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PATTERNS OF MEANING IN SELF AND SOCIAL OTHERS DURING DIVORCE

by

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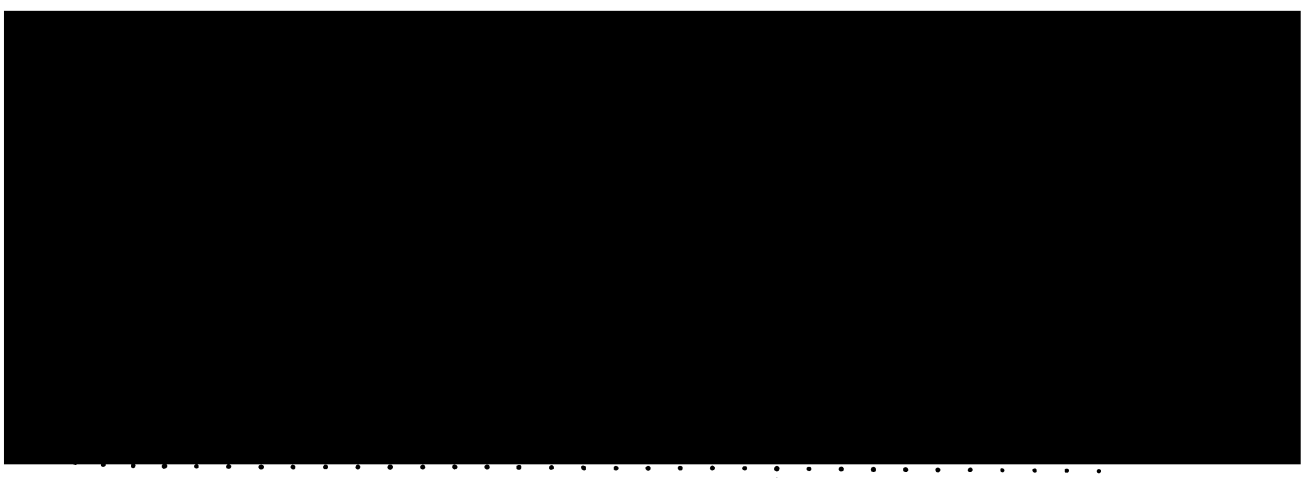

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ABSTRACT

PATTERNS OF MEANING IN SELF AND SOCIAL OTHERS DURING DIVORCE

Ann C. Coho

The purpose of this investigation was to study the structure and meaning of self identity and self in relation to others among individuals undergoing divorce. Of major concern was how the self-concept, in relation to inferred identification patterns with significant others, may affect the divorced persons' subsequent social and psychological adjustment to marital dissolution. This investigation also examined the role of stress in divorce, including various childhood stressors and stress levels during divorce, as predicting the degree of parental identification.

This was a cross-sectional study of men (N=104) and women (N=159) who were interviewed at follow-up approximately 3.5 years after they had participated in a comprehensive baseline interview. The semantic differential, a measure of self identity and inferred identification patterns with significant others (Mother, Father, Ex-Spouse and Present Partner),was included in the follow-up interview. A number of hypotheses were investigated involving identification patterns with significant others and subsequent adjustment (psychosomatic and psychological symptoms reported on the Symptoms Checklist).

Factor analytic results revealed important gender differences in the manner in which men and women perceive

and relate to others. Males tended to be more wholistic, while females tended to be more individualistic and distinct. These differences in self and social perceptions may aid in understanding the gender differences in coping with stressful life events which have been repeatedly reported in the literature. Another consistent finding from the factor analytic studies was that Osgood's theoretical EPA dimensions of meaning failed to be confirmed.

The degree of inferred parental identification did appear to offer increased resiliency against the development of symptomatology during the divorce process. Specific childhood stressors appeared to be important in predicting high and low parental identifiers, while the specific context of the divorce (sociodemographic variables and adult stress and adaptation levels) appeared to be more important predictors of intermediate levels of parental identifiers. These findings suggest the importance of developing more refined measures of childhood stress and the divorce context in order to identify those individuals potentially "at risk" for maladaptive outcomes during the distress of divorce.

Finally, there appears to be a general consistency in the manner in which one perceives oneself and intimate others, with a predisposition toward positiveness or negativeness. This typology appears to be strongly predicted by early life events and early significant relationships.

David A. Chiriboga, Ph.D. (Chairman)

PATTERNS OF MEANING IN SELF AND SOCIAL OTHERS

DURING DIVORCE

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CHAPTER ONE

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

The purpose of this investigation was to study the structure and meaning of self identity and self in relation to others (e.g., social identity) among persons facing a situation which has been said to rob individuals of their identity: divorce. In this chapter a basic consideration of divorce as a social issue is presented. There follows a consideration of self identity, the major focus of the research, as well as some discussions of stress and adaptation as they pertain to divorce.

Divorce: Social Problem and Research Issue

The divorce rate in the United States has more than doubled in the last two decades (Glick & Norton, 1977; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976). This rate of dissolution of marriages is particularly alarming when considering the associated risks of divorce. For example, the separated and divorced have been shown to be disproportionately at risk for psychiatric disorders and emotional disturbance (Bloom, Asher, & White, 1978). Studies examining psychiatric inpatient and outpatient records reveal the highest rates to be among the separated and divorced. This higher vulnerability among divorced persons is also documented for physical illness (Cline & Chosy, 1972; Holmes & Masuda, 1974; National Center for Health Statistics, 1976).

There have been few comprehensive studies of divorce. The focus of the more demographic studies has been on discrete conditions in understanding marital disruption, rather than on the wide scope of problems relating to the divorce process. Social and psychological approaches to research on divorce can provide a broader and more complex understanding of the phenomenon. Some of the existant studies have contributed to our knowledge of the effects of divorce on the individual (Catron, Chiriboga, & Krystal, 1980; Chiriboga, 1979; Chiroboga, Roberts, & Stein, 1978; Goode, 1956; Pearlin & Johnson, 1977; Strole, Langer, Michael, Opler, & Rennie, 1962) and the family (Hetherington, Cox, & Cox, 1976; Schlesinger, 1969). However, few of these studies have examined a wide age range of divorcing persons, looked at both sexes, used repeated measurement designs, or looked at personal characteristics such as one's perception of oneself and/or significant others in relation to divorce outcomes. It would thus appear that much of the current demographic and social-psychological research on divorce has rather serious methodological limitations. Clearly, there is a need for more research which addresses the complexity of the divorce process for all ages.

While there has been relatively little stress research that deals with divorce, there has been much research suggesting that stressful life events generally precipitate psychopathology (Barrett, 1979; Brown, 1979; Clayton &

Darvish, 1979; Dohrenwend & Dohrenwend, 1974; Paykel, 1979). In ratings of stressful life events, Holmes and Rahe (1974) found that divorce is second only to death of a spouse in its impact as a stressor. What may be suggested from the stress literature and statistics on marital status is that divorced persons may be more likely to experience more mental and physical problems than persons not undergoing the stress of divorce.

In the literature of the stress response, the idea of phasic adjustment has been postulated, consisting of an anticipation period, an impact period, and a period of long-term adaptation. Divorce can be conceptualized as a process which may follow a similar pattern, rather than being viewed as a static event, occurring at one place in time. Each stage of the divorce process may have unique mental health problems and require different coping strategies (Wallerstein & Kelly, 1980). Factors such as psychological characteristics of the individual have been shown to increase or decrease the impact of stressors at each stage of the stress response (Lazarus, 1976) and are also relevant to divorce adjustment (Chiriboga, 1979).

Among theoreticians in the field of divorce, dissolution of marriage is considered to be accompanied by disruptive emotional experiences, whether the divorce was desired or not (Weiss, 1975). Indeed, divorce may pose greater distress than other major life events or changes due to the

implications of personal failure which are often involved for dissolving marital partners. Distressing affects such as resentment, guilt, anger, loneliness, and confusion may alternate with periods of euphoria and persist for some time after the divorce.

One major area of concern is the self identity of persons whose whole life is torn asunder by the dissolution. Divorce not only pulls the couple apart, but destroys the identity of the couple as a unit and may threaten or remove roles vital to self-integrity. Weiss (1975) describes the commonly experienced problems in identity disorganization and changing role definitions of separated and divorced persons. It is within identification patterns, how one sees oneself and oneself in relation to significant others--their parents, their ex-spouse, and their present intimate partner, three and one-half years post filing for divorce--that is of concern in this dissertation in terms of how well or poorly one is adjusting to the loss of a previous marital relationship. A concern of this study is how such identification patterns with selected intimate others may affect an individual's self-concept and the divorced persons' subsequent social and psychological adjustment to marital dissolution.

Specifically, it is hypothesized that divorced subjects who are currently experiencing difficulties in adjustment to their new marital status, three and one-half years post

filing for legal separation, exhibit a more negative self-concept and that they perceive themselves as quite dissimilar from their like-sex parent, either mother or father. Conversely, the greater the degree of identification with the like-sex parent and the more positive their own self-concept, the greater the probability of better adjustment (e.g., as manifested by less physical and psychological distress, higher morale, and more satisfying social and intimate love relationships) in the post-divorce period.

Self Identity and the Crisis of Divorce

The topical area of this study, the self concept, has long been recognized by personality theorists as important to the organization of one's behavior (Lecky, 1945; Maslow, 1954; Rogers, 1951; Symonds, 1951). A strong self-concept has been suggested as a buffer against life's stresses and strains which can facilitate an adaptive response. The disruptive effects of divorce on the lives of divorcing individuals are likely to affect their self-concept because of role change (e.g., married to divorced status), and an individual's self-esteem is commonly involved (e.g., a divorced person may experience a sense of failure, a sense or guilt, or unworthiness).

From a clinical point of view, a positive, realistic self-concept may constitute an underlying strength of per-

sonality, and strong positive identification patterns with the parents may result in a more robust self-concept. During a divorce, a time when strong demands are made on an individual's internal and external resources, one internal resource is a strong positive self-concept. Identification is part of the self-concept. One's general stance or perception of others is likely to be important in adapting to the disruptive effects of divorce as, for instance, in one's propensity to utilize intimate others as effective social supports. In this dissertation, identification patterns with parents were investigated, as well as identification patterns with the present partner and with the ex-spouse several years post filing for divorce. An important question to be addressed is what these various patterns mean. For example, an individual who perceives himself or herself as very similar to their ex-spouse several years after filing for divorce may have difficulty in separating from their former spouse and the relationship may be unresolved and conflictual for the individual. On the other hand, a close identification with the ex-spouse may simply indicate that the divorce has been emotionally resolved. At the outset of this investigation, little was known about what these various identification patterns with intimate others meant because so little has been studied in this area.

Social Stress in Divorce: A Complicating Factor

In addition to the need to study the self identity, and relationship of self to others during the divorce process, this investigation examined the role of stress factors in divorce. Here the principle concern was to determine how much of a role these factors play in how individuals view themselves and others.

While there have been relatively few studies of stress and divorce, and even fewer that bring in self-identity, there has been ample demonstration of the general linkage between stress exposure and psychological dysfunction. A related body of stress research literature found in the bereavement research has shown the self-concept to be important. The phenomenon of bereavement has many parallels to the divorce process, since both events involve a loss of a significant relationship. An important focus of bereavement research, and relevant to this dissertation, is the association between the self-image and how one adjusts to loss. Various authorities in the field of bereavement postulate that one of the consequences of loss is activation of latent self-images and the re-evaluation of the self (Horowitz, Wilner, Marmar, & Krupnick, 1980). The reestablishment of a concept of self finalizes the end process of normal grieving and it is this reestablishment of a concept of self which promotes adaptation. Psychopathology may occur when an individual is unable to reestablish his self-image. For

example, in Freud's work on mourning and melancholia (1917), pathological grief is characterized by loss of self-esteem and aggressive feelings directed internally, against the self.

Divorce may be similar to bereavement in the sense that loss of a spouse through divorce may affect one's self-evaluation. In sociological terms, divorce entails various disruptions in an individual's social roles. From a psychological perspective, one's self-image is affected since one's definition of oneself is also in relation to significant, intimate others and the history of affectional bonds. From a clinical perspective, the phenomenon of transference is related in the sense that transference phenomena emphasize the repetition of earlier modes of relating to others (e.g., parents) in current relationships (e.g., the therapist or counselor in treatment situations).

The Purpose and Rationale of the Study

The Purpose

The purpose of this dissertation was to investigate identification patterns with selected intimate others (Mother, Father, Ex-spouse, Present Partner) in men and women across the life span three and one-half years after filing for legal separation. The focus of the study is on the similarity of one's perception of oneself in relation to significant others as constituting a repository of resources

and deficits. The primary objective was to identify characteristics of the perception of oneself and significant others which influence adaptation to divorce.

A related purpose of this dissertation was to consider how people structure the meaning of their relationships with significant others and how people evaluate themselves and others. Is there a similarity of factors underlying the assessments of self and significant others, and does this relate to the ease or difficulty in adjusting to the stress of divorce? Is there a gender difference in the way the sexes perceive and structure and meaning of their intimate relationships? These questions are addressed in this investigation.

The Rationale

There is little empirical research on the relationship between how individuals view themselves in relation to intimate significant others and adaptation among divorcing persons or, indeed, on how individuals structure the meaning of their important interpersonal relationships. While it is generally accepted that divorce is a tremendously stressful life event and that there is a powerful association between marital disruption and psychopathology, little is known regarding the impact of the self-concept or of the nature of one's interpersonal relationships with others upon the subsequent adjustment to this loss event. There are very few

studies of divorce which have been comprehensive in their investigation. There is a need to identify those psychological and interpersonal characteristics which are associated with adaptation to divorce. By studying both sexes, comparisons can be drawn between the divorce experience for men and women. Little research has been focused upon the effects of divorce among different age groups, and little is known regarding the psychological resources available to older divorcing adults.

Justification for the current investigation is based on (1) the evidence of a relationship between stressful life events and psychopathology which has been recurrently documented in the literature; (2) the salient role of the self and of social supports in determining the outcome (adaptation) to stress demonstrated in a variety of empirical studies; and (3) epidemiological, social, and psychological research demonstrating the apparent emotional vulnerability of separated and divorced persons. The delineation of those dimensions of the perception of self in relation to significant others and how they are associated with adaptation in resolving the stressful loss of divorce will provide needed information for preventive intervention at the clinical level.

CHAPTER TWO

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter will consist primarily of a presentation of literature pertaining to the many and diverse meanings of the self, and the self in relation to others. Stress research and theory is briefly reviewed, and the chapter ends with a statement of hypotheses.

The Structure of Meaning of the Self and Significant Others

One purpose of this dissertation was to consider the structure of meaning, (e.g., semantic structure) when persons evaluate themselves and significant others. Research on semantic structure has been heavily influenced by the work of Osgood and his colleagues. They developed an instrument, the Semantic Differential Rating Scale (Osgood, Suci, & Tannenbaum, 1957), to measure the connotative meaning of various concepts. The authors suggest that the Semantic Differential may be considered as a technique for providing a quantitative index of projective data.

A central theme of their research is that, at least as far as the use of their technique of measurement is concerned, three general factors can be identified consistently in a wide variety of data sets: an evaluative factor, a potency factor, and an activity factor (all three referred to collectively as the EPA dimensions of meaning). At least

in their earlier research, these three factors were said to consistently underlie and cover the dimensions of meaning individuals ascribe to various concepts. According to studies reported by Osgood in The Measurement of Meaning (1957), factor analyses of semantic differential data rather consistently indicate these three major dimensions or factors to emerge when individuals rate a wide variety of concepts. Studies that have involved a variety of stimuli, subjects, and scales have demonstrated that the three dimensions or factors have emerged in roughly the same order of magnitude. An evaluative factor in response rating on the semantic differential is said to regularly emerge first and accounts for approximately half to three-quarters of the extractable variance. It is defined by adjective pairs such as good-bad, fair-unfair, honest-dishonest, positive-negative, clean-dirty, etc. The second factor which regularly emerges in factor analyses of semantic differential data is the potency factor which accounts for approximately half as much variance as the evaluative factor. The potency factor is concerned with power and is typically measured by such adjective pairs as strong-weak, heavy-light, hard-soft, large-small, etc. The third strongest factor or dimension in semantic space is the activity factor which is usually equal to or slightly smaller in magnitude than the potency factor. The activity factor is measured by such adjective pairs as active-passive, quick-slow, hot-cold, excitable-

calm, etc. and involves quickness, excitement, warmth, agitation, and the like.

A number of factor analytic studies have been performed on data from the semantic differential scales. (These have been summarized by Osgood, 1962.) The various studies have utilized vastly different kinds of concepts, including commercial products, animals, prominent personages, geometrical designs, with the result of the predicted emergence of the evaluative-potency-activity (EPA) structure as primary dimensions of meaning.

Among the studies reported by Osgood in The Measurement of Meaning (1957) was a "thesaurus" study in which 76 adjective pairs were chosen from Roget's Thesaurus. The bipolar scales were given to 100 college students to rate 20 different concepts. When correlations between the ratings on different scales were calculated and factored, the evaluative-potency-activity (EPA) structure emerged. Bopp (1955) reported the usual EPA structure after having a group of 40 schizophrenics rate 32 words on a 13-scale form. Heise (1965) had Navy enlistees rate 1,000 concepts on 8 scales, and his factor analyses of the data revealed the EPA structure. Wright (1958) had 2,000 men and women rate 40 concepts on a 30-scale semantic differential, finding four factors in his data, the first three of which were the EPA structure. In an interesting study by DiVesta (1966), children in Grades 2 through 7 rated 100 concepts on 27

scales. The resulting EPA structure was reported, although there was a tendency for the potency and activity factors to merge into a single "dynamism" dimension up to the fifth grade level.

The emphasis in most earlier research on the semantic differential data was on the three EPA dimensions. Despite the fact that many of the studies documented the EPA structure, the stability of the EPA dimensionality is not a completely settled issue. Osgood (1962) reported a number of other factors that emerge with particular types of scales and concepts. For example, he reported that the factor structure tends to be more "diverse" when ratings are made for concepts which relate to human personality, such as mother or good friend. Osgood reports that with such concepts, factor analyses result in about eight factors. In several studies of concepts relating to personality, a factor of "rationality" (defined by scales such as objective-subjective, logical-intuitive, rational-irrational) and a factor of "morality" (defined with scales such as moral-immoral, wholesome-unwholesome, reputable-disreputable) were found. The studies by Borgatta (1964) and Norman (1963) suggested that when adjective ratings were used to assess persons, one finds about five important factors. This may indicate that there are more meaningful dimensions of response to persons than there are for more non-personal concepts.

The Self-Concept, Patterns of Identification and Divorce

The Concept of Identification

The concept of identification implies a relationship between two individuals: a subject and a model. Ideas about the nature of this relationship are varied and might be classified into three basic categories: (1) a pseudo identity in which one reacts to the attributes of other persons, groups, objects, or symbols as if these attributes were one's own; (2) imitation, when one person copies another person; (3) a change in personality structure. Many authorities draw a distinction between identification and imitation, restricting imitation to isolated skills or actions, while identification refers to the action of the entire personality--an alternation of the ego after a pattern which is set by the model. Following Schafer (1968):

> The process of identifying with an object is unconscious, though it may also have prominent and significant preconscious and conscious components; in this process the subject modifies his motives and behavior patterns, and the self representations corresponding to them, in such a way as to experience being like, the same as, and merged with one or more representations of that object; through identification, the subject both represents as his own one or more regulatory influences or characteristics of the object that have become important to him and continue his tie to the object; the subject may wish to bring about this change for various reasons; an identification may acquire relative autonomy from its origins in the subject's relations with dynamically significant objects. (p. 140)

According to Kelly's (1955) cognitive-motivational theory of development, one learns oneself through interaction with others, the "self-other differentiation." The self refers

to a group of events which are in a certain way alike and, in the same way, necessarily different from other events. The way in which events are alike is the self. That also makes the self an individual, differentiated from other individuals. The many years of interplay between parent and child produce a shared space between them, constructed of shared past experience. The shared space and shared meaning between parent and child impart an empathic understanding, and it is this empathic quality which fosters the development of role- or perspective-taking in the child which facilitates his social cognition.

Most theorists agree that identification is learned. However, they differ on what is learned in the identification process and to how it is learned. Freud felt that through the process of introjection, the superego takes the place of the parental function, and identification is said to have occurred. For Osgood and Lazowick, the learning component of identification involves alteration of the personality structure, perceptions and meanings which collectively make up an individual's frame of reference. According to these theorists, the parental model reacts to various signs (S x) with various adjustive responses (Rx, etc.) as mediated by representation processes (rm-- sm). The child, without knowing the significance of these signs, responds to the parents' behavior as a stimulus (S) and makes imitative responses (R'x). Portions of this total imitative behavior

become associated with the same or similar signs (S x) as the child's representational process (rm--- sm) which is both the child's meaning of the sign and the mediator for various adjustive acts (R'x). Imitation refers to similarities of overt behaviors between model and subject, but identification refers to similarities of meanings. While the overt behavior of a child who identifies with a parent may or may not be similar to that of the parent, the child's ways of perceiving people and situations will be similar.

As an example, one might consider how a child learns the meaning of the concept "mother". The child's father (model) originally reacted in certain ways (Rx) to the object (woman) who later became his wife (S). Certain signs (S x) which preceded or accompanied stimulation from this Object (woman) evoke a reduced portion of this reaction (rm). The self-stimulation (sm) resulting from this process is the awareness of meaning to those signs which become associated with various responses (Rx,--a caress, a smile, etc.). The child imitates this behavior (R'x). The Similarity of behavior between the child and the father (Subject and model) toward the mother and wife is termed imitation. If the imitative actions are rewarded Sufficiently, subsets of his behavior (r'm) will become associated with certain signs (S x) and mediate responses (R'x) to the mother. These signs are not necessarily the Same for the model and subject. In this manner, the

mediating process of father and son will tend to be similar (i.e., identification has occurred). The child's meaning of the concept "mother" is determined in part from imitation of his father's behavior toward his wife. Should the father's attitude toward his wife be representative of his more generalized attitude toward women, the son's attitude toward women will tend to be similar to that of his father. The son's later choice of a wife may be largely determined in the same manner (generalization). In the semantic differential literature, identification has been defined as the relation between the meaning systems (mediating processes) of an individual and his/her model. Inferred identification is defined as the relation between meaning systems of an individual and his model, as perceived by the individual.

Research Relating Self-Concept, Identification Patterns, and Divorce

There is some evidence in the literature in support of the hypotheses that divorced subjects who experience difficulties in post-divorce adjustment and other distressed individuals exhibit more negativity in their self-concepts and that their self-concepts are very different from the conceptualization they hold for their like-sex parent. For example, Sobota and Cappas (1979), utilizing the Semantic Differential Rating Scale (1), found several significant conceptual/attitudinal changes in divorcing participants who

attended a public lecture series on issues of divorce. In this study, concepts associated with divorce, family, and self were rated pre-to-post lecture series. Significant changes were noted in the following concepts: MYSELF, which was rated most favorably and stronger after the course; DIVORCE, SEPARATION, and THE PRESENT, which were all rated more positively; FORMER SPOUSE, rated more negatively; CHILDREN, rated more strongly. As a result of these conceptual/attitudinal changes, the authors felt that the educational course had greater impact among the audience than the mere acquisition of factual information concerning divorce issues.

Luckey (1960b; 1960c; 1960a) studied marital satisfaction in 81 couples. The Leary Interpersonal Check List (ICL) was completed by each subject for self, spouse, ideal self, mother, and father. Congruence or divergence between the respondent and these "significant others" could be estimated on each of four scales provided by the ICL. Analyses of the data revealed that satisfaction in marriage was related to the congruence of the husband's self-concept and that held of him by his wife. The relationship did not hold for the concepts of wives. Happiness was also related to the congruence of the husband's self-concept and to his concept of his father, and to the congruence of the wives' concepts of their husbands and concepts of their fathers. The data suggested that when both husband and wife agree

that he is as he desires to be (which tends to be like his father), and as she desires him to be (which tends to be like her father), both are happier. Luckey noted that less satisfied husbands perceived their fathers as being less loving, cooperative and responsible than themselves. He speculated that less adequate fathers may inhibit role identification so that less satisfied husbands were unsure of themselves in their male role.

Stryker (1964) found that the more congruent the pair-members' self-perceptions and the concepts held of them by their spouses, the less the marital dissatisfaction. Taylor (1967) found that a greater similarity between self-perception and spouse's perception of self was related to good marital adjustment and that empathic accuracy was more significant with respect to the perceptions of the husband than to perceptions of the wife. Kotlar (1965) found that congruence of perception was significantly related to wives' adjustment scores. In another study, Stuckert (1963) found that it is important for marital satisfaction that the wife accurately perceive her husband, but not important in itself that the husband understand his wife. For wives, marital satisfaction correlated highest with the extent to which their perception of their husband's expectations correlated with the husband's actual expectations. For husbands, similarity between their own role concepts and expectations and those of their wives seemed to be the most important single factor in marital happiness.

The results from the foregoing studies relating self-concept, parental identification patterns, and divorce suggest that divorced subjects (and other emotionally distressed individuals) generally exhibit more negativity in their self-concepts. The self-concept of divorcing males is, in particular, different from their conceptualizations of their father. Satisfaction in marriage was suggested in at least one study to be related to the congruence of the husband's self-concept and to his concept of his father. For females, marital happiness was found to be more related to the congruence of the wives' conceptualization of their husbands and own fathers. The authors speculated that less adequate fathers may inhibit role identification, resulting in more insecurity in the male role of less satisfied husbands. The father model seems to be an important figure for both genders in subsequent marital adjustment.

Research Relating Self-Concept and Parental Identification

Lazowick (1955) utilized the semantic differential to measure the degree of "inferred identification" between parents and college students. "Inferred identification" was defined as the degree of profile similarity between offspring's ratings of ME and offspring's ratings of MOTHER and FATHER, which he felt was analogous to the observations usually made by therapists on the communications of their patients. Lazowick found the data for "direct identifica-

tion" (e.g., profile similarities between the offspring's concepts and their parents' concepts) and "inferred identification" to be much the same. Low-anxiety males showed greater profile similarities in their ratings of MYSELF and FATHER than did high-anxiety males. Low-anxiety females demonstrated greater profile similarities between MYSELF and MOTHER than did high-anxiety females. While normal college men envisioned more similarity between MYSELF and FATHER than they did for MYSELF and MOTHER, normal college women did not make the corresponding distinction. The author felt this latter finding perhaps reflected greater "masculinity" of professional women as compared to other women. It was also found that high-anxiety (potentially neurotic) subjects of both sexes perceived a significantly greater similarity between UNPLEASANT and each of the following: FATHER, MOTHER, and FAMILY, than did normal, low-anxiety subjects. Lazowick also found that the parents of low-anxiety male subjects manifested greater "semantic harmony" between themselves than did the parents of high-anxiety male subjects. The anxiety level of female subjects was not related to the "semantic harmony" of their parents, however. He also found a trend, though not highly significant, for married couples to demonstrate greater "semantic harmony" than couples matched at random. In his study, Lazowick found that "female" concepts such as Mother, Woman and Wife formed a very similar profile group which was different from another

profile group characterized by Father, Man and Husband. He felt that this semantic "agreement" reflected the capability of the semantic differential technique to measure the "meanings" of concepts since the relationships among these concepts were not random, but clustered into meaningful patterns. As another example, he found that the semantic differential profiles representing the concepts Pleasant and Unpleasant were diametrically opposed for the most part.

In studies of individuals undergoing psychotherapy, Mowrer (1953), utilizing the Semantic Differential Rating Scale, detected shifts in measured distanced between ME and MOTHER vs. ME and FATHER which he felt corresponded to changes taking place in identification patterns in the course of therapy. (He reports that in one clinical case, a sharp decline in the evaluative location of the self-concept foreshadowed a sudden outpouring of self-criticism a few sessions later). Mowrer's hypothesis is that therapy in neurotic cases may involve shifts in parental identification. However, the number of cases were too few and the range of conditions too limited to be able to generalize to this extent.

Luria's results (unpublished research reported in Osgood, 1957) with a "normal" and therapy patient population found that both male and female "normals" are characteristically close to both parents in the evaluative sphere of their Semantic Differential Ratings. "Normal" subjects

judged themselves as being nearly as "good" (valued) as their parents. The average "neurotic", on the other hand, while viewing himself and his parents as less valued than the normal on the Semantic Differential, perceived greater evaluative semantic distance between ME and MOTHER and between MOTHER and FATHER. In other words, these concepts seemed to be more divergent in an evaluative sense. Neurotic patients tended to judge themselves and their parents as weaker, tense, more passive, and less valuable than did normal college students. These results suggested that normal subjects manifested little variance on the Semantic Differential in how highly they value themselves and their parents; patients, on the other hand, manifested relatively greater variance. Luria suggests that neurotics perceive themselves as inadequate and identify their parental models as inadequate too.

Dyal (1955) conducted research with the Semantic Differential which confirmed Lazowick's findings concerning inferred identification. He found closer identification of normal males with the same sex parent than in high-anxiety males. This difference between anxiety groups was not significant among females, however, Dyal also demonstrated that it was the potency scales and the tense-relaxed scale which contributed mainly to this difference between high- and low-anxiety males in inferred identification with FATHER. There was also a strong correlation between identi-

fication of the male subjects with their fathers and the closeness of their ratings of MY FATHER as significantly closer in meaning to an IDEAL FATHER in contrast to high-anxiety men. In effect, it would seem then that men who thought positively of their fathers also thought positively of themselves.

In summary, previous investigations have found positive associations between distressing affects (e.g., anxiety), negativity in self-concept, and a lower degree of inferred identification with parental figures, particularly the same-sex figure, among male subjects, but not consistently among female subjects. The lack of this association among female subjects may well be due to the general population under study (college students). Studies suggest a close relationship between anxiety level, patterns of identification, and family discord. It is suggested that these relationships be studied among divorcing individuals in terms of subsequent post-divorce adjustment, physically, socially, and psychologically.

Major Hypotheses Under Investigation

Hypothesis I

For males and females, the Evaluative-Potency-Activity dimensions of meaning, as proposed by Osgood et al., will not be found to structure the meaning of self and significant others (e.g., the Self, Father, Mother, Ex-Spouse,

Present Partner). As a correlary to this primary hypothesis, it is expected that the dimensions of meaning of self and significant others will be more complex than is proposed by Osgood's theoretical model. A major question of both hypothesis and correlary is whether the evaluative, activity, and potency factors, as originally identified by Osgood, are identifiable in the five measured concepts under study (Self, Father, Mother, Ex-Spouse, Present Partner).

Also, the Evaluative-Potency-Activity structure will fail to emerge in Osgood's predicted pattern when the following comparisons are made: like-sex parent vs. Myself; Present Partner vs. opposite sex parent; Ex-Spouse vs. Present Partner; Ex-Spouse vs. opposite sex parent.

Hypothesis II

Males and females are likely to differ in their self-perceptions and conceptualizations of significant others. This hypothesis is formulated on the basis of the number of studies suggesting gender differences in cognitive functioning and stress research which has generally suggested gender differences in adaptation and coping.

Hypothesis III

For males, the greater the semantic congruence between the concepts Myself and My Father, the more positive the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following

divorce. Conversely, for males, the greater the semantic dissimilarity between Myself and My Father, the more negative the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorice. This hypothesis is derived from psychoanalytic conceptualizations of identification and sex-role modelling.

Hypothesis IV

For females, the greater the semantic congruence between the concepts Myself and My Mother, the more positive the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorce. Conversely, for females, the greater the semantic dissimilarity between these concepts, the more negative the outcome in terms of physical health and mental health. Again, this hypothesis is derived from psychoanalytic conceptualizations of identification and sex-role modelling.

Minor Hypotheses Under Investigation

Hypothesis V

For males, the greater the semantic congruence between the concepts My Ex-Spouse and My Mother, the less favorable the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorce. Conversely, for males, the less semantic congruence between the concepts of My Ex-Spouse and My Mother, the more favorable the outcome in terms of physical and mental health. This hypothesis is derived from psychoanalytic conceptualizations and clinical practice.

Hypothesis VI

For females, the greater the semantic congruence between the concepts My Ex-Spouse and My Father, the less positive the outcome following divorce in terms of physical and mental health. Conversely, for females, the less semantic congruence between the concepts My Ex-Spouse and My Father, the more positive the outcome in terms of physical and mental health. Again, this hypothesis is derived from psychoanalytic conceptualizations and clinical practice.

