavioral frequencies. Similarly, Sternberg and Barnes (1985) have noted that actual differences in love were not as effective in predicting satisfaction in romantic relationships as were perceived differences in love. Moreover, because consensus among spouses regarding the occurrence or nonoccurrence of particular behaviors is low (Christensen & Nies,

1980; Elwood & Jacobson, 1982), behavioral frequency measures may, in fact, constitute self-reports of perceptions (Regan, Strauss & Fazio, 1974) rather than objective assessments. The responses which partners provide may, therefore, as much reflect current feelings about each other, or about the relationship, as they do the actual behaviors in question (Knight & Vallacher, 1981).

In the pursuit of objective evidence, the phenomenology of the partners has often been sacrificed as a less important goal for understanding than are the actual exchanges of behaviors. Gottman (1982), in fact, has argued that models of behavioral interaction should be supplanted by spouse perceptions of how the interactions are patterned. At the very least, as a window into partners' perceptions of affection in their relationships, the AIS is an interesting and valuable tool.

AIS Response Bias

The high degree of correlation found among the AIS scales, is not unlike that obtained by other researchers on their measures (C. Hendrick & S. Hendrick, 1989). Nevertheless, because the format of the questionnaire requires multiple assessments of each behavior across columns, the AIS is open to the criticism that it is subject to response set bias because respondents may reply in a similar fashion across the columns. The high degree of association among the columns, particularly for men, appears to support this claim.

Alternative explanations for these high correlations exist, however. First, because the current sample represents a

maritally well-adjusted, and for the males, a particularly affectionally satisfied group of people, one would expect a strong correlation to exist between Desired and Received, as well as between Received and Given. The latter is based on Levinger's (1966) report that highly functioning marriages are characterized by reciprocity of positive behaviors received from spouses.

Second, maritally well- and less well-adjusted subjects responded differently in terms of mean values across the columns. This supports the hypothesis that response similarity between affection desired and affection received may be a function of subjects' marital adjustment rather than of response set. Final clarification of the response set issue awaits further study with maritally less well-functioning couples, and with clinical populations.

Concurrent Validity: Women

Moderate correlations of the AIS with other affection-related measures indicate the concurrent validity of this newly developed questionnaire. The most convincing evidence of its validity comes from the women in this study, and derives primarily from the AIS discrepancy scales -- Satisfaction (Desired minus Received), and to a lesser extent, Give-and-take (Given minus Received), which correlated with the Locke-Wallace marital adjustment, and the MSI affectional dissatisfaction scales (AFC).

According to Campbell, Converse, and Rodgers (1976) and Thibault and Kelley (1959), satisfaction with most aspects of life involves comparisons between idealistic expectations, in

this case affection desired, and perceived reality, which in this case is affection received. The greater the discrepancy between what is, and what one would ideally like, the less the satisfaction. Sternberg and Barnes (1985) reported that perceived difference between actual and ideal love significantly predicted relationship satisfaction in dating couples. Fiore and Swensen's (1977) research indicated that unhappily married couples receive less affection than do happily married people, and also receive less than they would like to. Such findings corroborate the present findings. They provide empirical validation of the AIS Satisfaction scale and suggest that it reflects affectional and relationship satisfaction.

There is a growing awareness that considerations of fairness which apply in casual circumstances, may also apply in more intimate ones. According to Equity theory, the greater the perceived discrepancy between what one puts into a relationship and what one gets out of it, the greater the dissatisfaction with that relationship. This tendency of discrepancies to be related to extramarital affairs (Hatfield, Traupmann & Walster, 1979) and to lower levels of marital adjustment has been widely documented (Davidson, 1984; Davidson, Balswick & Halverson, 1983; Hatfield, Greenberger, Traupmann & Lambert, 1982; Traupmann, Hatfield & Wexler, 1983; Utne, Hatfield, Traupmann & Greenberger, 1984). Hatfield et al. (1982), even reported a negative association between being underbenefitted maritally and feelings of closeness and love in the context of sexual relations. However, equity in all of these studies has concerned global perceptions of the

overall fairness in the relationship: They did not address the perceived equity in specific resources exchanged, nor in specific situations of exchange. The present study differs from the others by examining perceived fairness in one particular resource - affection, and the contextual (i.e. sexual versus nonsexual) implications of its exchange. In so doing, it extended Hatfield et al.'s (1982) observations by implicating not only global equity, but equity specifically within the sexual context, as being important to women's marital and affectional satisfaction, as well as an important element in determining women's feelings for their partners.

Concurrent Validity: Men

Evidence of AIS concurrent validity for men is less consistent and convincing than is that obtained for women. Only five correlations of the AIS with other affectional measures attained significance when Bonferroni procedures were applied, and all associations were in relation to Love (Rubin, 1970). Because of the high interscale correlations of the AIS for men, even this finding should be interpreted with caution. Possessing more romantic attitudes was associated with giving and wanting more affection both sexually and nonsexually. Men who were more romantic also reported receiving more sexual affection than less romantic men.

What factors may account for the lack of association of the AIS with the other affection-related measures? The affectional dissatisfaction scale (AFC), as noted previously was severely restricted in range of responses. This phenomenon is known to

adversely affect correlation coefficients (Minium & Clark, 1982), so that the lack of association of the AIS with this particular measure may more reflect a sampling problem than a lack of construct validity. Further research with a sample more diverse in terms of affectional satisfaction would provide additional clarification.

The absence of significant correlations between AIS scales and Liking (Rubin, 1970) is puzzling. Rubin (1973) suggested that his scale may be inherently gender biased because it assesses stereotypically male characteristics such as responsibility, maturity, and good judgement. To the extent that this is true, Liking would have limited applicability for assessing feelings toward women, and hence the absence of significant correlations between itself and AIS would be understandable. However, men's and women's Liking scores did not differ significantly, suggesting that husbands had no more difficulty in applying the measure to feelings toward their wives than did wives in applying the measure to feelings toward their husbands.

Correlations of the Locke-Wallace with AIS scales indicate no significant associations between the present measure and marital adjustment, when conservative tests were applied to the data. This is consistent with reports by Assor and Assor (1984) who noted that perceiving one's spouse as nurturant was not associated with marital satisfaction for men, and with Wills et al.'s (1974) observations that relationship satisfaction of men was related more to instrumental than to affectional aspects of

the marriage. Because the Locke-Wallace is an omnibus measure which encompasses many aspects of the marital relationship other than affection (e.g. financial difficulties, disagreements related to friends, etc.) it is possible that marital satisfaction for men, is related less to affection than to some of the other aspects of marriage which the Locke-Wallace taps, but which are not included in the AIS. This does not indicate, however, that the AIS has no validity for the present male sample. The mixed between-within ANOVA and its subsequent post hoc tests demonstrated that husbands who are more maritally satisfied receive more affection than do less maritally satisfied husbands. This paralleled the moderate degree of correlation (r = .41) between AIS Received and the Locke-Wallace, and suggests that the AIS may indeed have validity for men, as well as for women.

Gender Differences

This study was exploratory in nature. Its goal was not to test hypotheses, since relevant data on which to base them was unavailable or poor. Its aim rather, was to generate data on areas of potential gender differences, which could then be subject to confirmatory studies. For this reason, and so as not to dismiss statistically weak, but potentially meaningful findings, some leeway was exercised in alpha protection, and statistically significant gender differences were presented as found. It remains for future studies to determine how real or robust these findings may be.

The pattern of affectional components and how they are experienced was different in men and women. The results provided support for some traditional stereotypes of men and women, and furnished empirical validation of many of the unsubstantiated inferences punctuating the literature on love and affection. Among the major findings, were that wives desired significantly more verbal/supportive and nonsexual affection than did their husbands. Moreover, wives were dissatisfied with all types of affection (verbal/supportive, physical, sexual, nonsexual), perceiving their needs not to have been met by their husbands. Women also reported being the emotional support givers to their husbands to a greater extent than they perceived receiving in return. Husbands, on the other hand, reported neither dissatisfaction with, nor disequilibrium in affectional exchanges with their wives, although, to support somewhat their wives' perceptions, men did report a trend to feel overbenefitted in terms of verbal/supportive affection. Interestingly, husbands and wives tended to view affection from different perspectives: Women preferred receiving verbal/supportive as compared with physical affection. For men, it was the context in which affection was displayed which was important - they preferred sexual to nonsexual affection.

<div align="center">

Affectional Desires

</div>

Women expressed a stronger desire for verbal/emotionally supportive and nonsexual affection than did their husbands. This finding provides some empirical confirmation for much of the speculation about women's affectional needs (Dion & Dion, 1975;

Reedy et al., 1981; Rubin, 1973). Because husbands and wives reported similar desires for physical and sexual affection, however, these results caution against the use of global terms, and highlights the need for greater specificity in affectional research.

Women's greater desires than men's for verbal/supportive affection, appears to be part of a larger pattern of relating. From childhood (Hartup, 1973) and even in same-gender interactions (Caldwell & Peplau, 1982, Reis et al., 1985; Wheeler et al., 1983), women are reportedly more focused on affective self-disclosure (Allen & Haccoun, 1976; Cozby, 1973) and on emotional supportiveness (Burda et al., 1984)), whereas men's relatedness occurs more in terms of side-by-side, rather than face-to-face activities (Caldwell & Peplau, 1982; Reis et al., 1985; Wright, 1982).

Wives want more nonsexual affection; their husbands prefer sexual affection. Unless partners are aware of each others' preferences and act in a fashion to satisfy those preferences, considerable potential for marital disagreement exists. Findings from the present study suggest that spouses tend to give affection more in accordance with their own desires, than with those of their spouses. For example, the correlation between what wives wanted and what they gave in verbal/supportive affection sexually was .90. On the other hand, the correlation between what they gave and what their partners desired, was only .28 - a highly significant discrepancy. Marital and sex therapists would do well to take note of partners' discrepancy of

preferences, and incorporate this information in their therapy design.

Affectional Satisfaction

Despite similar reports from both spouses regarding the amount of affection they each received, wives indicated wanting significantly more than they perceived getting, regardless of whether the affection was sexual, nonsexual, verbal/supportive, or physical. In all cases, this discrepancy was statistically, highly significant. Husbands, on the other hand, were affectionally satisfied, and reported no discrepancy between the affection they desired and what they received. This supports the contention that women manifest a greater perceived need for affection than do men.

That women express more dissatisfaction than men, is not new to the literature, and has been documented by several investigators (Fichten & Wright, 1983; Floyd & Markman, 1983; Locke, 1951; McMillan, 1969; Rollins & Feldman, 1970; Rubin et al., 1981). The propensity of women to detect problems in their relationships places them in the position of being barometers for those relationships (Barry, 1970; Fineberg & Lowman, 1975; Floyd & Markman, 1983). What accounts for this difference between husbands and wives?

Several possibilities may be offered. First, women have traditionally been socialized in socioemotional matters to equip them for their roles as wives and mothers. Whether as a result of socialization (Block, 1976), biological predispositions (Hinde, 1984), or both, evidence suggests that women are indeed

more interpersonally sensitive and responsive to the nuances of relationships (Buck, 1976; Hall, 1978; Hoffman, 1977; Murstein & Beck, 1971; Noller & Gallois, 1986) than are men. Furthermore, because a woman's status and income have, in the past (and probably to some degree in the present as well), been derived largely from her husband (Safilios-Rothschild, 1977), it has been to her advantage to be discerning in her choice of a mate, and to weigh his strengths and weaknesses in order to properly evaluate the alternatives. As a result of greater interpersonal sensitivity and of socioeconomic considerations, women evaluate the quality of their relationships more critically than men do (Rubin et al., 1981; Safilios-Rothschild, 1977). Men, less interpersonally sensitive and more independent of their wives for status, are therefore less critical of their relationships.

Second, the pattern of results obtained may reflect differences between husbands and wives in terms of their expectations for affection. According to Thibault and Kelley (1959), happiness in a relationship depends on the degree to which the outcomes one derives from a relationship equal or surpass one's comparison level (i.e. expectations of the relationship). Stinnett, Collins, and Montgomery (1970), quoting cross-cultural evidence suggest that men in various cultures possess conservative expectations of marriage, especially when compared with their wives'. The origins of these expectations, however, are a matter of speculation. Perhaps they relate to the overall importance placed on the marriage. Until recently marriage occupied a more central position in the lives of women

than of men. In fact, maintenance of the home and family is
still considered primarily the woman's responsibility (Blumstein
& Schwartz, 1983), and although many women are now in the work
force, they revert to traditional divisions of labour upon the
birth of the first child (McHale & Huston, 1985). It has been
argued that because the marriage may represent a larger aspect of
a woman's than of a man's life, the behaviors and exchanges
around it are also more salient to women (Bell, 1975).
Accompanying this greater perceived importance, may be higher
expectations. Therefore, the present pattern of results may as
much reflect wives' striving to get more of a valued resource, as
it does dissatisfaction with affection.

Finally, the results may reflect a level of interaction
which is established by husbands as being satisfactory for their
own needs, but which falls short of satisfying those of their
wives. Levinger (1964), believes that although initially spouses
may differ in their propensity to show affection, over the long
run interaction becomes established at a level which depends on
the degree of reciprocation by the less demonstrative spouse.
Following this line of reasoning, and taking into account a
considerable body of literature which portrays men as emotionally
the less involved partner in marriage (Barry, 1970; Bernard,
1972; Donelson & Gullahorn, 1977; Glenn, 1975), one would expect
men to be satisfied with affection, since it is they who
establish the rate of affectional exchange, and women to be
dissatisfied, despite reciprocity between the partners in
affectional give and take. Longitudinal data, not available in

the current study, would be necessary for a definitive demonstration of this phenomenon.

Affectional Expressivity

Social scientists (Balswick & Peek, 1971; Bem, 1976; Pleck, 1976) and feminist writers (Firestone, 1970) have proposed that the constricting nature of male sex-role socialization has produced generations of men who have difficulty displaying love. The literature has generally shown women to be more pragmatic in love relationships than are men (Dion & Dion, 1973; Hatkoff & Lasswell, 1977), but to be more expressive of love (Balkwell et al., 1978; Balswick & Avertt, 1977; Critelli, Myers & Loos, 1986), particularly when in a secure relationship (Kanin et al., 1970). Contrary to these findings, results of the present study indicated that women were no more affectionally expressive than were men. Both spouses reported giving similar amounts of verbal/supportive, physical, sexual, and nonsexual affection.

Perhaps the lack of correspondence between the present results and those of other studies in the literature may be due to the nature of the current sample. According to Montagu (1971) a middle-class bias exists in the overt expression of affection. In couples who are generally well-educated and financially well-off (as is the case with the present sample), affectional differences between husbands and wives are minimal, if at all present (Levinger, 1964, 1966; L Rubin, 1976). Although results of the present study suggest that middle-class couples share in affectional expression, husbands did not necessarily share their wives' concern for affection. Particularly as regards nonsexual

and verbal/supportive affection, wives wanted more than did their husbands, and as regards sexual and physical affection, were more dissatisfied than were their husbands. Additional investigation with samples from diverse socioeconomic classes is necessary in order to determine whether the patterns observed may differ as a function of income and education.

Affectional Give and Take

Despite similarity between spouses in reports of affection given, wives perceived giving more verbal/supportive affection than was returned to them by their husbands. There was some corroboration by husbands of this pattern, but their reports indicated that the extent to which it was true was less than was indicated by the women. This finding serves as a reminder that the data do not reflect objective reality, but reflect perceptions by the partners.

What might account for women's perceptions that they gave more affection than they received, and for the minimal agreement between husbands and wives on this issue? First, the wives' perception is consistent with the role traditionally relegated to them, of maintaining relationships. As such, the results may be thought to reflect a tendency for the women to portray themselves in a manner consistent with societal expectations. Low correlations between the defensiveness measures employed in this study and the AIS scales, do not substantiate this hypothesis, however.

The importance of their roles as socioemotional expert may have other implications, as well. To the extent that women's

values have traditionally been associated with their abilities as wives and mothers, the greater their ability to nurture their loved ones, the greater their value. Therefore, maintaining cognitive consistency, and perceiving themselves as worthy and capable spouses, would necessitate women seeing themselves as nurturing individuals, perhaps even more so than others do (Fichten, 1978; Hawkins et al., 1980; Rubin et al., 1980).

