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IN THREE AGE GROUPS OF MALES.

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BODY BUILD STEREOTYPES AND SELF-IDENTIFICATION
IN THREE AGE GROUPS OF MALES

by
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The body build stimuli

The relationship between a person's body build and his behavior and/or personality have been a source of continuing controversy for philosophers and scientists. The notion that physique and temperament are significantly related is an old one, dating back at least to the time of Hippocrates. Shakespeare too had a belief in such a relation; in Julius Caesar (Act I, Scene 2) he wrote:

Let me have men about me that are fat;

Sleek-headed men and such as sleep o' nights:

Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look;

He thinks too much: such men are dangerous.

Although the association of human physique, and physiognomy in general, to personality has been a focus of interest throughout history, shared by writers, artists, and laymen, general enthusiasm with this topic has not been found in the scientific psychological community (Secord, 1958). Despite the fact that the early work of Kretschmer (1925) and the more recent publications of Sheldon (1940, 1942, 1954) did stir some interest in this topic, other writers' concern was concentrated on leveling strong and appropriate criticism against, in particular, Sheldon's work (e.g., Humphreys, 1957; Meredith, 1940). Although recent research generated by this topic (e.g., Cortes and Gatti, 1965; Kagan, 1966; Walker, 1962, 1963) has presented data methodologically "purer" than Sheldon's (1940, 1942), interest in physique and physiognomic correlates of behavior and personality remains limited.

That this is so is unfortunate for two reasons. First, a theoretical controversy remains. Some of the recent research in this area,

notably that of Walker (1962, 1963), has presented impressive data demonstrating that significant associations do exist between physique and behavior or personality. Although these data may be ignored, so doing does not diminish the necessity of determining the source of these relations. In addition, two alternative theoretical positions have been put forth to explain these associations, and a basic developmental issue pertains to them -- the nature-nurture controversy. A "constitutional" (nature) hypothesis has been formulated by Sheldon (1940, 1942). Basically preformistic, this notion assumes that physique is largely genetically determined and thus implies that hereditary factors are most important as a source of behavior and personality. As an alternative to this position, several variants of a social learning (nurture) hypothesis have been proposed in explanation of existing body build-behavior relations (Lerner and Gellert, 1969; McCandless, 1961; Walker, 1962). Although as yet incompletely formulated, the basic elements of this interpretation have been that, first, people have different stereotypes related to various physiognomic aspects of physique and, second, as a child develops, the imposition of these stereotypes will shape his behavior to conform to those attributes associated with his physique. This social learning formulation has been termed the "social inculcation" hypothesis (Lerner and Gellert, 1969) and in accordance with its first premise several studies (Brodsky, 1954; Lerner, 1969a, 1969b; Staffieri, 1967; Wells and Siegel, 1961) have verified the existence and some parameters of body build stereotypes. All studies report that a Mesomorph body build (which has a predominance of muscle and bone) is associated with

socially positive behavior/personality traits, while an Endomorph physique (having a predominance of fat) and an Ectomorph body build (which is predominately thin and linear) are negatively stereotyped. Although these studies do indicate some generality of the gross aspects of body build stereotypes, and provide the needed substantiation of the initial premise of the social inculcation hypothesis, all were incomplete and failed to address the relevant developmental issues. Thus, all the above studies have failed to delineate age-associated changes in the parameters of body build stereotypes. For example, in Staffieri's (1965, 1967) study 39 adjectives of various behavior/personality traits were to be assigned to the Endomorph, Mesomorph, and Ectomorph physiques. The number of items not randomly assigned varied from 23 to 34 within the Ss' age range of from 6 to 10 years. Although no single pattern of change from year to year was apparent, the author failed to comment on this fluctuation, and combined his data across age. Such procedural criticism is applicable to other research investigating the parameters of body build stereotypes. Theoretically, it appears both interesting and necessary to delineate characteristics of adjectives assigned to body builds which do change between age levels and to indicate the areas of psychosocial behavior reflected in the content of these items. Such an analysis is a critical issue in terms of specifying the parameters of "social inculcation." The present formulation of the social inculcation position, which views body build stereotypes as invariant sets of expectancies present in the socializing environment of a person

throughout his life span, would prove to be both too simple and inadequate in the face of finding that the attribution of behaviors to body builds varies as a function of age of respondent and target, and that the specifics of such change involve different areas of psychosocial experience. Thus unless the different aspects of body build stereotypes are delineated and treated individually or in meaningful clusters, any analysis that simply groups items into a single pool without regard to content is apt to be misleading.

Secondly, as described above, a known parameter of body build stereotypes is the attribution of socially "negative" behaviors to Endomorph and Ectomorph physiques, and associating socially "positive" behaviors with a Mesomorph body build. Previous research, however, has failed to present a convincing empirical demonstration of Ss' evaluative connotation of the attributed behaviors. That is, for the most part, previous investigators have classified the sets of stereotyped expectancies as being socially "negative" or "positive" on an intuitive rather than an empirical basis. Thus, the issue of what the stereotypes mean to a child, in terms of being "good" or "bad" attributes describing someone, has not been carefully investigated. Without knowledge of which items, or groups of items, are regarded as being "good" or "bad" when attributed to a specific body build, one cannot specify how the social inculcation of body build stereotypes may shape a child's behavior. As discussed below, negative expectations may play a more complex role in shaping behavior than positive ones.

Third, previous research has addressed the issue of what behavior children expect from other children of specific body builds (Staffieri, 1967), what behaviors children expect from adults of specific body builds (Lerner, 1969a; Staffieri, 1967), and what behaviors adults expect from adults of a specific physique (Lerner, 1969a, 1969b; Wells and Siegel, 1961). To date, the issue of what behaviors adults expect from children of a specific body build and/or different ages has not been investigated. This latter relationship seems to be, both intuitively and theoretically, a potent shaper of behavior in young children. Along with parents, the other adults in a child's life (e.g., teachers, camp and recreational leaders) provide a major source of social reinforcers and models of behavior for young children.

In sum, previous research on body build stereotypes has suffered from methodological inadequacies and lack of developmental focus. In addition, two conceptual problems are evident in a consideration of the social inculcation hypothesis. First, the hypothesis is incomplete in that it does not inquire into the source of body build stereotypes; although the hypothesis presents a tenable account of existing body build stereotypes it does not at all explain why certain behaviors are associated with a specific physique. Not unrelated, as shall be seen, is the second conceptual oversimplification of this hypothesis; that is, it fails to deal with the impact of, for example, the inculcation of positively and negatively evaluated behavior/personality stereotypes toward physique. What is the predictable effect of a person's having negative evaluations toward his own physique upon the way he perceives himself and others, and upon his self concept?

