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City University of New York, Ph.D., 1976
Psychology, clinical

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PHYSICAL RESEMBLANCE AND CROSS IDENTIFICATION: ITS RELATIONSHIP TO SEX-TYPED BEHAVIORS

by

AMY FOX BENSEN

A dissertation submitted to the Graduate Faculty in Psychology in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, The City University of New York

1976

This manuscript has been read and accepted for the Graduate Faculty in Psychology in satisfaction of the dissertation requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

March 11, 1976
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Abstract

PHYSICAL RESEMBLANCE AND CROSS IDENTIFICATION:
ITS RELATIONSHIP TO SEX-TYPED BEHAVIOR

by

Amy Fox Bensen

Adviser: Professor Bernard S. Gorman

This study was concerned with the relationship between patterns of identification with parents and sex-typed motives and career plans. It was proposed that cross-identification, or identification with the opposite-sex parent, would lead to the adoption of motives and aspirations that were characteristic of the sex of that parent. That is, women who identified with their fathers would adopt certain masculine motives and plans, and men who identified with their mothers would adopt certain feminine motives and would be more variable. It was further proposed that a physical resemblance measure of identification should be employed since both parent and child first respond to perceived physical similarity rather than to any behavior or temperament similarity.

A sample of 80 undergraduate psychology students (42 women, 38 men) selected the body features that resembled each parent from lists developed from Secord and Jourard's Body Cathexis Scale and Kurtz' Body Attitude Scale. They also gave a global estimate of their resemblance to their parents. These measures of perceived body similarity were compared with a perceived personality trait measure of similarity in the form of three modified Semantic Differentials (for self, mother and father) consisting of lists of bipolar temperament adjectives that Norman (1963) found to be stable and reliable measures of personality. The subjects also participated in a group administered TAT and the stories the subjects wrote to six cards were scored for need-achievement, need-affiliation, and need-power in a system modified from Atkinson (1958). Career plans were also assessed.

Intercorrelations among all the variables, for the combined sample and for the male and female subjects alone were obtained as well as t tests for comparing male and female subjects.

There were different patterns of identification depending on the measure used to assess it. The sample reported themselves as being physically like the same-sex parent and having personality traits like their mothers.

There were no sex differences in the amounts of need-achievement, need-power or need-affiliation themes given by males and females.

The patterns of identification were not, in general, significantly related to the overall levels of TAT assessed need-achievement, need-affiliation and need-power as had been predicted. However, men who identified with their mothers tended to have stronger affiliative needs and weaker achievement needs and to be less variable in their responses to emotional stimuli while females who identified with their fathers tended to have stronger achievement drives and weaker affiliative drives. There were, however, significant differences in responses to particular TAT cards by people who differed in parental identification that suggested that women who identified with their fathers adopted certain masculine motives such as achievement, but only in situations where the attainment of success did not interfere with their having a warm and close relationship with their fathers. Responses to specific TAT cards also suggested that men who identified with their mothers were much more responsive to tender, close interpersonal situations and therefore were able to respond more consistently in a large variety of situations. Perceptions of similarity between self and opposite-sex parent seemed to be

accompanied by warm feelings toward that parent and the family in general.

Women who identified with their fathers were slightly more likely to choose careers more characteristic of men, but men who identified with their fathers also chose careers that were unusual for men.

This study indicated that there were only limited relationships among patterns of parental identification and sex-typed motives. The possible role of other significant determinants of motivation besides physical and trait similarities to parents was recognized.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank the members of my committee, Dr. David F. Ricks and Dr. Alden Wessman, for their valuable time, advice and suggestions for my research. They were available for meetings and gave freely of their time and knowledge. I would also like to thank Dr. Wessman for his assistance in recruiting subjects from his classes.

I especially wish to thank my chairman, Dr. Bernard S. Gorman. In spite of a very busy schedule he was available and even encouraged long discussions about the implications of the results and how they related to everyday events. Dr. Gorman gently assisted and guided during the long four year period from the time I began thinking of a research project related to body image until all the data were in and the final page written. Dr. Gorman's assistance in writing the program for the analysis of the data and the use of his computer time saved me thousands of hours of work. Dr. Gorman also helped in the recruitment of subjects.

I would also like to thank the psychology students at City College who participated in this research. Without their cooperation there would have been no research.

I want to thank Mr. Morris Trichon, my friend and neighbor, who photographed the TAT stimuli so they could be projected for group viewing.

Lastly, I wish to thank my husband, Henry, not only for his encouragement and support throughout this project, but also for his careful reading, rereading and scoring of all the 543 stories. Thank you.

A. F. B.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study compared body image and personality trait measures of identification, and the relationships among patterns of parental identification and sex-typed motives and aspirations. It was proposed that there would be greater same-sex identification on both measures. Identification with the mother should be accompanied by higher scores on the "feminine" motive of affiliation. Identification with the father should be accompanied by higher scores on the "masculine" motives of achievement, power and more masculine career plans.

Background

There have been many studies of the process of identification and the results of identification for males and females. There are reviews by Biller and Borstelmann (1967), Biller and Weiss (1970) and Lynn (1959) as well as many theoretical accounts, (Freud, 1955; Heilbrun, 1973; Johnson, 1963; Mowrer, 1950; Parsons, 1955; Sears, 1957; and many others). The studies have generally measured identification by determining the similarity between child and parent

on a set of attitudes as measured by the Semantic Differential (Bieri, 1960; Bieri & Lobeck, 1959; Gray, 1959; Helper, 1955; Johnson, 1963; Lawrence, 1968; Lazowick, 1955), the MMPI (Beier & Ratzeburg, 1953; Sopchak, 1952) or the Strong Vocational Interest Blank (Cava & Rausch, 1952; White, 1959). Some other studies measured similarity in behavior as in "Pattern A-Behavior" before coronaries (Bortner, Roseman & Friedman, 1970) or child rearing practices (Aldous & Kell, 1961) or, with children, a doll play measure (Emmerich, 1959; Mussen & Rutherford, 1963; Payne & Mussen, 1956).

It seems, however, that parents, at least initially, are probably much more interested in the actual physical appearance similarity between themselves and their children than in any attitude or temperament similarity. When parents and, especially when the extended family look at and speak about the baby, they talk about such things as "Who does the baby look like?" They may ask, "Does the baby have his father's eyes, or his mother's mouth or his Uncle Sidney's ears?" This occurs in spite of the fact that the baby may actually look more like any other baby than like someone in the family. Throughout development, children usually hear that they look just like their mother or their father and the children themselves notice similarities.

The repeated identifying statements and the perceptions of similarities must have potent effects, particularly on what is usually thought of as the sex-typed behaviors and motives of achievement, assertiveness, dominance, and affiliation. The identifying statements may lead to greater closeness with the same-sex parent and account for the learning of sex-typed behaviors.

Physical Appearance and the Sense of Self

Physical appearance is not just important in developing certain traits or styles, but in the very individuation of the self, or the initial separation of the baby from the mother. Kolb (1959) and Mosey (1965) describe the development of the sense of self as the child having to learn from his perceptions of his body that he is a separate entity within certain boundaries. He learns from the tactile, vestibular, kinesthetic, visual and olfactory stimuli that are initiated by himself and his mother, where his body is and what it can do. He learns from looking in the mirror, from being stroked, and from exploring and observing himself and others. The visual stimuli, however, seem to be among the most important. The body image itself is frequently defined simply as the visual memory image one has of one's body.

Greenacre (1958) stressed the importance of visual stimulation in the establishment of identity. She feels that the face and the genitals play the crucial role in identity formation because they are the parts of the body that cannot be looked at directly without distortions from perspective (only with the help of mirrors), are the most complex stimuli and are the source of many sensations.

Money (1965) also stressed the importance of visual perception of the body as contributing to psychosexual differentiation. He believed that the establishment of a stable sexual identity in the case of hermaphrodism and biological "errors" is dependent upon using surgery before the development of true language in order to insure that a child sees his body as clearly belonging to the designated sex. Money believed that even when there is no pathology, the physical appearance of the body plays an important role in the establishment of sexual differentiation. He stated that "psychosexual differentiation takes place as an active process of editing and assimilating experiences that are gender specific and that derive ultimately from the genital appearance" (p. 11).

The Cognitive State of the Child

The repeated identifying statements are important beyond the development of the self and that importance may arise because these statements are frequently said with a great deal of affect. Children tend to respond to strong affective messages. For example, a mother may say, "That's my boy, you look just like your father," and give the boy a big hug. Another mother could say, in an entirely different tone of voice, but equally emotionally, "Don't make that face like your father's when you talk to me!" The family can also communicate much more than a description of the child in these statements. They may also be telling a child how good or bad, lovable or unlovable, they feel he is.

The identifying remarks come immediately after birth and continue through life. They begin before cognitive development is complete, before a child can structure a complex situation, but while the child is learning the appropriate sex-typed behavior. From the age of three, the child starts showing evidence of his knowledge of sex-appropriate behavior, but is unable to integrate this information. At three, generally, children can state their gender reliably (Kohlberg, 1966), by four or five they can make accurate sex-typed toy selection (Emmerich, 1959;

Rabban, 1950) and by six understand that boys grow up into daddies and girls grow up into mommies (Kohlberg, 1966). This sex-role training, along with the identifying remarks and incomplete cognitive development, may lead to a child believing that he is manly if he has his father's hands and womanly if he has his mother's smile. These ideas about his relative masculinity and femininity can be quite long lasting as they encourage further generalization with other men or women and are among the earliest self-categorizations that the child makes. The relative masculinity or femininity of the parents may make no difference. The child will simply believe he is manly when he is told he is like his father and believe he is womanly when he is told he is like his mother.

Heilbrun (1973) labels this component of identification as "Group Identification," that is, identification with the group the parent belongs to rather than the specific aspects of the parent. Heilbrun does not present a clear explanation of why he believes this occurs, but he believes that the status of the parental group effects the degree of identification. He proposes that the child will identify with the parental group in order to vicariously enjoy the power or prestige of the group. It would follow then, that there should be greater identification with the father's

group, that is, the male role, since this is accorded greater status, no matter the specific masculinity or femininity of the parents.

Kohlberg (1966) presents some evidence that the specific masculinity and femininity of the parents is not of ultimate importance when a child is developing. He reports, after reviewing the literature on modeling for boys, that "preferential imitation of fathers or adult male figures is established early, but neither as early, nor as clearly as sex-typed preferences for activities and peers" (p. 131). Kohlberg hypothesizes that children, at first, learn to label themselves according to gender and that this "cognitive self-categorization as 'boy' or 'girl' is the most critical and basic organizer of sex-role attitudes" (p. 88). This categorization must be relatively immutable as it occurs so early and helps determine the value system of the child. According to Kohlberg, the child learns his sex and then adopts the behavior that is appropriate for it. While there is much evidence that behavior change usually precedes attitude change (Mischel, 1966) attitudes do determine the kind of information that is taken in (Hovland, Janis & Kelley, 1953). The child learns from his peers, the media, and his parents the appropriate responses, but tends to model most strongly after his same-sex peer, then after

his same-sex parent and other same-sex adults. The order of this modeling is similar to what Festinger (1954) hypothesizes for all social comparisons. Festinger believes that people have a drive to compare themselves with others, particularly those that are most similar to themselves. People then try to match their behaviors and their beliefs to those of similar others.

Thus Kohlberg's theory proposes that a child who feels he is similar to his father will perform stereotyped masculine behaviors and the child who feels he is similar to his mother will perform stereotyped feminine behaviors and these behaviors will be relatively long-lasting. The present scheme differs from Kohlberg's presentation in that it proposes that the parents' identifying remarks are extremely important in the development of the categorization and that children quite early feel themselves to be more or less masculine and feminine, not absolutely. The present scheme also predicts that the high status afforded the masculine role will increase the perceptions of similarities between daughters and fathers.

Jeanne Block (1973), using Loevinger's developmental scheme, also hypothesized that there will be stereotyped sex-role behaviors established extremely early. She proposed that the child learns gender identity soon after

learning to separate the self from the environment and that immediately following this, the child adopts very stereotyped sex-role behaviors. During this stage, she believes that a child is more involved with his conforming to his concept of masculine or feminine behavior than to matching his parents behavior. Block believes that the behaviors adopted can be modified later, but only at a much higher development level.

There is other research evidence that supports the idea that children respond in terms of sexual stereotypes rather than to the specific examples presented to them by their parents. Hartley (1960) and Hartley and Hardesty (1964) report that daughters of working mothers have the same domestic definition of femininity as daughters of non-working mothers as well as the same expectations for fathers helping with the housework. The daughters of working and non-working mothers did differ on their plans for the future. More daughters of non-working mothers (ages 5, 8, and 11) planned to be housewives and more daughters of working mothers planned to enter non-traditional professional areas.

Heilbrun (1973) also found that the relative masculinity of the father did not effect the behavior of female college students who identified with their fathers. He found

that the women who identified very strongly with their fathers were highly masculine in sex-role attributes and had "strong contemporary attitudes toward the woman's role," (p. 177) but that their fathers did not differ from fathers of less masculinely-oriented females.

Hartup and Zook (1960) also report evidence that the establishment of stereotyped sex-role preferences occurs very early and is relatively independent of specific examples presented to them. Using a large sample of pre-school children from varied backgrounds they found that the responses to the "It" scale, a projective technique of evaluating sex-role preference, were independent of social class, number of siblings or intactness of home. They found that girls preferred the feminine role and that boys preferred the male role although the preference for the male role was stronger.

Other Kinds of Identifying Remarks

Hartley (1964) also believed that the descriptive statements said to young children effect their sex-role development. In her theoretical article on the development of sex-roles in women she states that girls hear constantly, "'that's a good girl'...'Don't be a bad girl'...'Where's Daddy's girl?'...These concepts, before consensual meaning

is acquired, before real classification on any stable basis is possible, before discriminative learning is likely to have taken place, before ego-differentiation has developed" must be understood as a sign and "comprehended syncretically as representing whatever complex of sensations and emotions experienced at the time of its use" (p. 5). The child then begins to think of herself as the "good-girl" or "bad-girl," not just as "good" or "bad" and becomes more selectively aware of similarities between herself and other females. As a result, she increases her general identification with other females.

It is hypothesized that the selective awareness of similarity and consequent selective generalizations occur for both boys and girls and that they do not always involve greater awareness of similarity with the same-sex parent. When a girl is told she looks like her father she becomes more selectively aware of aspects of her body that are similar to men's. She will then make further comparisons with men and may come to use males rather than females as her peer group for many things. An interesting example of this is something that has been given a great deal of attention lately, namely the "Queen Bee Syndrome" (Staines, Tavris, & Jayaratne, 1974). These are women who are very successful in what usually are exclusively male fields and who are

totally unsympathetic to the plight of other women and who are very vocal in their opposition to the women's movement. These women, who are achievers, role innovators, and asserters, seem to have used males as their peer group, not only in their careers, but in their attitudes as well. This will occur in spite of the fact that they may resemble their mother in certain important ways. They will use females for comparisons in those areas that they do resemble the mother.

Hartley (1964) points out that it is the similarity between the same-sex parent and child that is usually maximized by the statements of the parents and also by the visual field that is presented to the child. A daughter observes the similarity in dress between herself and her mother, particularly when she has matching "mother-daughter" dresses, and gets kits of dress-up clothes to wear.

Hartley believes that "the young child's tendency to pan-identification and pan-imitation seems to be given specific directional limitation by this device, resulting in a more pronounced self-clumping with the mother than with the father." The recognition of and emphasis on mother-daughter physical similarity appears "to be among the earliest sex-typing <u>indoctrination</u> (original italics) devices used" (p. 6). The very earliness is quite crucial.

While the similarity with the same-sex parent is usually maximized, there are times when the family stresses the cross-sex similarity or the physical resemblance itself is so striking that the young child responds to it. This early identification with the resulting generalizations that are made will have great effects on the development of what is usually considered sex-typed behavior, that is, achievement orientation, affiliation orientation, dominance, and career choice. These areas are open to change while other sex-typed behaviors are only open to change when there is pathology.

Effects of Identification

It would seem, at first, that the effects of identification should be parallel for males and females. Women who are told that they look very much like their fathers should identify with their fathers and adopt certain more "masculine" attitudes and become more achievement oriented, more assertive and more independent. Women who come from homes where the father is missing will also adopt the more masculine behaviors. These women will have both a more asserting, achieving mother as a model since the mother will have to perform both mothering and fathering duties, but also the women may model themselves after their missing father because

he is missing. Freud (1955) hypothesized that one of the major motives of identification is to retain or to recover love objects and a daughter may incorporate aspects of the father or the father's group in order to diminish the loss she feels. Sons also should model themselves after the missing father. Mothers are rarely missing from the home and when a mother dies or leaves, she is usually quickly replaced with a mother surrogate. The changing feminist attitudes, with more women leaving their families and more fathers raising their children alone may make the absent mother also an important variable.

Women who have been told that they look like their mothers would adopt the more traditional sex-role behaviors, and be more affiliative and less power and achievement oriented. Mother identification and father identification are not two ends of one scale, but represent separate continua as Masculinity-Femininity is (Constantinople, 1973). There may be women who feel similar to both parents. In that case there may be a certain combination of behaviors such as a highly affiliative, achievement oriented female whose sphere of achievement is highly feminine.

Conversely, men who see themselves as being similar to their mothers should be less interested in power and achievement and more in affiliation, and perhaps choose a career

that demonstrates their affiliative needs. Men, however, rarely acknowledge any similarity at all to their mothers and those that do frequently rank high on various measures of psychopathology (Biller & Barry, 1971; Gray, 1959; Heilbrun, 1965b; Piety, 1967; Sopchak, 1952). In similar studies it was found that men who are more adjusted see themselves as more like their fathers (Lazowick, 1955; Osgood, Suci, & Tannenbaum, 1957). Men tend to see themselves as being exactly similar to their fathers, much more so than women see themselves as being like their mothers (Bensen, 1972 Unpublished data; Emmerich, 1959; Heilbrun, 1965b; Mussen & Rutherford, 1963). For behaviors that can be understood as relating to manliness, men's behavior is also more predictable. Wohlford (1970) has found that smoking behavior can be predicted for male college students based on their fathers' smoking patterns, particularly for men who come from intact homes, while smoking behavior could not be predicted for female students at all. (The tough Marlboro commercials and the "You've come a long way baby," Virginia Slims cigarette commercial should be reminders of the manliness related to smoking.) School achievement could be better predicted for men based on their fathers performance, while the best predictor for

women seems to be an estimate of her mother's innate ability (Bayley, 1968; Garai & Scheinfeld, 1968).

It seems then that boys either strongly identify with their fathers or perhaps they, as Lynn (1959, 1966) hypothesizes, adopt the cultural stereotype of masculinity. Lynn (1959, 1961, 1962, 1966) and Heilbrun (1965a) discuss the importance of the mother spending considerably more time at home with the children than the father. They believe that the daughters, in general, can adopt more specific behaviors of their mothers because their mothers are more available as models while boys must strive to follow the cultural stereotype of masculinity that their mothers teach and is available through their peers and the media. They feel that the different ways the sex-typed behaviors are learned lead to different cognitive styles in men and women. It may be, however, that if men are really more influenced by cultural stereotypes than women are, their sex-role related behaviors should be more rigidly established. No actual person who acts as a model could be consistently aggressive or assertive or successful, but a stereotyped model can be. A more exacting example is set for men and any departure from it is more apparent. This may explain the fact that men do not acknowledge their similarities to their mothers.

Also there is considerable social pressure not to respond in "feminine" ways. The women's role is not highly valued today, even among "sophisticated" mental health professionals (Broverman, Broverman, Clarkson, Rosenkrantz & Vogel, 1970). Women themselves highly value the male role, even more than men (McKee & Sherriffs, 1957). This trend is not present in 8 and 9 year olds, but occurs as a child approaches his teens (Smith, 1939). Also girls are encouraged to participate in "boys" activities while there is considerable pressure for boys not to participate in "girls" activities. Actually, the school fosters the same "masculine" behavior for both girls and boys although there may be some subtle discrimination. Older men seem to be more willing to admit their similarities to their mothers or other females, particularly as they reach the end of middle age. Jung (1971) in his discussion of the stages of life indicates that men and women become more similar in old age and more accepting of it.*

It seems that younger men generally find it difficult to adopt some of their mothers' attitudes or to see themselves as being similar to their mother. Those that do respond to this similarity may fall into two groups. First

*Dr. Ricks in personal communication raised this point.

there will be a group with high psychopathology that sees their similarity to their mother as some kind of defect or evidence of unwanted homosexuality. These men will be feminine in some ways, although their psychopathology does not depend on the psychopathology of their mothers (Gardner, 1967a). Gardner (1967b) reports some interesting data that may partially explain why so much psychopathology is associated with men who identify with their mothers. Gardner found, in following-up children who were brought to a child guidance center that certain neurotic symptoms predicted later schizophrenia for males. She found that those boys whose presenting problems were phobias, anxiety, and obsessive behavior, or problems that are generally more characteristic of females, were the most likely to become schizophrenic. It seems that a boy's sense of self is quite delicate and if he sees himself as feminine or behaves in a way thought of as feminine, as well as having other emotional problems he is likely to have considerable psychopathology as an adult.

(There is some evidence that there may be changes in the rigidity of the male position. Alper (1974) reports that there have been substantial changes in expectations for achievement in women for both men and women, but particularly for men. They seem to be both more accepting of

female success and less driven in their own success. Perhaps the women's movement with increased value put on feminine items and "uni-sex" look has had an effect.)

The other group of men would be better able to integrate their perceived similarity with their mothers and perhaps be very successful, sensitive artistic men. They might be interested in caring for people, or creating something beautiful, but would express these motives through more traditional masculine ways. They could be doctors, psychologists or architects. Thus men who identify with their mothers should have great variability, being highly talented successful men or disturbed men who adopt the female role with little discrimination.

It is important to understand that generally women who identify with their fathers are not masculine, but have simply integrated certain "masculine" motives into their behavior. Tangri (1972) points out that achieving women are usually very feminine in appearance. Helson (1971) indicates in her study of creative mathematicians that although the male and female mathematicians share much, the female mathematician is not just a mutant female who is like males, but she has her own style. The identification seems to influence the drive to achieve, to be assertive and the area of interests, but these are all expressed in a feminine manner.

Other Supportive Evidence

There is much evidence to support the idea that women who see themselves as similar to their fathers adopt a more masculine achievement, dominance and cognitive style and career. There is less evidence about men and the findings are less clearcut.

Maccoby (1966) reviewed the literature on sex differences of intellectual functioning and found that girls who identified with their fathers had the more "masculine" traits of field independence, creativity, analytic thinking, impulsivity, and aggression. Maccoby found, on the other hand, that males who had the more "feminine" traits of control, quietness, and dependency were more achievement oriented. Perhaps the boys that Maccoby is describing are the highly integrated boys who resemble their mothers. There might be certain changes as these boys develop also.

Lawrence (1968) found that female college students who identified with their fathers were more field independent and "described their male and female peers as more similar to one another than did the mother identifiers." Lawrence interpreted this as the father identifiers perceiving themselves as females, but possessing certain characteristics which are culturally attributed to males, such as more aggression.

Bieri (1960) found that women who identified with their fathers were more field independent, but that mother identification in males could have two different consequences. He found that when it was combined with acceptance of authority it resulted in an active, field independent male. Bieri and Lobeck (1959) earlier had found that acceptance of authority was generally related to identification with the mother for both males and females.

Carpenter and Eisenberg (1938) in a very early study found that the more dominant women (derived from Maslow) were those who were more closely identified with their fathers than with their mothers. In general, Carpenter and Eisenberg found that the dominant women had been encouraged to be tomboys and felt closer to their fathers, idealized him more and felt that their personalities resembled their fathers more than their mothers. Also although the vast majority of both dominant and low dominant females came from intact homes, more high dominance females (14 per cent) came from broken homes as opposed to the low dominance group (2.1 per cent).

Tangri (1972) studied the career choices of female college students. She found that females who chose careers that had less than 30 per cent females (the role innovators) saw themselves as more similar to their fathers although

there was some distance from both parents. Tangri found that there was a difference among role innovators that had highly educated working mothers. Perhaps for some women role-innovators their career choice was simply modeled after their successful mothers while others represented a modeling after their father.

Helson (1971) and Plank and Plank (1954) found that more creative women mathematicians identified with their fathers than comparison women mathematicians. Helson also found that those women were more autonomous and independent. They were not, though more masculine in other respects as could be measured by the masculinity-femininity scales of dominance, assertiveness or analytic style.

White (1959) found in his study of vocational interests among junior college women that while career oriented women tended to come from homes where the father was deceased and where there was little closeness with parents, the non-career oriented females saw themselves as very similar to their mothers.

Seward (1945) found in her study of women college students who had more liberal or what would be called today "radical feminist" positions were also more likely to come from homes where the father was absent, but also where the mother was a poor model. The more conservative group, that

expected to be housewives and to be accepting of male dominance, tended to come from families with sons as well as daughters. Helson also found that few creative women mathematicians had brothers. Perhaps when there was a son, fathers would look for less similarity between themselves and their daughters and just emphasize the more readily apparent similarity with their sons.

Stein and Bailey (1973) in their recent review of achievement orientation in women report that women with high achievement orientation tend to identify with the male role. Their findings do not indicate that the identification with the male role leads to low femininity in other areas.

There is much less supportive evidence about the effects of identification for men. One study that does assess masculine-parental identification and its effects on sex-typed behavior is by Biller and Barry (1971). They found that men with more masculine sex-role orientation as measured by the Franck Drawing Completion Test were more like their fathers as measured by Heilbrun's personality trait identification scale (1965b). Thus, closeness to father accompanied a more masculine orientation.

Maccoby (1966), as reported above, in her study of sex differences in intellectual functioning, found that

identification with the mother for males was associated with creativity and better academic performance. She believes that the cross-identification made these males less aggressive and more controlled and thereby able to function better. It was the adoption of the "feminine" trait of greater control that accounted for the better intellectual functioning.

Derivation of Hypotheses and Plan of Research

The preceding literature review indicated that men and women who perceive personality similarities between themselves and one parent adopt certain behaviors that are characteristic of the sex of that parent. For example, women who believe that they have personality traits similar to their fathers will adopt certain behaviors that are traditionally thought of as more characteristic of men. They may be more achievement oriented in the traditional sense, more dominant, and more role innovative. The literature (Beier & Ratzeburg, 1953; Bensen, 1972 Unpublished; Emmerich, 1959; Heilbrun, 1965b) indicated that men infrequently perceive a resemblance to their mothers. Those that do perceive similarities among themselves and their mothers, do not simply adopt feminine behavior. They seem to be quite a diverse group that generally scores high on all measures of psychopathology. (Since Broverman et. al.,

1970 have found that a mental health expert's expectation for a healthy male and a healthy female are very different, and that their expectations for a healthy person are not at all like the behavior of a healthy female, it is possible that the high scoring on the psychopathology scales is an adoption of certain feminine attitudes.)

It was hypothesized that women who perceive a physical resemblance between themselves and their fathers will behave as the women who perceive a personality resemblance. That is, they will adopt certain "masculine" sex-typed behaviors. It was felt that since the identification process is initially based on physical resemblance, that it is the physical similarity between father and daughter that mediates later personality resemblance and attitude similarity. The physical resemblance between parent and child is what is noticed first and responded to first. It develops with the child before cognitive development is complete and at a time when the child will understand these statements symbolically as meaning he or she is more or less masculine or feminine. Girls who are told, and come to believe, that they look like their fathers will tend to consider males their peer group and thus compare themselves with, and generalize from, male friends and colleagues rather than from their female classmates. Their behavior will be determined by which parent

they resemble, not the relative masculinity or femininity of that parent. Also, at least for women, there will be no dissatisfaction with bodies or personalities because of the resemblance to the opposite-sex parent. It is the male group that is the comparison group. Since, in general, the male role is more highly valued in our society, men who perceive similarities to their mother may be discontent with their resemblance to a less valued group.

As adults, people carry with them both the remnants of the repeated identifying statements and the developed sex-typed behaviors. Thus, women who perceive themselves as similar to their fathers, who have "cross-identified" should be more interested in power relationships and achievements as well as more role innovative. Men who "cross-identify" or perceive similarity to their mothers should have certain more feminine traits such as greater affiliative drive and generally greater diversity.

The purpose of this study was to test if people who cross-identify would adopt the sex-typed behaviors more characteristic of the opposite sex. If women who identify with their fathers are more achievement oriented, power oriented, role innovative and less affiliative than other women. If men who identify with their mothers are less achievement oriented, more affiliative and especially more

variable than other men. Physical resemblance will be assessed by the number of aspects of the body that children believe resemble each parent as well as by a global estimate of physical similarity. A preliminary study with different, but comparable subjects, will scale the features on their relative masculinity and femininity. The measure of physical similarity will be compared with a more commonly used measure of identification, the Semantic Differential. The concepts of Myself, Mother, and Father will be rated by the subject on a set of personality trait scales, with the scales consisting of 20 bipolar adjectives derived from Norman (1963). Need-power, need-achievement and need-affiliation will be measured using a TAT-like task that will be scored qualitatively in a system derived from Atkinson (1958). Role innovation as defined by Tangri (1970) will be measured by rating career plans.

Hypotheses

The minor hypotheses were as follows:

1. The physical resemblance measure of identification would positively correlate with the Semantic Differential personality trait measure of identification.

2. In general, women would perceive similarities between themselves and their mothers and men would perceive similarities between themselves and their fathers.

3. Men would more strongly identify with their fathers than women would identify with their mothers.

4. Women, in general, would be more affiliative, less achievement oriented and power oriented than men.

The principal hypotheses are as follows:

5. Women who cross identify, that is who identify with their fathers, would be less affiliative, more achievement oriented, more power oriented and more role innovative than other women.

6. Men who identify with their mothers would be higher in affiliation and lower in achievement needs, but would also have considerably more variation on these needs than other men.

Additional hypotheses are as follows:

7. Women with brothers would identify with their fathers less than women who do not have brothers and men with sisters would identify less with their mothers than men who did not have sisters.

8. Men would base their similarity to their mothers on few features and on those features that are generally considered more feminine. Women would base their similarity to their fathers on more different traits, but also traits that are generally considered masculine.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

The procedures and methods used to obtain and evaluate the data on identification, motives, and career plans are described here. As a preliminary study, the features to be used to assess physical resemblance similarity and identification with the parents were scaled on their masculinity and femininity by separate, but comparable subjects. The preliminary scaling will be described first and then will be followed by the major study on identification and motives.

Preliminary Masculinity-Femininity Scaling of Body Parts

Forty-five body parts or features that were to be used as the body scale were rated on their importance for men and women. Fifty-one subjects (24 males, 27 females), from three recitation sections of Introductory Psychology at the City University of New York participated in the scaling procedure during the Spring of 1974. The subjects volunteered during their class time. Of these subjects, 45 (23 women, 22 men) were included in further statistical analyses as they responded to at least 40 of the 45 items.

