

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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SOPHOMORE HOUSING CHOICES

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The purpose of this study was twofold: first, to examine the choice of living setting of university sophomore women in relation to their value preferences and in relation to selected settings, socioeconomic background, and circumstance factors surrounding their choices. The secondary aim of the study was to investigate how the members of the various living groups perceive the value preferences of their immediate living group in relation to their own value preferences, and whether or not these perceptions correspond to the actual preferences expressed by their immediate living group.

The data for this study came from two sources, the subjects' responses to the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values, and a personal data sheet. The Study of Values was administered twice to each subject; the first time the subjects responded in light of their own value preferences and the second time they responded as they perceived the members of their immediate living group would respond.

A stratified random sample of 21 female sophomores was drawn from each of two of the three major types of living settings on the Oregon State University campus, namely, the residence halls, co-operatives and sororities. In the third setting, the co-operatives, it was necessary to use the entire population of sophomores in order to achieve an equal number from all settings.

The following hypotheses were tested:

- I. There is no difference among the three types of living groups with regard to the degree of preference expressed concerning each of six values.
- II. a) Choice of living setting is independent of setting characteristics.
b) Choice of living setting is independent of socio-economic characteristics.
c) Choice of living setting is independent of selected circumstance characteristics.
- III. There is no relationship between an individual's score on each of six values and those scores for her specific group as perceived by her.
- IV. Perceived group value preferences do not differ from actual group value preferences on each of six values.

An heirarchical analysis of variance was used to analyze the data for hypothesis one. There was insufficient evidence to reject the

hypothesis of no difference among preferences expressed by members in three settings on each of the six values, with the exception of the aesthetic value. Co-operative members expressed aesthetic value preferences differently from those expressed by the residence hall and sorority members, which were highly similar to each other.

In order to test hypothesis two, the chi-square test of independence was used. The significant results obtained indicate that choice of living setting is dependent upon the setting characteristics of proximity to campus, cost, atmosphere and prestige, size of group, mothers' education, family income, and amount of self-support. The choice of a living setting was independent of the influence of a significant other.

Analysis of covariance was applied to the data for the test of hypothesis three; the correlation coefficients obtained were not significant, indicating that there is no reason to suspect that individuals perceive their living group's value preferences to be similar to their own.

The test results for hypothesis four, tested by an heirarchical analysis of variance, indicated that subjects in the three settings perceive the economic, religious and political value preferences of their immediate living group inaccurately. However, there was not sufficient evidence to conclude that they did not perceive aesthetic, theoretical and social value preferences of their immediate living

group accurately.

These findings suggest that choice of living setting is a complex phenomenon dependent upon personal characteristics, setting characteristics, and contemporaneous circumstance variables which warrant further research design more stringent than the one employed in the present study.

Assigned Variables Associated with University
Sophomore Housing Choices

by

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ASSIGNED VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH UNIVERSITY SOPHOMORE HOUSING CHOICES

I. INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

According to popular belief, people who are similar in one or more ways tend to spend time together. Some expressions which epitomize this belief are: "Birds of a feather flock together"; "Like attracts like"; "Great minds think alike," and so on. This belief may or may not be substantiated in fact. We know, for instance, that many organizations and groups are created by persons who profess a common interest or goal. Such is the case in various political parties, social organizations, business oriented groups, and the like. This does not mean that people who gather together or belong to a given organization are highly similar, but rather, that they apparently share some significant interests and/or values. While people who have no interests in common may be found to be associated in time and place, it seems reasonable to assume that this association may not be by choice and is more likely to have been determined by some external force. This study is concerned with testing for the existence of similarities among people who live together, and do so presumably by choice.

There are numerous bases upon which spontaneous or formal grouping may occur; the outstanding factor appears to be the factor

of similar interests. For example, in friendships, people tend to look for others who will reinforce their present ideas and spark new ideas along interests already established or partially developed. Another example, young parents can be said to have similar interests in that, at the bare minimum, they are likely to have children about the same age as well as similar housing needs to be covered by funds which are required to meet many obligations (Duvall, 1962). Furthermore, membership in many organizations in the United States is limited by factors such as age, sex, skill, heritage or some combination of these. As an example, the Junior Chamber of Commerce does not have any members over 35 and members who reach 35 are granted an "exhausted rooster" pin at a membership termination ceremony. Many different assumptions may underlie such membership limitations; a highly plausible one being that interests tend to be age-linked, sex-linked or whatever. It is entirely conceivable, however, that such linking exists only in the minds of the founders or board of the particular organization.

Tyler (1961) in studying interests notes that people who select the same occupation also share some likes and dislikes. When one considers various occupations, it is not difficult to accept, on a superficial level at least, that certain other similarities among members of the same occupation exist. Whether or not likes and dislikes are major determinants in occupational choice remains an empirical

question. The inventories by Strong (Strong Vocational Interest Blank for Men, Revised, 1927-63) and Kuder (Kuder Preference Record--Vocational, 1934-62) designed for vocational counseling and utilized to detect individual interests and patterns of interest are based on the assumption that interest patterns can be used as a predictive index of occupational "success." Using the Strong and Kuder inventories, the relationship of interest patterns as predictors of occupational "success" has been supported by Booth (1957), Heist (1960), Reed (1960), and Tyler (1959a).

Determining the quality, quantity and significance of determinants involved in any choice behavior is an important, though far from simple, task. Tyler (1959b, p. 13) anticipated this complexity when she asks, "Do choices grow out of identification with a parent, or some other significant person? Have they been influenced by particular experiences or by specific kinds of information? How much thoughtful consideration of possible alternatives has gone into them?" Another facet of choice emphasized by Tyler (1959b) is that at each stage of our lives the choices we make impose limits on the next stage as do the ways in which we organize experiences. These limits can work to the advantage or disadvantage of the individual. A young woman with a very high aptitude in mathematics may choose to leave college during her freshman year to enroll in beauty school. Anticipating that by completing one year of training rather than four

years of college she may marry her high school boy friend sooner. She undoubtedly has imposed limits on the next stage of her life.

In addition to the self-imposed limits there often are limits imposed by the setting into which one has been precipitated by an earlier choice. A concrete example of this is found in the choice to become a university student. Not the least of the limits imposed by the university setting one has chosen are the limits involved in living accommodations allowed and/or provided by the university one has chosen. The present study is designed to pursue the broad question of what influences university students to choose to live where they do. Do students who choose one living setting exhibit certain characteristics different from those exhibited by students who choose other living settings?

In the United States the university administrations either provide university housing and/or establish standards for houses accommodating women students. Oregon State University has had a housing policy (Appendix A) which requires single, female students to live in one of three campus living groups, or other university approved housing until they are seniors or until they become 21 years of age. Freshmen women have only two types of residence from which to choose: the residence hall or a co-operative. Sophomore and junior women who are under 21 may live in residence halls, cooperatives, or sororities.

When an individual is permitted a choice, conceivably there are many factors which influence the individual's decision. In the case of living arrangements, what are some of these factors? Generally speaking two broad categories suggest themselves: (1) those arising from within the person, such as his interests, values or goals, and (2) those which are extra-individual, arising in his environment. More likely it is the interaction of these two which result in any particular choice. Pressures exerted from external forces, such as social and economic circumstances, undoubtedly interact with values and interests of the individual to form his perceptions and resultant choices.

When one selects a place to live, one is also selecting an environment. Regardless of the environment selected, it is expected that the environment will influence the behavior of the individual. In college, a student probably spends as much time in her place of residence as in any other setting on the campus. Some of the specific elements of the living setting environment include the personal characteristics of the individuals who live there, the "group press" (Newcomb, 1962) exerted by the individuals who live there, the number of women per room, the physical set up and surroundings, and the amount and kind of space allotted for relaxation, study and general living area.

Funkenstein (quoted in McConnell, 1959) states in his discussion

of students seeking to study in an institution among their intellectual peers, "A given school will determine to a great extent the atmosphere and opportunities the school will make available to its students." Similarly, it might be argued that a given living setting will provide an atmosphere designed to encourage certain behaviors and discourage others in its members. Through observation one can usually detect differences in different living settings on a campus. For example, at Oregon State University, the residence halls have co-educational dining facilities; the sorority members emphasize "belonging" and sharing various experiences; and the members of cooperatives pride themselves on their democratic living and "hard-working" orientation. It is quite possible that these factors are influential in their choosing a particular living place.

Farwell (1962) concluded in his study of National Merit Scholars that personality traits measured before entry into college were found to differentiate students with respect to the type of institutions entered, whether Ivy League or public institutions, and the field of specialization chosen. The students who entered Ivy League universities were found to be more strongly attracted to intellectual pursuits, were perceptually more complex, and were more independent, original and flexible than were students who entered public universities. It is feasible that living groups are likewise characterized by similarity of personal traits within groups and dissimilarity of personal traits

across groups.

Among the factors which influence choice behavior, one which seems relatively basic and could therefore be expected to reflect similarity within and dissimilarity across living groups, is that of "values." The impact of values on behavior in our society can readily be seen, to wit: the high correlation between "success" and income, especially in terms of the relationships between income, conspicuous consumption and high status or prestige. According to Phillips and Lane (1963, p. 4), "The amount of personal income an individual has largely determines how he lives and what he does in lands where a pecuniary culture prevails. Beyond this, particularly in the United States where the populus has social mobility--that is, freedom to move up and down the social ladder--income has become a mark of achievement and a necessary means for the attainment of status, or social acceptance." For many people the place of their residence is an outward manifestation of their ability to pay a large price for a commodity and hence is a reflection of their status. In the case of college students, it seems reasonable, therefore, to raise the question: Do values, expressing a preference for prestige, being social, or hard work or some combination of these, play a significant role in determining where one lives in the college community?