Hypothesis VII

For males, the greater the semantic congruence between the concepts My Present Partner and My Mother, the more favorable the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorce. Conversely, for males, the less semantic congruence between the concepts My Present Partner and My Mother, the less favorable the outcome in terms of physical and mental health.

Hypothesis VIII

For females, the greater the semantic congruence between the concepts My Present Partner and My Father, the more favorable the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorce. Conversely, for females, the less semantic congruence between the concepts My Present Partner

and My Father, the less favorable the outcome in terms of mental and physical health.

Hypothesis IX

For both males and females, the greater the semantic congruence between Myself and Present Partner, the more favorable the outcome in terms of mental and physical health following divorce. Conversely, for both males and females, the greater the semantic dissimilarity between Myself and Present Partner, the less favorable the outcome in terms of mental and physical health. Similarity between oneself and present partner would seem to imply a greater degree of compatibility, understanding, and empathy with a significant other.

Hypothesis X

For both males and females, the greater the semantic congruence between Myself and Ex-Spouse concepts, the less favorable the outcome in terms of mental and physical health following divorce. Conversely, for both males and females, the greater the semantic dissimilarity between the concepts Myself and Ex-Spouse, the less favorable the outcome in terms of mental and physical health. Less perceived similarity between oneself and one's Ex-Spouse may imply a greater degree of separation and, hence, possible greater resolution of the divorce.

Other Issues To Be Examined by This Investigation

The literature review, in addition to suggesting hypotheses for the present study, also suggested two additional issues that were deserving of study. For these issues, insufficient information was available to formulate a formal hypothesis.

1. Do high parental identifiers (e.g., those persons who identify strongly with both parental figures) differ from low parental identifiers (e.g., those persons who identify weakly with both parental figures) in terms of childhood stressors and current stressors or current sociodemographic variables? Are patterns of parental identification (e.g., high mother-high father; high mother-low father; high father-low mother; low father-low mother) predicted by childhood stressors and current stressors or current sociodemographic variables?

2. Ascertain the correlation between the semantic differential rating of the concept Myself with the Adjective Check-List (administered in a separate portion of the interview schedule with divorcing subjects) as completed by the interviewer and as completed by each subject under study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHOD

History of the Study

During the years 1974-1976, the staff of the Human Development and Aging Program at the University of California, San Francisco began exploratory studies on divorce. The objectives were to learn more about the divorce process and to develop instruments useful in assessing the critical issues relating to the impact of divorce on men and women across the life span.

The baseline phase of "Mental Illness and Divorce: A Life Span Study", the study on which this investigation was based, began in 1976.[1] Data were collected on 310 persons who had filed for divorce in San Francisco and Alameda counties, California. The guiding question of this study was to consider whether the post separation period in the divorce process offers the potentiality for either psychological growth or for psychological dysfunction, depending upon the personal and social characteristics associated with adjustment and maladjustment to separation. In 1979 the National Institute of Mental Health funded a proposal for a follow-up

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[1]This study was supported in part by the National Institute on Aging, grant No. AG00002, entitled "Divorce: A Psychosocial Study of Adaptation," Principal Investigator: D. A. Chiriboga, Ph.D.

on the baseline study.[2] Two lines of inquiry were emphasized: (1) identification of persons standing at long-term risk, and (2) clarification of the stressors, mediators, and responses to the divorce process.

This dissertation utilizes primarily the data from the follow-up study of the Mental Illness and Divorce Project and also includes some data gained from the baseline assessment. The focus is on the relationship of identification patterns with selected significant others to long-term adjustment to divorce. The sample consists of men and women across the life span who were interviewed at the time of separation and, again, approximately three and one-half years post filing for separation.

Sample Selection and Maintenance

Baseline

A random sample of names of potential respondents was obtained from records of persons whose petitions for divorce were filed at the county clerk offices in San Francisco and Alameda counties, California. An individual's eligibility for participation in the study was based on the following criteria:

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[2]The followup study was supported in part by the National Institute of Mental Health, grant No. MH33713, entitled "Mental Illness and Divorce: A Life Span Study," Principal Investigator: D. A. Chiriboga, Ph.D.

1. The respondent had to be separated from his/her spouse and to have been involved in the legal process of divorce.
2. The respondent had to have been married for more than one year and be over the age of 20 years.
3. The respondent had to be separated for a period no greater than eight months.
4. Only one person of the divorcing pair was included in the study.

From the list of potential respondents approximately one-third (N=310) were not able to be contacted for the study, one third (N=300) refused participation, and one-third (N=333) agreed to participate in the study.

Follow-up

At follow-up, maintenance of the sample was of major concern. Since divorced persons are noted for their high rate of residential mobility, the normal problem of attrition in a longitudinal study such as the Divorce Study was accentuated. Several steps were taken to keep the divorce staff informed as to the respondent's locale. During the initial data collection stage at baseline, interviewers obtained information regarding the respondent's residential plans. If the respondent anticipated a move, attempt was made to ascertain when and where it would be. Respondents were also requested to provide a name, address, and telephone number of a significant other who could be contacted if the respondent had moved or could not be contacted.

As an additional safeguard in knowing the respondent's location for the follow-up interview, every attempt was made to maintain contact after the baseline interview. Toward this end, greeting cards were sent during the December holiday season, and two newsletters, detailing the progress of the study were mailed. All correspondence was marked with "Address Correction Requested" which allowed the divorce staff to obtain Xerox copies of the changed address directly from the post office.

Description of the Sample

Baseline

The study involved 185 women and 125 men who ranged in age from 20 to 79 years of age, with approximately 75% under 40 years. For nearly three quarters of the sample, this was a first marriage; approximately half of the sample had been married between 5-19 years; nearly 40% were childless, and 40% had 1-2 children; over half of the sample had some college education or more. The average length of separation was six months at the time of initial contact.

Examination of sex differences revealed that a greater percentage of the males were highly educated and had incomes of $10,000 or more, compared with the females in the sample. (These differences are similar to what one would expect in the U.S. population as a whole.) More detailed characteristics of the sample at baseline are presented in Tables 1-3.

Table 1

Baseline Characteristics of Total Sample (N = 310)

Baseline characteristics	Percent and number of respondents by age									
	20's		30's		40's		50's		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Age at marriage										
20	18	(21)	12	(13)	13	(7)		0	13	(41)
20-29	82	(98)	71	(80)	39	(21)	24	(6)	66	(205)
30-39		0	17	(19)	35	(19)	12	(3)	13	(41)
40-49		0		0	13	(7)	20	(5)	4	(12)
50-59		0		0		0	36	(9)	3	(9)
60+		0		0		0	8	(2)	1	(2)
First marriage	93	(111)	77	(86)	60	(32)	20	(5)	75	(234)
Years married										
1-4	61	(72)	24	(27)	17	(9)	20	(5)	37	(113)
5-9	35	(42)	33	(37)	13	(7)	24	(6)	30	(92)
10 and over	3	(4)	43	(48)	70	(38)	56	(14)	34	(104)
Months separated										
0-2	7	(8)	6	(7)	9	(5)	28	(7)	9	(27)
3-6	63	(75)	63	(70)	61	(33)	64	(16)	63	(194)
7-8	30	(36)	31	(35)	30	(16)	8	(2)	29	(89)
Number of children										
0	71	(85)	28	(29)	7	(4)	20	(5)	41	(125)
1-2	27	(2)	52	(58)	50	(27)	44	(11)	41	(128)
3 or more	2	(2)	21	(23)	43	(23)	36	(9)	18	(57)
Level of education										
High school or less	25	(30)	24	(27)	26	(14)	48	(12)	27	(83)
Some college	35	(42)	41	(46)	30	(16)	20	(5)	35	(109)
College graduate	29	(35)	12	(13)	18	(10)	16	(4)	20	(62)
Graduate work	10	(12)	23	(26)	26	(14)	16	(4)	18	(56)
Personal income										
Less than $5,000	17	(21)	17	(19)	24	(13)	36	(9)	20	(62)
$5,000 to $9,999	40	(48)	24	(27)	32	(17)	20	(5)	31	(97)
$10,000 to $14,999	27	(32)	26	(29)	9	(5)	12	(3)	22	(69)
$15,000 or more	15	(18)	33	(37)	35	(19)	32	(8)	27	(82)

Table 2

Baseline Characteristics of Male Respondents (N = 125)

Baseline characteristics	Percent and number of respondents by age									
	20's		30's		40's		50's		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Age at marriage										
20	5	(2)	7	(3)	4	(1)		0	5	(6)
20-29	95	(39)	74	(32)	42	(11)	20	(3)	68	(85)
30-39		0	19	(8)	42	(11)	20	(3)	17	(22)
40-49		0		0	12	(3)	20	(3)	5	(6)
50-59		0		0		0	33	(5)	4	(5)
60+		0		0		0	7	(1)	1	(1)
First marriage	100	(41)	80	(34)	62	(16)	27	(4)	76	(95)
Years married										
1-4	71	(29)	28	(12)	19	(5)	20	(3)	39	(49)
5-9	22	(9)	35	(15)	15	(4)	20	(3)	25	(31)
10 and over	5	(2)	37	(16)	65	(17)	60	(9)	35	(44)
Months separated										
0-2	7	(3)	7	(3)	8	(2)	33	(5)	10	(13)
3-6	59	(24)	61	(26)	58	(15)	53	(8)	58	(73)
7-8	34	(14)	33	(14)	45	(9)	13	(2)	31	(39)
Number of children										
0	81	(33)	30	(13)	4	(1)	13	(2)	39	(49)
1-2	20	(8)	54	(23)	54	(14)	53	(8)	42	(53)
3 or more		0	16	(7)	42	(11)	33	(5)	18	(23)
Level of education										
High school or less	20	(8)	16	(7)	18	(5)	33	(5)	20	(25)
Some college	32	(13)	40	(17)	8	(2)	27	(4)	29	(36)
College graduate	42	(17)	12	(5)	23	(6)	20	(3)	25	(31)
Graduate work	7	(3)	33	(14)	50	(13)	20	(3)	26	(33)
Personal income										
Less than $5,000	12	(5)	14	(6)	11	(3)	27	(3)	14	(18)
$5,000 to $9,999	39	(16)	16	(7)	27	(7)	7	(1)	25	(31)
$10,000 to $14,999	24	(10)	21	(9)	4	(1)	13	(2)	18	(22)
$15,000 or more	24	(10)	49	(21)	58	(15)	53	(8)	43	(54)

Table 3

Baseline Characteristics of Female Respondents (N = 185)

Baseline characteristics	Percent and number of respondents by age									
	20's		30's		40's		50's		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Age at marriage										
20	24	(19)	15	(10)	21	(6)		0	19	(35)
20-29	76	(59)	70	(48)	36	(10)	30	(3)	65	(120)
30-39		0	16	(11)	29	(8)		0	10	(19)
40-49		0		0	14	(4)	20	(2)	3	(6)
50-59		0		0		0	40	(4)	2	(4)
60+		0		0		0	10	(1)	1	(1)
First marriage	90	(70)	75	(52)	60	(16)	10	(1)	76	(139)
Years married										
1-4	55	(43)	22	(15)	14	(4)	20	(2)	35	(64)
5-9	42	(33)	32	(22)	11	(3)	30	(3)	33	(61)
10 and over	3	(2)	46	(32)	75	(21)	50	(5)	32	(60)
Months separated										
0-2	6	(5)	6	(4)	11	(3)	20	(2)	8	(14)
3-6	65	(51)	64	(44)	64	(18)	80	(8)	65	(121)
7-8	28	(22)	30	(21)	25	(7)		0	27	(50)
Number of children										
0	67	(52)	26	(18)	11	(3)	30	(3)	41	(76)
1-2	31	(24)	51	(35)	46	(13)	30	(3)	41	(75)
3 or more	3	(2)	23	(16)	43	(12)	40	(4)	18	(34)
Level of education										
High school or less	28	(22)	29	(20)	32	(9)	70	(7)	31	(58)
Some college	37	(29)	42	(29)	50	(14)	10	(1)	40	(73)
College graduate	23	(18)	12	(8)	14	(4)	10	(1)	17	(31)
Graduate work	12	(9)	17	(12)	4	(1)	10	(1)	12	(23)
Personal income										
Less than $5,000	21	(16)	19	(13)	36	(10)	50	(5)	3	(5)
$5,000 to $9,999	41	(32)	29	(20)	35	(10)	40	(4)	21	(39)
$10,000 to $14,999	25	(22)	29	(20)	14	(4)	10	(1)	36	(66)
$15,000 or more	10	(8)	23	(16)	14	(4)		0	25	(47)

Follow-up

As can be seen in Table 4, approximately 85% of the baseline sample was interviewed at follow-up. At follow-up, 263 of the original 310 respondents made up the sample.

TABLE 4

Sample Attrition at Follow-up
(Number of Respondents)

	Males	Females	Row totals
Deceased	1	1	2
Refusal	12	16	30
Not Located	8	9	17
Interviewed	104	159	263
Column Totals	125	185	310

Data on the different marital status categories at follow-up are reported in Tables 5-6. The majority of the sample was divorced, but not remarried. Twenty-one percent were remarried, and 4% had reconciled. Overall, the percentage distribution of males and females in different marital status categories was quite similar. However, some differences were found when this distribution was analyzed

Table 5

Marital Status of Male Respondents at Follow-up (N = 104)

Follow-up characteristics	Percent and number of respondents by age									
	20's		30's		40's		50's		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Marital Status										
Reconciled		0	2	(1)		0	13	(2)	3	(3)
Separated but not divorced		0	3	(3)	17	(4)	13	(2)	9	(9)
Divorced but not remarried	72	(13)	69	(33)	61	(14)	53	(8)	65	(68)
Divorced and remarried	28	(5)	21	(10)	17	(4)	20	(3)	21	(22)
Divorced, remarried, and separated again		0	2	(1)		0		0	1	(1)
Divorced, remarried, and divorced again		0		0		0		0		0
Widowed		0		0	4	(1)		0	1	(1)

Table 6

Marital Status of Female Respondents at Follow-up (N = 159)

Follow-up characteristics	Percent and number of respondents by age									
	20's		30's		40's		50's		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Marital Status										
Reconciled	3	(1)	2	(2)	11	(3)	8	(1)	4	(7)
Separated but not divorced		0	6	(5)	7	(2)	8	(1)	5	(8)
Divorced but not remarried	72	(26)	66	(54)	68	(19)	54	(7)	67	(106)
Divorced and remarried	25	(9)	22	(18)	14	(4)	15	(2)	21	(33)
Divorced, remarried, and separated again		0	2	(2)		0	8	(1)	1	(1)
Divorced, remarried, and divorced again		0		0		0	8	(1)	1	(1)
Widowed		0	1	(1)		0		0	1	(1)

into different age groups. As an example, a greater percent of men in their 50's remarried in contrast to women in their 50's. In general, however, sex differences in marital status at follow-up were not pronounced.

Procedure

Baseline

The data collection at baseline occurred between April 1, 1976 and May 31, 1977. Addresses and phone numbers of the respondents were obtained from the records at the county clerk offices. Respondents were sent a letter describing the Divorce Study and informing them that a staff member would contact them within a week's time. If the interviewer was unable to reach the respondent by telephone, a second letter was sent requesting that the respondent fill out a card and return it to the divorce staff. The interviews were held at the location preferred by the respondent; the majority were conducted in the respondent's home, place of employment, or an office at the University of California, San Francisco campus. All interviewers were trained by the divorce staff and were evaluated prior to starting the study. The interview contact proceeded in two stages. During the initial stage, the intent of the interview and the areas to be covered were explained to the respondent. The respondents were then asked to read the Experimental Subject's Bill of Rights and Consent Form which they were

required to sign before the interview began. The second stage was the actual interview. Each interview required approximately three hours and consisted of both structured and unstructured questions. Several of the interviews were completed by mail when there were no other alternatives.

Follow-up

The follow-up procedure was similar to the procedure at baseline. A letter was sent to respondents informing them of the follow-up interview and a phone call that they would receive from the interviewer. If there had been a change in the original phone number, an attempt was made to locate the new telephone number through the use of reverse directories, the telephone directory, or telephone information. Other sources for reaching the respondent included contacting a significant other, voter registration records, and the California Department of Motor Vehicles. The follow-up interview also required approximately three hours and consisted of both structured and unstructured questions, many of which duplicated those questions at baseline (see Appendix A). Procedural standards were the same in every other respect as those at baseline.

Instruments

Baseline Interview

The items for the baseline interview were developed through consultations with the staff of The California Divorce Law Research Project (directed by Dr. Lenore J. Weitzman), the Child of Divorce Project (directed by Judith Wallerstein and Dr. Joan Kelly), the Life Events and Adaptation in Adulthood Project (directed by Drs. Leonard Pearlin and Morton Lieberman), and the Divorce, Role, Health Status and Service Systems Project (directed by Drs. Marvin Sussman and Gay Kitson). The selection of items to be included in the interview schedule was also influenced by existing studies on divorce and stress. Decisions concerning the content of the interview schedule were based on the intention of enhancing the generalizability of the findings and facilitating collaboration with other ongoing projects within the Human Development and Aging Program at the University of California, San Francisco.

Main topics in the interview schedule were as follows: demographic, life history prior to separation, the divorce process, relationships, physical health, mental health, goals, activities, time perspectives, stress, and coping. The instruments utilized in the interview schedule included: The Adjective Rating Scale (adapted by Block, 1961), The Goal Sort, The Life Events Questionnaire (developed in collaboration with Drs. M. Horowitz and R. Rahe),

Symptoms Checklist, The Life Evaluation Chart, Social Supports Schedule, Stress Situation Schedule, a modification of Goode's (1956) Trauma Index, The Leisure Query, Activities Checklist, and a Sex Interview.

For the purpose of this dissertation, only those instruments and questions which were appropriate to the proposed research questions are discussed in the following sections.

Baseline Self-Concept Measures

Adjective Check List (ACL): This measure of self-concept consisted of 70 adjectives upon which the respondent rated himself (see Appendix A). A factor analysis on the ARS yielded nine factors (Lowenthal, Thurnher, & Chiriboga, 1975) defined as follows: Negative Self, Dominant Self, Incompetent Self, Desirable-Engagable Self, Vulnerable Self, Hostile Self, Masterful Self, Self-Oriented, and Socially Skilled Self. Their content will be described in the Results section of this paper. These factors reflect different dimensions of the self-concept.

Baseline Measure of Adaptation

Symptoms Checklist: This instrument is a checklist of 42 items of psychosomatic and psychological symptoms (see Appendix A). The items were selected by a team of psychiatrists for their clinical relevance to psychological dys-

function. The number of symptoms reported constituted the measure of symptoms used here. Reliability was evaluated by a psychiatrist who rated the descriptions of each of the symptoms twice. With one month between measurements, the Person Product Moment coefficient of test-retest reliability was .90, and the coefficient for the global rating was .85.

Follow-up Interview

The follow-up interview was very similar to that at baseline. A complete copy of the Interview Schedule can be found in Appendix A. Many of the additional questions and instruments were duplicated from other studies in order to facilitate cross-study comparisons in the future. Materials were drawn from the following projects: The Cleveland Divorce Study/Case Western Reserve (Kitson and Sussman), The Separation and Divorce Study/Pennsylvania State University (Spanier), Stress and Coping Study/University of California, Berkeley (Lazarus), Divorced Family Systems/Northwestern University (Goldsmith and Ahrons), Divorced Mothers Project (Donahue and Colletta), and the Family Mediation Research Project/University of Georgia (Weber). The following instruments were added to the follow-up interview: The Ways of Coping Inventory, Hassles Index, and Self-Other Semantic Differential, the latter being the focus of this dissertation.

Follow-up of Self-Concept Measures

The same measures of self-concept that were used at baseline were used for the follow-up.

Follow-up Measures of Adapatation

The baseline measure of adaptation is identical to that at follow-up.

Follow-up Self-Other Semantic Differential

Five target figures, Self, Mother, Father, Ex-Spouse, Present Partner, were evaluated at follow-up by 10 bipolar adjectives presented in semantic differential form (see Appendix A). The 10 bipolar adjectives for each target figure included good-bad, clean-dirty, slow-fast, hard-soft, heavy-light, fair-unfair, excitable-calm, hot-cold, active-passive, and strong-weak. Each target figure was evaluated as to their similarity or dissimilarity by the 10 bipolar adjective pairs by endorsement into one of five categories: Very Similar, Somewhat Similar, Neutral, Somewhat Dissimilar, Very Dissimilar.

Control Variables: Baseline and Follow-up

There were four sociodemographic variables examined at both baseline and follow-up: age, sex, finances, and level of education. These variables were measured in the same way at baseline and follow-up, as follows:

Age: Age was measured in years.

Sex: Sex was designated male or female.

Finances: This variable ws derived from the question, "Which of the categories on this card represents your approximate annual income?"
(HAND RESPONDENT CARD A).

Level of Education: This variable was derived from the question, "What was the highest level of school that you finished and got credit for?

None.....00
1-6 years.....01
7-8 years.....02
9-12 years.....03
High School Graduate.....04
Business, vocational, or technical
school past high school.....05
Some college (but not college
graduate).....06
College graduate.....07
Some graduate work, but no degree;
teacher's credential; university
nurse training.....08
M.A. or M.S.....09
Ph.D., M.D., D.D.S., L.L.B., M.B.A.,
pharmacist or equivalent.....10
Other (specify) _____11."

One additional variable, months separated, was used at baseline, and one additional variable, remarriage and having a present partner, was used at follow-up. These were different measures because it was felt that different issues could be involved. At baseline, it was felt to be especially important to control for the duration of separation, since previous research has indicated the post-separation period to be the most distressful. At follow-up, it was critical to control for marital status. At baseline, marital status was the same (separated) among respondents. Months separated, remarriage, and present partner were measured as follows:

Months Separated: This variable was derived from the question, "Now I would like to turn to some of the things that have been happening to you recently. For example, when did you separate?"

Remarriage: This variable was derived from the question, "What is your present marital status?

Still married and living with spouse....1
Separated, but not divorced.....1
Divorced, but not remarried.....1
Divorced and remarried.....2
Divorced, remarried, and separated/
divorced again.....1
Widowed (indicate which spouse).....1 ."

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B. (If

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taking

No

Not

Yes,

Present Partner: This variable was derived from the question, "Are you currently dating anyone?

No 1

Yes.....2

Living Together.....3 ."

(If Respondent is going out with more than one, find out how many _____ and ask the following about the person liked most.)

A. (If Yes) "How long have you been going out, how did you meet" etc. (Probe for details)

B. (If Yes) "How much do you rely on (him/her) for:

	Very much	Some-what	Very little	Not at all
1. Companionship	4	3	2	1
2. Guidance	4	3	2	1
3. Money	4	3	2	1
4. Practical matters	4	3	2	1."

C. (If Yes) "Would you consider marrying this person?

No.....1

Not sure.....2

Yes.....3 ."

D. (If Yes) "Is there a fair chance of this marriage taking place?

No.....1

Not sure.....2

Yes.....3 ."

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CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS: PART I

Structure and Distribution of Semantic Differential Responses

This chapter presents the results of a series of factor analytic studies whose goal was to determine comparability of factor structure to the theoretical dimensions posed by Osgood et al. (1957). Also presented are findings from an alternative approach to assessing semantic data. Similarity coefficients were employed to assess how similar evaluations of self (or others) were to parents or partners. These similarity coefficients are simply correlations where, for each individual, the correlation between scores for two targets were computed. This created a new variable, one that bespoke the degree of similarity between concepts (targets). Since the factor analyses led to the conclusion that factor solutions, either derived empirically from the present data set or theoretically from Osgood, were unuseable, the similarity coefficients formed the basis of all subsequent statistical analyses in this investigation.

Factor Analysis of All Targets Combined

Analysis of the Semantic Differential

This first section of the results reports on a series of analyses regarding the structural stability of semantic

differential responses. The reader may recall that the semantic differential instrument used in this research asked subjects to evaluate themselves and significant others. Previous research on the semantic differential (Osgood, Tannenbaum, & Suci, 1957) has indicated that three general factors are rather consistently identified in a wide variety of data sets: evaluative, potency, and activity. The acronym generally used for these three dimensions is EPA. Other research has suggested that the greater the emotional or attitudinal loading of the set of concepts being judged, the greater the tendency for the variation in the EPA structure. More complex dimensions of meaning are reported in these conditions. This section of the results explores the factorial structure of the target concepts Myself, Father, Mother, Ex-Spouse, Present Partner, first utilizing standard factor analyses of these concepts, followed by the more sophisticated technique of confirmatory factor analysis, LISREL V (Jöreskog & Sorbom, 1981).

Exploratory Factor Analysis of the Semantic Differential

The purpose of the first series of analyses was to determine whether the factor structure of the target concepts, Myself, Father, Mother, Ex-Spouse, and Present Partner, confirms Osgood's theoretical EPA (evaluative, potency, activity) factor structure. Two standard principal component analyses with associated orthogonal (i.e., varimax)

rotation were employed, one for men and one for women. The analyses were performed separately for males and females, since gender differences were expected in the way in which significant others were viewed. In these analyses, there were 79 male cases and 102 female cases--the reduction of cases from the overall N was due to the number of Ss failing to endorse the Present Partner concept. The variables ranged from Mother good-bad to Myself strong-weak, for both males and females. From the factor analysis of the initial 50 variables, 17 factors were obtained. Using an eigenvalue cut-off of 1.0, the 12 resulting factors for males accounted for 86.8% of the variance obtained in these variables. With the same eigenvalue criterion for females, 12 factors also accounted for 86.4% of the variance obtained in these variables (see Appendix B, Tables B-1 through B-4).

Varimax rotation of the obtained factor matrix yielded important differences for males and females in the manner in which they construe these different concepts. In general, males tended to view each target concept in terms of relatively wholistic dimensions, while women tended to view each target concept in relatively distinct, individualistic dimensions. Factors emerged quite differently for males and for females.

For males, variables loading high on the first factor (loadings = or > .30), accounting for 14.1% of the variance, seemed associated with Osgood's evaluative dimension across

the target concepts Mother, Ex-Spouse, and Myself (e.g., Mother clean-dirty; Ex-Spouse good-bad, clean-dirty, fair-unfair; Myself good-bad). Activity and potency dimensions, across target concepts, seemed also to be involved for males (e.g., Mother hot-cold; Ex-Spouse hard-soft, excitable-calm). Factor 2, for males, which accounted for 11.1% of the variance, seemed to involve a Myself dimension (Myself good-bad, slow-fast, fair-unfair, active-passive, strong-weak). Factor 3, for males, accounting for 9.5% of the variance, involved an Ex-Spouse dimension (Ex-Spouse clean-dirty, slow-fast, active-passive, strong-weak). Factor 4, for males, accounting for 8.5% of the variance, could be called a "filth" dimension since variables loading high (i.e., a loading = or > .30) on this factor involved a clean-dirty dimension of Father, Present Partner, and Myself (Father dirty, Present Partner dirty, and Myself dirty). Factor 5, accounting for 7.9% of the variance, involved a Father, Ex-Spouse, Myself dimension (e.g., Father good-bad, Father fair-unfair, Ex-Spouse hard-soft, Ex-Spouse hot-cold, Myself good-bad). Factor 6, accounting for 6.6% of the variance, appeared to involve primarily an activity dimension involving Mother, Ex-Spouse, and Present Partner (e.g., Mother hot-cold, Ex-Spouse clean-dirty, Ex-Spouse hot-cold, Present Partner slow-fast, active-passive, strong-weak). Factor 7, for males, which accounted for 6.3% of the variance, was a Mother dimension (e.g., Mother good-bad, hard-

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soft, fair-unfair, excitable-calm). Factor 8, accounting for 5.8% of the variance, involved primarily a potency dimension of Mother (Mother hard-soft, heavy-light) and Myself (Myself hard-soft, heavy-light, and strong-weak). Factor 9, accounting for 5.1% of the variance, also involved a potency dimension, but included Mother, Ex-Spouse, and Present Partner (Mother hard-soft, Mother strong-weak, Ex-Spouse heavy-light, Present Partner slow-fast, Present Partner excitable-calm).

In contrast, women's assessment of concepts related to the self and significant others appeared to be more individualistic or more sharply definitive. For example, the first factor to emerge from the factor analysis for women seemed to relate primarily to the Myself concept variables and accounted for 15.8% of the variance (e.g., Myself clean-dirty, slow-fast, fair-unfair, hot-cold, active-passive, strong-weak), with the only overlap being Mother slow-fast. The second factor to emerge from factor analysis for the women, accounting for 11.7% of the variance, involved primarily a Mother activity dimension (Mother slow-fast, fair-unfair, hot-cold, active-passive, strong-weak). The third factor to emerge, accounting for 9.3% of the variance, involved primarily a Mother potency dimension (e.g., Mother good-bad, hard-soft, heavy-light, fair-unfair, excitable-calm). The fourth factor for women, accounting for 7.8% of the variance, involved a Father and Myself dimension (e.g.,

Father good-bad, clean-dirty, hard-soft, fair-unfair, Myself good-bad, hot-cold). The fifth factor, accounting for 6.8% of the variance, involved primarily an Ex-Spouse activity dimension (e.g., Ex-Spouse heavy-light, excitable-calm, hot-cold, active-passive). The sixth factor, accounting for 6.3% of the variance, involved primarily an Ex-Spouse evaluative dimension (Ex-Spouse good-bad, clean-dirty, hard-soft, fair-unfair). The seventh factor, accounting for 5.7% of the variance, involved primarily a Father dimension (Father hard-soft, active-passive, strong-weak, also Ex-Spouse strong-weak). The eighth factor, accounting for 5.2% of the variance, involved a Present Partner-Ex-Spouse dimension (e.g., Ex-Spouse hard-soft, Present Partner good-bad, fair-unfair). The ninth factor, accounting for 4.9% of the variance, involved primarily a Present Partner, but also Ex-Spouse dimension (e.g., Present Partner hot-cold, active-passive, strong-weak; Ex-Spouse slow-fast).

To briefly summarize the factor structure derived from the target concepts, Myself, Father, Mother, Ex-Spouse, and Present Partner, the initial factor to emerge for males strongly loaded on items reflecting Osgood's evaluative concept whereas, for females, the initial factor related primarily to the Myself concept. For males, the second factor to emerge seemed to be primarily a Myself dimension; for females, this second factor related primarily to the Mother concept. The third factor to emerge for males could

be called an Ex-Spouse dimension, while for females, this factor seemed to be another Mother dimension, distinguished from the second factor, which had strong Mother-activity loadings, by having strong potency loadings and could be called a Mother-potency dimension. The fourth factor, for males, the "filth" factor already described, involved the Father, Present Partner, and Myself concepts, while for females, this factor could be called a Father-Myself dimension. The fifth factor, for males, involved a Father-Myself and Ex-Spouse dimension, while for females, this factor seemed to involve primarily the Ex-Spouse. The sixth factor emerged for males as a strong activity dimension, involving Mother, Ex-Spouse, and Present Partner. For females, this factor seemed to involve the Ex-Spouse. (For a summary of these and the remaining factors emerging from this analysis, refer to the Appendix B.) For females, the Myself and Mother appear to be the more robust factors, accounting for approximately 37% of the variance of the factors. (Myself emerged as the first factor for females, and there were two separate Mother factors.) For males, Myself emerged as the second factor, and there appeared to be more of a diffusion in self-image in that the self was more linked up with how males viewed others. In this analysis, the Father concept did not emerge independently or clearly. For females, the Father was the fourth factor but also appeared to be linked with the self (e.g., hot-cold, good-bad). For females, the

Myself and Ex-Spouse factors also appeared to be linked to other things.

One general conclusion of the series of analyses just presented is that the factor structure for the combined concepts of Myself, Father, Mother, Ex-Spouse, and Present Partner is much more complex than is suggested by Osgood's simple EPA factor structure. This is consistent with Hypothesis I of this dissertation. Furthermore, the factor structure of meaning of these five concepts appears to be quite different for men and women. This is also consistent with Hypothesis II which was proposed in this investigation. Men seemed to employ rather generalized rules of classification that cut across the target concepts, whereas women tended to view each target concept as distinct phenomena that required specific classification.