This implication of the social inculcation hypothesis, even by itself, would be an important reason for interest in physique and physiognomic correlates of behavior and personality. This aspect of the problem is generally overlooked in this area because of a lack of an appropriate conceptual framework from which to view the parameters of body build stereotypes. It is here suggested, however, that such a framework exists in the concepts of "person perception." That is, in exploring characteristic reactions and attributions of behavior to, and impressions of, a physiognomic variable such as body build one is basically concerned with the area of person perception. The social inculcation hypothesis is interactional in nature in that it postulates specific behavioral effects of society's reactions to an organismic-physiognomic dimension of a person. An investigation of the "determinants" (Hastorf, Richardson, and Dornbush, 1958) of these societal impressions in terms of their relevance for understanding social interaction is appropriate. Moreover, the social inculcation hypothesis is alleged to have relevance to interactions in the real world. In this situation it has been found that it is impossible for a person to respond to all aspects of a person at one time (Secord and Backman, 1964). To make his interaction with a perceived person efficient and economical, the perceiver resorts to several varieties of inference (or attribution). One such variation within this process is categorization, wherein the perceiver uses available information to place the person in a category associated with certain personality and behavior attributes (Secord and Backman, 1964). Thus, body build stereotyping

is a special case of categorization, and may be a frequent and salient process mediating social interactions among people of all ages.

Systematic developmental research in the person perception area is lacking, and thus data pertaining to this area of cognitive functioning is worthy of collection in its own right. In addition not only is the existing person perception literature replete with developmental implications, but the application of concepts of person-perception in a developmental study of the attribution of behavior and personality traits to the physique-physiognomy of persons, may help elucidate the body build-behavior theoretical issue. This may be accomplished either in (1) at most, helping to clarify and simplify the basis of existing body build-behavior correlations, or (2) at least, in helping to make the social inculcation hypothesis more precise and delineate its developmental implications.

As an example of the former purpose the work of Sheldon (1940, 1942) may, somewhat paradoxically, be used to illustrate the utility of employing person perception concepts to address the issues confronted in the study of body build-behavior relations. Sheldon (1940, 1942) has been justly criticized for making the gross experimental error of himself rating both the body build and the temperament of his subjects (Ss). This error could have inflated the magnitude of his correlations. However, the presence and magnitude of this "error" implies the potency of this physiognomic variable, body build, in contributing to personality impressions and behavior attributions, whether these reactions are correct or not (Secord and Backman, 1964). Instead of looking at Sheldon's results as just an error, one may interpret

these data as meaning that the choice of traits for describing personality produced relations between body build and personality through a process of "metaphorical generalization" (Asch, 1958) or reasoning by analogy (Secord and Backman, 1964), another predominant form of interpersonal inference. That is, if one looks at the items found to correlate highly with each body build (e.g., "loving physical comfort," "slow to react," and "relaxed" for Fat men, and "energetic," "assertive of posture and movement," and "needing and enjoying exercise" for Mesomorphs) it can be asserted that these "personality traits" may be arrived at through a process of direct inference from the nature of the body structure itself (Secord and Backman, 1964, p. 62). Hence, one may hypothesize that the body build-behavior correlations of Sheldon (1940, 1942), and of other researchers in this area who used items derived from his work (e.g., Child, 1950; Cortes and Gatti, 1965; Hanley, 1951), were an artifact of the inherent "physicalism" of his traits.

Unfortunately, the above hypothesis is only just that, and in any event, it does not resolve the underlying theoretical issue. Other studies report significant body build-behavior correlations while using "traits" that can not easily be construed as physicalistic (e.g., "unkind," "interested," "not friendly" as in Walker, 1962, 1963). Moreover, it is important to note that these associations have also been demonstrated in nursery school age children (Walker, 1962). Thus, solution of the problem might lie neither essentially in the content of the traits used in a specific study nor primarily in the inherent

behavior of a person with a given physique, but rather in the very nature of the cognitive attribution process of the perceiver himself, i.e., the person doing the rating, stereotyping, or judging. This then brings one back to the social inculcation hypothesis. But, numerous questions have to be answered in order to refine this formulation.

What are the parameters, correlates, and determinants of the stereotyped attribution of behaviors and personality traits to different body builds? Do people of varying physiques share common impressions of these different physiognomic properties? Since such attribution is a cognitive function, what is the relation of age of the perceiver to this process, and how does the age of the person being perceived affect attribution? Just what attributions are made to a person of a given physique and to what areas of psychosocial experience do these relate? How are these attributions evaluated by the perceiver and by the perceived, and how does this evaluation process relate to their own physiognomic qualities? And, what import does all this information have for the behavioral and personality development and functioning of people with different physiques? How do they perceive and evaluate their own behavior and physique and what is the relation between having an unfavorable body build and self concept? Do people with an unfavorable body build hesitate to identify themselves with a negative physique and/or do they reject their own body build and prefer to look like a more favored person? What is the impact on social and personal adjustment?

It should be clear at this point that the study of stereotyped attribution of behavior and personality traits to body build has implications other than just for resolving the body build-behavior controversy. A person's self concept is inextricably tied to both his cognitions about his own body and his awareness of others' reactions toward his physique. Development for a child with a negative self concept so based will assuredly be radically different from one whose personal and social beliefs about his body and the behavior and personality expected of him are generally positive. As Kagan and Moss point out, "The concept of maleness in our society is closely linked with the characteristics of strength, size, daring, aggressivity, instrumental effectiveness, and interpersonal dominance" (1962, p. 139). These traits, epitomizing the stereotype of the Mesomorph, stand in marked contrast to those typically used to describe the Endomorph and Ectomorph, e.g., weak, undesirable shape, passivity, instrumental ineffectiveness, and interpersonally dominated. In the face of having a physique very negatively valued by peers, adults and self, coupled with the awareness that one's body may be relatively incapable of the physical performance in accordance with society's expectations of ideal male behavior, two developmental possibilities suggest themselves. First, the male child may conform to the stereotyped behaviors expected of him, creating a self-fulfilling prophecy. This occurrence is what the social inculcation hypothesis would predict, and the social process of behavioral shaping would be similar to that which made for continuity in various forms of aggressive behavior for