Another example of value impact in our society may be seen in relation to the value that is placed in establishing and maintaining a

public image. A living group with an orientation toward athletic endeavors will often exert pressure upon its members to participate in an intramural program in order to retain the trophy won by that group the previous year. This, the students may feel, adds to their prestige on the campus. In the words of Newcomb (1962), "group press" tends to dictate that certain kinds of behavior persist in the living setting. At Oregon State University group press is demonstrated in a particular women's living group that has won a trophy for several years in an all-campus blood drive. Students in that living group have observed that during the blood drive the group pressure upon individual members to contribute blood is very strong. When a living group's "interest" pattern becomes overt and publicized, it is possible that persons whose interests are syntonic with those publicized goals may migrate to that setting.

In 1934 Walker found a correlation to exist between student housing and university academic success. The residence hall had the highest correlation with academic success, the home (students living at home) was second and the rooming house and chapter (Greek) housing had the lowest correlations. It is often the case that correlations between variables are the result of a third uncontrolled variable. For example, it is quite conceivable that the correlation between academic success and housing might in fact be attributed to the values and/or background characteristics.

The above discussion suggests that there is relatively little known about the relationship of choice of housing and individual characteristics and whether or not these characteristics may influence choices in addition to those related to housing. The major focus of this study is to examine individuals' housing choices and the relationship of those choices to certain assigned characteristics of individuals in various university living groups.

If in fact persons living in a given setting, such as the residence hall, cooperative or sorority, share certain factors such as interests, values and other personal characteristics, which are different from those of persons living in another setting, it would be expected that knowledge of these factors would lead to accurate prediction of the setting in which an individual would choose to live.

Certainly it is not uncommon to find different living groups not only declaring that they are different from other living groups, but holding these differences as points of distinction and pride.

If in fact such differences do exist, certain practical consequences for housing placement, counseling, or solutions to management problems could be expected to emerge from this study.

It is entirely possible that women in specific living groups differ not only among themselves on the characteristics under study but also differ from the women residing in other living groups.

If various living groups are not distinguishable on the basis of

factors shared by group members, then decisions which would normally be based on such distinctions would be brought under question. Furthermore, some common stereotype notions of the people in campus living groups could be dispelled more readily.

Whether or not choice of housing is related to personal characteristics of members of a given setting is as yet unanswered.

Purpose of the Present Study

The purpose of this study is twofold. First, to examine the choice of living setting of university sophomore women in relation to their value preferences, and to selected setting, socio-economic and circumstance factors surrounding their choices. The secondary aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between how the members of the various living groups perceive the value preferences of their immediate living group and their own value preferences, and whether or not these perceptions correspond to the actual preferences expressed by their immediate living group.

Three living settings were selected for study: the residence halls, co-operatives and sororities. The basic assumption of this study is that persons who live together share with their cohabitants various characteristics such as values, interests, socio-economic background and the like.

The specific objectives for this study are the following:

1. To determine whether or not persons who live in three different types of living settings differ with regard to the value preferences they express within a specific set of values.
2. (a) To determine whether or not certain setting characteristics are determinants in the individual's choice of a living setting;
(b) to determine whether or not certain socio-economic characteristics are associated with the choice of living setting;
(c) to determine whether or not selected circumstance characteristics are associated with the choice of living setting.
3. To determine whether or not an individual sees her specific living group to be similar to herself in regard to specific values.
4. To determine whether or not members of a specific living group perceive their specific group accurately with regard to six values.

In order to carry out the objectives, the following hypotheses were tested:

- I. There is no difference among the three types of living groups with regard to the degree of preference expressed concerning each of six values.
- II. (a) Choice of living setting is independent of setting characteristics.
(b) Choice of living setting is independent of socio-economic

characteristics.

(c) Choice of living setting is independent of selected circumstance characteristics.

- III. There is no relationship between an individual's score on each of six values and those scores for her specific group as perceived by her.
- IV. Perceived group value preferences do not differ from actual group value preferences on each of six values.

II. DESIGN: SUBJECTS AND PROCEDURE

Subjects

The sample under study was drawn from the sophomores registered at Oregon State University who are female, single, under 21 years of age, and who resided in the residence halls, sorority houses or co-operative houses during the Spring term, 1965. At Oregon State University sophomore standing is defined as the credit cumulation of more than 35 but less than 89 credit hours. Sophomore women were selected for this study because they are the only group of women students at Oregon State University who, if they do not live at home, must live in one of three types of living settings approved by the university.

The three living settings on the campus which are approved for sophomore women are residence halls, co-operatives and sororities. In all, there were five women's residence halls, six co-operatives and sixteen sororities at Oregon State University in the Spring of 1965. Of these, four were considered atypical for the purposes of the study. Two residences were eliminated; one residence hall due to size and one co-operative on the composition of the membership. The residence hall was considered atypical because it had a total of 106 women in residence and the other four residence halls had from 239

to 342 women. The co-operative house considered atypical had only freshmen and sophomore women in residence for the Spring term of 1965.

The six co-operatives at Oregon State University have two bases for membership: (1) two of the co-operatives have a select membership and (2) four of the groups have a membership based on a first-come, first-served basis. For this study only the latter were included. It is from this group of four that one co-operative was eliminated.

Since the "typical" women's co-operatives numbered three, this was considered as an upper limit basis on the number of sub-settings from which samples were drawn for each setting. Consequently, three residence halls and three sororities were randomly drawn from residence halls and sororities regarded as typical of these settings. Hereafter the residence halls, co-operatives and sororities shall be designated "settings," and the nine residences within referred to as "sub-settings." Furthermore, setting will be used synonymously with type of living group. Since the number of sophomore women in the smallest setting, the co-operatives, was not greater than 21, the total sample size was set at 63, 21 from each setting. It should be noted that within the co-operative setting it was necessary to use the entire population of sophomore women in each sub-setting in order to obtain 21 for the setting total. Two of the

co-operatives housed nine sophomore women, and one housed five. The presidents of the sororities and co-operatives, if sophomores, were eliminated since they served as contact persons in securing cooperation of the setting members. From the sub-settings of the sororities and residence halls, a random sample was drawn to represent those two settings. Only the sophomore women were included in the sample. Persons selected by the above method to participate were then invited by the president or the head resident to attend a meeting to inform them about the study. Exactly half of the subjects drawn in two of the three residence halls did not respond to the request that they participate. No attempt was made to contact these subjects even though they were drawn as part of the random sample. This fact should be borne in mind in interpreting the results of the study. Any subjects classified as sophomores, but who were pledged to sororities, were identified and dropped. The sample was replenished with replacement subjects who were randomly drawn at the onset of the study. The original random drawing included three more names than were needed from each residence hall and sorority. The order of drawing the names was recorded. When a subject could not meet the sampling requirements, the next name drawn was included. Everyone whose name was drawn was invited to the original meeting.

All of the sophomore subjects in all of the living groups kept their second appointment. This second meeting was designed to

accommodate persons who could not stay to answer the instrument at the time of the initial meeting. The data for the study was collected at the original meeting in most cases, but in some groups the women made appointments to meet at another time more convenient to them. Data on all subjects was collected within a four week period.

Demographic data on the sample as reported on the personal data sheet yields the following description of the subjects:

The age of the subjects ranges from 18-21 with the majority (34/63) falling at age 19. Each age range is almost equally represented in each living setting.

Seven states--Oregon, California, Virginia, Hawaii, Pennsylvania, Arizona, and Nevada--account for the residences of the entire sample with the home state of the majority (55/63) being Oregon; 19 residence hall members, 21 co-operative members and 15 sorority members.

The range of parents' education is from junior high through bachelor's degree or higher, with roughly a third of the subjects having parents whose education ends at the high school level (62/125 parents). The modal educational level for the sororities is at the college level in contrast to the other two types of residences for which the modal level is high school. It might be noted that parents' education for subjects living in sororities does not drop below the high school level in any instance.

The largest number (27/63) of the subjects have family incomes in the \$6,001 through \$12,000 range. The modal family income for subjects living in the residence halls and co-operatives is also at this level. Modal income for subjects living in the sororities is in the \$12,001 through \$18,000 plus bracket.

The modal level of self-support for subjects in all three settings is minimal, 0-19%. Both the residence hall and co-operative members report a range from 0-100% self-support, whereas no sorority member exceeds the 5% self-support level.

Roughly one-third of the subjects in all three living settings report a home economics major. The co-operative setting is characterized by the fact that roughly half of the members (10/21) report an education major.

In general, it would appear that the residence and co-operative settings house students who are similar on demographic variables. The sorority members differ from both of these settings on all but two, age and major, of the demographic variables. Demographic information on all subjects is reported in detail in Table 1, page 18.

Table 1. Demographic Information on Subjects Residing in Three Living Settings

	Residence					
	Hall	Co-operative	Sorority			
<u>Age of subjects</u>						
18	0	1	0			
19	12	12	13			
20	8	8	8			
21	1	0	0			
<u>States of residence</u>						
Oregon	19	21	15			
California	1	0	2			
Virginia	1	0	0			
Hawaii, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Nevada	0	0	4*			
<u>Parents' education</u>						
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sixth grade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior high	2	6	2	5	0	0
High school	9	7	14	9	3	5
Some college	5	5	2	4	10	9
B.S. or higher	4	3	3	3	8	7
<u>Family income</u>						
0 - \$6,000	3		12		2	
\$6,001 - 12,000	11		8		8	
\$12,001 - 18,000 plus	5		1		10	

* One from each state

Table 1. (continued)

	Residence		
	Hall	Co-operative	Sorority
<u>Amount of self-support</u>			
0 - 19%	12	6	15
20 - 39%	4	3	2
40 - 59%	1	3	4
60 - 79%	1	3	0
80 - 99%	1	3	0
100%	2	3	0
<u>Major</u>			
Home economics	7	6	5
Education	4	10	4
Business education	3	0	0
Sociology	1	0	0
General science	1	0	0
Secretarial science	1	0	2
English	1	0	1
Physical education	0	1	3
Business & technology	0	1	1
Foreign language	1	0	0
Pre-med	1	0	0
Pre-dental hygiene	1	0	0
Pharmacy	0	1	0
Med-tech	0	2	0
Nursing education	0	0	1
Political science	0	0	1
Zoology	0	0	1
Humanities	0	0	2

Procedure

The presidents of the co-operatives and sororities and the head residents of the residence halls selected for the study were contacted by the investigator who explained the study to them. A ten-minute meeting time was then scheduled for the individual living group and the subjects randomly drawn were invited to attend. The study was explained and schedules set for the subjects to respond to the instruments.