These results may aid in the understanding of gender differences in coping and adapting to stressful life events that have been reported. The literature suggests that men, as a group, may experience more distress, in comparison to women (Hill, Rubin, & Peplau, 1976; Goethals, 1973). While many explanations have been offered for this difference, including more limited social supports for men and greater inhibitions and/or restrictions in their emotional expression, these results suggest a more wholistic perception of significant others on the part of men and, perhaps, greater interpersonal sensitivity in women in terms of perceiving

significant others in distinct ways. The relatively wholistic perceptual stance of males may be implicated in a tendency toward greater confusion regarding their intimate relationships during marital separation and the divorce process. Resolution of their relationship with their ex-spouse may, to some extent, be contaminated by other important relationships with parents and a present partner. On the other hand, the lack of clear separation in the perception of ex-spouse from other significant relationships may pose special problems for current, on-going relationships with parents and a present partner. Because of this, men may tend to seek other sources of intimate support (e.g., parents, present relationships) to a lesser extent than women. Their relationships with significant others may tend to be clouded with more ambivalence and confusion.

Factor Analyses of Specific Target Concepts

The factor analyses presented above considered all 50 variables simultaneously: the variables ranged from Mother good-bad to Myself strong-weak. A second set of factor analyses considered each target concept (Mother, Father, Ex-Spouse, Present Partner, Myself) separately for men and women in order to ascertain if Osgood's theoretical EPA factor structure would emerge in terms of how people construe or perceive specific others. These analyses employed only 10 variables each and hence did less violence to the

generally accepted ratio of five subjects (minimum) per variable.

The results for the ten variables defining the Mother concept (see Tables C-1 through C-10 in Appendix C) indicated that for females, four factors (eigenvalue > 1.0) accounted for 66.4% of the variance in the variables and for males, four factors accounted for 65% of the variance in the ten variables. The varimax rotated factor matrix for females on the ten variables defining the Mother concept indicated that Factor 1 weighed heavily on an evaluative-potency dimension. Factor 2 appeared to be an activity dimension, Factor 3 appeared to be predominantly an evaluative-activity dimension, and Factor 4 appeared to be a potency dimension. The varimax rotated factor matrix for males on the ten variables defining the Mother concept indicated that Factor 1 weighed heavily on an evaluative-potency dimension; Factor 2 appeared to be primarily an evaluative-potency dimension; Factor 3 appeared to be primarily an evaluative-activity dimension; Factor 4 appeared to be primarily an evaluative dimension.

Results of the factor analysis of the 10 variables defining the Father concept indicated that for females, four factors (with an eigenvalue > 1.0) accounted for 69.8% of the variance in the variables. For males, four factors also accounted for 64.8% of the variance in the 10 variables. The varimax rotated factor matrix for females on the 10

variables indicated that Factor 1 weighed heavily on an evaluative-potency dimension. Factor 2 appeared to be primarily a potency dimension; Factor 3 appeared to be primarily an activity dimension; Factor 4 appeared to be a combination of evaluative, potency, and activity dimensions. For males, the varimax rotated factor matrix on the 10 variables defining the Father concept indicated that Factor 1 weighed heavily on the evaluative and activity dimensions. Factor 2 also appeared to be an evaluative-activity dimension, while Factor 3 emerged as an activity, potency, and evaluative dimension. Factor 4 seemed to emerge as a potency dimension.

The results of the factor analysis of the 10 variables defining the Ex-Spouse concept (Tables C-5 and C-6 in Appendix C) indicated that, for females, four factors (with an eigenvalue > 1.0) accounted for 69.2% of the variance, and, for males, four factors accounted for 68.9% of the variance in the 10 variables. The varimax rotated factor matrix for females on the 10 variables defining the Ex-Spouse concept indicated that Factor 1 weighed heavily on an evaluative-potency dimension; Factor 2 appeared to be an evaluative-activity dimension; Factor 3 appeared to be a mixture of the activity-potency-evaluative dimensions; Factor 4 appeared to be primarily a potency-activity mixture. The varimax rotated factor matrix for males on the 10 variables defining the Ex-Spouse concept indicated that Factor 1 weighed heavi-

ly on the evaluative-potency dimensions; Factor 2 appeared to be primarily a mixed evaluative-activity-potency dimension; Factor 3 appeared to be an evaluative-activity dimension; Factor 4 was a single potency dimension.

The results of the factor analysis for the 10 variables defining the Present Partner concept (see Tables C-7 and C-8 in Appendix C) indicated that, for females, four factors accounted for 64.7% of the variance of the 10 variables. For males, five factors accounted for 73.7% of the variance in the 10 variables. The varimax rotated factor matrix for females on the 10 variables defining Present Partner concept indicated that Factor 1 weighed heavily on the evaluative dimension; Factor 2 appeared to be primarily an activity-potency dimension; Factor 3 appeared to be primarily a potency dimension; Factor 4 emerged as an evaluative-activity dimension. The varimax rotated factor matrix for males on the 10 variables defining the Present Partner concept indicated that Factor 1 was primarily an evaluative dimension; Factor 2 was primarily an activity-potency dimension; Factor 3 was an evaluative-activity dimension; Factor 4 was primarily a potency dimension; Factor 5 was a mixture of evaluative and activity.

The results of the factor analysis for the 10 variables defining the Myself concept (see Tables C-9 and C-10 in Appendix C) indicated that, for females, three factors accounted for 56.0% of the variance, and, for males, three

factors accounted for 54.8% of the variance in the 10 variables. The varimax rotated factor matrix for females on the 10 variables indicated that Factor 1 was an evaluative-activity-potency dimension; Factor 2 was also a mixed evaluative-activity-potency dimension; Factor 3 appeared to be an evaluative-potency dimension. The varimax rotated factor matrix for males on the 10 variables defining the Myself concept indicated that Factor 1 was a mixed evaluative-activity-potency dimension; Factor 2 was also a mixed evaluative—activity-potency dimension; Factor 3 appeared to be an evaluative-potency-activity dimension.

Factor Analyses Focused on Specific Targets: A Discussion

Results of the factor analyses of the five major concepts or targets, Mother, Father, Present Partner, Ex-Spouse, and Myself, failed to support Osgood's theoretical evaluative, potency, and activity factorial structure of meaning. This failure parallels the lack of support found in the former factor analysis of the entire 50 variables, reported earlier in this section. This lack of support also parallels other investigators' findings of more complexity in meaning with more emotionally-laden concepts. Our subjects seemed to be using mixtures of the theoretical factors in evaluating the self and significant others. The factors do not at all seem "clean" in the sense of emerging from

factor analyses as singular dimensions. The structure of meaning of self and significant others is clearly not as simple and clearcut as Osgood's theoretical model would predict. One interesting hypothesis might be that these results may be typical only of people undergoing the distress and emotional upheaval of divorce, and their emotional state might temporarily alter the way in which they evaluate themselves and significant others in their lives.

LISREL: A Confirmatory Analysis

In the preceding analyses, results did not indicate the presence of Osgood's hypothesized semantic structure in the present data set. However, these analyses were exploratory in nature; they were intended to simply look at the naturally occurring structure. A more rigorous test of the existence of Osgood's model was possible, using the confirmatory factor procedures available in LISREL V (Jöreskog & Sorbom, 1981). The final set of factor analysis looking at Osgood's theoretical structure of meaning used a confirmatory factor analysis model, found in LISREL V. The marker variables for each theoretical factor (evaluative, potency, activity) were identified on the basis of the preliminary factor analyses presented above. The criterion for the selection of each marker variable was that, for the specific comparison being made (e.g., same sex parent vs. Myself, Present Partner vs. Ex-Spouse, Present Partner vs. opposite sex parent, Ex-

Spouse vs. opposite sex parent), the selected variable had to load above the .40 level in a factor present for each target.

These analyses were run in order to conduct a more rigorous consideration of the fit of Osgood's theoretical factor structure with data from the present study. The analyses were also designed to answer the question of whether it was possible and legitimate to employ any factor-derived scales for all subjects. Utilizing the LISREL V technique of analysis of the semantic differential data, the intent was to consider similarity in factors across targets (in this case, the targets being Myself, Mother, Father, Ex-Spouse, Present Partner) in a population of separated and divorced persons. On the basis of the former analyses, it was suggested that the semantic structure underlying the self and others would differ significantly from the theoretical hypothesis of Osgood. In the context of separation and divorce, it was felt that significant others might assume relatively unique meanings to the self. It was also felt that other family members (e.g., Father, Mother) might exhibit greater structural stability (relative to Ex-Spouse and Present Partner). Therefore, the greatest structural similarity was expected for comparisons of self with like-sex parent, and the least similarity was expected to exist between Ex-Spouse evaluations and those of the opposite-sex parent.

In the confirmatory factor analysis of the LISREL V, two sets of factor analyses were computed, separately for men and women. Within each set, the factor structures associated with the following targets were compared: Same sex parent vs. Myself, Present Partner vs. Ex-Spouse, Present Partner vs. opposite sex parent, and Ex-Spouse vs. opposite sex parent. The first set of analyses were the least constrained. The question addressed was whether evaluative, potency, and/or activity factors were present in the two targets being compared. These analyses did not require that the pattern of factor loadings be equivalent across targets, but only that the same factors manifest themselves. One marker variable for each theoretical factor was provided (the marker variables being identified on the basis of the previous factor analyses). The criterion for selection of the marker variable for the specific comparison being made (e.g., same sex parent vs. Myself) was that the selected variable had to load above the .40 level in a factor present for each target.

The second set of LISREL V analyses were more restrictive or restrained. In this set of analyses, the model tested was that the two targets shared not only the same factors, but that for at least two of them, the factor loadings be the same. Since the preliminary LISREL V analyses had already suggested that the third factor was often an uninterpretable and varying combination of Osgood factors, loadings for the third factor were allowed to be free.

The two sets of LISREL V analyses provided two complementary approaches to the assessment of whether the models posed in this investigation were suitable to the data. The first approach was to consider internal characteristics of the analyses, such as whether there was convergence in the iterative process of the factoring, whether parameter estimates such as the factor regression weights or errors of measurement were reasonable or excessively large in comparison to relevant variance and covariances of the original variable, whether matrices were positive definite, whether the squared multiple correlations were positive and $\leq$ 1.00, and whether the standard errors were large. The second approach included measures which tap the overall goodness of fit of a proposed model in relation to a more general model which assumes independence of observed indicators. The ratio of chi square to its associated degrees of freedom provides another measure. This ratio allows some control for sample size, with scores closer to 1.00 suggesting a better fit. (The difference between chi square values associated with different models can also furnish information; if the difference in chi square is not significant, this indicates that the two models do not depart significantly from each other.)

Internal Characteristics of the LISREL Analysis

Baseline models. As shown in Tables 7 and 8, the results strongly suggest that even the relatively unconstrained baseline models were poorly suited to the data. In few instances were the matrices positive definite, the parameter estimates reasonable, the iterative process converging, the squared multiple correlation matrix positive and in an acceptable range, and the standard errors of low or moderate size. The analyses comparing the factorial structure of Ex-Spouse and Mother generally provided the most acceptable solution for the male data (refer to Table 7), while among the women, the comparisons between Mother and Myself proved most acceptable (refer to Table 8).

Two Factor Restricted Solutions. When parameter estimations for equivalent factors were constrained to be equal across targets, the comparisons between Ex-Spouse and Mother, and Father and Myself were most acceptable among the analyses of male data. Among the women, the Mother-Myself comparison was again most acceptable. However, it should be emphasized that no solution was without evidence of model weakness.

Goodness of Fit. Not one of the baseline or more restricted models were indicated by the overall chi square test to fit the data adequately: all were associated with low probability levels. The Goodness of Fit Index suggests that the Father-Myself and the Ex-Spouse-Mother comparisons

Table 7

Criteria for Interpretation of LISREL Confirmatory Factor Analysis (Baseline and Two Factor Models) for Male Subjects Comparing the Target Concepts Father-Myself, Present Partner-Ex-Spouse, Ex-Spouse-Mother and Present Partner-Mother. (Y Represents Criteria Reaching Acceptable Solution at Baseline or the Two Factor Model; N Represents Lack of Criteria Reaching Acceptable Solution at Baseline or the Two Factor Model)

LISREL ANALYSES	TARGET COMPARISONS: Father/Self baseline/two factor	Present Partner/Ex-Spouse baseline/two factor	Ex-Spouse/Mother baseline/two factor	Present Partner/Mother baseline/two factor
I. Acceptability of solution				
a. Factors interpretable?	N/Y	/N	/N	/N
b. Convergence	N/Y	N/N	Y/Y	N/N
c. Reasonable parameter estimates	N/N	N/N	N/N	N/N
d. Squared multiple correlations are positive and ≤ 1.00	N/N	N/N	Y/Y	N/N
e. % normalized residuals ≥ 1.65	3/5	5/8	2/5	8/10
f. Average size of normalized residuals	.06/.07	.09/.10	.08/.10	.08/.09
g. Matrices positive definite	N/Y	N/N	Y/Y	N/N
h. Lack of large standard errors	N/Y	N/N	Y/N	N/Y

(table continues)

LISREL ANALYSES	TARGET COMPARISONS			
	Father/ Self	Present Partner/ Ex-Spouse	Ex-Spouse/ Mother	Present Partner/ Mother
	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor
II. Goodness of fit				
a. Baseline χ^2 (df)	163 (127)[c]	183 (127)[d]	153 (127)[b]	182 (127)[d]
b. Two factor χ^2 (df)	189 (141)[d]	197 (141)[d]	188 (141)[d]	206 (141)[d]
c. χ^2 difference (df) (baseline and two factor)	26 (14)[c]	14 (14)[a]	35 (14)[d]	19 (14)[b]
d. Adjusted baseline goodness of fit index	0.74	0.60	0.74	0.57
e. Adjusted two factor goodness of fit index	0.73	0.64	0.73	0.60
f. χ^2/df ratio: baseline	1.28	1.44	1.20	1.47
g. χ^2/df ratio: two factor	1.34	1.39	1.30	1.46

[a] $p > .10$. [b] $p < .10$. [c] $p < .05$. [d] $p < .01$

Table 8

Criteria for Interpretation of LISREL Confirmatory Factor Analysis (Baseline and Two Factor Models) for Female Subjects Comparing the Target Concepts Mother-Myself, Present Partner-Ex-Spouse, Ex-Spouse-Father and Present Partner-Father. (Y Represents Criteria Reaching Acceptable Solution at Baseline or the Two Factor Model; N Represents Lack of Criteria Reaching Acceptable Solution at Baseline or the Two Factor Model)

LISREL ANALYSES	TARGET COMPARISONS			
	Mother/ Self	Present Partner/ Ex-Spouse	Ex-Spouse/ Father	Present Partner/ Father
	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor
I. Acceptability of solution				
a. Factors interpretable?	/N	/N	/N	/N
b. Convergence	Y/Y	N/N	Y/Y	N/N
c. Reasonable parameter estimates	N/N	N/N	N/N	N/N
d. Squared multiple correlations are positive and $\leq$ 1.00	Y/Y	N/N	N/N	N/Y
e. % normalized residuals $\geq$ 1.65	4/6	5/5	3/5	8/7
f. Average size of normalized residuals	.06/.08	.10/.11	.08/.10	.10/.09
g. Matrices positive definite	Y/Y	N/N	N/N	N/N
h. Lack of large standard errors	N/N	N/N	Y/Y	N/Y

(table continues)

LISREL ANALYSES	TARGET COMPARISONS			
	Mother/ Self	Present Partner/ Ex-Spouse	Ex-Spouse/ Father	Present Partner/ Father
	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor	baseline/ two factor
II. Goodness of fit				
a. Baseline χ^2 (df)	158 (127)[c]	194 (127)[d]	192 (127)[d]	258 (127)[d]
b. two factor χ^2 (df)	188 (141)[d]	206 (141)[d]	218 (141)[d]	275 (141)[d]
c. χ^2 difference (df) (baseline and two factor)	30 (14)[d]	12 (14)[a]	26 (14)[c]	17 (14)[a]
d. Adjusted baseline goodness of fit index	0.79	0.65	0.77	0.60
e. Adjusted two factor goodness of fit index	0.77	0.68	0.77	0.63
f. χ^2/df ratio: baseline	1.24	1.52	1.51	2.03
g. χ^2/df ratio: two factor	1.33	1.46	1.54	1.75

[a] $p > .10$. [b] $p < .10$. [c] $p < .05$. [d] $p < .01$

provided the best fit among the men, while the Mother-Myself and Ex-Spouse-Father were the best fitted models in the female data. The chi square ratio data indicated that Ex-Spouse-Mother, Father-Myself, and Mother-Myself comparisons provided the best match. The fewest normalized residuals of large magnitude ($\geq$ 1.65) were found in the Ex-Spouse-Mother, Ex-Spouse-Father, Father-Myself, and Mother-Myself. In baseline as well as the more restricted comparisons, the smallest average size of normalized residuals were for Father-Myself and Mother-Myself.

Comparison of baseline and restricted models

These results strongly suggest that the latent variables suggested by Osgood and his colleagues to underline semantic differential responses do not emerge consistently in the data set under examination. There are, of course, problems inherent in these initial analyses irregardless of evidence of fit or lack of fit. The problem is that, for both the baseline and more restricted factor comparisons, the chi square values pertain to a contrast between the analytic model and an identity matrix in which no association at all between variables is assumed. In order to provide a standard which is more reasonable than the identity matrix, one solution is to specify a general model like those in each baseline analysis. This general model then

serves as the contrast for the more restricted solution. Here, the question becomes one of whether the restricted models, which assume parameter equivalence, fit the data as well as the more general.

To address this question, the chi square values of baseline and restricted models were subtracted (along with associated degrees of freedom). If the resulting chi square value was significant, it would indicate that the restricted model was in fact quite different from the general. Turning again to Tables 7 and 8, it can be seen that the models which differed significantly were also those which were, from a technical standpoint, the better of the restricted and baseline models. That is, the restricted models for the Father-self, Ex-Spouse-Mother, Mother-self, and Ex-Spouse-Father were all significantly different from the baseline models. Only for comparisons of the factor structures in Present Partner-Ex-Spouse, for both men and women, and for Present Partner-Father, among the women, was a good fit indicated. As noted, however, the models included in these three comparisons contained technical problems sufficient to indicate that they were extremely unsuited to the data.

In summary, the confirmatory factor analyses of semantic differential responses to five target concepts substantiated the hypothesis that major differences in semantic structure would exist. Generally, the way in which the respondents evaluated each target concept, including them-

selves, showed evidence of being relatively unique. While the factor analyses for Father-self and Mother-self were technically better than those for many of the other analyses, they still indicated that factor invariance could not be assumed. In short, the results strongly suggest that for at least this sample of respondents, the latent variables postulated by Osgood do not appear consistently, and the loadings for the obtained factors were not equivalent across target concepts.

In order to examine these findings in greater detail, a number of additional analyses were conducted that shall not be presented here in tabular form. These included models in which correlated errors were permitted, as well as three factor restricted solutions, and solutions in which alternative marker variables were tried. In each case, no evidence of factor invariance across target concepts could be found.

Similarity Coefficients: An Alternative Strategy

Because the preliminary and confirmatory factor analyses failed to confirm one invariant factorial structure in the target concepts, there was no justification for further using Osgood's EPA factors. Further, the preliminary and confirmatory factor analyses did not provide justification for factorial reduction of the 50 variables under investigation (10 adjective pairs x 5 target concepts). Having found numerous factors per target (Myself, Father, Mother,

Ex—Spouse, Present Partner), another data reduction strategy was employed: examining target concept similarities by similarity coefficients. (Similarity coefficients are correlations where, for each subject, the correlation between scores for two target concepts was compared to represent the degree of similarity between concepts.) In examining target similarities by similarity coefficients, the question is posed as to how similar are significant others in terms of how they are evaluated or perceived. What are the implications of perceiving one's Present Partner as similar to one's Mother or in perceiving one's Ex-Spouse as similar to one's Father, etc. Much of clinical practice suggests that a man may be seeking his mother in selecting his wife or present partner, and a woman, seeking her father in selecting her husband or present partner. In this new series of analyses, the intent was to investigate the relationships between the entire 50 variables and between one target and another. With the similarity variables, the 50 variables were reduced to 10 variables (Myself-Father; Myself-Mother; Myself-Ex-Spouse; Myself-Present Partner; Father-Ex-Spouse; Father-Present Partner; Present Partner-Ex-Spouse). Pearson correlations between the 10 similarity variables with symptoms at baseline and follow-up were subsequently performed.

Pearson Correlations Between Similarity Coefficients and Symptom Count at Baseline and Follow-up

Two separate sets of correlations for the entire sample were performed to determine if the group of subjects with a present partner (the focus of the previous runs) differed from the group without a present partner in terms of an association with symptoms at baseline and follow-up. That is, correlations were performed separately for the two groups. In comparing the two correlation matrices, the correlations between similarity coefficients for the two samples (those with a present partner and the entire sample), the associations appeared to be of similar magnitude. This indicated that the group of subjects without a present partner did not differ from the group of subjects with a present partner in terms of a relationship between symptoms (at baseline and follow-up) and the degree of similarity of target concepts. Therefore, correlations were computed for the entire sample.

For the entire sample, the correlations indicated minor and nonsignificant correlations between symptoms at baseline and follow-up and the 10 similarity coefficients. (Refer to Appendix D, Table D-1.) For the entire sample, there were more cases (273) available for the similarity coefficients and symptoms for the variable Ex-Spouse-Myself and fewest (188) for the variable Father-Present Partner. The remaining variables had numbers within this range. For the entire

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sample, the correlation between symptoms at baseline and follow-up was 0.6405.

Correlations with a magnitude greater than .30 were obtained on 18 of the associations among similarity coefficients (variables). Trends (associations with $p < .10$) were noted on another 22 associations. While none of the similarity coefficients had a magnitude greater than .30 with symptoms at baseline and follow-up, there were three correlational trends with baseline symptoms and three significant correlations and one trend with symptoms at follow-up. For baseline symptoms, trends were noted between this dependent variable and the similarity coefficient Ex-Spouse-Present-Partner, Father-Present Partner, Father-Myself. These small, negative trends suggest that, for the entire sample, those individuals who see their Ex-Spouse and Present Partner more similarly tend to have less symptomatology at baseline. Those who see themselves as similar to their Father and see their Father as similar to their Present Partner also tend to have less symptomatology at baseline.

At follow-up, those individuals who tend to see themselves as more similar to their Father tend to have even less symptomatology than at baseline. Also, at follow-up, those who see their Present Partner as more similar to their Father tend to have even less symptomatology than at baseline. The correlation between Ex-Spouse-Present Partner and follow-up symptomatology did not approach significance as it

did at baseline. Two additional correlations suggested a trend for those individuals who perceive themselves and their Mother as more alike and themselves and their Present Partner as more alike, to exhibit fewer follow-up symptoms, but not particularly at baseline. Thus, at baseline, the more one sees their Present Partner as similar to their Father and the more similar one tends to see their Present Partner as like their Ex-Spouse and their Father as themself, the fewer symptoms expressed. Three and one-half years follow-up suggests similarities in that the more similar one sees oneself as their Father and the more similar one sees their Present Partner as their Father, the fewer the symptoms at follow-up. Additionally, the more one sees oneself as like one's Mother and as like one's Present Partner, as well as one's Father, the less number of symptoms.

Correlations were performed separately for men and women to determine whether any gender differences existed in these associations. For males, separately, the correlational matrix indicated generally small, insignificant associations between baseline symptoms and follow-up symptoms and the 10 similarity coefficients. (Refer to Appendix D, Table D-2.) The only exception to this was a significant negative correlation between follow-up symptoms and the similarity variable, Father-Myself. Although this was a highly significant association, the variance it accounts for is small, less than 10%. However, the association indicates

that males who tended to see themselves as more similar to their Fathers tended to have fewer symptoms at follow-up, but not at baseline. (For males separately, the correlational matrix indicated 22 correlations greater than .30 among the similarity variables. An additional 12 correlations reflected trends.)

In looking at the females separately, the correlational matrix indicated more associations than for men between the 10 similarity variables and symptoms at baseline and follow-up. (Refer to Appendix D, Table D-2.) For both symptoms at baseline and follow-up, there was a consistent relationship between the variable Father-Present Partner and the number of symptoms and between the variable Mother-Myself and number of symptoms. For females, the more similar the Father and Present Partner were envisioned, the fewer symptoms, both at baseline and follow-up. The more similar females tended to view themselves as their Mothers, the fewer the symptoms at baseline. There was a trend, among females, for those who saw themselves as more like their Present Partner to express less symptomatology at follow-up, but not at baseline. At baseline, there was a trend for those females who saw themselves as more like their Ex-Spouse to express less symptomatology, but not at follow-up. (For females, separately, the correlational matrix indicated 24 correlations among the similarity variables $> .30$.) An additional 13 correlations reflected trends ($p < 0.10$).

In order to determine the possible effects of age and sex upon how people evaluate the 10 variables under study (e.g., the 10 variables per person derived from the similarity coefficients), two-way ANOVAS by sex and age were run. Age was grouped by decades--20 through 29 years; 30 through 39 years; 40 through 49 years, and 50+. To describe the results briefly, main effects were noted for the following variables: (see Appendix E) sex (for the variable Ex-Spouse-Present Partner), sex (for the variable Ex-Spouse-Myself), age (for the variable Father-Myself), sex (for the variable Mother-Ex-Spouse). There were no significant two-way interactions, but a trend was noted between age and sex (for the variable Mother-Father).

To expand upon these results, females tended, as a group, to see their ex-spouse and present partner less similarly as compared to males who tended to rate these targets more similarly. Sex also exerted a main effect on the variable Ex-Spouse-Myself. Again, females tended to view themselves as less similar to their ex-spouse as compared to males who tended to rate these targets more similarly. Females also tended to view their mothers as less similar to their ex-spouse as compared to males who tended to rate these concepts more similarly. It is interesting that women, as a group, tended to see themselves, their present partner, and their mothers as quite distinct from their ex-spouse. This may imply a more complete separation process

among females as compared to males, as a group. An interesting question to be addressed then is whether this might have a protective effect in enhancing positive adjustive mechanisms in the face of loss through divorce. If males, as a group, identify themselves, their present partner, and mother as more like their ex-spouse, does this imply less complete separation in meaning of significant others and imply more generalization in terms of emotional attachments? There was no significant sex differential for the variables Father-Ex-Spouse, Father-Present Partner, Father-Myself, Mother-Father, Mother-Present Partner, Mother-Myself, Present Partner-Myself.

As indicated in Appendix E, Table E-3, age was found to exert a main effect on the variable Father-Myself. There was a definite increase across the decades of subjects increasingly finding greater similarity between the concepts of Myself and Father, although this was not linear. The oldest subjects (50+) viewed themselves as most like their fathers, regardless of sex, followed by those subjects in their 20's. Those subjects in their 30's saw themselves as least like their fathers, regardless of sex. A possible explanation may be that when one is starting one's own family (in the 30's), one tends to see oneself as less similar to one's father. With increasing age, both male and female seem to see themselves as increasingly similar to their father, but possibly for different reasons. For males, it

may be that the experiences of fatherhood bring one to envision oneself as more like their own father. For females, it may be a developmental issue of increasing identification with typically masculine modes as discussed by several theorists (e.g., Jung, 1933; Neugarten & Guttman, 1976). This would explain the apparent existence of a developmental similarity among Father-Myself across the life cycle, and not Mother-Myself across the life cycle.

The previous factor analyses of the semantic differential data had suggested differences between the sexes in how they rate the concepts Myself, Mother, Father, Ex-Spouse, Present Partner, with women being generally more discriminating among these concepts or targets. In looking at the descriptive statistics (e.g., ranges and means) of the 10 similarity coefficients (refer to Appendix F, Tables F-1 and F-2), some interesting similarities and differences were apparent between the sexes. For both men and women there was a tendency to see the self-present partner as more alike than self and the like-sex parent. Women tended to see their present partner as less like their ex-spouse than did men generally, again reflecting greater discrimination in the meaning of significant others or perception of significant others among females in comparison to males. Women also tended to see themselves as less like their ex-spouse than men. Males tended to see mother and present partner more similarly in comparison to mother-ex-spouse. Women

tended to see father-present partner more similarly in comparison to father-ex-spouse. Both sexes had comparable mother-father similarity coefficient means and had similar mean similarity coefficients between self and like-sex parent. In summary, it would appear that both male and female tend to view themselves as more similar to their present partner than other significant persons (e.g., mother, father, ex-spouse). This population, as a whole, tends to view themselves as about as similar to the opposite sex parent as to the same sex parent. Again, this analysis points out that females tend to be more individualistic or particularistic in their ratings on the semantic differential of significant others than males.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS: PART II

Antecedents and Significance of Parental Identification

The analyses presented in Chapter Four suggest that parental identification is an important construct and may prove helpful in understanding how individuals adapt to life crises such as divorce. In this chapter the goal is to explore some possible antecedents of parental identification and to assess construct validity of the measures of identification.

Four categories of parental identifiers (1. Low Mother-Low Father; 2. Low Mother-High Father; 3. Low Father-High Mother; 4. High Mother-High Father) were derived by median splits of the distributions for each variable. In an attempt to predict the degree of parental identification with both parents, a discriminant analysis on these four categories of parental identifiers (1. Low Mother-Low Father; 2. Low Mother-High Father; 3. Low Father-High Mother; 4. High Mother-High Father) was made by entering 21 predictive or discriminating variables in three sequential "forced entry" sets (a method similar to that of a hierarchical multiple regression). In this analysis, the goal was to statistically distinguish between these four groups of parental identifiers. Twenty-one discriminating variables were selected that measured characteristics on which these

parental identifier groups were expected to differ and entered them in the following stepwise method: Set 1: sex; Set 2: childhood stressors (12 variables); Set 3: sociodemographic variables (8 variables). The rationale for entering the variables as sets in the designated order was temporal. Sex was entered as Set 1, since it hypothesized felt that gender differences in degree of identification might well exist between males and females. Various childhood stressors were entered in Set 2 since these variables related to childhood history at the point of parental marital separation. Sociodemographic variables were entered in Set 3 since they related to variables at the time of separation (baseline) and provided an index to the context of the separation or divorce at the time the subject filed for divorce. The three groups of predictor variables, entered as sets, in the discriminant analysis predicting levels of parental identification were as follows:

Set A. Gender

1. Sex

Set B. *Childhood Stressors*

1. Parents divorced at any time
2. Separation from parents before 13 years
3. Separation bad terms from parents
4. R was adopted
5. Arguments between parents
6. Arguments between R and parents

7. Severe punishment
8. Had to go to work
9. Parent remarriage
10. Absence of parent
11. Death of parent
12. Death of sibling

Set C. *Sociodemographic*

1. R's age
2. Belong to ethnic group
3. R's income
4. Religious person
5. R have kids yes or no
6. Number of siblings
7. Relatives live nearby
8. N times per month visit relatives

*Data obtained at baseline contact

Results from the overall discriminant analysis (refer to Tables 9 and 10) indicated considerable overlap among the four groups of parental identifiers; these groups were not clearly separated even though the discrimination was statistically significant (e.g., the classification routine was only able to identify 50.19% of the cases as members of the groups to which they actually belonged). That is, only approximately half of the cases were correctly classified into the four categories of parental identifiers (1. Low Mother-Low Father; 2. Low Mother-High Father; 3. Low Father-

Table 9

Discriminant Analysis Predicting Four Groups of Parental Identifiers from Three Sets of Predictor Variables Including Gender, Childhood Stressors, and Sociodemographic Variables

Step	Variable Entered Removed	WILKS' LAMBDA	Signif-icance	RAO's V	Signif-icance	Change in V	Signif-icance
1	Sex	0.991879	0.6297	1.736	0.6290	1.736	0.6290
2	Parents divorced at any time	0.905793	0.0019	21.94	0.0012	20.20	0.0002
3	Separation from parents before 13 years	0.890712	0.0036	25.78	0.0022	3.845	0.2787
4	Separation on bad terms from parents	0.836542	0.0002	40.59	0.0001	14.81	0.0020
5	R was adopted	0.825567	0.0004	43.74	0.0001	3.147	0.3695
6	Arguments between parents	0.807189	0.0004	48.63	0.0001	4.887	0.1803
7	Arguments between R and parents	0.793239	0.0006	52.53	0.0002	3.907	0.2717
8	Severe punishment	0.790892	0.0019	53.23	0.0005	0.7011	0.8729
9	Had to go to work	0.787525	0.0048	54.18	0.0014	0.9442	0.8148

(table continues)

Step	Variable Entered Removed	WILKS' LAMBDA	Signif-icance	RAO's V	Signif-icance	Change in V	Signif-icance
10	Parent remarriage	0.784741	0.0112	54.95	0.0036	0.7754	0.8554
11	Absence of parent	0.766380	0.0091	60.82	0.0022	5.870	0.1181
12	Death of parent	0.748992	0.0076	66.13	0.0016	5.309	0.1505
13	Death of sibling	0.727573	0.0048	72.81	0.0008	6.676	0.0830
14	R's age at baseline	0.714570	0.0052	76.87	0.0008	4.061	0.2549
15	Belong to ethnic group	0.704251	0.0064	80.25	0.0010	3.383	0.3362
16	R's income	0.686718	0.0050	86.67	0.0005	6.414	0.0931
17	Religious person	0.674784	0.0054	91.26	0.0005	4.594	0.2041
18	R have kids yes or no	0.662871	0.0058	95.52	0.0004	4.260	0.2347
19	Number of siblings	0.655700	0.0081	98.46	0.0005	2.938	0.4012
20	Relatives live nearby	0.644925	0.0090	102.4	0.0005	3.922	0.2700
21	N times per month visit relatives	0.635933	0.0109	106.2	0.0005	3.843	0.2790

Table 10

Classification Results of Discriminant Analysis Predicting Four Groups of Parental Identifiers from Three Sets of Predictor Variables Including Gender, Childhood Stressors, and Sociodemographic Variables

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2	3	4
1. Low mother-low father	74	41 55.4%	6 8.1%	9 12.2%	18 24.3%
2. Low mother-high father	55	13 23.6%	22 40.0%	4 7.3%	16 29.1%
3. Low father-high mother	54	12 22.2%	5 9.3%	17 31.4%	20 37.0%
4. High mother-high father	76	12 15.8%	7 9.2%	7 9.2%	50 65.8%
Ungrouped cases	74	20 27.0%	14 18.9%	11 14.9%	29 39.2%

Percent of "grouped cases" correctly classified: 50.19%

High Mother; 4. High Mother-High Father) on the basis of these three sets of predictor or discriminating variables (sex, childhood stressors, current sociodemographic variables).