the males in the Kagan and Moss (1962) longitudinal study. The second possibility open to the child would be to reject any association between the stereotyped behaviors expected of him and his own behaviors. Aware of the stereotype, however, he would then face a continuous process of behavioral compensation, coupled with failure anxiety and/or denial. If this alternative were adopted, then one would expect the child to (1) deny association between his own behavior and those stereotyped behaviors attributed by himself and others to others of his physique; (2) identify himself with those behaviors attributed to a more favorable body build; and (3) show evidence of preferring to have a physique other than his own. These two alternatives are obviously not mutually exclusive. The former hypothesis is, however, relatively limited to an interest in accounting for existing body build-behavior correlations, correspondences which to a large extent may be based on unreliable and/or artifactual data. The second hypothesis, on the other hand, in emphasizing not the direct inculcation of behavior but rather, the indirect effects of the inculcation of the stereotypes upon self and body concepts, allows one to look at some important developmental concomitants of having an undesirable physique. The idiosyncratic way a child copes with this problem in terms of his perception and evaluation of both himself and others may be explored through concentration on the second hypothesis. In sum, although this second hypothesis is also a "social inculcation" one, it implies that through the study of how people perceive the physiognomic parameters of both their own and others' physique, a specification of the

possible influences that body build stereotyping may have for personality and behavioral development may be made. It is appropriate then to now discuss how the present study was designed to address the numerous questions and issues raised.

Design and rationale of the present study.

Interest in implications of both variants of the social inculcation hypothesis led to the present study. Accordingly, an assessment of the development of body build stereotyping in males from an age when previous research (Staffieri, 1965, 1967) suggested that the stereotypes were minimally present, i.e., 5 to 6 yrs., to young adulthood, i.e., 19 to 20 yrs., was made. In addition, post-puberty age boys were studied to assess the parameters of the stereotype at an age (i.e., 14 to 15 yrs.) when these adolescents' peer groups' influence is great, and when the salience of physique and an indication of maleness is of central focus in same-sex and opposite-sex interpersonal interactions. Included in this cross-sectional design were two body build groups in each age group; males of the favored, average or "Mesomorph" physique and males with a chubby physique, the most consistently unfavored body build (Lerner and Gellert, 1969; Staffieri, 1967). As discussed above, not only is age of the subject of interest in the development of body build stereotyping, but so too is the age of the person being judged; thus, attribution of behavior to 3 ages of males of three body builds were studied, using pictures representing an "Endomorph," "Mesomorph," and "Ectomorph" for each age, 5, 15, and 20 years. Thus, each S attributed behavior and personality traits to

one of three possible sets of stimulus pictures, in addition to separately judging the evaluative connotation of each attribution.

Finally, in exploration of some of the implications of the second variant of the social inculcation hypothesis, each S rated his own behavior with the same traits used in the attribution and evaluation assessments and in a second test session each S was asked to identify his own physique and indicate his body build preference and asked why he preferred the physique he chose.

In conjunction with the development of body build stereotypes, several hypotheses, suggest themselves. Stereotypes and evaluations relating directly to physique and physical functioning (e.g., heavy, thin, strong, healthy, slow) should emerge early in development because they are more concrete, while attributions of personality traits and social behaviors should emerge later. A further implication of this may be that males with this early concrete form of the stereotype may show preference for a generally favored physique, but behavior/personality attribution will be more non-specific. These Ss will describe their own personality "traits" and social behavior but will not identify them with any specific body type. This will hold true for boys having either a favored or an unfavored physique. Processes such as denial, a negative, or rejecting self-concept of those with an unfavored body build will not be evident in boys of this age because the implications of the stereotype for their own personality and behavior have not been fully developed.

In adolescent males (i.e., the 14 to 15 year-old Ss) possession of a favorable physique (i.e., Mesomorphic) is an integral part of a

positive concept of "maleness." At this age the stereotype will include physical functioning and personality and social attributes. As a result, males having an unfavored physique will show a tendency to describe their own behavior and personality as relatively more like the favored body type than their own. Chubby males of this age would realistically describe the physical attributes associated with their physique, but these boys would be in conflict about the behavioral and social implications of their build. Thus, they may deny the "reality" of these stereotyped associations regarding their own self. Males with a favorable physique, however, should show marked similarity between the ways they describe themselves and the positively stereotyped Mesomorph physique.

Similarly, it is predicted that young adult males (i.e., the 19 to 20 year-old Ss) with an unfavorable body build will show an even greater tendency than adolescents to avoid describing their own behavior/personality traits as like the stereotype associated with their body type. Unlike the Chubby adolescents, these adult males not only know of the implications of having a rejected physique, but they have interacted for a longer time in a socializing environment having this rejecting attitude. This may result in their not being able to deny the "reality" of the physical characteristics and attributes of their behavior/personality traits as like that of a favored body type. Denial and related mechanisms would interfere with the imposition of socially inculcated stereotypes and limit the behavior-body type correlations. These low correlations are in keeping with the data

generally reported in body build-behavior studies and require nothing more than the social inculcation hypothesis in their explanation.

An assessment of these factors, as well as of the general issues pertaining to the development of body build stereotyping will be the burden of this study.

Method

Subjects.

Three groups of 60 males were studied; Group 5 ranged in age from 5.2 yrs. to 6.9 yrs., Group 15 from 14.0 yrs. to 15.9 yrs. and in Group 20 Ss ranged in age from 19.1 yrs. to 20.9 yrs.. More details are presented in Table 1. Ss were selected from kindergarten and first grade classes from one of three elementary schools in the New York City Public School system, from two public junior high schools and the oldest subjects were New York City college students in various health or physical education classes.

All Ss were white, predominately Jewish and Catholic, from middle class urban backgrounds. These characteristics are described in more detail in Table 1. Ss' socio-economic level was categorized based on father's occupation using the McGuire-White Scale (McGuire and White, 1955), one of the several currently used versions of the widely employed Warner Index (Warner, Meeker, and Eells, 1949).

Since physique was an essential independent variable in this study, information concerning the Ss' recent health and disability record was gathered to insure that no S had undergone any extreme and/or noticable changes in his weight or physique within the last year. In addition, only children who had had no record of any unusual and/or atypical physical, health, emotional or adjustment problem, and who had not been seriously ill (e.g., absent for two successive weeks because of illness) at any time during the school year were Ss. Since data were collected in the latter part of the school year (i.e., in the spring) the S's teacher was able to supply this information for

Table 1
Characteristics Of Subjects

		Age Group		
		5	15	20
N		60	60	60
Age:	Mean	6.3	14.9	20.0
	S.D.	0.6	0.5	0.6
	Range	5.2-6.9	14.0-15.9	19.1-20.9
Sex		Male	Male	Male
Race		Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian
Religion:	Jewish	63%	55%	60%
	Catholic	35%	38%	35%
	Protestant	2%	7%	5%
Socioeconomic Status*		Middle	Middle	Middle
Father's Occupation				
Rating*:	"2"	5%	5%	7%
	"3"	7%	12%	8%
	"4"	70%	63%	67%
	"5"	18%	20%	18%
Body Build:	Chubby	30	30	30
	Average	30	30	30

*McGuire and White (1955)

Groups 1 and 2, while the S himself supplied it with Group 3.