The women were asked to participate in a research project concerning women's housing at Oregon State University and were told that their responses would be anonymous and identified only by number. All of the women who came to the first meeting stayed to respond to the instruments that evening or made and kept appointments for a later date. The subjects who participated the first evening were asked not to discuss the instruments and the instructions with others in their living group until everyone had participated. There is no reason to believe that the instruments were discussed previous to everyone's completed response.

All subjects were required to respond to the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey (1960b) Study of Values twice, once from their point of view, and a second time from the point of view of how they believed their cohabitants would respond. They were then asked to fill out a

personal data sheet composed of 20 items. These items (Appendix B) were designed to tap variables such as socio-economic, circumstance, influence of parents, and significant others on decisions regarding the selection of housing and how the subjects perceived certain setting characteristics such as atmosphere and the "logistics" of the setting.

The data collection took place over a four week period during the month of May, 1965. In general, the instruments were administered to small groups although a small number of individuals were tested separately due to scheduling difficulties.

The problem of selecting an appropriate instrument to measure motive in personality is important to this study. From the various possible measures, The Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values was selected for several reasons:

1. The inventory purports to measure the relative dominance of six basic values in personality, namely: theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious. This classification is based upon Spranger's (1928) Types of Men, which defends the view that the personalities of men are best known through a study of their values or evaluative attitudes.

2. It has been standardized on a college population, and contains norms for a college population according to sex and college institutions which are diversified by region and type.

3. The inventory has the desirable qualities of ease of administration, requiring little or no explanation, and requires approximately 20 minutes of response time.

The instrument consists of 45 questions with 120 answers based upon a variety of familiar situations, each of which has a forced choice response from among four possible choices. There are 120 answers, 20 of which refer to each of the six values. The inventory has been constructed in such a way that a score of 40 is the average for any single value.

It is possible for some subjects to obtain a profile that is nearly flat, which indicates that by this test their attitudes are equally favorable to all six values. In general, only the larger peaks or depressions in the profile are significant since a profile that is nearly flat indicates that the respondent favors equally all six values. Since the inventory is designed to express the relative position of the values, a high score on one or more values necessitates a correspondingly low score on others.

The values are described in the manual (Allport, 1960) as follows:

The Theoretical. The dominant interest of the theoretical man is the discovery of truth. In the pursuit of this goal he characteristically takes a 'cognitive' attitude, one that looks for identities and differences; one that divests itself of judgments regarding the beauty or utility of objects, and seeks only to observe and to reason. Since the interests of the theoretical man are

empirical, critical, and rational, he is necessarily an intellectualist, frequently a scientist or philosopher. His chief aim in life is to order and systematize his knowledge.

The Economic. The economic man is characteristically interested in what is useful. Based originally upon the satisfaction of bodily needs (self-preservation), the interest in utilities develops to embrace the practical affairs of the business world--the production, marketing, and consumption of goods, the elaboration of credit, and the accumulation of tangible wealth. This type is thoroughly 'practical' and conforms well to the prevailing stereotype of the average American businessman.

The economic attitude frequently comes into conflict with other values. The economic man wants education to be practical, and regards unapplied knowledge as waste. Great feats of engineering and application result from the demands economic men make upon science. The value of utility likewise conflicts with the aesthetic values, except when art serves commercial ends. In his personal life the economic man is likely to confuse luxury with beauty. In his relations with people he is more likely to be interested in surpassing them in wealth than in dominating them (political attitude) or in serving them (social attitude). In some cases the economic man may be said to make his religion the worship of Mammon. In other instances, however, he may have regard for the traditional God, but inclines to consider Him as the giver of good gifts, of wealth, prosperity, and other tangible blessings.

The Aesthetic. The aesthetic man sees his highest value in form and harmony. Each single experience is judged from the standpoint of grace, symmetry, or fitness. He regards life as a procession of events; each single impression is enjoyed for its own sake. He need not be a creative artist, nor need he be effete; he is aesthetic if he but finds his chief interest in the artistic episodes of life.

The aesthetic attitude is, in a sense, diametrically opposed to the theoretical; the former is concerned with the diversity, and the latter with the identities of experience. The aesthetic man either chooses, with Keats, to consider truth as equivalent to beauty, or

agrees with Mencken, that, 'to make a thing charming is a million times more important than to make it true.' In the economic sphere the aesthete sees the process of manufacturing, advertising, and trade as a wholesale destruction of the values most important to him. In social affairs he may be said to be interested in persons but not in the welfare of persons; he tends toward individualism and self-sufficiency. Aesthetic people often like the beautiful insignia of pomp and power, but oppose political activity when it makes for the repression of individuality. In the field of religion they are likely to confuse beauty with purer religious experience.

The Social. The highest value for this type is love of people. In the Study of Values it is the altruistic or philanthropic aspect of love that is measured. The social man prizes other persons as ends, and is therefore himself kind, sympathetic, and unselfish. He is likely to find the theoretical, economic, and aesthetic attitudes cold and inhuman. In contrast to the political type, the social man regards love as itself the only suitable form of human relationship. Spranger adds that in its purest form the social interest is selfless and tends to approach very closely to the religious attitude.

The Political. The political man is interested primarily in power. His activities are not necessarily within the narrow field of politics; but whatever his vocation, he betrays himself as a *Machtmensch*. Leaders in any field generally have high power value. Since competition and struggle play a large part in all life, many philosophers have seen power as the most universal and most fundamental of motives. There are, however, certain personalities in whom the desire for a direct expression of this motive is uppermost, who wish above all else for personal power, influence, and renown.

The Religious. The highest value of the religious man may be called unity. He is mystical, and seeks to comprehend the cosmos as a whole, to relate himself to its embracing totality. Spranger defines the religious man as one 'whose mental structure is permanently directed to the creation of the highest and absolutely satisfying value experience.' Some men of this type are 'immanent mystics,' that is they find

their religious experience in the affirmation of life and in active participation therein. A Faust with his zest and enthusiasm sees something divine in every event. The 'transcendental mystic,' on the other hand, seeks to unite himself with a higher reality by withdrawing from life; he is the ascetic, and, like the holy men of India, finds the experience of unity through self-denial and meditation. In many individuals the negation and affirmation of life alternate to yield the greatest satisfaction.

Mixtures. Spranger does not imply that a given man belongs exclusively to one or another of these types of values. His depictions are entirely in terms of 'ideal types,' a conception fully explained in his Types of Men.

The Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values was standardized on a college population. According to John A. Radcliffe (quoted in Buros, 1965, p. 385), "The average total test reliabilities for the different subscales are .89 and .88 (one and two month retest) and .82 (split-half). While these correlations are based on small samples only and probably do not differ significantly statistically, it seems likely, at least with Part I, that they represent a genuine difference deriving from the item selection procedure." The reliability coefficients of the subscales range from 0.73 to 0.90 on the split-halves, according to Thorndike (1955), and at the retest, after one month interval, they range from 0.77 to 0.92 as standardized on a college population.

Since each subject responded to the value instrument from two points of view, 12 separate "scores" were available for purposes of identifying differences and similarities among the types of living

groups and sub-groups under the hypotheses.

The personal data sheet information allows for seven statistically meaningful comparisons. A comparison of frequencies is meaningful on six of the items on the personal data sheet.

III. THE DATA AND THEIR TREATMENT

The data for this study came from two sources: the subjects' responses to the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values inventory and a personal data sheet. The Study of Values inventory was administered twice to each subject. The first time the subjects responded in light of their own value preferences and the second time they responded to the instrument as they believed members of their immediate living group would respond. The personal data sheet to which the subjects responded is reproduced in Appendix B.

It will be recalled that the specific hypotheses tested in this study are:

- I. There is no difference among the three types of living groups with regard to the degree of preference expressed concerning each of six values.
- II. (a) Choice of living setting is independent of setting characteristics.
(b) Choice of living setting is independent of socio-economic characteristics.
(c) Choice of living setting is independent of selected circumstance characteristics.
- III. There is no relationship between an individual's score on each of six values and those scores for her specific

group as perceived by her.

- IV. Perceived group value preferences do not differ from actual group value preferences on each of six values.

The subjects in the study are sophomore women living in residence halls, co-operatives and sororities on the Oregon State University campus during the Spring term, 1965. There are a total of 63 subjects, 21 from each of three living settings.

In each hypothesis the scores of the living groups as groups are compared rather than the scores of individuals as such.

Hypothesis one, there is no difference among the three living groups with regard to the degree of preference expressed concerning each of six values, was tested to determine whether or not homogeneity of value preference was obtained across living settings and within sub-settings. It will be recalled that the six values under consideration are theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious.

The mean scores for individuals living in a sub-setting were computed for each value and a comparison of the means for the three settings and for the three sub-settings, of each setting, were made. The setting means were compared to determine whether or not members of the three settings differed from one another with regard to their value preference. The sub-setting means of each of the residence halls, co-operatives and sororities were compared to determine

whether or not the subjects who lived in the sub-setting of a given setting differed from one another. A living group could not be considered a homogeneous group with regard to value preference if the mean preference scores for the three sub-settings of the given setting differed significantly from one another.