As shown in Table 9, sex did not significantly discriminate among the groups of parental identifiers. There was no gender difference in the degree of parental identification. In other words, women and men did not appear to differ in their degree of identification with parental figures. This finding is very surprising in view of the traditional stereotype of women as more role-conscious and perhaps more conforming to cultural stereotypes of the role of women. However, Osgood's conceptualization of the semantic differential, as an objective measure of unconscious processes (e.g., projective identification), might well be reflected in this finding, since from his theoretical position, there would be no conceivable difference between male and female subjects in the degree of their identification with parental figures. From his position, for both male and female there would be a continuum of identification with parental figures; however, the structure of meaning would be the same for each sex. That is, the primary factor in the structure of meaning of significant others would be evaluative, followed by a potency factor and, then, an activity factor.

As a group, the set of childhood stressors did produce a significant discrimination among the four groups of parental identifiers. As Table 12 indicates, 44.79% of the cases were correctly classified into the four groups of parental identifiers. A posterior paired comparisons indicated that the major distinction was between the low parental identifiers (e.g., Low Mother-Low Father) and the remaining groups. High parental identifiers (High Mother-High Father) and low parental identifiers (Low Mother-Low Father) were predicted with a 75.0% and 48.6% accuracy, respectively. Table 12 indicates that 27.3% of the Low Mother-High Father group were correctly classified, and 14.8% of the Low Father-High Mother group were correctly classified. Parental divorce and parental separation on bad terms particularly distinguished the high and low parental identifiers (refer to Table 11). The occurrence of these specific childhood stressors was more prominent in the groups of low parental identifiers, as compared to the groups of high parental identifiers. In the univariate analysis, there was only a trend for the childhood stressor death of a sibling, to differentiate among the four groups of parental identifiers (e.g., the lower groups of parental identifiers tending to have lost a sibling more frequently). These results suggest the long term effects of childhood stress, particularly of parental divorce and parental separation (on bad terms) upon individuals. They point out the relationship between early

Table 11

Discriminant Analysis Predicting Four Groups of Parental Identifiers from Two Sets of Predictor Variables Including Gender and Childhood Stressors

Step	Variable Entered Removed	WILKS' LAMBDA	Signif-icance	RAO's V	Signif-icance	Change in V	Signif-icance
1	Sex	0.994710	0.7375	1.266	0.7373	1.266	0.7373
2	Parents divorced at any time	0.914743	0.0017	22.17	0.0011	20.90	0.0001
3	Separation from parents before 13 years	0.904810	0.0047	24.89	0.0031	2.722	0.4365
4	Separation on bad terms from parents	0.857401	0.0003	38.91	0.0001	14.02	0.0029
5	R was adopted	0.838527	0.0003	44.65	0.0001	5.740	0.1250
6	Arguments between parents	0.823566	0.0003	49.08	0.0001	4.429	0.2187
7	Arguments between R and parents	0.810590	0.0004	53.08	0.0001	3.997	0.2617
8	Severe punishment	0.808907	0.0015	53.64	0.0005	0.5607	0.9054
9	Had to go to work	0.807668	0.0045	54.01	0.0015	0.3681	0.9467

(table continues)

Step	Variable Entered Removed	WILKS' LAMBDA	Signif-icance	RAO's V	Signif-icance	Change in V	Signif-icance
10	Parent remarriage	0.805720	0.0109	54.61	0.0039	0.6014	0.8961
11	Absence of parent	0.783851	0.0061	61.89	0.0017	7.284	0.0634
12	Death of parent	0.771736	0.0067	65.79	0.0018	3.896	0.2730
13	Death of sibling	0.750856	0.0038	72.80	0.0008	7.015	0.0714

Table 12

Classification Results of Discriminant Analysis Predicting Four Groups of Parental Identifiers from Two Sets of Predictor Variables Including Gender and Childhood Stressors

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2	3	4
1. Low mother-low father	74	36 48.6%	10 13.5%	2 2.7%	26 35.1%
2. Low mother-high father	55	9 16.4%	15 27.3%	7 12.7%	24 43.6%
3. Low father-high mother	54	16 29.6%	3 5.6%	8 14.8%	27 50.0%
4. High mother-high father	76	9 11.8%	7 9.2%	3 3.9%	57 75.0%
Ungrouped cases	74	21 28.4%	14 18.9%	4 5.4%	35 47.3%

Percent of "grouped cases" correctly classified: 44.79%

losses in life and subsequent losses in adulthood (e.g., divorce) and how this may be related in terms of an individual's identification with his/her parents. Such relationship has been posited by many theories of personality development and theories of marital and family dynamics.

The overall predictive classification of parental identification groups was not significantly improved by the addition of the various sociodemographic variables (refer to Table 10). Overall, the percentage of "group" cases correctly classified was 50.19% (compared to 44.79% with only sex and childhood stressors included in the discriminant analysis). However, when the sociodemographic variables are not included, we can better predict the high parental identifiers (High Mother-High Father) and low parental identifiers (Low Mother-Low Father) with a 75.0% and 48.6% accuracy, respectively. When the sociodemographic variables are included (refer to Table 10), 65.8% of the high parental identifiers and 55.4% of the low parental identifiers are correctly classified. The intermediate groups were more accurately predicted with the inclusion of sociodemographic variables: 40.0% of the Low Mother-High Father group were correctly classified (as opposed to 27.3% without the sociodemographic variables), and 31.5% of the Low Father-High Mother group were correctly classified (as opposed to 14.8% without the sociodemographic variables considered). In the univariate analysis, there was only a

trend for the sociodemographic variable income, to significantly differentiate among the groups of parental identifiers.

It is striking how little accuracy in predicting groups of parental identifiers is improved when current sociodemographic variables are added to the predictive equation and how much more the important historical variables, childhood stressors, appear to be in relation to degree of parental identification. Of particular importance seems to be the relationship of earlier losses (e.g., parental divorce and parental separation, particularly when the latter is difficult and affect-laden) upon parental identification. These results point out the importance of developing measures of childhood stress in order to identify those individuals who may be at "risk" in maladaptation to divorce due, in part, to weak attachments and/or identification to parental figures.

Predictors of Parental Identification Patterns: Baseline Stress and Adaptation

In the next set of analyses, consideration shifted to look at baseline stressor and adaptation indices in addition to gender differences and childhood stressors.

In this next run, it was decided to expand the group of independent variables beyond sex and childhood stressors to include baseline stressors and adaptation in the discrimi-

nant equation predicting level of parental identification. The purpose of this analysis was to check the relevance of adjustment indices plus the stress level associated with divorce at the time of initial contact with the subject (baseline). The baseline stressors and adaptation included the Bradburn happiness, positive affect, negative affect, total number of symptoms, cumulative negative stress, and cumulative positive stress, entered in a third step in the discriminant equation. The intent of this run was to check the relevance of baseline indices of adjustment and stress level, adult conditions which might be associated with childhood conditions.

The independent variables in this discriminant analysis were entered in a hierarchical "forced entry" manner in the following order of sets: Set 1: Sex; Set 2: Childhood Stressors (12 variables); Set 3: Baseline Adjustment and Stressors (6 variables):

Set A. Gender

1. Sex

Set B. *Childhood Stressors*

1. Parents divorced at any time
2. Separation from parents before 13 years
3. Separation bad terms from parents
4. R was adopted
5. Arguments between parents
6. Arguments between R and parents

7. Severe punishment
8. Had to go to work
9. Parent remarriage
10. Absence of parent
11. Death of parent
12. Death of sibling

Set C. *Adjustment and Stressors*

1. Bradburn happiness
2. Positive affect
3. Negative affect
4. Total number of symptoms
5. Negative LEQ
6. Total and positive LEQ

*Data obtained at baseline contact

As shown in Tables 13 and 14, the addition of baseline adjustment plus stress level didn't add much to the overall accuracy of prediction of the high parental identifiers and low parental identifiers but did improve prediction in the middle groups (e.g., from 27% to 31% in the Low Mother-High Father group and from 15% to 26% in the Low Father-High Mother group). The overall accuracy of parental identification prediction rose from 45% when just sex and childhood stressors are included to 48% with baseline adjustment and stress considered. None of the indices of baseline adjustment and stress level reached significance in predicting level of parental identification. However, the two indices

Table 13

Discriminant Analysis Predicting Four Groups of Parental Identifiers from Three Sets of Predictor Variables Including Gender, Childhood Stressors, and Baseline Adjustment and Stress Levels

Step	Variable Entered Removed	WILKS' LAMBDA	Signif-icance	RAO's V	Signif-icance	Change in V	Signif-icance
1	Sex	0.994710	0.7375	1.266	0.7373	1.266	0.7373
2	Parents divorced at any time	0.914743	0.0017	22.17	0.0011	20.90	0.0001
3	Separation from parents before 13 years	0.904810	0.0047	24.89	0.0031	2.722	0.4365
4	Separation on bad terms from parents	0.857401	0.0003	38.91	0.0001	14.02	0.0029
5	R was adopted	0.838527	0.0003	44.65	0.0001	5.740	0.1250
6	Arguments between parents	0.823566	0.0003	49.08	0.0001	4.429	0.2187
7	Arguments between R and parents	0.810590	0.0004	53.08	0.0001	3.997	0.2617
8	Severe punishment	0.808907	0.0015	53.64	0.0005	0.5607	0.9054
9	Had to go to work	0.807688	0.0045	54.01	0.0015	0.3681	0.9467

Step	Variable Entered Removed	WILKS' LAMBDA	Signif-icance	RAO's V	Signif-icance	Change in V	Signif-icance
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11	Absence of parent	0.783851	0.0061	61.89	0.0017	7.284	0.0634
12	Death of parent	0.771736	0.0067	65.79	0.0018	3.896	0.2730
13	Death of sibling	0.750856	0.0038	72.80	0.0008	7.015	0.0714
14	Bradburn overall happiness	0.733562	0.0028	79.08	0.0005	6.275	0.0990
15	Positive Bradburn total	0.730691	0.0057	80.10	0.0010	1.021	0.7962
16	Negative Bradburn subtotal	0.711196	0.0034	86.89	0.0005	6.787	0.0790
17	Number of symptoms	0.698470	0.0033	91.79	0.0004	4.907	0.1787
18	Total LEQ negative stress	0.697878	0.0073	92.02	0.0010	0.2263	0.9732

Table 14

Classification Results of Discriminant Analysis Predicting Four Groups of Parental Identifiers from Three Sets of Predictor Variables Including Gender, Childhood Stressors, and Baseline Adjustment and Stress Levels

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2	3	4
1. Low mother-low father	74	36 48.6%	7 9.5%	7 9.5%	24 32.4%
2. Low mother-high father	55	10 18.2%	17 30.9%	9 16.4%	19 34.5%
3. Low father-high mother	54	10 18.5%	5 9.3%	14 25.9%	25 46.3%
4. High mother-high father	76	8 10.5%	6 7.9%	5 6.6%	57 75.0%
Ungrouped cases	74	18 24.3%	18 24.3%	10 13.5%	28 37.8%

Percent of "grouped cases" correctly classified: 47.88%

which were trends were the Bradburn overall happiness and the negative Bradburn subtotal.

It is of interest that the intermediate groups of parental identifiers (e.g., Low Father-High Mother and High Father-Low Mother) were better predicted when baseline adaptation and stress levels were considered. It may be that adaptation and stress levels have greater impact or significance for these groups as opposed to people who either identify strongly with parental figures or who identify weakly with such figures. These results suggest the value of several, refined models predicting degree of parental identification. For the more extreme groups (e.g., high and low parental identifiers), childhood stressors may be the primary predictors. However, for some intermediate groups, the stressors associated with divorce and the context in which the divorce occurs, including sociodemographic characteristics, seem to add predictive significance.

Predictors of Parental Identification Patterns: Follow-up Stress and Adaptation

In the next analyses, the focus of consideration was on indices of stress and adaptation at follow-up (three and one-half years post filing for divorce) in association with sex differences and childhood stressors (refer to Tables 15 and 16).

Table 15

Discriminant Analysis Predicting Four Groups of Parental Identifiers from Three Sets of Predictor Variables Including Gender, Childhood Stressors, and Follow-up Adjustment and Stress Levels

Step	Variable Entered Removed	WILKS' LAMBDA	Signif-icance	RAO's V	Signif-icance	Change in V	Signif-icance
1	Sex	0.994158	0.7130	1.369	0.7128	1.369	0.7128
2	Parents divorced at any time	0.906700	0.0009	23.96	0.0005	22.59	0.0000
3	Separation from parents before 13 years	0.896353	0.0025	26.74	0.0015	2.780	0.4267
4	Separation on bad terms from parents	0.853261	0.0002	39.34	0.0001	12.60	0.0056
5	R was adopted	0.833836	0.0002	45.13	0.0001	5.790	0.1223
6	Arguments between parents	0.818942	0.0003	49.50	0.0001	4.364	0.2247
7	Arguments between R and parents	0.809419	0.0005	52.40	0.0002	2.905	0.4064
8	Severe punishment	0.805591	0.0015	53.68	0.0005	1.278	0.7344
9	Had to go to work	0.805239	0.0049	53.79	0.0016	0.1091	0.9907

Step	Variable Entered Removed	WILKS' LAMBDA	Signif-icance	RAO's V	Signif-icance	Change in V	Signif-icance
10	*Parent remarriage*	0.803657	0.123	54.27	0.0043	0.4750	0.9243
11	Absence of parent	0.782841	0.0076	61.14	0.0021	6.872	0.0761
12	Death of parent	0.768647	0.0073	65.61	0.0018	4.475	0.2146
13	Death of sibling	0.745478	0.0037	73.26	0.0007	7.645	0.0539
14	Bradburn overall happiness	0.738681	0.0057	75.50	0.0012	2.245	0.5231
15	Bradburn positive affect	0.720609	0.0040	82.44	0.0006	6.935	0.0740
16	Bradburn negative affect subtotal	0.702386	0.0027	89.62	0.0003	7.185	0.0662
17	Number of symptoms	0.696127	0.0041	91.98	0.0004	2.355	0.5020
18	Total negative preoccupation score LEQ	0.680990	0.0034	97.41	0.0003	5.434	0.1426
19	Total positive preoccupation score LEQ	0.668103	0.0031	102.8	0.0002	5.429	0.1429

Table 16

Classification Results of Discriminant Analysis Predicting Four Groups of Parental Identifiers from Three Sets of Predictor Variables Including Gender, Childhood Stressors, and Follow-up Adjustment and Stress Levels

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2	3	4
1. Low mother-low father	74	41 55.4%	9 12.2%	5 6.8%	19 25.7%
2. Low mother-high father	55	15 27.3%	14 25.5%	8 14.5%	18 32.7%
3. Low father-high mother	54	15 27.8%	4 7.4%	13 24.1%	22 40.7%
4. High mother-high father	76	10 13.2%	5 6.6%	5 6.6%	56 73.7%
Ungrouped cases	74	24 32.4%	14 18.9%	3 4.1%	33 44.6%

Percent of "grouped cases" correctly classified: 47.88%

This run was identical to the run reported above, except the last block of dependent variables was changed to morale (adaptation) and stress at follow-up (three and one-half years post filing for divorce). Since measures of adaptation and stress at the time of filing for divorce (baseline) did aid in the classification or prediction of intermediary groups of parental identification (although the overall accuracy of predicting the four groups of parental identifiers was not significantly improved), this suggests that the context in which the divorce occurs may be more important for some individuals rather than others. Therefore, it was of interest to determine whether current measures of stress and adaptation at follow-up, at which time the semantic differential was also administered, added to the predictive discrimination of the groups of parental identifiers. The results of this run (refer to Table 16) indicated that adaptation and stress level at baseline and follow-up predict about the same in terms of classification of parental identifiers. The overall prediction was identical--47.88% at baseline and follow-up. For baseline, 75% of the high parental identifiers were correctly classified (73.7% at follow-up). At baseline, 48.6% of the low parental identifiers were correctly classified and 55.4% at follow-up. Only the Bradburn positive affect and Bradburn negative affect contributed to classification distinction, and these were only trends in increasing the distance

between the groups. In the former analysis regarding adaptation and stress at baseline, the Bradburn overall happiness and negative Bradburn subtotal were only trends, increasing the distance between groups.

Seeking the Meaning of Parental Identification

In an attempt to seek construct validation for the four levels of the parent identification variable (Low Mother-Low Father; Low Mother-High Father; Low Father-High Mother; High Mother-High Father), a series of ANOVAS involving self-concept variables, derived by the Adjective Check List Scores (ACL), were performed. In these analyses, the new parent identification variable was contrasted with a more established set of measures of self concept, derived from Block's (1961) adaptation of the Gough Adjective Checklist (the ACL). In this series of ANOVA analyses, the effect variable was the parent identification variable (four levels: Low Mother-Low Father; Low Mother-High Father; Low Father-High Mother; High Mother-High Father), and the dependent variables were the self-concept variables, derived by the Adjective Check List Factor Scores (ACL). The self-concept variables included the following:

Negative Self

Dominant Self

Incompetent Self

Desirable-Engagable Self

Vulnerable Self

Hostile Self

Masterful Self

Self-Oriented

Socially Skilled Self

The intent of these analyses was to ascertain whether the groups of high and low parental identifiers and intermediate parental identification groups differed in terms of their self perceptions. Results from this series of ANOVA analyses were as follows (refer to Appendix G for means and standard deviations of the four groups of parental identifiers on these self-concept measures).

Negative Self. The ANOVA was quite significant ($F = 4.553$); $p = 0.0040$). The High Mother-High Father group were lowest on this self concept factor, and the Low Mother-High Father were the second lowest. (The High Father groups pull apart from the Low Father groups on this factor, in that they are the most distinguished groups.)

Dominant Self. The ANOVA resulted in only a trend with this variable ($F = 2.252$; $p = 0.0828$). The High Mother-High Father was the lowest on this factor, and the Low Mother-Low Father was much higher (more dominant).

Incompetent Self. The ANOVA was not significant, only a trend for this factor ($F = 2.332$; $p = 0.0747$), with the Low Mother-Low Father group highest on incompetent self.

Desirable Self. The ANOVA was not significant ($F = 1.043$; $p = 0.3742$). While not significant, it is in-

teresting and is consistent with other findings in that the high parental identifiers are most likely to see self as desirable (low parental identifiers are second highest group in seeing themselves as least desirable).

Vulnerable Self. The ANOVA was not significant ($F = 1.757$; $p = 0.1558$). While not significant, the high parental identifiers were lowest on the sense of self as vulnerable.

Hostile Self. The ANOVA was not significant ($F = 1.505$; $p = 0.2136$). While not significant, the high parental identifiers were intermediate on this self concept variable while the low parental identifiers were highest on the sense of self as hostile.

Masterful Self. The ANOVA was not significant ($F = 0.728$; $p = 0.5363$) but, again, consistent in that low parental identifiers see themselves as low on mastery, while high parental identifiers see themselves as high on mastery.

Self-Oriented. The ANOVA was not significant ($F = 0.314$; $p = 0.8152$). The low parental identifiers were highest on self-orientation (which resembles selfishness or self absorption). The high parental identifiers were lower on this factor--more like the remaining groups.

Socially Skilled Self. The ANOVA was significant ($F = 3.249$; $p = 0.0225$). Two distinct groups on this factor were the low parental identifiers, which were significantly lower on the sense of self as socially skilled (e.g.,

poised, adroit) and the high parental identifiers, which were highest in the sense of self as socially skilled.

High parental identifiers are thus less negative regarding themselves and also perceive themselves as more socially skilled as opposed to low parental identifiers. In other words, they see themselves in a more positive light and as interpersonally and socially effective. Taking these results with the former findings of early childhood stressors (e.g., parental divorce and parental separation on bad terms), one might infer that the way in which we perceive ourselves in terms of basic goodness or badness (Osgood's evaluative factor) may be related to one's early relationship with one's parents and the degree to which one identifies with their parents. Also, the degree to which one feels socially and interpersonally effective may also be largely determined by one's early relationship with one's parents (in terms of continuous and harmonious relationships) and the degree to which one identifies with their parents.

The Meaning of Parental Identification in Relation to Intimate Others

As a second phase in the validation sequence for the parent identification variable, it was of interest to investigate the similarity in the perception of Myself from the Present Partner (similarity coefficient: Present Partner-

Myself) and between perceived Myself from Ex-Spouse (similarity coefficient: Ex-Spouse-Myself) in relation to the four groups of parental identifiers. The intent of this analysis was to see if the four groups of parental identifiers differed in terms of how similar or dissimilar they saw themselves in relation to their Present Partner and their Ex-Spouse. The hypotheses to be assessed were the greater the identification with parental figures, the greater the semantic congruence or similarity between Myself and Present Partner concepts and the lesser the semantic congruence or similarity between Myself and Ex-Spouse. Conversely, the weaker the identification with parental figures, the less the semantic congruence or similarity is perceived between Myself and Present Partner and the greater the semantic congruence or similarity between Myself and Ex-Spouse.

In this run, an ANOVA on the parent identification variable by the distance of Myself from Present Partner (similarity coefficient: Present Partner-Myself) and between Myself from Ex-Spouse (similarity coefficient: Ex-Spouse-Myself) were performed. ANOVAS were also run on the 10 adjective pairs (e.g., good-bad to strong-weak) for the Mother, Father, Ex-Spouse, and Present Partner targets by the parent identification variable (four levels: 1. Low Mother-Low Father; 2. Low Mother-High Father; 3. Low Father-High Mother; 4. High Mother-High Father). The intent of

these analyses was to determine whether there was any difference among the four groups of parental identifiers in terms of their conceptualizations (e.g., semantic space) of significant others.

Results from the ANOVA on the parent identification variable by Present Partner-Myself similarity coefficient were highly significant ($F = 8.941$; $p = 0.0000$) with the low parental identifiers least likely to see themselves as like their present partner (refer to Table G-2). It would appear that high parental identifiers identify strongly with their present partner and that low parental identifiers tend not to do so. It may be that high parental identifiers identify strongly with others, in general, and that they may empathize with others more readily as compared to low parental identifiers. Thus we may be seeing the effect of the relationship of early attachments and how they relate to later attachments in the life cycle.

Results from the ANOVA on the parent identification variable by Ex-Spouse-Myself similarity coefficient were not significant ($F = 0.612$; $p = 0.6076$), but the low parental identifiers saw themselves as most like their ex-spouse. Even though this was not significant, it was interesting that low parental identifiers tend to see themselves as most like their ex-spouse (refer to Table G-2). This may be because low parental identifiers tend to see themselves in more negative terms generally and may see their ex-spouse in more negative terms as well.

The results for the ANOVAS on the adjective pairs for the target concepts Mother, Father, Ex-Spouse and Present Partner by the parent identification variable were as follows:

For the target concept Mother, the resulting ANOVAS on the adjective pairs revealed strongly significant findings for the adjective pairs good-bad ($F = 13.56$; $p = 0.000$), clean dirty ($F = 11.03$; $p = 0.000$), hard-soft ($F = 5.02$; $p = 0.002$), fair-unfair ($F = 15.21$; $p = 0.000$), excitable-calm ($F = 4.77$; $p = 0.003$), active-passive ($F = 9.27$; $p = 0.000$), and strong-weak ($F = 8.01$; $p = 0.000$). Significant results, although less strong, were noted for slow-fast ($F = 2.77$; $p = 0.04$) and hot-cold ($F = 3.84$; $p = 0.01$). High parental identifiers saw their mothers as good, clean softer, fairer, more calm, more active, and stronger. As compared to the groups of low parental identifiers, but to a lesser extent (although still significant) they perceived their mothers as faster and hotter.

For the target concept Father, the resulting ANOVAS on the adjective pairs revealed strongly significant findings for the adjective pairs good-bad ($F = 9.95$; $p = 0.000$), clean-dirty ($F = 7.82$; $p = 0.0001$), slow-fast ($F = 7.43$; $p = 0.0001$), hard-soft ($F = 5.65$; $p = 0.0009$), heavy-light ($F = 5.39$; $p = 0.0013$), fair-unfair ($F = 21.19$; $p = 0.0000$), excitable-calm ($F = 2.98$; $p = 0.03$), active-passive ($F = 5.08$; $p = 0.002$), and strong-weak ($F = 4.06$;

p = 0.007). In a similar manner, high parental identifiers rated the father as good, clean, faster, softer, fairer, calmer, more active, and stronger (refer to Table G-3). The adjective dimension hot-cold was only a trend, with the low parental identifiers tending to see father as colder, while the high parental groups perceived father as hotter.

The resulting ANOVAS on the adjective pairs for the target Ex-Spouse, in general, were not significant but revealed interesting trends in a similar direction as the targets Mother and Father for the groups of parental identifiers. The group of high parental identifiers tended to see their ex-spouse as good, clean, faster, softer, fairer, calmer, colder, and weaker. Both the high and low groups of parental identifiers tended to see their ex-spouse as more passive (refer to Table G-3).

For the target Present Partner, the resulting ANOVAS on the adjective pairs were not significant but revealed interesting trends in a similar direction as for the targets Mother and Father for the groups of parental identifiers. The group of high parental identifiers tended to see their present partner as good, clean, fast, harder, lighter, fair, more excitable, hotter, more active, and stronger (refer to Table G-3).

In general, these runs suggest much consistency in the manner in which one perceives intimate or significant others with a general stance or predisposition to see others as

good. This typology appears to be strongly predicted by early events (75% by early childhood experiences in the group of high parental identifiers and 50% in the group of low parental identifiers). The remaining two groups of parental identifiers seem to be randomly assigned. However, for these intermediate groups of parental identifiers seem to be more distinguished by the context of the divorce (e.g., their adaptation and stress level). The drawback to the study is, of course, that the data are restrospective. However, the semantic differential data were collected three years post-filing for divorce which somewhat offsets the retrospective nature of the data.

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION

The Structure of Meaning of Oneself and Others

Few studies of individuals undergoing divorce have examined self-identity (a component of the self-concept) or the perception of significant others in relation to adjustment and coping with the significant losses posed by divorce. The need for research addressing the complexity of the divorce process for the adult age span was emphasized in the initial chapter of this dissertation. Research on stressful life events suggests that divorce is one of the most distressing transitions, ranking second only to death of a spouse in its impact as a stressor on the Holmes and Rahe Schedule of Life Events. The divorce rate continues to rise in the United States, severing the bonds in nearly one of every three marriages, the toll affecting not only marital partners, but their families and other significant intimate relationships.

One major area of concern in the divorce process is the identity of persons whose entire life is disrupted and altered by the dissolution. Problems in identity organization and the changing role definitions of separated and divorcing individuals can be acutely disruptive to their ongoing life adjustment. A major concern of this study was how the self-concept, in relation to inferred identification patterns

with significant intimate others, is associated with the divorced persons' subsequent social and psychological adjustment to marital dissolution. In addition to the need to study the self-identity and relationship of self to others during the divorce process, this study also examined the role of stress factors in divorce. The stress factors under study involved current stressors and various childhood stressors.

A related purpose of this study was to consider the ways in which people structure the meaning of their relationships with significant others and how people evaluate themselves and social others. Of interest was whether there was an underlying similarity in the manner in which one assesses oneself and intimate others, whether there is a gender difference in the manner in which male and female perceive themselves and others, and whether such meanings are related to the ease or difficulty in adjusting to the stress of divorce.

The Semantic Differential: The Measure of Meaning of Self and Others

Inferred identification in this study was operationally defined as the relationship between the meaning systems (e.g., mediating processes) of an individual and another individual, his/her models (e.g., significant others), as perceived by the individual. The semantic differential was

chosen as a technique for measuring inferred identification between the self and various models (e.g., target concepts Mother, Father, Ex-Spouse, Present Partner) as perceived by the individual. The intent of the methodology employed in this investigation was to determine if divorcing persons view significant others as more or less like themselves. One advantage of the semantic differential technique of measurement is that it is structured in a relatively unstructured way. That is, the descriptors employed (e.g., polar adjective pairs) are not what individuals would ordinarily employ in describing themselves or others. In fact, adjective pairs such as slow-fast, clean-dirty, heavy-light, etc. might even seem odd in relation to the assessment of self and others. However, the intention of this study was to break away from stereotypic perceptual sets which are based upon social desirability. As such, the semantic differential may yield a more basic underlying way in which people perceive themselves and others and a more basic dimension of perception. While its originator, Osgood, felt the semantic differential tapped more preconscious or unconscious processes, the semantic differential might really be considered a semi-projective technique, pulling for more basic building blocks of perception. The bipolar adjective descriptors used are not those commonly used in thinking of oneself and others (for example, adjective check lists that are generally more affected by social desirability with

items such as warm, friendly, etc.). Because the adjective pairs utilized on the semantic differential are more unusual, the technique may pull for more unconscious perception (Osgood et al., 1957). The semantic differential employed in this study is probably linked to personality and self-concept. It is within this domain, yet not equivalent. Such was suggested by the validation analysis with the Adjective Check List (ACL), which indicated some relationship between the two scales, but certainly areas of difference.

Results from this investigation suggested a need to reconsider the relevance of Osgood's theoretical schema. The exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses of the concepts Myself, Mother, Father, Present Partner, and Ex-Spouse, which were presented to divorcing subjects in semantic differential format three and one-half years post filing for divorce, revealed many departures from Osgood's three-factor model of the structure of meaning (evaluative, potency, activity factors). One primary departure was that the self-concept and conceptualization of significant others was found to be more complex than the model proposed by Osgood. These results supported Hypothesis I of this dissertation, that for both genders, the evaluative-potency-activity (EPA) dimensions of meaning will not be found to structure the meaning of self and significant others. The failure to identify the traditional EPA factors in this

study parallels other investigators' findings of greater complexity in meaning in situations where the target concepts to be evaluated evoke strong emotions. One reason for this departure may be that we are really measuring the emotional reaction to targets (e.g., connotative meaning), rather than the denotative meaning which Osgood may have been capturing in his many studies of the semantic differential. In fact, Osgood (1957) himself admits to the possibility that his studies may be inadequate in measuring the connotative dimensions of meaning which may well be structurally different than the denotative dimensions of meaning. In short, the EPA dimensions delineated by Osgood may actually apply most strongly to the denotative meaning of concepts; what may have been generated by the semantic differential scales used in this study in turn may be a "feeling" structure, involving primarily emotional reactions as opposed to cognitive appraisals.