A Scaling Questionnaire, reprinted in Appendix A which listed the 45 body parts and a 5 point scale in which choice 1 was "Very important for women," and choice 5 was "Very important for men," was given to each subject. The item for "elimination" was removed from the original scale since 16 of the original 51 subjects failed to rate it. The other 44 body parts were rated on Likert scales and percentages were obtained for each category of each scale. The body parts and functions were then classified as masculine, feminine, and neutral body parts on the basis of these ratings. A body part was considered as "masculine" if at least 35 per cent of the subjects rated it as important for men and less than ten per cent rated it as important for women. The "feminine" body parts were those that at least 35 per cent rated as important for women and less than ten per cent stated was for men. The neutral features were all the remaining items.

Using this criterion, the shoulders, arms, height and energy level were considered more important for men and therefore "masculine" and the face, facial complexion, skin texture, eyes, lips, neck, hair color, fingers, gait and waist were considered more important for women and therefore feminine. Appendix F gives the scale values for each of the 44 body parts.

These findings, with large energy areas being considered to be masculine and facial features and small areas considered by women to be important, corresponded to earlier findings of this researcher. In unpublished research, using 33 of the 44 body parts with a similar subject population, it was found that women rated facial features as being most important in their appearance and men rated large body areas including height and overall body build as being most important. Also, Jourard and Secord (1955) found that women rated smallness of body parts as being more ideal for their appearance while men valued largeness of body features.

MAJOR STUDY

Subjects

The subjects were 93 students (43 men and 50 women) from introductory and advanced psychology classes at the City University of New York. The 93 subjects averaged 22.2 years of age, somewhat older than most college students. The sample probably differs from a national sample of college students in that approximately one third was Black, another 30 per cent Hispanic, another 30 per cent "Ethnic" Americans (Eastern European, Jewish, Italian, and Irish ancestry) with the remaining 5 to 7 per cent of Oriental extraction. No specific questions of ethnic background

were asked of individuals since the author believed that these questions frequently aroused negative feelings.

The interests, career plans and marital status of the subjects were also assessed. Eighty-two per cent of the subjects were social science majors, either in psychology or sociology. The remaining 18 per cent were fairly equally distributed among the other liberal arts and science courses the university offered. The male and female subjects did not differ in their major fields nor in their career plans. Most of the subjects had some definite plans for the future. The subjects did differ, however, on the typicalness of the career they chose for their sex. Many more women selected role innovative careers than men did ($\underline{t} = 5.49$; $\underline{p} \approx 0.00$). The subjects did not differ, however, on their perception of their career plans. Slightly more than half of the males and females both believed that their careers were not typical of other members of their sex.

Eighty-two per cent of the sample was single, with 13 per cent married and another 5 per cent divorced or separated. Forty-two per cent of the sample had established separate residences from their parents, probably higher than the national average for a commuting college. Men and women did not differ in their marital status or living arrangements. The intactness of the parental home was

assessed and these subjects were considered for special analysis. Previous research (Carpenter & Eisenberg, 1938; Seward, 1945; White, 1959) has shown that the father's presence or absence has a great affect on feminine attitudes, achievement and dominance. The subjects from one-parent homes in this study may also differ in social class and racial composition. Hall and Keith (1964), Rabban (1950), and Solomon (1969) all report evidence that class differences affect achievement. A home was considered intact if both parents were alive and together with the subject until the subject reached the age of 17.

Thirteen subjects of the original 93 were eliminated from the statistical analysis. Two were eliminated because they had participated in the pilot study and therefore were not naive. Eleven other subjects were eliminated because they either had no knowledge of one or both parents, or failed to respond to significant parts of the questionnaires. These eleven subjects (4 men, 7 women) did not differ from the included subjects in age ($t = 1.47$; $p > .10$) nor did they come disproportionately from any one testing session ($\chi^2 = 1.82$; $p > .20$).

College students were selected as subjects not only because of their availability, but because it is not until late adolescence that many sex-typed behaviors become

stabilized. For example, Witkin, Lewis, Hertzman, Machover, Meissner, and Wapner (1954) have shown that cognitive style fluctuates with age until late adolescence. Also, Baruch (1967) found that achievement motivation decreased for women during the child-rearing years although it was about the same before and after this period.

The experiment was conducted during the Summer and Fall of 1974 and the subjects were seen in four main groups consisting of one group of summer school students and three groups during the Fall. The subjects were asked to volunteer during class time and the sessions were conducted either during or immediately after class time.

Assessment Instruments

The assessment instruments included: the Background Information Questionnaire that gathered demographic data and assessed career plans and is presented in Appendix B; the Similarities to Others Questionnaire presented in Appendices C and D which assessed identification as both perceived body resemblance to parents and perceived personality trait similarity to parents; Six Slides that were projected and were the stimuli for a TAT-like task that assessed motivational needs and are presented in Appendix G. A GAF Anscorama 960 Slide Projector projected the slides.

Background Information Questionnaire

The Background Information Questionnaire consisted of 14 questions that assessed age, sex, major subject, career plans, perceptions of their careers as being typical of their sex, intactness of developmental home and composition of present home. Both the absence by death and the absence by divorce or separation were assessed. A subject was considered to have an absent parent if there were extended separations before the age of 17.

Similarity to Others Questionnaire

This questionnaire assessed both perceived physical resemblance and perceived personality trait resemblance between subjects and their parents. They were the two measures of identification.

Body Similarity: There were three measures of body similarity with each parent. The subjects were first asked which parent they believed they resembled most, the "parent they selected" measure. The subjects were then asked to check off on the list of 44 features and/or aspects of their bodies those features on which the resemblance was based. They were also asked to check off, on a second list, those features on which they resembled their other parent, the one they resembled less. The lists of features included

42 items from the Secord and Jourard (1953) Body Cathexis Scale. The Secord and Jourard scale was composed of 46 items that covered all parts of the body except for the genitals. Three items were eliminated because they were not appropriate for comparisons with parents and one further item was removed when the scaling subjects did not respond to it. The two other items are from Kurtz' (1969); & Hirt, 1970) global measures of body attitudes. Kurtz designed a 30 item test; 28 of the items were in the Secord and Jourard scale, the other two, hair color and chest, were included in these lists. Both of these scales were shown to reflect general body attitudes. The second perceived body similarity measure was the sum of the features that the subject checked as being like that parent, or the sum of the body parts measure. The number of masculine, feminine, and neutral body parts like each parent were also calculated based on the previous scaling. It was assumed that the more individual features the subject believed were similar to those of a parent, the more similar the subject believed he was to that parent and the more closely he identified with that parent.

The third body similarity measure is the global measure. Each subject was asked to give a global estimate of the amount he resembles each parent. This last measure

would be used to check the validity of the sum of the body parts measure.

Personality Trait Similarity: Perceived personality trait similarity was assessed with Semantic Differential scales. Osgood, Suci and Tannenbaum (1957) developed the Semantic Differential as sets of bipolar scales to rate various concepts. Generally the scales consisted of several measures of activity, potency, and evaluation. Bieri, Lobeck, and Galinsky (1959), Lawrence (1968) and Lazowick (1955) all used Semantic Differentials with three activity, three potency, and three evaluation scales as measures of identification with parents.

In the present study, a more personality-oriented Semantic Differential was used in order to contrast it with the body resemblance measures. Instead of activity, potency and evaluation scales, there were Extroversion-Surgency, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability and Culture scales (presented in Appendix I) that correspond with Norman's (1963) five personality factors. Norman extended the research of Cattell (1947) and found only these five factors to be orthogonal and reliable. Peterson (1965) partially confirmed Norman's findings. Peterson found only two factors that demonstrated consistency over time and method of

administration, but these two were extroversion and emotional stability, two of Norman's factors.

Norman had lists of bipolar adjectives that his subjects used as the basis of nominating peers. The present study used the bipolar adjectives that corresponded to the five factors as the endpoints of seven-point scales, with four sets of adjectives for each of the five personality factors. The concepts Myself, Father and Mother were rated on the 20 seven-point scales. The Semantic Differentials are in Appendix D. Instructions adapted from Lawrence (1968) were used. Similarity to the mother was measured from the difference between the self and the mother ratings. Similarity to the father was measured from the difference between the myself ratings and the father ratings. The difference measure used was developed by Cronbach and Gleser (1953) and is more reliable than the simple additive difference. The larger the rating, the less similarity.

Need Themes

Need-achievement, need-power and need-affiliation were measured by scoring the TAT stories for the presence or absence of these themes.

The presence of a need-achievement theme was determined by using the general method developed by McClelland,

Atkinson, Clark, and Lowell (1953) which has proved to be a highly reliable scoring procedure with interjudge reliability generally in the 80 to 90 per cent range (Murstein, 1963). McClelland et. al.'s more quantitative method for scoring the amount of need-achievement drive was not used however since Entwisle (1972) has found that there is extremely low intercard reliability with this more extensive method. Also, the quantitative method for scoring is more effected by verbal productivity, a variable not under study here.

Need-power was scored in a similar manner using parts of the manual written by Veroff (1958) which is based on McClelland's work. Need-affiliation was scored using the manual by Heyns, Veroff, and Atkinson (1958) to determine the presence or absence of a theme. Appendix H includes the parts of the manuals used to score the need-themes.

The stories were scored blindly by the author and by her husband. Differences between the two scorers were settled by having both re-score the stories. If a difference still remained, the scorers settled it by reference to a specific line in a manual. The inter-judge reliability was calculated at three times during the collection of data and was found to be uniformly high at all times. Cohen's (1960) kappa, a reliability measure of nominal scales was

used to estimate the percentage of agreement with chance agreement taken into account. A *z* test of significance of *kappa* was also computed in order to assess the probability of this level of agreement occurring by chance. In all, 543 stories were scored. For *n-achievement*, $k = .88$; $z = 50.67$; $p < .001$. For *n-affiliation*, $k = .92$; $z = 71.75$; $p < .001$. For *n-power*, $k = .77$; $z = 37.63$; $p < .001$. Thus the raters reached a high and significant level of agreement.

The need-themes were scored on stories elicited from four TAT cards and two TAT-like pictures. Cards 1, 2, 8BM, and 10 of the TAT were used as well as Seward's (1945) "Figure 1" and the "Chem Lab" card from Veroff's National Sample Survey (1960). The cards are presented in Appendix G. Cards 1 and 8BM were part of McClelland, Atkinson, Clark, and Lowell's (1953) achievement series and are cards known to "pull" achievement motivation, at least for men. Card 2 and the "Chem Lab" card were chosen because they seem to pull achievement themes from women. Alper (1974) indicated that the "Chem Lab" card was particularly good in eliciting achievement themes from women. Murstein (1963) reports that men and women differ in their stories depending on the gender of the figures in the card, with females in particular being sensitive to the gender stimulus pull of the card. Therefore, two male and two female cards were selected and two

cards with both male and female major figures. Alper (1974) believes that the use of appropriate female figures in the stimulus cards will end the "Now you see it, now you don't" achievement phenomenon many researchers (Entwisle, 1972; Stein & Bailey, 1973) have reported for women. Card 10 and Seward's "Figure 1" were cards found by Seward to differentiate more traditional, conservative women from more dominant and radical women on the themes of aggression and affiliation.

The cards were presented in the same order for all subjects with male and female cards alternating. In addition, cards were presented in the order of increasing emotional intensity according to Henry's (1956) criterion. The order was TAT cards 1, 2, 8BM, Veroff's "Chem Lab," TAT 10, and Seward's "Figure 1."

The TAT cards were presented to groups of subjects. Murstein (1972) reports that the "difference between group and individual administration...are relatively minimal insofar as the content of the stories is concerned." Murstein (1963) reported more specifically that no differences have been found between group and individual administration on such variables as achievement, affiliation, dominance, number of themes, compliance with instructions, and the quality of the stories.

The cards were made into slides and projected on a screen for 20 seconds. The subjects then had four minutes to write the story on the paper provided. Murstein (1963) had found that the 20 second - four minute procedure produced stories most similar to those obtained by individual administration. Instructions adapted from Murstein (1972) and similar to Atkinson's (1958) original instructions were used. They follow:

> This is the test of imagination.
>
> You are going to see a series of pictures and your task is to tell a story that is suggested to you by each picture. Give your hero or heroine a name. Try to imagine what is going on in each picture. Then tell what the situation is, what the people are thinking and feeling, and what they will do. In other words, write as complete a story as you can - a story with plot and characters.
>
> You will have 20 seconds to look at a picture and then four minutes to write your story about it. Write your first impression and work rapidly. I will keep time and tell you when it is time to finish your story and to get ready for the next picture.
>
> There are no right or wrong stories or kind of pictures, so you may feel free to write whatever story is suggested to you when you look at a picture. Spelling, punctuation, and grammar are not important. What is important is to write out as fully and as quickly as possible the story that comes into your mind as you imagine what is going on in each picture.

> Notice that there is one page for writing each story. If you need more space for writing any story, use the reverse side of the paper.
>
> As a reminder, four questions will be printed on each sheet. The questions are:
>
> 1. Who is in the picture? Give them names.
> 2. What do they feel?
> 3. What is happening in the story and why?
> 4. How does the story end?

Role Innovation

The career plans of all the subjects were examined to see if they were typical of other members of that sex. Those occupations with less than one third women were considered "role-innovative" for females and those occupations with less than one third males were considered "role-innovative" for men. The percentage of females in each occupation was obtained from the Occupational Handbook of the United States Department of Labor (1974). Appendix J lists the occupations chosen by the subjects and the percentage of females in each.

Procedure

Subjects were seen in groups, approximately 25 at a time. They were told:

> This is a psychological experiment about imagination and perception. You will be

> asked to use your imagination to tell stories about pictures. After, you will be asked about similarities between yourself and others. You will receive separate instructions before each part. Do not proceed until you are asked to do so.

Each subject then received a booklet containing the questionnaires and answer sheets for all parts of the experiment. The booklets were coded so that any loose sheets were easily identified and there was no need for the subjects to identify themselves in any way. On the top of each booklet was the Background Information Sheet. After the subjects completed these they were asked to turn to the "Imagination Test" (TAT) - the six sheets that were blank except for the questions on top (Appendix E). The TAT task was administered before the similarity identification measure since it was assumed that the subjects would make hypotheses based on the similarity questions and be influenced by these hypotheses in their responses to the TAT. The instructions stated above were read and the slides were projected on a screen in front of the room. The administration of the TAT took approximately one half hour.

After the TAT was completed the subjects were asked to turn to the Similarity to Others Questionnaire, the identification measures. They were told:

> This is a questionnaire about how much you see similarities between yourself and your parents.

> Please read the instructions and answer all parts. If there are any questions, please raise your hand.

Approximately fifteen minutes were allowed for the completion of these questions, but more was given if required.

The questionnaires and answer sheets were then collected and the true purpose of the experiment was explained to the subjects. After all questions were answered, the subjects were thanked for their cooperation and asked not to speak about the experiment to other students who might participate in it.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

This chapter reports the empirical findings relating to the hypotheses listed in Chapter I. All statistics are reported in such a way as to be conceptually meaningful and, therefore, greater similarity is always reported as a positive relationship. All probabilities are based on two-tailed tests. Before the findings on the hypotheses can be reported, it is necessary to discuss and compare the various body similarity measures of identification. These are new measures that are going to be compared with other measures in the hypotheses, and it is necessary to test whether all the body similarity must always be reported, or whether at times it is sufficient to only report the relationship between a motive and one particular measure of body identification.

The hypotheses are divided into the minor hypotheses which make predictions about the characteristics of the sample as a whole and compare the personality-trait identification with body similarity identification; the major hypotheses which make predictions about the relationships between identification and motives; and the additional

hypotheses which make predictions about family characteristics and types of body features that could be related to patterns of identification. The empirical findings relating to the absence of a parent are reported last.

Validity of Body Measures of Identification

There were moderate and significant correlations between all three measures of body identification for the combined male and female subjects for both identification with the mother and identification with the father ($p < .01$). Table 1 summarizes the relationships among the measures of mother identification and Table 2 summarizes the relationships among the measures of father identification. There were moderate correlations between the parent selected as most like the subject, the sum of the body parts like that parent, and the global estimate of physical resemblance to that parent.

The sum of the body parts measure of identification was composed of the number of masculine, feminine, and neutral features like that parent. All of the types of body features seemed important in making up the body scale with the masculine, feminine, and neutral parts like the mother all correlating very highly with the sum of all the parts like the mother (r = .65, .76, and .95 respectively,

all $p < .001$). The sum of masculine, feminine, and neutral body parts like the father also correlated highly with the total number of body parts like the father (r = .66, .81, and .97 respectively, all $p < .0001$).

When the male subjects' results were examined separately, again it was found that there were moderate and significant correlations between the various body measures of identification for both mother and father. The only exceptions involved the selection of the mother as the parent they were most similar to. This selection measure was positively, but not significantly, related to the sum of the body parts and to the global measure of similarity to the mother. The selection measure of body identification differs from the other two in that it is *not* a quantitative measure as the other two are.

When the female subjects were examined separately, again there were high and significant correlations between all the measures of body identification with both mother and father. Again the correlations with the "all-or-nothing" dichotomous parent selected measure were the lowest although they did attain significance with the females.

Table 1

Relationships Among Measures of Mother Identification for Combined Male and Female Subjects, Male Subjects Alone and Female Subjects Alone

	Parent Selected	Sum of Body Parts	Global Estimate	Personality Trait
Parent Selected				
Combined	1.000	.326***	.479****	.007
Male	1.000	.314*	.268	-.172
Female	1.000	.331**	.639****	.200
Sum of Body Parts				
Combined		1.000	.516****	.118
Male		1.000	.600****	-.041
Female		1.000	.517***	.131
Global Estimate				
Combined			1.000	.094
Male			1.000	-.370**
Female			1.000	.466***
Personality Trait				
Combined				1.000
Male				1.000
Female				1.000

*$p < .10$
**$p < .05$
***$p < .01$
****$p < .001$

Table 2

Relationships Among Measures of Father Identification for Combined Male and Female Subjects, Male Subjects Alone and Female Subjects Alone

	Parent Selected	Sum of Body Parts	Global Estimate	Personality Trait
Parent Selected				
Combined	1.000	.414****	.507****	.080
Male	1.000	.472***	.666****	-.138
Female	1.000	.345**	.325**	-.041
Sum of Body Parts				
Combined		1.000	.556****	-.056
Male		1.000	.556****	.070
Female		1.000	.564****	.156
Global Estimate				
Combined			1.000	.011
Male			1.000	.103
Female			1.000	-.037
Personality Trait				
Combined				1.000
Male				1.000
Female				1.000

*$p < .10$
**$p < .05$
***$p < .01$
****$p < .001$

Thus, all the body resemblance measures of identification correlated highly and seemed to be measuring the same thing, namely physical resemblance similarity to the parents, with the two quantitative measures the most highly related.

Tests of Hypotheses

Minor Hypotheses: The minor hypotheses were either tests of the operationalization of the variables or of the characteristics of the sample as a whole.

Hypothesis 1: There would be a positive correlation between the body resemblance measure of similarity to parents and the personality measure of parental identification.

In general, this hypothesis was not confirmed, although there was partial confirmation of this hypothesis for female subjects.

When the data for the combined male and female subjects were examined, there were no relationships between the body measure of parental identification and the personality measure of identification with either parent. Tables 1 and 2 present the data on the relationships between all the measures of identification. Non-significant linear correlations were found between the number of body

parts like the mother and the closeness of self and mother personality ratings and the number of body parts like the father and the closeness of self and father personality ratings.

In order to test whether the lack of relationship was due to the subjects responding only to masculine, feminine or neutral body parts for one parent, the correlations between the types of body parts and the closeness of the personality ratings were calculated. Appendix F lists the masculinity and femininity ratings of the body features. There were no significant correlations between the number of male, female or neutral body parts that resembled each parent and the closeness of personality ratings to each parent. For the father, the correlation between male parts and personality similarity was $r = .17$, for female parts and personality closeness, $r = .06$, and for neutral parts and personality closeness, $r = .07$. These values did not approach significance ($p > .20$).

When similarity to the mother was examined, the correlation between male parts and personality similarity was $r = .15$, between female body parts and personality closeness was $r = .04$, and between neutral features and personality trait closeness was $r = .12$. Again these did not approach significance ($p > .20$).

The correlation between the global measure of body similarity and personality similarity to the mother was close to zero as was the correlation between the global measure of body similarity and personality similarity to the father.

In order to test if the lack of relationship between the personality trait and body similarity measures of identification was due to men and women responding differently to the five personality factors in their self ratings and in their ratings of their parents a Linear Discriminant Analysis (Nunnally, 1967) was performed. F ratios were calculated comparing male and female subjects on their self ratings and ratings of their parents with the probability level adjusted for the repeated comparisons. It was found that men and women did respond differently to the Emotional Stability factor, with men rating themselves as less stable ($F = 12.56$, $p < .001$). The men also rated their fathers as more cultured ($F = 3.83$, $p < .05$). There were no differences between the men's and women's ratings of their mothers. The difference in the stability and culture ratings could have contributed to the lack of relationship between the body and personality trait measure.

When the male subjects were considered separately, again hypothesis 1 was not confirmed. There was no

relationship between the sum of the parts like the father and paternal trait similarity, nor between the sum of the parts like the mother and maternal personality similarity. The global measure of maternal body similarity was, however, negatively related to personality resemblance to the mother (r = -.37), such that the more a man described his personality as like his mother, the less he described his body as being like his mother. Men who feel themselves to have personality traits very much like their mothers may defend themselves against feelings of inadequacy by describing their bodies as being very masculine and like their fathers. There was no relationship between the global paternal measure of body identification and paternal personality similarity.

When female subjects were examined separately hypothesis 1 was partly confirmed. The correlations between the number of body parts resembling the mother and closeness of personality resemblance (r = .13) and between the sum of the body parts resembling the father and closeness of personality resemblance (r = .15) to the father were both positive, but did not approach significance. (Tables 1 and 2) There was, however, a strong positive relationship between the global measure of body identification to mother and personality closeness to mother (r = .47). The more

females stated they looked like their mothers, the more they described their personalities to be like them. The relationship between father global body identification and personality identification approached zero (r = .07). There was also a trend towards a relationship between the number of male body parts females stated resembled their father and their personality resemblance to him. The more male parts a woman stated resembled her father, the closer the personality resemblance to him and the more distant the resemblance to the mother (r = .25 and -.26 respectively; $p < .15$).

Hypothesis 2: Children would generally perceive themselves as more closely resembling their same-sex parent.

This was an assessment of the overall characteristics of the sample, so that it could be compared with other previous studies. Many studies (see, for example, Maccoby, 1966) had found greater identification with the same-sex parent. Since the data were not highly skewed, parametric tests were employed and t tests for correlated samples were used to compare body similarity to mother and father and personality trait similarity to mother and father for men and women. The hypothesis was partly confirmed for men and completely confirmed for women. The results are detailed below.

Men indicated that more body parts resembled their father than resembled their mother (t = 2.50; $p < .05$) as was predicted. On the other hand, men described their personality traits as much more like their mother's traits than their father's (t = 10.40; $p < .001$). They stated they looked like their fathers, but had personalities like their mothers.

Women selected many more body parts as being like their mother than like their father (t = 12.75; $p < .001$) as well as describing their personalities as much more like their mother's than their father's (t = 20.35; $p < .001$). Thus women more closely identified with their mother than with their father as predicted.

Hypothesis 3: Males would perceive themselves as resembling their fathers even more closely than females see themselves as resembling their mothers.

The strength of effect measure, omega squared (ω^2) (Hays, 1963), was calculated for each of the t statistics comparing mother and father resemblance for males and females above. Hypothesis 3 was not confirmed.

The men in this study not only did not see themselves as more like their fathers than women saw themselves as like their mothers, but the women had a much greater sense of physical identification with their mothers than men did

with their fathers. (ω^2 = .66 as opposed to ω^2 = .07.) There was a strong relationship between women and their mothers and a weak relationship between men and their fathers.

Men did not see themselves as having personality traits similar to their fathers at all, but rather saw themselves as more like their mothers. There was a stronger effect, however, for the relationship between self and mother personality ratings for women (ω^2 = .85) than for men (ω^2 = .59). ω^2 estimates the per cent of variance that was accounted for by a variable.

Hypothesis 4: In general women would be more affiliative, less achievement oriented, and less power-oriented than men.

This compared the present sample and technique with previous studies of the TAT and achievement needs, for example, Atkinson (1958); McClelland et. al. (1953); Murstein, 1963. Sex differences in the three needs were examined separately with t tests for independent samples. Hypothesis 4 was not confirmed. Table 3 lists the average number of themes given by men and women overall and to each TAT card.

Women tended to give more of all the need themes to the TAT stimuli, but this greater productivity was not

Table 3

Percentage of Subjects Giving Each Need Theme to the Individual TAT Cards for Male and Female Subjects

	N-ach	N-power	N-aff
TAT - 1			
Male	31.6	18.4	15.8
Female	35.7	21.4	23.8
TAT - 2			
Male	5.3	13.2	26.3
Female	2.4	11.9	19.1
TAT - 8BM			
Male	23.7	7.9	18.4
Female	17.1	4.9	16.8
"Chem Lab"			
Male	44.7	7.9	7.9
Female	78.6	11.9	4.8
TAT - 10			
Male	2.6	2.6	79.0
Female	2.4	4.8	88.1
Seward's "Fig. 1"			
Male	0.0	5.3	47.4
Female	0.0	4.8	59.5
Overall			
Male	18.0	9.2	32.9
Female	22.6	9.9	36.9

significant ($\chi^2 = .46$; $p > .20$). The women produced somewhat more affiliative themes as predicted, but this trend also was not significant ($t = 1.09$; $p = .28$). Women gave more achievement themes, contrary to prediction, but this did not approach significance either ($t = 1.44$; $p = .16$) and they gave slightly more power themes than men, but again this did not approach significance ($t = .24$; $p = .808$).

There was a large difference between sexes in response to one particular card. In response to the "Chem Lab" card (from the Veroff, 1960 series, picturing two women scientists in a lab) women gave significantly more need-achievement themes ($t = 3.29$; $p < .002$). This card elicited achievement themes from almost 80 per cent of the women, but only 45 per cent of the men. This compares closely with the results Baruch (1967) reports where 83.5 per cent of her sample of Radcliffe women gave achievement themes to this card and 45 per cent of a national sample of men gave achievement themes.

Principal Hypotheses

These were tests of the relationships between patterns of identification and motives and aspirations.

Hypothesis 5: Women who identified with their fathers will be less affiliative, more achievement oriented, and more role innovative than other women.

Father identification in women was measured both in terms of perceived body similarity and perceived personality similarity. Correlations between closeness of identification and the average number of need-themes were computed as well as tests comparing mother and father identifiers on these themes. This hypothesis was not confirmed. The results concerning affiliation, achievement and role innovation tended to support this hypothesis, but never reached significance. Table 4 summarizes the correlations.

Body Image Cross-Identification and Need Themes: There were no strong relationships between the number of body parts women selected as resembling their fathers and their need-affiliation or need-achievement themes, although these correlations were in the predicted direction and not small in magnitude. Women who identified with their fathers tended to give slightly fewer affiliative stories and slightly more achievement stories. Women who identified

Table 4

Relationships Among Measures of Parental Identification and Need Themes and Career Plans for Women

	N-ach	N-power	N-aff	Role Innovation
Mother Selected	.010	.219	.072	-.203
Father Selected	-.010	-.219	-.072	.203
Sum of Body Parts Similar to Mother	-.011	-.253	.047	-.101
Sum of Body Parts Similar to Father	.203	-.111	-.215	.085
Global Similarity to Mother	-.045	.101	-.162	-.157
Global Similarity to Father	.036	-.148	-.134	.290*
Personality Trait Similarity to Mother	-.231	.096	-.013	.200
Personality Trait Similarity to Father	.075	.011	-.008	.184

*$p < .10$

with their fathers also gave slightly fewer power themes. There was no relationship between the number of body parts like the father and the role innovation of her career plans.

When the global measure of similarity to the father was used, there were even weaker correlations. There was no relationship between the global measure of identification with the father and overall need-achievement or need-affiliation or need-power. There was, however, a weak positive relationship between the global measure of identification with the father and having role innovative career plans. With both measures of identification, however, there tended to be very slightly more need-achievement with female father-identifiers and slightly less need-affiliation and need-power.

When χ^2 tests were computed comparing females who chose the father as the parent they looked most like on different levels of need-achievement, there were no significant trends ($\chi^2 = 1.89$; $p = .60$). Nor was there a relationship when women were compared on need-affiliation ($\chi^2 = 6.09$; $p = .37$) or need power ($\chi^2 = 1.96$; $p = .38$).

When responses to individual cards were examined, it was found that several cards discriminated among women who differed in terms of identification with the father. Card 8BM, described as "An adolescent boy looks straight out of

the picture. The barrel of a rifle is visible to one side, and in the background is the dim scene of a surgical operation, like a reverie-image" (Murray's description, Henry, 1956, p. 249) was related to father identification. Thus, women who identified with their fathers on the global measure of identification tended to give fewer power themes for this card than did other women ($r = -.48$; $p < .01$). Power themes in response to this card tended to consist of arguments over control that ended with some harm coming to the father. Those women that identified with their fathers on the most overt measure of identification apparently tended to avoid overt conflict with the father figure in this card. This strong relationship was not observable using the more unconscious measures of identification, the Semantic Differential or the sum of the body features like the father.

There were differential responses based on global physical identification with the father to Card 10 also. Card 10 is, in Murray's description, "A young woman's head against a man's shoulder" (Henry, 1956, p. 252). Women who identified with their fathers tended to give slightly fewer achievement themes to this card ($r = -.28$; $p < .10$). Instead, women who overtly described global physical similarity to their fathers tended to give warm affiliative themes ($r = .24$; $p < .10$).

Personality Trait Cross Identification and Need Themes: When correlations between the average amounts of need-achievement, need-affiliation and need-power themes and personality identification with the father were computed, no relationships were found. There was a weak negative relationship between mother personality identification and achievement such that the less difference a woman reported between her and her mother's personality, the less achievement themes she gave.

In response to individual cards there were some large differences in motives based on father personality identification. In response to Card 2 which Murray describes as follows: "Country scene: In the foreground is a young woman with a book in her hands, in the background a man is working in the fields and an older woman is looking on" (Henry, 1956, p. 241), women who identified with their fathers tended to give much less achievement motivation themes ($r = -.59$; $p < .001$). This card tended to elicit either stories of achievement which included separating from parents and conflict with the parents or affiliative stories. Apparently, close identification with the father tended to depress achievement themes which involved struggles with parents or leaving home. There was a strong

positive relationship between the need-power and need-achievement responses to this card for women (r = .43; $p < .01$).

The "Chem Lab" card from the Veroff (1960) series also elicited differential responses. Women who identified with their fathers tended to give more achievement themes to this card (r = .31; $p < .05$). This card differed from others that separated father identifiers in that there were only women in it, and it did not elicit stories about family or role conflict.

There was a very slight, but predicted positive relationship between role innovation and personality identification with the father.