The question under consideration is: is a setting member who lives in one sub-setting similar to a setting member living in another sub-setting? That is, can a "Greek," or co-operative member, or a residence hall member be identified on the basis of his value preference regardless of in which of three (measured) sub-settings of a setting he has chosen to reside? Is it the case that members of residence halls, co-operatives and sororities can be differentiated on the basis of value preference? To exemplify the point: if all sorority members, regardless of sub-setting residence, express the same value preference, is that value preference different from or similar to the one expressed by co-operative or residence hall members?

A total of 18 means were calculated to disclose the central tendency of the value preferences of each living setting on each of the six values. The respective means obtained for each of the three settings -- residence hall, co-operative and sorority -- on each of six values are as follows: theoretical 34.5, 34.9, 37.0; economic 40.0, 41.9, 42.3; aesthetic 37.2, 40.0, 36.2; social 42.3, 40.0, 40.0; political 42.9, 42.3, 41.6; and religious 42.9, 40.6, 42.5.

These data are reported in Table 2, and are depicted graphically in Figure 1, page 31.

Table 2. Value Preference Mean Scores for Each of Three Living Settings.

Value	Setting		
	Residence Hall	Co-operative	Sorority
Theoretical	34.5	34.9	37.0
Economic	40.0	41.9	42.3
Aesthetic	37.2	40.0	36.2
Social	42.3	40.0	40.0
Political	42.9	42.3	41.6
Religious	42.9	40.6	42.5

A hierarchical analysis of variance (Snedecor, 1956, p. 264) was used to compare the means under hypothesis one. In testing for the amount of variance due to settings, the obtained results yielded a range of F values for among settings from 0.22 for the value political through 0.48 for religious, 0.57 for social, 0.75 for theoretical, 1.97 for economic to 5.69 for aesthetic, only one of which was significant. The value aesthetic was significant at the 5% level of confidence at which level the critical value of F , with two and six degrees of freedom, is 5.14. The results of this F test are reported in Table 3, page 32. There is insufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis of no difference among the three settings with regard to the degree of preference expressed by the subjects from

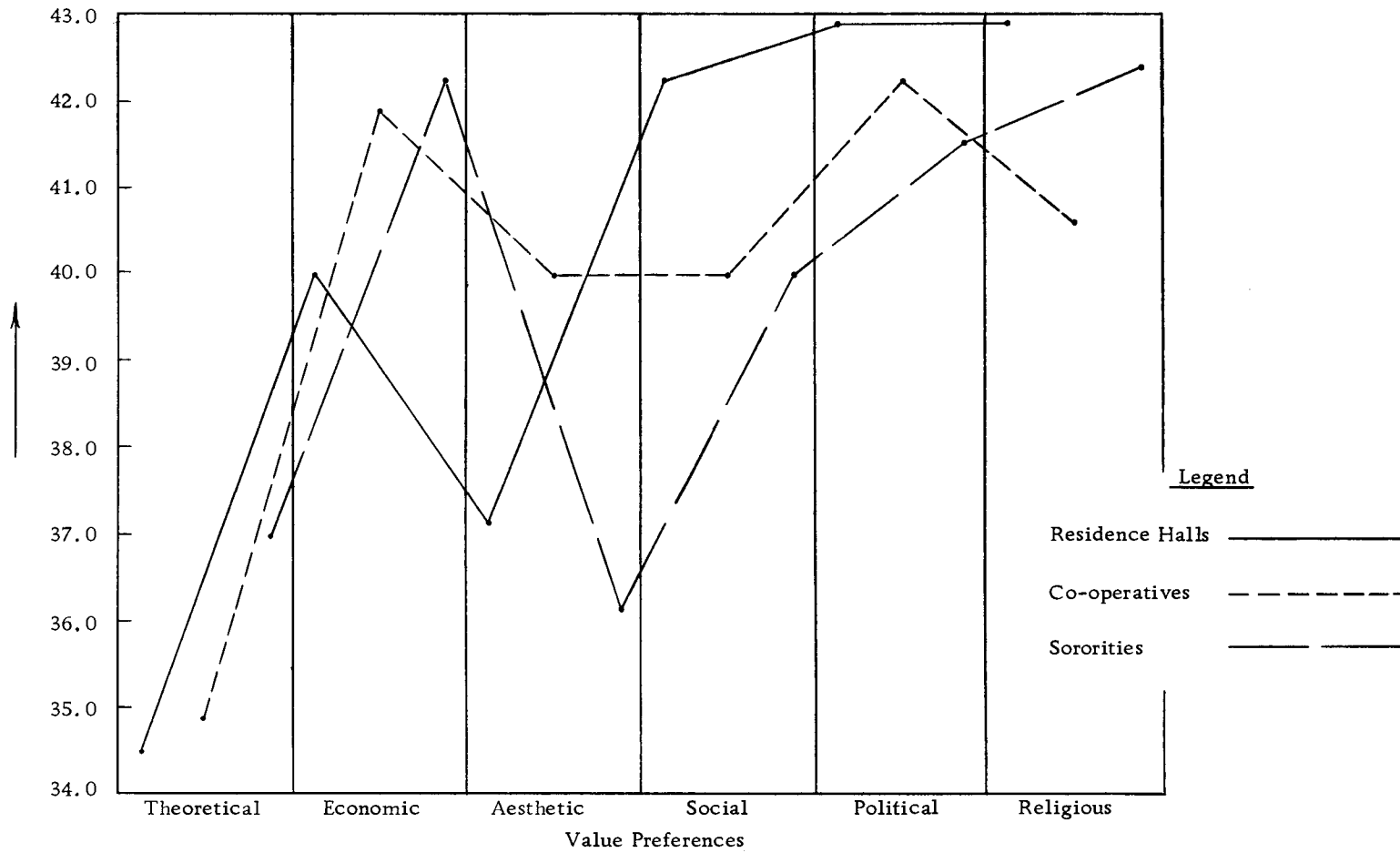


Figure 1. Means of Value Preference Scores for Each of Three Living Settings

Table 3. Analysis of Variance Comparison of Six Value Preferences for Three Living Groups

	Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	F ₉₅	F ₉₉
Theoretical	Setting	2	77.75	38.88	0.75	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	312.33	52.04			
	Within Sub-setting	54	2,409.77	44.63	1.17	2.27	3.15
	Total	62	2,799.75				
Economic	Setting	2	63.84	31.92	1.97	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	97.20	16.20			
	Within Sub-setting	54	2,876.52	53.27	0.30	2.27	3.15
	Total	62	3,037.56				
Aesthetic	Setting	2	162.66	81.33	5.67*	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	86.07	14.35			
	Within Sub-setting	54	1,734.98	32.13	0.45	2.27	3.15
	Total	62	1,983.71				
Social	Setting	2	72.13	36.07	0.57	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	382.08	63.68			
	Within Sub-setting	54	2,660.02	49.26	1.29	2.27	3.15
	Total	62	3,114.23				
Political	Setting	2	16.22	8.11	0.22	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	218.48	36.41			
	Within Sub-setting	54	1,230.95	22.80	1.60	2.27	3.15
	Total	62	1,465.65				
Religious	Setting	2	65.81	32.90	0.48	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	411.17	68.53			
	Within Sub-setting	54	4,147.88	76.81	0.89	2.27	3.15
	Total	62	4,624.86				

*Significant at .05 level of confidence

the three living settings on the values theoretical, economic, social, political and religious. However, it is possible to reject the hypothesis of no difference among the three settings with regard to the degree of preference the subjects expressed on the value aesthetic.

In testing for the amount of variance due to sub-settings on the six values, the range of F values obtained for sub-settings is from 0.30 for the value economic through 0.45 for aesthetic, 0.89 for religious, 1.17 for theoretical, 1.29 for social to 1.60 for political, none of which are significant. In order to reach significance at the 5% level the F value, for 6 and 54 degrees of freedom, would be expected to reach 2.27. The results of this F -test are reported in Table 3, page 32. There is insufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis of no difference with regard to the degree of preference the subjects in the sub-settings expressed on the values theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious.

Evidently, from the results of these two F -tests it can be said that in the sample population, the degree of preference expressed in relation to the aesthetic value varies (and in relation to that value only) from setting to setting, but not from sub-setting to sub-setting within the setting.

In examining the raw mean data (Table 2, page 30) it appears that the residence hall setting (37.2) and the sorority setting (36.2) for all practical purposes are highly similar with regard to aesthetic

values. The mean score for the co-operative setting (40.0) is the highest and quite distinct from the other two. This finding, in conjunction with the fact that a setting difference was found through the F-tests on this value, would indicate that not only is the co-operative setting homogeneous but that co-operative members can be identified on the basis of their aesthetic value preferences and can be distinguished from both sorority and residence hall members on this basis as well. Residence hall and sorority members, on the other hand, cannot be distinguished from one another on their aesthetic value preferences.

In general, it can be inferred from the raw mean data that the value preferences expressed in these three university settings do not differ from the published norms of another state university, namely Ohio State. Also, they, like Ohio State, fall in the average range of value preferences except for the degree of aesthetic preference expressed by sorority members, which falls below the average score for females in general. Sorority members on the Oregon State University campus therefore, can be considered, on the average to be less aesthetic than women in general according to value preference norms which have been established by the authors of the inventory.

In examining the relative degree of preference on the six values held by members of the three settings, the scores indicate that the order of value preference within the residence halls from high to

low is: political and religious which are tied; social, economic, aesthetic and theoretical; within the cooperatives the order is political, economic with a tie for religious, aesthetic, social, and finally theoretical; within the sororities the order is religious and economic which are tied, political, social, theoretical and aesthetic. These patterns are clearly depicted in relation to one another in the graph, Figure 1, page 31.