Third, perhaps wives' perceptions may be accounted for by the tendency of individuals to perceive their own behavior more favorably (Fichten 1978; Hawkins, Weisberg & Ray, 1980), and their own inputs to love relationships as greater, than do the recipients of these behaviors (Rubin et al., 1980). On the other hand, the trend for men to perceive getting more verbal affection than they indicated giving, coupled with the findings from other studies which have similarly noted wives to provide more moral support than do their husbands (Argyle & Furnham, 1983; Fiore & Swensen, 1977; Maxwell, 1985) indicates that there may be some validity to the present wives' reports. If not the existence, then the magnitude of a tendency to give emotional support, may be the issue under question.

Sexual versus Nonsexual Affection

Husbands' greater desire for affection in the sexual rather than nonsexual sphere corresponds with societal expectations, and with evidence of the importance of sexual satisfaction and sexual affection for husbands' marital satisfaction (Jacobson, et al., 1980; Levinger, 1964, 1966; Margolin, 1981).

Tharp (1963) found two factors related to sexuality, one having to do with the importance of sexual intercourse, and the second having to do with affectional aspects of sex. He suggested that a conceptual distinction be maintained between desire for sex and desire for sexual love. In agreement with his suggestion, the present study indicated that affection displayed sexually, as distinct from genital gratification, was also important for married men, a finding documented in other research with married couples (Blumstein & Schwartz, 1983; Frank et al., 1978; Heiman et al., 1986; Pietropinto & Simenauer, 1977). Heiman et al. (1986) has even implicated lack of sexual affection in distinguishing sexually functional from sexually dysfunctional men. Unfortunately, the entire issue of sexual affection is a long-neglected aspect of male functioning and male sexuality which may deserve further exploration. For men, sexual love and loving sexuality may represent intimacy at its best.

The fact that, unlike their wives, men reported desire for more sexual than nonsexual affection is consistent with Cancian's (1987) speculation that as a result of male socialization practices which discourage affective expression, and which encourage an interest in sexuality, men view the sexual situation as the only legitimate outlet for affectional expression. The present study appears to be the only one to have compared the two contexts, and to give support to this speculation.

Wives, on the other hand, perceived similar amounts of sexual as nonsexual affection, but the sexual context related more to marital adjustment than did the nonsexual context.

Specifically, wives in happier marriages perceived greater

equality in sexual affectional exchanges than did less happily

married women, who reported themselves to be more the sexual

affection givers. Clearly, sexual affection is important for

both husbands and wives, but there are important differences in

the bases of satisfaction derived from it.

Why affectional give-and-take sexually should relate more to

women's marital adjustment and affectional satisfaction than does

nonsexual give-and-take, is puzzling. Possibly, the sexual

revolution, with its accompanying proliferation of books,

newspaper and magazine articles, radio talk shows etc., has

heightened women's awareness of the legitimacy of their desires

and their rights to have them fulfilled. Perhaps this increased

awareness has rendered discrepancies and disappointments in the

sexual sphere to be more salient than those occurring

nonsexually.

Gender Role Orientation

An important aspect of evaluating gender differences and

similarities, left unexplored in the present study, is the gender

role orientation of the participants. The literature reviewed,

and the current study as well, have relied on the conventional

wisdom that the behaviors, feelings, and attitudes of love and

affection are related to biological sex. In so doing, they have

assumed that gender and gender roles are synonymous. According

to this logic, all men are masculine and all women are feminine

in orientation. One of the main objectives of the feminist

movement however, has been the elimination of the gender system,

and its replacement with roles and personality characteristics
which are not ascribed purely on the basis of gender. Although
there is some support for the observation that in general men and
women differ on certain clusters of personality attributes, there
is considerable variability within each of the genders, and
overlap between them on these attributes (Bem, 1974; Spence &
Helmreich, 1978). Coleman and Ganong (1985) reported that gender
role related more to love feelings and behaviors of young
heterosexual lovers than did gender, a finding which was
replicated with love expression among family members (Ganong &
Coleman, 1987). Bailey et al. (1987) on the other hand, reported
that although gender role orientation was a strong predictor of
love attitudes, biological sex also predicted attitudes toward
love, independently of gender role orientation. In the future,
studies taking gender role orientation into account may expand
and help clarify gender differences in affectional interaction.

Conclusions

Several conceptually interesting findings have emerged from
this study. The first relates to the interest in sexual
affection expressed by men. This is the first study to have
addressed preferences for sexual affection versus nonsexual
affection, rather than sexual intercourse versus nonsexual
affection, and the results were informative. Whereas men have
been characterized as goal-oriented in their sexuality and
focused on genital gratification (Kinsey, Pomeroy & Martin,
1948), the present results indicate that men may also desire the
affection which is expressed in sexual interactions. Future

studies may want to incorporate the distinction between sexual and nonsexual affection in their assessments of gender differences and behavior in relationships.

Second, although similar levels of sexual affection were experienced by men and women, they applied somewhat different criteria to their judgements of how sexual affection related to marital happiness. For both spouses, the more sexual affection they got, and the more satisfied their affectional needs, the happier they were. It seems that for women, however, interaction in the sexual situation is one that holds particular salience, and is one in which feeling disadvantaged may have negative repercussions. Interestingly, although a quid pro quo strategy may be potentially beneficial in the sexual situation, such a technique may not be useful in the nonsexual marital relationship.

If the greater dissatisfaction of women with the fulfillment of their needs is associated with their self-concept, which is believed to be tied to their roles as wives and mothers, what would the data look like for married career women?

If stereotypical patterns in affectional desire and interaction have been observed in a sample such as the present one, which is middle-class and well-educated, and where one would, therefore, not expect such differences, what pattern would be observed in less well-educated, and less economically advantaged populations? Would interspouse differences be similar, more pronounced, or manifest a different configuration? Levinger (1966) reported that women of all socioeconomic levels

were similar in their needs for affection, whereas husbands in lower-class couples differed both from wives of similar socioeconomic status, and from middle-class husbands, as well. Would this pattern be demonstrated on a behavioral level, using the AIS?

Locke (1951) and Barry (1970) have reported that in maritally dissatisfied couples, husbands withdraw from expressing affection, whereas their wives do not. The role of affectional expression has not been adequately explored in unhappy couples, however, and such comparative data is necessary to shed light on the nature and extent of this phenomenon, as well as gender on differences both between and within the groups of well-adjusted and maladjusted couples. For example, if unhappily married men do in fact, withdraw affection, do they do so cross-situationally, sexually, or nonsexually, and what are the implications of each for the marriage, and for sexuality? Do the women also withdraw, and if so, within what context do they do so, and again, with what ramifications?

Findings from the present study have clinical implications as well. The sexual dysfunction and marital literatures repeatedly report that marital disorder is accompanied by difficulties in the sexual domain. Traditionally, as well, love, sex, and marriage have been considered as intertwining strands that unite partners. Much of the research in human sexuality, unfortunately, has focused on the frequency and performance aspects of sex while ignoring the emotional and sensual qualities which give sexual expression its meaning. A broader frame of

reference has been recommended in order to provide more attention to interpersonal factors. Berezin (1976) for example, in his review on sexuality and aging, stressed the need for studies to address affection and tenderness in a comprehensive evaluation of sexuality. In clinical practice, the need to include interpersonal factors, particularly affection, in the assessment and treatment of sexually dysfunctional couples, is apparent. Anecdotally, these couples frequently seem unable to enjoy affection for its own sake in a wide range of situations. They appear to link physical affection with sexual activity and therefore, avoid engaging in either. There is little or no research to substantiate this clinical impression. A measure such as the AIS would be useful in investigating this maladaptive pattern and would constitute an important clinical tool in the empirical assessment of marital and sexual therapeutic programs.

The present research provided some interesting observations about patterns of affectional relating in husbands and wives. In its capacity as an exploratory study, it raised more questions than it answered. It remains for further research to verify as well as expand on these findings, and by addressing some of the questions posed by this study, to gain a better understanding of the nature and parameters of gender differences in affectional behavioral interaction.

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Appendix A

Affectional Interaction Scale - Version 1

Affectional Interaction Scale

Name: _____

Age: _____

Date: _____

Sex: _____

In this inventory, you will be asked about affectional behaviors between you and your partner. You will be asked to report on the frequency with which a variety of behaviors typically occur, and the contexts in which they take place.

Please answer each question honestly and without consulting your partner.

Questions on this page deal with your and your partner's affectional behaviours in SEXUAL situations (i.e. when you and your partner are alone and engaging in sexual activity).

1. During any 14 TYPICAL sexual encounters between you and your partner, on how many of these do you engage in each of the behaviours listed below? Write your answers in COLUMN A.

2. On how many of these encounters would you like each activity to occur? Write your answers in COLUMN B.

	COLUMN	
Physical Affection	**A**	**B**
cuddling		
holding hands		
patting part of the body		
hugging		
being physically playful		
kissing		
stroking part of the body		
nuzzling		
sitting on partner's lap, or vice versa		
massage		
sitting very close to each other		
back scratching		
sitting, lying, or walking with arms aound each other		
breast or genital fondling		

Verbal/Supportive Affection	**A**	**B**
sharing something		
unsolicited helping or being helped		
showing thoughtfulness (e.g. covering sleeping partner)		
using nicknames		
verbal teasing		
complimenting		
verbal expressions of love or liking		
expressions of appreciation		
offers of encouragement		
displaying interest in, or asking about each others activities		
providing moral support		
other (please specify):		

Questions on this page deal with your and your partner's affectional behaviours in NONSEXUAL situations (i.e. when you and your partner are alone and NOT engaging in sexual activity).

1. During 14 TYPICAL days on which you and your partner are together, on how many of these do you engage in each of the behaviours listed below? Write your answers in COLUMN C.

2. On how many of these days would you like each activity to occur? Write your answers in COLUMN D.

Physical Affection	C I WANT	D i GET
cuddling		
holding hands		
patting part of the body		
hugging		
being physically playful		
kissing		
stroking part of the body		
nuzzling		
sitting on partner's lap, or vice versa		
massage		
sitting very close to each other		
back scratching		
sitting, lying, or walking with arms aound each other		
breast or genital fondling		

Verbal/Supportive Affection	C	D
sharing something		
unsolicited helping or being helped		
showing thoughtfulness (e.g. covering sleeping partner)		
using nicknames		
verbal teasing		
complimenting		
verbal expressions of love or liking		
expressions of appreciation		
offers of encouragement		
displaying interest in, or asking about each others activities		
providing moral support		

Appendix B

<u>Background Information Form</u>

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FORM

1. Date: _____

2. Age: _____

3. Sex: Male:_____   Female:_____

4. Marital Status: _____ Married

   _____ Living with partner but not married

   _____ Separated

   _____ Divorced

   _____ Widowed

   _____ Single (never married)

5. How long have you been married/living with your present

   partner? _____

6. What is your highest level of education?

   _____

7. Have either you or your partner ever received professional

   help for a marital or sexual problem?

   Yes: _____   When? _____

   No: _____

8. What is your religion?

   _____ Catholic

   _____ Protestant

   _____ Jewish

   _____ Other (Please specify) _____

9. What is your occupation? _____

10. What is your annual income? _____

11. What is your partner's annual income? _____

Appendix C

Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Scale

Reply to each question by CIRCLING the appropriate answer. If you cannot give an exact answer to a question, answer the best you can.

1. Have you ever wished you had not married?
   a. Frequently
   b. Occasionally
   c. Rarely
2. If you had your life to live over again, would you:
   a. Marry the same person
   b. Marry a different person
   c. Not marry at all
3. How many outside activities do husband and wife engage in together?
   a. All of them
   b. Some of them
   c. few of them
   d. none of them
4. In leisure time, which situation do you prefer?
   a. Both husband and wife to stay at home
   b. Both to be on the go
   c. One to be on the go and other to stay home
5. Do you and your mate talk things over together?
   a. Never
   b. Now and then
   c. Almost always
   d. Always
6. How often do you kiss your mate?
   a. Every day
   b. Now and then
   c. Almost never
7. Check any of the following items which you think have caused serious difficulties in your marriage.
   Mate's attempt to control my spending money
   Other difficulties over money
   Religious differences
   Different amusement interests
   Lack of mutual friends
   Constant bickering
   Interference of in-laws
   Lack of mutual affection
   Unsatisfying sex relations
   Selfishness and lack of cooperation
   Adultery
   Desire to have children

Sterility of husband or wife
Venereal diseases
Mate became familiar with another person
Desertion
Nonsupport
Drunkenness
Gambling
Ill health
Mate sent to jail
Other reasons

8. How many things truly satisfy you about your marriage?
   a. Nothing
   b. One thing
   c. Two things
   d. three or more
9. When disagreements arise, they generally result in :
   a. Husband giving in
   b. Wife giving in
   c. Neither giving in
   d. Agreement by mutual give and take
10. What is the total number of times you left mate or mate left you because of conflict?
   a. No times
   b. One or more times
11. How frequently do you and your mate get on each other's nerves around the house?
   a. Never
   b. Occasionally
   c. Frequently
   d. Almost always
   e. Always
12. What are your feelings on sex relations between you and your mate?
   a. Very enjoyable
   b. Enjoyable
   c. Tolerable
   d. Disgusting
   e. Very Disgusting
13. What are your mate's feelings on sex relations with you?
   a. Very enjoyable
   b. Enjoyable
   c. Tolerable
   d. Disgusting
   e. Very disgusting

Indicate approximate extent of agreement between husband and wife.

CHECK one column for each item below.	Always agree	Almost always agree	Occa- sionally disagree	Fre- quently disagree	Almost always disagree	Always disagree
14. Handling family finances						
15. Matters of recreation (Ex. going to dance)						
16. Demonstration of affection (Ex. kissing frequency)						
17. Friends (Ex. dislike of mate's friends)						
18. Intimate relations						
19. Ways of dealing with in-laws						
20. Amount of time that should be spent together						
21. Conventionality (Ex. right, good, or proper conduct)						
22. Aims, goals and things believed to be important						

23. CIRCLE the dot which you feel best represents the degree of happiness in your marriage.

Very Unhappy   Happy   Very Happy
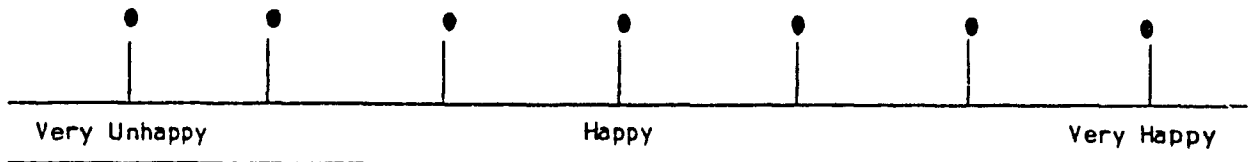
Appendix D

Marital Defensiveness Scale

Marriage and Sexual Relationship Questionnaire

Initials _____   Date _____

Age _____

Sex _____

Client Couple #_____

How many years have you been married? _____

INSTRUCTIONS

This questionnaire asks about your marriage and sexual relationship. All your answers will be kept confidential, and will be seen only by the clinic staff. Your answers should give an accurate picture of your relationship. Please answer truthfully.

Answer each question by completely crossing out the answer "True" or "False", which ever best applies to you at the time.

Example:

Sometimes when I am tired I am short tempered with my mate.   T F

If you feel this statement is mostly "True" about
you, cross out "T" like this.....................................X F

If you feel this statement is mostly "False" about
you, cross out "F" like this.................................... T X

Please answer every questions, either T or F.