In general, women who identified with their fathers tended to give slightly more achievement themes and slightly less power and affiliation themes as well as being slightly more role innovative than other women. The differences in responses to the wide range of individual TAT cards made these responses more understandable. While in general father identifying women tended to give more achievement themes, this trend was reversed when a need-achievement theme would conflict with the relationship with the father. These women seemed to be motivated by two needs, achievement, and being close to the father, with the second the

more predominant. Gray and Klaus (1956) had found that the more warm feeling women had for their mothers, the more they were like her. Perhaps here also there is greater identification with the father girls feel warmly toward.

Hypothesis 6: Men who identified with their mothers would be higher in affiliation and lower in achievement, but would also have considerably more variation on these needs than other men.

Identification with the mother was measured both by body image similarity and personality trait similarity. This hypothesis was partly confirmed in that there were lower achievement needs for some men who identified with their mothers. There was also a tendency for slightly more need-affiliation themes to be produced by mother identifiers. Table 5 summarizes the intercorrelations between need-themes and father identification. The predicted greater variation was not confirmed.

Body Image Cross Identification and Motives for Men: There was a predicted negative relationship between selecting the mother as the parent they were most like and giving few need-achievement themes, such that the men who stated they were more like their mothers were less achievement oriented. When the quantitative body measures were considered there were no significant relationships. There

Table 5

Relationships Among Measures of Parental Identification and Need Themes and Career Plans for Men

	N-ach	N-power	N-aff	Role Innovation
Mother Selected	-.372**	-.007	-.024	-
Father Selected	.372**	.007	.024	-
Sum of Body Parts Similar to Mother	.015	-.132	.263	.097
Sum of Body Parts Similar to Father	.169	-.233	.150	.024
Global Similarity to Mother	.094	-.170	.229	.010
Global Similarity to Father	-.010	-.065	.061	-.231
Personality Trait Similarity to Mother	.089	.092	.161	.080
Personality Trait Similarity to Father	.027	.045	-.283*	.626***

*p .10
**p .05
***p .01

was a weak positive relationship between the number of body parts resembling the mother and the overall need-affiliation imagery in men. There was no relationship between the amount of need-achievement themes and body parts resembling the mother. There were also no relationships between the global measures of identification with mother and need-achievement and a very weak relationship between the global measure of identification with mother and need-affiliation.

When the responses to individual cards were examined, it was found that men who differed in parent identification responded differently to Card 10. Card 10, as described earlier, pictured a young woman with her head on a man's shoulder. Men who identified with their mothers, as measured by the sum of the body parts considered to be like their mothers', gave more affiliative themes to this card ($\underline{r}$ = .32; $\underline{p} < .06$). Men who scored high on the global measure of identification with their mothers gave more achievement themes to this card ($\underline{r}$ = .39; $\underline{p} < .01$).

Card 2 also elicited differential responses depending on parental identification. This is the farm scene with the young girl in the foreground and an older couple in the rear as described above. Men who estimated highly their global identification to their mothers tended to give fewer power themes to this card ($\underline{r}$ = -.39; $\underline{p} < .01$).

χ^2 tests were also computed to compare men who stated they looked like their mothers with those that stated that they looked like their fathers. There were no significant differences in the distribution of need-affiliation ($\chi^2 = 2.56$; $p < .77$) or need-achievement ($\chi^2 = 6.23$; $p < .101$) themes on the TAT between the two groups, although the need-achievement results approached significance in the predicted direction.

Personality Cross Identification and Motives in Men: There were no relationships between how similar men described their personalities to their mothers and need-achievement, need-affiliation, and need-power imagery on the TAT.

There was one large difference based on parental personality identification for men in response to one particular card, card 10. (That pictured a young couple embracing.) Men who identified with their mothers gave almost no achievement motives in response to this card ($r = -.77$; $p < .001$). They tended to respond to the affiliative pull of this card only.

Thus, men who identified with their mothers tended to give slightly more affiliative themes than other men. They also gave significantly less achievement themes as measured by the selection measure. They also tended to respond very

differently to card 10. This card, the "tenderness" card (Hertzman, personal communication) was the most intimate of all the cards presented and frequently elicits warm stories of relationships between couples, or parent and child. Men who did not identify with their mothers were not as able to respond to the strong affiliative pull of this card. They tried to avoid it and instead gave achievement themes or extremely brief stereotyped responses that represented no need-themes.

Cross Identification and Variance of Need Themes for Men: It was predicted that male mother-identifiers would be more variable than other men. The male subjects were divided into two groups based on the parent they resembled most and the variance of each group on need-achievement, need-affiliation, and need-power were computed. Contrary to prediction, there was significantly more variance in achievement themes in the group that identified with the father ($F = 2.48$; $p < .05$). There was also very slightly more variance on the need-power ($F = 1.17$; $p > .20$) and need-affiliation ($F = 1.31$; $p > .20$).

Additional Hypotheses

The additional hypotheses made predictions about family characteristics and types of body features that could be related to the patterns of identification.

Hypothesis 7: Women with brothers would identify less with their fathers than women without brothers and men with sisters would identify less with their mothers than men without sisters.

The various measures of identification were correlated with the number of younger and older brothers for women and the number of older and younger sisters for men. It was found that only the number of younger siblings was related to parental identification.

Parental Identification for Women and the Number of Brothers: There was a weak relationship between identification with mother as measured by the number of body parts rated as similar to the mother's and the number of younger brothers that a woman had (r = .27; $p < .10$). There was no relationship between the number of body parts like the father and the number of younger brothers (r = .07). There were also no relationships between the number of older brothers and mother identification (r = .03) or father identification (r = .18). The relationship between the number of younger brothers and mother identification implies that the presence of a younger brother increases the feminine identification as predicted.

There were no significant relationships between the number of younger brothers that a woman had and the closeness of

personality identification to the mother (r = .06) or father (r = .12) or between the number of older brothers and mother identification (r = -.20) or father identification (r = .07).

Parental Identification for Men and the Number of Sisters: The more younger sisters that the men had, the less the men identified with their mothers (r = -.30; $p < .10$) as measured by the number of body parts similar to her. The more younger sisters a man had, the slightly less he identified with the father (r = -.22; $p > .10$).

When the relationships between the number of sisters men had and personality identification with the parents were studied, it was found that there was a weak negative relationship between the number of younger sisters and identification with the mother (r = -.27; $p < .10$). There were also negative relationships between the number of younger sisters and identification with the mother (r = -.34; $p < .05$).

In general, there were no relationships between the number of older siblings and parental identification. Women with younger brothers identified more closely with their mothers and men with younger sisters identified less with their mothers as was predicted. The younger siblings affected the identification pattern, but primarily the identification with the mother.

Hypothesis 8: Men would base their similarity to their mothers on a few features and that those features would generally be considered more feminine. Women would base their similarity to their fathers on more different traits, but also on traits that are generally considered masculine.

Mother and father identifiers will be compared on the number of features they use for the identification and correlations between the kind of feature and mother and father identification will be made. Hypothesis 8 was confirmed for men, but only partially confirmed for women.

Male mother-identifiers based their similarity to their mother on fewer features than father identifiers used in their similarity to the father. There was a smaller correlation between the number of body parts selected as like the mother for mother identifiers (r = .31) as opposed to the number of body parts selected as like the father for father identifiers (r = .47). Thus, men who said they most closely resembled their fathers used more body parts for this identification than men who said they were like their mothers. The statistical significance of this difference could not be computed because the samples were not independent.

When men who chose the mother as the parent they were most like were compared to those that selected the father,

it was found that mother identifiers used significantly more female parts for that identification ($\chi^2 = 4.90$; $p < .05$) as predicted.

Women seemed to base their perceived physical similarity to their mothers and to their fathers on an equal number of traits. The correlations between choosing the mother as the parent they were most like and the number of female parts ($r = .33$) was almost equal to the correlation between choosing the father and the number of parts chosen as like him ($r = .35$). Again, no significance test could be performed because the samples were not independent.

Women, unlike men, did not seem to base their similarity to their fathers on particularly masculine features. Women who selected the father as the parent they were most like were compared to women who selected the mother on the number of male parts they used. There was no difference in the number of parts used ($\chi^2 = .89$; $p = .20$).

Absence of a Parent

There were no specific hypotheses about the effect of absence of a parent since originally subjects who lost a parent before the age of 17 were going to be eliminated from the statistical analysis. In this sample, however, 29 of the original 91 subjects (eliminating those two who

were not naive) had lost at least one parent. It was decided that those subjects who had knowledge of the missing parent would be included.

Of the 80 subjects in the statistical analyses, 7 had lost a parent before the age of 17 and 5 others had lost one since. A total of 9 subjects came from homes where the father was missing by death or separation and 4 were raised by other than their parents. None came from a home where just the mother was missing.

It was found that for men, the absence of the father increased the identification with the father (r = .31; $p < .10$) as measured by the sum of the body features like the father, or by the global measure of body similarity (r = .34; $p < .05$). This increase in identification would be predicted by an analytic interpretation of identification. That is, the boy saw himself as more like the absent father to reduce the feelings of loss he experiences. There was, however, no relationship between personality trait identification with the father and absence of the father (r = .07).

There were also no relationships for men between the presence of the father and overall need-achievement (r = .07), overall need-affiliation (r = .09) or overall

power (r = -.20; $p > .10$). There were, however, several differences in response to individual cards. In response to Card 2, the farm scene with the young girl holding books in the foreground, these men gave more achievement themes (r = .34; $p < .05$). They tended to respond to the achievement pull rather than to the conflict with the parents or the relationship to parents themes that this card frequently elicited. The fatherless men also gave more power themes to Seward's "Figure 1" - a family scene with a mother and two children, without a father (r = .34; $p < .05$). The power themes in response to this card tended to involve sibling rivalry and vying for the mother's attention and control. These men seemed to have been very concerned with the family, but only to express this concern with the most overt stimuli.

The absence of the father seemed to have very different effects for women. There were no relationships between father absence and the number of body parts like the father (r = .01; $p > .10$) or global father identification (r = .09; $p > .10$). There was, however, less identification with the father based on the personality measure of similarity (r = -.31; $p < .05$).

There were no relationships for women either between the presence of the father and the overall need-achievement (r = -.12), overall need-affiliation (r = -.14) or overall power (r = .12; $p > .20$). In response to Card 8BM, the card with the young boy and the rifle in the foreground and the operation scene with a father figure in the rear, these fatherless women gave more affiliative themes. This card was one that father-identifying females had responded to in a special way. The father identifying females had seen less conflict with the father in this card and gave less power themes. Perhaps the women who came from homes where the father was absent were like the father identifying women in imagining less conflict with the father, but the fatherless women expressed this in a more feminine way, through affiliative themes.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter summarizes the aims of the present research, discusses the limitations of the method employed and the theoretical implications of the results. It also includes some suggestions for further study.

The present research was concerned with the relationships between patterns of identification with parents and sex-typed motives and career plans. It was hypothesized that cross-identification, or identification with the opposite-sex parent, would lead to the adoption of behaviors and motives characteristic of the gender of that parent. That is, women who identify with their fathers, who feel themselves to be very much like their fathers, would adopt the adult masculine motives of achievement power as well as more role innovative career plans. Men who identified with their mothers, therefore believing themselves to be very much like their mothers, would adopt such feminine motive patterns as greater affiliation needs and less achievement drive. It was further proposed that cross-identification would not have exactly parallel effects for men and women. The lesser value of the female role along

with the discrimination against men who exhibit any feminine traits would lead to fewer men identifying with their mothers and with those men who do feel very close to their mothers possibly being a more divergent type.

In this study, a physical resemblance measure of closeness or identification to parents was employed. The importance of the perceptions of the body in learning to separate the self from the environment and in learning gender, the first classification children acquire suggested that perceptions of similarity between child and parent would have very powerful effects. Physical appearance is also the first stimulus parents are confronted with when they have a newborn and it is through finding resemblances to one or the other parent that the parents take the baby into the family. It was proposed that the recognition of physical resemblance would bring a closeness between parent and child and enhance the use of parents as a reference group. The closeness to a parent should not only make the child adopt the specific behaviors of the parent, but also behaviors, attitudes and needs characteristic of the group the parent belongs to. A child who feels close to his father will feel closer to all men and a child who feels close to his mother will feel closer to all women. Physical similarity should thus increase the perceptions of

temperament and behavioral similarities and "identification" in the more commonly used sense as Lynn (1966), for example, defines it. To Lynn, identification is the "internalization of personality characteristics of one's own parent and to unconscious reactions similar to that parent" (p. 246).

However, strong relationships between identification with the opposite-sex parent and the adoption of motives and interests characteristic of the opposite-sex parent were not found in this sample. Women who described themselves as physically like their fathers were not significantly more achievement oriented or less affiliative and men who closely identified with their mothers were not significantly less achievement oriented or variable. There were, however, results that suggested that identification with the opposite-sex parent was related to needs and interests although in a more complex manner than had been originally predicted.

Before evaluating the notion that identification or closeness to a parent affected sex-typed needs and interests, the present study examined the patterns of identification with parents for the male and female subjects. It had been expected that there would be greater same-sex identification than opposite-sex identification for both males

and females. It was predicted that men in particular would see themselves as very much like their fathers. The subjects in this study did describe themselves as most closely resembling their same-sex parent, but this tendency was not greater for men than it was for women. Contrary to prediction, both males and females described their personalities as closely resembling their mothers.

The needs and interests of the men and women in this sample were also compared. There were no significant differences between males and females on their motive patterns, although one had been predicted.

Before a discussion of the meaning of these results, the method used to obtain them and the subjects in the sample will be examined.

Advantages and Limitations of the Method

The method employed in this study was described in detail in Chapter II. Certain limitations and advantages that may have affected the outcome of the results are discussed here.

Subject Population

The subjects who participated in the study were a highly selected sample. They were undergraduate students in psychology courses at an inner city university. The

vast majority of the students were psychology majors and planned to continue their careers in psychology. They were students who greatly valued emotional stability as demonstrated by their self-ratings on the temperament scale. These students gave themselves the most extreme scores on the adjectives poise, calm, not jealous, and intellectual. They more consistently rated themselves as emotionally stable and intellectual rather than as powerful, adventurous or conscientious. The great degree of similarity among many of the subjects might be expected to minimize sex differences and need-power.

Besides sharing a somewhat limited and specific set of interests, aspirations and personality factors, these students also differed from many other groups of student subjects in that they tended to come from the population of a large city. More than fifty per cent of the sample appeared to come from "minority" groups with the remaining students coming from the "ethnic" groups. This particular sample of upwardly mobile young people, many of whose parents had moved to a new country or to a new region in order to provide opportunity for their children, might be expected to be uniformly high in achievement drive. McClelland (1961) in his study of achievement drive and economic growth discusses generational patterns and social

conditions that foster need-achievement and this sample may be one that is characterized by high levels of achievement.

The moderately high level of achievement could be expected in spite of the probably low socio-economic status of the sample. Although some studies (Hall & Keith, 1964; Rabban, 1950) have found a positive relationship between socio-economic status and achievement, these studies used unselected samples of white families. The selected nature of the present sample, college students, and the ethnic differences would make the previous studies inapplicable.

The highly selected nature of the subjects makes it impossible to generalize motive and identification patterns from the current sample to all males and females. These subjects probably have less power needs and more achievement and affiliative needs than the population in general. The subjects also may differ from the population in general in their close temperament identification with the mother. Although some other experimenters have reported great resemblances between mothers and all their children (Gray & Klaus, 1956; Jourard, 1957), some have not (Emmerich, 1959; Heilbrun, 1965b; Mussen & Rutherford, 1963). Gray and Klaus' results, similar to the ones obtained here, confirm the fact that the nature of the subject pool is extremely important. They reported that their sample of college

students was also quite constricted, being composed of men who appeared "docile" and their men and women also greatly resembled the mother. Perhaps students with low power needs, who are docile, who are interested in interpersonal relations, closely identify with their mothers.

The major hypotheses in the present study, however, were not questions about the distribution of motives or identification patterns in the population, but questions about the inter-relatedness of the needs and interests and closeness to a parent. The restricted nature of the sample need not affect the inter-relationships between these variables although it certainly will affect the prevalence of a specific need. Thus, it seems reasonable to generalize from the results obtained relationships between closeness to mother and need-achievement or career plans and between closeness to father and need-affiliation and need-power.

Measures of Identification

There were two general types of identification measures employed and described in detail in Chapter II. Both the body and personality trait identification measures assessed the degree to which a subject saw himself as like each parent. Thus they were measures of perceived, subjective similarity as opposed to objective measures of

similarity. Perceived measures were employed because it was believed, by this author and others, including Heilbrun (1973), that it is the awareness of similarity that affects identification, not the objective degree of similarity. Lynn (1966) criticized the use of perceived measures believing that subjects would state their similarity according to social desirability needs. Gray and Klaus (1956) found, however, when they compared subjective and objective measures of temperament similarity to parents that subjects did not report more same-sex identification with subjective measures as might have been expected. Although there are differences between subjective and objective measures, there does not seem to be a systematic bias in favor of reporting greater or lesser same-sex identification.

The measures used in this study assessed resemblance between parents and their adult children (average age 22.2), but made hypotheses about how identification affected the development of needs and motives through childhood and adolescence. It is possible that as a child developed and particularly as secondary sex characteristics reveal themselves, the degree of physical resemblance to each parent changes. It is possible that a boy who greatly resembled his father, could begin to look like his mother with the coming of puberty and changes in his complexion, body build

and distribution and texture of his hair. When, in fact, the degree of similarity to a parent has changed over the course of development it may weaken the relationship between the degree of adult similarity to a parent and motives. There was no assessment of changes in resemblance patterns over development.

Both measures used in this study have not been tested for their consistency even over a short period of time and it is not known if they would yield reliable results over months or weeks. The personality adjectives have been found to be reliable over time as has been the Semantic Differential, but the combination over time has never been tested. Future research should compare similarity as a child to need-patterns as adults, as well as consistency over time of the identification measures.

Both types of identification measures asked subjects to rate themselves or their parents on lists of body or personality traits that are sex-typed. The body features were rated on their importance for men and women by other subjects. In general, subjects used all the features indiscriminately to describe their similarity to their parents, although men who identified strongly with their mothers tended to use more feminine features in their description. It also was clear that the personality adjectives were

sex-typed. Four of the twenty pairs were part of Heilbrun's (1973) sex-typed identification scale. Men and women did differ in their use of one of the five personality factors in their descriptions of themselves also. No comparisons of the usages of the individual adjective pairs was possible and it was not known if males and females tended to use different adjectives to describe themselves or if the subjects used different adjectives to describe their mothers and fathers. It is possible that men and women described their mothers and fathers according to sex-role stereotypes and described themselves according to their needs to appear as socially interested, poised, intellectual psychology students. Without careful analysis of the individual adjective pairs in terms of sex-type it is not possible to determine if these psychology students saw themselves as having personality traits like their mothers, or if they described parents according to sex-role stereotypes and themselves according to their needs to appear sensitive and intellectual.

There were three measures of perceived body resemblance as described in Chapter II. Two of the measures, the sum of the body parts like a parent and the global estimate of similarity were quantitative measures and differed primarily in their directness. The global measure was a conscious estimate

of the degree of similarity while the sum of the body parts was a slightly less direct measure and thereby it may be less open to social desirability influences. While these two measures of perceived body similarity correlated very highly, the more direct measure, the global estimate, was most intimately correlated with need-themes on cards with prominent parent figures. That is, subjects who stated directly their feelings of close physical resemblance to a parent tended to avoid conflict with that parent-figure in their TAT stories. While no statistical analysis was computed on this trend, there were more significant correlations between the global measure of identification and need-themes with specific cards than between the less direct sum of the parts measure. The avoidance of conflict in response to a TAT card was most striking for father-identifying women in response to Card 8BM (Operation scene) and to Card 10 (Couple embracing). For mother-identifying men it was most striking in response to Card 2 (Farm scene, with girl holding books) and Card 10. The avoidance of conflict in subjects stating close identification with a parent suggested that the subjects might be limiting his response according to social desirability needs.

Need-Themes Measures

Motivational patterns were measured in fantasy with a scoring system based on McClelland's (1953). The scoring employed in this study was a modification that made the scoring qualitative and therefore the value of a need-theme could theoretically vary from zero, for the absence of the need-theme on all the cards, to six, for the need being present on all six cards. The range was in reality probably more limited since several of the TAT cards had very specific stimulus pull and tended to elicit stories with only one motivation (Table 3, Chapter III). The extremely limited range of scores on the need-themes decreased the probability of there being significant correlations and may have partially accounted for the many correlations in the predicted direction that just missed approaching significance.

Several researchers (Entwisle, 1972; Stein & Bailey, 1973) have questioned the usefulness of all fantasy measures of need-themes, stating that there frequently were not high correlations between fantasy measures and actual measures of achievement. Also, many researchers (Alper & Greenberg, 1967; McClelland, 1953; Veroff, Wilcox & Atkinson, 1953) have found that standard procedures for raising achievement motivation did not affect the fantasy

scores of females. Murstein (1963) reported several studies, however, with high achieving women, where arousal instructions did affect the levels of need-achievement reported. French and Lesser (1964) found that arousal techniques did affect the level of achievement motivation when the arousal cues were related to goals that were relevant for the subjects. Very recently, Alper (1974) found that with carefully selected TAT stimuli a fantasy measure of need-achievement could be stable and predictive. The TAT stimuli employed in this study were carefully selected to elicit all the need-themes and to include primary figures of both sexes. The card that Alper found to be particularly good at eliciting achievement motivation from women, the "Chem Lab" card, was also included.

The use of a qualitative system was to decrease the effect of verbal productivity. Women have been found to be more verbally productive (Lindzey & Goldberg, 1953) and verbal productivity was also related to McClelland's scoring system.

Implications of Results

As mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, data were gathered on the major hypotheses about whether there are relationships between cross-identification and sex-typed

motives, but also on the distribution of motives and on the patterns of identification in the sample. The sex-differences in motivational patterns, identification patterns, and the relationship between these are discussed in the sections that follow.

Sex Differences in Motives

The present study was based on the assumption that there were actual differences in achievement, power, and affiliation needs for men and women. It assumed that these differences existed whether or not they could be measured by a fantasy measure of motives. There was considerable evidence that there are actual achievement differences between adult men and women due to a decrease in achievement drive as women enter adolescence (Stein & Bailey, 1973). Fantasy measures of achievement motivation, however, have frequently reported women having a higher level of achievement motivation (Lindzey & Heinemann, 1955; McClelland, 1953; Veroff, Wilcox & Atkinson, 1953), or at least need-achievement levels equal to men's (Crandall, Katowsky & Preston, 1962; Lindzey & Goldberg, 1953; Lindzey & Silverman, 1959). It was hoped that the substitution of a qualitative scoring system for the quantitative one that had been used with the previous studies would make the

fantasy levels of achievement less affected by verbal productivity and thereby more reflective of actual patterns of achievement in the population.

There was also evidence that there are sex-differences in social needs both in fantasy and actuality (Maccoby, 1966; Murstein, 1963) and in power needs (Murstein, 1963; Veroff & Veroff, 1972).

In the present sample, no sex differences were found on the amounts of need-achievement, need-power, or need affiliation. The lack of differences in affiliation needs is particularly striking since difference in need-affiliation is one of the most stable sex differences in response to the TAT. It would be easy to account for the lack of differences by the special characteristics of the sample. The great proportion of social science majors, the ethnic background, and the close personality identification with the mother would reduce sex-differences and increase, in all subjects, the affiliative need. The limited range of the TAT scoring further reduces the possibility of finding sex differences.

A recent review of two new books on sex differences (New York Times, April 13, 1975) suggested that there may be another reason for the lack of sex-differences. The

two new books reported that although men and women have very different concepts of what is expected and proper for men and women, there are very few stable sex differences between men and women consistently found in psychological testing. The only stable differences are a greater verbal ability for women and greater spatial and mathematical abilities and more physical aggression for men. These are certainly much more limited sex-differences than the assumptions this study was based on. Constantinople (1973), in her study of masculinity-femininity scales, found little basis for them. The lack of sex differences in this study may reflect the absence of sex differences in the population, or the special characteristics of the sample and the scoring technique employed in this study. Obviously, much further study will be needed to clarify the nature and the extent of psychological sex differences.

Regardless of the actual differences between men and women, it is clear that in this culture traditionally women are expected to be more interested in pleasing others (affiliative need) while men are expected to be more interested in attaining excellence and in competition (achievement and power needs) and that so-called masculinity or femininity of an individual is based on the level of these needs.

The current furor over homosexuality and athletics is evidence of these expectations. The public is shocked to discover that he-man football players could be gay, but surprised that there are not more female athletes who are gay. Thus, even if there are no actual differences between men and women in affiliation, achievement, and power needs, the expectations of these differences could affect the development of sex-role behaviors.

Identification with Parents

There were no hypotheses concerning the absolute amount that children identify with their parents. It was assumed that the phenomenon of identification existed and that there is greater similarity between parent and child than between a child and an unrelated adult, more than could be accounted for by shared genes, tuition, or common circumstances. There was a certain degree of physical similarity between the subjects and their parents evidenced. On the average, the subjects reported sharing 10 out of the 44 listed body features with their mothers and 10.3 out of the 44 with their fathers. These results do not prove the process of identification, since this much body similarity could be accounted for by inheritance; they do

indicate that the subjects were aware of similarity with both parents and willing to acknowledge it.

It had been predicted that the family constellation would affect identification, with identification increasing with the loss of a parent and greater cross-identification with the absence of opposite-sex siblings. In fact, there was greater identification with the father for men when the father was absent from the home, but only as measured by physical appearance similarity, not greater personality trait identification. The perceptions of similarity of body features appears to be less open to will and seems to be more an accident of fate. Perhaps the departure of the father brings forth strong ambivalent feelings. The son wants to replace the loss, but is angry with the father. He accepts the body similarity as something comforting, but beyond his control, but denies or works against any personality trait similarity. In fact, the fatherless boys responded significantly differently to Seward's "Figure 1," a picture of a mother holding a baby with a young son in the background. The fatherless boys gave more power stories and more sibling rivalry in response to this stimulus. For example, Subject 146, who was brought up by relatives, wrote:

> The youngest boy, Travis, has fallen assleep (sic) in his mothers lap while she read (sic) the middle-aged boy one of his favorite stories. Lance, the "middle" child, feels some resentment that Travis gets the attention he wants and once monopolized. The mother, Joyce is about to put Travis to bed. Now Lance wants her to read him another story so he can sleep in her lap once again.

It seems that the absence of parents brings forth both angry and needy feelings and the difference between the personality trait and appearance similarity measures of identification reflects this ambivalence.

The female fatherless subjects did not see themselves as more like the father physically, but did see themselves as less like their fathers temperamentally. They also evidenced great ambivalence as seen by their responses to card 5 (Tenderness). The subjects who had lost their fathers early gave many more power themes to this card ($r = .74$; $p < .05$) with stories of conflictful relationships.

The presence of siblings had only a limited relationship to similarity with parents. There were no relationships between the number of older siblings and identification, while the more younger sisters there were, the less male subjects seemed to identify with both parents. The

number of siblings did not seem to have a determining effect on identification and did not give many clues on the nature of the process of identification.

It had been hypothesized that there would be greater same-sex identification with men seeing themselves as particularly like their fathers. It was believed that the sharing of the gender group would enhance generalizations between a child and the same-sex parent. The development of sex-role behavior is thought also to contribute to the process of identification and greater same-sex similarity although there are many theories on how children acquire sex-role behavior (Biller & Weiss, 1970; Hartley, 1964; Johnson, 1963; Parsons, 1955). Men were expected to be especially like their fathers since traditionally men have been allowed less flexibility in sex-role behaviors and the acknowledgment of similarity with the mothers has frequently accompanied psychopathology.

On the physical appearance measures of identification, this sample did see themselves as looking more like their same-sex parent. The women, however, identified much more with their mothers than the men did with their fathers. On the personality trait identification measure also, women more closely identified with their mothers than men did

with their fathers. In fact, for the male subjects, there was not a significant correlation between the body and personality trait measure of identification, with the men also seeing their personality traits as like their mothers.

In this sample, both the men and the women seemed to be identifying with their mothers quite strongly, although it was stronger for women. The men saw their bodies as more like their fathers, but this was not very pronounced. This minimal body identification, significant but of very small magnitude, could be attributable to the shared secondary sex characteristics such as broader shoulders, narrower hips, more body hair, and so forth. In fact, there was a high correlation (r = .76; $p < .001$) between choosing masculine features (as rated by an independent sample) as like the father and all the features chosen as like their father by men.

It seemed that both the men and women in this sample identified to a great extent with their mothers. While the same-sex identification for women was hypothesized, the closeness between the men and their mothers was not expected. It would be easy to make the argument that there was always greater identification with the mother because of the greater amount of time mothers spend with all their children, but with men becoming more willing to acknowledge

it. The greater flexibility for men, as evidenced in the uni-sex look and the stress on expression of feelings, could be reasons why men will now find it more acceptable to admit their similarity to a female. While in the future these trends towards less difference between the sexes may make for greater identification with the mother, it would be capricious to generalize patterns of identification to the whole population based on such a special sample. While most psychology majors may identify with their mothers, most men may not. The major hypotheses, however, as stated above, are not questions about the patterns of identification in the population, but the relationships between these and sex-typed needs and goals. The interrelationships may be generalizable.

Father Identification and Motives

It was hypothesized that identification with the father would lead to the adoption of certain behaviors and motives that are usually thought of as being "masculine." It was thought that identifying with a father would lead to increased generalizations with all men according to the rules of learning and that children would adopt the characteristics of the group their fathers belonged to as well as the attributes of their fathers. That is, Group

Identification (Heilbrun, 1973) would occur. In order to test this hypothesis the behaviors and motives of daughters who were especially close to their fathers were examined. The author believed that group identification would be most apparent when the motives were somewhat unusual for the individual, at least more characteristic of the opposite sex. Thus cross identification or identification with the opposite-sex parent was studied.

Contrary to predictions, women who identified with their fathers were not significantly more achievement or power oriented or less affiliative, nor did they have much more masculine career goals. There were, however, slight trends to the effect that father identifying women tended to be more achievement oriented and less affiliative with very interesting exceptions. The needs or motives of the subjects had been measured by their responses to the TAT, a projective technique. Although it had been hoped that there would be greater inter-subject variability and less inter-card variability, this was not the case and each of the stimulus cards tended to elicit very similar themes. That is, most subjects gave similar stories to card 1 and different stories to card 2, with most stories being quite emotional. While women who identified with their fathers gave more need-achievement and less need-affiliation to

most cards, to several cards this was significantly reversed. The two stimuli cards that contained father figures (2 and 8BM) elicited less achievement and/or power themes from the women who identified with their fathers. The content of these stories suggested a possible explanation. These two cards tended to elicit stories of conflict over life styles for most subjects. The scenes were described as an adolescent deciding whether to follow his parent's values or to abandon the parents and strike out in something new after a power struggle. Those subjects that identified with their fathers were not engaged in a power struggle at home and seemed to have much warmer feelings towards their parents.