When individuals report factors which determine their choice of residence, what can be said with regard to the role of selected setting characteristics? Similarly, what roles do selected socio-economic and circumstance variables play in the choice of residence? Hypothesis two states that the choice of living setting is independent of selected setting, socio-economic and circumstance variables. The setting characteristics which were tested for association with choice of housing were the following: proximity, cost, atmosphere, prestige and size of group. The socio-economic characteristics tested were parents' education and family income. The circumstance variables considered were amount of present self-support and whether or not some significant other influenced the subject in her choice of housing.

For hypothesis two, which states that the choice of living setting is independent of setting characteristics, it was found that from a total of 63 subjects, 54 subjects reported at least one setting

characteristic as a major determinant in their choice of residence. Of these, 19 subjects lived in sororities, 21 subjects lived in co-operatives, and 14 subjects lived in residence halls. Of these, 4 out of the 19 residence hall, 14 out of the 21 co-operative and 10 out of the 14 sorority members reported two setting characteristics as being major determinants. This yields a total of 54 subjects reporting a total of 82 times that at least one of the five setting characteristics was a major determinant in their choice of living setting.

Twenty-two subjects reported circumstances other than setting characteristics as major determinants in their decision to choose a particular living setting--seven subjects reported late registration, four reported age, one reported a scholarship requirement, and ten reported an unspecified "other." The responses in the other category showed no particular pattern.

For purposes of analysis the two setting characteristics of atmosphere and prestige were grouped together on the basis of low frequency counts in the cells. The three sub-hypotheses of hypothesis two were tested by the chi-square test of independence at the 5% level of significance. The obtained chi-square value for choice of a living setting in relation to setting characteristics equals 44.53, which is significant. The critical chi-square value at this level for 6 degrees of freedom is 12.6. The results of this test are reported

in Table 4. The hypothesis of independence is rejected at the 5% level. Obviously the choice of living setting is dependent upon the characteristics of the setting.

Table 4. Chi-square Test of Independence for the Choice of Living Setting and Setting Characteristics.

	Residence			Total
	Hall	Co-Operative	Sorority	
Proximity	6 (1.75)	1 (3.31)	1 (2.92)	8
Cost	1 (4.17)	18 (7.87)	0 (6.95)	19
Atmosphere				
Prestige	9 (8.34)	8 (15.75)	21 (13.90)	38
Size of Group	2 (3.73)	7 (7.04)	8 (6.21)	17
Total	18	34	30	82
		$\chi^2 = 44.53^*$	$\chi^2_{.95} = 12.6$	

* significant at the .05 level of confidence

The raw frequencies were examined to determine the outstanding setting characteristic among those characteristics which were reported as determinants for each setting. The outstanding characteristic is determined on the basis of the expected frequency which was calculated in relation to the total number of subjects in the three settings choosing the particular characteristic in conjunction with the distribution of the setting determinants reported by members of the particular setting. The outstanding setting characteristic for the residence halls appears to be proximity which was a determinant

in 6 out of 18 cases. For the co-operatives proximity was a determinant in one out of 34 cases, and for the sororities it was a determinant in one out of 30 cases. The outstanding setting characteristic for the sororities appears to be atmosphere and prestige which were determinants in 21 out of 30 cases. For the residence hall, atmosphere and prestige were determinants in 9 out of 18 cases and for the co-operatives they were determinants in 8 out of 34 cases. The outstanding setting characteristic for the co-operatives appears to be cost, which was a determinant in 18 out of 34 cases, while no one reported cost as a determinant in the sororities, and for the residence halls cost was a determinant in one out of 18 cases.

Each subject was asked to check her mother's and father's highest level of educational achievement on five levels: sixth, junior high (eighth or ninth), high school, attended college, and completed college (B.S. or higher). One subject did not check the educational level for her mother. No subjects fell into the first category, and a total of 15 respondents indicated junior high school as the highest educational level achieved--including eight for the residence halls, seven for the co-operatives, and none for the sororities. Because of cell frequencies under two, it was necessary for purposes of analysis to combine the 15 responses for junior high and the 47 responses for high school completion. The collapsed category for junior and senior high level included 16 parents of subjects for the

residence halls, 23 for the co-operatives and 8 for the sororities. This represents a total of 62 parents whose educational level fell at high school level and below. There were 35 parents reported as having attended college, 10 for the residence hall parents, 6 for the co-operatives, and 19 for the sororities. Twenty-eight subjects responded that their parents had completed their B.S. degree or higher--7 for the residence halls, 6 for the co-operatives, and 15 for the sororities. These frequencies are reported in Table 1, page 18.

The obtained chi-square value for choice of a living setting in relation to parents' education equals 26.25. The critical chi-square value at this level, for 10 degrees of freedom, is 18.5. The results of this test are significant and are reported in Table 5, page 40. The hypothesis of independence is rejected at the 5% level. The choice of living setting is apparently in part dependent upon parents' education. Separate chi-square tests were run to determine if fathers' and mothers' education are related to choice of living setting; the obtained chi-square value for mothers' education and choice of setting equals 16.85. The critical chi-square at this level, for 4 degrees of freedom, is 9.48. The results of this test are significant and are reported in Table 6, page 41. The hypothesis of independence is rejected at the 5% level. Obviously the choice of living setting is dependent upon the amount of education of the subjects' mother. When choice of a living setting and fathers' education were tested for independence, the

obtained chi-square value is 9.31. The critical chi-square value at this level with 4 degrees of freedom is 9.48. The results of this test are not significant and are reported in Table 7, page 41. The sample does not contradict the hypothesis. Therefore, it may be concluded that choice of a living setting does not depend on the level of education of the father of the subject.

Table 5. Chi-square Test of Independence for Choice of Living Setting and Parents' Education

	Residence Hall	Co-operative	Sorority	Total
Fathers' education:				
Junior high High school	13 (10.49)	14 (10.75)	5 (10.75)	32
Attended college	5 (5.90)	4 (6.04)	9 (6.04)	18
B. S. or higher	3 (4.26)	3 (4.36)	7 (4.36)	13
Mothers' education:				
Junior high High school	11 (9.84)	16 (10.08)	3 (10.08)	30
Attended college	5 (5.57)	2 (5.71)	10 (5.71)	17
B. S. or higher	4 (4.92)	3 (5.04)	8 (5.04)	15
Total	41	42	42	125
		$\chi^2 = 26.25^*$	$\chi^2_{.95} = 18.5$	

* significant at the .05 level of confidence

Table 6. Chi-square Test of Independence for Choice of Living Setting and Mothers' Education

	Residence Hall	Co-operative	Sorority	Total
Junior high High school	11 (9.67)	16 (10.16)	3 (10.16)	30
Attended college	5 (5.48)	2 (5.75)	10 (5.75)	17
B.S. or higher	4 (4.83)	3 (5.08)	8 (5.08)	15
Total	20	21	21	62
		$\chi^2 = 16.85^*$	$\chi^2_{.95} = 9.48$	

* significant at the .05 level of confidence

Table 7. Chi-square Test of Independence for Choice of Living Setting and Fathers' Education

	Residence Hall	Co-operative	Sorority	Total
Junior high High school	13 (10.66)	14 (10.66)	5 (10.66)	32
Attended college	5 (6.00)	4 (6.00)	9 (6.00)	18
B.S. or higher	3 (4.33)	3 (4.33)	7 (4.33)	13
Total	21	21	21	63
		$\chi^2 = 9.31^*$	$\chi^2_{.95} = 9.48$	

* nonsignificant

Family income was reported in one of ten categories (with \$2,000 increments) ranging from 0 - \$2,000 to \$18,000 and over. For purposes of analysis the categories were grouped into "high," \$12,001 and over; "medium," \$6,001 - \$12,000; and "low," \$6,000 and under. Three subjects did not report family income. Seventeen subjects reported incomes for their families in the low income category--three subjects in the residence halls, twelve in the co-operatives and two in the sororities. Twenty-seven subjects reported incomes for their families in the medium income category--eleven subjects in the residence halls, eight subjects in the co-operatives and eight in the sororities. Sixteen subjects reported family incomes in the high income category--five subjects in the residence halls, one in the co-operatives and ten in the sororities. This sub-hypothesis was tested by the chi-square test of independence. The obtained chi-square value relating choice of living setting and family income equals 18.52, which is significant. The critical chi-square value at this level, for 4 degrees of freedom, is 9.48. The results of this test are reported in Table 8, page 44. The hypothesis of independence is rejected at the 5% level. Obviously the choice of living setting is dependent upon the family income.

The amount of present self-support and the influence of a significant other person in the selection of a college residence were the two circumstance variables considered in this study. Present self-

support was reported in six percentage increments ranging from 0-19% to 100%. For purposes of analysis the increments were grouped into two categories, low to medium, which included 0-59% and high, which included 60-100%. All 63 subjects responded to one of the six categories to indicate their present amount of self-support. In all, 50 subjects fell in the low-medium range on self-support and 13 subjects fell in the high range on self-support. Of those reporting low-medium self-support, 33 reported 0-19% self-support--12 subjects in the residence halls, 6 in the co-operatives and 15 in the sororities. Nine subjects reported 20-39% self-support, including four subjects in the residence halls, three in the co-operatives and two in the sororities. Eight subjects reported 40-59% self-support--one subject in the residence halls, three in the co-operatives and four in the sororities. No subjects in the sororities reported self-support above 59%. In the last three categories, four residence hall subjects and nine co-operative subjects reported self-support in the 60% and over category--one subject in the residence hall and three co-operative subjects in the 60-79% category, one residence hall and three co-operative subjects in the 80-90% category and two residence hall and three co-operative subjects in the 100% category. The obtained chi-square value for choice of a living setting and present self-support equals 11.65. The critical chi-square value at this level, for 2 degrees of freedom, is 5.99, which is significant.