(M)   TRUE   FALSE

1. No Matter what my spouse is saying, I'm always a good listener.   T   F

2. I have never felt displeased with my spouse.   T   F

3. I have never been upset when my spouse expressed views very different from mine.   T   F

4. On occasions I have had doubts about my ability to succeed in my marriage.   T   F

5. When disagreements arise they are always settled in a peaceful, fair, and democratic manner.   T   F

6. There have been times when I felt like hitting my spouse.   T   F

7. I do not always tell my spouse the truth.   T   F

8. My mate occasionally makes me feel miserable.   T   F

9. I have never felt my spouse was angry at me without a cause.   T   F

10. My mate completely understands and sympathizes with my every mood.   T   F

11. I don't think any couple could live together with greater harmony that my mate and I.   T   F

12. My mate and I understand each other completely.   T   F

13. There are moments when I dislike my spouse.   T   F

14. I never hesitate to go out of my way to help my spouse.   T   F

15. I confide in my mate about everything.   T   F

16. I have never deliberately said something to hurt my spouse's feelings.   T   F

17. I have never regretted my marriage, not even for a moment.   T   F

18. There is never a moment that I do not feel "head over heels" in love with my mate.   T   F

19. Some of my dealings with my mate are prompted by selfish motives.   T   F

20. I have some needs that are not being met by my marriage.   T   F

(F)		TRUE	FALSE
1.	There are times when I wonder if I made the best of choices.	T	F
2.	Once in a while I make fun of my spouse.	T	F
3.	No matter what my spouse is saying, I'm always a good listener.	T	F
4.	I sometimes exaggerate my troubles in order to gain sympathy from my spouse.	T	F
5.	I have never been upset when my spouse expressed views very different from mine.	T	F
6.	I am very careful to say something nice to my spouse every day.	T	F
7.	I can't imagine ever wanting to have an affair.	T	F
8.	On occasions I have had doubts about my ability to succeed in my marriage.	T	F
9.	When disagreements arise they are always settled in a peaceful, fair, and democratic manner.	T	F
10.	There have been times when I felt like hitting my spouse.	T	F
11.	My mate occasionally makes me feel miserable.	T	F
12.	I have never felt my spouse was angry at me without a cause.	T	F
13.	I am always happy with how affectionate my spouse is to me.	T	F
14.	My mate completely understands and sympathizes with my every mood.	T	F
15.	I don't think any couple could live together with greater harmony that my mate and I.	T	F
16.	My mate and I understand each other completely.	T	F
17.	There are moments when I dislike my spouse.	T	F
18.	I never say anything bad about my spouse even to my close friends.	T	F
19.	I have never deliberately said something to hurt my spouse's feelings.	T	F
20.	I have never regretted my marriage, not even for a moment.	T	F

Appendix E

<u>Sexual Defensiveness Scale</u>

(M)

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	I think I am much sexier than most people.	T	F
2.	My spouse and I never feel unhappy about how often we have sex together.	T	F
3.	I sometimes push my mate to have sex more often than he/she wants to.	T	F
4.	I never feel resentful when my spouse turns me down for sex.	T	F
5.	I do not always initiate sex when I would like to.	T	F
6.	My spouse always knows exactly what I would like him/her to do when we are making love.	T	F
7.	My spouse always does the things I like during sex.	T	F
8.	Our sex life seems a little routine and dull to me.	T	F
9.	I always satisfy my spouse sexually.	T	F
10.	I have always been satisfied with how often my spouse and I have sex.	T	F
11.	I must admit that sometimes I am not considerate of my mate when we make love.	T	F
12.	I have never felt that my spouse lacks anything as a lover.	T	F
13.	Sex always lasts as long as I would like it to.	T	F
14.	My spouse and I are never too busy to have sex.	T	F
15.	Every now and then my spouse does not please me sexually.	T	F
16.	Intercourse is always more enjoyable for me than other sexual activities.	T	F

(F)

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Sometimes I dislike my body.	T	F
2.	Occasionally I feel sexual intercourse is tedious.	T	F
3.	My spouse and I never feel unhappy about how often we have sex together.	T	F
4.	I do not always initiate sex when I would like to.	T	F
5.	My spouse always knows exactly what I would like him/her to do when we are making love.	T	F
6.	My spouse always does the things I like during sex.	T	F
7.	Our sex life seems a little routine and dull to me at times.	T	F
8.	I have always been satisfied with how often my spouse and I have sex.	T	F
9.	I never turn my spouse down for sex because I am angry with him/her.	T	F
10.	Sometimes I just can't seem to get turned on sexually.	T	F
11.	I must admit that sometimes I am not considerate of my mate when we make love.	T	F
12.	Sex always lasts as long as I would like it to.	T	F
13.	My spouse and I are never too busy to have sex.	T	F
14.	I have never made an excuse to get out of having sex.	T	F
15.	Every now and then my spouse does not please me sexually.	T	F

Appendix F

<u>Affectional Interaction Scale</u>

Affectional Interaction Scale

Date: _____

Sex: _____

In this inventory, you will be asked about affectional behaviors between you and your partner - that is, the ways in which you show each other that you care. You will be asked to report on which behaviors typically occur and the contexts in which they take place.

Please answer each question honestly, and without consulting your partner.

SEXUAL SITUATIONS

Questions on this page deal with affectional behaviours in which you and your partner engage during a TYPICAL SEXUAL encounter (i.e. when you and your partner are alone and engaging in sexual activity, such as intercourse, genital caressing). Remember to answer the following questions in the context of your TYPICAL SEXUAL encounters.

1   In COLUMN A below, write the numbers from the following scale which best approximate how much you desire of each activity.

2   In COLUMN B, write the numbers from the following scale which best approximate how much of each activity you get from your partner.

3   In COLUMN C, write the numbers from the following scale which best approximate how much of each activity you give to your partner.

```
         0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8
SCALE    |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
        none                                          a great
                                                       deal
```

	COLUMN		
Physical Affection	A I WANT	B I GET	C I GIVE
cuddling			
holding hands			
patting part of the body			
hugging			
being physically playful			
kissing			
stroking part of the body			
nuzzling			
sitting on partner's lap, or vice versa			
massage			
sitting very close to each other			
back scratching			
sitting, lying, or walking with arms around each other			
breast or genital fondling			

	A I WANT	B I GET	C I GIVE
Verbal/Supportive Affection			
sharing something			
unsolicited helping or being helped			
showing thoughtfulness (e.g. covering sleeping partner)			
using nicknames			
verbal teasing			
complimenting			
verbal expressions of love or liking			
expressions of appreciation			
offers of encouragement			
displaying interest in, or asking about each other's activities			
providing moral support			

Questions on this page deal with affectional behaviours in which you and your partner engage during a TYPICAL NONSEXUAL encounter (i.e. when you and your partner are alone and NOT engaging in sexual activity, such as intercourse, genital caressing). Remember to answer the following questions in the context of your TYPICAL NONSEXUAL encounters.

1. In COLUMN D below, write the numbers from the following scale which best approximate how much you desire of each activity.

2. In COLUMN E write the numbers from the following scale which best approximate how much of each activity you get from your partner.

3. In COLUMN F, write the numbers from the following scale which best approximate how much of each activity you give to your partner.

```
         0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8
SCALE    |----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
        none                                a great
                                            deal
```

COLUMN

Physical Affection	D I WANT	E I GET	F I GIVE
cuddling			
holding hands			
patting part of the body			
hugging			
being physically playful			
kissing			
stroking part of the body			
nuzzling			
sitting on partner's lap, or vice versa			
massage			
sitting very close to each other			
back scratching			
sitting, lying, or walking with arms around each other			
breast or genital fondling			

Verbal/Supportive Affection	D I WANT	E I GET	F I GIVE
sharing something			
unsolicited helping or being helped			
showing thoughtfulness (e.g. covering sleeping partner)			
using nicknames			
verbal teasing			
complimenting			
verbal expressions of love or liking			
expressions of appreciation			
offers of encouragement			
displaying interest in, or asking about each others activities			
providing moral support			

Appendix G

Love Scale

On the line next to each statement below, please write the number from the following scale, which best approximates how much you agree or disagree with the statement.

```
        1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9
    [-- - ----]--------]--------]--------]--------]--------]--------]--------]
      Not at all            Moderately              Definitely
        true.                  true.                   true.
      Disagree               Agree to                 Agree
      completely.          some extent.            completely.
```

1 If my partner were feeling bad, my first duty would be to
   cheer him/her up   _____

2 I feel that I can confide in my partner about virtually
   everything   _____

3 I find it easy to ignore my partner's faults.   _____

4 I would do almost anything for my partner.   _____

5. I feel very possessive toward my partner.   _____

6 If I could never be with my partner, I would feel
   miserable.   _____

7. If I were lonely, my first thought would be to seek my
   partner out.   _____

8. One of my primary concerns is my partner's welfare.   _____

9 I would forgive my partner for practically anything.   _____

10. I feel responsible for my partner's well-being.   _____

11 When I am with my partner, I spend a good deal of time
   just looking at him/her.   _____

12 I would greatly enjoy being confided in by my partner.   _____

13 It would be hard for me to get along without my partner.   _____

Appendix H

Liking Scale

On the line next to each statement below, please write the number from the following scale, which best approximates how much you agree or disagree with the statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I- ----I- - - - -I---------I---------I---------I---------I----- - -I---- ---I

Not at all	Moderately	Definitely
true	true	true
Disagree	Agree to	Agree
completely.	some extent.	completely.

1 When I am with my partner, we almost always are in the same mood . _____

2. I think that my partner is unusually well-adjusted. _____

3. I would highly recommend my partner for a responsible job. _____

4. In my opinion, my partner is an exceptionally mature person. _____

5. I have great confidence in my partner's good judgement. _____

6. Most people would react favorably to my partner, after a brief acquaintance. _____

7 I think that my partner and I are quite similar to one another. _____

8 I would vote for my partner in a class or group election _____

9 I think that my partner is one of those people who quickly earns respect. _____

10. I feel that my partner is an extremely intelligent person. _____

11. My partner is one of the most likeable people I know. _____

12. My partner is the sort of person whom I myself would like to be. _____

13. It seems to me that it is very easy for my partner to gain admiration _____

Appendix I

<u>Marital Satisfaction Inventory</u>

<u>Affective Communication Scale</u>

Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is TRUE, or FALSE, as applied to you. If a statement is TRUE or MOSTLY TRUE of you, circle T in the column on the right. If it is FALSE or NOT USUALLY TRUE of you, circle F in the column on the right. Answer each item to the best of your ability.

TRUE FALSE

1. My spouse almost always responds with understanding to my mood at a given moment. T F

2. It is sometimes easier to confide in a friend than in my spouse. T F

3. Sometimes my spouse just can't understand the way I feel. T F

4 I wish my spouse would confide in me more. T F

5. Some things are too upsetting to discuss even with my spouse. T F

6 My spouse feels free to express openly strong feelings of sadness. T F

7. My spouse and I frequently sit down and talk about pleasant things that have happened during the day. T F

8. My spouse can usually tell what kind of day I've had without even asking. T F

9 My spouse has never taken pleasure in hurting me personally. T F

10. It is unusual for my spouse to openly express strong feelings of tenderness. T F

11. Whenever I'm feeling sad, my spouse makes me feel loved and happy again. T F

12. My spouse keeps most of his / her feelings inside. T F

13. My spouse can always be trusted with everything I tell him/her. T F

14 My spouse and I communicate very little simply through the exchange of glances. T F

15 My spouse does many different things to show me that he/she loves me T F

16 Sometimes I feel as though my spouse doesn't really need me. T F

17. Sometimes I wonder just how much my spouse really does love me. T   F

18. I feel free to express openly strong feelings of sadness to my spouse. T   F

19. Whenever he/she is feeling down, my spouse comes to me for support T   F

20. I'm not sure my spouse has ever really loved me. T   F

21 When I'm upset, my spouse usually understands why even without my telling him/her. T   F

22. I sometimes avoid telling my spouse things which put me in a bad light T   F

23. Just when I need it the most, my spouse makes me feel important. T   F

24. I am apt to hide my feelings in some things, to the extent that my spouse may hurt me without his/her knowing it. T   F

25. My spouse doesn't take me seriously enough sometimes. T   F

26. There is a great deal of love and affection expressed in our marriage. T   F

Appendix J

Telephone Protocol

I gather that you've called for more information about the study on couple relationships. My name is Gloria Liederman. I'm a Masters student at Concordia, and a member of a research team at the Jewish General Hospital. I'd like to give you some background as to what our study is about. We recently completed a study in which we looked at the relationships of several types of surgical procedures to various aspects of couple life. Many of the participants that we interviewed felt that although our assessment of their marriages had been comprehensive, we had not addressed the affectionate side of their relationships. Unfortunately, very little is actually known about affection in couples.

We are currently interviewing couples of all ages. I'd like to tell you about what would be expected of you, if you chose to participate. I would like to see you and your partner once, for about an hour and a half to two hours, to complete some questionaires that deal with various aspects of couple relationships. All information you provide will be held strictly confidential. All questionnaires have been code numbered to protect your anonymity. In exchange for completing the questionnaires, your names will be placed in with those of all the other participants, and one couple will be drawn to receive one hundred dollars. Would you be interested in participating? Do you think your partner would be interested in participating? (If yes). May I speak with him/her to explain the study? Thank you for calling.

Appendix K

Consent Form

C O N S E N T   F O R M

I am informed that this study is an investigation of couple relationships.

I am willing to complete questionnaires either at one or two time periods. These questionnaires are designed to assess m' and m, partner's marital adjustment and our affectional behaviour.

I understand that my partner will also be requested to complete the questionnaires.

I understand that I am free to ask any questions concerning the procedure used in this study, at any time. If, for any reason, I experience discomfort or concern during participation in this project, I understand that I am free to request appropriate recommendations or referrals, and the option of terminating my participation.

I understand that all questionnaires will be coded to insure anonymity. If results of this study are published, my part in the study will be completely anonymous, and my privacy will be completely protected.

I understand that when I have completed all the necessary questionnaires, my name will be placed in a pool, along with the names of all other completed participants, and one name will be drawn for that person only, to receive $100.00.

On the basis of this information, I
_____ willingly consent to participate as a subject in this study, conducted as a Graduate research project at Concordia University.