For example, Subject 249, who saw herself as the most similar to her father in temperament and gave strong achievement motivation to other cards, gave the following response to card 2 (the farm scene with parents in the back and a young girl in the foreground):

> The girl's name is Hilda and she lives on a farm with her parents. She is in school and is a good student. Her parents want her to eventually leave the farm for something better, but she feels bad for them and the hard life they live. She will someday be a teacher and then marry a farmer and together they will run a commune. She is a very nice girl and she loves life.

The need to accomplish something is evident from the fact that she is a good student and her parents want something better for her, but the subject will not abandon the values of her parents.

In contrast, Subject 243, who saw herself as having the least number of body features like the father, wrote the following to this card:

> Julie lives on a farm with her parents Jed and Nancy. Julie is holding books and looking away from the farm towards the city where the university is. Julie wants very badly to go to school for two reasons. She wants to get away from the farm and her parents, but also Julie wants to be a doctor. Her parents do not understand why Julie wants to leave and they pressure her to stay. In the end Julie leaves the farm and goes to the university and becomes a doctor. She has trouble making this decision but she knows that this will make her happy and feel good about herself.

Subject 243 evidences clear power and achievement motivation, but these are at the expense of her relationship with her parents. Further evidence of her ambivalence and conflict with her father was her inability to give a response to card 8BM (father being operated on, boy with a gun in the foreground). Subject 243 then gave quite a different response to the "Chem Lab" card (two women scientists in a lab). She wrote:

> The scene is a chemistry lab the woman conducting the experiment is named Paula.

> The other woman is the professor her name is Alice March. Prof March likes Paula but is concerned about her work. It is just not up to the level she knows Paula can do. Prof. March is in the lab with Paula watching her. Paula knows she is there but is trying hard to concentrate on her work. She is debating whether or not to speak to Prof. March about what is bothering her. She continues to debate with herself not knowing what to do. She finally asks a friend what to do and finally she decides that it will be okay to confide in Prof. March.

Here the subject does not give achievement imagery, but is concerned with a private matter. The father identifier, Subject 249, gave clear achievement imagery to this card. She wrote:

> The woman (sic) is removing something from a test tube and her name is Claudia. She works in a lab for a living. She is a wife and mother besides. The woman in the background is her boss. Claudia's work day is almost over and she is anxious to get home. She is working on an experiment to help find some reason for a disease. Someday she will have played an important part in the discoveries.

At least for these subjects, the degree of identification with the father was also a measure of the good feelings towards the father and the desire to have a similar life. The recognition of similarities between self and father seemed to be ego-syntonic. They saw themselves as like their fathers and wanted to be like them. While it could be argued that the identification measure here was "merely"

an expression of a conscious desire to be like that parent, the author doubts this for several reasons. Firstly, the identification patterns of the sample in general, as described in the previous section, do not fit social desirability lines well. Secondly, the Semantic Differential is generally thought of as a measure that is less open to conscious manipulation. Thirdly, and most importantly, it would be expected that the process of identification would include the incorporation of similar life expectancies and that identification would arise out of feelings of warmth toward a parent.

Thus, the results for father identifying women support the hypothesis that women who see themselves as similar to their fathers will generalize to other men, but only in limited situations, such as non-conflictful situations. The group identification was limited by the need of these older adolescent females to maintain a relationship with the father.

The presence of a warm relationship along with greater similarity between father and daughter is similar to the results reported by Bandura and Huston (1961), Mussen and Distler (1959), Mussen and Parker (1965), and Payne and Mussen (1956). They hypothesized that identification is

a case of incidental learning with the subjects imitating more nurtant models. Kagan (1958) believes love is one of the two motives of identification, the other being mastery. The warm relationship apparent here could be the instigator of identification with the subject noting more similarity or making more similarity because of the warmth, or there could be more warmth because of the perception of the similarities. In either case, the relationship between the physical appearance similarity to the father and the adoption of a complementary life style supports the idea that physical appearance may indeed be a component of the process of incorporating aspects of the parents.

Mother Identification and Motives

Parallel hypotheses were made for men in relation to their mothers as were made for the women and their fathers. It was expected that identification with the mother would lead to the adoption of certain behaviors and motives that are frequently thought of as being "feminine." Group Identification or generalization, according to principles of learning, would occur.

While there was some confirmation of the Group Identification hypothesis for men, men who selected their mothers as the parent they most closely resembled gave

less need-achievement motivation. The specificity of the results, based on only one method of assessing identification, diminished its importance. There was also slightly less need-affiliation by the men who described their personality traits and their fathers' alike. Group Identification seemed to have taken place, but to a limited extent.

The relationship between cross identification and sex-typed motives for men became apparent when the responses to particular stimuli were examined. The TAT stimuli used to elicit need-themes were quite suggestive and elicited stories of great emotional magnitude, but with similar themes to each particular card. The modifications of a particular theme made by the mother-identifying men suggested how identification was related to needs.

For example, men who identified with their mothers gave very different responses to TAT card 10. This is a picture of two figures embracing and has been called the "Tenderness" card (Hertzman, personal communication). The mother-identifying men gave much more affiliation imagery to this card no matter what the measure of identification used. They also tended to give significantly more need-achievement or significantly less need-achievement depending on the measure of identification. The mother identifying men gave rich emotional stories to this card while other

men tended to give extremely brief stereotyped stories that were not scorable for any need themes.

For example, Subject 152, highest on body similarity to the mother, gave the following response:

> Two people, a couple in a passionate embrace. They have just reunited after a long separation due to professional responsibilities on one end and they are now much in love (sic). Not an immature and convenient love but a deep and understanding one. No distance will ever change that for them.

This is a story of "passionate embraces" with strong affiliation drive. In contrast, Subject 180, a man low in mother identification, gave the following brief, vague story not scorable for any need themes:

> There were two persons (sic) either husband and wife or a father and a daughter. They were in the mood of condoling (sic) themselves over a loss of either election or properties. They were seriously in a bad situation. They were very unhappy. The loss was a great shock.

Subject 150, also among the lowest in identifying with the mother, gave a more differentiated but equally empty response to this card. It goes as follows:

> John and Ama are dancing on there (sic) fiftyth (sic) wedding anniversary. They have done this for the last fifty years, each time returning to there (sic) favorite place. But this year they were disappointed because their place has been torn down, so that a parking lot could be

> constructed. Ama now rest (sic) on John's shoulders and wonders if she will make it to see her fifty-first anniversary.

Identifying with the mother seems to be associated with greater freedom of expression of tender, emotional themes, particularly in emotional settings. The fact that some subjects who saw themselves as like their mothers gave achievement themes and others did not were a function of how the affiliation theme was expressed and how stymied the low mother identifiers were at being presented with such a strong stimulus. When the men saw their personality traits as similar to their mothers', they gave affiliation needs almost exclusively.

There was also a tendency for men, as there had been for women, to have close identification with a parent associated with stories of less conflict. The mother identifiers, in their responses to card 2, (farm scene with parent figures in rear and young girl in foregroung) gave less need-power stories. Their stories involved less struggle with parents and less guilt over decisions.

For example, Subject 147, highest on personality trait and global identification with the mother, gave the following warm story to card 2:

> The picture is about a farmer, his wife and Daughter. They feel interest in helping the (sic) gather the crop. They are on a farm out in field (sic) gathering crops. The story ends with all of them helping.

Subject 117, who saw himself as least like his mother on the personality measure, gave a different, more conflicted story:

> There is a young girl named Mary who is thinking of her life on a farm with her family. In the background her brother Adam is working hard in the fields while her puritanical mother, Sara, looks on. She is a little depressed. She is not totally satisfied with her life although she loves her family. She wants to live a different life style. She has just returned from school and feels a little pressured because her mother doesn't particularly want her daughter to continue he (sic) education but to accept the family farm life. Ultimately after much soul searching and distress the girl will move away.

For the men in this study, identification with the mother was associated with greater flexibility in expression of feelings, but only within emotional situations. It was also associated with greater warmth and less conflict with parents, as father identification had been for the women.

The next chapter will summarize the conclusions on identification, motives, and the relationship between them.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study assessed the relationships between perceived physical and psychological similarity to parents and supposedly sex-relevant motives as measured by TAT responses. It was assumed that the degree of perceived similarity to a parent was a measure of the amount a subject identified with that parent either consciously or unconsciously.

It had been hypothesized that there would be a close relationship between physical and personality trait measures of similarity to parents, with most subjects seeing themselves as like their same-sex parent on both measures. In fact, there was no relationship between the measures and while the subjects described themselves as being physically more like the same-sex parent, they described their personality traits as more like their mothers.

It had also been hypothesized that there would be sex differences in the sample such that the women would be more need-affiliative and men more achievement and power oriented in their TAT responses. In fact, no sex differences were found. The special nature of the sample (psychology

majors, inner city population) as well as other findings of no sex differences were reviewed.

The major questions of this study derived from the developmental, cognitive models of Hartley (1964), Heilbrun (1973), and Kohlberg (1966) were that similarity to the opposite-sex parent would lead to the adoption of behaviors characteristic of the sex of that parent. It was hypothesized that since children begin with extremely stereotyped views of sex-role, somewhat insulated from the actual models their parents present, group identification would occur. In this study, women who identified with their fathers did not demonstrate significantly more masculine motives and men who identified with their mothers were significantly more affiliative on only one of the several measures, contrary to the predictions.

It was not clear if the lack of support for the major questions was due to there being no relationship at all between physical similarity and sex-typed motives or to the specific measures employed, the characteristics of the particular sample, or to the fact that there was a much more limited relationship between the two variables. The analyses of the responses to the particular TAT cards as well as the trends in the motive patterns, suggested that perceived

similarity may be related to motives, but only in much more limited ways than had been predicted.

The perceived similarity to mothers for men was associated with more n-affiliation in highly-charged interpersonal situations only. The men who identified with their mothers also wanted to avoid conflict with their mothers. Perceived similarity to the father, for women, was also associated with slightly more n-achievement, particularly in response to TAT cards that did not picture family scenes. (In fact, identification with the father, for men, was also associated with more achievement motivation ($r = .37$; $p < .05$).) Mother identification, for men, seemed to free them to respond to warm emotions and was evidence of warm feelings for their families. Father identification for women also was related to feelings of warmth toward the parent.

The stories the subjects wrote were also saturated with themes of separation from parents and conflicts with parents. The older adolescent nature of the sample, dependent upon their parents despite their physical maturity, could account for the preponderance of these themes.

It is obvious that identification patterns are not the only determinants of the level of n-achievement,

n-affiliation, and n-power, or role innovativeness of career plans. Certainly other constitutional, social, economic, and family constellation factors strongly affect these motives. Also, in spite of the Group Identification and Cognitive models, the specific examples the parents present in terms of what is appropriate for a man or a woman to do also affects these needs.

The use of two different types of measures of similarity to parents that yielded different results raised other questions. It appears that the physical appearance measure of similarity assesses a different relationship than the personality trait measure. The nature of the two relationships needs to be explored in future studies.

Suggestions for Further Research

There were many questions raised by this study, including questions about the particular methodology employed. Further study, using more and different TAT cards carefully selected for their stimulus pull, is needed to determine if more than a minimal relationship exists between similarity to parents and motives.

It would be interesting to see if actual physical appearance similarity was more related to motives than perceived similarity. Subjects who are very similar to their

parents should be compared with subjects who are very different, with outside judges rating them. The ratings could be made from photographs or through one-way mirrors. Ratings could be based on somatatype similarity or on components, as in police sketches.

It would be especially interesting to examine the discrepancy between the perceived and actual similarity to a parent. People who distort the degree of similarity with their parents may have a different quality to their relationships with their parents. As a corollary to this, the degree of perceived similarity between parent and child could be measured from the parents' point of view, and compared to the children's ratings. The parents perceptions of similarities could also be related to the sex-typed motives as well as the kind of parent-child relationship.

Also, there are frequently some special aspects of the body that have particular meaning for an individual. This could be a feature believed to be especially unattractive or one that is a component of a genetic disease such as diabetes or sickle cell anemia. Whether this special type of similarity would also be associated with less conflict with parents is unknown and needs to be explored.

This study examined the relationships between motives and perceived similarity to parents, with the motives being assessed by a fantasy technique. The motives or drives could also have been assessed by self-report or peer nominations, with perhaps different results. Also, several paper and pencil personality tests exist with known distributions of traits including masculinity and femininity. It would be interesting to examine the relationships among parental identification, masculinity and femininity, and assertiveness or aggression. Further research could also examine if actual behavior followed the patterns of motives suggested here. Do, for example, father-identifiers actually achieve more when their scholastic attainments or work histories are examined? Are the highest achievers in the society father-identifiers?

Are there other behaviors related to perceived similarity? Do children who see themselves as more like their parents spend more time with them? Do they choose careers similar to their parents'? Do they follow the wishes of their parents more? Are they more likely to follow the same religious practices as their parents? Religion is something that is taught primarily in the home and although there is a very wide diversion of practices, the same degree

of observance is acceptable over a wide range of socio-economic levels.

It would be interesting to examine the relationship between perceived similarity with a parent and sexual orientation. Although homosexuality is frequently accompanied by excessive closeness to the mother, it is not always, and the mechanism of the relationship between opposite-sex parent identification and homosexuality needs to be spelled out. The relationship between similarity to parents and transvestism and transsexuality needs to be explored more. Is the concept that one has the wrong gender related to the perception of great bodily similarity to the opposite-sex parent? There is some case study support (Weitzman, Shamoian, & Golosow, 1970), but more systematic research is needed. Will the uni-sex look and "liberated" parents desire to treat their boy and girl children the same lead to more or less sexual orientation problems?

It was hypothesized here, based on the Cognitive and Developmental theorists, as Hartley (1964) and Kohlberg (1966), that the actual masculinity or femininity of a parent would play little role in determining the masculinity or femininity of the motives of the children. Although there has been some study of the effect of identification

with masculine and feminine parents (Heilbrun, 1973), further study is needed. Would there have been stronger relationships between n-achievement or n-affiliation if only parents high in these traits had been studied? It would also be interesting to examine if different ethnic groups had different relations between similarity to parents and motives.

Most of the hypotheses proposed in this research were not confirmed or were incompletely answered. The lack of confirmation did not indicate that the questions asked were invalid, but that the situation was more complex than the original model. The results suggested that while similarity to parents may indicate something about a subject's TAT response, they did not support a Group Identification model.

This research, while not completely answering all questions asked and raising so many additional ones, can be seen as part of the scientific tradition. Each question asked, answer obtained, are always only the stepping stones toward other questions and other areas of inquiry.

APPENDIX A

SCALING QUESTIONNAIRE

SCALING QUESTIONNAIRE

Please rate the following things on whether they are more important for men or women, or equally important. Let:

1 = Very important for women
2 = Somewhat important for women
3 = Equally important for men and women
4 = Somewhat important for men
5 = Very important for men

Circle the appropriate number.

Hair	1	2	3	4	5
Facial Complexion	1	2	3	4	5
Appetite	1	2	3	4	5
Hands	1	2	3	4	5
Distribution of hair over body	1	2	3	4	5
Nose	1	2	3	4	5
Energy Level	1	2	3	4	5
Elimination	1	2	3	4	5
Urine	1	2	3	4	5
Breathing	1	2	3	4	5
Waist	1	2	3	4	5
Fingers	1	2	3	4	5
Back	1	2	3	4	5
Ears	1	2	3	4	5
Chin	1	2	3	4	5
Exercise	1	2	3	4	5
Ankles	1	2	3	4	5
Neck	1	2	3	4	5
Shape of Head	1	2	3	4	5
Body Build	1	2	3	4	5
Profile	1	2	3	4	5
Height	1	2	3	4	5
Width of Shoulders	1	2	3	4	5

Arms	1	2	3	4	5
Chest	1	2	3	4	5
Eyes	1	2	3	4	5
Dig[illegible] color	1	2	3	4	5
[illegible]	1	2	3	4	5
Skin Texture	1	2	3	4	5
Lips	1	2	3	4	5
Legs	1	2	3	4	5
Teeth	1	2	3	4	5
Forehead	1	2	3	4	5
Feet	1	2	3	4	5
Sleep	1	2	3	4	5
Voice	1	2	3	4	5
Health	1	2	3	4	5
Knees	1	2	3	4	5
Posture	1	2	3	4	5
Face	1	2	3	4	5
Weight	1	2	3	4	5
Back view of head	1	2	3	4	5
Trunk	1	2	3	4	5
Hair color	1	2	3	4	5
Gait	1	2	3	4	5

My sex is _____.

My age is _____.

APPENDIX B

BACKGROUND INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE

City College
Department of Psychology

Background Information

1. What is your age?_____

2. What is your sex? _____

3. What are your majoring in? _____

4. Do you have specific career plans? _____

5. What are they? _____

6. Do you consider this career typical of

   a. other people in your family? _____

   b. people of your sex? _____

   c. City College students in general?_____

   d. people in your field of interest? _____

7. Have you any brothers or sisters? _____ If so, list their present ages:

   Brothers _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ .

   Sisters _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

8. Who do you live with at present? (Check all that apply)

   ○ Mother
   ○ Father
   ○ Sister (s)
   ○ Brother (s)
   ○ Grandmother
   ○ Grandfather
   ○ Husband or Wife
   ○ Son (s)
   ○ Daughter (s)
   ○ Friend
   ○ Step Mother
   ○ Step Father

9. Who did you live with while you were growing up - through high school? (Check all that apply)

   ○ Mother
   ○ Father
   ○ Sister (s)
   ○ Brother (s)
   ○ Grandmother
   ○ Grandfather
   ○ Friend
   ○ Step Mother
   ○ Step Father

10. Is your mother alive? _____

If not, how old were you when she died? _____

11. Is your father alive? _____

If not, how old were you when he died? _____

12. Are you

- ○ Single
- ○ Married
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Remarried
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Engaged

13. Is your mother

- ○ Married
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Remarried
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Engaged
- ○ Single

14. Is your father

- ○ Married
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Remarried
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Engaged
- ○ Single

APPENDIX C

SIMILARITY TO OTHERS QUESTIONNAIRE:

BODY IDENTIFICATION SCALES

Similarity to Others Questionnaire

People are often reminded that they look like their mother or their father

1. Which parent do you believe you most closely resemble? _____

2. Which of the following list of features is that resemblance based on? (Check all that apply)

- ○ hair
- ○ facial complexion
- ○ appetite
- ○ hands
- ○ distribution of hair over body
- ○ nose
- ○ energy level
- ○ width of shoulders
- ○ wrists
- ○ breathing
- ○ waist
- ○ fingers
- ○ back
- ○ ears
- ○ chin
- ○ exercise
- ○ ankles
- ○ neck
- ○ shape of head
- ○ body build
- ○ profile
- ○ height
- ○ arms
- ○ chest
- ○ eyes
- ○ digestion
- ○ hips
- ○ skin texture
- ○ lips
- ○ legs
- ○ teeth
- ○ forehead
- ○ feet
- ○ sleep
- ○ voice
- ○ health
- ○ knees
- ○ posture
- ○ face
- ○ weight
- ○ back view of head
- ○ trunk
- ○ hair color
- ○ gait

3. Although you more closely resemble one parent, you must also have some features that are similar to your other parent. Which of the following list of traits are similar to the parent you resemble less. That is the parent <u>not</u> mentioned in question one, your _____

- O back
- O hair color
- O appetite
- O legs
- O digestion
- O chin
- O ears
- O forehead
- O health
- O eyes
- O wrists
- O trunk
- O shape of head
- O profile
- O sleep
- O facial complexion
- O distribution of hair over body
- O neck
- O ankles
- O voice
- O lips
- O waist
- O hair
- O weight
- O knees
- O chest
- O hips
- O posture
- O energy level
- O breathing
- O nose
- O gait
- O skin texture
- O height
- O width of shoulders
- O back view of head
- O hands
- O arms
- O face
- O feet
- O body build
- O exercise
- O fingers
- O teeth

4. Rate on a scale from one to 100, where one is not at all alike and 100 is identical, how much you resemble your mother. _____

1 _____ 100
Not at all alike — Identical

5. Rate on a scale from one to a 100, where one is not at all alike and 100 is identical, how much you resemble your father. _____

1 _____ 100
Not at all alike — Identical

6. On the pages that follow you will find a word at the top which represents a concept (mother, father, and myself). Below the concept there will be twenty scales with a word or phrase at each end and seven spaces between them. For example:

adventurous ___1___ ___2___ ___3___ ___4___ ___5___ ___6___ ___7___ cautious

For each of the twenty scales on the page, put a check mark in the space that most closely describes your judgment of the concept given at the top of the page.

APPENDIX D

SIMILARITY TO OTHERS QUESTIONNAIRE:

PERSONALITY TRAIT IDENTIFICATION

concept: FATHER

1.	Imaginative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Simple, direct
2.	Crude, borish	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Polished, refined
3.	Nervous, tense	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Poised
4.	Cautious	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Adventurous
5.	Calm	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Anxious
6.	Excitable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Composed
7.	Not jealous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jealous
8.	Intellectual	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unreflective, narro
9.	Mild, gentle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Headstrong
10.	Scrupulous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unscrupulous
11.	Artistically sensitive	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Artistically insensitive
12.	Not hypochondriacal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Hypochondriacal
13.	Cooperative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Negativistic
14.	Quitting, fickle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Persevering
15.	Responsible	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Undependable
16.	Frank, open	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Secretive
17.	Reclusive	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sociable
18.	Fussy, tidy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Careless
19.	Good-natured	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Irritable
20.	Silent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Talkative

concept: MOTHER

1. Good-natured	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Irritable
2. Crude, borish	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Polished, refined
3. Anxious	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Calm
4. Fussy, tidy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Careless
5. Cooperative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Negativistic
6. Scrupulous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unscrupulous
7. Hypochondriacal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Not hypochondriacal
8. Intellectual	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unreflective, narrow
9. Dependable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Undependable
10. Artistically insensitive	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Artistically sensitive
11. Imaginative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Simple, direct
12. Quitting, fickle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Persevering
13. Poised	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nervous, tense
14. Reclusive	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sociable
15. Headstrong	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Mild, gentle
16. Jealous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Not jealous
17. Silent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Talkative
18. Composed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Excitable
19. Cautious	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Adventurous
20. Secretive	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Frank, open

concept: MYSELF

1. Adventurous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Cautious
2. Not hypochondriacal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Hypochondriacal
3. Artistically sensitive	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Artistically insensitive
4. Fussy, tidy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Careless
5. Quitting, fickle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Persevering
6. Not jealous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jealous
7. Anxious	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Calm
8. Talkative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Silent
9. Undependable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Responsible
10. Simple, direct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Imaginative
11. Irritable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Good-natured
12. Unscrupulous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Scrupulous
13. Excitable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Composed
14. Nervous, tense	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Poised
15. Sociable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Reclusive
16. Negativistic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Cooperative
17. Intellectual	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unreflective narrow
18. Mild, gentle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Headstrong
19. Frank, open	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Secretive
20. Crude, borish	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Polished, refined

APPENDIX E

TAT ANSWER SHEET

IMAGINATION TEST

Write your stories in the space below. The four questions here are printed as reminders.

1. Who is in the picture? Give them names.
2. What do they feel?
3. What is happening in the picture and why?
4. How does the story end?

APPENDIX F

BODY FEATURES SCALING

SCALING OF BODY FEATURES

Percentages of Subjects responding to each point of the scale where:

1 = Very important for women
2 = Somewhat important for women
3 = Equally important for men and women
4 = Somewhat important for men
5 = Very important for men

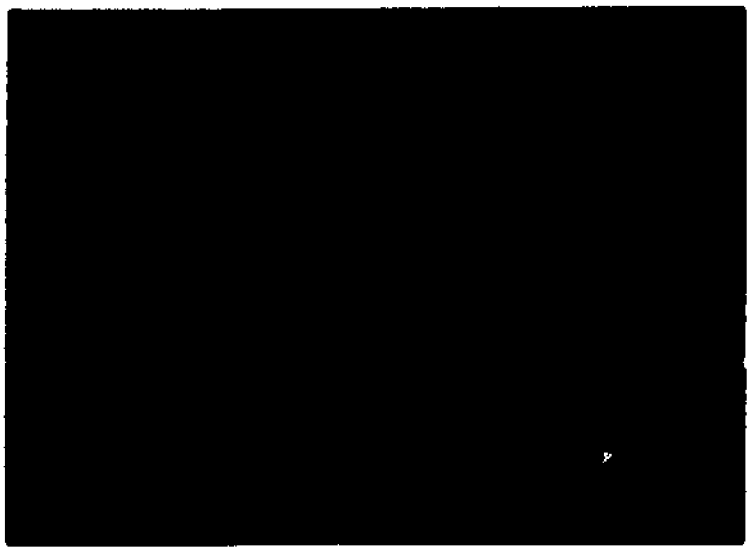
	1	2	3	4	5
Ankles	13	33	51	2	0
Appetite	7	4	78	11	0
Arms	2	4	49	33	9
Back	11	4	56	22	2
Back view of head	4	7	69	2	7
Body Build	4	7	67	9	11
Breathing	0	2	93	4	0
Chest	13	13	49	9	16
Chin	0	16	76	4	2
Digestion	2	0	91	0	0
Distribution of hair over body	9	11	29	36	13
Ears	2	4	84	4	2
Energy Level	2	4	51	20	18
Exercise	2	7	69	13	2
Eyes	22	16	62	0	0
Face	22	13	62	0	2
Facial complexion	29	18	51	0	0
Feet	13	11	64	0	4
Fingers	18	31	44	0	2

	1	2	3	4	5
Forehead	2	9	80	2	2
Gait	24	13	56	0	4
Hair	24	7	67	0	2
Hair color	22	24	49	0	4
Hands	29	20	49	2	0
Health	2	2	93	2	0
Height	0	9	47	29	16
Hips	44	36	20	0	0
Knees	9	24	53	2	2
Legs	33	31	27	0	2
Lips	22	11	62	0	4
Neck	7	36	53	0	0
Nose	2	4	91	0	0
Posture	9	7	76	4	0
Profile	9	16	67	4	0
Shape of Head	0	2	87	7	2
Skin texture	24	22	51	0	2
Sleep	2	0	87	2	0
Teeth	7	9	80	0	2
Trunk	4	7	62	9	4
Voice	9	13	64	2	7
Waist	27	36	36	0	0
Weight	7	18	69	0	4
Width of Shoulders	2	0	20	51	13
Wrists	13	9	56	9	4

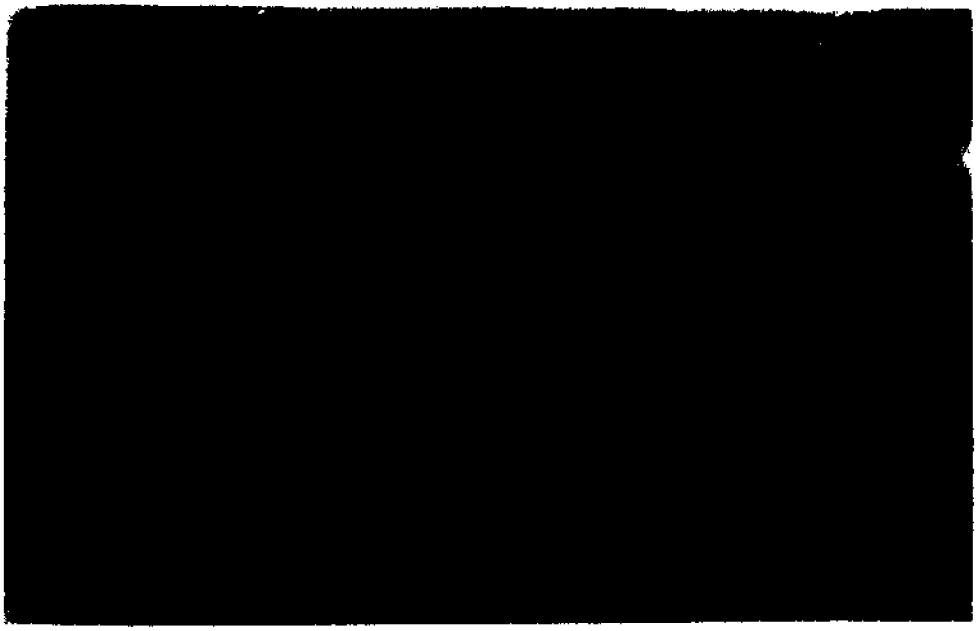
APPENDIX G

TAT PICTURES

TAT STIMULI

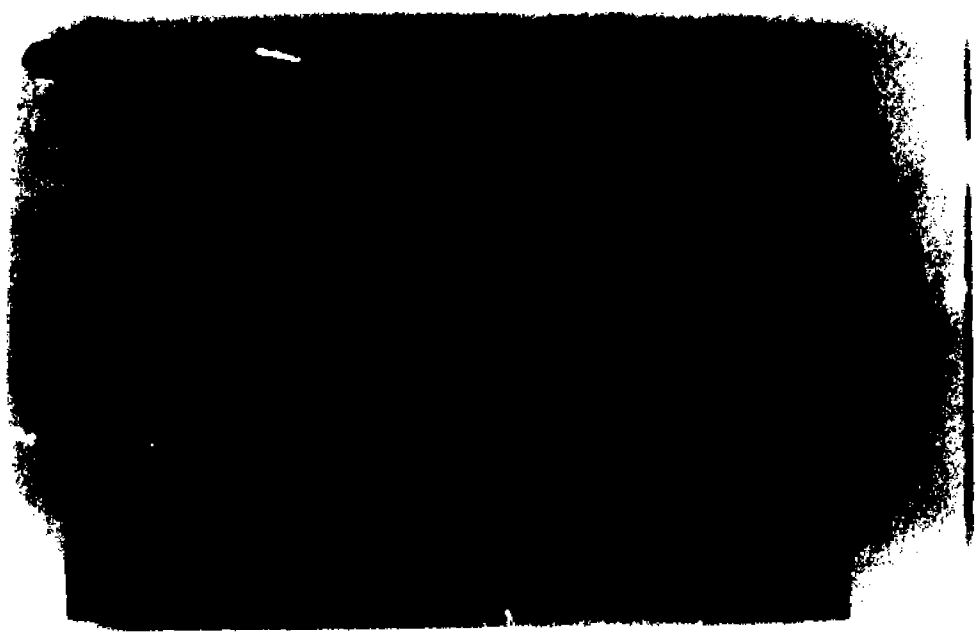


TAT Card 1



TAT Card 2

TAT Card 8BM



Veroff's 'Chem Lab' Card

TAT Card 10

Seward's 'Fig. 1'

APPENDIX H

MANUALS FOR SCORING NEED-ACHIEVEMENT, NEED-POWER AND NEED-AFFILIATION

PLEASE NOTE:

Appendix H, pages 143-154, not microfilmed at the request of the author. Available for consultation at City Univeristy of New York Library.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS

APPENDIX I

PERSONALITY TRAITS ORGANIZED INTO NORMAN's FIVE FACTORS

PERSONALITY TRAITS ORGANIZED INTO NORMAN'S FIVE FACTORS

Factor	Bipolar Adjectives
I. Extroversion or Surgency	1. Talkative - Silent 2. Frank, Open - Secretive 3. Adventurous - Cautious 4. Sociable - Reclusive
II. Agreeableness	1. Good-Natured - Irritable 2. Not Jealous - Jealous 3. Mild Gentle - Headstrong 4. Cooperative - Negativistic
III. Conscientiousness	1. Fussy, Tidy - Careless 2. Responsible - Undependable 3. Scrupulous - Unscrupulous 4. Perservering - Quitting, Fickle
IV. Emotinal Stability	1. Poised - Nervous, Tense 2. Calm - Anxious 3. Composed - Excitable 4. Not Hypochodriacal - Hypochondriacal
V. Culture	1. Artistically Sensitive - Artistically Insensitive 2. Intellectual - Unreflective, Narrow 3. Polished, Refined - Crude, Boorish 4. Imaginative - Simple, Direct

APPENDIX J

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN CAREERS CHOSEN

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN CAREERS CHOSEN

Anthropologist	20 per cent
Biologist	35 per cent
Lawyer	10 per cent
Nursing	99 per cent
Occupational Therapist	90 per cent
Physical Therapist	75 per cent
Psychologist	25 per cent
Social Worker	67 per cent
Sociologist	15 per cent
Special Education Teacher	85 per cent

APPENDIX K

INTERCORRELATIONS OF 54 VARIABLES FOR COMBINED, MALE AND FEMALE SUBJECTS

Glossary of Computer Abbreviations of Labels of Measures

No.	Label	Measure
1.	AGE	Subject's age
2.	SEX	Subject Sex Marker Dichotomy (1 = male; 2 = female)
3.	MAJOR	Subjects' college major
4.	CAR. PLANS	Presence or absence of plans (1 = yes; 0 = no)
5.	SEXINOV	Innovativeness of career plans (1 = yes; 2 = no)
6.	TYPICALFAM	Career typical of family (1 = yes; 0 = no)
7.	TYPICALSEX	Career plan typical of sex " "
8.	TYPICALCCNY	Career plan typical of CCNY " "
9.	TYPICALFLD	Career plan typical of students in field " "
10.	NOLDBROS	Number of older brothers
11.	NYOUNGBROS	Number of younger brothers
12.	NOLDSIS	Number of older sisters
13.	NYOUNGSIS	Number of younger sisters
14.	LEAVEHOME	Living at parental home (1 = yes; 2 = no)
15.	HOMEINTACT	Family intact (1 = yes; 2-4 one or both absent)
16.	MALIVE1	Mother alive (1 = yes; 0 = no)
17.	MALIVE2	Time of mother's death (1 = early; 2=late)
18.	FALIVE11	Father alive (1 = yes; 0 = no)

19.	FALIVE2	Time of father's death (1 = early; 2=late)
20.	MARSTAT	Marital status
21.	AC1	Achievement themes, card 1
22.	P1	Power themes, card 1
23.	AF1	Affiliation themes, card 1
24.	AC2	Achievement themes, card 2
25.	P2	Power themes, card 2
26.	Af2	Affiliation themes, card 2
27.	AC3	Achievement themes, card 3
28.	P3	Power themes, card 3
29.	AF3	Affiliation themes, card 3
30.	AC4	Achievement themes, card 4
31.	P4	Power themes, card 4
32.	AF4	Affiliation themes, card 4
33.	AC5	Achievement themes, card 5
34.	P5	Power themes, card 5
35.	AF5	Affiliation themes, card 5
36.	AC6	Achievement themes, card 6
37.	P6	Power themes, card 6
38.	AF6	Affiliation themes, card 6
39.	OVERALLAC	Total achievement score
40.	OVERALLP	Total power score
41.	OVERALLAF	Total affiliation score
42.	MMALEPTS	Number of masculine body parts like the mother

43.	MFEMALTPTS	Number of feminine body parts like the mother
44.	MNNEEUTPTS	Number of neutral body parts like the mother
45.	MSUMPTS	Total number of body parts like the mother
46.	FNMALEPTS	Number of masculine body parts like the father
47.	FNFEMALEPTS	Number of feminine body parts like the father
48.	FNEUTPTS	Number of neutral body parts like the father
49.	FSUMPTS	Total number of body parts like the father
50.	GMOTHERID	Global identification with mother
51.	GFATHERID	Global father identification
52.	PA.BO.I	Parent selected as most like (1 = father; 2 = mother)
53.	MPERDIS	Personality trait identification with father (lower number, more identification)
54.	FPERDIS	Personality trait identification with mother

BOTH SEXES PAGE 1

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	1 AGE	2 SEX	3 MAJOR	4 CAR.PLANS	5 SEXINOV	6 TYPICALFAM	7 TYPICALSEX	8 TYPICALCONV
1	AGE	1.000	-0.130	-0.107	-0.054	0.312	0.020	0.301	-0.039
2	SEX	-0.130	1.000	-0.129	0.103	-0.569	0.160	0.022	-0.037
3	MAJOR	-0.107	-0.129	1.000	0.014	-0.021	-0.094	-0.081	0.075
4	CAR.PLANS	-0.054	0.103	0.014	1.000	-0.164	-0.234	-0.024	-0.179
5	SEXINOV	0.312	-0.569	-0.021	-0.164	1.000	-0.068	0.184	-0.169
6	TYPICALFAM	0.020	0.160	-0.094	-0.234	-0.068	1.000	0.133	0.093
7	TYPICALSEX	0.301	0.022	-0.081	-0.024	0.184	0.133	1.000	0.032
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.039	-0.037	0.075	-0.179	-0.169	0.093	0.032	1.000
9	TYPICALFLD	0.097	0.173	-0.074	0.145	-0.068	0.113	0.100	0.190
10	NOLDBROS	0.022	-0.143	-0.057	-0.136	0.055	0.191	0.139	-0.022
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.193	0.100	-0.121	0.019	0.077	0.024	-0.033	-0.039
12	NOLDSIS	0.146	0.249	-0.123	-0.049	-0.022	0.040	0.090	-0.043
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.179	-0.046	0.184	0.123	-0.053	-0.143	-0.041	0.292
14	LEAVEHOME	0.554	0.168	-0.227	0.088	-0.064	0.112	0.166	-0.082
15	HOMEINTACT	0.258	-0.072	-0.038	-0.011	0.023	-0.055	0.209	-0.100
16	MALIVE1	-0.094	-0.056	0.132	0.079	0.044	-0.299	-0.150	0.085
17	MALIVE2	0.441	-0.134	-0.134	-0.134	0.426	1.000	1.000	-0.533
18	FALIVE1	-0.343	-0.049	0.157	0.169	0.0	-0.304	-0.194	0.055
19	FALIVE2	0.110	-0.173	0.147	-0.040	0.421	0.431	0.185	-0.302
20	MARSTAT	0.268	0.094	-0.188	0.181	0.034	-0.041	0.009	-0.269
21	AC1	-0.101	0.044	-0.029	0.059	-0.047	0.163	0.100	-0.033
22	P1	-0.101	0.038	0.051	-0.176	-0.013	0.125	-0.091	0.044
23	AF1	-0.222	0.100	0.045	0.072	-0.183	-0.125	-0.041	-0.132
24	AC2	-0.030	-0.076	-0.032	-0.254	-0.149	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	P2	-0.131	-0.019	-0.071	-0.220	0.134	-0.143	-0.035	0.048
26	AF2	-0.082	-0.097	0.394	0.018	0.011	-0.012	-0.127	-0.027
27	AC3	0.143	-0.082	0.246	0.158	0.259	0.039	0.253	-0.008
28	P3	-0.015	-0.062	-0.047	-0.149	-0.126	-0.109	-0.058	0.033
29	AF3	-0.147	0.100	0.015	0.101	-0.280	0.214	0.045	0.0
30	AC4	-0.155	0.349	0.031	-0.002	-0.177	0.049	0.083	0.1.1
31	P4	0.103	0.067	-0.125	0.049	-0.125	-0.008	0.145	-0.052
32	AF4	0.016	-0.065	0.163	0.122	-0.009	-0.143	-0.159	-0.052
33	AC5	0.316	-0.008	-0.032	0.076	0.133	-0.062	0.146	-0.083
34	P5	-0.068	0.056	-0.040	0.094	-0.120	-0.109	-0.216	-0.147
35	AF5	-0.222	0.124	-0.076	0.078	-0.040	0.032	0.128	-0.011
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	0.121	-0.011	-0.125	-0.194	0.133	0.098	0.100	0.033
38	AF6	-0.045	0.122	0.028	0.091	-0.046	0.036	-0.113	-0.143
39	OVERALLAC	-0.024	0.160	0.106	0.062	0.011	0.123	0.244	0.021
40	OVERALLP	-0.054	0.028	-0.110	-0.248	-0.046	-0.028	-0.055	0.0
41	OVERALLAF	-0.259	0.123	0.190	0.166	-0.196	0.018	-0.100	-0.127
42	MMALEPTS	-0.174	0.400	0.111	0.098	-0.142	0.074	-0.032	-0.210
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.107	0.108	0.218	0.111	-0.052	0.212	0.172	0.045
44	MNNEEUTPTS	-0.099	0.419	-0.075	0.097	-0.162	0.211	0.168	0.015
45	MSUMPTS	-0.129	0.385	0.032	0.117	-0.149	0.224	0.165	-0.009
46	FNMALEPTS	0.224	-0.192	0.123	0.172	0.240	-0.113	0.050	0.015
47	FNFEMALEPTS	-0.071	0.082	0.058	0.081	-0.108	-0.049	0.067	0.087
48	FNEUTPTS	0.088	-0.084	0.108	0.044	-0.017	-0.013	0.129	0.084
49	FSUMPTS	0.075	-0.060	0.112	0.089	-0.000	-0.050	0.108	0.082
50	GNOTHERID	-0.072	0.015	0.174	0.005	0.120	0.194	0.186	0.007

BOTH SEXES PAGE 2

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	1 AGE	2 SEX	3 MAJOR	4 C AR.PLANS	5 SEXINOV	6 TY PICALFAM	7 TY PICALSEX	8 TYP ICALCONV
51	GFATHERID	-0.142	-0.255	0.169	0.040	0.015	-0.040	-0.124	0.196
52	PA.MO.I	-0.032	0.080	0.045	-0.182	-0.193	0.130	0.067	0.019
53	MPERSDIS	0.066	-0.117	-0.051	-0.051	-0.001	0.226	0.111	0.165
54	FPERSDIS	0.455	-0.208	-0.114	0.085	0.139	0.041	0.164	-0.027

BOTH SEXES

PAGE 3

CORRELATIONS OF A

FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	9 TYPICALFLD	10 OLDBROS	11 YOUNGBROS	12 OLDSIS	13 YOUNGSIS	14 LEAVEHOME	15 HOMEINTACT	16 ALIVE1
1	AGE	0.097	0.022	0.193	0.146	0.179	0.554	0.258	-0.284
2	SEX	0.173	-0.143	0.100	0.249	-0.046	0.168	-0.372	-0.356
3	MAJOR	-0.074	-0.057	-0.121	-0.123	0.184	-0.227	-0.038	0.132
4	CAR.PLANS	0.145	-0.136	0.019	-0.049	0.123	0.098	-0.011	0.079
5	SEXINOV	-0.068	0.055	0.077	-0.022	-0.053	-0.064	0.023	0.044
6	TYPICALFAM	0.113	0.191	0.024	0.040	-0.143	0.112	-0.455	-0.289
7	TYPICALSEX	0.100	0.139	-0.033	0.090	-0.041	0.166	0.209	-0.150
8	TYPICALCONV	0.190	-0.022	-0.030	-0.069	0.287	-0.082	-0.100	0.055
9	TYPICALFLD	1.000	-0.258	0.133	0.135	0.227	0.068	0.104	-0.055
10	OLDBROS	-0.258	1.000	-0.267	0.087	-0.296	0.060	0.125	-0.240
11	YOUNGBROS	0.133	-0.267	1.000	0.064	0.225	0.147	-0.004	0.019
12	OLDSIS	0.135	0.087	0.064	1.000	-0.162	0.184	0.178	-0.124
13	YOUNGSIS	0.227	-0.296	0.225	-0.162	1.000	0.061	0.061	0.123
14	LEAVEHOME	0.068	0.060	0.147	0.184	0.061	1.000	0.370	-0.291
15	HOMEINTACT	0.104	0.125	-0.004	0.178	0.061	0.370	1.000	-0.300
16	ALIVE1	-0.055	-0.240	0.019	-0.124	0.123	-0.291	-0.300	1.000
17	ALIVE2	0.500	-0.157	0.134	-0.802	-0.535	0.535	0.244	-0.873
18	FALIVE1	-0.073	-0.255	-0.012	-0.264	0.131	-0.319	-0.289	0.284
19	FALIVE2	0.327	-0.326	0.173	-0.359	0.177	0.149	-0.131	-0.026
20	MARSTAT	0.154	-0.170	0.259	-0.016	0.247	0.147	0.102	0.023
21	AC1	0.157	-0.156	-0.096	-0.078	-0.071	-0.055	0.110	-0.135
22	P1	-0.241	-0.106	0.037	0.073	-0.031	0.015	-0.187	-0.064
23	AF1	-0.091	0.027	0.037	-0.031	-0.109	-0.114	-0.142	-0.072
24	AC2	0.0	0.226	-0.112	0.015	-0.039	0.099	0.101	-0.053
25	P2	-0.029	-0.067	0.063	-0.056	0.006	-0.173	-0.087	-0.123
26	AF2	0.055	0.023	0.001	-0.109	0.157	-0.138	0.097	-0.049
27	AC3	-0.055	0.031	-0.059	-0.035	-0.035	0.023	-0.047	-0.118
28	P3	-0.295	0.030	0.003	-0.040	0.048	0.099	0.128	-0.283
29	AF3	0.069	-0.142	-0.135	-0.012	0.042	-0.004	0.105	0.090
30	AC4	0.093	-0.265	0.062	0.114	-0.012	-0.117	-0.262	0.267
31	P4	0.017	0.342	0.054	0.049	0.057	0.224	0.113	-0.634
32	AF4	-0.192	-0.192	0.157	-0.125	0.100	-0.012	-0.096	0.052
33	AC5	0.076	-0.006	0.267	-0.077	0.201	0.199	0.168	0.032
34	P5	-0.100	0.133	0.081	0.126	0.044	-0.036	-0.074	0.040
35	AF5	-0.172	0.183	-0.048	0.042	-0.196	-0.174	-0.173	-0.085
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.295	0.073	-0.046	-0.014	-0.068	0.154	0.241	-0.255
38	AF6	-0.001	-0.056	0.012	-0.142	0.063	-0.144	-0.010	0.077
39	OVERALLAC	0.130	-0.173	-0.021	-0.004	-0.032	-0.031	-0.015	-0.096
40	OVERALLP	-0.334	0.111	0.076	0.048	0.032	0.055	-0.002	-0.366
41	OVERALLAF	-0.078	-0.044	-0.012	-0.135	0.023	-0.231	-0.063	0.019
42	MMALEPTS	-0.041	-0.036	0.131	0.057	-0.082	-0.181	-0.135	-0.003
43	FFEMALEPTS	-0.020	0.058	0.077	0.066	-0.128	-0.180	-0.194	0.067
44	MINEPTPTS	0.139	-0.082	0.232	0.015	-0.088	-0.080	0.007	-0.112
45	MSUMPTS	0.085	-0.044	0.205	0.040	-0.113	-0.139	-0.077	-0.057
46	FMMALEPTS	0.033	-0.106	0.009	-0.034	0.158	0.061	-0.159	0.100
47	FNFEMALEPTS	0.270	-0.161	-0.055	-0.043	0.249	0.051	-0.038	-0.000
48	FMEMPTS	0.184	-0.227	0.066	-0.073	0.102	0.029	-0.244	0.200
49	FSUMPTS	0.208	-0.217	0.026	-0.065	0.176	0.067	-0.198	0.167
50	GMOTHERID	0.031	0.074	0.131	-0.037	0.008	-0.125	0.024	-0.117

BOTH SEXES PAGE 4

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	LABEL	TY PICALFLD	NOLDBROS	NY OUNGBROS	NOLOSIS	N YOUNGSIS	L EAVEHOME	HO MEINTACT	HALIVEI
51	GFATHERID	0.071	-0.132	-0.116	-0.059	0.097	0.011	-0.142	0.185
52	PA.30.(	-0.219	0.220	0.010	-0.032	-0.036	-0.010	0.216	-0.167
53	MPERSDIS	-0.083	0.217	-0.109	-0.075	0.015	0.023	0.158	-0.282
54	FPERSDIS	-0.047	-0.013	0.123	-0.004	0.166	0.095	0.118	-0.182

BOTH SEXES

CORRELATIONS OF A

FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	17 MALIVE2	18 FALIVE1	19 FALIVE2	20 MARSTAT	21 AC1	22 P1	23 AF1	24 AC2
1	AGE	0.461	-0.343	0.110	0.268	-0.101	-0.101	-0.222	-0.030
2	SEX	-0.134	-0.049	-0.173	0.094	0.044	0.038	0.100	-0.076
3	MAJOR	-0.134	0.157	0.147	-0.188	-0.029	0.051	0.045	-0.032
4	CAR.PLANS	-0.134	0.169	-0.040	0.181	0.059	-0.176	0.072	-0.254
5	SEXINOV	0.426	0.0	0.421	0.034	-0.047	-0.013	-0.183	-0.149
6	TYPICALFAM	1.000	-0.304	0.431	-0.041	0.163	0.125	-0.125	0.0
7	TYPICALSEX	1.000	-0.196	0.185	0.009	0.100	-0.091	-0.041	0.0
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.500	0.055	-0.302	-0.069	-0.033	0.044	-0.102	0.0
9	TYPICALFLD	0.500	-0.073	0.327	0.154	0.157	-0.241	-0.091	0.0
10	NOLDSBOS	-0.157	-0.256	-0.326	-0.170	-0.156	-0.106	0.027	0.226
11	NYOUNGBOS	0.134	-0.012	0.173	0.259	-0.096	0.037	0.037	-0.112
12	NOLDSIS	-0.802	-0.264	-0.359	-0.016	-0.078	0.073	-0.031	0.015
13	NYOUNGSIS	-0.535	0.131	0.177	0.247	-0.071	-0.031	-0.109	-0.039
14	LEAVEHOME	0.535	-0.319	0.140	0.167	-0.055	0.015	-0.114	0.099
15	HOMEINTACT	0.244	-0.289	-0.131	0.102	0.110	-0.187	-0.142	0.301
16	MALIVE1	-0.873	0.284	-0.026	0.023	-0.135	-0.064	-0.072	-0.653
17	MALIVE2	1.000	0.218	0.707	0.134	0.327	0.134	0.802	0.764
18	FALIVE1	0.218	1.000	-0.665	-0.180	-0.138	0.129	0.208	-0.284
19	FALIVE2	0.707	-0.665	1.000	-0.114	0.056	0.245	0.0	0.026
20	MARSTAT	0.134	-0.180	-0.114	1.000	-0.061	-0.117	-0.159	-0.076
21	AC1	0.327	-0.138	0.056	-0.061	1.000	-0.357	-0.225	0.277
22	P1	0.134	0.129	0.245	-0.117	-0.357	1.000	0.219	-0.399
23	AF1	0.802	0.208	0.0	-0.159	-0.225	0.219	1.000	0.365
24	AC2	0.764	-0.284	0.026	-0.076	0.277	-0.099	0.066	1.000
25	P2	0.802	0.164	0.0	-0.146	0.050	0.199	0.094	0.124
26	AF2	0.134	-0.134	0.566	-0.013	-0.069	0.105	-0.045	0.051
27	AC3	0.577	-0.045	0.465	0.084	0.116	-0.019	-0.083	-0.081
28	P3	0.577	-0.177	0.026	0.025	0.039	0.128	0.007	0.620
29	AF3	-0.577	0.068	-0.310	0.009	0.198	0.027	-0.109	-0.088
30	AC4	-0.535	-0.023	0.326	0.092	0.061	0.129	-0.065	-0.119
31	P4	-0.218	-0.115	-0.399	-0.012	-0.150	-0.063	0.042	0.154
32	AF4	0.0	0.112	0.0	0.174	-0.075	0.258	0.0	-0.351
33	AC5	0.0	0.049	0.0	0.068	-0.114	-0.080	-0.080	-0.332
34	P5	-0.535	0.085	-0.665	0.084	-0.141	-0.099	0.066	-0.039
35	AF5	0.535	0.015	-0.026	-0.066	0.028	0.051	0.136	0.397
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	0.134	-0.384	-0.111	0.191	0.200	0.029	-0.115	0.257
38	AF6	0.218	0.164	-0.277	0.114	-0.080	-0.038	-0.038	-0.181
39	OVERALLAC	0.468	-0.163	0.422	0.054	0.670	-0.166	-0.202	0.253
40	OVERALLP	0.157	-0.049	-0.326	-0.044	-0.189	0.600	0.154	0.279
41	OVERALLAF	0.643	0.156	0.142	0.016	-0.082	0.190	0.334	0.316
42	FMALEPTS	-0.535	-0.006	-0.270	-0.027	0.047	0.079	0.180	0.065
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.727	0.143	-0.395	0.023	-0.062	-0.028	-0.029	-0.194
44	MNYEFUTPTS	-0.101	0.034	-0.128	0.154	0.127	-0.122	-0.103	0.011
45	MSUMPTS	-0.440	0.068	-0.273	0.110	0.076	-0.082	-0.053	-0.053
46	FNMALEPTS	-0.802	-0.003	-0.210	0.115	0.223	-0.255	-0.339	-0.335
47	FNFEMLEPTS	-0.468	-0.131	0.004	0.211	0.157	-0.060	-0.184	0.142
48	FNSUTPTS	-0.830	-0.019	-0.216	0.220	0.106	-0.136	-0.183	-0.058
49	FSUMPTS	-0.838	-0.063	-0.164	0.236	0.158	-0.152	-0.237	0.001
50	GMOTHERID	0.845	-0.017	0.555	0.006	-0.111	-0.064	0.026	0.246

POSITION	LABEL	17 MALIVE2	18 FALIVE1	19 FALIVE2	20 MARSTAT	21 AC1	22 P1	23 AF1	24 AC2
51	GFATHERID	-0.949	0.040	0.196	-0.064	-0.013	-0.004	-0.234	0.011
52	PA.BD.I	C.0	0.015	-0.173	-0.120	-0.086	0.094	0.136	0.028
53	MPERSDIS	0.967	0.095	-0.037	-0.112	-0.173	0.004	0.005	0.231
54	FPERSDIS	0.738	-0.045	-0.635	0.251	-0.011	-0.097	-0.006	0.162

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	25 P2	26 AF2	27 AC3	28 P3	29 AF3	30 AC4	31 P4	32 AF4
1	AGE	-0.131	-0.082	0.143	-0.019	-0.147	-0.155	0.103	0.216
2	SEX	-0.019	-0.087	-0.082	-0.062	0.100	0.349	0.067	-0.065
3	MAJOR	-0.071	0.384	0.246	-0.047	0.015	0.031	-0.125	0.163
4	CAR.PLANS	-0.220	0.018	0.158	-0.149	0.101	-0.002	0.048	0.122
5	SEXINOV	0.134	0.011	0.259	-0.126	-0.280	-0.177	-0.125	-0.009
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.143	-0.012	0.039	-0.109	0.214	0.049	-0.308	-0.143
7	TYPICALSEX	-0.035	-0.127	0.253	-0.058	0.045	0.083	0.145	-0.159
8	TYPICALCONV	0.048	-0.027	-0.008	0.033	0.0	0.101	-0.052	-0.052
9	TYPICALFLD	-0.029	0.055	-0.055	-0.295	0.069	0.093	0.017	-0.182
10	NOLDBROS	-0.067	0.023	0.031	0.030	-0.142	-0.265	0.342	-0.192
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.063	0.001	-0.059	0.003	-0.135	0.062	0.055	0.157
12	NOLDSIS	-0.056	-0.109	-0.035	-0.040	-0.012	0.114	0.049	-0.125
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.006	0.157	-0.035	0.098	0.042	-0.012	0.057	0.106
14	LEAVEHOME	-0.173	-0.138	0.023	0.099	-0.004	-0.117	0.224	-0.312
15	HOMEINTACT	-0.087	0.097	-0.047	0.128	0.105	-0.262	0.113	-0.096
16	MALIVE1	-0.123	-0.049	-0.118	-0.288	0.090	0.267	-0.404	0.052
17	MALIVE2	0.802	0.134	0.577	0.577	-0.577	-0.535	-0.218	0.0
18	FALIVE1	0.164	-0.104	-0.045	-0.177	0.068	-0.023	-0.115	0.112
19	FALIVE2	0.0	0.566	0.465	0.026	-0.310	0.326	-0.399	0.0
20	MARSTAT	-0.146	-0.013	0.084	0.025	0.009	0.092	-0.012	0.194
21	AC1	0.050	-0.068	0.116	0.039	0.198	0.041	-0.150	-0.075
22	P1	0.189	0.105	-0.019	0.128	0.027	0.129	-0.063	0.258
23	AF1	0.094	-0.045	-0.083	0.007	-0.109	-0.065	0.042	0.0
24	AC2	0.124	0.051	-0.081	0.620	-0.088	-0.119	0.154	-0.051
25	P2	1.000	-0.023	0.117	-0.093	-0.195	-0.070	-0.126	0.059
26	AF2	-0.023	1.000	0.177	0.107	0.209	0.108	0.020	0.232
27	AC3	0.117	0.177	1.000	-0.131	-0.274	0.057	0.040	-0.131
28	P3	-0.093	0.107	-0.131	1.000	-0.017	0.090	0.085	0.146
29	AF3	-0.195	0.209	-0.274	-0.017	1.000	0.226	-0.082	-0.017
30	AC4	-0.070	0.108	0.057	0.090	0.226	1.000	-0.258	0.093
31	P4	-0.126	0.020	0.040	0.085	-0.082	-0.258	1.000	-0.386
32	AF4	0.059	0.232	-0.131	0.146	-0.017	0.093	-0.086	1.000
33	AC5	-0.061	0.105	-0.081	-0.042	0.105	-0.041	0.214	-0.041
34	P5	-0.075	-0.105	-0.100	0.220	-0.108	0.017	0.154	-0.051
35	AF5	0.166	0.075	0.054	-0.025	-0.084	0.039	0.034	0.114
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.087	-0.124	-0.116	0.414	0.150	0.059	0.115	-0.059
38	AF6	-0.332	0.080	-0.221	-0.173	0.207	0.006	-0.025	0.136
39	OVERALLAC	0.076	0.137	0.529	0.115	0.109	0.589	-0.135	-0.067
40	OVERALLP	0.404	0.025	-0.045	0.547	-0.088	0.098	0.400	0.142
41	OVERALLAF	-0.135	0.563	-0.180	-0.018	0.489	0.134	-0.027	0.407
42	MMALEPTS	0.051	0.110	-0.052	-0.047	0.110	0.092	-0.034	0.168
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.233	-0.057	0.044	-0.182	0.104	0.035	-0.019	-0.075
44	MNVEEUTPTS	-0.149	-0.058	-0.062	-0.088	0.113	0.067	0.022	0.054
45	MSUMPTS	-0.169	-0.042	-0.037	-0.125	0.127	0.071	0.004	0.039
46	FNMALEPTS	-0.134	0.006	0.258	-0.045	0.024	-0.077	-0.061	-0.092
47	FNFEMALEPTS	-0.071	0.095	0.052	0.135	0.140	0.088	0.003	0.026
48	FNEUTPTS	-0.116	-0.024	0.096	0.011	0.068	0.080	-0.085	0.332
49	FSUMPTS	-0.120	0.012	0.123	0.042	0.095	0.066	-0.064	0.012
50	GMOTHERTO	-0.061	0.061	0.032	-0.001	-0.065	0.018	0.005	-0.090

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CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	LABEL	P2	AF2	AC3	P3	AF3	AC4	P4	AF4
51	GFATHERID	0.062	0.002	0.133	-0.140	-0.012	-0.055	-0.049	0.027
52	PA.HO.I	-0.031	-0.010	-0.097	0.004	-0.068	-0.215	0.106	0.031
53	MPERSDIS	0.024	0.071	0.028	-0.051	0.016	-0.105	0.031	-0.094
54	FPERSDIS	0.001	-0.173	-0.005	-0.109	-0.095	-0.175	-0.030	0.006