Body build classification. Each age group was composed of two subgroups of 30 Ss; one subgroup was composed of Ss whose body builds appeared "chubby or fat" and the other group included Ss with physiques appearing "average." Body build was rated through a modification of the procedure used by Lerner and Gellert (1969). Although body build here does not conform to Sheldon's somatotypology, the terms chubby, average, and thin were used by the author for subjects whose appearance corresponded to the respective physiques portrayed in Figure 1. The body builds of all males in a given classroom were independently rated by E and the class's teacher (rater 2), in accordance with the following scheme: "1" = fat or chubby, "2" = average, "3" = thin. Table 2 presents the percentage agreement in body build ratings between E and the teacher-raters. In this table E is used as the criterion for the comparisons, since whatever biases were present in E they were constant throughout the rating procedure. The percentage of Ss receiving each of the three body build classifications remained fairly constant across the three age levels, as did the percentage agreements between raters for each physique. Although fat, thin and average build (hereafter referred to as "average") males were originally rated, only chubby and average males were included in this study. Since one of the main purposes of this study was to assess the implications of having an undesirable physique for body build stereotyping and body concept, a decision to limit the scope of the investigation to include only what has been shown to be the most undesirable physique (e.g., Lerner and Gellert, 1969; Staffieri, 1967), i.e., the chubby one, was made. In addition, practical considerations influenced the decision to exclude thin males from study. As seen in Table 2, not only is the frequency

Table 2

Inter-Rater Agreements (Between E And Teacher) For Body Build Ratings
In Each Age Group Studied

Age Group 5

Body Build Rating:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Percentage Agreement Between 2 Raters</u>
Fat	40	26	90.0%
Average	84	55	90.5%
Thin	28	18	75.0%
Total Age Group 5	<u>152</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>87.5%</u>

Age Group 15

Body Build Rating:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Percentage Agreement Between 2 Raters</u>
Fat	38	32	92.1%
Average	59	51	93.2%
Thin	20	17	80.0%
Total Age Group 15	<u>117</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>90.6%</u>

Age Group 20

Body Build Rating:	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Percentage Agreement Between 2 Raters</u>
Fat	37	29	94.6
Average	70	55	90.0%
Thin	19	15	78.9%
Total Age Group 20	<u>126</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>89.7%</u>

Note.--In this table E is used as the criterion for designation of cases.

of occurrence of this physique the lowest in all three age groups of the population sampled, but also, the percentage inter-rater agreement for this physique is considerably lower than that for either the fat or average builds.

Only Ss whose body builds were rated "1" or "2", respectively, by both E and the teacher-rater were considered potential Ss. Since more than 30 males with either fat or average body builds resulted from this procedure, in each age group, Ss were chosen by random selection from within this larger population.

Materials.

Verbal Check List (VCL). A list of adjectives, or short phrases, listed in Table 3, was constructed based on the following criteria:

1) The word(s) in any item had to be in the active vocabulary of the youngest Ss studied. This fact was substantiated on the basis of a prior pilot study conducted by the present writer, and by independent, empirical research conducted by Osgood, Suci, and Tannenbaum (1957), Williams and Roberson (1967), and Staffieri (1967).

2) For every item, one approximately opposite in meaning and/or connotation could be written. This criterion was also substantiated in prior pilot study.

3) In an attempt to gain some articulated understanding of the psychosocial dimensions of body build stereotyping and its implications for personality and behavior development, items were selected that may be considered to reflect one of three areas of functioning and/or experience. First, items were used that reflected "physique or physical"

Table 3

Categories And Items Of The VCL

I. Physique and Physical	
fat	thin
eat the most	eat the least
has the most muscles	has the least muscles
light	heavy
large	small
fast	slow
strong	weak
healthy	sick
good looking	ugly
be the best ball player	be the worst ball player
II. Social	
picks the games to play	is left out of games
have many friends	have few friends
be picked leader	not be picked leader
most want as a friend	least want as a friend
doesn't fight	fight
helps others	selfish
other boys and girls like him	likes other boys and girls
teases	gets teased
III. Personal	
clean	dirty
smart	stupid
honest	cheats
neat	sloppy
quiet	talks a lot
remembers	forgets
brave	afraid
happy	sad
nice	naughty
kind	mean

attributes. Although almost self-explanatory, this category was defined so as to include items which reflect attributes of a physique and/or attributes which can be inferred from the nature of the body structure itself. The second category was termed "social" and was defined to include items which reflected a person's behavior to others and/or other people's behaviors to a person. The third category was termed "personal" and was defined to include personality "traits" of a person and/or a person's behavior or characteristics apart from his behavior towards others. In all, 56 items (28 item-pairs) were used, 20, 16, and 20 items in each of the three above categories, respectively.

Table 3 presents the categories and items of the VCL.

Although placement of items in categories was done by E, possibly through his own "implicit theory of personality" (Bruner and Tagiuri, 1954), the validity of these classifications was also substantiated by having two other raters (graduate students) independently classify the items into the above-defined categories. The percentage agreement between E's classifications and those of each rater was 87.5% and 85.7%, respectively (mean percentage agreement = 86.6%).

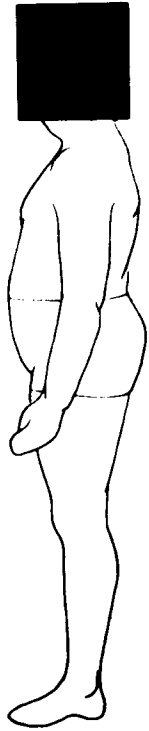
4) Since it had been argued that it is necessary to know the evaluative meaning of behavior/personality attributions in order to understand the possible effects of stereotyping upon development, each VCL item had to be identifiable as having a "good" or "bad" connotation, with "good" being defined to S as "something you would want other people to say about you or think is nice to say about someone else" and with "bad" being defined oppositely. This criterion becomes

especially relevant in view of the finding by Osgood et al. (1957) that evaluation scores from the semantic differential were highly correlated with scores on traditional attitude tests. This finding was also substantiated and extended in work with preschool children (Williams and Roberson, 1967). Using the general rationale of the semantic differential, in conjunction with a picture presentation technique, Williams and Roberson (1967) reported that assessing the evaluative connotation of adjectives was a valid means of measuring attitudes in children as young as 35 months of age.