Other possibilities exist, of course, for the nonreplication of Osgood's theoretical structure. First, the semantic differential technique is based on requested introspection of subjects, and therefore this technique is subject to possible malingering as on other introspective psychological tests. However, our subjects appeared to be largely introspective and seriously interested in the divorce process. Their participation in the study required a considerable investment of their time and energy.

Second, another possible drawback to this study is that additional target figures (significant others) could have been examined (e.g., siblings, best friend, etc.). However, the included targets were selected based on theoretical and clinical grounds. The results of this study do present a wealth of material concerning the perception of self and significant others.

A third possible explanation of why these series of factor analyses failed to support Osgood's theoretical EPA structure of meaning may be that the present results might only be typical of people undergoing the distress and emotional turmoil of divorce. Emotional distress may temporarily alter the way in which individuals evaluate themselves and significant others. One would need a control group of persons not undergoing divorce to compare the possible effects of emotional distress on the perception of self and others. However, the lack of support for Osgood's theoretical factors does parallel other investigators' findings of greater complexity in meaning with more emotionally-laden concepts.

Fourth, it is possible that the sample of test items (e.g., adjective pairs of the semantic differential) are not as representative as possible in terms of all the ways in which meaningful judgments can vary. There may well be other dimensions of the semantic framework, as meanings conceivably may vary in multiple ways. The bipolar adjec-

tives utilized in the semantic differential assessments of self and others were not specific, concrete descriptors, but more generalized adjective forms (e.g., good-bad, active-passive, hot-cold, etc.). At the same time, these adjective pairs were selected from Osgood's list of adjective pairs which he utilized in his many studies with the semantic differential.

Gender Differences in Semantic Structure

Results from the factor analyses and confirmatory factor analysis, LISREL, suggested very interesting and systematic differences between men and women in the way in which they view themselves and significant others. These gender differences in social perceptions may well have significance in terms of indicating fundamentally different ways men and women perceive and relate to others. The results provide support for Hypothesis II, that males and females are likely to differ in their self-perceptions and conceptualizations of significant others.

As these analyses indicated, men tended to be more wholistic and abstract in their endorsement of concepts related to the self and significant others, while females tended to be more individualistic and particularistic in their endorsements. For example, the most robust factors for men tended to reflect an evaluative stance across targets (e.g., the "filth" factor which ranged across the con-

cepts Father, Present Partner, and Myself), while the primary factors of females generally involved separate targets (e.g., Myself, Mother, Father, Present Partner, Ex-Spouse). For females, Myself and Mother appeared to be the stronger or more robust factors in the exploratory factor analysis.

While for women a distinct factor loading high on "Myself" items emerged, for men these items were distributed across several factors. For males, a Myself factor did emerge, but it was a weaker factor (accounting for only 11.1% of the variance in Factor 2 in contrast to 15.8% of the variance in Factor 1 for females), and there appeared to be more of a diffusion of self-image (e.g., as with their other factors, the self appeared to be more associated with how males viewed others). It would appear that men tend to employ rather generalized rules of classification that cut across the targets, whereas women appeared to view each target as a distinct phenomenon that required specific classification.

These results, which suggest a fundamental difference in the way in which males and females regard or perceive themselves and others, may contribute to our understanding of gender differences in coping with stressful life events which have been repeatedly reported in the literature (Hill, Rubin, & Peplau, 1976; Goethals, 1973). These findings suggest that males may experience greater confusion and

ambivalence during the divorce process. Resolution of their relationship with their ex-spouse may be, to some extent, contaminated by other important relationships with their parents and present partner. Also, incomplete separation in the perception of ex-spouse from other significant relationships may pose special problems for current, on-going relationships with parents and the present partner and, due to this confusion, men may tend to avoid seeking important sources of intimate social support during this stressful life event (e.g., parents, present partner) to a greater extent than women. Another perspective of this gender difference in self perception and perception of significant others is that men invoke more global, generalized classification strategies in such appraisals. It may be that men utilize more functional types of classification in the way they view others and that women employ a different kind of classification. Unfortunately, this issue cannot be definitively answered by the results of this study.

Pertaining to clinical counselling work with men and women undergoing divorce, one is often struck with the extent to which certain men may become confused and embittered during the divorce process. It is as though preconsciously they envision this is not what their "giving mother" would do to them. This is particularly apt to be the case when the male's parents were not divorced. In this situation, it would seem important for the ex-wife to be aware of the

possible phenomenon of misperception cited above to avoid making unreasonable and petty demands upon her ex-husband, and to be "crystal clear" as to the fair social and economic distribution of joint properties and establishment of visitation rights.

From a developmental viewpoint, one speculates how these gender differences in self perception and social perceptions could arise. Orthodox Freudian theorists would probably identify the differing Oedipal experiences of the young girl and boy as setting the stage for this difference. While the young boy is required to renounce his original love object, the mother, in order to identify with the father, the young girl does not renounce her original love object, but comes to terms with the conflict by resolving ambivalence and identifying with the mother. During this period, boys tend to disengage themselves from their mother, while girls become closer in fact to her and become more entrenched in the ambivalent aspects of mother-child relationship which may create a propensity for sharper and finer differentiation among significant others, and, perhaps, greater tolerance or experience in resolving ambivalence in relationships.

Object relations theorists feel that gender identity, the sense of maleness or femaleness, begins even earlier in life and is more complex. Mahler, Pine, and Bergman (1970) observed during the rapprochement phase of separation-individuation:

> A rather significant difference in the development of boys as compared with the girls . . . . The boys, if given a reasonable chance, showed a tendency to disengage themselves from the mother and to enjoy their functioning in the widening world. . . The girls seemed . . . to become more engrossed with mother in her presence; they demanded greater closeness and were more persistently enmeshed in the ambivalent aspects of the relationship. (p. 102)

These authors also observed that boys were "more motor-minded . . . and more stiffly resistant to hugging and kissing, beyond and even during differentiation." (p. 104)

The rapprochement state of individuation and separation is the third stage, following "hatching," the beginning of separation, and the practicing period. Rapprochement occurs at about the age of 18 months, as the toddler becomes increasingly aware of his separateness from the mother and her separateness from him. His experiences with reality have counteracted his overestimation of omnipotence, his self-esteem has been deflated, and he is vulnerable to shame. There is an increase of separation anxiety, and the child may experience depression. The child's dependency needs and autonomy needs are in conflict--the mother's task is to support her child's dependency needs and, at the same time, to encourage and mirror his new achievements in reality so that the child may divest himself of his delusional omnipotence without undue anxiety or shame.

Mahler (1968) writes:

> By the eighteenth month, the junior toddler seems to be at the height of the process of dealing with his continuously experienced physical separateness from the

> mother. This coincides with his cognitive and perceptual achievement of the permanence of objects, in Piaget's sense (1954). This is the time when his sensorimotor intelligence starts to develop into true representational intelligence, and when the important process of internalization in Hartmann's sense (1939)--very gradually, through ego identifications--begins. (p. 21)

Greenson (1968) finds men to be far more uncertain about their maleness than women about their femaleness. He attributes this difficulty in men to the early identification with the mother in the symbiotic period of development. He employs the term "disidentify" to describe the boy's attempt not only to differentiate out of the symbiotic unit as a separate self, but also to replace the primary object of his identification, the mother, and to identify instead with the father. This is necessary if he is to develop a male identity during this critical period. Rather than viewing this process as the outcome of the resolution of the Oedipal complex, Greenson sees it as taking place earlier in the service of differentiation and establishment of gender identity. He stresses the importance of the attributes of both mother and father in this process--the father must be available and the mother must be willing. Greenson attributes the prevalence of disturbances in the gender identity of males to the complicated process of "disidentity" (e.g., he relates that fetishism is almost 100% a male disease, that between two-thirds and three-quarters of all transsexuals are also male, and that transvestism is

almost exclusively a male disease). The self-representation of the little boy must accommodate to the reality of the difference between himself and mother, and it must be able to assimilate the higher level of identification with the father. The mother's pleasure in this course of development makes this shift possible without its becoming associated with loss of her love, which would interfere with the parallel process of transmuting internalization of maternal functions.

It is Horner's (1975) view that detachment is more common in men than in women, and this he attributes to the early defense against the regressive, gender-blurring pull toward the preoedipal mother and the need to resist the pull. (It is possible that developmentally this leads to the more wholistic appraisal of self and others taken by men.) Horner feels that this transition--from illusory omnipotence, the nucleus of the grandiose self, to helplessness and dependency upon the powerful, idealized other--will be identified in many patients diagnosed as borderline, narcissistic personality disorder, schizoid character, or neurotic with significant narcissistic features. He states that whenever the conflict between dependency wishes and shame is intense, we are witnessing the continuing reverberations from this developmental crossroad. In the treatment situation, it is likely to be the source of a significant form of transference resistence--the shame of "needing"

treatment. This developmental crisis marks the genetic basis for the massive shifts in self-esteem reported by some patients. For example, Mowrer (1953), in his psychotherapy studies of a female agoraphobic patient, noted that violent self-criticism in therapy sessions appeared about one month after semantic measurement had revealed the sharp drop in self-evaluation. In his work with two agoraphobic patients, Mowrer also felt that therapy in neurosis may involve shifts in parental identification as a typical process. From this perspective, mental illness might be conceptualized as a disordering of meanings or ways in which the self, significant others, and situations are perceived. Psychotherapy, then, might be conceptualized as a process or re-ordering and altering these meanings in a manner more consistent with "normal" people.

Congruence of Self with Significant Others

Another phase of this investigation concerned what implications evolve out of similarities and dissimilarities in the perception of self-others. In other words, what are the implications of viewing one's present partner as similar or dissimilar to one's mother or father, or in perceiving oneself as similar to one's ex-spouse, and so on. Pearson correlations between similarity variables (e.g., Myself-Father; Myself-Mother; Myself-Ex-Spouse; Myself-Present Partner; Mother-Father; Mother-Ex-Spouse; Mother-Present

Partner; Father-Ex-Spouse; Father-Present Partner; Present Partner-Ex-Spouse) and symptoms at baseline and follow-up (three and one-half years post filing for divorce) were computed. Minor, nonsignificant correlations between the similarity variables and symptoms at baseline and follow-up for the sample as a whole were evident. At baseline, small, negative trends suggested that those individuals who perceive their ex-spouse and present partner more similarly tend to have less symptomatology at baseline. This suggests that greater resolution in the relationship with the ex-spouse may be associated with less symptomatology. Those who see themselves as similar to their father and see their father as similar to their present partner also tend to have less symptomatology as baseline.

At follow-up, three significant correlations and one trend between the similarity variables and symptoms were noted. Those individuals who tended to envision themselves as more similar to their father tended to have even less symptomatology than at baseline. Also, at follow-up, those who perceived their present partner as more similar to their father tended to have even less symptomatology than at baseline. The correlation between ex-spouse-present partner and follow-up symptomatology did not approach significance as it did at baseline. This pattern suggests that with the passage of time following the decision to divorce, the importance in the perception of the ex-spouse may recede in terms

of degree of expressed symptomatology, and the degree to which one perceives one's present partner as similar to one's father may increase in terms of lessening an individual's susceptibility to symptom formation. Two additional correlations suggested a trend for individuals who perceive themselves and their mother as more alike and their present partner and themselves as more alike to exhibit fewer follow-up symptoms, but not particularly at baseline.

Baseline and follow-up comparisons between the association of the similarity variables and symptomatology revealed some consistency apparently in that the more similar an individual sees oneself and one's father and the more similar an individual sees one's present partner and one's father, the fewer the symptoms expressed. It may be that weaker identification with the father, in particular, may predispose an individual undergoing the distress of divorce to symptom formation or that strong identification, with the father, in particular, may be an inner resource. A stronger identification with the mother and present partner may also be involved in reduced symptomatology, especially on a long-term basis.

In analyzing possible gender differences in these associations, correlational coefficients were obtained separately for men and women. For males, a significant negative correlation between follow-up symptoms and the similarity variable Father-Myself was obtained. Although highly sig-

nificant, the variance accounted for was small, less than 10%. It indicated that males who tended to see themselves as more similar to their fathers tended to have fewer symptoms at follow-up, but not at baseline. This finding is in partial support of Hypothesis III which proposed that the greater the semantic congruence between the concepts Myself and Father, the more positive the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorce. Hypotheses V, VII, IX, and X (proposing, respectively, that the more dissimilar males view their ex-spouse and their mother, the more similar they view their present partner and their mother, the more similar they view themselves and their present partner, and the more dissimilar they view themselves and their ex-spouse, the more favorable the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorce), were not confirmed.

For females, there was a consistent relationship between the variables Father-Present Partner and symptoms both at baseline and at follow-up. The more similar the Father and Present Partner were envisioned, the fewer the symptoms at baseline and follow-up. This finding supports Hypothesis VIII which proposed that for females, the greater the semantic congruence between the concepts Present Partner and Father, the more favorable the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorce. In partial support of Hypothesis VI, the more similar females tended to view themselves and their mothers, the fewer the symptoms at base-

line, but not at follow-up. Hypotheses VI, IX, and X (proposing that the less the semantic congruence between the concepts Ex-Spouse and Father, the greater the semantic congruence between Myself and Present Partner, and the less the semantic congruence between the concepts Myself and Ex-Spouse, the more favorable the outcome in terms of physical and mental health following divorce) failed to be confirmed.

In further exploration of the effects of gender differences in the manner in which individuals evaluated the similarity variables, two-way ANOVAS were performed on the 10 similarity variables with the result of sex differences similar to those found in the exploratory factor analyses. As a group, women tended to perceive their ex-spouse and present partner less similarly as compared to males, who tended to rate these targets more similarly. Females also tended to view their mothers as less similar to their ex-spouse than men, who tended to rate these concepts more similarly. Women also tended to see themselves, their present partner, and their mother as distinct from their ex-spouse.

Predictors of Parental Identification

If the degree of parental identification does, to some extent, offer increased resiliency against the development of symptomatology during the divorce process, it would be important from a clinical standpoint to be able to predict

the degree of an individual's identification with his/her parents. This investigation attempted such prediction through the technique of discriminant analysis, employing various personal, background, sociodemographic, and current stressors as predictor variables. The results of the discriminant analyses indicated a number of interesting indices or predictors of parental identification. First, there were no apparent gender differences in the degree of parental identification. In other words, there was no difference between male and female subjects in the extent to which they identify or fail to identify with their parents. This finding suggests an essential similarity among the sexes in the outcome of the identification process with parental figures, despite the probability of the identification process as being quite different for male and female (for example, the resolution of the "Oedipal" relationship).

A second major finding was that specific childhood stressors, namely parental divorce occurring at any time, and parental separation which had occurred on bad terms, were particularly distinguishing variables between groups of high and low parental identifiers. This finding suggests the long term effects of childhood stress of a particular kind directly affecting the degree of parental identification which may have protective or at risk complications in later life when resolving a loss of another attachment figure, the spouse. Previous research has suggested that an

early loss, especially if occurring in the first decade of life, may predispose an individual to depressive reactions during a period of bereavement in adult life. In the present study, the loss of a parent through death did not significantly predict the extent of parental identification. Rather, it seems that parental divorce and an emotionally difficult parental separation are major predictors of the degree of parental identification, probably because the parents presented either weak or conflictual models.

The inclusion of various sociodemographic variables did not aid in the prediction of high and low parental identifiers but did aid somewhat in the prediction of intermediate groups (High Mother-Low Father; High Father-Low Mother). Also aiding prediction of the intermediate groups of parental identifiers were baseline and follow-up measures of morale and stress levels.

These results point out the importance of developing more refined measures of childhood stress in order to identify those individuals who may be "at risk" in terms of maladaptive outcomes in response to the divorce process. Childhood risk factors seem to be far more important in determining strong or weak parental identification. For intermediate degrees of parental identification, the context of divorce (e.g., certain sociodemographic variables, particularly income) seems to aid in predicting intermediate levels of parental identification. Also, baseline and

follow-up levels of morale and stress seem to have significance for these groups, in contrast to the groups of high and low parental identifiers which are more strongly predicted by specific childhood stressors. Other kinds of childhood experiences may well be found in future studies to be important predictors of parental identification. Such experiences might involve continued contact and quality of contact with divorcing parents, counselling efforts through the divorce process (particularly family therapy), continued contact and quality of contact with the family of the non-custodial parent (particularly grandparents), type of custody arrangement (joint vs. single parent), gender of the custodial parent in relation to the child's gender, and so on.

For intermediate groups of parental identifiers, the stressors associated with divorce and morale level, both of which involve the context in which divorce occurs, may add predictive significance during the vulnerable divorce period. The overall level of happiness of the individual and the number of negative life events experienced may be particularly important in somehow altering the degree of similarity one feels with one's parents or in how one views oneself (esteem level), thus affecting the support sought during the difficulty post-separation period.

Additional findings regarding the groups of parental identifiers suggested that high parental identifiers typi-

cally view themselves in more positive terms and envision themselves as more interpersonally and socially effective. Such characteristics are likely to be shaped by one's early relationship with one's parents in terms of a continuous and relatively harmonious experience.

High parental identifiers also were more likely to see themselves as similar to their present partner, indicating that they strongly identify with their present partner, whereas low parental identifiers tend not to do so. This may well be the result of the effect of early attachments in life and how they relate to later attachments.

There appears to be much consistency in the manner in which one perceives intimate others with a general stance or predisposition to see others as positive or negative. This typology appears to be strongly predicted by early events in life (75% by early childhood experiences in the group of high parental identifiers and 50% in the group of low parental identifiers).

Strengths and Limitations of the Investigation

One rather obvious drawback to an investigation of this kind is that the data are retrospective in nature and subject to the distortions associated with this design. This is partially offset by the fact that the major technique of measurement, the semantic differential, was administered at the follow-up interview, three and one-half years post fil-

ing for divorce. Of course, the fact that the semantic differential was administered at follow-up and not at baseline reflects the cross-sectional nature of the study. It would have been advantageous to have had this information at baseline so that the study would have been longitudinal and one could assess the stability of the semantic differential data over time. However, there may be an opportunity to continue this study, as a seven year post-filing study is planned.

Another potential drawback, previously mentioned, is that the data are introspective in nature and therefore subject to the possibility of malingering. However, the length and content of the interview required considerable investment in terms of subjects' energy and time, and it was definitely felt that subjects were very interested and inquisitive regarding the divorce process.

In discussing the attitude of the subjects who participated in this investigation, they were not grossly impaired clinically, and thus may be very different from individuals who present crises at family guidance clinics who might endorse the semantic differential target concepts in a very different manner. Also, the subjects were drawn from San Franciso and Alameda counties, which have a high divorce rate, not only for California as a whole, but certainly in relation to national averages. However, from a demographic perspective, the subjects did not appear to differ dramatically in any way from national norms.

In assessing how divorcing individuals evaluate themselves and significant others, this study could have included many more target figures who could be considered as intimate, such as best friend or confidante, possibly siblings and other relatives (e.g., favorite relative), and any number of others. However, lines must be drawn at some point, and though this might make for interesting future studies, the targets selected for this study were chosen because of theoretical considerations and clinical experience.

The stregnths of the study certainly involve the number of cases and low attrition rate for the follow-up interview. The motivation level of the subjects appeared to be quite high. The fact that the study involved the broad age span that it did reflects a strong basis for generalizability of the results.

Of major importance was the finding that one's meaning of self and others is a very complex issue, far more complicated than earlier formulations, such as Osgood's, suggested. Furthermore, there appear to be important gender differences in how males and females envision themselves and intimate others. Such differences need to be documented in other groups, most importantly groups that are not undergoing significant stress experiences such as our divorcing population.

Of equal importance were some of the findings related to the degree of parental identification, self-concept, and how these relate to one's perception of significant others. In our population of divorcing persons, there appeared to be a general stance of positiveness-negativeness which seemed to have very specific childhood experiences and, to a lesser extent, some relation to current levels of stress, adaptation, and morale. Whether these findings are unique to the population under study or are characteristic of others remains to be delineated.

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APPENDIX A

INTERVIEW MATERIALS

Follow-up Interview Schedule
Adjective Check List
Semantic Differential Scale

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE: T-2

CASE #:_____

PSEUDONYM:_____

INTERVIEWER:_____

DATE:_____TIME:_____hrs.

The following materials are required for the interview:

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
Income Card A
Re-marriage Card B
Disagreements Card C
Helpful Persons Card Sort(12 Cards)
Community Services Card D
Bradburn Card E
Situations Card F
Ohio Card G
Custody Card H
Trouble Card I
Reaction Card J
Activities Card K
Hassles Card L

ADJECTIVE CHECKLIST
WAYS OF COPING SCHEDULE
LIFE EVALUATION CHART
LIFE EVENTS QUESTIONNAIRE
SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL

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Case No._____

Pseudonym_____

Date_____

INFORMATION FOR FUTURE FOLLOW-UPS/MAILINGS
(Complete all 3 questions)

1. Are you planning to stay at this address and in the Bay Area for the next two years or so?

   Same Address: Yes___ No___

   Bay Area: Yes___ No___

2. In the case you do move from your present address, is there some person or agency who would be able to tell us your new address?

   Name:_____ Relationship:_____

   Address:_____

   Telephone No.:_____

3. Respondent's Full Name:_____

   Current Address:_____

   Telephone No.:_____

   (IF APPLICABLE): Spouse's Full Name:_____

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Before asking you how things have changed since we interviewed you last, there are a few pretty basic questions I would like to ask. For example,

1. How old are you? _____(years)

2. What was the highest level of school that you finished and got credit for?

None.....00
1-6 years.....01
7-8 years.....02
9-12 years.....03
High School Graduate.....04
Business, vocational, or technical school past high school.....05
Some college (but not college graduate).....06
College graduate.....07
Some graduate work, but no degree; teacher's credential; university nurse training.....08
M.A. or M.S.....09
Ph.D., M.D., D.D.S., L.L.B., M.B.A., pharmacist or equivalent.....10
Other (specify)_____11

3. Are you presently enrolled in school?

No.....1 (ASK 3B)
Yes, part-time.....2 (ASK 3A)
Yes, full-time.....3 (ASK 3A)

A. (IF YES) What are you taking?_____

(Interviewer: probe for type of school, whether is degree R is after, etc.)

B. (IF NO) Do you have any plans for going back to school?

No.....1
Yes.....2

4. Are you working at present?

Yes, full-time.....4
Yes, part-time.....3
No, unemployed.....2 (IF "NO", GO TO QUESTION 5)
No, retired.....1

(IF WORKING: ASK QUESTION 4A-C)

A. What kind of work do you do?_____

_____

(probe for specific occupational category)

B. How long have you had your present job?

Up to six months.....00
Seven months to one year.....01

(for more, code to nearest completed year)_____(years)

5. (ASK IF R IS NOT WORKING AT PRESENT)

A. When was the last time you held a job?

Never worked.....1
Less than 1 year ago.....2
1-2 years ago.....3
3-5 years ago.....4
More than 5 years ago.....5

B. What kind of work have you done? _____

_____

(probe for specific occupational categories)

C. Are currently looking for work?

No.....1 (ASK D)
Yes.....2

D. (ASK ONLY IF "NO" TO C) Are you planning to work in the future?

No.....1
Yes.....2

6. Does your (former) spouse work?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A)

A. (IF YES) What kind of work does your (former) spouse do?_____

_____

(probe for specific occupational category)

7. Which of the categories on this card represents your approximate annual income? (HAND R CARD A)

_____

A. In general, how do your finances usually work out at the end of the month? Do you find that you usually end up with:

Some money left over.....3
Just enough to make ends meet.....2
Not enough to make ends meet.....1

B. As you try to guess the future, how do you think your standard of living in a year or two will compare with the one you have now? Would you say your future standard of living will be:

Much better.....5
Somewhat better.....4
About the same.....3
Somewhat worse.....2
Much worse.....1

8. Do you consider yourself to be a religious person?

No.....1
Yes.....2

A. How often do you attend religious services?

Every day.....9
Several times a week.....8
At least once a week.....7
Two to three times per month.....6
Once a month.....5
Once every two months.....4
Once every three to four months.....3
Once every five to six months.....2
Less than once a year.....1
Never.....0

9. How many people other than yourself live here? (DO NOT COUNT RESPONDENT)

_____

A. Who are they?

	Yes	No
Lives alone	1	0
Original spouse	1	0
New spouse	1	0
Boy or girlfriend	1	0
R's children from former marriage	1	0
R's children from new marriage	1	0
Spouse's or friend's children	1	0
Brother or sister	1	0
Father	1	0
Mother	1	0
Grandparent	1	0
Grandchild	1	0
Roommate	1	0
Other (SPECIFY:)_____	1	0

10. What is your present marital status?

Still married and living with spouse.....1	(ASK 11)
Separated, but not divorced.....2	(SKIP TO 15)
Divorced, but not remarried.....3	(ASK 12)
Divorced and remarried.....4	(ASK 12 & 13)
Divorced, remarried, and separated/divorced again.....5	(ASK 12, 13 & 14)
Widowed (indicate which spouse).....6	(ASK...)

ASK THE NEXT SEQUENCE OF QUESTIONS, DEPENDING ON MARITAL STATUS OF R

---

11. (ASK IF RECONCILED WITH FORMER SPOUSE) When did you and your spouse get back together? (get date)_____

A. How satisfied are you with the way things are going now in your marriage?

Very satisfied.....4
Somewhat satisfied.....3
Somewhat dissatisfied.....2
Very dissatisfied.....1

12. (ASK IF DIVORCED OR REMARRIED) When did your divorce become final? (get date)

---

13. (ASK 13 A-H IF REMARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER)

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When did you remarry (start living together)? (get date)_____

How long did you know (her/him) before you got married (started living together)?

_____

A. How old is your spouse (partner)?_____(years)

B. Does your spouse (partner) work?

Yes, full time.....4 (ASK C)
Yes, part-time.....3 (ASK C)
No, unemployed.....2
No, retired.....1

C. (IF YES) What kind of work does he/she do?_____

_____
(probe for specific occupational category)

D. What was the highest level of schooling that he/she finished and got credit for?

None.....00
1-6 years.....01
7-8 years.....02
9-12 years.....03
High School graduate.....04
Business, voacational or technical school past high school...05
Some college(but not college graduate).....06
College graduate.....07
Some graduate work, but no degree; teacher's credential; university nurse's training.....08
M.A. or M.S.....09
Ph.D., M.D., D.D.S., L.L.B., MBA, Pharmacist or equivalent...10
Other (SPECIFY)_____11

(CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE- 5a)

13. E. How many times was your spouse (partner) married before? 155

Number of times_____

F. Number of children spouse (partner) has from previous marriage(s)_____
(Note: list sex and ages)

Do any of these children live with you?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (IF YES) How many?_____(list sex and ages)

G. Have you and your spouse (partner) had any children?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (IF YES) How many?_____(list sex and age)

H. How satisfied are you with the way things are going now in your marriage?

Very satisfied.....4
Somewhat satisfied.....3
Somewhat dissatisfied.....2
Very dissatisfied.....1

14. (ASK IF REMARRIED, AND SEPARATED OR DIVORCED AGAIN) When did you first begin to have problems? 156

A. What sorts of problems were they?

B. Have you separated?

No.........1
Yes........2 (IF YES) When?________________(date)

C. Have you filed for divorce?

No.........1
Yes........2

D. Has your divorce become final yet?

No.........1 (ASK a)
Yes........2 (IF YES) When?________________(date)

a. (IF NO) When do you expect it to become final, or do you expect it?

- -

DO NOT ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTION OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECONCILED OR REMARRIED. FOR THE LATTER, MARK G. ASK OF ALL OTHER RESPONDENTS.

- -

15. Which one of the following statements best describes how you feel about remarriage? (HAND R CARD B)

A. Have never thought about remarriage..................1
B. Will probably never remarry..........................2
C. Do not plan on remarriage, but am comfortable with the idea of living with someone.................3
D. May remarry, but am reluctant to do so...............4
E. May remarry, and eager to do so......................5
F. Have definite plans right now to remarry.............6
G. Am already remarried / reconciled....................7

The following questions should be asked of everybody, and refer to (former) marriage.

---

16. What kinds of things influenced the decision to actually separate and perhaps divorce?

16. A. How long before you actually separated was the decision made (to separate)?

_____

17. Who was originally most in favor of a divorce?

Self.....3
Both.....2
Spouse.....1
Other.....0 (who?)_____

18. (IF NOT AS YET DIVORCED ASK) What about now? Who is most in favor?

Self.....3
Both.....2
Spouse.....1
Other.....0 (who?)_____

19. (ASK IF DIVORCED, REMARRIED, ETC.) By the time the divorce became final, who was most in favor of it?

Self.....3
Both.....2
Spouse.....1
Other.....0 (who?)_____

20. If you had to assign blame for the breakup of your marriage, whom would you blame?

Spouse.....1
Both.....2
Self.....3
Neither.....4
Other.....5 (who?)_____
Don't know.....6

21. All in all, how many times did you separate before (the divorce became final, or up to now if not divorced or if reconciled)? 158

_____

22A. Sometimes a person's feelings about separation or divorce change after they have gone through the experience. Thinking back to what you had expected separation (divorce) to be like, has it mostly turned out to be like you thought?

No.....1 (ASK B)
Yes.....2

B. (IF NO) Please tell me how it is different.

23. During the time you were divorcing, did you and your (former) spouse have serious disagreements in any of the following areas? (HAND R CARD C)

(Coding Convention: If court decided, and no disagreement, code "Never".)

	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	N/A
A. child support (ASK IF CHILDREN)	5	4	3	2	1	0
B. alimony	5	4	3	2	1	0
C. custody (ASK IF CHILDREN)	5	4	3	2	1	0
D. visitation (ASK IF CHILDREN)	5	4	3	2	1	0
E. financial & property settlement	5	4	3	2	1	0

F. Do you still have disagreements in any of these areas?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (IF YES: Which ones?)
(INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE AREAS A-E AS REQUIRED)

24. What legal steps remain to be done?_____

_____

25. In terms of your divorce (or separation), how satisfied would you say you were with the entire legal process--including the law, the judges, and the lawyer(s)? Would you say you were:

very dissatisfied.....1
somewhat dissatisfied.....2
somewhat satisfied.....3
very satisfied.....4

26. How satisfied are you with the division of property?

very dissatisfied.....1
somewhat dissatisfied.....2
somewhat satisfied.....3
very satisfied.....4

27. Was there a court order for alimony?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (SEE A)

A. (IF YES) How satisfied are you with the amount ordered?

very dissatisfied.....1
somewhat dissatisfied.....2
somewhat satisfied.....3
very satisfied.....4

28. (IF CHILDREN) Was there a court order for child support?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (SEE A)

A. How satisfied are you with the amount ordered for child support?

very dissatisfied.....1
somewhat dissatisifed.....2
somewhat satisfied.....3
very satisfied.....4

29. In what ways do you think your life has changed since the decision to initiate the divorce process?

30. In what ways do you think your life will change during the next year?

31. What do you think has been the greatest difficulty you experienced in the process of divorcing?

32. What do you think has been the greatest benefit, if any, that has resulted?

33. Has your (separation/divorce) changed the way that you feel about yourself?

No.....1
Yes.....2

A. (IF YES) In what way?

B. Do you feel you have become more or less distant from other people as a result of your (separation/divorce), or didn't that have any effect on how distant from other people you feel?

More distant.....1
No effect.....2
Less distant.....3

How about on how (READ C-F) you feel?

	More	No effect	Less
C. Dependent?	1	2	3
D. In control of your life?	3	2	1
E. Disappointed in life?	1	2	3
F. Responsible?	3	2	1

34. How much were you troubled originally by becoming separated?

Extremely.....0
Very much.....1
Somewhat.....2
Only a little.....3
Not at all.....4

35. What about now? How troubled are you by the divorce (separation)?

Extremely.....0
Very much.....1
Somewhat.....2
Only a little.....3
Not at all.....4

36. Did you try to get any advice or assistance or talk to anyone about the (separation/divorce)?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A & B)

A. Who did you talk to? (PUT "X" IN SPACES NEXT TO PERSONS R MENTIONS)

(PROBE: Anyone else?)