Table 8. Chi-square Test of Independence for the Choice of Living Setting and Family Income

	Residence			Total
	Hall	Co-operative	Sorority	
Low	3 (5.38)	12 (5.95)	2 (5.66)	17
Medium	11 (8.55)	8 (9.45)	8 (9.00)	27
High	5 (5.06)	1 (5.60)	10 (5.33)	16
Total	19	21	20	60
		$\chi^2 = 18.52^*$		$\chi^2_{.95} = 9.48$

* significant at the .05 level of confidence

Table 9. Chi-square Test of Independence for the Choice of Living Setting and Amount of Self-support

	Residence			Total
	Hall	Co-operative	Sorority	
Low-medium	17 (16.65)	12 (16.65)	21 (16.65)	50
High	4 (4.32)	9 (4.32)	0 (4.32)	13
Total	21	21	21	63
		$\chi^2 = 11.65^*$		$\chi^2_{.95} = 5.99$

* significant at the .05 level of confidence

The results of this test are reported in Table 9, page 44. The hypothesis of independence is rejected at the 5% level. Choice of living setting is apparently dependent upon amount of self-support.

Does any particular person influence students to select specific living settings? The subjects were asked to indicate if some significant person influenced their decision to live in their particular setting. Thirty-four subjects indicated that this was the case--8 subjects in the residence halls, 13 in the co-operatives and 13 in the sororities. Twenty-nine subjects indicated that their choice had not been influenced by a significant other. The chi-square test of independence was used to test choice of living setting in relation to significant other influence. The obtained chi-square value equals 3.16 which is not significant. The critical chi-square value at this level, for 2 degrees of freedom, is 5.99. The results of this test are reported in Table 10, page 46. The sample does not contradict the hypothesis of independence at the 5% level; choice of living setting is apparently independent of a significant other influence.

In order to test hypothesis three, the individual's own value preference score was correlated with the score indicating how she perceived her group's value preference on each of the six values. Analysis of covariance was used to test hypothesis three. The range of coefficients obtained is from r_w equals -0.100 for theoretical, through -0.001 for religious, 0.035 for political, 0.187 for aesthetic,

Table 10. Chi-square Test of Independence for the Choice of Living Setting and Significant Other

	Residence			Total
	Hall	Co-operative	Sorority	
Yes	8 (11.33)	13 (11.33)	13 (11.33)	34
No	13 (9.66)	8 (9.66)	8 (9.66)	29
Total	21	21	21	63
		$\chi^2 = 3.16^*$		$\chi^2_{.95} = 5.99$

* nonsignificant

Table 11. Correlation Coefficient Within Sub-settings and Across All 63 Subjects for Each of Six Values

	r_w d.f. = 53	r d.f. = 61
Theoretical	-0.100	-0.061
Religious	-0.001	-0.053
Economic	0.242	0.195
Social	0.201	0.125
Aesthetic	0.187	0.119
Political	0.035	0.063

Source: Snedecor, 1956, p. 174

0.201 for social, to 0.242 for economic, none of which are significant. The critical value for r_w , with 53 degrees of freedom, is 0.250. The results of this test are reported in Table 11, page 46. These results indicate that when the variance due to sub-setting is ignored, individuals within a sub-setting do not perceive their immediate group to be similar to themselves with regard to the degree of preference expressed in relation to the values theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious.

In order to determine whether or not the over-all correlation obtained between an individual's score and the perceived score for her group was spuriously low due to masking, in the sense that the correlations for some of the settings may have been significantly high but negative, a correction term was introduced and the correlation computed for the relationship using means corrected for the variance due to sub-setting. The range of coefficients obtained is from r equals -0.053 for religious, through -0.061 for theoretical, 0.063 for political, 0.119 for aesthetic, 0.125 for social, to 0.195 for economic, none of which are significant. The critical value for r , with 61 degrees of freedom, is 0.263. The results of this test are reported in Table 11, page 46. These results indicate that the individuals across all settings do not perceive their immediate groups to be similar to themselves with regard to the degree of preference expressed in relation to the values theoretical, economic,

aesthetic, social, political and religious.

The correlation between actual and perceived was not significant when the variance due to sub-setting was ignored; however, in removing the variance due to sampling error (sub-setting variance), the correlation remained insignificant.

Hypothesis four, perceived group value preferences for the three living groups do not differ from actual group value preferences on each of six values, was to determine whether or not the individuals in the three settings perceived the scores of their fellow members accurately. The difference between each individual's own score and the score representing how she perceived her group was used to compute a mean difference score for each value for each of the three settings and for the three sub-settings within each setting. A hierarchical analysis of variance was used to compare the mean scores expressing the difference between the actual value preferences of the group and the perceived value preferences of the group for each of the settings and for sub-settings within the settings. In other words, the question under consideration is, do the residence hall, co-operative and sorority members perceive their specific groups' value preferences to be as the members originally expressed them.

In testing the six values among the settings, the F values obtained for among the settings ranged from a low for the value

theoretical of 0.04 through 2.66 for social, 4.56 for aesthetic, 7.72 for political, 12.87 for religious to 23.40 for economic. In order to be significant at the 5% level, the F value, for 2 and 6 degrees of freedom, would be expected to reach 5.14; and the F value for the 1% level would be expected to reach 10.92. It can be seen that the F values economic and religious are significant at the 1% level and political is significant at the 5% level; those for the values theoretical, aesthetic and social did not reach significance. The results are reported in Table 12, page 50.

There is sufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis of no difference among the three settings with regard to the perceived group value preferences and the actual group value preferences expressed for each of three values--economic, political and religious. That is, individuals do not perceive their groups' economic, political and religious value preferences accurately on the values economic, political and religious. However, it is not possible to reject the hypothesis of no difference among the three settings with regard to the perceived group value preferences and the actual group value preferences expressed by the subjects on the values aesthetic, theoretical and social. This result indicates that there is not a difference among the settings on the perceived and actual group value preferences which the subjects expressed for these values. That is, individuals in the settings do not perceive their groups'

Table 12. Analysis of Variance Comparison of Perceived and Original Value Preferences for Three Living Groups

	Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	F ₉₅	F ₉₉
Theoretical	Setting	2	7.75	3.88	0.04	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	649.50	108.25			
	Within Sub-setting	55	6,758.00	122.87	0.88	2.27	3.15
	Total	63	7,415.25				
Economic	Setting	2	505.56	252.78	23.40*	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	64.85	10.80			
	Within Sub-setting	55	2,955.82	53.74	0.20	2.27	3.15
	Total	63	3,526.23				
Aesthetic	Setting	2	858.51	429.26	4.56	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	564.39	94.07			
	Within Sub-setting	55	4,203.09	76.42	1.23	2.27	3.15
	Total	63	5,625.99				
Social	Setting	2	388.22	194.11	2.66	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	437.91	72.99			
	Within Sub-setting	55	4,912.95	89.33	0.82	2.27	3.15
	Total	63	5,739.08				
Political	Setting	2	99.94	49.97	7.72**	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	38.83	6.47			
	Within Sub-setting	55	2,682.22	48.77	0.13	2.27	3.15
	Total	63	2,820.99				
Religious	Setting	2	1,939.46	969.73	12.87*	5.14	10.92
	Sub-setting	6	452.07	75.35			
	Within Sub-setting	55	8,451.08	153.66	0.49	2.27	3.15
	Total	63	10,842.60				

* Significant at the .01 level of confidence

** Significant at the .05 level of confidence

aesthetic, theoretical and social value preferences accurately.

The range of F values obtained among the nine sub-settings ranged from a low for the value political of 0.13 through 0.20 for economic, 0.49 for religious, 0.82 for social, 0.88 for theoretical to a high for the value aesthetic of 1.23. In order to be significant at the 5% level, the F value, with 6 and 55 degrees of freedom, would be expected to reach 2.27. It can be seen that the F values did not reach significance. The results are reported in Table 12, page 50.

There is insufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis of no difference within the three sub-settings with regard to the perceived group value preferences expressed. There is no difference among the nine sub-settings with regard to the perceived group value preferences and the actual group value preferences the subjects expressed on all six values. That is, individuals in the sub-settings tend to perceive their group's value preferences as they are actually expressed on all six values.

Evidently in the sample population the actual value preferences and perceived value preferences differ on economic, political and religious values and do not differ on theoretical, aesthetic and social values from setting to setting; whereas from sub-setting to sub-setting within the setting, actual and perceived preferences do not differ on any of the values.

In general, the results of the two F-tests indicate that there is sufficient evidence of a significant difference between the actual and perceived economic, political and religious value preferences for the three settings in some combination(s) of two out of the three.

Subjects in the three types of living groups (residences) reported the following information regarding their choice of setting, which appears to be pertinent to the interpretation of these results:

In the total of 63 subjects, 44 are living where, in fact, they would choose to live. The remaining 19 subjects indicated that they were living in a setting not of their choice. Of these, one residence hall member would prefer to live in a co-operative and seven would prefer an apartment; two co-operative members would prefer to live in a sorority and three would prefer an apartment; and two sorority members would prefer to live in a residence hall and four would prefer an apartment.

Thirty-four subjects, 8 residence hall members, 13 members in the co-operatives and 13 in the sorority setting reported 37 instances of significant others having influenced their choice of living setting. Six instances, in which a friend had influenced the decision, were reported by subjects in each of the settings. There were seven instances in which a parent was reported as having influenced the choice; five of these were from subjects living in sororities, one of the remaining two, from one subject living in each of the other two

settings. The remaining 12 instances included other relative, teacher and unspecified other. These 12 instances were roughly equally distributed (among the settings) in these specified categories.