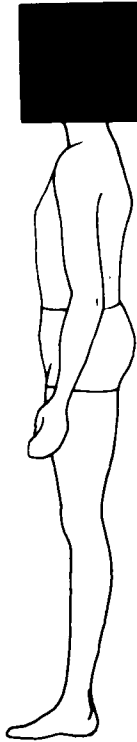
Stimulus pictures. Three sets of side-view, figure drawings of male Endomorphs, Mesomorphs and Ectomorphs, dressed in bathing suits, were constructed to represent, respectively, males of each age group of Ss studied, 5-6 yrs., 14-15 yrs., and 19-20 yrs. The side-view of body build was used in the hope of presenting sufficient cues of body configuration while at the same time eliminating the complexity of a stimulus picture which simultaneously shows all three aspects of body build (front, rear, and side). All drawings were done by a professional artist, and conformed to standard examples in the literature (e.g., Lerner and Gellert, 1969; Sheldon, 1940; Shuttleworth, 1949). On all pictures the heads were blocked out in an attempt to minimize idiosyncratic responses to anything other than body build (e.g., the hair style or face of the stimulus figure). Figure 1 presents the three sets of body build stimuli.

Comment is appropriate here on the choice of using pictorial stimuli as a means of studying behavior/personality attributions to

ENDOMORPH



MESOMORPH



ECTOMORPH

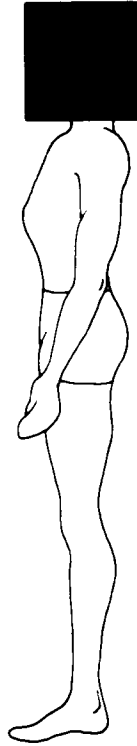


AGE GROUP 5

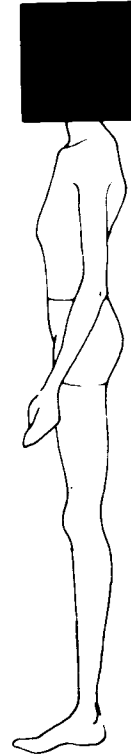
ENDOMORPH



MESOMORPH

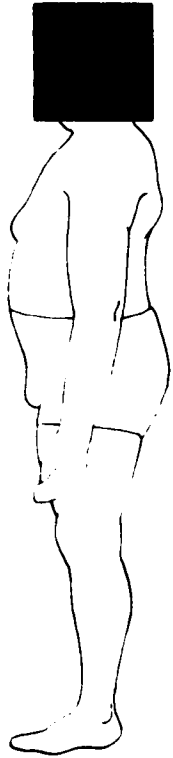


ECTOMORPH

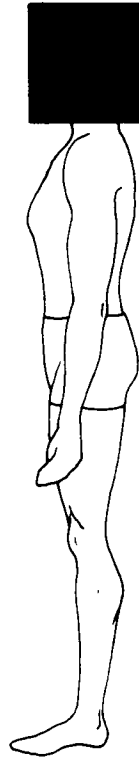


AGE GROUP 15

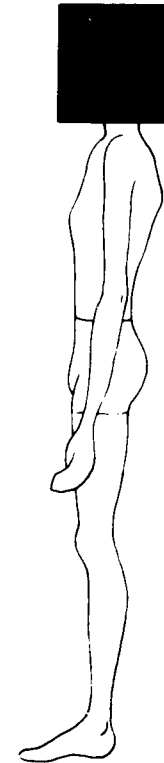
ENDOMORPH



MESOMORPH



ECTOMORPH



AGE GROUP 20

body build. Alternative stimulus choices range from the present selection to studying living people in face-to-face situations. The chief gain in the present choice is methodological control, which is achieved by the elimination of cues other than physiognomic. In addition to maximizing such cues, use of pictorial stimuli increases the importance of the relevant attributes (i.e., the physique) of the S; that is, the picture stimulus is a reduced cue situation, in some respects similar to stimulus materials in projective techniques (Secord, 1958). Conversely, however, a limitation of employing such stimuli is the possibility that using them will eliminate the cues that are actually most salient for attribution in the world outside the controlled laboratory setting. Despite this limitation, however, it was felt that, given the present state of knowledge, use of a controlled stimulus could best contribute to an understanding of the parameters and procedures involved in body build stereotyping.

Procedure.

A 3 (ages of Ss) x 2 (Ss body build) x 3 (age of stimulus pictures) design was used. All Ss were tested individually in each of two sessions. Intersession interval varied unsystematically in all age groups, ranging from one to five weeks. Group 5 Ss were tested in their own classrooms, separated from the rest of their class by approximately 20 feet and usually one or two painting easels. Ss in Groups 15 and 20 were tested in rooms other than their classroom.

In Session 1, three tasks were administered to each S. Within each age and body build subgroup, an equal number of Ss (N=5) were randomly assigned to one of the six possible orders of presentation

of these three tasks.

Task 1. S was seated at a table with E seated on his right. E simultaneously presented one of the three age sets of body build pictures. The order of the three pictures in front of S, from left to right, was random. As E presented the pictures he said:

Now (name of S) I have some drawings I'd like you to look at. These are pictures of three different boys, and each boy is about (E stated the age range represented in the stimulus pictures) years old. Now while you keep looking at the pictures I'm going to read some words to you. After I say each word I'd like you to point to the boy you think best fits or goes with each word the most. Okay (name of S) let's begin.

The items of the VCL, listed in random order, were then read, one at a time, to S. Within each of the three age groups studied, 20 Ss (10 chubby and 10 average males) viewed one of the three age-sets of body build stimulus pictures. Within all age groups, the set of body build figures viewed by any particular S was determined by random assignment.

Task 2. S was seated at a table with E to his right. E said:

Now (name of S) I'm going to read some words to you. I'd like you to tell me if you think the words I read to you are "good" or "bad". If you think a word is good that means its something you would want other people to say about you or think is nice to say about someone else; but if you think a word is bad that means its something you would not want other people to say about you or think is not nice to say about someone else. Okay (name of S) let's begin.

The items of the VCL, listed in random order, were then read, one at a time, to S.

Task 3. S was seated at a table with E to his right. Each item-pair of the VCL was listed, in random order, and which item of the pair was placed first was also determined randomly. E said:

Now (name of S) I'm going to read two words to you at a time. After I read them I'd like you to tell me which one of the words best fits or goes with the way you are. But if you don't think that either word fits or goes with the way you are, then you can also tell me that. And if you think that both words fit or go with you the same then you can tell me that too. Okay (name of S) let's begin.