__1__ Spouse	__6__ Neighbor	__11__ Lawyer
__2__ Parent	__7__ Co-Worker	__12__ Self-help groups
__3__ Child	__8__ Doctor	__13__ Other (specify_____
__4__ Relative	__9__ Clergy	_____
__5__ Friend	__10__ Counselor(include psychiatrist, social wkr.,psychologist)	

B. Who was the most helpful? (CIRCLE THE PERSON MENTIONED)

36. C. Now I'd like to find out how helpful you think certain people could (have) be(en) to you. Here are some cards, with a different person listed on each. Please rank them according to how helpful each person could(have) be(en). Put the more helpful people nearer to the top of the deck, and the others lower down. 163

1_____
2_____
3_____
4_____
5_____
6_____
7_____
8_____
9_____
10_____
11_____
12_____

D. Now I would like to ask you about community services you may have used. For each one I mention, please tell me whether you found it extremely helpful, somewhat helpful, not at all helpful, or whether you did not use it. (HAND R CARD D)

	EXTREMELY HELPFUL	SOMEWHAT HELPFUL	NOT AT ALL HELPFUL	DIDN'T USE
a. Day care	4	3	2	1
b. Welfare	4	3	2	1
c. Singles groups	4	3	2	1
d. Legal aid	4	3	2	1
e. Financial counseling	4	3	2	1
f. Parent's Without Partners	4	3	2	1
g. Women's/men's support groups	4	3	2	1
h. Other (SPECIFY:_____)	4	3	2	1

37. How would you compare your life now to most other (separated/divorced) persons like yourself? Would you guess that your life is:(READ)

Much better.....5
Somewhat better.....4
About the same.....3
Somewhat worse.....2
Much worse.....1

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BRADBURN SCALE

I. Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days--would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

_____Very _____Pretty _____Not too

II. I am going to show you a card which describes some of the ways people feel at different times and you tell me whether you felt like that during the past week. (Hand Respondent Card __E__)

How about the first: During the past week did you ever feel _____ (Repeat for each item below).

Feeling	No	If "Yes," Ask: How often did you feel that way?		
		Once	Several Times	Often
A. On top of the world				
B. Very lonely or remote from other people				
C. Angry at something that usually wouldn't bother you				
D. That you couldn't do something because you just couldn't get going				
E. Particularly excited or interested in something				
F. Depressed or very unhappy				
G. Pleased about having accomplished something				
H. Bored				
I. Proud because someone complimented you on something you had done				
J. So restless you couldn't sit long in a chair				
K. That you had more things to do than you could get done				
L. Vaguely uneasy about something without knowing why				

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38. Here are some situations that (divorcing/divorced) people may find themselves in. How often...

(HAND R CARD F, READ ITEM A, READ CODES. CONTINUE WITH ITEMS B-G. OMIT BRACKETED PART OF ITEM A IF R IS RECONCILED OR REMARRIED.)

	Never	Once in a While	Fairly Often	Very Often
A. Do you feel out of place in a social situation [because you are not married?]	1	2	3	4
B. Are you without anyone to talk to about yourself?	1	2	3	4
C. Are you without anyone you can share experiences and feelings with?	1	2	3	4
D. Do you have a chance to have fun?	4	3	2	1
E. Do you wonder if you may not be an interesting person?	1	2	3	4
F. Do you feel that you are not having the kind of sex life you would like?	1	2	3	4
G. How often do you avoid situations like going to a restaurant or a show because you would be alone?	1	2	3	4

9. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTION

(Ohio Time 2 - 1111) Divorce affects people in different ways. Using this card, I'd like to know if any of these things have happened to you(HAND Card G). 166

NOTE: IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MORE THAN ONE PERIOD FOR AN ITEM, CHECK ALL WHICH APPLY AND ASK: "OF THESE, WHICH ONE WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE BEST (WORST)"---PUT A "1" BY THAT REPLY. ALSO, BE SURE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CHOICES 3 & 4 FOR SEPARATION AND MARK CONSISTENTLY.

	1 Before the decision to divorce	2 At the time of the decision	3 At the first separation	4 At the final/ only separation	5 When first filing for divorce	6 At final divorce decree	7 Now	8 Never	9 Always
During which one of these periods do you think your health was the poorest?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During which one of these periods do you think your health was the best?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When did you have the most difficulty in sleeping?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When did you have the least difficulty in sleeping?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When did you have the most difficulty in doing your work efficiently?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When did you have the least difficulty in doing your work efficiently?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During which period did you feel the most lonely?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During which period did you feel the least lonely?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTION (cont'd)

	1 Before the decision to divorce	2 At the time of the decision	3 At the first separation	4 At the final/ only separation	5 When first filing for divorce	6 At final divorce decree	7 Now	8 Never	9 Always
During which period did you feel the most depressed?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During which period did you feel the least depressed?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During which period did you feel the most anxious or worried?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During which period did you feel the least anxious or worried?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During which period did you feel the most optimistic about the future?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During which period did you feel the least optimistic about the future?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When did you feel that you just didn't care about yourself?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When did you feel the most energetic and confident?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

39. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTION (cont'd)

	1 Before the decision to divorce	2 At the time of the decision	3 At the first separation	4 At the final/ only separation	5 When first filing for divorce	6 At final divorce decree	7 Now	8 Never	9 Always
During any of these periods did you smoke more than usual?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During any of these periods did you drink alcohol more than usual?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When were you most angry at your (husband/wife)?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When were you least angry at your (husband/wife)?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During what period did you feel most suicidal?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
During what period did you feel least suicidal?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

HEALTH QUESTIONS

40. Would you say your health, during the past year, has been

Excellant.....4
Good.....3
Fair.....2
Poor.....1

41. Have you seen a doctor within the past year?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A & B)

(IF YES)

A. How many times? _____ (actual number)

B. What for? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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I shall now ask you a series of questions to which you are to answer yes or no.

	YES	NO
1. Do you ever have times when you're moody and blue for no reason?		
2. Does criticism always upset you?		
3. Do you find that little things bother you?		
4. Have you felt that different parts of your body were not under your control or have become disconnected somewhat?		
5. Do you fairly often lose or misplace things?		
6. Do you ever get the feeling that people are watching you or talking about you?		
7. Have you suffered from loss of memory?		
8. Do you usually keep in the background on social occasions?		
9. Do you often shake and tremble?		
10. Do you flare up in anger if you can't have what you want right away?		
11. Have you had any unusual experiences of seeing or hearing things that no one else saw or heard?		
12. Do you usually get up tired and exhausted in the morning?		
13. Do frightening things keep coming back in your mind?		
14. Are you troubled with headaches or pains in the head?		

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	YES	NO
15. Do you find you are less interested than you used to be in things like personal appearance, table manners, and the like?		
16. Are you sometimes worried or apprehensive for no reason?		
17. Have you ever been so depressed that it interferes with what you want to do?		
18. Do you ever have trouble getting to sleep and staying asleep?		
19. Do strange people or places make you afraid?		
20. Do you ever have the feeling that the world is very unreal to you?		
21. Is it always hard for you to make up your mind?		
22. Do you have any specific things that tend to terrify you, such as the dark, heights, snakes, etc.?		
23. Do you ever have loss of appetite?		
24. Have you ever felt a lump in your throat for no reason?		
25. Do people often annoy and irritate you?		
26. Do you keep a very strict schedule and are you uncomfortable if you can't maintain it?		
27. Are your feelings easily hurt?		
28. Do you have hot spells or cold spells?		
29. Are you constantly keyed up and jittery?		

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	YES	NO
30. Do you have to be on guard even with friends?		
31. Do you have constant tightness or numbness in any part of your body?		
32. Do you ever have spells of dizziness?		
33. Are you considered a nervous person?		
34. Do you worry a lot about your health?		
35. Have you ever contemplated suicide?		
36. Do you go to pieces if you don't constantly control yourself?		
37. Do you become scared at sudden movements and noises at night?		
38. Do you ever get short of breath without having done heavy work?		
39. Must you do things slowly in order to make them without mistakes?		
40. Have you felt that life is not worth living?		
41. Has drinking at any time been a problem for you or gotten you into any kind of trouble?		
42. Are you scared to be alone when there are no friends near you?		

Now I would like to turn to your relationships with various people. 173

IF R HAS ONE OR MORE CHILDREN, ASK QUESTIONS 42 THRU 50.

42. (ASK OF ALL Rs) Have there been any changes in your relationship with your child(ren)?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A)

A. (IF YES) What are the changes?

43. (ASK OF ALL EXCEPT RECONCILED) Who has legal custody of your child(ren)?

Respondent has custody of all children.....6
Spouse has custody of all children.....5
Joint custody.....4
Children are split.....3
Neither has custody (third party).....2 (Specify:_____)
Custody undecided.....1
Not applicable: children are adults.....0

44. (ASK OF ALL EXCEPT RECONCILED) Was custody decided by:

Respondent.....6
Spouse.....5
Mutual agreement.....4
The courts (or the lawyers).....3
Your child(ren).....2
Other.....1 (Specify:_____)
Not decided.....0

IF RESPONDENT HAS PHYSICAL CUSTODY OF CHILDREN, ASK QUESTIONS 45 & 46.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 47.

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45. Which statement best describes the way you feel about having major responsibility for your child(ren)? (HAND R CARD H AND READ:)

A. I'm glad to have custody; it hasn't been a problem.....1
B. I'm glad to have custody, but it's been a burden.....2
C. I'm glad to have custody, but I'm not sure I can handle the responsibility.....3
D. I'm not sure whether I'm happy about having custody or not.....4
E. It's too much responsibility for me to handle right now.....5
F. I think it would be better if my (former) spouse had custody.....6

46. How often, if ever, does your (former) spouse visit your child(ren)?

Every day.....9
Several times a week.....8
At least once a week.....7
Two or three times per month.....6
Once a month.....5
Once every two months.....4
Once every three to four months....3
Once every five to six months.....2
Less than once a year.....1
Never.....0

A. How satisfied are you with the amounts of time your former spouse spends with the child(ren)?

Very dissatisfied.....1
Somewhat dissatisfied.....2
Somewhat satisfied.....3
Very satisfied.....4

(INTERVIEWER SKIP TO QUESTION 48)

IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE PHYSICAL CUSTODY OF CHILDREN, ASK QUESTION 47.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 48.

47. How often, if ever, do you see your child(ren)?

Every day.....9
Several times a week.....8
At least once a week.....7
Two to three times per month.....6
Once a month.....5
Once every two months.....4
Once every three to four months...3
Once every five to six months.....2
Less than once a year.....1
Never.....0

A. How satisfied are you with the amounts of time you spend with the child(ren)?

Very dissatisfied.....1
Somewhat dissatisfied.....2
Somewhat satisfied.....3
Very satisfied.....4

ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS OF ALL RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN:

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48. Since your separation, has your closeness to your child(ren)...

Increased?.....1
Stayed the same?....2
Decreased?.....3

49. I'd like to read you several kinds of situations which a(single)parent may face, and find out if your child(ren) have been more or less trouble, or about the same since the (separation/divorce). (HAND R CARD I)

(Interviewer: If R does not have custody, try for his/her direct experience where possible.)

		More Trouble	About the Same	Less Trouble
A.	Going to bed on time	1	2	3
B.	Fighting	1	2	3
C.	Being disrespectful	1	2	3
D.	Having problems at school	1	2	3
E.	Having problems with homework	1	2	3
F.	Watching television	1	2	3
G.	Eating the proper food	1	2	3
H.	Cleaning up after (themselves)	1	2	3

50. Have the child(ren)'s relationship with either set of grandparents changed during the time since you initiated the divorce?

Don't know....0
No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A & B)

A. (IF YES) Whose parents?

Maternal grandparents(mother's parents).....1
Paternal grandparents(father's parents).....2
Both.....3

B. (IF YES) What kinds of changes have they been?

(ASK OF ALL RESPONDENTS)

When they first heard that you and your spouse were separating, what was the general reaction of your...(READ ITEMS A-J.) 176
Did he/she/they...(READ CHOICES, DO NOT READ "Don't Know".)
(HAND R CARD J)
(INTERVIEWER: MARK ITEM N/A IF IT IS NOT APPLICABLE TO R)

	Strongly Approved	Mildly Approved	Felt Neutral	Mildly Disapproved	Strongly Disapproved	Don't Know
Mother	5	4	3	2	1	0
Father	5	4	3	2	1	0
Brothers or Sisters	5	4	3	2	1	0
Mother-in-Law	5	4	3	2	1	0
Father-in-Law	5	4	3	2	1	0
Brothers or Sisters-in-Law	5	4	3	2	1	0
Co-workers	5	4	3	2	1	0
Friends	5	4	3	2	1	0
Children..(IF ANY)	5	4	3	2	1	0
Church members	5	4	3	2	1	0

(ASK OF ALL EXCEPT RECONCILED)	Strongly Approve	Mildly Approve	Feel Neutral	Mildly Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Don't Know
What about now?						
Mother	5	4	3	2	1	0
Father	5	4	3	2	1	0
Brothers or Sisters	5	4	3	2	1	0
Mother-in-Law	5	4	3	2	1	0
Father-in-Law	5	4	3	2	1	0
Brothers or Sisters-in-Law	5	4	3	2	1	0
Co-workers	5	4	3	2	1	0
Friends	5	4	3	2	1	0
Children	5	4	3	2	1	0
Church members	5	4	3	2	1	0

ASK SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL FOR MOTHER & FATHER HERE.

FOR ALL RESPONDENTS, ASK QUESTIONS 53 THROUGH 60.

53. Do you have any relatives that live within an hour's trip from here? (Includes relatives, other than children, living at home.)

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A)

A. (IF YES) Who are they? (Interviewer: Circle all that apply.)

Parents.....1
Parents-in-law.....1
Brothers/sisters.....1
Brothers/sisters-in-law.....1
Grandparents.....1
Aunts/uncles.....1
Cousins.....1
Children.....1
Others(Specify).....1 _____(others)

54. About how many times per month do you get together with any of your relatives for a visit?

_____(actual number)

55. Do you have any really good friends living within an hour's trip from here?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A)

A. (IF YES) How many?_____(actual number)

56. About how many times per month do you get together with any of your friends for a visit?

_____(actual number)

ASK SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL FOR MOTHER & FATHER HERE.

FOR ALL RESPONDENTS, ASK QUESTIONS 53 THROUGH 60.

53. Do you have any relatives that live within an hour's trip from here? (Includes relatives, other than children, living at home.)

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A)

A. (IF YES) Who are they? (Interviewer: Circle all that apply.)

Parents.....1
Parents-in-law.....1
Brothers/sisters.....1
Brothers/sisters-in-law.....1
Grandparents.....1
Aunts/uncles.....1
Cousins.....1
Children.....1
Others(Specify).....1 _____(others)

54. About how many times per month do you get together with any of your relatives for a visit?

_____(actual number)

55. Do you have any really good friends living within an hour's trip from here?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A)

A. (IF YES) How many?_____(actual number)

56. About how many times per month do you get together with any of your friends for a visit?

_____(actual number)

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57. Have you lost any friends since your separation?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A & B)

A. (IF YES) About how many?_____

B. (IF YES) Why?

58. Have you made any new friendships since the divorce process was initiated?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A)

A. (IF YES) About how many?_____

59. How many people do you know that have been divorced or separated?

_____(actual number)

60. Among your friends and relatives is there someone you feel you can tell just about anything to, someone you can count on for understanding and advice?

No.....1
Yes, one person.....2 (ASK A)
Yes, more than one person.....3 (ASK A)

A. (IF YES) How (is this person/are these persons) related to you?

Friend(s).....1
Parent(s).....1
Parents-in-law.....1
Child(ren).....1
Brother(s)/sister(s).....1
Other relative(s).....1
(Ex-)spouse.....1
Spouse.....1

DO NOT ASK QUESTIONS 61 THROUGH 64 IF R HAS RECONCILED. ASK OF ALL OTHERS.

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61. About how often do you see your (ex-)spouse?

Every day.....9
Several times a week.....8
At least once a week.....7
Two to three times per month.....6
Once a month.....5
Every two months.....4
Once every three to four months.....3
Once every five to six months.....2
Less than once a year.....1
Never.....0

62. When is the last time you saw (him/her)?

63. About how often do you think about your (ex-)spouse?

Every day.....9
Several times a week.....8
At least once a week.....7
Two to three times per month.....6
Once a month.....5
Once every two months.....4
Once every three to four months.....3
Once every five to six months.....2
Less than once a year.....1
Never.....0

64. Do you think there is any chance that the two of you might get back together?

No.....1
Not sure....2
Yes.....3

65. (ASK IF R IS DIVORCED) Has your former spouse remarried?

No.....1
Not sure....2
Yes.....3

ASK SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL FOR EX-SPOUSE HERE.

ASK Q. 66 FOR SINGLE PEOPLE ONLY. IF R IS LIVING TOGETHER, SKIP TO Q. 67. IF R HAS REMARRIED, SKIP TO Q. 69. IF R HAS RECONCILED, SKIP TO Q. 69A.

66. How often do you go out on dates during an average month? (ASK A & B ALSO)

Every day.....6
Several times a week.....5
At least once a week.....4
Two or three times per month.....3
Once a month.....2
Less than once a month.....1
Never.....0

(Interviewer: If Respondent gives a frequency that doesn't fit, write it down:)

_____

A. How satisfied are you with the frequency with which you go out on dates? Would you say you are satisfied, or would you like to go out more often or less often?

More often.....3
Satisfied as is.....2
Less often.....1

B. Have you experienced any problems in meeting people to go out with?

No.....1

Yes.....2

ASK Q. 67 IF R IS SINGLE OR LIVING TOGETHER ONLY. 181

67. Are you currently dating anyone?

No.....1 (ASK E)

Yes.....2 (ASK A-D)
Living Together.....3 (ASK A-D)

(If R is going out with more than one, find out how many _____ and ask the following about the person liked most.)

A. (IF YES) How long have you been going out, how did you meet, etc. (Probe for details)

B. (IF YES) How much do you rely on (him/her) for:

	Very much	Some-what	Very little	Not at all
1. Companionship	4	3	2	1
2. Guidance	4	3	2	1
3. Money	4	3	2	1
4. Practical matters	4	3	2	1

C. (IF YES) Would you consider marrying this person?

No.....1
Not sure....2 (ASK D)
Yes.....3 (ASK D)

D. (IF YES) Is there a fair chance of this marriage taking place?

No.....1
Not sure....2
Yes.....3

ASK SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL FOR PRESENT PARTNER HERE, IF R IS DATING OR LIVING TOGETHER.

E. (IF NO TO Q 67) Why aren't you dating?

68. (IF NOT REMARRIED--INCLUDE LIVING TOGETHER--ASK) If you were to remarry, how do you think this marriage would differ from your previous one?

69. (IF REMARRIED, ASK) How does this marriage differ from your previous one?

69 A. (IF RECONCILED,ASK) How does your marriage now compare with the way it was before?

70. (IF REMARRIED OR RECONCILED OR LIVING TOGETHER, ASK) Now I'd like to know how you and your (husband/wife) divide up the household jobs. For example:

	Self	Both	Spouse
A. Who repairs things around the house	3	2	1
B. Who services the car	3	2	1
C. Who keeps track of money and bills	3	2	1
D. Who does the grocery shopping	3	2	1
E. Who gets (the husband's) breakfast on weekdays	3	2	1
F. Who cleans the house	3	2	1
G. Who cooks	3	2	1
H. Who does the evening dishes	3	2	1

71. (IF REMARRIED OR RECONCILED OR LIVING TOGETHER, ASK) Now, what about who makes the decisions. For example, who decides:

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	Self	Both	Spouse
A. What job (the husband) should take?	3	2	1
B. What car to buy?	3	2	1
C. Where to go on vacation?	3	2	1
D. What house or apartment to live in?	3	2	1
E. Whether (wife) should work or not?	3	2	1
F. How much money you could afford to spend per week on food?	3	2	1

72. (IF REMARRIED OR RECONCILED ASK) How much do you rely on your (husband/wife) for:

	Very much	Some-what	Very little	Not at all
A. Companionship	4	3	2	1
B. Guidance	4	3	2	1
C. Money	4	3	2	1
D. Practical matters	4	3	2	1

- -

ASK SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL FOR PRESENT PARTNER HERE IF R IS REMARRIED OR RECONCILED.

- -

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ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS OF ALL RESPONDENTS

73. What about sex? What is the importance of sex for you?

74. How frequently do you have sexual relations?

Every day.....9
Several times a week.....8
At least once a week.....7
Two to three times per month.....6
Once a month.....5
Once every two months.....4
Once every three to four months...3
Once every five to six months.....2
Less than once a year.....1
Never.....0

75. Are you satisfied with the frequency with which you are having sexual intercourse or would you like to have sex more or less often?

More often.....3

Satisfied as is....2

Less often.....1

HAVE THE RESPONDENT FILL OUT THE ADJECTIVE CHECKLIST HERE. BE SURE TO ASK THEM TO CIRCLE UNDESIRED CHARACTERISTICS. IF THEY DO NOT WANT TO CIRCLE ANY ITEMS, PLEASE NOTE THIS ON THE CHECKLIST.

ASK SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL FOR "MYSELF" AFTER THE ADJECTIVE CHECKLIST.

76. Turning now to your plans, goals or concerns that occupy your thoughts at present, what goals or objectives do you have from now to the next five years or so?
(PROBE FOR AN EXHAUSTIVE LIST)

(ASK IF R MENTIONS MORE THAN ONE GOAL:)
A. Of the goals you have mentioned, which would you say is most important to you?

77. Rank Order of Goal Areas -- Present

Please number these goals in terms of how important they are to you now. (Put a 1 next to your most important goal, a 2 next to your second most important goal, etc.)

A.____PHILOSOPHICAL AND RELIGIOUS GOALS
(This goal includes such things as: living a spiritual life, doing God's will, having a philosophy of life, seeking the meaning of life, being wise, being morally good.)

B.____ACHIEVEMENT AND WORK REWARDS
(This goal includes such things as: competence, economic rewards, success, social status.)

C.____SOCIAL SERVICE
(This goal includes such things as: helping others, serving the community, contributing to the welfare of mankind or some part of mankind.)

D.____PERSONAL GROWTH
(This goal includes such things as: self-improvement, being creative, learning new things, "knowing yourself," meeting and mastering new challenges.)

E.____GOOD PERSONAL RELATIONS
(This goal includes such things as: love and affection, happy marriage, having good friends, belonging to groups.)

F.____EASE AND CONTENTMENT
(This goal includes such things as: freedom from hardship, security, self-maintenance, peace of mind, health, simple comforts.)

G.____SEEKING ENJOYMENT
(This goal includes such things as: recreation, exciting or thrilling experiences,entertainments, seeking pleasurable sights, sounds, feelings, tastes, and smells.)

78. When you have time to do <u>exactly</u> as you please, what is your favorite thing to do?

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A. When did you do that last? (Days) _____

B. What is the most important thing about that to you?

79. What is your second favorite thing to do?

A. When did you do that last? (Days) _____

B. What is the most important thing about that to you?

80. Thinking back over the period since your separation, are there any particular activities that have especially helped you to cope with things?

No.....1
Yes.....2 (ASK A & B)

A. (IF YES) What is this activity?

B. (IF YES) How has it been helpful to you?

CHECKLIST OF ACTIVITIES: I'm going to read a list of activities other people have told us they engage in. Tell me if you engage in that activity and how often. (HAND R CARD K).

Activity	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Comments
1. Participant sports					
2. Walking and hiking					
3. Outdoor hobbies					
4. Physical exercise (Gymnastics)					
5. Spectator sports					
6. Handicrafts					
7. Playing a musical instrument					
8. Cultural activities					
9. Card playing					
10. Solitary games or hobbies					
11. Playing with pets					
12. Travel					
13. Picnics					
14. Visiting					
15. Being visited					
16. Social life and parties					
17. Eating out					
18. Dancing					
19. Praying/Meditating (Philosophical contemplation)					
20. Day-dreaming					
21. Reminiscing					
22. Discussion and talking					
23. Writing/Correspondence (Excluding job or school)					

Activity	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never	Comments
24. Shopping					
25. Cooking					
26. Household chores					
27. Resting/inactivity					
28. TV					
29. Radio listening					
30. Movies					
31. Reading					
32. Self-improvement					
33. Doing things for others					

81. When you have the chance to think about yourself and your life, would you say that you tend to think or daydream more about the past or future?

Past.....0
Past-present.....1
Present.....2
Present-future.....3
Future.....4
All, or past and future..5

A. What sort of things do you tend to think or daydream about?

82. Here is a chart on which I would like you to draw a profile of how you feel about your life. What we would like to have is your assessment, as you look at the past and the future, of what were the high and low points, and what years seemed more or less average. (Interviewer: Draw an arrow, from bottom age categories, showing present age.) On the left side of the chart the different possible scores for each year are shown. The scores range from a "1" (rock bottom) to a "9" (absolute tops), with a "5" indicating that satisfactions balance dissatisfactions. Please draw a line indicating the scores you would give for each year of the past, present, and future. Don't delay however, if you can't think of what to give for a particular year -- the main thing is to give us an idea of how satisfying the past and future years seem to you.

(HAVE RESPONDENT FILL OUT LIFE EVALUATION CHART HERE. BE SURE THAT YOU MAKE IT CLEAR THAT WE WOULD LIKE HIM/HER TO FILL IT OUT RATING THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND AS FAR INTO THE FUTURE AS S(HE) WOULD LIKE TO PROJECT. IF R DOES NOT WANT TO RATE THE FUTURE, PLEASE NOTE THIS ON THE LEC.)

83. CHECKLIST OF HASSLES

Now I would like to find out how hassled or pressured you feel in certain areas of your life. That is, I want to know about the day to day things that really annoy you. For each area please tell me whether you feel hassled all the time, very often, fairly often, once in a while, or never.
(HAND CARD L).

	For example, how often do you feel hassled by:	All the time	Very often	Fairly often	Once in a while	Never
	Your work	5	4	3	2	1
	Your former husband/wife	5	4	3	2	1
(IF REMARRIED)	Your current husband/wife	5	4	3	2	1
	Your children	5	4	3	2	1
	Your parents	5	4	3	2	1
	Your friends	5	4	3	2	1
	Your relatives	5	4	3	2	1
	Your neighbors	5	4	3	2	1
	Your health	5	4	3	2	1
	Your financial situation	5	4	3	2	1
	Your social activities	5	4	3	2	1
	Time pressures	5	4	3	2	1
	Any other (Specify_____ _____)	5	4	3	2	1

84. What was the single most stressful thing that happened to you during your divorce?

A. How did you handle it?

B. How satisfied are you with the way you handled the situation?

Very dissatisfied.....1
Somewhat dissatisfied.....2
Somewhat satisfied.....3
Very satisfied.....4

85. Now I would like you to think back over the <u>past month</u> and tell me what was the most stressful thing that happened to you?

(GIVE WAYS OF COPING CHECKLIST HERE. BE SURE TO FILL IN THE STRESSFUL SITUATION ON PAGE ONE.)

(GIVE LIFE EVENTS QUESTIONNAIRE AFTER WAYS OF COPING CHECKLIST.)

Divorce Study T-2
5/79

Case No._____

INTERVIEWER'S RECORD

1. Initial phone contact(s)

2. Description of R: Physical appearance, attire, etc.

3. Description of the setting

4. Interview: Interaction

5. Interview: Interruptions, delays, etc.

6. How R reacted to the interview(in general)

7. R's remarks re newsletters

8. Any other significant information spontaneously mentioned outside formal interview

Case No.: _____

INTERVIEWER'S RATING

ADJECTIVE CHECKLIST

1. Absent-minded _____
2. Affected (phony) _____
3. Ambitious _____
4. Assertive (aggressive, dominant) _____
5. Bossy _____
6. Calm _____
7. Cautious _____
8. Competitive _____
9. Confident _____
10. Considerate _____
11. Cooperative _____
12. Cruel (mean) _____
13. Defensive _____
14. Dependent (on others) _____
15. Disorderly _____
16. Dissatisfied _____
17. Dramatic _____
18. Dull _____
19. Easily embarrassed _____
20. Easily hurt _____
21. Energetic _____
22. Fair-minded (objective) _____
23. Feminine (females) _____
    Masculine (males)
24. Frank _____
25. Friendly _____
26. Guileful (tricky, cunning) _____
27. Helpless _____
28. Hostile _____
29. Idealistic _____
30. Imaginative _____
31. Impulsive _____
32. Intelligent _____
33. Versatile (able to do many things) _____
34. Introspective (looking into self) _____
35. Jealous _____
36. Lazy _____
37. Likable _____
38. Persevering _____
39. Charming _____
40. Reasonable _____
41. Rebellious _____
42. Resentful _____
43. Reserved (dignified) _____
44. Restless _____
45. Sarcastic _____
46. Poised _____
47. Self-controlled _____
48. Self-indulgent _____
49. Selfish _____
50. Self-pitying _____
51. Sense of humor _____
52. Sentimental _____
53. Shrewd (clever) _____
54. Sincere _____
55. Sophisticated _____
56. Stubborn _____
57. Suspicious _____
58. Sympathetic _____
59. Timid (submissive) _____
60. Touchy (easily offended) _____
61. Tactless _____
62. Unconventional _____
63. Undecided _____
64. Unhappy _____
65. Uninterested (indifferent) _____
66. Unworthy (inadequate) _____
67. Warm _____
68. Withdrawn _____
69. Worried (anxious) _____
70. Wise _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL

INTERVIEWER READ:

HERE ARE SOME WORDS WHICH ARE OFTEN USED TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE. IN EACH CASE, PLEASE CIRCLE THE NUMBER WHICH COMES CLOSEST TO HOW YOU THINK YOUR _____(name appropriate person) FITS EACH PAIR OF WORD CONTRASTS.

Note: The respondent should rate the items according to how he/she feels at the present time.

For any words that the respondent does not mark, ask why he/she does not want to give a rating.