Date: _____

Participant: _____

Project Coordinator: _____

Witness: _____

Appendix L

<u>Reliability Analyses Of Affectional Interaction Scale</u>

<u>Males and Females in Validity Sample 2 and Couple Sample</u>

Table L-1

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample
(n = 37). AIS Sexual Affection Desired

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
A1	.76	.99	.42	.45	1.51
A2	.62	.73	.60	.70	.08
A3	.71	.90	.42	.44	1.26
A4	.84	1.27	.66	.79	1.17
A5	.80	1.09	.71	.89	.54
A6	.79	1.07	.58	.66	1.14
A7	.67	.81	.44	.47	.95
A8	.66	.79	.58	.65	.39
A9	.67	.81	.58	.66	.43
A10	.71	.88	.49	.56	1.00
A11	.79	1.03	.80	1.09	.03
A12	.70	.80	.44	.47	1.09
A13	.78	1.05	.74	.94	.29
A14	.57	.62	.43	.46	.53
A15	.54[b]	.60	.49	.54	.19
A16	.43[b]	.47	.53	.59	.35

Table L-1 (continued)

| | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
| | Item-Total Correlation | Z_r | Item-Total Correlation | Z_r | Z^a |
Item					
A17	.60	.70	.72	.92	.63
A18	.71	.90	.51	.56	.92
A19	.71	.89	.53	.59	.83
A20	.74	.94	.83	1.19	.69
A21	.79	1.08	.70	.87	.58
A22	.75	.96	.67	.81	.44
A23	.77	1.04	.82	1.16	.37
A24	.38[b]	.40	.74	.95	1.53
A25	.55[b]	.61	.82	1.17	1.55

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .96   Alpha = .94
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .96   Alpha = .94

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

Table L-2

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample
(n = 37). AIS Sexual Affection Received

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_t	Z^a
B1	.54[b]	.61	.56	.64	.09
B2	.60	.70	.67	.81	.31
B3	.51[b]	.56	.50	.69	.36
B4	.68	.83	.70	.86	.10
B5	.46[b]	.50	.47	.52	.05
B6	.64	.71	.75	.97	.58
B7	.64	.76	.54	.60	.41
B8	.54[b]	.60	.64	.76	.44
B9	.44[b]	.47	.53	.60	.35
B10	.62	.73	.49	.53	.54
B11	.84	1.21	.75	.97	.67
B12	.63	.74	.53	.58	.46
B13	.62	.72	.78	1.03	.88
B14	.69	.85	.46	.50	.99
B15	.74	.95	.56	.63	.90
B16	.49[b]	.54	.39	.41	.37

Table L-2 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2 Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Couple Sample Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
B17	-.09[b]	.09	.75	.97	2.96*
B18	.82	1.17	.45	.48	1.92
B19	.59	.68	.39	.41	.74
B20	.58	.66	.66	.79	.39
B21	.76	.99	.79	1.07	.22
B22	.69	.85	.72	.91	.16
B23	.73	.93	.75	.97	.10
B24	.72	.91	.68	.83	.22
B25	.38[b]	.40	.77	1.07	1.91

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .94   Alpha = .94
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .94   Alpha = .94

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

* p < .005

Table L-3

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample
(n = 37). AIS Sexual Affection Given

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
C1	.62	.72	.40	.42	.82
C2	.52[b]	.57	.63	.74	.46
C3	.76	1.00	.52	.57	1.20
C4	.81	1.20	.70	.87	.69
C5	.65	.78	.63	.74	.13
C6	.75	.98	.54	.61	1.03
C7	.50[b]	.55	.44	.47	.23
C8	.85	1.26	.45	.48	2.16*
C9	.47[b]	.51	.41	.44	.19
C10	.76	1.00	.66	.79	.56
C11	.77	1.03	.83	1.18	.39
C12	.70	.87	.48	.53	.94
C13	.66	.79	.80	1.11	.88
C14	.67	.81	.36	.38	1.20
C15	.67	.80	.48	.52	.79
C16	.35[b]	.37	.64	.75	1.06

Table L-3 (continued)

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
C17	.61	.92	.81	1.14	1.18
C18	.76	.99	.59	.67	.88
C19	.62	.73	.37	.39	.94
C20	.86	1.3	.80	1.11	.52
C21	.79	1.08	.81	1.14	.17
C22	.36[b]	.38	.74	.95	1.58
C23	.52[b]	.52	.78	1.04	1.31
C24	.45[b]	.48	.70	.87	1.08
C25	.51[b]	.57	.79	1.08	1.42

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .95   Alpha = .94
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .95   Alpha = .94

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

* p < .05

Table L-4

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Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample
(n = 37). AIS Nonsexual Affection Desired

Item	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
D1	.83	1.19	.87	1.32	.37
D2	.77	1.19	.59	.68	1.43
D3	.81	1.12	.69	.85	.75
D4	.90	1.50	.83	1.18	.85
D5	.84	1.20	.88	1.37	.46
D6	.77	1.01	.86	1.29	.78
D7	.79	1.06	.73	.94	.35
D8	.88	1.38	.76	.99	1.08
D9	.74	.95	.53	.58	1.03
D10	.80	1.09	.56	.63	1.27
D11	.77	1.03	.83	1.18	.42
D12	.69	.85	.40	.43	1.17
D13	.80	1.09	.89	1.43	.96
D14	.69	.85	.50	.55	.84
D15	.77	1.01	.84	1.23	.60
D16	.81	1.13	.48	.52	1.68

Table L-4 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2 Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Couple Sample Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
D17	.72	.90	.74	.95	.15
D18	.62	.73	.65	.77	.12
D19	.71	.89	.50	.56	.92
D20	.82	1.16	.88	1.36	.54
D21	.81	1.13	.88	1.39	.74
D22	.76	1.00	.85	1.24	.67
D23	.73	.92	.85	1.24	.90
D24	.39[b]	.41	.83	1.18	2.12*
D25	.65	.77	.69	.85	.23

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .97   Alpha = .96
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .97   Alpha = .96

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

* $p < .05$

Table L- 5

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample
(n = 37). AIS Nonsexual Affection Received

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
E1	.75	.96	.81	1.13	.46
E2	.79	1.08	.63	.74	.94
E3	.60	.69	.69	.85	.46
E4	.78	1.06	.76	.98	.21
E5	.58	.66	.82	1.17	1.41
E6	.66	.79	.65	.78	.04
E7	.73	.93	.77	1.01	.23
E8	.75	.98	.79	1.08	.28
E9	.70	.86	.51	.57	.81
E10	.67	.81	.55	.62	.54
E11	.69	.85	.86	.75	.29
E12	.50[b]	.55	.49	.55	.01
E13	.64	.77	.72	.90	.36
E14	.50[b]	.55	.52	.58	.09
E15	.69	.85	.82	1.13	.77
E16	.70	.87	.80	1.01	.64

Table L-5 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
E17	.46[b]	.49	.79	1.08	1.64
E18	.60	.69	.64	.75	.17
E19	.62	.73	.52	.58	.43
E20	.73	.92	.81	1.13	.58
E21	.75	.98	.84	1.23	.71
E22	.47[b]	1.03	.82	1.14	.31
E23	.76	1.00	.84	1.20	.54
E24	.57	.66	.73	.93	.76
E25	.54[b]	.60	.76	1.01	1.13

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .95	Alpha = .96
Standardized Item Alpha = .95	Standardized Item Alpha = .96

[a] Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.

[b] This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

Table L-6

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations

of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample

(n = 37). AIS Nonsexual Affection Given

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	z_r	Item-Total Correlation	z_r	z^a
F1	.86	1.27	.87	1.32	.14
F2	.79	1.06	.67	.80	.71
F3	.76	1.00	.71	.86	.31
F4	.91	1.50	.82	1.16	.96
F5	.75	.97	.83	1.17	.58
F6	.74	.95	.78	1.03	.23
F7	.74	.97	.69	.84	.36
F8	.83	1.17	.74	.95	.63
F9	.69	.85	.43	.46	1.10
F10	.71	.88	.64	.76	.34
F11	.63	.75	.89	1.42	1.88
F12	.73	.93	.44	.47	1.30
F13	.69	.85	.88	1.38	1.45
F14	.64	.75	.50	.55	.57
F15	.66	.79	.87	1.31	1.45
F16	.47[b]	.51	.75	.96	1.25

Table L-6 (continued)

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
F17	.63	.73	.83	1.18	1.24
F18	.60	.70	.65	.78	.23
F19	.65	.78	.43	.46	.89
F20	.71	.89	.89	1.43	1.50
F21	.77	1.03	.89	1.45	1.15
F22	.54[b]	.61	.89	1.42	2.27*
F23	.52[b]	.57	.82	1.16	1.63
F24	.42[b]	.45	.79	1.08	1.76
F25	.41[b]	.44	.78	1.05	1.71

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .96   Alpha = .97
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .96   Alpha = .97

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

* $p < .05$

Table L-7

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample (n = 37). AIS Satisfaction with Sexual Affection

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
1	.91	1.50	.39	.41	3.02**
2	.58	.66	.26[b]	.27	1.10
3	.69	.84	.02[b]	.02	2.28*
4	.89	1.40	.61	.71	1.91
5	.66	.80	.29[b]	.30	1.39
6	.86	1.29	.31[b]	.32	2.72**
7	.72	.91	.23[b]	.23	1.87
8	.67	.81	.36	.38	1.21
9	.26[b]	.26	.07[b]	.07	.54
10	.72	.92	.43	.46	1.26
11	.63	.73	.36	.38	.97
12	.58	.66	.07[b]	.07	1.65
13	.72	.92	.31[b]	.33	1.64
14	.69	.85	.32[b]	.34	1.43
15	.27[b]	.28	.69	.84	1.57
16	.03[b]	.03	.00[b]	.00	.07

Table L-7 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
17	.01[b]	.01	.12[b]	.12	.32
18	.44[b]	.48	.41	.44	.10
19	.74	.94	.26[b]	.27	1.87
20	.51[b]	.56	.35	.37	.55
21	.72	.91	.43	.45	1.26
22	.78	1.04	.42	.44	1.66
23	.73	.94	.54	.60	.92
24	.28[b]	.28	.63	.74	1.27
25	.51[b]	.57	.34	.35	.61

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .93	Alpha = .78
Standardized Item	Standardized Item
Alpha = .93	Alpha = .80

Note. Satisfaction consists of the difference between the amount of sexual affection desired and the amount received.

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

Table L-8

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Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample
(n = 37). AIS Give-and-Take of Sexual Affection

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
1	.83	1.17	.06[b]	.06	3.10**
2	.49[b]	.53	-.07[b]	-.07	1.66
3	.68	.82	.00[b]	.00	2.29*
4	.93	1.65	.41	.43	3.39***
5	.44[b]	.48	.37	.39	.24
6	.79	1.07	.09[b]	.09	2.72**
7	.43[b]	.46	.05[b]	.05	1.12
8	.82	.16	.31[b]	.32	2.32*
9	.66	.79	.06[b]	.06	2.04*
10	.79	1.09	.41	.43	1.82
11	.70	.86	.12[b]	.12	2.06*
12	.58	.66	.01[b]	.01	1.82
13	.75	.97	.56	.64	.93
14	.71	.88	-.02[b]	-.02	2.49*
15	.47[b]	.51	.02[b]	.02	1.38
16	-.07[b]	-.07	-.05[b]	-.05	.07

Table L-8 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2 Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Couple Sample Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
17	-.02[b]	-.02	.21[b]	.22	.65
18	.42[b]	.44	-.04[b]	.04	1.13
19	.56	.63	.17[b]	.17	1.29
20	.68	.83	.11[b]	.11	1.98
21	.82	1.16	.18[b]	.18	2.72**
22	.51[b]	.56	.16[b]	.16	1.10
23	.41[b]	.44	.24[b]	.25	.53
24	.02[b]	.02	.31[b]	.32	.83
25	.25[b]	.25	-.02[b]	.02	.77

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .91   Alpha = .49
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .92   Alpha = .53

Note. Give and Take consists of the difference between the amount of affection given and the amount received.

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

***$p < .001$
** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

Table L-9

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample
(n = 37). AIS Satisfaction with Nonsexual Affection

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
1	.67	.82	.56	.63	.53
2	.34[b]	.35	.40	.42	.18
3	.81	1.14	.41	.44	1.96*
4	.54[b]	.61	.48	.52	.25
5	.69	.84	.51	.56	.77
6	.71	.89	.39	.41	1.32
7	.85	1.26	.07[b]	.07	3.30***
8	.80	1.10	.43	.45	1.79
9	.91	1.52	.25[b]	.26	3.51***
10	.73	.93	.60	.69	.66
11	.62	.73	.20[b]	.20	1.45
12	.66	.80	.22[b]	.22	1.62
13	.70	.87	.36	.38	1.36
14	.63	.75	.13[b]	.14	1.71
15	.75	.98	.49	.54	1.23
16	.80	1.10	.29[b]	.30	2.21*

Table L- 9 (continued)

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
17	.30	.30	.42	.45	.39
18	.86	1.27	.29[b]	.30	2.70**
19	.35[b]	.37	.13[b]	.13	.67
20	.63	.73	.50	.54	.53
21	.70	.86	.58	.67	.53
22	.63	.73	.62	.72	.05
23	.64	.76	.61	.71	.14
24	.11	.11	.53	.60	1.37
25	.42[b]	.44	.24[b]	.25	.55

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .94   Alpha = .83
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .95   Alpha = .85

Note. Satisfaction consists of the difference between the amount of affection desired and the amount received.

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table L-10   174

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Males in Validity Sample 2 (n = 13) and Males in Couple Sample
(n = 37). AIS Give-and-Take of Nonsexual Affection

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
1	.70	.88	.56	.63	.68
2	.49[b]	.54	.46	.50	.13
3	.79	1.06	.22[b]	.22	2.34*
4	.61	.71	.33	.33	1.02
5	.66	.80	.22[b]	.22	1.61
6	.68	.83	.37	.38	1.23
7	.78	1.03	.30[b]	.31	2.00*
8	.89	1.40	.52	.57	2.30*
9	.85	1.24	.04[b]	.04	3.34***
10	.45[b]	.48	.54	.61	.35
11	.65	.78	.41	.44	.93
12	.56[b]	.63	-.04[b]	-.04	1.86
13	.68	.83	.18[b]	.19	1.79
14	.75	.97	.33[b]	.34	1.77
15	.71	.90	.49	.53	1.01
16	.12[b]	.12	.17[b]	.17	.14

Table L-10 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
17	.18[b]	.18	-.01[b]	-.01	.53
18	.54[b]	.61	.20[b]	.20	.41
19	.18[b]	.18	.11[b]	.11	.20
20	.78	1.06	.31[b]	.32	2.07*
21	.69	.85	.58	.66	.53
22	.45[b]	.49	.61	.71	.62
23	.39[b]	.41	.41	.43	.07
24	.14[b]	.14	.64	.75	1.70
25	.21[b]	.21	.08[b]	.08	.35

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .91   Alpha = .75
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .93   Alpha = .80

Note. Give and Take consists of the difference between the amount of affection given and the amount received.

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

*** p < .001
* p < .05

Table L-11

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple Sample (n = 37), AIS Sexual Affection Desired

Item	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		Z^a
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	
A1	.57	.64	.57	.65	.04
A2	.45	.49	.55	.62	.58
A3	.35[b]	.37	.32[b]	.33	.19
A4	.68	.81	.60	.69	.60
A5	.43	.47	.46	.50	.15
A6	.69	.84	.41	.44	1.76
A7	.37	.39	.40	.42	.15
A8	.48	.52	.35	.37	.65
A9	.56	.64	.50	.55	.40
A10	.29[b]	.29	.55	.62	1.45
A11	.53	.58	.60	.70	.51
A12	.09[b]	.09	.37	.38	1.31
A13	.55	.63	.66	.79	.74
A14	.53	.59	.05[b]	.05	2.35*
A15	.50	.54	.70	.88	1.46
A16	.53	.59	.70	.87	1.20

Table L-11 (continued)

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
A17	.56	.64	.40	.42	.96
A18	.22[b]	.23	.59	.67	1.93
A19	.27[b]	.27	.43	.46	.83
A20	.57	.65	.58	.67	.07
A21	.55	.62	.74	.96	1.47
A22	.55	.62	.59	.68	.25
A23	.60	.69	.70	.87	.76
A24	.47	.50	.63	.75	1.06
A25	.50	.54	.76	1.01	2.02*

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .88   Alpha = .91
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .90   Alpha = .92

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

* p < .05

Table L-12

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations

of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple

Sample (n = 37). AIS Sexual Affection Received

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
B1	.51	.56	.66	.80	1.05
B2	.56	.64	.51	.56	.34
B3	.61	.70	.45	.49	.95
B4	.69	.85	.68	.82	.12
B5	.48	.52	.50	.55	.11
B6	.60	.69	.39	.41	1.23
B7	.55	.61	.56	.63	.09
B8	.45	.48	.47	.50	.11
B9	.60	.70	.46	.50	.87
B10	.30	.31	.55	.61	1.34
B11	.57	.65	.58	.66	.02
B12	.24[b]	.24	.49	.54	1.30
B13	.66	.79	.60	.70	.41
B14	.51	.57	.17[b]	.17	1.73
B15	.52	.57	.67	.82	1.07
B16	.57	.64	.58	.67	.12

Table L-12 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
B17	.54	.60	.48	.53	.34
B18	.35[b]	.37	.54	.61	1.05
B19	.31[b]	.32	.61	.71	1.66
B20	.67	.80	.54	.60	.88
B21	.69	.86	.73	.92	.35
B22	.73	.93	.46	.49	1.89
B23	.73	.92	.67	.81	.48
B24	.59	.67	.56	.64	.17
B25	.62	.73	.66	.79	.28

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .92   Alpha = .93
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .92   Alpha = .93

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

Table L-13   180

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations

of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple

Sample (n = 37). AIS Sexual Affection Given

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | Z^a |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	
C1	.62	.73	.44	.47	1.13
C2	.58	.66	.53	.58	.35
C3	.53	.59	.52	.57	.08
C4	.64	.75	.58	.67	.36
C5	.45	.48	.40	.42	.25
C6	.67	.82	.34	.35	2.04*
C7	.49	.54	.27[b]	.28	1.16
C8	.47	.51	.27[b]	.28	1.03
C9	.42	.45	.53	.58	.60
C10	.26[b]	.27	.63	.75	2.08*
C11	.66	.79	.65	.78	.04
C12	.20[b]	.21	.47	.52	1.36
C13	.61	.71	.62	.72	.05
C14	.40	.43	.07[b]	.07	1.58
C15	.53	.59	.66	.80	.93
C16	.60	.69	.75	.98	1.24