The item-pairs of the VCL were then read, one at a time, to S.

The reliability of these three tasks was assessed with a small number of Ss (3, 2 and 3 for the three groups, respectively). E randomly selected S to be retested and, after the completion of both test sessions, readministered the above 3 tasks. Test-retest reliabilities for the tasks ranged from adequate to substantial. The mean percentage agreement for Tasks 1, 2, and 3 was 71.0%, 93.5% 86.0%, respectively for Group 1, 79.5%, 91.5% and 93.0%, respectively, for Group 2, and 82.1%, 92.6% and 86.7%, respectively, for Group 3.

In Session 2, S was again seated at a table with E to his right. The three age-appropriate body build figures were presented to S in random order from left to right. E said:

Now (name of S) these are pictures of three different boys, and each boy is about (E stated the age range represented in the stimulus pictures) years old. If you were dressed in a swimsuit like the boys in the pictures, which boy do you think you'd look most like, which boy do you think looks most like you?

After S responded, E continued:

Now (name of S), if you could look like any one of these boys, which one would you want to look like most?

After S responded, E asked, "Why do you want to look like him?" E recorded S's response.

Response reliability was assessed by randomly selecting 20 Ss

in each group and repeating this procedure with them, immediately following its initial completion. The test-retest reliability of these identification and preference responses was 90.0% and 100%, respectively, for Group 1; both responses showed perfect reliability in the older two groups.

Results and Discussion

Analysis of evaluative aspect of descriptive items.

The development of evaluative behavior and thought is important in theories of attitude and personality development. Both the psychoanalytic and learning theory views of personality development assume that the young child's discrimination of "good" (through rewards or positive reinforcement) from "bad" (through punishment or negative reinforcement) is central for "superego" development, socialization and behavioral acquisitions. Similarly, as in Kohlberg's (1963) cognitive theory of moral development, acquisition of these concepts epitomize the quality of morality prevalent in earlier developmental stages, and they are held essential for the development of a conscience that enables a child to autonomously regulate his own behavior (Rhine, Hill, and Wandruff, 1967). In respect to attitudes, the good-bad scale of the semantic differential had been found to be highly correlated with a general evaluative factor on traditional attitude tests (Osgood, et. al., 1957), and the research of Williams and Roberson (1967) indicates that assessing the evaluative connotation of adjectives is a valid means of measuring attitudes in children as young as 35 months of age. Thus, an assessment of how the VCL items cluster in terms of "good" and "bad" evaluations was made for each age group of Ss in order to provide information about the attitudes children of different ages have toward the various attributes, activities and functions represented by the VCL items, and with the hope of understanding how these evaluations relate to the body build-personality association and how they may affect behavior/personality development. Secondly, this

analysis is aimed at providing an estimate of the content validity of the VCL as being a checklist containing item-pairs opposite in meaning and/or connotation.

For this evaluative analysis of the items on the Verbal Check List, an item was considered "good" or "bad" if a significant proportion of the Ss in an age group gave the same evaluation to the descriptive item. Within this framework, it is interesting to note that almost all of the items were rated "good" or "bad" in the same way by all three age groups. Although the 5% level of confidence was considered appropriate for item placement, 95%, 91%, and 93% of the 56 items for Age Groups 5, 15, and 20, respectively, were identified at a level of confidence well exceeding $p < .001$. In fact, for more than 44 of the VCL items more than 80% of the Ss in each age group responded in the same way, i.e., either "good" or "bad". These findings suggest little intergroup variation; fifty-two of the 56 VCL items ($p < .001$) appeared in the same cluster (good or bad) for all three age groups. These findings strongly suggest that children between the ages of 5- and 6-years have already developed the capacity to evaluate various parameters of environmental interaction and experience (as represented by the VCL items) in a manner markedly similar to adolescents and adults. Moreover, the present findings are consistent with those of Rhine et al. (1967), which indicated that children's ability to identify good and bad environmental stimuli approached the point of all correct near age 6 years.

The VCL items and intergroup agreement are presented in Table 4. for the three VCL sub-categories, Physical, Social and Personal, 85%,

TABLE 4

Good-Bad Clustering Of VCL Items

Intergroup Agreement:

Good	Bad
("Physique and physical")	
has the most muscles *	fat
light	eat the least
	has the least muscles
fast	heavy
strong	small
healthy	slow
good looking	weak
be the best ball player	sick
	ugly
	be the worst ball player
("Social")	
picks the games to play	is left out of games
have many friends	have few friends
be picked leader	not be picked leader
most want as a friend	least want as a friend
doesn't fight	fights
helps others	selfish
other boys and girls like him	
likes other boys and girls	teases
	gets teased
("Personal")	
clean	dirty
smart	stupid
honest	cheats
neat	sloppy
	talks a lot
remembers	forgets
brave	afraid
happy	sad
nice	naughty
kind	mean

(TABLE 4 continued)

Intergroup Disagreement:

<u>Good</u>	<u>Bad</u>
("Physique and physical")	
large** (5, 15)	
thin (5)	thin (15)
eat the most (5)	eat the most (15, 20)
("Personal")	
quiet (5, 20)	

*All three groups agree, unless otherwise indicated.

**If all groups do not agree the age group making the assignment is indicated in parentheses.

100% and 95%. respectively, of all items appeared in the same (i.e., good or bad) clusters for all age groups. Only four items, 3 from Category Physical (large, thin, eat the most) and 1 from Category Personal (quiet), varied in their good-bad clustering among age groups. All four items were judged "good" by Age Group 5 Ss. For Age Group 15, the word "large" continued to be evaluated as "good" but, "thin" and "eat the most" were judged bad and "quiet" was not given a significant evaluation, differentiation "good-bad," by this group. With Group 20 "large" and "thin" were not significantly judged either good or bad and "eat the most" was rated bad while "quiet" was judged good.

In summary of the cluster analysis of good-bad item ratings, the minimal interage variability that obtained should be emphasized, i.e., for 93% of the items all three age groups gave similar ratings. It appears that from the age of at least six years children have the ability to consistently attach the verbal concepts "good" and "bad" to descriptive items that may represent self, others and social interactions, and that these evaluations may be an important source of enduring approach and withdrawal valences attached to such stimuli. Secondly, since an average of 97% of the VCL items were rated good or bad in the predicted direction for the three age groups, the content validity of this checklist, as being composed of item-pairs opposite in meaning and/or connotation, appears to be verified.