MY MOTHER

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH PAIR OF WORDS:

GOOD	1	2	3	4	5	BAD
CLEAN	1	2	3	4	5	DIRTY
SLOW	1	2	3	4	5	FAST
HARD	1	2	3	4	5	SOFT
HEAVY	1	2	3	4	5	LIGHT
FAIR	1	2	3	4	5	UNFAIR
EXCITABLE	1	2	3	4	5	CALM
HOT	1	2	3	4	5	COLD
ACTIVE	1	2	3	4	5	PASSIVE
STRONG	1	2	3	4	5	WEAK

MY FATHER

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH PAIR OF WORDS:

GOOD	1	2	3	4	5	BAD
CLEAN	1	2	3	4	5	DIRTY
SLOW	1	2	3	4	5	FAST
HARD	1	2	3	4	5	SOFT
HEAVY	1	2	3	4	5	LIGHT
FAIR	1	2	3	4	5	UNFAIR
EXCITABLE	1	2	3	4	5	CALM
HOT	1	2	3	4	5	COLD
ACTIVE	1	2	3	4	5	PASSIVE
STRONG	1	2	3	4	5	WEAK

MY EX-SPOUSE

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH PAIR OF WORDS:

GOOD	1	2	3	4	5	BAD
CLEAN	1	2	3	4	5	DIRTY
SLOW	1	2	3	4	5	FAST
HARD	1	2	3	4	5	SOFT
HEAVY	1	2	3	4	5	LIGHT
FAIR	1	2	3	4	5	UNFAIR
EXCITABLE	1	2	3	4	5	CALM
HOT	1	2	3	4	5	COLD
ACTIVE	1	2	3	4	5	PASSIVE
STRONG	1	2	3	4	5	WEAK

MY PRESENT PARTNER

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH PAIR OF WORDS:

GOOD	1	2	3	4	5	BAD
CLEAN	1	2	3	4	5	DIRTY
SLOW	1	2	3	4	5	FAST
HARD	1	2	3	4	5	SOFT
HEAVY	1	2	3	4	5	LIGHT
FAIR	1	2	3	4	5	UNFAIR
EXCITABLE	1	2	3	4	5	CALM
HOT	1	2	3	4	5	COLD
ACTIVE	1	2	3	4	5	PASSIVE
STRONG	1	2	3	4	5	WEAK

MYSELF

CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH PAIR OF WORDS:

GOOD	1	2	3	4	5	BAD
CLEAN	1	2	3	4	5	DIRTY
SLOW	1	2	3	4	5	FAST
HARD	1	2	3	4	5	SOFT
HEAVY	1	2	3	4	5	LIGHT
FAIR	1	2	3	4	5	UNFAIR
EXCITABLE	1	2	3	4	5	CALM
HOT	1	2	3	4	5	COLD
ACTIVE	1	2	3	4	5	PASSIVE
STRONG	1	2	3	4	5	WEAK

APPENDIX B

STANDARD PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSES WITH ASSOCIATED ORTHOGONAL (VARIMAX) ROTATION FOR MALES AND FEMALES OF THE 50 SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL VARIABLES

Table B-1

Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, and Proportion of Variance, Calculated from the Unaltered Correlation Matrix for Males

Variable	Estimated communality
Mother good-bad	0.80544
Mother clean-dirty	0.54766
Mother slow-fast	0.29127
Mother hard-soft	0.68965
Mother heavy-light	0.54882
Mother fair-unfair	0.73757
Mother excitable-calm	0.67581
Mother hot-cold	0.58452
Mother active-passive	0.47359
Mother strong-weak	0.60442
Father good-bad	0.54926
Father clean-dirty	0.78533
Father slow-fast	0.56954
Father hard-soft	0.42806
Father heavy-light	0.43955
Father fair-unfair	0.80809
Father excitable-calm	0.82027
Father hot-cold	0.58867
Father active-passive	0.68267
Father strong-weak	0.61390
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.78022
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.66845
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.62234
Ex-spouse hard-soft	0.76024

(table continues)

Variable	Estimated communality
Ex-spouse heavy-light	0.52405
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.65810
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	0.44984
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.80220
Ex-spouse active-passive	0.84336
Ex-spouse strong-weak	0.56037
Present partner good-bad	0.80036
Present partner clean-dirty	0.64652
Present partner slow-fast	0.74727
Present partner hard-soft	0.80806
Present partner heavy-light	0.57532
Present partner fair-unfair	0.51475
Present partner excitable-calm	0.46896
Present partner hot-cold	0.76465
Present partner active-passive	0.57718
Present partner strong-weak	0.53796
Myself good-bad	0.62554
Myself clean-dirty	0.62038
Myself slow-fast	0.56471
Myself hard-soft	0.51315
Myself heavy-light	0.43392
Myself fair-unfair	0.57359
Myself excitable-calm	0.84427
Myself hot-cold	0.54296
Myself active-passive	0.64103
Myself strong-weak	0.66958

(table continues)

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.41809	14.1	14.1
2	3.46844	11.1	25.1
3	2.97845	9.5	34.6
4	2.66571	8.5	43.1
5	2.47399	7.9	51.0
6	2.07044	6.6	57.6
7	1.97147	6.3	63.9
8	1.80937	5.8	69.6
9	1.60340	5.1	74.8

Table B-2

Factor Loadings from Varimax Rotated Factor Solution of the 50 Semantic Differential Variables for Males*

	Mother, myself, ex-spouse evaluative Factor 1	Myself evaluative Factor 2	Ex-spouse Factor 3	"Filth" Factor 4	Father, ex-spouse myself Factor 5
Mother good-bad	0.25970	-0.08241	0.18639	-0.00549	0.18803
Mother clean-dirty	0.38636	0.03864	-0.00451	0.30789	-0.08347
Mother slow-fast	-0.00566	0.07859	-0.02402	0.12534	-0.04954
Mother hard-soft	-0.10700	-0.13956	-0.06492	-0.09853	0.11559
Mother heavy-light	-0.09143	0.09233	-0.00437	-0.11353	-0.07359
Mother fair-unfair	0.15150	-0.15752	0.14396	0.15324	-0.02168
Mother excitable-calm	0.15349	0.00012	-0.00657	-0.04678	0.04852
Mother hot-cold	0.50387	0.03143	0.14608	0.04725	-0.16985
Mother active-passive	0.28778	-0.07808	0.12788	-0.03764	-0.05627
Mother strong-weak	0.08783	0.03399	0.07165	-0.05162	-0.00112
Father good-bad	-0.02875	0.06601	0.06276	0.13262	0.60478
Father clean-dirty	0.20122	0.04685	0.06890	0.74771	0.01652
Father slow-fast	0.07898	-0.02146	0.11208	-0.09623	-0.18936
Father hard-soft	0.12328	-0.12813	-0.05328	-0.00993	-0.27177
Father heavy-light	0.14982	0.06157	-0.02597	-0.00382	-0.06637
Father fair-unfair	0.20841	-0.06344	0.03107	-0.08272	0.76555
Father excitable-calm	0.03353	-0.12975	-0.09876	-0.13613	-0.13292
Father hot-cold	0.06772	-0.06536	0.03434	-0.02227	0.15317
Father active-passive	0.02615	0.05941	0.01755	0.07945	0.16546
Father strong-weak	0.03971	0.02318	0.07395	0.00344	0.22038

(table continues)

	Mother, myself, ex-spouse evaluative Factor 1	Myself evaluative Factor 2	Ex-spouse Factor 3	"Filth" Factor 4	Father, ex-spouse myself Factor 5
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.78959	0.10221	0.14697	0.00325	0.04908
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.48836	-0.08023	0.38527	0.12201	0.02927
Ex-spouse slow-fast	-0.01776	-0.11934	-0.68824	-0.05409	-0.06626
Ex-spouse hard-soft	-0.44870	-0.01351	0.30114	0.05752	-.53532
Ex-spouse heavy-light	-0.15861	0.03192	-0.22454	-0.14212	0.11857
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.70721	0.14216	0.02406	0.08666	0.06624
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	-0.31007	-0.14937	0.23110	0.06153	-0.05817
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.21220	-0.20792	0.18406	0.02582	-0.44616
Ex-spouse active-passive	0.08633	-0.06200	0.85275	0.03317	0.03663
Ex-spouse strong-weak	0.23070	-0.10021	0.49605	0.23942	0.05279
Present partner good-bad	0.08297	0.12606	0.01271	0.16185	0.10317
Present partner clean-dirty	-0.10082	-0.09363	0.05457	0.68369	0.06660
Present partner slow-fast	0.13963	-0.15450	0.09336	-0.12142	-0.00668
Present partner hard-soft	0.07909	-0.13227	0.12064	0.00024	0.01208
Present partner heavy-light	0.01763	0.05729	0.02895	0.03375	0.00789
Present partner fair-unfair	-0.06036	0.25244	-0.11862	0.06044	0.07118
Present partner excitable-calm	0.04573	-0.10241	0.07409	-0.11611	-0.13522
Present partner hot-cold	-0.11283	0.06174	-0.15271	0.12525	-0.04804
Present partner active-passive	0.03452	0.07540	-0.01659	-0.06166	0.10639
Present partner strong-weak	-0.02865	0.05668	-0.18645	0.15149	-0.00361
Myself good-bad	0.33904	0.36989	-0.02608	0.25313	0.32134
Myself clean-dirty	0.08912	0.24401	0.10779	0.64626	-0.00010
Myself slow-fast	-0.09362	-0.48927	-0.22173	-0.03848	-0.05463
Myself hard-soft	0.17685	0.11276	-0.03410	-0.21393	-0.08781
Myself heavy-light	0.20616	0.15647	-0.02921	-0.08806	-0.04143
Myself fair-unfair	0.16397	0.64048	-0.00913	0.12253	0.07607

(table continues)

	Mother, myself, ex-spouse evaluative Factor 1	Myself evaluative Factor 2	Ex-spouse Factor 3	"Filth" Factor 4	Father, ex-spouse myself Factor 5
Myself excitable-calm	-0.00147	0.00786	0.14640	-0.01122	0.03699
Myself hot-cold	0.10031	0.17510	-0.00632	0.00049	-0.13904
Myself active-passive	-0.03200	0.70083	-0.04023	-0.11029	-0.10669
Myself strong-weak	0.09017	0.65039	-0.05289	0.12983	0.05715

	Mother, ex-spouse, present partner activity Factor 6	Mother Factor 7	Myself, mother potency Factor 8	Mother, ex-spouse, present partner potency Factor 9
Mother good-bad	0.23574	0.51235	-0.05610	0.01178
Mother clean-dirty	0.21561	0.10021	-0.25367	-0.09965
Mother slow-fast	0.09481	0.06908	0.04435	0.06949
Mother hard-soft	-0.02456	-0.30260	0.33205	0.29603
Mother heavy-light	0.07528	-0.08437	0.67557	-0.00163
Mother fair-unfair	0.11432	0.72805	0.16012	0.00942
Mother excitable-calm	0.17207	-0.69626	0.12359	-0.07968
Mother hot-cold	0.34418	0.05683	-0.17478	0.00510
Mother active-passive	0.22227	-0.02169	0.09465	0.41042
Mother strong-weak	0.09992	0.08578	0.05960	0.69870

(table continues)

	Mother, ex-spouse, present partner activity Factor 6	Mother Factor 7	Myself, mother potency Factor 8	Mother, ex-spouse, present partner potency Factor 9
Father good-bad	0.03238	-0.02550	-0.18902	0.10207
Father clean-dirty	-0.03496	-0.11155	-0.02388	0.02082
Father slow-fast	-0.06492	-0.12673	0.35089	0.26133
Father hard-soft	-0.14921	0.06851	-0.12230	-0.13712
Father heavy-light	-0.07968	0.05016	0.01866	-0.06214
Father fair-unfair	0.09099	-0.02897	-0.1786	-0.08108
Father excitable-calm	-0.06918	0.18186	-0.08237	0.03205
Father hot-cold	0.17773	-0.12028	-0.03790	0.02835
Father active-passive	0.11777	0.05553	0.04282	-0.10083
Father strong-weak	0.08305	0.07196	-0.02134	-0.05503
Ex-spouse good-bad	-0.08910	-0.07712	-0.02462	0.13819
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.29925	0.10437	-0.09733	0.12535
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.08109	-0.04032	0.05274	-0.06601
Ex-spouse hard-soft	0.02524	-0.01987	-0.06359	0.04307
Ex-spouse heavy-light	0.11478	-0.08059	0.05413	0.30389
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	-0.10334	0.02790	0.23134	-0.01982
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	0.07916	-0.19894	-0.20619	-0.07936
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.29530	-0.28327	-0.22215	-0.20734
Ex-spouse active-passive	-0.03420	0.15635	0.03562	-0.06878
Ex-spouse strong-weak	-0.09135	-0.10039	-0.01964	0.17140
Present partner good-bad	0.02340	-0.04994	0.08774	0.01376
Present partner clean-dirty	-0.01729	0.24099	-0.12855	-0.10274
Present partner slow-fast	-0.57404	0.07789	-0.08579	0.36487
Present partner hard-soft	0.14441	0.00201	0.04523	0.03871
Present partner heavy-light	-0.09119	0.06078	0.09417	-0.15003

(table continues)

	Mother, ex-spouse, present partner activity Factor 6	Mother Factor 7	Myself, mother potency Factor 8	Mother, ex-spouse, present partner potency Factor 9
Present partner fair-unfair	-0.00403	0.07374	0.05643	0.18271
Present partner excitable-calm	0.13820	-0.00652	-0.15110	-0.48793
Present partner hot-cold	0.05254	-0.07872	-0.01981	-0.27920
Present partner active-passive	0.70631	-0.00615	0.01850	0.05081
Present partner strong-weak	0.54947	0.03416	0.27119	0.19231
Myself good-bad	0.11634	0.03762	0.07534	-0.03497
Myself clean-dirty	0.12200	0.06991	-0.12975	0.08190
Myself slow-fast	0.09389	0.21083	-0.05831	0.05071
Myself hard-soft	-0.15788	0.15190	0.36982	0.13182
Myself heavy-light	0.16040	0.14639	0.51672	0.14273
Myself fair-unfair	0.12025	0.11820	0.00863	-0.12837
Myself excitable-calm	-0.00396	0.05178	-0.07391	0.14394
Myself hot-cold	0.02859	0.04675	0.08389	-0.03459
Myself active-passive	0.04313	-0.10583	0.03391	0.13704
Myself strong-weak	0.07011	10.11694	0.37015	0.07895

* Factor loadings of 0.30 or higher were used for inclusion for interpretation or subsequent scale development.

Table B-3

Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, and Proportion of Variance, Calculated from the Unaltered Correlation Matrix for Females

Variable	Estimated communality
Mother good-bad	0.57951
Mother clean-dirty	0.36285
Mother slow-fast	0.36087
Mother hard-soft	0.59505
Mother heavy-light	0.47125
Mother fair-unfair	0.64347
Mother excitable-calm	0.59750
Mother hot-cold	0.42299
Mother active-passive	0.73528
Mother strong-weak	0.75800
Father good-bad	0.64642
Father clean-dirty	0.65512
Father slow-fast	0.78458
Father hard-soft	0.67601
Father heavy-light	0.63428
Father fair-unfair	0.57472
Father excitable-calm	0.55572
Father hot-cold	0.48139
Father active-passive	0.66304
Father strong-weak	0.79281
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.68587
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.40517
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.57470
Ex-spouse hard-soft	0.64743

(table continues)

Variable	Estimated communality
Ex-spouse heavy-light	0.48562
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.71325
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	0.96510
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.46597
Ex-spouse active-passive	0.58756
Ex-spouse strong-weak	0.49972
Present partner good-bad	0.62818
Present partner clean-dirty	0.44954
Present partner slow-fast	0.63193
Present partner hard-soft	0.58364
Present partner heavy-light	0.47612
Present partner fair-unfair	0.67524
Present partner excitable-calm	0.59690
Present partner hot-cold	0.53315
Present partner active-passive	0.63242
Present partner strong-weak	0.62991
Myself good-bad	0.68753
Myself clean-dirty	0.48837
Myself slow-fast	0.59949
Myself hard-soft	0.54037
Myself heavy-light	0.59981
Myself fair-unfair	0.88716
Myself excitable-calm	0.49695
Myself hot-cold	0.49995
Myself active-passive	0.57805
Myself strong-weak	0.60967

(table continues)

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.72662	15.8	15.8
2	3.48764	11.7	27.5
3	2.78874	9.3	36.9
4	2.33239	7.8	44.7
5	2.03576	6.8	51.5
6	1.89476	6.3	57.9
7	1.69763	5.7	63.5
8	1.53815	5.2	68.7
9	1.44881	4.9	73.6

Table B-4

Factor Loadings from Varimax Rotated Factor Solution of the 50 Semantic Differential Variables for Females*

	Myself Factor 1	Mother activity Factor 2	Mother potency Factor 3	Father, myself Factor 4	Ex-spouse activity Factor 5
Mother good-bad	0.09517	0.24186	0.55480	-0.15226	-0.02345
Mother clean-dirty	0.24699	0.09680	0.20008	-0.27011	-0.00975
Mother slow-fast	0.04726	-0.36609	0.12448	0.13884	-0.07923
Mother hard-soft	0.00742	0.06202	-0.61405	0.02355	-0.12130
Mother heavy-light	0.01274	-0.00091	-0.60929	-0.01017	-0.02708
Mother fair-unfair	0.01459	0.33112	0.47538	-0.05290	-0.21614
Mother excitable-calm	0.11104	0.10638	-0.59401	0.07949	0.12835
Mother hot-cold	-0.08496	0.29889	0.55034	0.16011	0.06220
Mother active-passive	0.06051	0.82950	-0.03581	-0.07043	-0.00122
Mother strong-weak	0.05342	0.77372	0.13597	-0.21360	-0.12336
Father good-bad	0.05294	0.13731	0.09743	-0.69535	-0.05776
Father clean-dirty	0.25792	0.06534	0.20110	-0.34333	-0.06055
Father slow-fast	0.03948	0.06892	-0.11622	0.14316	-0.00108
Father hard-soft	0.06725	-0.15598	0.11378	0.47039	-0.00327
Father heavy-light	0.05965	0.03050	-0.01349	0.28376	0.16404
Father fair-unfair	-0.01462	0.20527	0.06613	-0.64087	-0.05017
Father excitable-calm	0.10489	-0.07864	-0.03139	0.23064	0.20732
Father hot-cold	-0.10550	0.08865	0.07892	-0.10970	0.00748
Father active-passive	-0.00479	-0.00181	-0.04930	-0.00633	-0.00638
Father strong-weak	0.07717	0.12072	0.16300	-0.11762	-0.02222
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.10533	-0.01775	-0.10804	0.01638	-0.07712
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.08488	-0.00849	-0.10753	0.08100	-0.25504

(table continues)

	Myself Factor 1	Mother activity Factor 2	Mother potency Factor 3	Father, myself Factor 4	Ex-spouse activity Factor 5
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.25284	0.15613	0.17597	-0.05694	-0.17539
Ex-spouse hard-soft	-0.07129	-0.02435	-0.08447	0.11767	0.07384
Ex-spouse heavy-light	0.03890	0.15635	-0.10681	0.22496	0.32617
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.03670	0.16379	-0.01168	-0.05988	0.00269
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	-0.05798	-0.12901	0.12037	-0.02028	0.90165
Ex-spouse hot-cold	-0.06962	0.05493	-0.05772	0.07771	0.59624
Ex-spouse active-passive	-0.19223	-0.21948	-0.22134	0.12120	0.45190
Ex-spouse strong-weak	-0.13562	-0.00294	0.03305	0.09612	0.20066
Present partner good-bad	0.14244	0.16168	0.10964	-0.07354	-0.06258
Present partner clean-dirty	0.05389	-0.02191	0.06456	-0.00206	0.01666
Present partner slow-fast	-0.06569	0.08002	-0.03023	-0.00135	-0.04116
Present partner hard-soft	-0.11681	-0.04779	-0.06615	0.02913	0.06818
Present partner heavy-light	-0.08510	-0.05042	0.01937	0.08264	-0.02594
Present partner fair-unfair	0.11339	-0.08174	0.16753	0.01485	-0.02099
Present partner excitable-calm	0.03639	0.06309	-0.04263	0.10125	-0.23714
Present partner hot-cold	0.15926	0.25884	0.13369	0.25687	-0.02626
Present partner active-passive	0.10161	0.05497	0.11357	0.01842	0.04832
Present partner strong-weak	0.27411	0.04689	0.02819	-0.00673	-0.01862
Myself good-bad	0.26417	0.28732	0.21180	-0.35467	-0.06835
Myself clean-dirty	0.29658	0.15107	0.20168	-0.23228	-0.06764
Myself slow-fast	-0.64805	0.00643	-0.10113	0.07724	0.26667
Myself hard-soft	0.22589	-0.14176	-0.20767	0.14392	-0.12709
Myself heavy-light	-0.03845	0.01777	-0.07381	0.07887	0.10321
Myself fair-unfair	0.32015	-0.00391	0.09694	0.01844	-0.02981
Myself excitable-calm	0.29182	-0.05936	-0.12639	0.00174	-0.02908
Myself hot-cold	0.30588	0.24382	0.03751	0.39523	0.02504
Myself active-passive	0.65141	0.01676	-0.14654	-0.06039	0.01132
Myself strong-weak	0.66654	0.07273	-0.01746	0.15412	0.00984

(table continues)

	Ex-spouse evaluative Factor 6	Father Factor 7	Present partner, ex-spouse Factor 8	Present partner Factor 9
Mother good-bad	-0.02164	0.00850	0.20000	-0.10824
Mother clean-dirty	-0.20315	-0.00969	0.19995	0.05648
Mother slow-fast	-0.08055	0.09356	-0.06341	-0.05373
Mother hard-soft	0.08601	-0.09102	-0.13803	-0.15934
Mother heavy-light	0.08756	0.04929	0.00631	-0.03886
Mother fair-unfair	0.01631	0.22733	0.16053	-0.07510
Mother excitable-calm	-0.02455	-0.13080	0.08067	-0.11345
Mother hot-cold	-0.03564	-0.01361	0.06077	-0.05247
Mother active-passive	0.03085	0.06575	0.04176	0.10561
Mother strong-weak	0.06615	0.051066	0.01467	-0.05203
Father good-bad	-0.01509	0.16095	0.11894	-0.21809
Father clean-dirty	-0.14042	0.20965	0.25589	-0.08759
Father slow-fast	0.00855	-0.18220	-0.02899	0.01062
Father hard-soft	-0.09597	0.36367	-0.04659	0.08895
Father heavy-light	0.04280	0.08942	-0.01841	0.10995
Father fair-unfair	0.04683	0.03947	-0.07919	0.14440
Father excitable-calm	-0.09963	0.01119	-0.08980	-0.08019
Father hot-cold	0.01133	0.07356	-0.04040	0.04167
Father active-passive	-0.07494	0.68387	0.07310	-0.03539
Father strong-weak	-0.07874	0.80646	-0.15617	0.06484
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.75276	0.02868	0.01647	-0.10060
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.40372	0.10444	0.14664	0.16522
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.03014	-0.12836	-0.26446	-0.34366
Ex-spouse hard-soft	-0.44582	0.12271	0.38407	-0.03706
Ex-spouse heavy-light	-0.10836	0.12065	0.08676	-0.16292
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.76078	-0.19209	-0.07367	-0.05125
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	-0.23287	-0.03489	-0.07574	0.17035

(table continues)

	Ex-spouse evaluative Factor 6	Father Factor 7	Present partner, ex-spouse Factor 8	Present partner Factor 9
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.02058	-0.04697	-0.03661	-0.08282
Ex-spouse active-passive	0.11296	0.23363	0.22778	0.17070
Ex-spouse strong-weak	0.15113	0.29833	0.24736	0.09426
Present partner good-bad	-0.09381	-0.06826	0.67749	0.00985
Present partner clean-dirty	-0.03408	-0.02017	0.17944	0.09727
Present partner slow-fast	-0.11781	0.01688	0.13266	-0.28048
Present partner hard-soft	0.07224	0.00854	-0.11420	0.09489
Present partner heavy-light	0.06533	0.10683	0.07989	-0.01398
Present partner fair-unfair	0.11458	-0.07150	0.56413	0.15196
Present partner excitable-calm	0.09989	-0.03119	-0.07862	-0.03897
Present partner hot-cold	0.16107	-0.08197	0.00678	0.32060
Present partner active-passive	-0.05290	-0.02923	0.08674	0.74047
Present partner strong-weak	-0.10034	0.15934	-0.07623	0.57285
Myself good-bad	0.17579	-0.03448	0.29365	0.00626
Myself clean-dirty	0.08527	-0.04686	0.20492	0.07345
Myself slow-fast	-0.05443	0.04528	-0.03661	-0.00794
Myself hard-soft	0.08105	0.04396	-0.22898	-0.05154
Myself heavy-light	0.00610	-0.13574	0.07078	0.20404
Myself fair-unfair	-0.01664	0.03448	0.11961	0.17858
Myself excitable-calm	0.14002	-0.14155	-0.04909	-0.21326
Myself hot-cold	0.05639	0.16152	0.15035	-0.09305
Myself active-passive	0.01884	0.12332	0.22474	0.15045
Myself strong-weak	0.14805	-0.01184	-0.07896	0.11938

* Factor loadings of 0.30 or higher were used for inclusion for interpretation or subsequenet scale development.

APPENDIX C

STANDARD PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSES WITH ASSOCIATED ORTHOGONAL (VARIMAX) ROTATION FOR MALES AND FEMALES OF THE FIVE SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL TARGET CONCEPTS, MOTHER, FATHER, EX-SPOUSE, PRESENT PARTNER, MYSELF

APPENDIX C (continued)

Table C-1

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Mother for Female Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Mother good-bad	0.45820
Mother clean-dirty	0.14067
Mother slow-fast	0.13387
Mother hard-soft	0.33956
Mother heavy-light	0.10346
Mother fair-unfair	0.46194
Mother excitable-calm	0.26030
Mother hot-cold	0.20830
Mother active-passive	0.40560
Mother strong-weak	0.44840

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.73427	27.3	27.3
2	1.62534	16.3	43.6
3	1.25341	12.5	56.1
4	1.02984	10.3	66.4

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative potency Factor 1	Activity Factor 2	Evaluative activity Factor 3	Potency Factor 4
Mother good-bad	0.85100	0.04260	-0.04905	-0.07593
Mother clean-dirty	0.33446	0.12354	0.12834	-0.10332
Mother slow-fast	-0.01300	-0.40721	0.07626	0.07840
Mother hard-soft	-0.46624	0.12443	-0.11251	0.68187
Mother heavy-light	-0.01943	-0.05409	0.05633	0.37454
Mother fair-unfair	0.68386	0.24072	-0.07063	-0.11693
Mother excitable-calm	-0.27530	-0.13275	0.68086	0.29106
Mother hot-cold	0.21202	0.15274	0.46375	-0.10697
Mother active-passive	0.12513	0.74252	0.20978	-0.00076
Mother strong-weak	0.27862	0.73885	0.04125	0.06794

Table C-2

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Mother for Male Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Mother good-bad	0.46551
Mother clean-dirty	0.21700
Mother slow-fast	0.07585
Mother hard-soft	0.22338
Mother heavy-light	0.11349
Mother fair-unfair	0.44238
Mother excitable-calm	0.25440
Mother hot-cold	0.17195
Mother active-passive	0.45156
Mother strong-weak	0.39891

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.36184	23.6	23.6
2	1.75617	17.6	41.2
3	1.32842	13.3	54.5
4	1.05654	10.6	65.0

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative potency Factor 1	Activity Factor 2	Evaluative activity Factor 3	Potency Factor 4
Mother good-bad	0.35691	-0.33170	0.76225	0.01134
Mother clean-dirty	0.21399	-0.44467	0.15810	0.05767
Mother slow-fast	-0.09013	0.06942	0.30201	-0.02834
Mother hard-soft	0.09724	0.59453	-0.09951	0.11586
Mother heavy-light	0.10669	0.41969	0.10315	0.01591
Mother fair-unfair	0.32096	-0.23958	0.47055	-0.38855
Mother excitable-calm	0.08270	0.07193	-0.09065	0.75619
Mother hot-cold	0.28623	-0.22216	0.15865	0.25227
Mother active-passive	0.95468	-0.03793	-0.12398	0.12274
Mother strong-weak	0.59076	0.23291	0.12057	-0.02130

Table C-3

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Father for Female Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Father good-bad	0.42885
Father clean-dirty	0.25291
Father slow-fast	0.19870
Father hard-soft	0.37483
Father heavy-light	0.32085
Father fair-unfair	0.50875
Father excitable-calm	0.35173
Father hot-cold	0.26887
Father active-passive	0.42239
Father strong-weak	0.41478

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.41236	24.1	24.1
2	2.18792	21.9	46.0
3	1.23359	12.3	58.3
4	1.14186	11.4	69.8

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative potency Factor 1	Potency Factor 2	Activity Factor 3	Evaluative potency activity Factor 4
Father good-bad	0.74557	0.08827	0.076495	0.00776
Father clean-dirty	0.37560	0.00981	0.29491	0.00824
Father slow-fast	-0.06039	0.07875	-0.45178	-0.01276
Father hard-soft	-0.17445	0.72956	0.127961	0.04393
Father heavy-light	-0.06783	0.579549	-0.20535	0.34507
Father fair-unfair	0.78854	-0.24897	-0.00846	-0.12625
Father excitable-calm	-0.24090	0.20290	0.04948	0.59931
Father hot-cold	0.12221	0.02511	0.08688	0.69400
Father active-passive	0.10733	0.26097	0.87279	0.13737
Father strong-weak	0.52930	0.45378	0.26331	0.02442

Table C-4

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Father for Male Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Father good-bad	0.33483
Father clean-dirty	0.14653
Father slow-fast	0.21394
Father hard-soft	0.26268
Father heavy-light	0.22304
Father fair-unfair	0.32987
Father excitable-calm	0.28266
Father hot-cold	0.27759
Father active-passive	0.32392
Father strong-weak	0.31236

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.37100	23.7	23.7
2	1.72936	17.3	41.0
3	1.37665	13.8	54.8
4	1.00449	10.0	64.8

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative activity Factor 1	Evaluative activity Factor 2	Activity potency evaluative Factor 3	Potency Factor 4
Father good-bad	0.76613	0.17425	0.18643	-0.02251
Father clean-dirty	0.30989	-0.06175	0.02937	-0.01715
Father slow-fast	-0.04804	-0.13814	-0.58658	-0.04747
Father hard-soft	-0.19310	-0.14846	0.09724	0.64935
Father heavy-light	-0.02556	0.14836	-0.09244	0.62786
Father fair-unfair	0.49257	-0.10531	0.30854	-0.13083
Father excitable-calm	-0.26450	0.875745	0.07447	0.03735
Father hot-cold	0.17261	0.44751	0.25202	0.01523
Father active-passive	0.30857	0.11569	0.58074	-0.04449
Father strong-weak	0.20714	0.05990	0.42712	0.43523

Table C-5

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Ex-spouse for Female Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.38646
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.25507
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.35518
Ex-spouse hard-soft	0.30430
Ex-spouse heavy-light	0.09600
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.40211
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	0.43896
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.33696
Ex-spouse active-passive	0.42411
Ex-spouse strong-weak	0.32833

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.50913	25.1	25.1
2	1.98398	19.8	44.9
3	1.38154	13.8	58.7
4	1.04810	10.5	69.2

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative potency Factor 1	Evaluative activity Factor 2	Activity potency evaluative Factor 3	Potency activity Factor 4
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.73337	-0.05295	0.08051	0.02560
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.27745	-0.17609	0.44879	-0.02569
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.12379	-0.16176	-0.72859	-0.03562
Ex-spouse hard-soft	-0.46170	-0.04991	0.24390	0.45293
Ex-spouse heavy-light	0.011283	0.16079	-0.04531	0.40365
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.76365	0.00950	0.02393	0.03232
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	-0.22072	0.94527	0.06998	0.06514
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.11643	0.52545	0.10077	0.18925
Ex-spouse active-passive	0.02605	0.33115	0.58875	0.30964
Ex-spouse strong-weak	0.07131	0.07042	0.42117	0.54399

Table C-6

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Ex-spouse for Male Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.42868
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.24615
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.31053
Ex-spouse hard-soft	0.33651
Ex-spouse heavy-light	0.19634
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.42491
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	0.17075
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.28174
Ex-spouse active-passive	0.44503
Ex-spouse strong-weak	0.27550

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.38957	23.9	23.9
2	1.98334	19.8	43.7
3	1.39472	13.9	57.7
4	1.12501	11.3	68.9

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative potency Factor 1	Evaluative activity potency Factor 2	Evaluative activity Factor 3	Potency Factor 4
Ex-spouse good-bad	0.78420	0.03627	0.02561	0.02257
Ex-spouse clean-dirty	0.45957	0.33187	0.05779	0.09586
Ex-spouse slow-fast	0.01322	-0.61424	0.02284	0.17222
Ex-spouse hard-soft	-0.41548	0.40287	-0.22374	0.26926
Ex-spouse heavy-light	-0.06754	-0.14441	-0.00400	0.67973
Ex-spouse fair-unfair	0.74149	0.02068	-0.10938	-0.23566
Ex-spouse excitable-calm	-0.19872	0.02256	0.46626	-0.03959
Ex-spouse hot-cold	0.28535	-0.01430	0.76610	0.03946
Ex-spouse active-passive	0.06615	0.74120	0.23520	-0.25898
Ex-spouse strong-weak	0.11600	0.61044	-0.07652	0.07286

Table C-7

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Present Partner for Female Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Present partner good-bad	0.33648
Present partner clean-dirty	0.20871
Present partner slow-fast	0.12799
Present partner hard-soft	0.30255
Present partner heavy-light	0.22135
Present partner fair-unfair	0.32563
Present partner excitable-calm	0.23415
Present partner hot-cold	0.22857
Present partner active-passive	0.30563
Present partner strong-weak	0.32771

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.12560	21.3	21.3
2	1.91076	19.1	40.4
3	1.31861	13.2	53.5
4	1.11079	11.1	64.7