Table L-13 (continued)

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
C17	.62	.75	.50	.55	.72
C18	.36	.37	.51	.56	.83
C19	.25[b]	.25	.63	.74	2.15*
C20	.74	.95	.70	.86	.40
C21	.65	.78	.73	.93	.64
C22	.73	.92	.57	.65	1.17
C23	.66	.80	.76	.98	.83
C24	.66	.78	.54	.61	.77
C25	.68	.83	.64	.76	.32

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .91   Alpha = .92
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .92   Alpha = .92

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

* $p < .05$

Table L-14

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple
Sample (n = 37). AIS Nonsexual Affection Desired

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | Z^a |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	
D1	.49	.54	.85	1.24	3.06**
D2	.22[b]	.22	.53	.60	1.65
D3	.62	.72	.73	.93	.92
D4	.62	.73	.60	.70	.14
D5	.42	.45	.57	.65	.88
D6	.45	.48	.75	.96	2.11*
D7	.66	.79	.79	1.07	1.22
D8	.52	.57	.58	.66	.38
D9	.46	.49	.53	.59	.43
D10	.17[b]	.17	.64	.75	2.54*
D11	.56	.63	.67	.81	.81
D12	.08[b]	.08	.30[b]	.31	.99
D13	.62	.73	.73	.93	.86
D14	.58	.66	.54	.61	.21
D15	.57	.65	.46	.50	.66
D16	.29[b]	.30	.34	.34	.17

Table L-14 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2 Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Couple Sample Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
D17	.44	.48	.55	.61	.60
D18	.33	.35	.36	.38	.15
D19	.29[b]	.30	.45	.48	.81
D20	.65	.77	.67	.81	.19
D21	.53	.59	.77	1.03	1.91
D22	.59	.68	.53.	.60	.32
D23	.60	.70	.59	.68	.10
D24	.28[b]	.28	.42	.45	.71
D25	.50	.56	.53	.60	.17

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .87   Alpha = .92
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .89   Alpha = .92

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

** p < .003
* p < .05

Table L-15

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple
Sample (n = 37). AIS Nonsexual Affection Received

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
E1	.55	.62	.82	1.14	2.29*
E2	.42	.45	.53	.60	.67
E3	.58	.66	.67	.80	.61
E4	.67	.82	.63	.74	.35
E5	.60	.70	.60	.70	.00
E6	.61	.72	.62	.73	.04
E7	.65	.77	.66	.79	.10
E8	.65	.78	.70	.87	.38
E9	.48	.52	.45	.49	.14
E10	.41	.43	.59	.68	1.11
E11	.61	.71	.69	.85	.62
E12	.31	.32	.30[b]	.30	.08
E13	.68	.82	.51	.56	1.15
E14	.57	.65	.46	.50	.67
E15	.59	.68	.60	.70	.07
E16	.48	.53	.47	.51	.07

Table L-15 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
E17	.68	.83	.61	.71	.51
E18	.37	.38	.54	.60	.97
E19	.31	.32	.43	.46	.60
E20	.79	1.08	.68	.83	1.06
E21	.63	.74	.72	.91	.73
E22	.82	1.14	.75	.97	.74
E23	.75	.97	.66	.80	.76
E24	.62	.72	.32[b]	.33	1.69
E25	.74	.94	.54	.59	1.50

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .93   Alpha = .93
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .93   Alpha = .93

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

* p < .05

Table L-16

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Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple Sample (n = 37). AIS Nonsexual Affection Given

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
F1	.58	.67	.83	1.17	2.20*
F2	.40	.43	.51	.57	.62
F3	.60	.69	.74	.94	1.08
F4	.62	.72	.57	.65	.32
F5	.50	.55	.53	.59	.21
F6	.51	.56	.62	.73	.71
F7	.60	.69	.64	.76	.30
F8	.46	.50	.64	.76	1.15
F9	.38	.39	.40	.43	.14
F10	.21[b]	.21	.47	.51	1.30
F11	.49	.53	.72	.91	1.64
F12	.05[b]	.04	.47	.52	2.06*
F13	.57	.65	.60	.70	.22
F14	.54	.60	.52	.58	.10
F15	.56	.63	.46	.49	.62
F16	.50	.55	.66	.79	1.06

Table L-16 (continued)

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | Z^a |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	
F17	.68	.82	.61	.71	.49
F18	.34	.36	.53	.59	1.02
F19	.38	.40	.49	.53	.58
F20	.68	.83	.59	.68	.64
F21	.63	.75	.76	1.01	1.13
F22	.68	.83	.73	.93	.46
F23	.66	.79	.60	.70	.40
F24	.43	.46	.30[b]	.31	.67
F25	.71	.88	.44	.47	1 79

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .90   Alpha = .92
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .91   Alpha = .92

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

* $p < .05$

Table L-17

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple Sample (n = 37). AIS Satisfaction with Sexual Affection

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
1	.41	.44	.65	.78	1.49
2	.49	.54	.46	.50	.19
3	.04[b]	.04	.31[b]	.32	1.24
4	.52	.58	.68	.82	1.07
5	.50	.56	.54	.60	.21
6	.42	.44	.67	.81	1.61
7	.40	.42	.32[b]	.33	.42
8	.47	.51	.74	.95	1.93
9	.41	.44	.43	.46	.11
10	.42	.45	.69	.85	1.75
11	.34	.35	.38	.40	.18
12	.35	.36	.33[b]	.34	.11
13	.55	.63	.60	.69	.26
14	.37	.39	.25[b]	.26	.5
15	.54	.60	.42	.45	.66
16	.59	.68	.16[b]	.17	2.25*

Table L-17 (continued)

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item–Total Correlation	Z_r	Item–Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
17	.50	.55	.34	.36	.85
18	-.06[b]	-.06	-.02[b]	-.02	.16
19	-.04[b]	-.04	.42	.44	2.12*
20	.67	.81	.23[b]	.24	2.52*
21	.58	.66	.69	.85	.82
22	.58	.66	.67	.82	.68
23	.77	1.03	.52	.59	1.95
24	.64	.76	.77	1.02	1.14
25	.72	.91	.69	.86	.24

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .88   Alpha = .90
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .88   Alpha = .89

Note. Satisfaction consists of the difference between the amount of sexual affection desired and the amount received.

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. p > .05, two-tailed).

* p < .05

Table L-18   190

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple
Sample (n = 37). AIS Give-and-Take of Sexual Affection

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
1	.37	.39	.45	.48	.39
2	.35	.37	.24[b]	.24	.55
3	.25[b]	.26	.19[b]	.19	.29
4	.41	.44	.40	.42	.09
5	.39	.41	.14[b]	.14	1.17
6	.45	.49	.41	.44	.21
7	-.04[b]	-.04	.19[b]	.19	1.02
8	.07[b]	.07	.33	.35	1.20
9	.10[b]	.10	.04[b]	.04	.26
10	-.08[b]	-.08	.40	.43	2.21*
11	.15[b]	.15	.17[b]	.17	.07
12	-.01[b]	-.01	.19[b]	.19	.87
13	.23[b]	.24	.25[b]	.25	.08
14	.04[b]	.04	.06[b]	.06	.08
15	.32	.33	.03[b]	.03	1.34
16	.29	.30	.03[b]	.03	1.16

Table L-18 (continued)

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item–Total Correlation	z_r	Item–Total Correlation	z_r	z^a
17	.46	.50	.43	.45	.22
18	-.15[b]	-.15	.00[b]	.00	.66
19	-.01[b]	-.01	.19[b]	.20	.90
20	.50	.55	.31	.32	.99
21	.59	.68	.55	.62	.26
22	.46	.49	.48	.52	.14
23	.55	.61	.35	.37	1.07
24	.23	.24	.53	.59	1.54
25	.51	.56	.40	.42	.60

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .69   Alpha = .72
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha =72   Alpha = .74

Note. Give-and-Take consists of the difference between the amount of affection given and the amount received.

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

* $p < .05$

Table L-19

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple Sample (n = 37). AIS Satisfaction with Nonsexual Affection

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
1	.68	.83	.57	.65	.79
2	.43	.46	.65	.77	1.35
3	.35	.36	.43	.46	.45
4	.58	.66	.53	.59	.28
5	.32	.34	.59	.68	1.52
6	.56	.63	.66	.80	.72
7	.65	.79	.46	.49	1.28
8	.69	.85	.75	.96	.50
9	.40	.42	.37	.39	.47
10	.31	.31	.48	.53	.93
11	.35	.37	.57	.65	1.24
12	.31	.32	.28[b]	.29	.14
13	.39	.41	.50	.55	.59
14	.19[b]	.19	.14[b]	.14	.23
15	.47	.51	.64	.76	1.10
16	.52	.57	.26[b]	.26	1.37

Table L-19 (continued)

| Item | Validity Sample 2 | | Couple Sample | | |
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
17	.74	.96	.49	.54	1.83
18	.10[b]	.10	.17[b]	.17	.32
19	.00[b]	.00	-.04[b]	-.04	.18
20	.72	.91	.41	.44	2.04*
21	.65	.77	.59	.68	.39
22	.69	.85	.49	.54	1.35
23	.73	.92	.59	.68	1.03
24	.62	.73	.63	.75	-.10
25	.69	.84	.56	.64	.88

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .89   Alpha = .89
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .90   Alpha = .89

Note. Satisfaction consists of the difference between the amount of sexual affection desired and the amount received.

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

* $p < .05$

Table L-20 194

Reliability Analyses and Differences On Item-Total Correlations
of Females in Validity Sample 2 (n = 47) and Females in Couple
Sample (n = 37). AIS Give-and-Take of Nonsexual Affection

	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
Item	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
1	.49	.54	.38	.40	.59
2	.53	.59	.27[b]	.28	1.39
3	.31	.33	.34	.35	.11
4	.70	.87	.30[b]	.31	2.44*
5	.27[b]	.28	.10[b]	.10	.78
6	.47	.51	.55	.61	.47
7	.63	.74	.01[b]	.01	3.19**
8	.61	.71	.59	.67	.17
9	.39	.41	-.24[b]	-.25	2.88**
10	.40	.42	.21[b]	.21	.92
11	.56	.63	.42	.42	.81
12	.07[b]	.07	.35	.37	1.31
13	.48	.52	.53	.58	.29
14	.47	.51	.08[b]	.08	1.87
15	.44	.47	.55	.62	.64
16	.41	.44	-.07[b]	-.07	2.23*

Table L-20 (continued)

Item	Validity Sample 2		Couple Sample		
	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Item-Total Correlation	Z_r	Z^a
17	.45	.49	.34	.36	.59
18	.04[b]	.04	.03[b]	.03	.02
19	-.02[b]	-.02	-.03[b]	-.03	.02
20	.52	.58	.40	.43	.69
21	.48	.52	.52	.57	.20
22	.61	.71	.36	.38	1.47
23	.62	.72	.64	.76	.19
24	.46	.50	.57	.65	.66
25	.55	.63	.70	.87	1.06

Reliability Coefficients
Alpha = .85   Alpha = .76
Standardized Item   Standardized Item
Alpha = .88   Alpha = .78

Note. Give-and-Take consists of the difference between the amount of affection given and the amount received.

[a]Test of significance of the difference between independent correlation coefficients.
[b]This item does not correlate significantly with its own scale total (i.e. $p > .05$, two-tailed).

** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

Appendix M

<u>Final Reliability Analyses of Affectional Interaction Scale</u>

<u>All Males and All Females</u>

Table M-1

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Sexual Affection Desired. All

Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
A1	.54	.94
A2	.56	.94
A3	.52	.94
A4	.74	.94
A5	.75	.94
A6	.67	.94
A7	.54	.94
A8	.62	.94
A9	.60	.94
A10	.57	.94
A11	.80	.94
A12	.51	.95
A13	.76	.94
A14	.50	.94
A15	.52	.94
A16	.49	.94

Table M-1 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
A17	.63	.94
A18	.54	.94
A19	.60	.94
A20	.80	.94
A21	.72	.94
A22	.69	.94
A23	.80	.94
A24	.63	.94
A25	.71	.94

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .95   Standardized Item Alpha = .95

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Sexual Affection Received. All

Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
B1	.60	.94
B2	.52	.94
B3	.54	.94
B4	.72	.94
B5	.53	.94
B6	.70	.94
B7	.63	.94
B8	.66	.94
B9	.58	.94
B10	.57	.94
B11	.77	.94
B12	.57	.94
B13	.75	.94
B14	.59	.94
B15	.59	.94
B16	.45	.94

Table M-2 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
B17	.56	.94
B18	.50	.94
B19	.46	.94
B20	.68	.94
B21	.79	.94
B22	.74	.94
B23	.75	.94
B24	.67	.94
B25	.67	.94

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .94   Standardized Item Alpha = .95

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Sexual Affection Given. All
Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
C1	.49	.94
C2	.57	.94
C3	.56	.94
C4	.75	.94
C5	.63	.94
C6	.63	.94
C7	.45	.94
C8	.60	.94
C9	.41	.94
C10	.66	.94
C11	.81	.94
C12	.53	.94
C13	.77	.94
C14	.48	.94
C15	.55	.94
C16	.54	.94

Table M-3 (cont.'d)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
C17	.72	.94
C18	.63	.94
C19	.50	.94
C20	.82	.94
C21	.82	.94
C22	.65	.94
C23	.69	.94
C24	.63	.94
C25	.71	.94

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .94   Standardized Item Alpha = .94

Table M-4

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Nonsexual Affection Desired.

All Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
D1	.86	.96
D2	.64	.96
D3	.73	.96
D4	.85	.96
D5	.86	.96
D6	.82	.96
D7	.75	.96
D8	.79	.96
D9	.59	.97
D10	.62	.97
D11	.81	.96
D12	.48	.97
D13	.86	.96
D14	.55	.97
D15	.82	.96
D1c	.57	.97

Table M-4 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
D17	.73	.97
D18	.63	.97
D19	.57	.97
D20	.86	.96
D21	.85	.96
D22	.81	.96
D23	.79	.96
D24	.70	.96
D25	.67	.97

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .97   Standardized Item Alpha = .97

Table M-5

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Nonsexual Affection Received.
All Males (n = 50).