Richness of attribution: Number and quality of items:

The consideration of body build stereotypes at the different age levels should follow an examination of a number of related aspects of the problem. The "richness" of the attributes, the number and quality of items associated with each physique at each age level, is one such consideration. Table 5 presents the results of this analysis. Data in this table are based on several fixed effects analyses of variance involving 3 ages-of-Ss, 2 body-build-of-Ss and 3 age-of-stimulus-figures. In no case was any significant effect for ages-of-stimulus-figures obtained. This result is consistent with others to be presented below and suggest that it is the physiques represented rather than the ages of the male figures identified in the pictures that is a salient variable.

The richness analysis for total number of items attributed to each physique revealed significant ($p < .01$) age effects associated with each body build stimulus. Of the 56 adjectives or phrases on the check list, a mean of 22.8 are associated with the Endomorph by Age Group 5, while only 18.0 and 18.8 are associated with this body build by Age Groups 15 and 20. These differences were significant beyond the .01 level of confidence (analysis of variance). In general, Age Groups 15 and 20 were similar and both were different from Age Group 5. The former identified more items with the Mesomorph, next with the Endomorph and least with the Ectomorph. The number of items attributed to the Endomorph and Ectomorph decreased between Age Groups 5 and 15 while increasing for the Mesomorph between these two groups ($p < .01$).

TABLE 5

The Mean Number Of "Good," "Bad," And "Total" Item Attributions To
Each Body Build Stimulus Figure By Ss In Each Age Group Studied.

<u>Mean number of items rated for the different stimulus figures</u>									
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Endomorph</u>			<u>Mesomorph</u>			<u>Ectomorph</u>		
	<u>Good*</u>	<u>Bad</u>	<u>Total*</u>	<u>Good*</u>	<u>Bad</u>	<u>Total*</u>	<u>Good*^t</u>	<u>Bad*</u>	<u>Total*</u>
5	8.3	14.5	22.8	10.3	4.7	15.0	9.5	8.4	18.2
15	3.9	14.1	18.0	17.1	4.8	21.8	5.4	10.8	16.2
20	4.1	14.7	18.8	16.9	4.0	20.9	5.9	10.5	16.4

*Significant analysis of variance effect related to age group of Ss.

^tSignificant analysis of variance effect related to body build of Ss.

In Age Group 5 more attributes are associated with the Endomorph, next for the Ectomorph and least with the Mesomorph ($p < .01$ in all cases). In Age Groups 15 and 20 (between which no significant differences obtained) attribution was richest for the Mesomorph, next for the Endomorph, and was least rich for the Ectomorph ($p < .01$ in all cases). The differences found between Age Group 5, on the one hand, and Age Groups 15 and 20 on the other, are also reflected in the differences obtained in the frequency of "good" and "bad" items associated with each body build. For all three age groups, the Mesomorph is assigned the largest number of good items and a relatively small number of bad items.

Similar trends are seen in Table 6, a summary of an analysis of the "relative goodness" of the stereotype for each body build at each age level. Data were derived by determining, for each S , the number of "good" attributions to a physique divided by the total number of attributions to that physique. Of the total number of items assigned to the Mesomorph body type by Age Group 5, 66.5% are good items, while for Age Groups 15 and 20, 78.2% and 79.5%, respectively, are good items. The increase in the absolute number of good items with increasing age was statistically significant ($p < .01$, analysis of variance) although there is virtually no change in the number of bad items. On the other hand, all three Age Groups associated relatively fewest good items with the Endomorph. On the average, of the 22.8 items assigned to the Endomorph by the youngest group, only 37.5% were good items. Similarly, for Age Groups 15 and 20 of the items associated with the Endomorph,

TABLE 6

Relative Goodness Of Stereotype Analysis.
 The "Percent Goodness" (i.e., Number Of Good Attributions/Total Number
 Of Attributions) Of the Stereotype For Each Body Build By The
Ss In Each Age Group Studied

<u>Body build of stimulus figures</u>			
<u>Subjects</u> <u>Age Group</u>	<u>Endomorph*</u>	<u>Mesomorph*</u>	<u>Ectomorph*t</u>
5	37.5%	66.5%	54.6%
15	22.1%	78.2%	33.1%
20	22.9%	79.5%	34.7%

*Significant analysis of variance effect related to age group of Ss.

^tSignificant analysis of variance effect related to body build of Ss.

only 22.1% and 22.9% were good. Here too, the decrease in the absolute number of bad items associated with the Endomorph with increasing age is significant ($p < .01$, analysis of variance), with almost no change in the number of bad items.

The patterning of items associated with the Ectomorph shows a two-fold change; the mean number of good items decreasing with age ($p < .01$, analysis of variance) and bad items increasing slightly, but significantly ($p < .01$, analysis of variance) with age. For Age Group 5, the percentage good was 54.6 and for Age Groups 15 and 20 it was 33.1% and 34.7%, respectively. For each of the three Age Groups, the Mesomorph always ranked first in percentage-good, the Ectomorph ranked second and the Endomorph had the lowest percentage-good items.

That the decreases in the percent goodness scores for the Endomorph and Ectomorph, between Age Groups 5 and 15, is not biased by the concomitant decrease with age in the number of items attributed to these body builds is indicated by the correlation between these two variables; for the Endomorph and Ectomorph, respectively, correlations of $r = +.12$ and $r = +.17$ obtained (df for both correlations = 178). The correlation between these two variables for the Mesomorph was moderately high ($r = +.41$, $df = 178$) and indicates that some bias in the percent goodness score for this physique existed; but, a source for the magnitude of the correlation lies in the fact that, for the most part, if an item was attributed to the Mesomorph it was also usually evaluated as being good.

Taken together, the results of the richness analyses of "good" and

"bad" items attributed to the different body builds suggest a disparate developmental course associated with favorable and unfavorable attributes. It is clear that the 5-year-old S made "bad" item attributions in a manner almost identical to the older 15- and 20-year old males. One may hypothesize that the Ss in Age Group 5 had both a developed understanding of "badness" and the ability to utilize this evaluation "appropriately", similar to the way older children and adults respond, with respect to at least these environmental stimuli. Their concept of "good", however, was not necessarily utilized as the opposite of bad, and in addition, was not attributed to the presented stimuli in a manner corresponding with the older groups. The hypothesis that such utilization of the concept "bad" may developmentally precede use of "good" might explain findings of Lerner and Gellert (1969). In a group of kindergarten children a consistent aversion for looking like chubby age-mates was shown, while at the same time no corresponding preference for looking like any body build -- including the Mesomorph-- was seen. Additional evidence bearing on the tenability of the above hypothesis is found in a study by Rhine, et al. (1967). Employing a picture selection technique these authors report that growth in the ability to utilize the concepts of good and bad, i.e., to correctly attach these abstract concepts to concrete environmental stimuli, is a regular curve starting at chance near age 2 years and approaching the point of all correct near age 6 years. "Bad," however, was more readily utilized than "good" at all ages beyond 2 years, 5 months. Rhine, et al. (1967) suggested that "bad" is acquired before "good" because early

socialization provides a concept formation environment more fitting to the learning of bad.