Finally, in the total of 63 subjects, 21 indicated that their parents did not expect them to live in any particular setting during any of their four college years, eight in the co-operative, six in the sorority and seven in the residence hall. On the other hand, 41 subjects indicated that their parents had expressed a preference that they live in a particular setting during one or more college years. Of these, 14 were residence hall members, 12 were co-operative members and 15 were sorority members. For these 41 subjects, the parents of seven subjects expressed an expectation regarding where the subject would live for her entire college experience; five live in co-operatives, two in sororities and none in the residence halls. One subject did not respond to the item. It might be assumed that parental pressure to live in a certain setting was directly related to the number of years for which the expectation was expressed.

IV. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

It should do well at this point to recall the four major hypotheses tested in this study. They are:

- I. There is no difference among the three types of living groups with regard to the degree of preference expressed concerning each of six values.
- II. a) Choice of living setting is independent of setting characteristics.
b) Choice of living setting is independent of socio-economic characteristics.
c) Choice of living setting is independent of selected circumstance characteristics.
- III. There is no relationship between an individual's score on each of six values and those scores for her specific group as perceived by her.
- IV. Perceived group value preferences do not differ from actual group value preferences on each of six values.

The results of the test of hypothesis one indicate that there is insufficient evidence to suggest that the value preferences of the members of the three settings differ either within sub-settings or across settings on five of the six values tested. However, it can be concluded that the three settings differ on aesthetic value preferences.

From examination of the raw mean data it can be further concluded that the difference among settings on aesthetic value preferences is attributable to the co-operative setting, which is higher than the preferences expressed by both residence hall and sorority members which are highly similar to each other. In other words, co-operative setting members can be identified on the basis of their aesthetic value preferences and can be distinguished from both sorority and residence hall members on this basis.

With the exception of the aesthetic mean values expressed by sorority members, Oregon State University mean value preferences appear similar to those of Ohio State, since both apparently fall in the average range of value preferences. The degree of aesthetic preference expressed by the sample of sorority members in this study falls below the average score for females in general, according to the norms established by the authors of the inventory.

The remaining five values--theoretical, economic, social, political and religious--do not reflect a difference with regard to the degree of preference expressed either within the sub-settings or across settings. The lack of evidence to support a difference among setting preferences on these five values, could be due to the possibility that college women in general are a population who do not differ in their preferences on these values. This notion is of course a matter for further research.

An important point to note here, however, is that the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey inventory is an instrument which requires forced choice from among six specific values, and it is entirely possible that a set of values different from those selected for this inventory would, in fact, significantly separate the three settings.

The results from the first test of hypothesis two indicate that the choice of a living setting is significantly related to the characteristics of the specific setting as they pertain to: proximity to campus, cost, atmosphere and prestige, and size of living group. From inspection it was found that the setting characteristic which was a major determinant in choosing the living setting for the subjects in the residence halls was proximity, the major determinant for the subjects choosing the co-operatives was cost and for the subjects choosing sororities it was atmosphere and prestige. These results appear to fit not only the common stereotypes but are what would be expected on the basis of reality considerations.

The choice of the proximity setting characteristic for the residence halls is in tune with the fact that the residence halls at Oregon State University are situated on the campus, close to all campus activities. For the co-operatives, the selection of cost as an outstanding setting characteristic is in keeping with the fact that the co-operative is the least costly of the three settings. The selection of atmosphere and prestige by the sorority members as the

outstanding setting characteristic is in keeping with the sorority image of pleasant "house" surroundings, and social position which is frequently associated with "select" membership, as well as scholarship standards for pledging and initiation.

The results from the second test of hypothesis two indicate that the choice of a living group is also dependent upon the family income. Most of the subjects living in co-operatives have family incomes in the low category (\$6,000 and under), while the modal income for the residence hall subjects is at the medium level (\$6,001 - \$12,000) and the modal income for the subjects living in sororities is the high level (\$12,001 - \$18,000 plus).

The increasing order from low through medium to high for family income of members living in the co-operatives, residence halls and sororities appears to reflect reality considerations. Family income undoubtedly places limits on who may join a sorority. It is interesting to note that in reporting major determinants in choice of a living setting, no one choosing the sororities indicated cost as a determinant. On the other hand, co-operative members who report family income in the low range did report cost as a major determinant in choosing a place to live. All that can be said in relation to family income and cost of housing for the residence halls is that they both represent a middle range. In passing, it may be remarked that the results from the data on amount of self-support,

to be discussed later, are congruent with the findings on family income and cost as a determinant in choice of housing.

The results from the second test under hypothesis two indicate the choice of living setting is also dependent upon parents' education. A breakdown of educational level for fathers and mothers in relation to choice of living setting yielded the information that choice of living setting is dependent upon mothers' education and independent of fathers.

It will be recalled that the modal educational level for parents of subjects in the residence halls and co-operatives was high school level (for fathers and for mothers). The modal education for parents of subjects living in sororities is some college, for both fathers' and mothers. It can be concluded that there is a tendency for fathers' and mothers' educational levels to show a high relationship, but apparently mothers' education and the relationship between fathers' education and choice of living setting amounts to a nonsignificant trend. In so much as choice of living setting is dependent upon both family income and parents' education, it can be concluded that these select socio-economic factors are important in the choice of residence. However, the question can be raised as to whether or not some third factor, common to both of these, might account for the relationship.

The results from the third test under hypothesis two, relating

the selected circumstance characteristics of self-support and influence of significant other to choice of living setting, indicated that the choice is dependent upon amount of self-support and apparently is independent of significant other influence.

It will be recalled that of the subjects contributing the highest percentage (above 60%) of their own support, a greater number of them were living in the least expensive living setting, namely, the co-operatives. In contrast, of the subjects who contributed the lower percentage (less than 60%) to their self-support, a greater number were living in the most expensive setting, namely, the sororities. In general, raw data on amount of self-support and choice of living setting in relation to cost (room and board) appears to be associated in a positive linear relationship. These results are congruent with the results for family income and cost as a major determinant in choice of living setting.

Of the subjects who chose to live in the setting in which living costs were lowest, namely, the co-operatives, a greater number reported cost as a major determinant in their choice of a living setting; a larger number reported lowest family income; and a larger number of them reported the highest percentage of self-support.

Of the subjects who chose the most costly living setting, namely, the sororities, not one reported cost as a major determinant in their choice of a living setting; a larger number reported the

highest family income; and a larger number of them reported 60% and under for level of self-support.

On the basis of these three sets of data for amount of self-support, family income, and cost as a major determinant, in choice of a living setting there would appear to be not only a need, but a distributed preference for all three of these settings at Oregon State University. To the degree that this sample represents a substantial segment of the university student population, information of this sort undoubtedly could be useful to university housing administrators.

The correlation coefficients computed for the test of hypothesis three were insignificant, indicating there is insufficient evidence to reject the notion that an individual's preference score on each of six values is unrelated to those scores reflecting how she perceives the value preferences of her immediate living group. Apparently, members of the residence halls, co-operatives and sororities do not perceive the value preferences of their cohabitants to be similar to their own on theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political, and religious values. The correlation relating an individual's economic value preference to the way he perceives his cohabitants' economic values approaches significance at the 5% level.

The results obtained on the test of hypothesis four, which relates the perceived group value preferences to the actual group

value preferences, indicated that actual and perceived group value preferences for economic, political and religious values are significantly different at the setting level. The subjects apparently did not perceive their fellow residents' preferences on economic, political and religious values as they were in fact expressed. This result might be due to the fact that the sample, which was composed of sophomores, may in fact have different value preferences than their total living group which in all settings is composed of sophomores, junior, seniors, and in some cases freshmen, which the perceived scores were supposed to represent. If such were the case, the perceived scores may indeed accurately reflect the value preference of the immediate living groups. However, if the sample of value preferences, for the 21 sophomores, is an unbiased sample of the setting members, then the perceived economic, political and religious value preferences do not represent the actual economic, political and religious value preferences of the setting group.

No significant differences were obtained among the three settings in regard to actual and perceived aesthetic, theoretical and social value preferences. That is, there is no reason to believe that the three settings, taken two at a time, differ on the perceived and actual aesthetic, theoretical and social values.

If the apparent discrepancies between actual and perceived values which were obtained for economic, political and religious

values are discrepancies not due to biased sampling, then the ability of the setting members to accurately perceive the value preferences of their group on the aesthetic, theoretical and social values, versus their inability to accurately perceive the preferences for the economic, political and religious values, can possibly be explained on the basis of relatively lower perceptability of the preferences for the latter three values. That is, there may be some unique or masking quality inherent in economic, political and religious values which is not inherent in aesthetic, theoretical and social values, making the former set more difficult to perceive. Perhaps the members of the various settings do not associate with their fellow members sufficiently frequently to get a clear picture of their over-all value preferences.

Factors which may be assumed to influence the results of this study in a predictable way, but which were not statistically analyzed in the study, are the following: roughly one-third of the subjects in the sample reported that they were not living where they would choose to live; two-thirds of the subjects reported that their parents expressed a specific preference with regard to where the subjects could live on the campus; and over half of the subjects reported that they had been influenced in their choice of housing by a significant other.

The design employed in this study has limitations, which are

assumed to impose certain restrictions on the interpretation of the results. For example, the data considered in choice of setting, which was gathered after the fact, may be misleading in the sense that experiences intervening between choice of setting and data collection may have distorted the subjects' perception of the bases for their choices. Similarly, the specific values in the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey inventory, may not be the values crucial to identifying differences in the living settings. In addition, the items on the personal data sheet may have been restricting or misleading due to the grossness with which the items were defined. Needless to say, the absence of any measure of reliability on the items, leaves the results of the study open to question. It is recommended that any future study in this area guard against such limitations.

Despite the limitations of the study, the obtained results indicate that choice of housing is a complex phenomenon involving personal characteristics, setting characteristics, circumstance variables or some combination of these, which provide fertile ground for further research.

The results of this study ought to be verified in order that its potential practical significance for housing placement, student counseling or solutions to administrative problems in housing be realized.