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
E1	.81	.96
E2	.67	.96
E3	.69	.96
E4	.79	.96
E5	.80	.96
E6	.68	.96
E7	.79	.96
E8	.81	.96
E9	.59	.96
E10	.62	.96
E11	.79	.96
E12	.53	.96
E13	.73	.96
E14	.54	.96
E15	.79	.96
E16	.76	.96

Table M-5 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
E17	.72	.96
E18	.61	.96
E19	.58	.96
E20	.81	.96
E21	.83	.96
E22	.76	.96
E23	.82	.96
E24	.67	.96
A25	.72	.96

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .96   Standardized Item Alpha = .96

Table M-6

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Nonsexual Affection Given. All

Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
F1	.86	.96
F2	.70	.96
F3	.72	.96
F4	.84	.96
F5	.80	.96
F6	.77	.96
F7	.70	.96
F8	.76	.96
F9	.49	.97
F10	.66	.96
F11	.83	.96
F12	.51	.96
F13	.82	.96
F14	.53	.97
F15	.80	.96
F16	.65	.96

Table M-6 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
F17	.76	.96
F18	.62	.97
F19	.49	.97
F20	.84	.96
F21	.86	.96
F22	.81	.96
F23	.74	.96
F24	.71	.96
F25	.69	.96

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .97   Standardized Item Alpha = .97

Table M-7

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Satisfaction with Sexual
Affection. All Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
1	.91	.87
2	.38	.88
3	.44	.88
4	.78	.87
5	.44	.88
6	.52	.87
7	.45	.88
8	.57	.87
9[a]	.19	.88
10	.55	.87
11	.51	.87
12	.37	.88
13	.57	.87
14	.55	.87
15	.36	.88
16[a]	.05	.89

Table M-7 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
17[a]	.17	.88
18	.40	.88
19	.42	.88
20	.47	.87
21	.54	.87
22	.57	.87
23	.64	.87
24	.36	.88
25	.48	.87

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .88   Standardized Item Alpha = .89

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Table M-8

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Give-and-Take of Sexual

Affection. All Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
1	.57	.82
2[a]	.19	.84
3	.44	.83
4	.79	.82
5	.41	.83
6	.46	.83
7	.28	.83
8	.57	.82
9	.26	.84
10	.60	.82
11	.41	.83
12	.25	.83
13	.69	.82
14[a]	.47	.83
15	.10	.84
16[a]	.07	.84

Table M-8 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
17	.25	.84
18	.23	.84
19	.22	.84
20	.49	.83
21	.54	.83
22	.46	.83
23	.43	.83
24[a]	.13	.84
25	.27	.83

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .84   Standardized Item Alpha = .84

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Table M-9

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Satisfaction with Nonsexual

Affection. All Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
1	.66	.90
2	.29	.91
3	.62	.90
4	.50	.90
5	.65	.90
6	.58	.90
7	.56	.90
8	.64	.90
9	.42	.91
10	.56	.90
11	.48	.90
12	.34	.91
13	.53	.90
14	.36	.91
15	.62	.90
16	.47	.90

Table M-9 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
17	.46	.90
18	.52	.90
19	.31	.91
20	.62	.90
21	.69	.90
22	.63	.90
23	.68	.90
24	.23	.91
25	.41	.90

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .91   Standardized Item Alpha = .91

Table M-10

Final Reliability Analyses, AIS Give-and-Take of Nonsexual
Affection, All Males (n = 50)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
1	.69	.87
2	.45	.87
3	.54	.87
4	.48	.87
5	.55	.87
6	.46	.87
7	.56	.87
8	.74	.87
9	.26	.88
10	.52	.87
11	.59	.87
12	.19	.89
13[a]	.44	.87
14	.49	.87
15	.63	.87
16	.26	.88

Table M-10 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
17	.28	.88
18	.45	.87
19[a]	.13	.88
20	.66	.87
21	.71	.87
22	.57	.87
23	.49	.87
24	.31	.88
25	.30	.88

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .88   Standardized Item Alpha = .89

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Table M-11

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Sexual Affection Desired

Subscale. All Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
A1	.56	.89
A2	.50	.89
A3	.34	.89
A4	.64	.89
A5	.44	.89
A6	.52	.89
A7	.35	.89
A8	.42	.89
A9	.52	.89
A10	.40	.89
A11	.57	.89
A12[a]	.23	.90
A13	.60	.89
A14	.32	.89
A15	.57	.89
A16	.62	.89

Table M-11 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
A17	.47	.89
A19	.33	.89
A20	.56	.89
A21	.65	.89
A22	.58	.89
A23	.64	.89
A24	.55	.89
A25	.63	.89

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .90   Standardized Item Alpha = .91

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Table M-12

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Sexual Affection Received. All
Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
B1	.57	.92
B2	.52	.92
B3	.52	.92
B4	.70	.91
B5	.51	.92
B6	.51	.92
B7	.52	.92
B8	.48	.92
B9	.51	.92
B10	.43	.92
B11	.54	.92
B12	.34	.92
B13	.63	.92
B14	.41	.92
B15	.60	.92
B16	.54	.92

Table M-12 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
B17	.51	.92
B18	.45	.92
B19	.45	.92
B20	.63	.91
B21	.72	.91
B22	.63	.91
B23	.70	.91
B24	.56	.91
B25	.65	.91

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .92   Standardized Item Alpha = .92

Table M-13

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Sexual Affection Given. All
Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
C1	.55	.91
C2	.55	.91
C3	.50	.91
C4	.62	.91
C5	.43	.91
C6	.52	.91
C7	.38	.91
C8	.39	.91
C9	.44	.91
C10	.45	.91
C11	.64	.91
C12	.31	.91
C13	.62	.91
C14	.29	.91
C15	.58	.91
C16	.66	.91

Table M-13 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
C17	.57	.91
C18	.42	.91
C19	.42	.91
C20	.71	.91
C21	.68	.91
C22	.66	.91
C23	.71	.91
C24	.59	.91
C25	.65	.91

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .91   Standardized Item Alpha = .92

Table M-14

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Nonsexual Affection Desired.
All Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
D1	.66	.89
D2	.34	.90
D3	.66	.89
D4	.61	.89
D5	.49	.89
D6	.59	.89
D7	.72	.89
D8	.55	.89
D9	.49	.89
D10	.40	.90
D11	.60	.89
D12[a]	.19	.90
D13	.65	.89
D14	.57	.89
D15	.52	.89
D16	.31	.90

Table M-14 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
D17	.49	.89
D18	.34	.90
D19	.35	.90
D20	.62	.89
D21	.64	.89
D22	.56	.89
D23	.59	.89
D24	.33	.90
D25	.50	.90

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .90   Standardized Item Alpha = .91

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Table M-15

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Nonsexual Affection Received.
All Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
E1	.67	.93
E2	.45	.93
E3	.61	.93
E4	.66	.93
E5	.61	.93
E6	.62	.93
E7	.66	.93
E8	.67	.93
E9	.46	.93
E10	.50	.93
E11	.65	.93
E12	.32	.93
E13	.62	.93
E14	.53	.93
E15	.60	.93
E16	.49	.93

Table M-15 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
E17	.65	.93
E18	.43	.93
E19	.35	.93
E20	.73	.93
E21	.67	.93
E22	.79	.93
E23	.72	.93
E24	.52	.93
E25	.67	.93

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .93   Standardized Item Alpha = .93

Table M-16

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Nonsexual Affection Given. All
Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
F1	.69	.91
F2	.44	.91
F3	.65	.91
F4	.60	.91
F5	.51	.91
F6	.56	.91
F7	.62	.91
F8	.55	.91
F9	.38	.91
F10	.33	.91
F11	.59	.91
F12	.26	.91
F13	.58	.91
F14	.54	.91
F15	.52	.91
F16	.58	.91

Table M-16 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
F17	.65	.91
F18	.43	.91
F19	.42	.91
F20	.64	.91
F21	.68	.91
F22	.70	.91
F23	.63	.91
F24	.39	.91
F25	.60	.91

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .91   Standardized Item Alpha = .92

Table M-17

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Satisfaction with Sexual
Affection. All Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
1	.51	.88
2	.48	.88
3[a]	.16	.89
4	.57	.88
5	.52	.88
6	.52	.88
7	.37	.88
8	.60	.88
9	.41	.88
10	.55	.88
11	.34	.89
12	.34	.89
13	.56	.88
14	.32	.89
15	.48	.88
16	.37	.88

Table M-17 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
17	.40	.88
18[a]	-.06	.89
19[a]	.13	.89
20	.49	.88
21	.63	.88
22	.61	.88
23	.66	.88
24	.70	.88
25	.71	.88

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .89   Standardized Item Alpha = .88

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Table M-18

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Give-and-Take of Sexual
Affection. All Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
1	.41	.69
2	.30	.69
3	.23	.69
4	.40	.68
5	.28	.69
6	.43	.67
7[a]	.07	.70
8[a]	.15	.70
9[a]	.08	.70
10[a]	.14	.70
11[a]	.16	.70
12[a]	.08	.72
13	.23	.69
14[a]	.04	.71
15[a]	.16	.69
16[a]	.15	.70

Table M-18 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
17	.45	.67
18[a]	-.11	.72
19[a]	.08	.70
20	.42	.67
21	.57	.67
22	.45	.67
23	.45	.67
24	.37	.68
25	.45	.67

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .70   Standardized Item Alpha = .72

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Table M-19

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Satisfaction with Nonsexual
Affection. All Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
1	.62	.88
2	.51	.88
3	.37	.89
4	.56	.88
5	.44	.89
6	.60	.88
7	.58	.88
8	.70	.88
9	.38	.89
10	.39	.89
11	.42	.89
12	.29	.89
13	.44	.89
14	.16	.89
15[a]	.54	.88
16	.38	.89

Table M-19 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
17	.64	.88
18[a]	.11	.89
19[a]	.01	.90
20	.59	.88
21	.63	.88
22	.61	.88
23	.67	.88
24	.63	.88
25	.64	.88

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .89   Standardized Item Alpha = .89

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Table M-20

Final Reliability Analyses. AIS Give-and Take-of Nonsexual

Affection. All Females (n = 82)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
1	.40	.81
2	.35	.81
3	.32	.81
4	.49	.81
5[a]	.21	.82
6	.47	.81
7	.40	.81
8	.56	.80
9[a]	.10	.82
10	.31	.82
11	.50	.81
12[a]	.18	.83
13	.49	.81
14	.30	.82
15	.47	.81
16[a]	.19	.82

Table M-20 (continued)

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
17	.42	.81
18[a]	.03	.83
19[a]	-.02	.83
20	.48	.81
21	.49	.81
22	.52	.81
23	.63	.80
24	.50	.81
25	.60	.80

Reliability Coefficients

Alpha = .82   Standardized Item Alpha = .84

[a]This item does not correlate significantly with its scale total.

Appendix N

Affectional Interaction Scale

Scale Means, Standard Deviations, and Average Inter-Item

Correlations

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AIS Scale Means, Standard Deviations, and Average Inter-item

Correlations for Males (n = 50) and Females (n = 85)

Scale	Gender	Scale Mean	Standard Deviation	Average Inter-item Correlation
		Sexual Scales		
Desired	Male	5.13	2.31	.43
	Female	5.63	2.13	.28
Received	Male	4.93	2.22	.41
	Female	5.01	2.24	.33
Given	Male	5.16	2.26	.42
	Female	5.11	2.21	.31
Satisfaction	Male	.20	1.51	.24
	Female	.59	1.48	.23
Give-and-Take	Male	.11	1.53	.18
	Female	.13	1.34	.09
		Nonsexual Scales		
Desired	Male	4.75	2.36	.55
	Female	5.53	1.99	.29
Received	Male	4.58	2.21	.53
	Female	4.81	2.19	.37
Given	Male	4.72	2.30	.54
	Female	5.03	2.08	.32
Satisfaction	Male	.16	1.54	.29
	Female	.71	1.56	.25
Give-and-Take	Male	.10	1.47	.25
	Female	.21	1.44	.17

Appendix O

<u>Mann-Whitney Analyses</u>

<u>Comparisons of AIS Scores for Males and Females in Validity and</u>

<u>Couple Samples</u>

Table O-1

Mann-Whitney U Comparing Males In PS2 (n = 13) With Males In CS (n = 37) On AIS Total Desired, Received, and Given

Scale	Group	Mean Rank	$\underline{U}$	$\underline{z}$[a]	$\underline{p}$[b]
Desired	PS2	22.38	200.00	-0.896	.370
	CS	26.59			
Received	PS2	17.54	137.00	-2.29	.022
	CS	28.30			
Given	PS2	22.69	204.00	-0.807	.419
	CS	26.49			

Note. [a]These values are corrected for ties
[b]two-tailed probabilities

Table O-2

CS (n = 37) On AIS Total Desired , Received, and Given

Scale	Group	Mean Rank	$\underline{U}$	$\underline{Z}$[a]	$\underline{p}$[b]
Desired	PS2	41.65	823.00	−0.576	.565
	CS	44.76			
Received	PS2	40.51	768.5	−1.059	.210
	CS	46.23			
Given	PS2	41.41	811.5	−.678	.498
	CS	45.07			

Note. [a]These values are corrected for ties
      [b]two-tailed probabilities

Appendix P

Affectional Interaction Scale

Univariate Homogeneity of Variance Tests

All Males and Females

Appendix P

Univariate Homogeneity of Variance for AIS Desired, Received,

Given for All Males (n = 50) and All Females (n = 85)

Scale	Gender	F	p
Desired	Male	1.62	.20
	Female	.04	.84
Received	Male	1.38	.24
	Female	1.69	.19
Given	Male	.87	.35
	Female	.01	.94

Note. Significance was calcul ated using Bartlett-Box F (1,5681)

for males; F(1,15812) for females

Appendix Q

ANOVA Summary Table Showing Comparisons of Maritally Well-
Adjusted and Less Well-Adjusted Men and Women on Affection
Desired, Received and Given

Table Q-1•

ANOVA Summary Table Comparing Maritally Well-Adjusted and Less
Well-Adjusted Males on Affection Desired, Received, and Given.

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p	Green-house Geisser
Mean	61369.87	1	61369.87	565.775	.0000	
Locke (L)	447.52	1	447.52	4.13	.0478	
Error	5206.78	48	108.47			
Column (C)	6.07	2	3.04	.74	.4791	.4631
L X C	26.42	2	13.21	3.23	.0441	.0517
Error	393.16	96	4.10			

Table Q-2

ANOVA Summary Table Comparing Maritally Well-Adjusted and Less Well-Adjusted Females on Affection Desired, Received, and Given.

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p	Green-house Geisser
Mean	94163.62	1	94163.62	1772.22	.0000	
Locke (L)	335.29	1	335.29	6.31	.0145	
Error	3506.79	66	53.13			
Column (C)	284.14	2	142.07	39.71	.0000	.0000
L X C	69.99	2	35.00	9.78	.0001	.0003
Error	472.31	132	3.58			

Appendix R

T-Tests Comparing AIS Scores of Maritally Well-Adjusted and Less

Well-Adjusted Males and Females

Table R-1

T Tests Comparing Maritally Well-adjusted and Less Well-adjusted

Males (n = 49, 47 df.) on Affection Desired, Received, Given.

Scale	Group	N	Mean	t	p
Desired	1	21	19.32	-1.67	.055
	2	28	21.64		
Received	1	21	17.83	-3.26	.001+
	2	28	22.16		
Given	1	21	18.35	-2.56	.007+
	2	28	22.06		

Note. Group 1 are maritally less well-adjusted; Group 2 are

maritally better adjusted.

Significance levels are based on one-tailed t-tests

+ Indicates significance at .05 with Bonferroni corrections

(.016)

Table R-2

T Tests Comparing Maritally Well-adjusted and Less Well-adjusted

Females (n = 82, 80 df.) on Affection Desired, Received, Given.

Scale	Group	N	Mean	t	p
Desired	1	41	22.61	.67	.253
	2	38	23.65		
Received	1	42	18.37	-2.09	.02[+]
	2	38	22.27		
Given	1	43	19.74	-1.34	.091
	2	38	22.50		

Note. Group 1 are maritally less well-adjusted; Group 2 are

maritally better adjusted.

Significance levels are based on one-tailed t-tests

+ Indicates significance at .05 with Bonferroni corrections

(.016)

Appendix S

Reliability Analyses and Mean Inter-Item Correlations For AIS

Physical and Verbal/Supportive Scales.

Appendix S

Reliability Analyses and Mean Inter-Item Correlations For AIS
Physical and Verbal/Supportive Scales.

Scale	Gender	Cronbach Alpha	Standardized Item Alpha	Mean Inter-Item Correlation
		Sexual Physical		
Desired	Male	.92	.92	.47
	Female	.83	.85	.30
Received	Male	.92	.92	.48
	Female	.85	.86	.33
Given	Male	.91	.91	.45
	Female	.84	.85	.30
		Sexual Verbal/Supportive		
Desired	Male	.92	.92	.55
	Female	.89	.89	.48
Received	Male	.92	.92	.57
	Female	.89	.89	.48
Given	Male	.93	.93	.59
	Female	.91	.91	.54

Appendix S (continued)

Scale	Gender	Cronbach Alpha	Standardized Item Alpha	Mean Inter-Item Correlation

Nonsexual Physical

Scale	Gender	Cronbach Alpha	Standardized Item Alpha	Mean Inter-Item Correlation
Desired	Male	.95	.95	.60
	Female	.85	.85	.34
Received	Male	.94	.94	.57
	Female	.89	.88	.46
Given	Male	.95	.95	.58
	Female	.86	.87	.34

Nonsexual Verbal/Supportive

Scale	Gender	Cronbach Alpha	Standardized Item Alpha	Mean Inter-Item Correlation
Desired	Male	.95	.95	.67
	Female	.91	.92	.54
Received	Male	.96	.96	.72
	Female	.90	.92	.50
Given	Male	.96	.96	.71
	Female	.91	.92	.53

Appendix T

Tests Of Sphericity For Completely Within ANOVA

Appendix T

Tests Of Sphericity For Completely Within Anova.