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative Factor 1	Activity potency Factor 2	Potency Factor 3	Evaluative activity Factor 4
Present partner good-bad	0.98125	-0.07488	0.05271	-0.00639
Present partner clean-dirty	0.37373	0.22870	0.02554	-0.00078
Present partner slow-fast	0.09565	-0.37644	-0.01422	-0.09271
Present partner hard-soft	-0.13806	0.14054	0.91106	0.01018
Present partner heavy-light	0.03613	-0.03149	0.45991	0.17372
Present partner fair-unfair	0.47131	0.06300	-0.29443	-0.04371
Present partner excitable-calm	-0.14297	-0.08352	0.19659	0.73438
Present partner hot-cold	0.12011	0.32371	0.04346	0.50768
Present partner active-passive	0.16638	0.63511	-0.00766	0.04860
Present partner strong-weak	0.17610	0.73665	0.04054	-0.07233

Table C-8

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Present Partner for Male Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Present partner good-bad	0.36537
Present partner clean-dirty	0.08644
Present partner slow-fast	0.27711
Present partner hard-soft	0.24118
Present partner heavy-light	0.15421
Present partner fair-unfair	0.30750
Present partner excitable-calm	0.25384
Present partner hot-cold	0.20309
Present partner active-passive	0.28231
Present partner strong-weak	0.36522

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.91158	19.1	19.1
2	1.78071	17.8	36.9
3	1.35351	13.5	50.5
4	1.31143	13.1	63.6
5	1.01283	10.1	73.7

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative Factor 1	Activity potency Factor 2	Evaluative activity Factor 3	Potency Factor 4	Evaluative activity Factor 5
Present partner good-bad	0.87356	0.03241	0.00927	-0.06085	0.26553
Present partner clean-dirty	0.13222	-0.01056	0.06840	0.01428	0.33178
Present partner slow-fast	0.21741	-0.54483	-0.26001	0.02058	-0.32103
Present partner hard-soft	-0.28280	0.07995	-0.05096	0.63414	0.24445
Present partner heavy-light	0.11153	-0.04270	0.10923	0.59057	-0.10390
Present partner fair-unfair	0.58186	0.06469	-0.14668	-0.00209	0.01240
Present partner excitable-calm	-0.08355	-0.01105	0.64474	0.17760	0.08496
Present partner hot-cold	-0.04744	0.09140	0.56689	-0.05303	0.04898
Present partner active-passive	0.06871	0.65993	0.23954	-0.11246	-0.23937
Present partner strong-weak	0.24199	0.70453	-0.29246	0.16027	0.06973

Table C-9

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Myself for Female Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Myself good-bad	0.32715
Myself clean-dirty	0.22940
Myself slow-fast	0.28638
Myself hard-soft	0.23738
Myself heavy-light	0.11087
Myself fair-unfair	0.28914
Myself excitable-calm	0.13192
Myself hot-cold	0.19884
Myself active-passive	0.41414
Myself strong-weak	0.42348

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.71885	27.2	27.2
2	1.59371	15.9	43.1
3	1.28810	12.9	56.0

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative activity potency Factor 1	Evaluative activity potency Factor 2	Evaluative potency Factor 3
Myself good-bad	0.60854	-0.06969	-0.45541
Myself clean-dirty	0.45632	0.12143	-0.06184
Myself slow-fast	-0.31404	-0.54061	0.04995
Myself hard-soft	0.11767	0.03606	0.67971
Myself heavy-light	-0.11638	-0.05058	0.37638
Myself fair-unfair	0.65268	-0.01395	-0.01413
Myself excitable-calm	-0.04786	0.37282	0.02399
Myself hot-cold	0.04676	0.57882	-0.06427
Myself active-passive	0.50745	0.52478	0.10308
Myself strong-weak	0.53933	0.40733	0.30941

Table C-10

Factor Analysis Results: Estimated Communalities (Squared Multiple Correlation), Eigenvalues, Proportion of Variance, and Varimax Rotated Factor Structure for the Target Concept Myself for Male Subjects

ESTIMATED COMMUNALITY

Variable	Estimated communality
Myself good-bad	0.34468
Myself clean-dirty	0.18697
Myself slow-fast	0.22970
Myself hard-soft	0.22159
Myself heavy-light	0.20525
Myself fair-unfair	0.42461
Myself excitable-calm	0.18317
Myself hot-cold	0.24485
Myself active-passive	0.28437
Myself strong-weak	0.42970

EIGENVALUES AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIANCE

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.87151	28.7	28.7
2	1.45906	14.6	43.3
3	1.15176	11.5	54.8

(table continues)

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE

	Evaluative potency activity Factor 1	Potency activity Factor 2	Evaluative potency activity Factor 3
Myself good-bad	0.47259	0.00589	0.25322
Myself clean-dirty	0.26995	-0.15354	0.56703
Myself slow-fast	-0.30432	-0.23149	-0.38233
Myself hard-soft	0.00941	0.61696	-0.03141
Myself heavy-light	0.07453	0.40869	0.03085
Myself fair-unfair	0.96341	0.11500	-0.08396
Myself excitable-calm	-0.02955	0.15169	0.35652
Myself hot-cold	0.01400	0.50173	0.34024
Myself active-passive	0.31356	0.34575	0.27258
Myself strong-weak	0.44328	0.50246	0.30121

APPENDIX D

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN SIMILARITY COEFFICIENTS AND SYMPTOMS AT BASELINE AND FOLLOW-UP

Table D-1

Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Similarity Coefficients and Symptoms at Baseline and Follow-up for the Entire Sample[a]

Similarity coefficient	Similarity Coefficient: Ex-spouse-self	Mother-present partner	Mother-ex-spouse	Mother-father	Ex-spouse-present partner
Ex-spouse-self					
Mother-present partner	-0.0119 (191) P=0.870				
Mother-ex-spouse	-0.0496 (269) P=0.418	-0.0011 (191) P=0.987			
Mother-father	0.0411 (258) P=0.511	0.4178 (186) P=0.000	-0.0009 (258) P=0.988		
Ex-spouse-present partner	-0.0629 (193) P=0.385	0.1363 (191) P=0.060	0.5101 (191) P=0.000	0.0718 (185) P=0.332	
Mother-self	0.0034 (270) P=0.955	0.5143 (193) P=0.000	0.0752 (269) P=0.219	0.3886 (259) P=0.000	0.1072 (191) P=0.140

(table continues)

Similarity Coefficient	Similarity Coefficient				
	Ex-spouse-self	Mother-present partner	Mother-ex-spouse	Mother-father	Ex-spouse-present partner
Father-present partner	0.0864 (187) P=0.240	0.0859 (186) P=0.244	-0.0578 (195) P=0.435	0.3458 (186) P=0.000	0.0333 (187) P=0.651
Father-self	-0.0296 (261) P=0.634	0.1612 (186) P=0.028	0.0609 (257) P=0.330	0.3910 (259) P=0.000	0.0584 (187) P=0.427
Present partner-self	0.1439 (193) P=0.046	0.1684 (193) P=0.019	-0.0906 (191) P=0.213	0.1158 (186) P=0.115	-0.0687 (193) P=0.342
Father-ex-spouse	-0.0739 (260) P=0.235	0.1127 (185) P=0.127	0.3104 (258) P=0.000	0.1778 (258) P=0.004	0.3852 (187) P=0.000
Symptoms at baseline	-0.0764 (272) P=0.209	-0.0497 (193) P=0.492	-0.0863 (269) P=0.158	0.0192 (259) P=0.758	-0.1316 (193) P=0.068
Symptoms at follow-up	-0.0777 (272) P=0.201	-0.0603 (192) P=0.406	-0.0774 (269) P=0.206	-0.0188 (259) P=0.763	-0.0261 (192) P=0.720

(table continues)

Similarity coefficient	Similarity Coefficient: Mother-self	Father-present partner	Father-self	Present partner-self	Father ex-spouse
Father-present partner	0.1656 (186) P=0.024				
Father-self	0.2248 (259) P=0.000	0.5888 (188) P=0.000			
Present partner-self	0.1782 (193) P=0.013	0.2893 (188) P=0.000	0.2729 (188) P=0.000		
Father-ex-spouse	0.1424 (257) P=0.022	0.0046 (187) P=0.951	0.0099 (260) P=0.874	-0.0112 (187) P=0.879	
Symptoms at baseline	-0.0733 (271) P=0.229	-0.1350 (188) P=0.065	-0.1066 (261) P=0.086	-0.0747 (195) P=0.299	-0.0156 (260) P=0.803
Symptoms at follow-up	-0.1101 (271) P=0.070	-0.1615 (187) P=0.027	-0.1827 (261) P=0.003	-0.1519 (194) P=0.034	-0.0019 (260) P=0.975

[a]Number in parentheses equals sample size for calculation.

Table D-2

Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Similarity Coefficients and Symptoms at Baseline and Follow-up for Males[a]

Similarity coefficient	Similarity Coefficient: Ex-spouse-self	Mother-present partner	Mother-ex-spouse	Mother-father	Ex-spouse-present partner
Ex-spouse-self					
Mother-present partner	0.0150 (82) P=0.894				
Mother-ex-spouse	0.0800 (106) P=0.415	0.1730 (82) P=0.120			
Mother-father	0.0382 (103) P=0.702	0.4187 (80) P=0.000	0.0843 (102) P=0.399		
Ex-spouse-present partner	-0.0461 (83) P=0.679	0.2851 (82) P=0.009	0.5326 (82) P=0.000	0.0222 (80) P=0.845	
Mother-self	0.0105 (107) P=0.915	0.4701 (82) P=0.000	0.2655 (106) P=0.006	0.3771 (103) P=0.000	0.2816 (82) P=0.010

(table continues)

Similarity coefficient	Similarity Coefficient				
	Ex-spouse-self	Mother-present partner	Mother-ex-spouse	Mother-father	Ex-spouse-present partner
Father-present partner	0.0735 (81) P=0.514	-0.0067 (80) P=0.953	-0.0798 (80) P=0.482	0.3601 (80) P=0.001	-0.1517 (81) P=0.176
Father-self	-0.0994 (104) P=0.316	0.1265 (80) P=0.263	0.0460 (102) P=0.646	0.3464 (103) P=0.000	-0.0509 (81) P=0.652
Present partner-self	0.0281 (83) P=0.801	0.0726 (82) P=0.517	-0.0376 (82) P=0.737	0.0810 (80) P=0.475	-0.0516 (83) P=0.643
Father-ex-spouse	-0.1238 (103) P=0.213	0.2247 (80) P=0.045	0.3490 (102) P=0.000	0.3971 (102) P=0.000	0.4629 (81) P=0.000
Symptoms at baseline	0.0773 (108) P=0.426	-0.0061 (82) P=0.957	-0.0213 (106) P=0.828	0.1595 (103) P=0.108	-0.1200 (83) P=0.280
Symptoms at follow-up	0.0105 (107) P=0.914	-0.0203 (81) P=0.857	-0.1268 (105) P=0.197	0.0289 (102) P=0.773	0.0414 (82) P=0.712

(table continues)

Similarity coefficient	Similarity Coefficient				
	Mother-self	Father-present partner	Father-self	Present partner-self	Father ex-spouse
Father-present partner	0.0727 (81) P=0.176				
Father-self	0.0789 (103) P=0.428	0.4960 (81) P=0.000			
Present partner-self	0.1959 (82) P=0.078	0.2514 (81) P=0.024	0.0911 (81) P=0.419		
Father-ex-spouse	0.03646 (102) P=0.000	0.1680 (81) P=0.134	0.1003 (103) P=0.314	-0.0165 (81) P=0.884	
Symptoms at baseline	0.0873 (107) P=0.371	0.1284 (81) P=0.253	-0.1100 (104) P=0.266	-0.1053 (83) P=0.343	0.0494 (103) P=0.620
Symptoms at follow-up	-0.0007 (106) P=0.994	0.0142 (80) P=0.901	-0.2897 (103) P=0.003	-0.1746 (82) P=0.117	0.0724 (102) P=0.469

[a]Number in parentheses equals sample size for calculation.

Table D-3

Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Similarity Coefficients and Symptoms at Baseline and Follow-up for Females[a]

Similarity Coefficient	Similarity Coefficient: Ex-spouse-self	Mother-present partner	Mother-ex-spouse	Mother-father	Ex-spouse-present partner
Ex-spouse-self					
Mother-present partner	-0.0447 (109) P=0.644				
Mother-ex-spouse	-0.1562 (163) P=0.047	-0.1387 (109) P=0.150			
Mother-father	0.0426 (155) P=0.599	0.4227 (106) P=0.000	-0.0537 (156) P=0.506		
Ex-spouse-present partner	-0.1096 (110) P=0.254	0.0002 (109) P=0.999	0.4711 (109) P=0.000	0.1274 (105) P=0.195	
Mother-self	0.0096 (163) P=0.903	0.5602 (111) P=0.000	-0.0118 (163) P=0.881	0.3985 (156) P=0.000	0.0055 (109) P=0.955

(table continues)

Similarity Coefficient	Similarity Coefficient				
	Ex-spouse-self	Mother-present partner	Mother-ex-spouse	Mother-father	Ex-spouse-present partner
Father-present partner	0.0953 (106) P=0.331	0.1555 (106) P=0.112	-0.0476 (105) P=0.630	0.3357 (106) P=0.000	0.1733 (106) P=0.076
Father-self	0.0119 (157) P=0.882	0.1911 (106) P=0.050	0.0675 (155) P=0.404	0.4191 (156) P=0.000	0.1503 (106) P=0.124
Present partner-self	0.2416 (110) P=0.011	0.2508 (111) P=0.008	-0.1070 (109) P=0.268	0.1389 (106) P=0.156	-0.0629 (110) P=0.514
Father-ex-spouse	0.0290 (157) P=0.719	0.0331 (105) P=0.738	0.3104 (156) P=0.000	0.0267 (156) P=0.741	0.3784 (106) P=0.000
Symptoms at baseline	-0.1359 (164) P=0.083	-0.0601 (111) P=0.531	-0.0811 (163) P=0.303	-0.0513 (156) P=0.525	-0.0963 (110) P=0.317
Symptoms at follow-up	-0.0961 (165)	-0.0639 (111)	-0.0125 (164)	-0.0423 (157)	-0.0106 (110)

(table continues)

Similarity Coefficient	Similarity Coefficient				
	Mother-self	Father-present partner	Father-self	Present partner-self	Father ex-spouse
Father-present partner	0.2299 (106) P=0.018				
Father-self	0.3120 (156) P=0.000	0.6539 (107) P=0.000			
Present partner-self	0.1584 (111) P=0.097	0.3181 (107) P=0.001	0.3994 (107) P=0.000		
Father-ex-spouse	-0.0048 (155) P=0.952	-0.1120 (106) P=0.213	-0.0496 (157) P=0.538	-0.0241 (106) P=0.806	
Symptoms at baseline	-0.1701 (164) P=0.029	-0.2929 (107) P=0.002	-0.1066 (157) P=0.184	-0.0771 (112) P=0.419	-0.0675 (157) P=0.401
Symptoms at follow-up	-0.01849 (165) P=0.017	-0.02789 (107) P=0.004	-0.1285 (158) P=0.108	-0.1675 (112) P=0.078	-0.0615 (158) P=0.443

[a]Number in parentheses equals sample size for calculation.

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSES OF VARIANCE: AGE AND SEX ON THE 10 SIMILARITY COEFFICIENTS*

*The following tables, E-1 through E-4, summarize the analyses which were significant.

Table E-1

Summary of Analysis of Variance. Age and Sex on Similarity Coefficient Ex-Spouse-Present Partner

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Significance of F
Main Effects	1.366	4	0.342	1.950	0.104
Age (decades)	0.286	3	0.095	0.545	0.652
Sex	0.839	1	0.839	4.791	0.030

Variable & Category	N	Unadjusted DEV'N	Unadjusted ETA	Adjusted for Independents DEV'N	Adjusted for Independents BETA
Sex					
Male	83	0.09		0.08	
Female	110	-0.06		-0.06	
			0.18		0.16
Multiple R squared					0.040
Multiple R					0.200

Table E-2

Summary of Analysis of Variance. Age and Sex on Similarity Coefficient Ex-Spouse-Self

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Significance of F
Main Effects	0.665	4	0.166	1.797	0.130
Age (decades)	0.342	3	0.114	1.235	0.297
Sex	0.390	1	0.390	4.218	0.041
Two-way interactions	0.274	3	0.091	0.986	0.400
Age x sex	0.274	3	0.091	0.986	0.400
Explained	0.938	7	0.134	1.450	0.186
Residual	24.495	265	0.092		
Total	25.433	272	0.094		

Variable & Category	N	Unadjusted DEV'N	Unadjusted ETA	Adjusted for Independents DEV'N	Adjusted for Independents BETA
Sex					
Male	108	0.04		0.05	
Female	165	-0.03		-0.03	
			0.11		0.12
Multiple R squared					0.026
Multiple R					0.162

Table E-3

Summary of Analysis of Variance. Age and Sex on Similarity Coefficient Father-Self

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Significance of F
Main Effects	1.269	4	0.317	2.118	0.079
Age (decades)	1.266	3	0.422	2.818	0.040
Sex	0.002	1	0.002	0.010	0.919
Two-way interactions	0.590	3	0.197	1.314	0.270
Age x sex	0.590	3	0.197	1.314	0.270
Explained	1.859	7	0.266	1.774	0.093
Residual	38.032	254	0.150		
Total	39.891	261	0.153		

Variable & Category	N	Unadjusted DEV'N	Unadjusted ETA	Adjusted for Independents DEV'N	Adjusted for Independents BETA
Age (decades)					
20-29 yrs.	106	0.01		0.01	
30-39 yrs.	97	-0.07		-0.07	
40-49 yrs.	46	0.06		0.06	
50+	13	0.22		0.22	
			0.18		0.18
Multiple R squared					0.032
Multiple R					0.178

Table E-4

Summary of Analysis of Variance. Age and Sex on Similarity Coefficient Mother-Ex-Spouse

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Significance of F
Main Effects	1.428	4	0.357	2.146	0.076
Age (decades)	0.368	3	0.123	0.737	0.531
Sex	0.971	1	0.971	5.840	0.016
Two-way interactions	0.134	3	0.045	0.268	0.848
Age x sex	0.134	3	0.045	0.268	0.848
Explained	1.562	7	0.223	1.341	0.231
Residual	43.578	262	0.166		
Total	45.140	269	0.168		

Variable & Category	N	Unadjusted DEV'N	Unadjusted ETA	Adjusted for Independents DEV'N	Adjusted for Independents BETA
Sex					
Male	106	0.08		0.07	
Female	164	-0.05		-0.05	
			0.15		0.15
Multiple R squared					0.032
Multiple R					0.178

APPENDIX F

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS (MEANS, RANGES, AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS) OF THE 10 SIMILARITY COEFFICIENTS FOR MALES AND FEMALES

Table F-1

Descriptive Statistics (Means, Ranges, and Standard Deviations) of the 10 Similarity Coefficients for Males

Variable: Similarity Coefficient	Mean (M)	Range	Standard Deviation (SO)	Number of Cases (N)
Ex-Spouse-Self	0.228	-0.458 to 0.850	0.305	108
Mother-Present Partner	0.407	-0.733 to 0.964	0.368	82
Mother-Ex-Spouse	0.245	-0.620 to 0.876	0.382	106
Mother-Father	0.275	-0.645 to 0.907	0.381	103
Ex-Spouse-Present Partner	0.202	-0.920 to 0.846	0.426	83
Mother-Self	0.370	-0.564 to 0.888	0.348	107
Father-Present Partner	0.384	-0.732 to 0.961		81
Father-Self	0.392	-0.703 to 0.982	0.383	104
Present Partner-Self	0.466	-0.471 to 1.000	0.325	83
Father-Ex-Spouse	0.097	-0.843 to 0.888	0.419	103

Table F-2

Descriptive Statistics (Means, Ranges, and Standard Deviations) of the 10 Similarity Coefficients for Females

Variable: Similarity Coefficient	Mean (M)	Range	Standard Deviation (SO)	Number of Cases (N)
Ex-Spouse-Self	0.158	-0.579 to 0.782	0.304	165
Mother-Present Partner	0.350	-0.677 to 0.957	0.363	111
Mother-Ex-Spouse	0.116	-0.843 to 0.926	0.420	164
Mother-Father	0.265	-0.593 to 1.000	0.381	157
Ex-Spouse-Present Partner	0.051	-0.833 to 0.836	0.410	110
Mother-Self	0.411	-0.543 to 0.972	0.381	165
Father-Present Partner	0.382	-0.741 to 0.976	0.402	107
Father-Self	0.385	-0.935 to 0.980	0.397	158
Present Partner-Self	0.517	-0.527 to 1.000	0.333	112
Father-Ex-Spouse	0.141	-0.848 to 0.868	0.397	158

APPENDIX G

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SELF-CONCEPT VARIABLES, SELECTED SIMILARITY COEFFICIENTS, AND SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL ADJECTIVE PAIRS FOR FOUR GROUPS OF PARENTAL IDENTIFIERS

Table G-1

Means and Standard Deviations of the Self-Concept Variables (Negative Self, Dominant Self, Incompetent Self, Desirable-Engagable Self, Vulnerable Self, Hostile Self, Masterful Self, Self-Oriented, and Socially Skilled Self) for the Four Groups of Parental Identifiers

	Negative self		Dominant self		Incompetent self	
	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)
Low Mother-Low Father	53.72	(11.42)	52.61	(10.55)	52.86	(13.22)
Low Mother-High Father	49.59	(10.62)	49.75	(9.93)	50.76	(10.73)
Low Father-High Mother	51.06	(10.00)	49.53	(11.06)	48.20	(9.25)
High Mother-High Father	47.52	(9.55)	48.32	(9.86)	49.07	(9.76)

	Desirable self		Vulnerable self		Hostile self	
	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)
Low Mother-Low Father	49.52	(9.97)	49.72	(10.37)	51.72	(11.28)
Low Mother-High Father	49.66	(10.15)	51.95	(9.42)	47.99	(8.42)
Low Father-High Mother	48.93	(1.26)	52.93	(11.60)	49.92	(9.62)
High Mother-High Father	51.76	(9.12)	49.31	(9.94)	50.39	(9.53)

	Masterful self		Self-oriented		Socially skilled self	
	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)
Low Mother-Low Father	48.27	(10.69)	50.98	(12.29)	46.60	(11.70)
Low Mother-High Father	50.19	(10.44)	49.20	(8.26)	48.82	(9.67)
Low Father-High Mother	50.21	(8.89)	49.88	(11.41)	49.97	(9.34)
High Mother-High Father	50.67	(11.69)	49.87	(9.84)	51.74	(9.74)

Table G-2

Means and Standard Deviations of the Similarity Coefficients Present Partner-Myself and Ex-Spouse-Myself for the Four Groups of Parental Identifiers

	Similarity Coefficient			
	Present Partner-Myself		Ex-Spouse-Myself	
	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)
Low Mother-Low Father	0.34	(0.33)	0.22	(0.35)
Low Mother-High Father	0.54	(0.31)	0.21	(0.30)
Low Father-High Mother	0.44	(0.33)	0.16	(0.29)
High Mother-High Father	0.65	(0.28)	0.17	(0.29)

Table G-3

Means and Standard Deviations of the Semantic Differential Adjective Pairs (Ranging from Mother Good-Bad Through Present Partner Strong-Weak) for the Four Groups of Parental Identifiers

Adjective pair (semantic differential)	Low mother-low father	Low mother-high father	Low father-high mother	High mother-high father
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Mother good-bad	2.07 (1.14)	2.00 (1.05)	1.44 (0.66)	1.28 (0.60)
Mother clean-dirty	1.77 (1.04)	1.69 (0.79)	1.30 (0.46)	1.17 (.41)
Mother slow-fast	3.24 (1.12)	3.22 (1.13)	3.51 (0.91)	3.66 (1.03)
Mother hard-soft	3.19 (1.15)	3.07 (1.20)	3.44 (1.25)	3.76 (0.95)
Mother heavy-light	2.93 (1.34)	2.67 (1.02)	3.15 (1.20)	2.96 (1.14)
Mother fair-unfair	2.81 (1.27)	2.56 (1.24)	2.00 (0.93)	1.71 (0.85)
Mother excitable-calm	2.38 (1.22)	2.31 (1.30)	2.76 (1.24)	3.03 (1.32)

(table continues)

Adjective pair (semantic differential)	Low mother-low father	Low mother-high father	Low father-high mother	High mother-high father
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Mother hot-cold	3.03 (0.99)	3.07 (0.98)	2.80 (0.68)	2.62 (0.86)
Mother active-passive	2.76 (1.43)	2.84 (1.42)	1.94 (1.02)	1.99 (1.09)
Mother strong-weak	2.41 (1.30)	2.67 (1.28)	1.85 (0.98)	1.86 (0.93)
Father good-bad	2.09 (1.11)	1.49 (0.66)	1.89 (0.92)	1.41 (0.64)
Father clean-dirty	1.89 (1.16)	1.62 (0.65)	1.74 (0.81)	1.26 (0.47)
Father slow-fast	3.11 (1.11)	3.69 (1.07)	3.06 (1.20)	3.74 (0.94)
Father hard-soft	2.66 (1.13)	2.96 (1.23)	2.83 (1.33)	3.42 (1.06)
Father heavy-light	2.58 (1.07)	3.05 (1.04)	2.48 (1.04)	3.04 (0.94)
Father fair-unfair	2.64 (1.13)	1.71 (0.81)	2.52 (0.99)	1.59 (0.87)

(table continues)

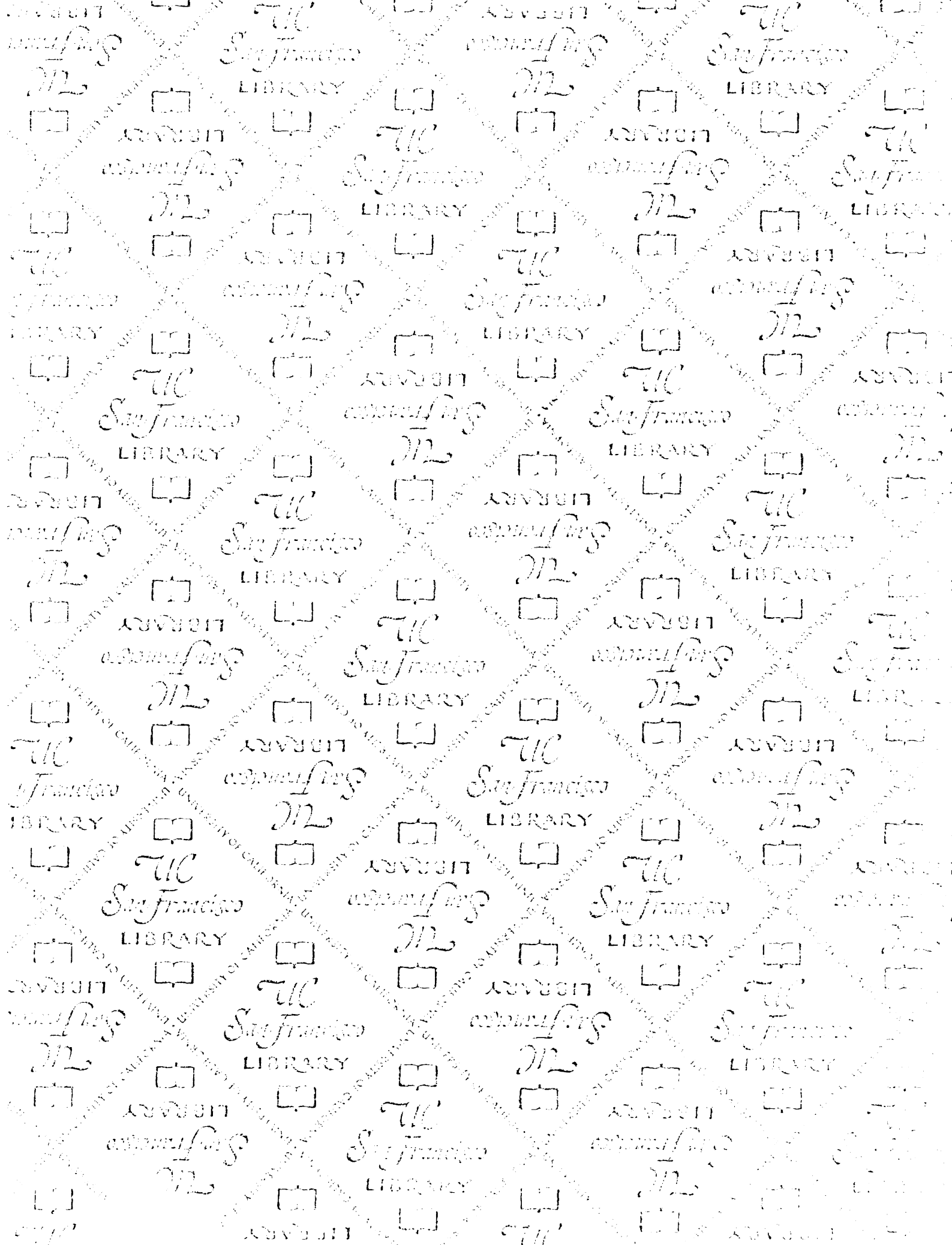
Adjective pair (semantic differential)	Low mother-low father	Low mother-high father	Low father-high mother	High mother-high father
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Father excitable-calm	2.86 (1.34)	3.36 (1.32)	3.09 (1.44)	3.47 (1.28)
Father hot-cold	3.01 (1.10)	2.67 (0.88)	2.70 (0.96)	2.68 (0.73)
Father active-passive	2.78 (1.43)	2.04 (1.04)	2.50 (1.22)	2.17 (1.11)
Father strong-weak	2.50 (1.31)	1.96 (1.09)	1.93 (1.04)	1.97 (1.05)
Ex-Spouse good-bad	2.65 (1.12)	2.46 (1.22)	2.52 (1.18)	2.45 (1.18)
Ex-Spouse clean-dirty	2.24 (1.23)	2.06 (1.05)	2.00 (1.15)	1.79 (1.17)
Ex-Spouse slow-fast	3.15 (1.37)	3.44 (1.18)	3.40 (1.18)	3.20 (1.18)
Ex-Spouse hard soft	2.77 (1.31)	2.85 (1.14)	2.80 (1.22)	2.80 (1.14)
Ex-Spouse heavy-light	2.99 (1.32)	3.02 (1.24)	2.89 (1.27)	3.03 (1.14)

(table continues)

Adjective pair (semantic differential)	Low mother-low father	Low mother-high father	Low father-high mother	High mother-high father
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Ex-Spouse fair-unfair	3.21 (1.30)	3.19 (1.18)	3.15 (1.11)	3.07 (1.11)
Ex-Spouse excitable-calm	2.43 (1.41)	2.44 (1.40)	2.41 (1.45)	2.66 (1.41)
Ex-Spouse hot-cold	2.86 (1.33)	3.00 (1.24)	2.91 (1.22)	3.07 (1.21)
Ex-Spouse active-passive	2.78 (1.45)	2.50 (1.34)	2.30 (1.28)	2.75 (1.36)
Ex-Spouse strong-weak	2.72 (1.48)	2.96 (1.33)	2.65 (1.18)	3.05 (1.30)
Present Partner good bad	1.50 (0.68)	1.51 (0.64)	1.36 (0.53)	1.17 (0.50)
Present Partner clean-dirty	1.55 (0.77)	1.49 (0.60)	1.71 (0.89)	1.43 (0.69)
Present Partner slow-fast	3.39 (1.13)	3.41 (1.02)	3.36 (1.21)	3.70 (1.02)
Present Partner hard-soft	3.57 (1.06)	3.51 (0.93)	3.52 (1.11)	3.56 (1.00)

(table continues)

Adjective pair (semantic differential)	Low mother-low father	Low mother-high father	Low father-high mother	High mother-high father
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Present Partner heavy-light	3.16 (1.16)	3.46 (0.87)	3.19 (0.94)	3.28 (1.05)
Present Partner fair-unfair	1.98 (0.99)	1.66 (0.85)	1.83 (0.88)	1.56 (0.86)
Present Partner excitable-calm	3.02 (1.31)	2.68 (1.23)	2.88 (1.42)	2.98 (1.38)
Present Partner hot-cold	2.33 (0.97)	2.27 (0.71)	2.26 (1.01)	2.30 (0.79)
Present Partner active-passive	2.22 (1.14)	2.10 (0.80)	1.86 (1.05)	1.93 (0.95)
Present Partner strong-weak	1.88 (0.78)	1.98 (0.85)	1.88 (0.86)	1.76 (0.78)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