Conclusions

It can be concluded from the over-all results of the study that sophomore women living in each of the three major types of living settings, which are approved by the administration at Oregon State University, are distinguishable in terms of some characteristics and not others. It was found in the study that while members within each of the settings--residence halls, co-operatives and sororities--in large part hold common value preferences on a set of prescribed values, preferences held are not distinguishable from setting to setting. That is, value preferences, of setting members of a given setting, are similar but they do not differ from value preferences in the other two settings. The characteristics which significantly distinguish the members in the three settings, pertain to the factors related to the individual's decision to live in a given setting. They involve selected setting characteristics, "socio-economic" background and certain immediate circumstance variables.

Efforts were made to select a sample of subjects which would be representative of the three settings, and to the degree that this aim was accomplished, the results from the study can be generalized to the residence halls, co-operatives and sorority settings on this or highly similar university campuses.

The findings indicate that there is no evidence to suggest that

sophomores living in the three groups are distinguishable on the basis of value preferences with one exception, namely, that women who live in the co-operatives are distinguishable from the other two groups on the basis of their aesthetic value preferences.

While the subjects, living in all three settings, apparently do not perceive their immediate living group's value preferences to be similar to their own, they showed an inability to perceive their cohabitants' economic, political and religious values accurately. There was no evidence to suggest that they were unable to perceive the aesthetic, theoretical and social value preferences of their group accurately.

These three findings regarding values, taken together, suggest that members of the three living settings all came from the same population with regard to value preference (on a prescribed set of values), namely, university sophomore women, that they believe that they are not like the other members of their living group, and that at least on their political and religious values they are, in fact, unlike their fellow residents.

With regard to the choice or decision to live in a given setting, the results indicated that where individuals choose to live is dependent upon the setting characteristics of: proximity to the campus, cost, atmosphere and prestige, and size of living group. Choosing to live in a residence hall was predominantly associated

with proximity of the setting to the campus; choosing to live in a co-operative was predominantly associated with cost; and choosing to live in a sorority was predominantly associated with atmosphere and prestige. Choice of housing is, in addition, dependent upon the socio-economic background of the individual as reflected in family income and mothers' education. Finally, one's decision to live in one setting as opposed to another was found to be dependent upon immediate circumstances of the individual in relation to the degree to which she depends upon self-support.

Inspection of the raw frequency data pointed up the fact that monetary considerations as reflected in choosing (or not choosing) cost as a major determinant in choice of setting, percent of self-support, family income and actual living costs of present residence, appear to be highly interrelated in the setting choices of sorority and co-operative members.

Three factors, which it is assumed may have influenced the results of the present study but for which statistical analyses were not run, are: subjects living in a residence other than one of their choice; parents' expressed preference with regard to the subjects' campus residence; and influence of living choice by a significant other.

It is concluded that further research in the area is warranted and should include particular improvements based on insights gained through the present study.

V. SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was twofold. First, to examine the choice of living setting of university sophomore women in relation to their value preferences and in relation to selected setting, socio-economic background, and circumstance factors surrounding their choices. The secondary aim of the study was to investigate how a member of a living group perceives the value preferences of his immediate living group in relation to his own value preferences, and whether or not his perceptions correspond to the actual preferences expressed by his immediate living group.

The sample of 63 subjects was drawn from the female sophomore students registered at Oregon State University who were single, under 21 years of age, and who resided in the residence halls, sorority houses or co-operative houses during the Spring term, 1965. Sophomore standing is defined at Oregon State University as the credit cumulation of more than 35 but less than 89 credit hours.

The data for this study came from two sources: the subjects' responses to the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values, and a personal data sheet. The Study of Values was administered twice to each subject; the first time, the subjects responded in light of their own value preferences; the second time, they responded to the instrument as they believed members of their immediate living group would respond.

The degree of preference expressed for each value in each living setting was tested to determine whether or not there was homogeneity of value preference across living settings and within given settings. There was homogeneity of value preferences within the given settings for six values, and across the three settings for all but the aesthetic value preference. Co-operative members' aesthetic value preferences differ from the aesthetic value preferences of the members of both residence halls and sororities, which in turn are highly similar to one another.

The relationship of the choice of living setting and selected setting, socio-economic, and circumstance factors was tested. It was concluded that choice of living setting is dependent upon the characteristics of the setting, proximity to campus, atmosphere and prestige, cost and size of living group. Choice of living setting is also dependent upon family income, mothers' education and amount of self-support. Apparently, choice of living setting is not related to the influence of a significant other person.

When the individual's own value preference score on each of six values was correlated with the score indicating what she perceived her group's value preference to be, the results indicated that individuals across all settings do not perceive their immediate group's value preferences to be similar to their own on any of the six values.

The test to determine whether or not the individuals in the three

settings perceived the value preferences of their fellow members accurately, indicated that the subjects did not perceive their group's economic, political and religious value preferences accurately. However, there was no indication that aesthetic, theoretical and social value preferences of the group were perceived inaccurately.

Inspection of the raw data indicated that almost one-third of the subjects were not living where they would in fact choose to live, which may have introduced a particular bias in the data.

It was concluded that present residence and the economic factors of family income, self-support and cost as a major determinant in living choice, are highly related in the sorority and co-operative settings.

Limitations of the study were discussed and recommendations for future research were pointed up.

Finally, it was concluded that despite the limitations of the present study, the results indicate that choice of housing is a complex phenomenon that warrants further research.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY HOUSING REGULATIONS
AS OF MAY, 1965

Oregon State University is concerned with all phases of student housing. The main educational aim of University-sponsored housing is to encourage mature self-direction for all students in residence on the campus.

University staff members believe that a student may, through increased self-direction, better accomplish his intellectual, academic, social, and personal objectives. Accordingly, the University makes every attempt to provide the environment necessary to accomplish this aim.

Certain guiding principles concerning housing for Oregon State University students have been established by the University Housing Committee. Entering students should be well acquainted with these principles:

Housing reservations made by new students are tentative until official admission to Oregon State has been granted.

Living arrangements are examined by the Housing Department.

All students, twenty-one years of age or older, seniors, or married students are permitted to live wherever they choose.

All single sophomore and junior students under twenty-one years of age are required to live in residence halls, fraternities, sororities, cooperatives, or other approved housing. Separate listings of approved off-campus housing are maintained for men and women in the Student Housing Office.

All single freshmen under twenty-one years of age are required to live in residence halls, fraternities, or cooperatives unless living at home.

Established University rules concerning student conduct apply to all housing, on or off campus.

Students making duplicate housing arrangements will be held financially responsible for these arrangements.

Changes of address or residence by students under 21 require approval of the Department of Housing.

All living arrangements in approved housing are for one term. Should a request to move be granted during the term, the student will be held financially responsible for payment of the room rent for the remainder of the term.

Students required to reside in approved housing found to be residing in unapproved housing will be required to move to approved housing and will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

In unusual circumstances, petitions for exceptions to these policies may be considered by the Housing Committee.

APPENDIX B

PERSONAL DATA SHEET

Number
(same as test & answer sheet)

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE LINE FOR EACH OF THE NUMBERED ITEMS.

1. My residence at Oregon State is:
 - _____ residence hall
 - _____ co-operative
 - _____ sorority

2. Are you a social sorority pledge:
 - _____ yes; _____ no.

3. The amount of my self-support is:
 - _____ 0 - 19%
 - _____ 20 - 39%
 - _____ 40 - 59%
 - _____ 60 - 79%
 - _____ 80 - 99%
 - _____ 100%

4. The approximate income in my family is:

_____ 0 - \$ 2,000	_____ \$10,001 - 12,000
_____ \$2,001 - 4,000	_____ \$12,001 - 14,000
_____ \$4,001 - 6,000	_____ \$14,001 - 16,000
_____ \$6,001 - 8,000	_____ \$16,001 - 18,000
_____ \$8,001 - 10,000	_____ \$18,001 and over

5. My home is located in the state of
 - _____ Oregon
 - _____ other (name)

6. My age is _____.

7. My major is _____.

8. The highest grade my father completed:

_____ 6th	_____ high school	_____ completed college
_____ junior high (8 or 9)	_____ attended college	(BS or higher)

9. The highest grade my mother completed:

_____ 6th	_____ high school	_____ completed college
_____ junior high (8 or 9)	_____ attended college	(BS or higher)

10. My parents expressed a housing preference for me during one or more college year.
(check yes or no for each year) If you have checked yes, please check the type of housing your parents wanted you to live in each year.

	YES	NO	Residence hall	Co-operative	Sorority	Other (name)
FRESHMAN						
SOPHOMORE						
JUNIOR						
SENIOR						

PERSONAL DATA SHEET, page 2

Number _____

11. Are you living where you want to live? _____ yes; _____ no.

If not, where would you choose to live? please check:

_____ residence hall
 _____ co-operative
 _____ sorority
 _____ other (name)

12. Did some significant person influence you to live where you are presently living?

_____ yes; _____ no.

If your answer is yes, what is their relationship to you?

_____ friend	_____ teacher or counselor
_____ neighbor	_____ parent
_____ relative	_____ other (specify)

13. Were any particular circumstances major determinants in your living where you do?

Such as: (If more than one, indicate the two most important by number in order of importance such as 1 - most important
 2 - second most)

_____ late application to college
 _____ proximity of the residence to the campus
 _____ scholarship restrictions
 _____ cost
 _____ atmosphere
 _____ prestige
 _____ size of group
 _____ other (name)

Instructions for the Second Administration of the
Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values

You probably have opinions as to how the women you live with feel and think about various matters. You have already answered this inventory once. Would you answer all of the items again, but this time, respond in the way that you believe most of the women in your living group might respond. This approach may be more easily accomplished, if you mentally substitute the pronoun "they" for "you" in the questions.