Source	SS of Orthogonal Components	p
Columns	26.87 16.99	.012
Gender x Column	14.31 26.11	.0004
Context x Column	2.27 2.27	.87
Gender x Context x Column	1.09 2.78	.0032
Mode x Column	6.41 6.77	.0002
Gender x Mode x Column	6.48 12.28	.17
Context x Mode x Column	1.64 1.62	.0002
Gender x Context x Mode x Column	2.01 3.81	.11

Appendix U

<u>Univariate ANOVA Summary Table</u>

<u>Comparing Husbands And Wives on Affectional Interaction</u>

Appendix U

<u>ANOVA Summary Table Comparing Affectional Interaction of Husbands
And Wives. (n = 37)</u>

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p	Green-house Geisser
Mean	23590.77	1	23590.77	863.30	.0000	
Error	956.42	35	27.33			
Gender (G)	7.06	1	7.06	0.55	.4619	
Error	446.57	35	12.76			
Context (CT)	2.35	1	2.35	0.89	.3511	
Error	92.21	35	2.63			
G x CT	9.19	1	9.19	7.49	.0097	
Error	42.94	35	1.23			
Mode (M)	68.96	1	68.96	31.18	.0000	
Error	77.41	35	2.21			
G x M	3.77	1	3.77	3.02	.0912	
Error	43.81	35	1.25			
CT x M	32.48	1	32.48	31.38	.0000	
Error	36.23	35	1.04			
G x CT x M	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	.9445	
Error	23.50	35	0.67			
Columns (C)	144.61	2	7.31	11.66	.0000	.0002
Error	43.86	70	0.63			
G x C	11.87	70	0.58	10.28	.0001	.0007
Error	40.42	70	0.58			
CT x C	0.00	2	0.00	0.05	.9529	.9519
Error	4.54	70	0.06			
G x CT x C	0.44	2	0.22	4.00	.0226	.0332
Error	3.87	70	0.06			

Appendix U (continued)

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p	Green-house Geisser
M x C	0.32	2	0.16	0.85	.4335	.4005
Error	13.19	70	0.19			
G x M x C	3.10	2	1.55	5.79	.0047	.0062
Error	18.76	70	0.27			
CT x M x C	0.19	2	0.09	2.10	.1307	.1465
Error	3.27	70	0.05			
G x CT x M x C	0.15	2	0.07	0.91	.4055	.3961
Error	5.82	70	0.08			

Appendix V

Post Hoc Analyses of Univariate Completely Within ANOVA

Dependent T-Tests on Affectional Interaction of Hubands and Wives

Table V - 1

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Context Interaction. Comparison of Husbands And Wives On Sexual and Nonsexual Affection.

Context	Spouse	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
Sexual						
	Husband	5.24	1.38	.07	36	.95
	Wife	5.23	1.21			
Nonsexual						
	Husband	4.93	1.61	-1.37	35	.18
	Wife	5.30	1.17			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V - 2

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Context Interaction. Comparison
of Sexual and Nonsexual Affection For Husbands And For Wives.

Spouse	Context	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
Husband						
	Sexual	5.24	1.38	3.09	36	.004
	Nonsexual	4.86	1.64			
Wife						
	Sexual	5.25	1.22	-.37	35	.71
	Nonsexual	5.30	1.17			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-
tests.

Table V - 3

Post Hoc Analyses for Context By Mode Interaction. Comparison of Couple Scores on Physical and Verbal/Supportive Affection in Sexual And Nonsexual Contexts.

Context	Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
Sexual						
	Physical	5.16	1.04	-1.60	36	.12
	Verbal/support	5.33	1.27			
Nonsexual						
	Physical	4.70	1.27	-7.28	35	.001
	Verbal/support	5.65	1.13			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V - 4

Post Hoc Analyses for Context By Mode Interaction. Comparisons of Couple Scores for Physical and Verbal/Supportive Affection in Sexual and Nonsexual Contexts.

Type of Affection	Context	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
Physical						
	Sexual	5.16	1.04	3.72	36	.001
	Nonsexual	4.67	1.26			
Verbal/supportive						
	Sexual	5.37	1.27	-2.23	35	.032
	Nonsexual	5.65	1.13			
Sexual physical		5.19	1.03	-3.16	35	.003
Nonsexual verbal/support.		5.65	1.13			
Sexual verbal/support.		5.33	1.27	4.40	36	.001
Nonsexual physical		4.67	1.26			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V - 5

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Column Interaction. Comparisons
of Husbands and Wives on Affection Desired, Received, and Given.

Type of Affection	Spouse	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
Desired						
	Husband	10.28	2.99	-1.76	35	.087
	Wife	11.22	2.25			
Received						
	Husband	10.13	2.83	.23	36	.819
	Wife	10.02	2.44			
Given						
	Husband	10.03	3.05	-.58	36	.568
	Wife	10.32	2.31			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-
tests.

Table V - 6

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Column Interaction. Comparisons of Affection Desired, Received, and Given Within Husbands and Wives.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Husbands			
Received	10.13	2.83	.71	36	.481
Given	10.03	3.05			
Desired	10.15	3.05	.16	36	.870
Received	10.13	2.83			
Desired	10.15	3.05	.77	36	.445
Given	10.03	3.05			
		Wives			
Received	10.02	2.44	-1.88	36	.068
Given	10.32	2.31			
Desired	11.22	2.25	4.40	36	.001
Received	10.08	2.44			
Desired	11.22	2.45	4.38	35	.001
Given	10.35	2.34			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V - 7

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Column Interaction. Comparisons

of Husbands' and Wives' Perceptions of Affection Given and

Received.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
Received by Male	10.13	2.83	-.42	36	.676
Given by Female	10.32	2.31			
Received by Female	10.02	2.44	-.03	36	.974
Given by Male	10.03	3.05			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-

tests.

Table V - 8

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Context By Column Interaction.

Comparisons of Affection Desired, Received, and Given In Sexual

and Nonsexual Contexts. Husbands.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Sexual			
Desired	5.30	1.43	.82	36	.418
Received	5.23	1.35			
Desired	5.30	1.43	1.39	36	.173
Given	5.20	1.42			
Received	5.23	1.35	.48	?6	.631
Given	5.20	1.42			
		Nonsexual			
Desired	4.86	1.72	-.41	36	.684
Received	4.90	1.57			
Desired	4.86	1.72	.24	36	.814
Given	4.84	1.71			
Received	4.90	1.57	.79	36	.436
Given	4.84	1.71			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V - 9

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Context By Column Interaction.

Comparisons of Affection Desired, Received, and Given In Sexual

and In Nonsexual Contexts. Wives.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Sexual			
Desired	5.59	1.23	3.84	36	.001
Received	4.98	1.34			
Desired	5.59	1.23	4.16	36	.001
Given	5.11	1.28			
Received	4.98	1.34	-1.64	36	.109
Given	5.11	1.28			
		Nonsexual			
Desired	5.66	1.17	4.59	35	.001
Received	5.04	1.31			
Desired	5.66	1.17	4.24	35	.001
Given	5.21	1.22			
Received	5.04	1.31	-1.81	36	.079
Given	5.21	1.22			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V - 10

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Context By Column Interaction.

Comparisons Between Sexual and Nonsexual Contexts on Affection

Desired, Received, and Given. Husbands and Wives.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Husbands			
Desired Sexual	5.30	1.43	3.36	36	.002
Desired Nonsexual	4.86	1.72			
Received Sexual	5.23	1.35	2.78	36	.008
Received Nonsexual	4.90	1.57			
Given Sexual	5.20	1.42	2.83	36	.008
Given Nonsexual	4.84	1.71			
		Wives			
Desired Sexual	5.56	1.23	-.72	35	.478
Desired Nonsexual	5.66	1.17			
Received Sexual	4.98	1.34	-1.39	36	.174
Received Nonsexual	5.04	1.29			
Given Sexual	5.11	1.28	-.61	36	.544
Given Nonsexual	5.21	1.21			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V-11

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Context By Column Interaction.

Comparison of Husbands and Wives on Affection Desired, Received,

and Given in Sexual and Nonsexual Contexts

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Sexual			
Desired by Husband	5.30	1.43	-1.14	36	.262
Desired by WIfe	5.59	1.23			
Received by Husband	5.23	1.35	1.10	36	.277
Received by Wife	4.98	1.34			
Given by Husband	5.20	1.42	.35	36	.725
Given by Wife	5.11	1.28			
		Nonsexual			
Desired by Husband	4.93	1.68	-2.39	35	.022
Desired by Wife	5.66	1.17			
Received by Husband	4.90	1.57	-.53	36	.602
Received by Wife	5.66	1.17			
Given by Husband	4.84	1.71	-1.32	36	.195
Given by Wife	5.21	1.21			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V -12

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Mode By Column Interaction.

Comparisons of Affection Desired, Received, and Given Physically

and Verbally. Husbands.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Physical			
Desired	4.96	1.45	1.57	36	.124
Received	4.81	1.44			
Desired	4.96	1.45	1.44	36	.157
Given	4.84	1.46			
Received	4.81	1.44	-.39	36	.700
Given	4.84	1.46			
		Verbal/Supportive			
Desired	5.23	1.76	-1.29	36	.206
Received	5.40	1.51			
Desired	5.23	1.76	-.11	36	.916
Given	5.24	1.72			
Received	5.40	1.51	1.75	36	.088
Given	5.24	1.72			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V -13

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Mode By Column Interaction.

Comparisons of Affection Desired, Received, and Given Physically

and Verbally. Wives.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Physical			
Desired	5.30	1.21	3.56	36	.001
Received	4.78	1.22			
Desired	5.30	1.21	4.16	36	.001
Given	4.80	1.22			
Received	4.78	1.22	-.28	36	.778
Given	4.80	1.22			
		Verbal/Supportive			
Desired	6.03	1.13	4.86	35	.001
Received	5.34	1.34			
Desired	6.03	1.13	3.94	35	.001
Given	5.63	1.27			
Received	5.31	1.34	-3.00	36	.005
Given	5.61	1.26			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V -14

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Mode By Column Interaction.

Comparisons Between Affection Desired, Received, and Given,

Physically And Verbally. Husbands and Wives.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Husbands			
Desired Physical	4.96	1.45	-1.80	36	.080
Desired Verbal	5.23	1.76			
Received Physical	4.81	1.44	-4.07	36	.001
Received Verbal	5.40	1.51			
Given Physical	4.84	1.46	-2.84	36	.007
Given Verbal	5.24	1.72			
		Wives			
Desired Physical	5.28	1.23	-5.57	35	.001
Desired Verbal	6.03	1.13			
Received Physical	4.78	1.22	-4.14	36	.001
Received Verbal	5.31	1.34			
Given Physical	4.81	1.22	-5.96	36	.001
Given Verbal	5.61	1.26			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Table V - 15

Post Hoc Analyses for Gender By Mode By Column Interaction.

Comparison of Husbands and Wives on Affection Desired, Received,

and Given Physically and Verbally.

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
Physical					
Desired by Husband	4.96	1.45	-1.29	36	.206
Desired by Wife	5.30	1.21			
Received by Husband	4.81	1.44	.14	36	.888
Received by Wife	4.78	1.22			
Given by Husband	4.84	1.466	.17	36	.869
Given by Wife	4.80	1.22			
Verbal/Supportive					
Desired by Husband	5.30	1.73	-2.39	35	.023
Desired by Wife	6.03	1.13			
Received by Husband	5.40	1.51	.34	36	.738
Received by Wife	5.31	1.34			
Given by Husband	5.24	1.72	-1.25	36	.220
Given by Wife	5.61	1.26			

Note. Significance levels are based on two-tailed dependent t-tests.

Appendix W

Dependent T-Tests For Agreement Between Husbands and Wives on

Amounts of Affection Exchanged

T-tests Showing Agreement Between Husbands and Wives on Amounts

of Affection Exchanged

Type of Affection	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	p
		Nonsexual			
Verbal					
Received by Husband	5.59	1.76	2.29	36	.05
Given by Wife	6.03	1.23			
Received by Wife	5.67	1.53	1.15	36	NS
Given by Husband	5.27	1.94			
Physical					
Received by Husband	4.73	1.61	1.09	36	NS
Given by Wife	4.99	1.35			
Received by Wife	4.89	1.39	1.07	36	NS
Given by Husband	4.71	1.77			
		Sexual			
Verbal					
Received by Husband	5.54	1.74	.57	36	NS
Given by Wife	5.53	1.72			
Received by Wife	5.17	1.74	1.01	36	NS
Given by Husband	5.24	1.97			
Physical					
Received by Husband	5.28	1.32	.42	36	NS
Given by Wife	5.12	1.17			
Received by Wife	5.09	1.25	1.37	36	NS
Given by Husband	5.29	1.34			

Appendix X

<u>Zero Order Correlations For Consensus Between Husbands and Wives</u>

<u>on Affectional Give and Take</u>

Zero Order Correlations Showing Consensus Between Husbands and Wives on Affectional Give and Take (n = 37)

Variable	Zero Order Correlation	p
Nonsexual		
<u>Verbal</u>		
Received by Husband/Given by Wife	.74	.001
Received by Wife/Given by Husband	.65	.001
<u>Physical</u>		
Received by Husband/Given by Wife	.58	.001
Received by Wife/Given by Husband	.65	.001
Sexual		
<u>Verbal</u>		
Received by Husband/Given by Wife	.50	.001
Received by Wife/Given by Husband	.59	.001
<u>Physical</u>		
Received by Husband/Given by Wife	.57	.001
Received by Wife/Given by Husband	.80	.001

Appendix Y

<u>Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables</u>

<u>for Wives and For Husbands</u>

Table Y - 1

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Age	Years Married	Income	Marital Defensive-ness	Sexual Defensive-ness	Marital Satis-faction
Age	—	.69***+	.72***+	-.38*	-.31*	.22
Years Married		—	.38*	-.14	-.08	.09
Income			—	-.37*	-.22	.34*
Marital Defens-iveness				—	.64***+	-.59***+
Sexual Defens-iveness					—	-.33*
Marital Adjustment						—
Affective Communic-ation						
Liking						
Love						
Physical/ Sexual Desired						
Verbal/ Sexual Desired						

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y - 1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Affective Communic- ation	Liking	Love	Physical Sexual Desired	Verbal Sexual Desired
Age	.35	.06	.12	-.11	.16
Years Married	.26	-.28	-.21	-.02	-.04
Income	.49**	.14	.18	.01	.02
Marital Defens- iveness	-.64***+	-.50***	-.55***+	-.08	-.16
Sexual Defens- iveness	-.19	.20	.28	-.18	-.18
Marital Adjustment	-.62***+	.60***+	.34*	-.16	-.09
Affective Communic- ation	—	.46**	.43**	-.22	-.05
Liking		—	.71***+	.05	.08
Love			—	.24	.37
Physical/ Sexual Desired				—	.78***+
Verbal/ Sexual Desired					—

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Physical Sexual Received	Verbal Sexual Received	Physical Sexual Given	Verbal Sexual Given	Physical Nonsexual Desired
Age	.21	.29	.17	.16	.27
Years Married	.02	-.06	.01	-.10	.09
Income	.24	.29	.18	.12	.18
Marital Defensiveness	-.32	-.42**	-.26	-.33	-.11
Sexual Defensiveness	-.33*	-.32*	-.32*	-.36*	-.17
Marital Adjustment	.20	.29	.03	.10	-.03
Affective Communication	.20	.39*	.05	.13	-.01
Liking	.30	.40*	.12	.20	.15
Love	.42**	.58***+	.42**	.47**	.29
Physical Sexual Desired	.69***+	.50**	.79***+	.71***+	.71***+
Verbal Sexual Desired	.64***+	.76***+	.70***+	.90***+	.58***+