POSITION	LABEL	33 AC5	34 P5	35 AF5	36 AC6	37 P6	38 AF6	39 OVERALLAC	40 OVERALLP
1	AGE	0.316	-0.068	-0.222	0.0	0.121	-0.045	-0.024	-0.054
2	SEX	-0.008	0.056	0.124	0.0	-0.011	0.122	0.160	0.029
3	MAJOR	-0.032	-0.060	-0.076	0.0	-0.125	0.028	0.106	-0.110
4	CAR.PLANS	0.076	0.094	0.078	0.0	-0.194	0.091	0.062	-0.248
5	SEXINOV	0.133	-0.120	-0.040	0.0	0.133	-0.046	0.011	-0.046
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.062	-0.109	0.032	0.0	0.098	0.036	0.123	-0.028
7	TYPICALSEX	0.146	-0.216	0.129	0.0	0.100	-0.113	0.244	-0.055
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.083	-0.147	-0.011	0.0	0.033	-0.143	0.021	0..
9	TYPICALFLD	0.076	-0.100	-0.172	0.0	-0.295	-0.001	0.130	-0.334
10	NOLDBROS	-0.006	0.133	0.183	0.0	0.073	-0.056	-0.173	0.111
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.262	0.091	-0.049	0.0	-0.046	0.012	-0.021	0.075
12	NOLDSIS	-0.077	0.125	0.042	0.0	-0.014	-0.142	-0.004	0.049
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.201	0.044	-0.196	0.0	-0.068	0.063	-0.032	0.032
14	LEAVEHOME	0.189	-0.036	-0.174	0.0	0.154	-0.144	-0.031	0.085
15	HOMEINTACT	0.168	-0.074	-0.173	0.0	0.241	-0.010	-0.015	-0.202
16	MALIVE1	0.032	0.040	-0.085	0.0	-0.256	0.077	-0.096	-0.356
17	MALIVE2	0.0	-0.535	0.535	0.0	0.134	0.218	0.468	0.157
18	FALIVE1	0.069	0.085	0.015	0.0	-0.384	0.164	-0.163	-0..
19	FALIVE2	0.0	-0.665	-0.026	0.0	-0.111	-0.077	0.422	-0.326
20	MARSTAT	0.068	0.084	-0.066	0.0	0.191	0.114	0.054	-0.044
21	AC1	-0.114	-0.141	0.028	0.0	0.200	-0.080	0.670	-0.189
22	P1	-0.080	-0.099	0.051	0.0	0.029	-0.038	-0.166	0.600
23	AF1	-0.040	0.066	0.136	0.0	-0.115	-0.038	-0.202	0.154
24	AC2	-0.032	-0.039	0.087	0.0	0.257	-0.091	0.253	0.279
25	P2	-0.061	-0.075	0.156	0.0	-0.097	-0.332	0.076	0.606
26	AF2	0.105	-0.106	0.075	0.0	-0.124	0.090	0.137	0.025
27	AC3	-0.081	-0.100	0.054	0.0	-0.116	-0.221	0.529	-0.045
28	P3	-0.042	0.220	-0.025	0.0	0.414	-0.173	0.115	0.567
29	AF3	0.105	-0.108	-0.084	0.0	0.150	0.207	0.109	-0.089
30	AC4	-0.041	0.017	0.009	0.0	0.057	0.006	0.589	0.008
31	P4	0.214	0.154	0.034	0.0	0.115	-0.025	-0.135	0.600
32	AF4	-0.041	-0.051	0.114	0.0	-0.059	0.136	-0.367	0.142
33	AC5	1.000	-0.032	-0.364	0.0	-0.037	0.149	0.051	-0.016
34	P5	-0.032	1.000	-0.091	0.0	-0.045	-0.081	-0.127	0.279
35	AF5	-0.364	-0.091	1.000	0.0	0.101	-0.069	-0.003	0.109
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.037	-0.045	0.101	0.0	1.000	-0.017	0.139	0.424
38	AF6	0.149	-0.081	-0.069	0.0	-0.017	1.000	-0.135	-0.251
39	OVERALLAC	0.051	-0.127	-0.003	0.0	0.139	-0.135	1.000	-0.163
40	OVERALLP	-0.016	0.279	0.109	0.0	0.424	-0.251	-0.063	1.000
41	OVERALLAF	-0.013	-0.137	0.379	0.0	-0.018	0.559	-0.061	-0.015
42	MMALEPTS	-0.079	0.074	0.244	0.0	-0.054	0.135	0.039	0.047
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.041	0.132	0.049	0.0	-0.226	0.171	-0.027	-0.206
44	MUNCERTPTS	0.069	-0.018	0.174	0.0	-0.030	0.120	0.095	-0.157
45	MSUMPTS	0.049	0.040	0.173	0.0	-0.100	0.157	0.063	-0.168
46	FMALEPTS	-0.029	-0.029	0.136	0.0	-0.042	-0.103	0.190	-0.247
47	FFEMALEPTS	-0.050	-0.133	0.088	0.0	-0.117	-0.051	0.193	-0.252
48	FNEUTPTS	-0.041	-0.041	0.061	0.0	-0.047	-0.037	0.126	-0.189
49	FSUMPTS	-0.060	-0.086	0.090	0.0	-0.067	-0.095	0.173	-0.181
50	GMOTHERID	0.266	0.114	0.001	0.0	0.021	0.019	0.021	-0.022

POSITION		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	LABEL	AC5	P5	AF5	AC6	P6	AF6	OVERALLAC	OVERALLP
51	GRATHERID	-0.237	-0.219	0.159	0.0	-0.012	-0.091	-0.018	-0.099
52	PABBC.I	0.134	0.165	-0.061	0.0	-0.046	0.080	-0.183	0.136
53	*PERSDIS	0.195	-0.125	0.121	0.0	-0.032	0.192	-0.064	-0.034
54	FPERSDIS	0.431	-0.037	-0.112	0.0	0.035	0.096	-0.001	-0.096

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	41 O VERALLAF	42 MMALEPTS	43 MF EMALEPTS	44 MN NEEUTPTS	45 MSUMPTS	46 F MMALEPTS	47 FNF EMALEPTS	48 FNEUTPTS
1	AGE	-0.259	-0.174	-0.107	-0.099	-0.129	0.224	-0.071	0.088
2	SEX	0.123	0.400	0.108	0.419	0.385	-0.172	0.082	-0.084
3	MAJOR	0.190	0.111	0.218	-0.075	0.032	0.123	0.058	0.108
4	CAR.PLANS	0.166	0.099	0.111	0.097	0.117	0.172	0.081	0.044
5	SEXINOV	-0.196	-0.142	-0.052	-0.142	-0.149	0.240	-0.108	-0.017
6	TYPICALFAM	0.018	0.074	0.212	0.211	0.224	-0.113	-0.049	-0.013
7	TYPICALSEX	-0.100	-0.032	0.172	0.168	0.165	0.050	0.067	0.129
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.127	-0.210	0.045	0.015	-0.009	0.016	0.087	0.084
9	TYPICALFLD	-0.078	-0.041	-0.020	0.139	0.095	0.033	0.270	0.194
10	NOLDSPOS	-0.044	-0.036	0.059	-0.092	-0.044	-0.106	-0.161	-0.227
11	NYOUNGSPOS	-0.012	0.131	0.077	0.232	0.205	0.008	-0.055	0.066
12	NOLDSIS	-0.135	0.057	0.066	0.015	0.040	-0.034	-0.043	-0.073
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.023	-0.082	-0.128	-0.088	-0.113	0.158	0.249	0.102
14	LEAVEHOME	-0.231	-0.181	-0.180	-0.080	-0.139	0.041	0.051	0.029
15	HOMEINTACT	-0.063	-0.135	-0.194	0.007	-0.077	-0.159	-0.038	-0.244
16	MALIVE1	0.016	-0.003	0.067	-0.112	-0.057	0.100	-0.000	0.200
17	MALIVE2	0.643	-0.535	-0.727	-0.101	-0.460	-0.802	-0.468	-0.830
18	FALIVE1	0.166	-0.006	0.143	0.034	0.058	-0.003	-0.131	-0.039
19	FALIVE2	0.142	-0.270	-0.395	-0.128	-0.273	-0.210	0.004	-0.216
20	MARSTAT	0.016	-0.027	0.023	0.154	0.110	0.135	0.211	0.220
21	AC1	-0.082	0.047	-0.062	0.127	0.076	0.223	0.157	0.136
22	P1	0.190	0.079	-0.028	-0.122	-0.092	-0.255	-0.060	-0.139
23	AF1	0.334	0.180	-0.029	-0.103	-0.093	-0.339	-0.184	-0.183
24	AC2	-0.016	0.005	-0.194	0.011	-0.053	-0.036	0.142	-0.058
25	P2	-0.135	0.051	-0.233	-0.149	-0.169	-0.134	-0.071	-0.116
26	AF2	0.563	0.110	-0.057	-0.059	-0.042	0.035	0.095	-0.024
27	AC3	-0.180	-0.052	0.044	-0.042	-0.037	0.258	0.052	0.096
28	P3	-0.018	-0.047	-0.182	-0.089	-0.125	-0.045	0.135	0.011
29	AF3	0.489	0.110	0.104	0.113	0.127	0.024	0.140	0.069
30	AC4	0.134	0.092	0.035	0.067	0.071	-0.077	0.088	0.080
31	P4	-0.027	-0.034	-0.019	0.022	0.004	-0.061	0.003	-0.085
32	AF4	0.407	0.168	-0.075	0.044	0.039	-0.092	0.026	0.032
33	AC5	-0.013	-0.079	0.041	0.049	0.049	-0.079	-0.050	-0.061
34	P5	-0.137	0.074	0.132	-0.018	0.040	-0.029	-0.133	-0.061
35	AF5	0.379	0.244	0.049	0.174	0.173	0.136	0.098	0.061
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.018	-0.054	-0.226	-0.030	-0.100	-0.042	-0.012	-0.087
38	AF6	0.559	0.135	0.171	0.120	0.157	-0.103	-0.051	-0.037
39	OVERALLAC	-0.061	0.039	-0.027	0.095	0.063	0.190	0.183	0.126
40	OVERALLP	-0.015	0.037	-0.206	-0.157	-0.168	-0.247	-0.052	-0.189
41	OVERALLAF	1.000	0.334	0.288	0.111	0.155	-0.135	0.036	-0.024
42	MMALEPTS	0.334	1.000	0.192	0.568	0.654	-0.088	0.146	0.074
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.088	0.392	1.000	0.558	0.762	0.333	0.090	0.314
44	MNNEEUTPTS	0.111	0.568	0.558	1.000	0.953	0.014	0.150	0.112
45	MSUMPTS	0.155	0.654	0.762	0.953	1.000	0.102	0.155	0.188
46	FNMALEPTS	-0.135	-0.088	0.333	0.014	0.102	1.000	0.287	0.586
47	FNFEMALEPTS	0.036	0.146	0.090	0.150	0.155	0.287	1.000	0.682
48	FNEUTPTS	-0.024	0.074	0.314	0.112	0.188	0.586	0.682	1.000
49	FSUMPTS	-0.027	0.081	0.295	0.126	0.193	0.656	0.837	0.967
50	GMOTHERID	-0.004	0.291	0.499	0.451	0.516	-0.033	-0.043	-0.024

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	LABEL	OVERALLAF	MMALEPTS	MFEMALEPTS	MNEEUTPTS	MSUMPTS	FMALEPTS	FNFEMALEPTS	FNEUTPTS
51	GEATHERID	-0.067	-0.087	-0.066	-0.187	-0.164	0.392	0.479	0.560
52	PA.BO.I	0.035	0.113	0.355	0.283	0.326	-0.190	-0.405	-0.391
53	MPERSDIS	0.135	-0.128	-0.053	0.048	-0.003	-0.171	-0.056	-0.069
54	FPERSDIS	-0.104	-0.159	-0.040	-0.120	-0.118	0.122	-0.027	0.074

BOTH SEXES

CORRELATIONS OF A

POSITION		49	50	51	52	53	54
	LABEL	FSUMPTS	G MOTHERID	G FATHERID	PA.RO.I	MPERSOIS	FPERSOIS
1	AGE	0.075	-0.072	-0.142	-0.032	0.066	0.455
2	SEX	-0.060	0.015	-0.255	0.060	-0.117	-0.208
3	MAJOR	0.112	0.174	0.169	0.045	-0.051	-0.114
4	CAR.PLANS	0.089	0.005	0.040	-0.182	-0.051	0.085
5	SEXINOV	-0.000	0.120	0.015	-0.193	-0.001	0.139
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.050	0.194	-0.040	0.130	0.226	0.041
7	TYPICALSEX	0.108	0.185	-0.124	0.067	0.111	0.164
8	TYPICALCONV	0.092	0.007	0.196	0.019	0.160	-0.007
9	TYPICALFLD	0.205	0.031	0.071	-0.219	-0.083	-0.047
10	NOLDBROS	-0.217	0.074	-0.132	0.220	0.217	-0.013
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.026	0.131	-0.116	0.018	-0.109	0.173
12	NOLDSIS	-0.065	-0.037	-0.059	-0.032	-0.075	-0.004
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.176	0.008	0.097	-0.036	0.015	0.166
14	LEAVEHOME	0.047	-0.125	0.011	-0.010	0.023	0.095
15	HOMEINTACT	-0.198	0.024	-0.142	0.216	0.158	0.118
16	MALIVE1	0.147	-0.117	0.185	-0.167	-0.282	-0.182
17	MALIVE2	-0.838	0.845	-0.949	0.0	0.967	0.738
18	FALIVE1	-0.063	-0.017	0.040	0.015	0.095	-0.045
19	FALIVE2	-0.164	0.555	0.196	-0.173	-0.037	-0.435
20	MARSTAT	0.236	0.006	-0.086	-0.120	-0.112	0.251
21	AC1	0.158	-0.111	-0.013	-0.086	-0.173	-0.011
22	P1	-0.152	-0.064	-0.004	0.094	0.004	-0.097
23	AF1	-0.237	0.026	-0.234	0.136	0.005	-0.006
24	AC2	0.001	0.046	0.011	0.028	0.231	0.162
25	P2	-0.120	-0.041	0.062	-0.031	0.024	0.001
26	AF2	0.012	0.061	0.002	-0.010	0.071	-0.173
27	AC3	0.123	0.032	0.133	-0.097	0.028	-0.005
28	P3	0.042	-0.001	-0.140	0.004	-0.051	-0.109
29	AF3	0.095	-0.065	-0.012	-0.068	0.016	-0.005
30	AC4	0.066	0.016	-0.055	-0.215	-0.105	-0.175
31	P4	-0.064	0.005	-0.049	0.106	0.031	-0.033
32	AF4	0.012	-0.090	0.027	0.001	-0.044	0.006
33	AC5	-0.060	0.266	-0.237	0.134	0.195	0.431
34	P5	-0.086	0.114	-0.219	0.165	-0.125	-0.037
35	AF5	0.090	0.001	0.159	-0.061	0.121	-0.112
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.067	0.021	-0.012	-0.046	-0.032	0.035
38	AF6	-0.035	0.019	-0.091	0.080	0.192	0.096
39	OVERALLAC	0.173	0.021	-0.018	-0.183	-0.064	-0.021
40	OVERALLP	-0.181	-0.022	-0.099	0.106	-0.034	-0.096
41	OVERALLAF	-0.027	-0.004	-0.067	0.035	0.135	-0.104
42	MMALEPTS	0.081	0.291	-0.087	0.113	-0.128	-0.150
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.295	0.499	-0.066	0.355	-0.053	-0.040
44	MNNEEUTPTS	0.126	0.451	-0.187	0.283	0.048	-0.120
45	MSUMPTS	0.193	0.516	-0.164	0.326	-0.003	-0.118
46	FMALEPTS	0.656	-0.033	0.302	-0.190	-0.171	0.122
47	FNFEMALEPTS	0.807	-0.043	0.479	-0.405	-0.056	-0.027
48	FNEUTPTS	0.967	-0.024	0.548	-0.391	-0.069	0.074
49	FSUMPTS	1.000	-0.036	0.556	-0.414	-0.094	0.056
50	GMOTHERID	-0.036	1.000	-0.071	0.479	0.130	0.014

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION			49	50	51	52	53	54
		LABEL	FSUMPTS	G MOTHERID	G FATHERID	PA.NO.I	MPERSDIS	FPERSDIS
	S1	GFATHERID	0.556	-0.071	1.000	-0.507	-0.011	-0.073
	S2	PA.NO.I	-0.414	0.479	-0.507	1.000	0.080	-0.002
	S3	MPERSDIS	-0.094	0.130	-0.011	0.080	1.000	0.377
	S4	FPERSDIS	0.056	0.014	-0.073	-0.002	0.377	1.000

BPRINT=.20/CS

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE 2

POSITION	LABEL	1 AGE	2 SEX	3 MAJOR	4 C AR.PLANS	5 SEXINDV	6 TY PICALFAM	7 TY PICALSEX	8 TYP ICALINDV
1	AGE	1.000	0.0	-0.073	-0.080	0.091	0.069	0.197	-0.119
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	-0.073	0.0	1.000	0.149	0.086	-0.121	0.0	-0.056
4	CAR.PLANS	-0.080	0.0	0.149	1.000	-0.071	-0.350	-0.332	-0.382
5	SEXINDV	0.091	0.0	0.086	-0.071	1.000	-0.458	-0.345	-0.432
6	TYPICALFAM	0.069	0.0	-0.121	-0.350	-0.458	1.000	0.158	0.519
7	TYPICALSEX	0.197	0.0	0.0	-0.332	-0.345	0.158	1.000	0.182
8	TYPICALINDV	-0.119	0.0	-0.056	-0.382	-0.432	0.519	0.182	1.000
9	TYPICALFLD	0.157	0.0	-0.076	0.079	-0.154	0.219	0.040	0.199
10	NOLDSIBS	-0.008	0.0	-0.024	-0.187	-0.328	0.218	0.017	0.227
11	NYOUNGSIBS	0.273	0.0	-0.100	0.255	0.149	-0.196	-0.160	-0.282
12	NOLDSIS	0.091	0.0	-0.020	-0.172	0.089	-0.125	-0.079	-0.243
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.282	0.0	0.096	0.108	0.028	-0.042	-0.028	0.255
14	LEAVEHOME	0.576	0.0	-0.145	0.180	-0.068	-0.210	0.195	-0.315
15	HOMEINTACT	0.321	0.0	0.033	-0.026	0.133	0.052	0.277	-0.228
16	MALIVE1	-0.176	0.0	0.069	0.316	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	MALIVE2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	FALIVE1	-0.117	0.0	0.0	0.365	-0.071	-0.350	-0.016	-0.139
19	FALIVE2	-0.617	0.0	0.577	0.597	0.0	-1.000	0.0	-1.000
20	MARSTAT	0.174	0.0	-0.100	0.182	0.101	-0.033	-0.083	-0.161
21	AC1	-0.141	0.0	0.093	-0.047	0.189	0.029	0.073	-0.103
22	P1	-0.120	0.0	-0.139	-0.264	0.135	-0.147	0.047	0.122
23	AF1	-0.204	0.0	0.194	0.040	-0.239	-0.159	0.149	-0.237
24	AC2	-0.049	0.0	-0.048	-0.454	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	P2	-0.227	0.0	-0.255	0.021	0.135	-0.147	-0.143	-0.041
26	AF2	-0.162	0.0	0.434	0.033	-0.117	0.050	-0.019	-0.159
27	AC3	-0.155	0.0	0.122	0.339	0.175	-0.250	0.0	-0.259
28	P3	-0.092	0.0	-0.059	-0.322	0.050	-0.059	0.219	0.325
29	AF3	-0.066	0.0	0.189	-0.075	-0.230	0.498	0.149	0.205
30	AC4	-0.438	0.0	0.337	0.104	-0.018	0.131	0.333	-0.068
31	P4	0.196	0.0	-0.096	-0.041	-0.666	-0.100	0.032	0.325
32	AF4	0.032	0.0	0.267	0.141	0.069	-0.126	-0.079	-0.243
33	AC5	0.641	0.0	-0.048	0.090	0.050	-0.059	0.219	-0.134
34	P5	-0.085	0.0	-0.048	0.090	0.050	-0.059	-0.175	-0.134
35	AF5	-0.260	0.0	-0.121	0.375	-0.120	0.147	0.153	0.041
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	0.061	0.0	-0.059	-0.152	0.750	-0.059	0.219	0.325
38	AFA	0.285	0.0	0.040	-0.060	-0.018	-0.105	-0.115	-0.146
39	OVERALLAC	-0.277	0.0	0.190	0.081	0.191	-0.056	0.098	-0.235
40	OVERALLP	-0.120	0.0	-0.247	-0.255	-0.325	-0.250	0.022	0.248
41	OVERALLAF	-0.114	0.0	0.339	0.090	-0.228	0.000	0.082	-0.223
42	MMALEPTS	-0.001	0.0	0.457	0.044	0.234	0.267	-0.072	-0.352
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.081	0.0	0.237	-0.013	0.179	0.044	0.185	-0.271
44	MNEEDUPTS	0.178	0.0	-0.020	0.010	0.0	0.322	0.134	-0.175
45	MSUMPTS	0.146	0.0	0.138	0.038	0.097	0.231	0.142	-0.276
46	FMALEPTS	0.017	0.0	0.180	0.090	0.231	-0.269	-0.222	-0.115
47	FMFEMALEPTS	-0.130	0.0	0.088	0.117	0.050	-0.104	0.141	0.135
48	FNEEDPTS	-0.366	0.0	0.134	0.080	-0.051	-0.207	0.046	0.115
49	FSUMPTS	-0.379	0.0	0.145	0.106	0.024	-0.093	0.017	0.131
50	GNOTHERID	0.228	0.0	0.242	0.222	0.010	0.093	0.453	-0.254

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE

POSITION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	LABEL	AGE	SEX	MAJOR	C AR.PLAYS	SERINJV	TY PICALSEX	TY PICALSEX	TYP ICALSEX
51	GEATHERID	-0.292	0.0	0.053	0.334	-0.231	-0.183	-0.174	0.331
52	PA.DD.I	0.439	0.0	-0.375	-0.353	0.0	0.138	0.277	-0.293
53	MPERSDIS	0.092	0.0	-0.133	0.333	-0.626	0.499	0.138	0.134
54	FPERSDIS	0.573	0.0	-0.119	0.337	-0.080	0.230	0.235	-0.335

CORRELATIONS OF A

FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	9 TYPICALFLD	10 NOLDBROS	11 NYOUNGBROS	12 NOLDSIS	13 NYOUNGSIS	14 LEAVEHOME	15 MENTFACT	16 MALIVE1
1	AGE	0.147	-0.039	0.273	0.091	0.292	0.576	0.321	-0.174
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	-0.075	-0.024	-0.100	-0.023	0.085	-0.145	0.033	0.069
4	CAR.PLANS	0.079	-0.197	0.265	-0.172	0.108	0.180	-0.225	0.315
5	SEXINOV	-0.156	-0.328	0.149	0.089	0.028	-0.058	0.103	0.0
6	TYPICALFAM	0.210	0.218	-0.194	-0.125	-0.092	-0.210	0.052	0.0
7	TYPICALSEX	0.040	0.337	-0.150	-0.079	-0.038	0.195	0.277	0.0
8	TYPICALCONV	0.199	0.027	-0.092	-0.243	0.233	-0.015	-0.238	0.0
9	TYPICALFLD	1.000	-0.187	0.039	0.196	0.265	0.259	0.111	0.0
10	NOLDBROS	-0.187	1.000	-0.421	0.095	-0.033	0.175	0.222	-0.112
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.039	-0.421	1.000	0.054	0.522	0.189	0.063	0.039
12	NOLDSIS	0.196	0.095	0.054	1.000	-0.144	0.227	0.414	-0.422
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.265	-0.033	0.522	-0.144	1.000	0.175	0.097	0.141
14	LEAVEHOME	0.259	0.175	0.189	0.227	0.175	1.000	0.415	-0.237
15	MENTFACT	0.111	0.222	0.063	0.414	0.097	0.415	1.000	-0.531
16	MALIVE1	0.0	-0.112	0.039	-0.422	0.101	-0.237	-0.531	1.000
17	MALIVE2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	FALIVE1	-0.184	-0.529	0.239	-0.336	0.063	-0.119	-0.412	0.422
19	FALIVE2	0.0	0.157	0.0	-0.167	0.667	-0.577	-0.167	0.512
20	MARSTAT	0.140	-0.158	0.413	-0.133	0.116	0.087	0.055	0.255
21	AC1	0.390	-0.193	-0.166	0.271	0.044	-0.085	0.219	-0.241
22	P1	-0.479	-0.212	-0.134	0.316	-0.130	-0.199	-0.181	0.231
23	AF1	-0.176	0.023	0.012	0.045	-0.095	-0.158	-0.155	0.273
24	AC2	0.0	0.254	-0.122	0.257	-0.037	0.085	0.336	-0.497
25	P2	-0.215	-0.115	-0.231	-0.192	-0.256	-0.296	-0.148	0.255
26	AF2	0.189	0.133	-0.118	-0.096	0.118	-0.272	-0.011	0.131
27	AC3	-0.155	0.135	-0.095	0.149	-0.192	0.0	0.312	0.396
28	P3	-0.137	0.139	-0.151	0.175	0.047	0.0	0.241	-0.551
29	AF3	0.079	-0.212	-0.134	0.316	0.179	-0.315	-0.399	0.381
30	AC4	0.042	-0.197	-0.332	0.119	-0.117	-0.433	-0.278	0.154
31	P4	0.147	0.263	0.158	0.175	0.298	0.625	0.241	-0.551
32	AF4	-0.079	-0.239	0.339	-0.116	-0.064	0.0	-0.111	0.353
33	AC5	0.102	-0.134	0.453	-0.064	0.462	0.239	0.135	0.328
34	P5	0.102	-0.134	0.453	0.422	-0.098	-0.123	-0.363	0.328
35	AF5	-0.216	0.254	-0.156	0.313	-0.278	-0.047	-0.115	-0.181
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.337	0.112	-0.122	0.257	-0.037	0.085	0.336	-0.497
38	AF6	0.009	-0.151	0.233	-0.057	0.271	0.039	-0.043	0.154
39	OVERALLAC	0.172	-0.135	-0.033	0.218	-0.051	-0.213	0.373	-0.151
40	OVERALLP	-0.327	-0.011	-0.085	0.213	-0.032	-0.071	0.092	-0.492
41	OVERALLAF	-0.038	-0.053	-0.057	-0.056	0.089	-0.333	-0.147	0.155
42	MMALEPTS	-0.224	0.033	-0.164	0.025	-0.280	-0.099	-0.030	-0.121
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.142	-0.074	0.046	-0.157	-0.214	-0.112	-0.238	0.271
44	MNEEDUPTS	0.052	0.053	0.059	0.093	-0.270	0.148	0.229	-0.334
45	MSUMPTS	-0.047	0.033	0.032	0.033	-0.295	0.041	0.155	-0.219
46	FMALEPTS	0.028	-0.283	0.123	-0.144	0.227	0.034	-0.285	0.353
47	FNFEMALEPTS	0.244	-0.192	-0.033	-0.158	0.278	0.088	-0.136	0.338
48	FNEUTPTS	0.291	-0.369	-0.035	-0.184	0.151	-0.039	-0.359	0.199
49	FSUMPTS	0.256	-0.322	-0.034	-0.184	0.221	0.029	-0.313	0.191
50	GNOTHERID	-0.159	-0.022	0.221	0.041	-0.065	0.072	0.232	-0.047

MALE DATA PAGE 4

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE 2

POSITION	LABEL	9 TV PICALFLD	10 MOLDBROS	11 NY DUNGBROS	12 MOLDSIS	13 N YOUNGSIS	14 L EAVEHOME	15 MO REINTACT	16 MALIVE1
51	GFATHERID	0.142	-0.259	-0.042	-0.153	0.119	0.176	-0.335	0.183
52	PA.RJ.I	-0.222	0.262	0.330	0.198	-0.222	0.149	0.351	-0.149
53	MPERSDIS	-0.218	0.293	-0.381	-0.052	0.039	-0.010	0.057	-0.132
54	FPERSDIS	-0.024	-0.192	0.343	-0.111	0.268	0.114	0.050	-0.004

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE 2

POSITION	LABEL	17 MALIVE2	18 FALIVE1	19 FALIVE2	20 MARSTAT	21 AC1	22 P1	23 AF1	24 AC2
1	AGE	0.0	-0.117	-0.512	0.174	-0.141	-0.123	-0.204	-0.269
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	0.0	0.0	0.577	-0.100	0.043	-0.139	0.134	-0.148
4	CAR.PLANS	0.0	0.355	0.567	0.182	-0.047	-0.244	0.050	-0.454
5	SEXINDV	0.0	-0.071	0.0	0.101	0.189	0.135	-0.239	0.0
6	TYPICALFAM	0.0	-0.353	-1.000	-0.033	0.029	-0.147	-0.159	0.0
7	TYPICALSEX	0.0	-0.315	0.0	-0.093	0.073	0.047	0.149	0.0
8	TYPICALCONV	0.0	-0.139	-1.000	-0.151	-0.103	0.122	-0.287	0.0
9	TYPICALFLD	0.0	-0.184	0.0	0.140	0.190	-0.479	-0.175	0.0
10	MOLDBRDS	0.0	-0.529	0.167	-0.163	-0.188	-0.212	0.020	0.256
11	MYOUNGBRDS	0.0	0.209	0.0	0.410	-0.166	-0.134	0.012	-0.122
12	MOLDSIS	0.0	-0.336	-0.167	-0.133	0.071	0.016	0.065	0.257
13	MYOUNGSIS	0.0	0.053	0.667	0.116	0.046	-0.132	-0.095	-0.227
14	LEAVEHOME	0.0	-0.119	-0.577	0.397	-0.085	-0.199	-0.158	0.285
15	MONEYINFACT	0.0	-0.412	-0.167	0.055	0.219	-0.161	-0.165	0.335
16	MALIVE1	0.0	0.422	0.512	0.056	-0.241	0.091	0.073	-0.647
17	MALIVE2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	FALIVE1	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.133	-0.064	0.191	0.174	-0.635
19	FALIVE2	0.0	0.0	1.000	0.0	-0.167	0.0	0.0	-0.167
20	MARSTAT	0.0	0.133	0.0	1.000	-0.122	-0.096	-0.148	-0.333
21	AC1	0.0	-0.064	-0.167	-0.122	1.000	-0.323	-0.139	0.867
22	P1	0.0	0.191	0.0	-0.096	-0.323	1.000	0.167	-0.112
23	AF1	0.0	0.174	0.0	-0.148	-0.139	0.167	1.000	-0.102
24	AC2	0.0	-0.635	-0.167	-0.080	0.347	-0.112	-0.102	1.000
25	P2	0.0	0.155	0.0	-0.133	0.238	0.217	0.065	-0.292
26	AF2	0.0	-0.293	1.000	-0.205	0.237	-0.284	-0.095	0.127
27	AC3	0.0	0.043	0.408	0.231	0.154	-0.105	0.099	-0.131
28	P3	0.0	-0.452	-0.167	-0.100	0.221	0.113	-0.127	0.305
29	AF3	0.0	0.191	0.0	-0.096	0.115	0.174	-0.205	-0.112
30	AC4	0.0	0.047	0.667	0.353	0.372	0.255	0.046	0.025
31	P4	0.0	-0.172	-0.512	-0.225	0.211	-0.119	0.191	0.358
32	AF4	0.0	0.117	0.0	-0.035	0.011	0.364	-0.127	-0.259
33	AC5	0.0	0.055	0.0	0.253	-0.112	-0.078	-0.071	-0.038
34	P5	0.0	0.055	0.0	-0.056	-0.112	-0.078	0.380	-0.038
35	AF5	0.0	-0.191	0.0	-0.096	0.073	-0.088	0.047	0.122
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	0.0	-0.255	-0.512	-0.242	0.033	0.132	-0.132	0.472
38	AF6	0.0	0.236	0.408	0.239	-0.418	0.093	-0.122	-0.224
39	OVERALLAC	0.0	-0.125	0.320	0.131	0.674	-0.114	-0.037	0.351
40	OVERALLP	0.0	-0.112	-0.490	-0.169	0.026	0.592	0.149	0.417
41	OVERALLAF	0.0	0.067	0.873	-0.092	-0.076	0.091	0.163	-0.138
42	MMALEPTS	0.0	-0.015	0.167	-0.126	0.157	-0.086	0.135	0.169
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.0	0.255	-0.542	0.359	-0.196	-0.045	0.720	-0.271
44	MNEEUTPTS	0.0	-0.228	-0.537	0.434	0.061	-0.135	-0.151	0.251
45	MSUMPTS	0.0	0.075	-0.598	0.434	-0.011	-0.117	0.008	0.131
46	FMALEPTS	0.0	0.151	0.0	0.200	0.189	-0.397	-0.227	0.008
47	FFEMALEPTS	0.0	-0.143	0.233	0.252	0.296	-0.267	-0.349	0.295
48	FNEUTPTS	0.0	0.128	-0.157	0.291	0.203	-0.327	-0.289	-0.020
49	FSUMPTS	0.0	0.075	0.212	0.298	0.264	-0.369	-0.317	0.276
50	GNOTHERID	0.0	-0.131	0.596	0.333	-0.139	-0.170	0.144	0.281

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	17 MALIVE2	18 FALIVE1	19 FALIVE2	20 MARSTAT	21 AC1	22 P1	23 AF1	24 AC2
51	GFATHERID	0.0	0.378	0.536	0.097	-0.019	-0.097	-0.298	-0.051
52	PA.RD.1	0.0	-0.189	-0.408	-0.377	-0.256	0.157	0.359	-0.127
53	PPERSDIS	0.0	-0.005	-0.995	-0.044	-0.231	-0.071	0.013	0.026
54	PPERSDIS	0.0	0.044	-0.937	0.244	-0.235	0.038	0.017	-0.153

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE 3

POSITION	LABEL	25 P2	26 AF2	27 AC3	28 P3	29 AF3	30 AC4	31 P4	32 AF4
1	AGE	-0.229	-0.162	-0.155	-0.332	-0.256	-0.438	0.186	0.232
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	-0.255	0.436	0.322	-0.069	0.188	0.007	-0.085	0.257
4	CAR.PLANS	0.021	0.033	0.109	-0.022	-0.075	0.104	-0.081	0.151
5	SEXINJV	0.105	-0.117	0.175	0.053	-0.200	-0.019	-0.464	0.088
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.147	0.063	-0.250	-0.089	0.438	0.131	-0.193	-0.125
7	TYPICALSEX	-0.163	-0.018	0.0	0.219	0.149	0.033	0.032	-0.079
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.041	-0.159	-0.259	0.325	0.235	-0.038	0.325	-0.263
9	TYPICALFLO	-0.015	0.199	-0.155	-0.337	0.079	0.042	0.147	-0.079
10	YOLOBROS	-0.115	0.133	0.105	0.139	-0.212	-0.187	0.265	-0.288
11	NYOUNGBROS	-0.201	-0.113	-0.095	-0.151	-0.134	-0.032	0.158	0.004
12	YOLOSIS	-0.152	-0.056	0.149	0.175	0.016	0.119	0.175	-0.114
13	NYOUNGSIS	-0.056	0.118	-0.192	0.267	0.179	-0.117	0.259	-0.256
14	LEAVEHOME	-0.284	-0.272	0.0	0.0	-0.316	-0.433	0.426	0.0
15	MONEYFACT	-0.148	-0.011	0.012	0.241	-0.099	-0.279	0.241	-0.111
16	MALIVE1	0.066	0.101	0.094	-0.561	0.081	0.154	-0.561	0.053
17	MALIVE2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	FALIVE1	0.156	-0.293	0.043	-0.462	0.191	0.047	-0.172	0.117
19	FALIVE2	0.0	1.000	0.408	-0.167	0.0	0.647	-0.612	0.0
20	MARSTAT	-0.133	-0.235	0.291	-0.100	-0.096	0.053	-0.005	-0.005
21	AC1	0.238	0.237	0.154	0.221	0.115	0.072	0.011	0.011
22	P1	0.217	-0.284	-0.105	0.113	0.124	0.255	-0.139	0.356
23	AF1	0.045	-0.035	0.098	-0.127	-0.236	0.045	0.141	-0.127
24	AC2	-0.092	0.127	-0.131	0.035	-0.112	0.025	0.368	-0.089
25	P2	1.000	-0.065	-0.034	-0.114	-0.185	-0.037	-0.114	0.175
26	AF2	-0.065	1.000	0.229	0.047	0.033	0.004	-0.175	0.047
27	AC3	-0.034	0.229	1.000	-0.163	-0.265	0.121	-0.163	-0.163
28	P3	-0.114	0.047	-0.163	1.000	0.113	0.129	0.276	-0.085
29	AF3	-0.185	0.033	-0.265	0.113	1.000	0.392	-0.139	0.113
30	AC4	-0.037	0.004	0.121	0.129	0.392	1.000	-0.263	0.129
31	P4	-0.114	-0.175	-0.163	0.276	-0.139	-0.263	1.000	-0.286
32	AF4	0.175	0.047	-0.163	-0.085	0.113	0.129	-0.286	1.000
33	AC5	-0.064	-0.088	-0.092	-0.048	-0.078	-0.149	-0.048	-0.048
34	P5	-0.064	-0.088	-0.092	-0.048	-0.078	0.183	-0.048	-0.048
35	AF5	0.231	0.152	0.135	0.151	-0.088	0.075	0.151	0.151
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.092	-0.151	-0.131	0.925	0.192	0.925	0.368	-0.259
38	AF6	-0.369	0.031	-0.157	-0.278	0.229	-0.006	-0.082	0.113
39	OVERALLAC	0.051	0.403	0.553	0.290	0.106	0.607	-0.133	-0.323
40	OVERALLP	0.403	-0.255	-0.225	0.538	0.011	0.174	0.399	0.152
41	OVERALAF	-0.132	0.514	-0.332	-0.080	0.556	0.395	-0.080	0.395
42	MMALEPTS	-0.027	0.209	0.0	0.046	0.108	-0.034	-0.092	0.324
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.276	-0.049	0.042	-0.222	0.212	0.037	-0.179	0.239
44	MNEEUTPTS	-0.218	-0.103	-0.087	0.146	0.191	0.091	-0.005	0.146
45	MSUMPTS	-0.249	-0.055	-0.041	0.018	0.212	0.031	-0.083	0.155
46	FMMALEPTS	-0.057	0.167	0.146	-0.029	0.099	-0.155	-0.108	-0.029
47	FNFEMALEPTS	-0.072	0.093	0.004	0.168	0.067	0.072	0.082	0.129
48	FNEUTPTS	-0.107	0.073	0.015	0.038	0.259	0.035	-0.101	0.074
49	FSUMPTS	-0.094	0.091	0.032	0.109	0.224	0.014	-0.057	0.081
50	GNOTHERID	-0.396	0.132	0.032	0.123	0.094	0.111	-0.137	0.037

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE 2

POSITION	LABEL	25 P2	25 AE2	27 AC3	28 P3	29 AF3	30 AC4	31 P4	32 AF4
51	GEATHER12	-0.074	0.059	0.063	0.072	0.038	0.065	0.072	0.012
52	P4.80.1	-0.217	-0.134	-0.129	-0.135	-0.126	-0.395	0.047	-0.135
53	NPERSDIS	-0.161	0.031	-0.009	-0.001	0.156	0.085	0.162	-0.091
54	PPERSDIS	-0.069	-0.229	-0.069	-0.139	-0.144	-0.107	0.042	-0.037

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE

POSITION	LABEL	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
		AC5	P5	AF5	AC6	P6	AF6	OVERALLAC	OVERALLP
1	AGE	0.661	-0.085	-0.260	0.0	0.063	0.286	-0.277	-0.123
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	-0.049	-0.049	-0.121	0.0	-0.069	0.045	0.193	-0.247
4	CAR.PLANS	0.090	0.090	0.075	0.0	-0.162	-0.050	0.081	-0.259
5	SEKINOV	0.050	0.050	-0.120	0.0	0.050	-0.019	0.191	-0.025
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.069	-0.069	0.147	0.0	-0.069	-0.105	-0.056	-0.260
7	TYPICALSEX	0.219	-0.175	0.163	0.0	0.219	-0.115	0.098	0.022
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.134	-0.134	0.041	0.0	0.325	-0.145	-0.235	0.248
9	TYPICALFLD	0.102	0.102	-0.216	0.0	-0.137	0.035	0.172	-0.327
10	NOLOWRDS	-0.134	-0.134	0.254	0.0	0.112	-0.161	-0.105	-0.011
11	NYOUNGERDS	0.453	0.453	-0.155	0.0	-0.122	0.200	-0.093	-0.395
12	NOLOSIS	-0.064	0.422	0.013	0.0	0.257	-0.057	0.218	0.213
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.462	-0.079	-0.279	0.0	-0.007	0.271	-0.051	-0.332
14	LEAVEHOME	0.239	-0.120	-0.047	0.0	0.086	0.039	-0.210	-0.071
15	HOMEINFACT	0.135	-0.063	-0.115	0.0	0.336	-0.043	0.070	0.092
16	MALIVE1	0.028	0.028	-0.081	0.0	-0.697	0.154	-0.151	-0.692
17	MALIVE2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	FALIVE1	0.066	0.066	-0.191	0.0	-0.255	0.206	-0.125	-0.182
19	FALIVE2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.612	0.408	0.820	-0.443
20	MARSTAT	0.263	-0.055	-0.036	0.0	-0.083	0.209	0.101	-0.159
21	AC1	-0.112	-0.112	0.073	0.0	0.093	-0.418	0.674	0.025
22	P1	-0.078	-0.078	-0.088	0.0	0.192	0.093	-0.114	0.592
23	AF1	-0.071	0.383	0.047	0.0	-0.102	-0.122	-0.037	0.149
24	AC2	-0.039	-0.039	0.122	0.0	0.472	-0.224	0.351	0.417
25	P2	-0.056	-0.056	0.231	0.0	-0.092	-0.369	0.091	0.433
26	AF2	-0.048	-0.048	0.152	0.0	-0.141	0.031	0.400	-0.258
27	AC3	-0.092	-0.092	0.136	0.0	-0.131	-0.197	0.553	-0.225
28	P3	-0.068	-0.065	0.151	0.0	0.805	-0.278	0.293	0.589
29	AF3	-0.078	-0.078	-0.068	0.0	0.192	0.229	0.136	0.211
30	AC4	-0.148	0.183	0.075	0.0	0.025	-0.306	0.607	0.134
31	P4	-0.068	-0.068	0.151	0.0	0.358	-0.082	-0.182	0.389
32	AF4	-0.068	-0.069	0.151	0.0	-0.369	0.113	-0.225	0.153
33	AC5	1.000	-0.027	-0.318	0.0	-0.039	0.173	-0.314	-0.111
34	P5	-0.027	1.000	0.085	0.0	-0.039	-0.155	-0.014	0.090
35	AF5	-0.318	0.085	1.000	0.0	0.122	-0.245	0.113	0.191
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.039	-0.039	0.122	0.0	1.000	-0.224	0.107	0.726
38	AF6	0.173	-0.155	-0.286	0.0	-0.224	1.000	-0.308	-0.319
39	OVERALLAC	-0.314	-0.014	0.113	0.0	0.107	-0.308	1.000	0.367
40	OVERALLP	-0.111	0.090	0.191	0.0	0.726	-0.319	0.367	1.000
41	OVERALLAF	-0.152	0.039	0.351	0.0	-0.103	0.460	0.187	-0.095
42	MMALEPTS	-0.130	0.134	0.377	0.0	-0.019	-0.265	0.073	-0.081
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.022	0.022	0.192	0.0	-0.095	0.239	-0.126	-0.278
44	MAVGJPTS	-0.003	0.099	0.133	0.0	0.178	0.051	0.078	-0.081
45	MSUMPTS	-0.012	0.097	0.322	0.0	0.178	0.085	0.015	-0.132
46	FMALEPTS	0.072	-0.061	0.177	0.0	-0.087	0.075	0.088	-0.293
47	FFEMALEPTS	-0.034	-0.134	0.233	0.0	0.123	-0.023	0.256	-0.309
48	FAVGJPTS	0.041	-0.181	0.142	0.0	-0.100	0.134	0.133	-0.232
49	FSUMPTS	0.032	-0.180	0.184	0.0	-0.041	0.098	0.169	-0.233
50	GNOTHERID	0.394	0.180	0.192	0.0	0.105	0.038	0.094	-0.173

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	LABEL	AC5	P5	AP5	AC6	P6	AP6	OVERALLA	OVERALLP
51	GRATHSRID	-0.224	-0.224	0.178	0.0	0.004	-0.025	-0.210	-0.255
52	PA.BD.I	0.151	0.151	-0.315	0.0	-0.527	0.362	-0.372	-0.327
53	MPERSDIS	0.236	-0.152	0.238	0.0	0.348	0.277	-0.027	-0.345
54	PPERSDIS	0.771	-0.393	-0.175	0.0	-0.064	0.134	-0.389	-0.332

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	41 OVERALLAF	42 MMALEPTS	43 MF EMALEPTS	44 MN MEEJPTS	45 MSJMPTS	46 F MMALEPTS	47 FNF EMALEPTS	48 FNEJPTS
1	AGE	-0.119	-0.331	0.091	0.179	0.166	0.917	-0.132	-0.255
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	0.339	0.457	0.237	-0.023	0.138	0.193	0.098	0.134
4	CAR.PLANS	0.050	0.044	-0.013	0.010	0.008	0.090	0.117	0.080
5	SEMINOV	-0.229	0.204	0.179	0.0	0.097	0.231	0.052	-0.051
6	TYPICALFAM	0.090	0.067	0.044	0.022	0.091	-0.269	-0.104	-0.037
7	TYPICALSEX	0.082	-0.072	0.185	0.134	0.142	-0.222	0.141	0.044
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.220	-0.352	-0.271	-0.175	-0.274	-0.115	0.186	0.115
9	TYPICALFLD	-0.038	-0.224	-0.142	0.062	-0.047	0.029	0.245	0.231
10	YOLORDS	-0.058	0.033	-0.074	0.050	0.009	-0.280	-0.102	-0.048
11	MYOUNGRDS	-0.057	-0.164	0.046	0.058	0.032	0.123	-0.003	-0.046
12	YOLOSIS	-0.056	0.025	-0.157	0.093	0.033	-0.144	-0.158	-0.136
13	MYOUNGSIS	-0.089	-0.283	-0.214	-0.270	-0.295	0.227	0.278	0.161
14	LEAVEHOME	-0.300	-0.599	-0.112	0.168	0.041	0.034	0.388	-0.039
15	MOMEINTACT	-0.197	-0.383	-0.238	0.229	0.055	-0.285	-0.135	-0.359
16	MALIVE1	0.158	-0.101	0.071	-0.354	-0.210	0.068	0.038	0.199
17	MALIVE2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	FALIVE1	0.067	-0.015	0.255	-0.328	0.076	0.161	-0.140	0.129
19	FALIVE2	0.073	0.167	-0.542	-0.537	-0.588	0.0	0.230	-0.157
20	MARSTAT	-0.092	-0.125	0.369	0.434	0.404	0.200	0.252	0.291
21	AC1	-0.075	0.157	-0.196	0.061	-0.011	0.199	0.295	0.203
22	P1	0.091	-0.085	-0.046	-0.135	-0.117	-0.347	-0.267	-0.327
23	AF1	0.163	0.135	0.223	-0.131	0.033	-0.207	-0.349	-0.289
24	AC2	-0.103	0.149	-0.221	0.251	0.101	0.009	0.296	-0.023
25	P2	-0.132	-0.027	-0.276	-0.218	-0.249	-0.057	-0.072	-0.107
26	AF2	0.614	0.209	-0.049	-0.103	-0.056	0.167	0.080	0.070
27	AC3	-0.032	0.0	0.042	-0.097	-0.041	0.145	0.004	0.015
28	P3	-0.080	0.046	-0.222	0.146	0.018	-0.029	0.358	0.039
29	AF3	0.594	0.108	0.210	0.181	0.212	0.099	0.047	0.259
30	AC4	0.356	-0.034	0.007	0.051	0.031	-0.156	0.072	0.035
31	P4	-0.260	-0.097	-0.173	-0.005	-0.080	-0.178	0.092	-0.103
32	AF4	0.396	0.324	0.039	0.146	0.155	-0.029	0.129	0.076
33	AC5	-0.152	-0.133	0.022	-0.033	-0.012	0.072	-0.034	0.041
34	P5	0.009	0.134	0.022	0.099	0.087	-0.051	-0.104	-0.181
35	AF5	0.351	0.377	0.102	0.033	0.022	0.177	0.233	0.142
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.103	-0.019	-0.095	0.179	0.078	-0.087	0.123	-0.100
38	AF6	0.460	-0.265	0.239	0.051	0.085	0.075	-0.023	0.134
39	OVERALLAC	0.087	0.073	-0.124	0.078	0.015	0.088	0.256	0.133
40	OVERALLP	-0.091	-0.051	-0.279	-0.031	-0.132	-0.293	-0.009	-0.292
41	OVERALLAF	1.000	0.279	0.333	0.153	0.263	0.135	0.055	0.159
42	MMALEPTS	0.279	1.000	0.499	0.470	0.635	0.281	-0.033	0.319
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.333	0.499	1.000	0.566	0.814	0.496	0.044	0.352
44	MMEEJPTS	0.153	0.470	0.566	1.000	0.930	0.239	0.150	0.183
45	MSJMPTS	0.263	0.635	0.814	0.930	1.000	0.376	0.120	0.257
46	FMMALEPTS	0.135	0.281	0.496	0.239	0.376	1.000	0.475	0.718
47	FNFEMALEPTS	0.055	-0.033	0.044	0.150	0.120	0.475	1.000	0.755
48	FNEJPTS	0.159	0.319	0.352	0.183	0.257	0.718	0.755	1.000
49	FSJMPTS	0.150	0.365	0.329	0.210	0.269	0.759	0.856	0.877
50	SMOTHERID	0.229	0.453	0.544	0.508	0.600	0.216	0.087	0.153

MALE DATA — PAGE 12

CORRELATIONS OF A — FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	41 OVERALLAF	42 MVALEPTS	43 MF EMALEPTS	44 MN MEEJIPTS	45 MSJMPTS	46 F MVALEPTS	47 FNF EMALEPTS	48 FNEJTPTS
51	GRATHERID	0.261	-0.197	-0.198	-0.175	-0.211	0.333	0.533	0.559
52	PA.RD.I	-0.324	0.223	0.320	0.250	0.314	-0.208	-0.539	-0.443
53	MPERSDIS	0.259	-0.156	-0.325	0.159	0.072	-0.165	-0.378	-0.333
54	FPERSDIS	-0.161	-0.075	0.382	0.232	0.041	-0.223	-0.260	0.267

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	49 RSUMPTS	50 GMOTHERID	51 GFATHERID	52 PARED.I	53 MPERSDIS	54 FPERSDIS
1	AGE	-0.078	0.225	-0.292	0.639	0.392	0.573
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	0.145	0.242	0.253	-0.076	-0.130	-0.119
4	CAR.PLANS	0.109	0.222	0.334	-0.353	0.033	0.037
5	SEXINDV	0.024	0.010	-0.231	0.0	-0.626	-0.090
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.093	0.093	-0.183	0.138	0.499	0.230
7	TYPICALSEX	0.017	0.450	-0.174	0.277	0.138	0.225
8	TYPICALCONV	0.101	-0.254	0.385	-0.293	0.154	-0.036
9	TYPICALFLD	0.254	-0.163	0.142	-0.222	-0.218	-0.024
10	MOLDSRDS	-0.322	-0.022	-0.258	0.252	0.290	-0.192
11	MYOUNGSRDS	-0.004	0.221	-0.062	0.330	-0.081	0.343
12	MOLDSIS	-0.184	0.041	-0.153	0.199	-0.052	-0.111
13	MYOUNGSIS	0.221	-0.055	0.119	-0.222	0.039	0.248
14	LEAVEHOME	0.029	0.072	0.174	0.148	-0.010	0.114
15	HOMEINTACT	-0.313	0.202	-0.335	0.351	0.047	0.050
16	MALIVE1	0.141	-0.047	0.193	-0.149	-0.102	-0.004
17	MALIVE2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	FALIVE1	0.376	-0.131	0.378	-0.189	-0.005	0.064
19	FALIVE2	0.012	0.595	0.936	-0.608	-0.885	-0.837
20	MARSTAT	0.298	0.333	0.397	-0.377	-0.044	0.244
21	AC1	0.244	-0.137	-0.019	-0.256	-0.231	-0.245
22	P1	-0.369	-0.173	-0.037	0.157	-0.031	0.008
23	AF1	-0.317	0.144	-0.299	0.359	0.013	0.317
24	AC2	0.076	0.081	-0.050	-0.027	0.026	-0.100
25	P2	-0.096	-0.394	-0.076	-0.717	-0.161	-0.069
26	AF2	0.093	0.132	0.068	-0.104	0.031	-0.228
27	AC3	0.032	0.032	0.053	-0.129	-0.309	-0.049
28	P3	0.109	0.123	0.072	-0.135	-0.001	-0.139
29	AF3	0.204	0.094	0.036	-0.126	0.156	-0.144
30	AC4	0.014	0.111	0.046	-0.386	0.085	-0.107
31	P4	-0.057	-0.137	0.072	0.057	0.192	0.062
32	AF4	0.081	0.037	0.202	-0.135	-0.091	-0.037
33	AC5	0.030	0.394	-0.224	0.151	0.236	0.771
34	P5	-0.180	0.163	-0.224	0.151	-0.152	-0.090
35	AF5	0.184	0.192	0.178	-0.016	0.238	-0.175
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.041	0.135	0.034	-0.227	0.048	-0.944
38	AF6	0.098	0.033	-0.006	0.062	0.277	0.134
39	OVERALLAC	0.149	0.076	-0.010	-0.372	-0.027	-0.069
40	OVERALLP	-0.233	-0.173	-0.065	-0.037	-0.045	-0.072
41	OVERALLAF	0.150	0.229	0.251	-0.026	0.283	-0.161
42	MMALEPTS	0.064	0.458	-0.187	0.223	-0.156	-0.075
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.329	0.564	-0.188	0.320	-0.025	0.092
44	MNEEUTPTS	0.213	0.509	-0.175	0.250	0.159	0.032
45	MSUMPTS	0.269	0.500	-0.211	0.314	0.072	0.041
46	FMALEPTS	0.769	0.215	0.333	-0.228	-0.165	-0.023
47	FNFEMALEPTS	0.956	0.087	0.533	-0.539	-0.078	-0.050
48	FNEUTPTS	0.977	0.163	0.569	-0.443	-0.030	0.057
49	FSUMPTS	1.000	0.163	0.556	-0.472	-0.070	0.025
50	GMOTHERID	0.163	1.000	-0.031	0.258	0.174	0.373

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		49	50	51	52	53	54
	LABEL	ESUMPTS	MOTHERID	FATHERID	PA.BD.I	MPERSDIS	FPERSDIS
51	GFATHERID	0.556	-0.031	1.000	-0.556	-0.133	-0.180
52	PA.BD.I	-0.472	0.259	-0.556	1.000	0.138	0.172
53	MPERSDIS	-0.070	0.174	-0.133	0.138	1.000	0.392
54	FPERSDIS	0.005	0.373	-0.180	0.172	0.392	1.000

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FEMALE DATA PAGE 1

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	1 AGE	2 SEX	3 MAJOR	4 CAR.PLANS	5 SEXINOV	6 TYPICALFAM	7 TYPICALSEX	8 TYPICALCONY
1	AGE	1.000	0.0	-0.201	-0.009	0.390	-0.001	0.390	0.017
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	-0.201	0.0	1.000	-0.154	-0.332	-0.015	-0.181	0.211
4	CAR.PLANS	-0.009	0.0	-0.154	1.000	-0.212	-0.169	-0.018	-0.056
5	SEXINOV	0.390	0.0	-0.332	-0.212	1.000	0.163	0.435	-0.128
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.001	0.0	-0.015	-0.169	0.163	1.000	0.116	-0.118
7	TYPICALSEX	0.390	0.0	-0.181	-0.018	0.435	0.116	1.000	-0.042
8	TYPICALCONY	0.017	0.0	0.211	-0.056	-0.128	-0.118	-0.042	1.000
9	TYPICALFLD	0.076	0.0	0.008	0.218	0.205	-0.015	0.170	0.215
10	NOLDBROS	0.312	0.0	-0.156	-0.047	0.155	0.204	-0.053	-0.068
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.168	0.0	-0.136	-0.213	0.168	0.207	0.106	0.022
12	NOLOSIS	0.228	0.0	-0.160	-0.040	0.155	0.043	0.157	-0.059
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.276	0.0	0.335	0.160	-0.198	-0.193	-0.078	0.334
14	LEAVEHOME	0.583	0.0	-0.293	0.0	0.018	0.236	0.134	-0.128
15	HOMEINTACT	0.191	0.0	-0.141	0.035	-0.068	-0.184	0.134	0.056
16	MALIVE1	-0.043	0.0	0.208	-0.094	-0.069	-0.335	-0.210	0.112
17	MALIVE2	0.553	0.0	-0.174	0.0	0.426	1.000	1.000	-0.500
18	FALIVE1	-0.521	0.0	0.325	-0.004	-0.127	-0.247	-0.140	0.154
19	FALIVE2	0.379	0.0	-0.132	-0.339	0.320	0.696	0.180	-0.234
20	MARSTAT	0.346	0.0	-0.268	0.174	0.105	-0.078	0.073	-0.056
21	AC1	-0.060	0.0	-0.151	0.162	-0.088	0.234	0.120	0.025
22	P1	-0.045	0.0	0.299	-0.118	-0.308	0.255	-0.200	-0.311
23	AF1	-0.221	0.0	-0.042	0.068	-0.188	-0.118	-0.200	0.034
24	AC2	-0.033	0.0	-0.013	0.064	-0.111	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	P2	-0.056	0.0	0.177	-0.480	0.073	-0.132	0.199	0.145
26	AF2	-0.014	0.0	0.317	0.025	-0.054	-0.035	-0.239	0.084
27	AC3	0.399	0.0	0.123	0.004	0.271	0.315	0.535	0.213
28	P3	0.045	0.0	-0.020	0.094	-0.165	-0.147	-0.250	-0.155
29	AF3	-0.198	0.0	-0.146	0.251	-0.305	0.068	-0.042	-0.142
30	AC4	0.202	0.0	0.193	-0.213	0.054	-0.118	0.134	0.283
31	P4	0.065	0.0	-0.156	0.150	0.044	0.015	0.223	-0.227
32	AF4	-0.016	0.0	-0.019	0.091	-0.159	-0.147	-0.250	0.145
33	AC5	0.054	0.0	-0.013	0.064	0.212	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	P5	-0.047	0.0	-0.019	0.091	-0.159	-0.147	-0.250	-0.155
35	AF5	-0.167	0.0	0.032	0.060	0.063	-0.079	0.089	-0.056
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	0.169	0.0	-0.207	-0.228	0.212	0.169	0.018	-0.155
38	AF6	-0.284	0.0	0.062	0.218	0.126	0.073	-0.120	-0.137
39	OVERALLAC	0.269	0.0	0.063	0.012	0.130	0.229	0.389	0.258
40	OVERALLP	0.008	0.0	0.099	-0.228	0.013	0.089	-0.131	-0.215
41	OVERALLAF	-0.341	0.0	0.072	0.259	-0.162	-0.044	-0.249	-0.053
42	MMALEPTS	-0.210	0.0	-0.032	0.070	0.075	-0.021	-0.035	-0.118
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.209	0.0	0.250	0.198	-0.007	0.291	0.160	0.293
44	MNEUTPTS	-0.176	0.0	-0.019	0.090	0.130	0.074	0.259	0.171
45	MSUMPTS	-0.222	0.0	0.062	0.137	0.101	0.152	0.191	0.212
46	FMALEPTS	0.385	0.0	-0.022	0.333	0.167	0.042	0.331	0.131
47	FFEMALEPTS	-0.006	0.0	0.074	0.020	-0.137	-0.040	0.0	0.028
48	FNEUTPTS	0.219	0.0	0.043	0.023	-0.105	-0.031	0.222	0.052
49	FSUMPTS	0.220	0.0	0.050	0.087	-0.085	-0.037	0.214	0.065
50	GMOTHERID	-0.258	0.0	0.123	-0.168	0.157	0.267	0.311	0.180

FEMALE DATA PAGE 2

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	LABEL	AGE	SEX	MAJOR	C ER,PLANS	SEXINUV	TY PICALFAM	TY PICALSEX	TYP ICALCONV
S1	GFATHERIQ	-0.079	0.0	0.280	-0.231	-0.290	0.179	-0.037	0.049
S2	FA.80.I	-0.373	0.0	0.238	-0.028	-0.203	0.093	-0.120	0.203
S3	MPERSDIS	0.011	0.0	0.053	-0.144	0.200	0.083	0.112	0.179
S4	FPERSDIS	0.320	0.0	-0.194	0.224	0.184	-0.082	0.149	0.016

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	9 TYPICALFLD	10 NOLDBROS	11 NYOUNGBROS	12 NOLDSIS	13 NYOUNGSIS	14 LEAVEHOME	15 HOMEINTACT	16 MALIVE1
1	AGE	0.076	0.012	0.168	0.228	0.076	0.583	0.191	-0.043
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	0.008	-0.155	-0.136	-0.160	0.335	-0.293	-0.141	0.208
4	CAR.PLANS	0.218	-0.047	-0.213	-0.040	0.160	0.0	0.035	-0.094
5	SEXINOV	0.209	0.155	0.108	0.155	-0.198	0.018	-0.068	-0.069
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.015	0.204	0.207	0.043	-0.193	0.236	-0.184	-0.335
7	TYPICALSEX	0.170	-0.053	0.106	0.157	-0.078	0.134	0.134	-0.210
8	TYPICALCONV	0.216	-0.058	0.022	-0.009	0.334	-0.128	0.056	0.112
9	TYPICALFLD	1.000	-0.313	-0.078	0.078	0.216	-0.171	0.127	-0.058
10	NOLDBROS	-0.313	1.000	-0.112	0.172	-0.269	0.0	-0.059	-0.213
11	NYOUNGBROS	-0.078	-0.112	1.000	0.038	-0.027	0.098	-0.063	-0.011
12	NOLDSIS	0.078	0.172	0.038	1.000	-0.185	0.131	0.126	-0.019
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.216	-0.269	-0.027	-0.185	1.000	-0.033	-0.004	0.143
14	LEAVEHOME	-0.171	0.0	0.098	0.131	-0.033	1.000	0.384	-0.221
15	HOMEINTACT	0.127	-0.059	-0.063	0.126	-0.004	0.384	1.000	-0.113
16	MALIVE1	-0.058	-0.213	-0.011	-0.019	0.143	-0.221	-0.113	1.000
17	MALIVE2	0.500	-0.208	0.174	-0.870	-0.522	0.522	0.392	-0.905
18	FALIVE1	0.054	-0.010	-0.155	-0.258	0.198	-0.443	-0.168	0.178
19	FALIVE2	0.411	-0.603	0.417	-0.372	-0.204	0.747	-0.417	-0.339
20	MARSTAT	0.155	-0.167	0.163	-0.013	0.377	0.199	0.178	0.014
21	AC1	-0.094	-0.114	-0.053	-0.166	-0.190	-0.050	-0.019	-0.163
22	P1	-0.058	0.013	0.153	0.091	0.074	0.174	-0.201	-0.153
23	AF1	-0.033	0.064	0.038	-0.099	-0.117	-0.112	-0.115	-0.153
24	AC2	0.0	0.143	-0.097	-0.092	-0.097	0.156	0.220	-0.698
25	P2	0.056	-0.017	0.276	-0.014	0.074	-0.074	-0.009	-0.262
26	AF2	-0.058	-0.139	0.115	-0.119	0.198	0.0	0.248	-0.174
27	AC3	0.149	-0.094	-0.021	-0.095	0.155	0.076	-0.161	-0.348
28	P3	-0.303	-0.151	0.165	-0.135	0.165	0.232	-0.080	0.037
29	AF3	0.030	-0.050	-0.157	-0.062	-0.082	0.180	0.385	0.099
30	AC4	0.033	-0.293	0.085	-0.011	0.165	0.058	-0.215	0.460
31	P4	-0.120	0.455	-0.026	-0.014	-0.127	0.074	-0.009	-0.327
32	AF4	-0.303	-0.154	0.321	-0.132	0.321	0.0	-0.086	0.051
33	AC5	0.056	0.143	0.117	-0.092	-0.097	0.156	0.220	0.036
34	P5	-0.303	0.385	-0.138	0.022	0.168	0.0	-0.086	0.051
35	AF5	-0.114	0.135	0.026	0.014	-0.074	-0.368	-0.254	-0.086
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.303	0.026	0.015	-0.132	-0.138	0.224	0.115	0.051
38	AF6	-0.084	0.100	-0.153	-0.247	-0.153	-0.340	0.056	0.039
39	OVERALLAC	0.039	-0.217	0.009	-0.185	0.009	0.091	-0.121	-0.033
40	OVERALLP	-0.379	0.278	0.211	-0.032	0.076	0.230	-0.139	-0.283
41	OVERALLAF	-0.152	0.005	-0.302	-0.228	-0.031	-0.233	0.117	-0.061
42	MMALEPTS	-0.051	0.032	0.243	-0.069	0.042	-0.372	-0.265	0.377
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.353	0.226	0.081	0.115	-0.039	-0.269	-0.134	0.074
44	MNNEUTPTS	0.082	-0.059	0.295	-0.158	0.075	-0.344	-0.120	0.022
45	MSUMPTS	0.067	0.029	0.270	-0.084	0.054	-0.384	-0.158	0.051
46	FMALEPTS	0.110	0.038	-0.064	0.096	0.034	0.141	0.0	0.116
47	FNFEMALEPTS	0.282	-0.098	-0.115	-0.029	0.232	-0.063	0.123	-0.022
48	FNEUTPTS	0.049	-0.105	0.181	0.005	0.017	0.084	-0.370	0.215
49	FSUMPTS	0.194	-0.097	0.068	0.012	0.098	0.083	-0.005	0.161
50	GMOTHERID	0.213	0.167	0.074	-0.072	0.074	-0.263	-0.144	-0.173