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Verbal Nonsexual Desired	Physical Nonsexual Received	Verbal Nonsexual Received	Physical Nonsexual Given	Verbal Nonsexual Given
Age	.18	.36*	.24	.29	.12
Years Married	.05	.21	.17	.16	.09
Income	.13	.27	.23	.20	.14
Marital Defensiveness	-.17	-.35*	-.36*	-.28	-.39*
Sexual Defensiveness	-.26	-.29	-.22	-.33	-.28
Marital Adjustment	-.10	.21	.18	-.10	.14
Affective Communication	.05	.21	.51***	.13	.41**
Liking	.00	.29	.24	.18	.11
Love	.33*	.41**	.44**	.40**	.41**
Physical Sexual Desired	.62***+	.55***+	.29	.60***+	.42**
Verbal Sexual Desired	.75***+	.53***	.49**	.57***+	.60***+

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Satis-faction Sexual Physical	Satis-faction Sexual Verbal	Satis-faction Nonsexual Physical	Satis-faction Nonsexual Verbal	Give and Take Sexual Physical
Age	.08	.20	.15	.15	.11
Years Married	.14	-.03	.17	.18	.03
Income	.18	.38*	.18	.19	.16
Marital Defensiveness	-.26	-.41**	-.35*	-.34*	-.19
Sexual Defensiveness	-.17	-.22	-.14	-.06	-.08
Marital Adjustment	.36*	.56***+	.35*	.37*	.42**
Affective Communication	.50***+	.65***+	.36*	.67***+	.38*
Liking	.22	.47**	.21	.34*	.46**
Love	.14	.34*	.12	.30	.06
Physical Sexual Desired	-.28	-.33*	-.20	-.24	-.14
Verbal Sexual Desired	-.08	-.25	-.07	-.09	-.06

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Give and Take Sexual Verbal	Give and Take Nonsexual Physical	Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal
Age	.29	.17	.26
Years Married	.08	.12	.17
Income	.38*	.18	.21
Marital Defensiveness	-.24	-.15	-.06
Defensiveness	.06	.10	.04
Marital Adjustment	.43**	.28	.12
Affective Communication	.59***+	.19	.31
Liking	.48**	.26	.30
Love	.31	.01	.17
Physical Sexual Desired	-.38*	-.11	-.15
Verbal Sexual Desired	-.21	-.10	-.04

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Physical Sexual Received	Verbal Sexual Received	Physical Sexual Given	Verbal Sexual Given	Physical Nonsexual Desired
Physical Sexual Received	-	.79***+	.92***+	.80***+	.51***
Verbal Sexual Received		-	.72***+	.89***+	.47**
Physical Sexual Given			-	.82***+	.56***+
Verbal Sexual Given				-	.52***
Physical Nonsexual Desired					-
Verbal Nonsexual Desired					
Physical Nonsexual Received					
Verbal Nonsexual Received					

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** $p < .001$
** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

Table Y -1 (continued)

<u>Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)</u>

Variables	Verbal Nonsexual Desired	Physical Nonsexual Received	Verbal Nonsexual Received	Physical Nonsexual Given	Verbal Nonsexual Given
Physical Sexual Received	.54***	.70***+	.52***	.65***+	.53***
Verbal Sexual Received	.66***+	.64***+	.68***+	.60***+	.68***+
Physical Sexual Given	.60***+	.68***+	.43**	.72***+	.55***+
Verbal Sexual Given	.72***+	.57***+	.53***	.62***+	.70***+
Physical Nonsexual Desired	.73***+	.80***+	.57***+	.86***+	.61***+
Verbal Nonsexual Desired	–	.66***+	.71***+	.69***+	.80***+
Physical Nonsexual Received		–	.76***+	.91***+	.68***+
Verbal Nonsexual Received			–	.68***+	.85***+

<u>Note</u>. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Satis-faction Sexual Physical	Satis-faction Sexual Verbal	Satis-faction Nonsexual Physical	Satis-faction Nonsexual Verbal	Give and Take Sexual Physical
Physical Sexual Received	.48**	.28	.31	.19	.33
Verbal Sexual Received	.41**	.44**	.27	.29	.26
Physical Sexual Given	.24	.10	.20	.00	-.08
Verbal Sexual Given	.20	.08	.07	.01	.06
Physical Nonsexual Desired	-.20	-.11	-.29	.03	-.05
Verbal Nonsexual Desired	-.04	-.05	-.09	-.04	-.08
Physical Nonsexual Received	.23	.25	.35*	.39*	.14
Verbal Nonsexual Received	.35*	.37*	.30	.68***+	.28

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** $p < .001$
** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Give and Take Sexual Verbal	Give and Take Nonsexual Physical	Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal
Physical Sexual Received	.06	.12	.13
Verbal Sexual Received	.33	.09	.20
Physical Sexual Given	-.12	-.10	-.08
Verbal Sexual Given	-.13	-.13	-.12
Physical Nonsexual Desired	-.06	-.15	.10
Verbal Nonsexual Desired	-.06	-.10	.04
Physical Nonsexual Received	.22	.21	.35*
Verbal Nonsexual Received	.39**	.19	.52***

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** p < .001
 ** p < .01
  * p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Physical Nonsexual Given	Verbal Nonsexual Given	Satis-faction Sexual Physical	Satis-faction Sexual Verbal	Satis-faction Nonsexual Physical
Physical Nonsexual Given	-	.74***+	.12	.13	.10
Verbal Nonsexual Given		-	.21	.20	.11
Satis-faction Sexual Physical			-	.70***+	.69***+
Satis-faction Sexual Verbal				-	-.54***
Satis-faction Nonsexual Physical					-
Satis-faction Nonsexual Verbal					
Give and Take Sexual Physical					

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Satis-faction Nonsexual Verbal	Give and Take Sexual Physical	Give and Take Sexual Verbal	Give and Take Nonsexual Physical	Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal
Physical Nonsexual Given	.24	-.09	.03	.21	.10
Verbal Nonsexual Given	.38*	.02	.03	-.15	.00
Satis-faction Sexual Physical	.54***	.61***+	.47**	.27	.33*
Satis-faction Sexual Verbal	.60***+	.46**	.79***+	.29	.39*
Satis-faction Nonsexual Physical	.52***	.31	.45**	.60***+	.39*
Satis-faction Nonsexual Verbal	-	.48**	.62***+	.36*	.69***+
Give and Take Sexual Physical		-	.43**	.54***	.52***

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
  *** p < .001
   ** p < .01
    * p < .05

Table Y -1 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Wives (n = 37)

Variables	Give and Take Sexual Verbal	Give and Take Nonsexual Physical	Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal
Give and Take Sexual Verbal	-	.46**	.70***+
Give and Take Nonsexual Physical		-	.60***+
Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal			-

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y - 2

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Age	Years Married	Income	Marital Defensive-ness	Sexual Defensive-ness	Marital Satis-faction
Age	—	.61***+	.68***+	-.15	.04	.08
Years Married		—	.48**	-.12	.06	-.04
Income			—	-.15	.12	.01
Marital Defens-iveness				—	.45**	-.37*
Sexual Defens-iveness					—	-.27
Marital Adjustment						—
Affective Communic-ation						
Liking						
Love						
Physical/ Sexual Desired						
Verbal/ Sexual Desired						

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y - 2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Affective Communic- ation	Liking	Love	Physical Sexual Desired	Verbal Sexual Desired
Age	-.13	.20	.19	.26	.40*
Years Married	.02	-.03	-.12	.14	.30
Income	.13	.06	.16	.43**	.65***+
Marital Defens- iveness	-.37*	-.46**	-.15	-.20	-.31
Sexual Defens- iveness	-.27	-.09	-.17	.16	.04
Marital Adjustment	.49**	.40**	.51***	.31	.16
Affective Communic- ation	–	.20	.21	.27	.22
Liking		–	.34*	.41**	.21
Love			–	.59***+	.49**
Physical/ Sexual Desired				–	.70***+
Verbal/ Sexual Desired					–

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.

*** $p < .001$
** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Physical Sexual Received	Verbal Sexual Received	Physical Sexual Given	Verbal Sexual Given	Physical Nonsexual Desired
Age	.28	.31	.25	.36*	.37*
Years Married	.11	.28	.05	.29	.30
Income	.46**	.48**	.45**	.49**	.56***+
Marital Defensiveness	-.21	-.27	-.23	-.35*	-.29
Sexual Defensiveness	.06	.08	.15	.00	.07
Marital Adjustment	.41**	.35*	.38*	.35*	.36*
Affective Communication	.34*	.33*	.26	.36*	.29
Liking	.45**	.32*	.42**	.31	.47**
Love	.53***+	.54***	.58***+	.60***+	.55***+
Physical Sexual Desired	.90***+	.75***+	.94***+	.76***+	.81***+
Verbal Sexual Desired	.70***+	.84***+	.71***+	.90***+	.75***+

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Verbal Nonsexual Desired	Physical Nonsexual Received	Verbal Nonsexual Received	Physical Nonsexual Given	Verbal Nonsexual Given
Age	.38*	.35*	.30	.41**	.27
Years Married	.31	.28	.27	.21	.21
Income	.60***+	.56***+	.45**	.54***	.43**
Marital Defens-iveness	-.30	-.29	-.35*	-.32*	-.38*
Sexual Defens-iveness	.01	.03	.11	.06	.03
Marital Adjustment	.23	.39*	.32*	.46**	.38*
Affective Communication	.34*	.31	.41**	.36*	.48**
Liking	.32	.44**	.46**	.46**	.41**
Love	.58***+	.48**	.46**	.55***+	.57***+
Physical Sexual Desired	.74***+	.76***+	.76***+	.77***+	.74***+
Verbal Sexual Desired	.90***+	.74***+	.74***+	.72***+	.77***+

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** $p < .001$
** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Satis-faction Sexual Physical	Satis-faction Sexual Verbal	Satis-faction Nonsexual Physical	Satis factjon Nonsexual Verbal	Give and Take Sexual Physical
Age	.05	-.37*	-.18	-.43**	.10
Years Married	-.02	-.12	-.06	-.13	.18
Income	.01	-.36*	-.13	-.41**	.04
Marital Defens-iveness	.04	.20	.13	.02	.08
Sexual Defens-iveness	-.21	.07	-.06	.19	-.27
Marital Adjust-ment	.15	.26	-.07	.06	.08
Affective Communication	.19	.11	.01	.01	.22
Liking	.01	.12	-.20	.17	.09
Love	-.23	-.11	-.36*	-.40**	-.13
Physical Sexual Desired	-.27	-.15	-.31	-.15	-.11
Verbal Sexual Desired	-.05	-.52***	-.17	-.51***	-.05

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
 *** p < .001
  ** p < .01
   * p < .05

Table Y -2 (continued)

<u>Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)</u>

Variables	Give and Take Sexual Verbal	Give and Take Nonsexual Physical	Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal
Age	-.22	.03	.02
Years Married	-.06	.17	.12
Income	-.16	-.07	-.02
Marital Defens- iveness	.35*	.19	.20
Defens- iveness	.24	-.11	.21
Marital Adjust- ment	-.16	-.35*	-.29
Affective Communication	-.22	-.25	-.31
Liking	-.08	-.18	.01
Love	-.38*	-.38*	-.47**
Physical Sexual Desired	-.28	-.25	-.15
Verbal Sexual Desired	-.45**	-.15	-.28

<u>Note</u>. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Physical Sexual Received	Verbal Sexual Received	Physical Sexual Given	Verbal Sexual Given	Physical Nonsexual Desired
Physical Sexual Received	—	.73***+	.94***+	.74***+	.75***+
Verbal Sexual Received		—	.78***+	.94***+	.73***+
Physical Sexual Given			—	.78***+	.79***+
Verbal Sexual Given				—	.76***+
Physical Nonsexual Desired					—
Verbal Nonsexual Desired					
Physical Nonsexual Received					
Verbal Nonsexual Received					

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Verbal Nonsexual Desired	Physical Nonsexual Received	Verbal Nonsexual Received	Physical Nonsexual Given	Verbal Nonsexual Given
Physical Sexual Received	.69***+	.83***+	.73***+	.79***+	.72***+
Verbal Sexual Received	.72***+	.80***+	.77***+	.83***+	.76***+
Physical Sexual Given	.89***+	.76***+	.85***+	.79***+	.92***+
Verbal Sexual Given	.85***+	.93***+	.82***+	.95***+	.81***+
Physical Nonsexual Desired	.73***+	.80***+	.57***+	.86***+	.61***+
Verbal Nonsexual Desired	–	.80***+	.87***+	.81***+	.91***+
Physical Nonsexual Received		–	.84***+	.96***+	.80***+
Verbal Nonsexual Received			–	.84***+	.93***+

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** $p < .001$
** $p < .01$
* $p < .05$

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Satis- faction Sexual Physical	Satis- faction Sexual Verbal	Satis- faction Nonsexual Physical	Satis- faction Nonsexual Verbal	Give and Take Sexual Physical
Physical Sexual Received	.16	-.09	.01	-.11	.17
Verbal Sexual Received	-.06	-.01	-.06	-.10	-.14
Physical Sexual Given	-.07	-.09	-.15	-.10	-.17
Verbal Sexual Given	-.08	-.20	-.18	-.30	-.12
Physical Nonsexual Desired	-.18	-.23	-.39*	-.28	-.10
Verbal Nonsexual Desired	-.17	-.38*	-.32	.49**	-.06
Physical Nonsexual Received	.11	-.11	-.03	-.14	.07
Verbal Nonsexual Received	-.12	.01	-.13	.00	-.11

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -2 (continued)

<u>Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)</u>

Variables	Give and Take Sexual Verbal	Give and Take Nonsexual Physical	Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal
Physical Sexual Received	-.27	-.08	-.16
Verbal Sexual Received	-.15	-.24	-.17
Physical Sexual Given	-.27	-.30	-.18
Verbal Sexual Given	-.47**	-.32*	-.48**
Physical Nonsexual Desired	-.30	-.32*	-.18
Verbal Nonsexual Desired	-.47	-.25	-.32
Physical Nonsexual Received	-.20	-.13	-.11
Verbal Nonsexual Received	-.19	-.23	-.07

<u>Note</u>. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
 *** p < .001
  ** p < .01
   * p < .05

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Physical Nonsexual Given	Verbal Nonsexual Given	Satis- faction Sexual Physical	Satis- faction Sexual Verbal	Satis- faction Nonsexual Physical
Physical Nonsexual Given	–	.85***+	-.02	-.09	-.21
Verbal Nonsexual Given		–	-.11	-.10	-.22
Satis- faction Sexual Physical			–	.14	.79***+
Satis- faction Sexual Verbal				–	-.34*
Satis- faction Nonsexual Physical					–
Satis- faction Nonsexual Verbal					
Give and Take Sexual Physical					

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Satis-faction Nonsexual Verbal	Give and Take Sexual Physical	Give and Take Sexual Verbal	Give and Take Nonsexual Physical	Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal
Physical Nonsexual Given	-.16	-.12	-.28	-.41**	-.24
Verbal Nonsexual Given	-.20	-.11	-.44**	-.38*	-.42**
Satis-faction Sexual Physical	.14	.67***+	.06	.42**	.00
Satis-faction Sexual Verbal	.75***+	.00	.65***+	.00	.30
Satis-faction Nonsexual Physical	.43**	.50**	.36*	.60***+	.29
Satis-faction Nonsexual Verbal	-	-.05	.64***+	.12	.54***
Give and Take Sexual Physical		-	.00	.63***+	.05

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
*** p < .001
** p < .01
* p < .05

Table Y -2 (continued)

Zero Order Correlations Among all Variables for Husbands (n = 37)

Variables	Give and Take Sexual Verbal	Give and Take Nonsexual Physical	Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal
Give and Take Sexual Verbal	–	.32	.76***+
Give and Take Nonsexual Physical		–	.50***+
Give and Take Nonsexual Verbal			–

Note. Coefficients with + indicate significance at .05 level according to Bonferroni's Multistage criteria.
  *** p < .001
   ** p < .01
    * p < .05