FEMALE DATA PAGE 4

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	9 TY PICKLELD	10 NOLDBROS	11 NY OUNGBROS	12 NOLOSIS	13 N YOUNGSIS	14 L EAVEHOME	15 MO MEINTACT	16 PALIVEI
51	GFATHERID	0.141	-0.075	-0.153	0.092	0.055	-0.060	0.185	0.211
52	PA.50.1	-0.272	0.209	-0.003	-0.167	0.178	-0.175	0.228	-0.178
53	MPERSDIS	0.280	0.069	-0.124	-0.076	-0.036	0.110	0.310	-0.553
54	FPERSDIS	0.031	0.205	-0.060	0.165	-0.013	0.163	0.216	-0.420

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	17 MALIVE2	18 FALIVE1	19 FALIVE2	20 MARSTAT	21 AC1	22 P1	23 AF1	24 AC2
1	AGE	0.553	-0.521	0.379	0.346	-0.060	-0.085	-0.221	-0.033
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	-0.174	0.325	-0.132	-0.268	-0.151	0.299	-0.042	-0.013
4	CAR.PLANS	0.0	-0.004	-0.339	0.174	0.162	-0.118	0.068	0.064
5	SEXINOV	0.426	-0.127	0.320	0.105	-0.088	-0.008	-0.188	-0.111
6	TYPICALFAM	1.000	-0.247	0.696	-0.078	0.234	0.255	-0.118	0.0
7	TYPICALSEX	1.000	-0.140	0.180	0.073	0.120	-0.200	-0.200	0.0
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.500	0.154	-0.204	-0.006	0.425	-0.011	0.034	0.0
9	TYPICALFLO	0.500	0.054	0.311	0.155	-0.094	-0.058	-0.033	0.0
10	NOLDBROS	-0.208	-0.010	-0.603	-0.167	-0.114	0.013	0.064	0.143
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.174	-0.155	0.417	0.163	-0.053	0.153	0.036	-0.097
12	NOLDSIS	-0.870	-0.258	-0.372	-0.013	-0.166	0.091	-0.399	-0.042
13	NYOUNGSIS	-0.522	0.198	-0.204	0.377	-0.190	0.074	-0.117	-0.097
14	LEAVEHOME	0.522	-0.443	0.747	0.199	-0.050	0.174	-0.112	0.156
15	HOMEINTACT	0.302	-0.168	-0.417	0.178	-0.019	-0.201	-0.115	0.220
16	MALIVE1	-0.905	0.198	-0.339	0.014	-0.063	-0.153	-0.153	-0.698
17	MALIVE2	1.000	0.302	0.866	0.174	0.302	0.174	0.870	0.870
18	FALIVE1	0.302	1.000	-0.747	-0.367	-0.194	0.084	0.241	0.072
19	FALIVE2	0.866	-0.747	1.000	-0.248	0.180	0.339	0.0	0.0
20	MARSTAT	0.174	-0.367	-0.248	1.000	-0.028	-0.138	-0.180	-0.165
21	AC1	0.302	-0.194	0.180	-0.028	1.000	-0.389	-0.300	0.210
22	P1	0.174	0.084	0.339	-0.138	-0.389	1.000	0.253	-0.082
23	AF1	0.870	0.241	0.0	-0.180	-0.300	0.253	1.000	0.279
24	AC2	0.870	0.072	0.0	-0.066	0.210	-0.082	0.279	1.000
25	P2	0.870	0.169	0.0	-0.156	-0.101	0.166	0.140	0.425
26	AF2	0.174	0.060	0.339	0.146	-0.362	0.486	0.014	-0.076
27	AC3	1.000	-0.134	0.518	-0.009	0.083	0.073	-0.241	0.0
28	P3	0.0	0.106	0.0	0.146	-0.163	0.153	0.153	0.0
29	AF3	-0.500	-0.011	-0.311	0.056	0.260	-0.055	-0.055	0.0
30	AC4	-0.522	-0.060	0.311	0.074	0.026	-0.010	-0.253	-0.299
31	P4	-0.302	-0.069	-0.311	-0.220	-0.274	-0.013	-0.033	-0.057
32	AF4	0.0	0.103	0.0	0.392	-0.167	0.156	0.138	-0.035
33	AC5	0.0	0.072	0.0	-0.066	-0.116	-0.092	-0.087	-0.024
34	P5	-0.522	0.103	-0.747	0.148	-0.167	-0.117	-0.125	-0.035
35	AF5	0.522	0.227	-0.104	-0.111	-0.033	0.192	0.285	0.057
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	0.0	-0.499	0.104	0.392	0.300	-0.117	-0.125	-0.035
38	AF6	0.302	0.144	-0.180	0.034	0.210	-0.160	0.005	0.129
39	OVERALLAC	0.455	-0.193	0.518	-0.008	0.677	-0.239	-0.399	0.128
40	OVERALLP	0.091	0.009	-0.271	0.047	-0.406	0.611	0.158	0.087
41	OVERALLAF	0.853	0.250	-0.226	0.067	-0.098	0.262	0.440	0.109
42	MMALEPTS	-0.522	0.029	-0.311	-0.035	-0.055	0.168	0.143	-0.053
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.731	0.072	-0.316	-0.191	0.025	-0.021	-0.210	-0.161
44	MNEEUTPTS	-0.196	0.137	0.174	-0.357	0.143	-0.159	-0.188	-0.130
45	MSUMPTS	-0.488	0.102	-0.100	-0.072	0.099	-0.092	-0.177	-0.151
46	FMMALEPTS	-0.870	-0.179	-0.236	0.115	0.293	-0.114	-0.439	-0.153
47	FMFEMALEPTS	-0.455	-0.118	-0.130	0.170	0.018	0.135	-0.079	-0.065
48	FMEUTPTS	-0.897	-0.223	-0.190	0.181	0.015	0.071	-0.080	-0.143
49	FSUMPTS	-0.891	-0.227	-0.216	0.234	0.074	0.072	-0.147	-0.148
50	GMOTHERID	0.971	0.042	0.553	-0.155	-0.093	0.009	-0.049	0.0

FEMALE DATA PAGE 6

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C.

POSITION		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	LABEL	MALIVE2	FALIVE1	FALIVE2	MARSTAT	AC1	P1	AF1	AC2
51	GFATHERID	-0.971	-0.042	0.014	-0.200	0.003	0.087	-0.155	0.0
52	PA.MO.I	0.0	0.187	-0.160	-0.160	0.051	0.036	-0.040	0.120
53	MPERSDIS	0.968	0.206	0.232	-0.168	-0.100	0.056	0.022	0.>94
54	FPERSDIS	0.769	-0.209	-0.566	0.345	0.306	-0.224	0.>16	0.665

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	25 P2	26 AF2	27 AC3	28 P3	29 AF3	30 AC4	31 P4	32 AF4
1	AGE	-0.056	-0.034	0.399	0.045	-0.198	0.22	0.65	-0.016
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	0.177	0.317	0.123	-0.020	-0.146	0.193	-0.156	-0.019
4	CAR.PLANS	-0.480	0.025	0.004	0.094	0.251	-0.213	0.150	0.091
5	SEXINOV	0.073	-0.054	0.271	-0.165	-0.305	0.154	0.44	-0.159
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.102	-0.035	0.315	-0.147	0.068	-0.118	0.015	-0.147
7	TYPICALSEX	0.199	-0.239	0.535	-0.250	-0.042	0.136	0.223	-0.250
8	TYPICALCONV	0.145	0.084	0.210	-0.155	-0.142	0.289	-0.227	0.145
9	TYPICALFLD	0.056	-0.058	0.149	-0.303	0.033	0.033	-0.120	-0.303
10	NOLDBROS	-0.017	-0.139	-0.094	-0.151	-0.050	-0.293	0.455	-0.154
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.276	0.115	-0.021	0.165	-0.157	0.045	-0.026	0.321
12	NOLDSIS	-0.014	-0.119	-0.095	-0.135	-0.062	-0.011	-0.014	-0.132
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.076	0.198	0.155	0.165	-0.082	0.145	-0.127	0.321
14	LEAVEHOME	-0.074	0.0	0.076	0.232	0.180	0.098	0.074	0.0
15	HOMEINTACT	-0.009	0.248	-0.161	-0.080	0.385	-0.215	-0.009	-0.066
16	MALIVE1	-0.262	-0.174	-0.349	0.037	0.099	0.460	-0.307	0.091
17	MALIVE2	0.870	0.174	1.000	0.0	-0.500	-0.522	-0.302	0.0
18	FALIVE1	0.169	0.060	-0.134	0.106	-0.011	-0.060	-0.069	0.103
19	FALIVE2	0.0	0.339	0.518	0.0	-0.311	0.311	-0.311	0.0
20	MARSTAT	-0.156	0.145	-0.009	0.146	0.056	0.074	-0.020	0.392
21	AC1	-0.121	-0.362	0.383	-0.163	0.260	0.026	-0.274	-0.167
22	P1	0.166	0.486	0.073	0.153	-0.055	-0.010	-0.013	0.156
23	AF1	0.140	0.014	-0.241	0.153	-0.055	-0.253	-0.033	0.138
24	AC2	0.425	-0.075	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.299	-0.057	-0.035
25	P2	1.000	0.009	0.288	-0.074	-0.199	0.013	-0.135	-0.082
26	AF2	0.009	1.000	0.104	0.174	0.119	-0.042	0.196	0.461
27	AC3	0.288	0.104	1.000	-0.103	-0.275	0.060	0.227	-0.103
28	P3	-0.074	0.174	-0.103	1.000	-0.137	0.111	-0.084	0.474
29	AF3	-0.199	0.119	-0.275	-0.137	1.000	0.020	-0.057	-0.137
30	AC4	0.013	-0.042	0.060	0.111	0.020	1.000	-0.346	0.117
31	P4	-0.135	0.196	0.227	-0.084	-0.057	-0.346	1.000	-0.082
32	AF4	-0.082	0.461	-0.103	0.474	-0.137	0.117	-0.082	1.000
33	AC5	-0.057	0.322	-0.072	-0.036	0.261	0.082	0.425	-0.035
34	P5	-0.082	-0.108	-0.103	0.474	-0.137	-0.156	0.263	-0.053
35	AF5	0.135	-0.009	-0.029	-0.242	-0.111	-0.192	-0.092	0.382
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.092	-0.108	-0.103	-0.051	0.118	0.117	-0.082	-0.053
38	AF6	-0.296	0.153	-0.276	-0.039	0.174	-0.076	0.004	0.184
39	OVERALLAC	0.114	-0.144	0.546	-0.099	0.087	0.536	-0.168	-0.132
40	OVERALLP	0.408	0.354	0.169	0.438	-0.183	-0.131	0.408	0.125
41	OVERALLAF	-0.135	0.555	-0.308	0.061	0.431	-0.159	-0.035	0.455
42	MMALEPTS	0.074	0.165	-0.029	-0.077	0.083	-0.076	-0.051	0.145
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.207	-0.041	0.069	-0.133	0.013	-0.013	0.076	-0.178
44	MNNEEUTPTS	-0.147	0.069	0.019	-0.241	0.043	-0.212	-0.004	0.055
45	MSUMPTS	-0.155	0.061	0.031	-0.224	0.047	-0.164	0.012	0.004
46	FMMALEPTS	-0.216	-0.238	0.370	-0.158	-0.015	0.171	0.0	-0.219
47	FMFEMALEPTS	-0.072	0.133	0.127	-0.240	0.196	0.058	-0.072	-0.093
48	FMEUTPTS	-0.126	-0.166	0.197	-0.012	-0.111	0.213	-0.063	-0.045
49	FSUMPTS	-0.152	-0.112	0.242	-0.123	-0.009	0.196	-0.067	-0.105
50	GMOTHER10	0.197	0.008	0.035	-0.116	-0.172	-0.079	0.091	-0.212

FEMALE DATA

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		P2	AF2	AC3	P3	AF3	AC4	P4	AF4
51	GFATHERID	0.198	-0.108	0.177	-0.482	-0.021	0.008	-0.132	-0.250
52	PA.RD.I	0.128	0.210	-0.051	0.178	-0.030	-0.118	0.128	0.172
53	MPERSDIS	0.264	0.105	0.059	-0.188	-0.135	-0.306	-0.087	-0.121
54	FPERSDIS	0.089	-0.154	0.015	-0.117	0.029	-0.121	-0.084	0.043

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	33 AC5	34 P5	35 AF5	36 AC6	37 P6	38 AF6	39 OVERALLAC	40 OVERALLP
1	AGE	0.054	-0.047	-0.167	0.0	0.169	-0.294	0.269	0.008
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	-0.013	-0.019	0.032	0.0	-0.207	0.062	0.063	0.099
4	CAR.PLANS	0.064	0.091	0.060	0.0	-0.228	0.219	0.012	-0.228
5	SEXINOV	0.212	-0.159	0.063	0.0	0.212	0.126	0.130	-0.013
6	TYPICALFAM	0.0	-0.147	-0.079	0.0	0.169	0.093	0.229	0.089
7	TYPICALSEX	0.0	-0.253	0.089	0.0	0.019	-0.120	0.399	-0.131
8	TYPICALCONV	0.0	-0.155	-0.056	0.0	-0.155	-0.137	0.258	-0.215
9	TYPICALFLO	0.056	-0.303	-0.134	0.0	-0.303	-0.094	0.039	-0.379
10	NOLDPROS	0.143	0.385	0.135	0.0	0.026	0.100	-0.217	0.278
11	NYOUNGPROS	0.117	-0.138	0.026	0.0	0.015	-0.153	0.109	0.211
12	NOLDSIS	-0.092	0.022	0.014	0.0	-0.132	-0.247	-0.186	-0.232
13	NYOUNGSIS	-0.097	0.169	-0.074	0.0	-0.138	-0.153	0.009	0.076
14	LEAVEHOME	0.156	0.0	-0.368	0.0	0.224	-0.340	0.491	0.230
15	HOMEINTACT	0.220	-0.096	-0.254	0.0	0.115	0.056	-0.121	-0.139
16	MALIVE1	0.036	0.051	-0.084	0.0	0.051	0.039	-0.033	-0.283
17	MALIVE2	0.0	-0.522	0.522	0.0	0.0	0.302	0.455	0.091
18	FALIVE1	0.072	0.103	0.227	0.0	-0.499	0.144	-0.193	0.039
19	FALIVE2	0.0	-0.747	-0.104	0.0	0.104	-0.193	0.518	-0.271
20	MARSTAT	-0.066	0.148	-0.111	0.0	0.392	0.034	-0.006	0.247
21	AC1	-0.116	-0.167	-0.033	0.0	0.100	0.210	0.677	-0.426
22	P1	-0.082	-0.117	0.192	0.0	-0.117	-0.160	-0.239	0.611
23	AF1	-0.087	-0.125	0.205	0.0	-0.125	0.005	-0.399	0.158
24	AC2	-0.024	-0.035	0.057	0.0	-0.035	0.129	0.128	0.087
25	P2	-0.057	-0.082	0.134	0.0	-0.082	-0.296	0.114	0.408
26	AF2	0.322	-0.108	-0.009	0.0	-0.108	0.153	-0.144	0.354
27	AC3	-0.072	-0.103	-0.029	0.0	-0.103	-0.276	0.546	0.169
28	P3	-0.036	0.474	-0.262	0.0	-0.051	-0.039	-0.199	0.458
29	AF3	0.241	-0.137	-0.111	0.0	0.118	0.174	0.087	-0.183
30	AC4	0.082	-0.156	-0.192	0.0	0.117	-0.076	0.536	-0.131
31	P4	0.425	0.263	-0.092	0.0	-0.092	0.004	-0.168	0.405
32	AF4	-0.035	-0.050	0.082	0.0	-0.050	0.194	-0.102	0.125
33	AC5	1.000	-0.035	-0.425	0.0	-0.035	0.129	0.128	0.087
34	P5	-0.035	1.000	-0.263	0.0	-0.050	-0.043	-0.245	0.433
35	AF5	-0.425	-0.263	1.000	0.0	0.082	0.146	-0.208	-0.052
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.035	-0.050	0.082	0.0	1.000	0.184	0.194	0.125
38	AF6	0.129	-0.043	0.146	0.0	0.184	1.000	0.004	-0.193
39	OVERALLAC	0.128	-0.245	-0.208	0.0	0.184	0.004	1.000	-0.207
40	OVERALLP	0.087	0.433	-0.052	0.0	0.125	-0.193	-0.207	1.000
41	OVERALLAF	0.109	-0.242	0.397	0.0	0.057	0.632	-0.259	0.048
42	MYALEPTS	-0.053	0.035	0.124	0.0	-0.075	0.328	-0.108	0.062
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.059	0.140	-0.105	0.0	-0.136	0.099	0.128	-0.153
44	MNEEUTPTS	0.140	-0.114	0.036	0.0	-0.162	0.100	-0.005	-0.310
45	MSUMPTS	0.109	-0.013	0.011	0.0	-0.232	0.152	-0.011	-0.253
46	FMALEPTS	-0.153	0.0	0.159	0.0	0.0	-0.241	0.198	-0.242
47	FFEMALEPTS	-0.065	-0.055	-0.114	0.0	-0.155	-0.107	0.079	-0.103
48	FNEUTPTS	-0.188	0.081	-0.028	0.0	-0.077	-0.146	0.149	-0.254
49	FSUMPTS	-0.178	0.031	-0.014	0.0	-0.105	-0.177	0.203	-0.111
50	GROTHERID	0.170	0.076	-0.180	0.0	-0.044	0.028	-0.045	0.101

FEMALE DATA PAGE 10

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	LABEL	AC5	P5	AF5	AC6	P6	AF6	OVERALLAC	OVERALLP
51	GFATHERID	-0.279	-0.215	0.262	0.0	-0.042	-0.123	0.036	-0.148
52	PA.90.1	0.120	0.172	-0.128	0.0	-0.063	0.080	-0.310	0.219
53	MPERSDIS	0.145	-0.100	-0.022	0.0	-0.144	0.129	-0.375	-0.011
54	FPERSDIS	-0.017	0.035	0.057	0.0	0.173	0.118	0.231	-0.096

FEMALE DATA — PAGE 11

CORRELATIONS OF A — FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	41 O VERALLAF	42 MMALEPTS	43 MF EMALEPTS	44 MN MEEUTPTS	45 MSUMPTS	46 F MMALEPTS	47 FMF EMALEPTS	48 FNEUTPTS
1	AGE	-0.361	-0.210	-0.209	-0.176	-0.222	0.345	-0.[illegible]16	0.219
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	0.072	-0.032	0.250	-0.019	0.062	-0.022	0.074	0.043
4	CAR.PLANS	0.259	0.070	0.198	0.090	0.137	0.333	0.020	0.023
5	SEXINDV	-0.162	0.075	-0.007	0.130	0.101	0.167	-0.137	-0.105
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.044	-0.021	0.291	0.074	0.152	0.042	-0.040	-0.001
7	TYPICALSEX	-0.249	-0.035	0.160	0.209	0.191	0.331	0.0	0.222
8	TYPICALCONV	-0.053	-0.118	0.283	0.191	0.212	0.191	0.028	0.052
9	TYPICALFLD	-0.152	-0.051	0.053	0.182	0.067	0.110	0.282	0.095
10	NOLOSBOS	0.005	0.032	0.226	-0.069	0.029	0.038	-0.098	-0.105
11	NYOUNGBOS	-0.092	0.243	0.081	0.295	0.270	-0.064	-0.115	0.181
12	NOLOSIS	-0.228	-0.059	0.115	-0.158	-0.084	0.096	-0.029	0.005
13	NYOUNGSIS	-0.031	0.092	-0.039	0.075	0.054	0.034	0.232	0.017
14	LEAVEHOME	-0.233	-0.372	-0.269	-0.344	-0.384	0.141	-0.003	0.084
15	HOMEINTACT	0.117	-0.205	-0.134	-0.120	-0.158	0.0	0.123	-0.070
16	MALIVE1	-0.041	0.077	0.074	0.022	0.051	0.116	-0.022	0.215
17	MALIVE2	0.853	-0.522	-0.731	-0.196	-0.488	-0.870	-0.455	-0.897
18	FALIVE1	0.250	0.029	0.372	0.107	0.102	-0.179	-0.118	-0.223
19	FALIVE2	-0.226	-0.311	-0.316	0.174	-0.100	-0.296	-0.130	-0.190
20	MARSTAT	0.067	-0.355	-0.191	-0.007	-0.072	0.115	0.170	0.181
21	AC1	-0.098	-0.055	0.025	0.143	0.099	0.203	0.018	0.015
22	P1	0.262	0.158	-0.021	-0.159	-0.092	-0.114	0.135	0.071
23	AF1	0.440	0.143	-0.210	-0.188	-0.177	-0.419	-0.079	-0.080
24	AC2	0.109	-0.053	-0.161	-0.130	-0.151	-0.153	-0.065	-0.143
25	P2	-0.135	0.094	-0.207	-0.147	-0.155	-0.216	-0.072	-0.126
26	AF2	0.555	0.165	-0.041	0.069	0.061	-0.238	0.133	-0.166
27	AC3	-0.308	-0.029	0.069	0.019	0.031	0.370	0.127	0.167
28	P3	0.061	-0.077	-0.133	-0.241	-0.224	-0.158	-0.240	-0.312
29	AF3	0.431	0.083	0.013	0.043	0.047	-0.015	0.196	-0.111
30	AC4	-0.159	-0.076	-0.013	-0.212	-0.164	0.171	0.058	0.213
31	P4	-0.005	-0.051	0.070	-0.004	0.012	0.0	-0.072	-0.093
32	AF4	0.455	0.145	-0.178	0.055	0.004	-0.219	-0.093	-0.045
33	AC5	0.109	-0.053	0.059	0.140	0.109	-0.153	-0.065	-0.188
34	P5	-0.242	0.035	0.190	-0.114	-0.013	0.0	-0.085	0.081
35	AF5	0.397	0.126	-0.105	0.036	0.011	0.159	-0.136	-0.028
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	0.057	-0.075	-0.136	-0.142	-0.232	0.0	-0.155	-0.077
38	AF6	0.632	0.328	0.099	0.100	0.152	-0.241	-0.107	-0.143
39	OVERALLAC	-0.250	-0.108	0.028	-0.005	-0.011	0.398	0.079	0.149
40	OVERALLP	0.043	0.080	-0.153	-0.310	-0.253	-0.202	-0.103	-0.054
41	OVERALLAF	1.000	0.358	-0.106	0.038	0.047	-0.370	-0.004	-0.211
42	MMALEPTS	0.358	1.000	0.323	0.451	0.572	-0.234	0.228	0.211
43	MFEMALEPTS	-0.106	0.323	1.000	0.575	0.772	0.251	0.119	0.299
44	MNMEEUTPTS	0.038	0.451	0.575	1.000	0.952	0.015	0.117	0.161
45	MSUMPTS	0.047	0.572	0.772	0.952	1.000	0.057	0.155	0.241
46	FMMALEPTS	-0.370	-0.234	0.251	0.015	0.057	1.000	0.103	0.393
47	FMFEMALEPTS	-0.004	0.228	0.119	0.117	0.155	0.133	1.000	0.602
48	FNEUTPTS	-0.211	0.211	0.299	0.161	0.241	0.393	0.602	1.000
49	FSUMPTS	-0.215	0.173	0.290	0.150	0.225	0.494	0.769	0.954
50	GNOTHERID	-0.162	0.230	0.470	0.472	0.517	-0.254	-0.157	-0.198

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	LABEL	O VERALLAF	MMALEPTS	MF EMALEPTS	MN MEEUTPTS	MSUMPTS	F MMALEPTS	FNF EMALEPTS	FNEUTPTS
51	GFATHERID	-0.134	0.164	0.091	-0.033	0.031	0.181	0.527	0.515
52	PA.60.I	0.272	0.005	0.374	0.300	0.331	-0.148	-0.284	-0.327
53	MPERSDIS	0.008	-0.006	-0.051	0.112	0.061	-0.292	-0.102	-0.159
54	FPERSDIS	0.013	-0.083	-0.137	-0.107	-0.131	0.264	0.064	0.062

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION	LABEL	49 FSUPPTS	50 G MOTHERID	51 G FATHERID	52 PA.BO.I	53 MPERSDIS	54 FPERSDIS
1	AGE	0.220	-0.258	-0.379	-0.373	0.011	0.325
2	SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	MAJOR	0.050	0.123	0.280	0.239	0.053	-0.194
4	CAR.PLANS	0.087	-0.168	-0.231	-0.028	-0.144	0.224
5	SEXINOV	-0.085	0.157	-0.290	-0.203	0.200	0.184
6	TYPICALFAM	-0.007	0.267	0.179	0.093	0.083	-0.092
7	TYPICALSEX	0.214	0.011	-0.037	-0.120	0.112	0.149
8	TYPICALCONV	0.065	0.180	0.040	0.283	0.179	0.016
9	TYPICALFLD	0.184	0.213	0.141	-0.272	0.280	0.031
10	NOLDBROS	-0.097	0.167	-0.375	0.209	0.169	0.205
11	NYOUNGBROS	0.068	0.074	-0.153	-0.003	-0.124	-0.040
12	NOLDSIS	0.012	-0.072	0.082	-0.167	-0.056	0.165
13	NYOUNGSIS	0.098	0.076	0.055	0.179	-0.036	-0.013
14	LEAVEHOME	0.083	-0.243	-0.060	-0.170	0.110	0.163
15	HOMEINTACT	-0.005	-0.144	0.085	0.028	0.310	0.216
16	MALIVE1	0.161	-0.173	0.201	-0.178	-0.503	-0.420
17	MALIVE2	-0.891	0.971	-0.971	0.0	0.968	0.769
18	FALIVE1	-0.227	0.042	-0.042	0.187	0.206	-0.209
19	FALIVE2	-0.216	0.553	0.014	-0.180	0.232	-0.566
20	MARSTAT	0.204	-0.155	-0.200	-0.160	-0.169	0.345
21	AC1	0.074	-0.093	0.003	0.051	-0.100	0.316
22	P1	0.072	0.009	0.087	0.036	0.056	-0.224
23	AF1	-0.167	-0.049	-0.155	-0.040	0.022	0.016
24	AC2	-0.148	0.0	0.0	0.120	0.594	0.645
25	P2	-0.152	0.197	0.198	0.128	0.264	0.089
26	AF2	-0.112	0.008	-0.108	0.210	0.135	-0.154
27	AC3	0.242	0.035	0.177	-0.051	0.059	0.015
28	P3	-0.123	-0.116	-0.482	0.178	-0.188	-0.117
29	AF3	-0.009	-0.172	-0.021	-0.030	-0.135	0.029
30	AC4	0.196	-0.079	0.008	-0.118	-0.306	-0.121
31	P4	-0.067	0.091	-0.132	0.129	-0.087	-0.084
32	AF4	-0.105	-0.212	-0.250	0.172	-0.121	0.043
33	AC5	-0.178	0.170	-0.279	0.120	0.145	-0.017
34	P5	0.031	0.076	-0.215	0.172	-0.100	0.035
35	AF5	-0.034	-0.180	0.242	-0.128	-0.022	0.057
36	AC6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	P6	-0.105	-0.046	-0.042	-0.063	-0.144	0.173
38	AF6	-0.177	0.028	-0.123	0.080	0.129	0.118
39	OVERALLAC	0.203	-0.045	0.036	-0.010	-0.075	0.231
40	OVERALLP	-0.111	0.101	-0.148	0.219	-0.011	-0.096
41	OVERALLAF	-0.215	-0.162	-0.134	0.072	0.068	0.013
42	MMALEPTS	0.173	0.230	0.164	0.006	-0.006	-0.083
43	MFEMALEPTS	0.290	0.472	0.091	0.374	-0.051	-0.137
44	MNEUTPTS	0.150	0.472	-0.033	0.300	0.112	-0.107
45	MSUMPTS	0.225	0.517	0.031	0.331	0.061	-0.131
46	FMALEPTS	0.496	-0.254	0.181	-0.148	-0.252	0.264
47	FNFEMALEPTS	0.769	-0.157	0.527	-0.284	-0.002	0.064
48	FNEUTPTS	0.954	-0.198	0.515	-0.327	-0.159	0.062
49	FSUMPTS	1.000	-0.237	0.564	-0.345	-0.156	0.115
50	GMOTHERID	-0.237	1.000	-0.102	0.639	0.104	-0.466

CORRELATIONS OF A FILE C

POSITION		49	50	51	52	53	54
	LABEL	ESUMPTS	G MOTHERID	G FATHERID	PA.80.I	MPERSDIS	FPERSDIS
51	GFATHERID	0.564	-0.102	1.000	-0.325	0.037	-0.086
52	PA.80.I	-0.345	0.639	-0.325	1.000	0.041	-0.200
53	MPERSDIS	-0.156	0.104	0.037	0.041	1.000	0.307
54	FPERSDIS	0.115	-0.466	-0.086	-0.200	0.307	1.000

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