In summary, the richness analyses indicate that 15- and 20-year old males attribute good and bad evaluations to the three physiques in a markedly similar manner. However, although 5-year old males' "bad" item attribution process is not significantly different from the older Ss, their "good" item attribution process is; younger Ss distribute these attributions randomly among the three physiques, while Ss in the older groups favor the Mesomorph. Finally, the generally favorable picture of the Mesomorph and the relatively unfavorable views of the Endomorph, and less so, the Ectomorph, are consistent both with other results in the present study and with the findings of previous research in this area (Brotsky, 1954; Lerner, 1969a, 1969b; Lerner and Gellert, 1969; Staffieri, 1965, 1967).

Factor analysis of item attributions to body builds.

When one VCL item was attributed to a body build stimulus figure, what other items also tended to be attributed to that stimulus? That is, did any VCL items tend to cluster together, or when any given item was attributed what other ones were also attributed? To address this problem a factor analysis of the data concerning the attribution of VCL items to body build stimulus figures was performed. First, a 56 (the number of VCL items) x 56 matrix was computed for each S age group, respectively. Data for this matrix were derived by starting with a given item (e.g., "healthy") and tallying a "1" for any other item that was attributed to the same stimulus figure as that item was. Attribution to a different stimulus figure was tallied as zero. This procedure was repeated for each of the 56 VCL items for each of the 60 Ss in each age group. The number of "1"s in a given matrix box (which could range from 0 to 60) was converted to a percentage and then the data in this matrix were factor analyzed (Principle Components Analysis). Six factors were orthogonally rotated (Varimax) for each age group, respectively. In each case three factors emerged. The amount of variance accounted for by each of the three factors was 58%, 36% and 6%, respectively, for Age Group 5, 53%, 19% and 28%, respectively, for Age Group 15, and 53%, 19% and 28%, respectively, for Age Group 20. A conservative cutoff value of .4 ($p < .01$) was used to determine upon which factor each of the 56 VCL items loaded (see Appendix A). This value was used to avoid placement of an item, that just reached statistical significance, into a factor. Using this .4 criterion all 56 VCL items loaded on one

of the three factors in Age Group 5; with Age Group 15 only one item did not meet this criterion, while with Age Group 20 four items were excluded.

Table 7 presents the factors on which each VCL item loaded and the good and bad clustering of VCL items for each age group. The content of the factors was highly stable across age. Of the 56 VCL items, 70% loaded on the same factors in all three age groups. Of the 24 VCL items rated "good" 20 (83%) were factored invariantly across age. Of these 20 good items 95% loaded on Factor 1 (Mesomorph). Of the 28 VCL items rated "bad" 17 (61%) loaded on the same factors across age. Of these 17 bad items 76% loaded on Factor 2 (Endomorph). The remaining items loaded on Factor 3 (Ectomorph). Of the 4 VCL items that were not given a significant rating differentiating good or bad, 2 loaded on the same factors across age. One of these items (thin) loaded on the Ectomorph Factor while the other item (eat the most) loaded on the Endomorph Factor. The identification of the factors is discussed below.

Only 17 (30%) of the VCL items loaded on different factors across age. Of these, 4 were rated good, 11 were bad items and 2 were not given a significant rating differentiating good or bad. Of the 11 variant bad items 4 fluctuated between Factors Mesomorph and Ectomorph, 2 between Factors Endomorph and Mesomorph and the remainder varied from loading on a factor to not meeting the criterion for loading on a factor. Of the 4 variant good items 3 fluctuated from Factor Endomorph to Factor Mesomorph while the other went from Factor Mesomorph to Factor Ectomorph. Of the 2 items not rated either good or bad one varied from Factor Mesomorph to Factor Endomorph while the other varied from Factor

Table 7

VCL Items Rated Good And Bad And The Factors On Which Each Loaded For The Three Age Groups

<u>"Good" Items</u>	<u>Age Group</u>			<u>"Bad" Items</u>	<u>Age Group</u>		
	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>
("Physique and Physical Items")							
strong	Endo	Meso	Meso	heavy	Endo	Endo	Endo
has the most muscles	Endo	Meso	Meso	slow	Endo	Endo	Endo
fast	Meso	Meso	Meso	ugly	Endo	Endo	Endo
healthy	Meso	Meso	Meso	worst ball player	Endo	Endo	Endo
good looking	Meso	Meso	Meso	fat	Endo	Endo	Endo
best ball player	Meso	Meso	Meso	sick	Endo	Ecto	Ecto
light	Ecto	Ecto	Ecto	has the least muscles	Ecto	Ecto	Ecto
				weak	Ecto	Ecto	Ecto
"Physique and Physical Items"				eat the least	Ecto	Ecto	Ecto
not significantly rated either				small	Ecto	Ecto	Ecto
good or bad							
large	Meso	Endo	Endo				
eat the most	Endo	Endo	Endo				
thin	Ecto	Ecto	Ecto				
("Social" Items)							
picks the games to play	Meso	Meso	Meso	is left out of games	Endo	Endo	Endo
have many friends	Meso	Meso	Meso	have few friends	Endo	Endo	Endo
be picked leader	Meso	Meso	Meso	not be picked leader	Endo	Endo	Endo
most want as a friend	Meso	Meso	Meso	least want as a friend	Endo	Endo	Endo
helps others	Meso	Meso	Meso	gets teased	Endo	Endo	Endo
others like him	Meso	Meso	Meso	fight	Endo	Meso	Meso
likes others	Meso	Meso	Meso	teases	Endo	Meso	Meso
doesn't fight	Meso	Ecto	Ecto	selfish	Endo	Meso	xx

Table 7 (Continued)

<u>"Good" Items</u>	<u>Age Group</u>			<u>"Bad" Items</u>	<u>Age Group</u>		
	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>
("Personal" Items)							
clean	Meso	Meso	Meso	dirty	Endo	Endo	Endo
smart	Meso	Meso	Meso	stupid	Endo	Endo	Endo
honest	Meso	Meso	Meso	sloppy	Endo	Endo	Endo
neat	Meso	Meso	Meso	sad	Endo	Endo	Endo
remembers	Meso	Meso	Meso	forgets	Endo	Endo	Endo
brave	Meso	Meso	Meso	afraid	Endo	Ecto	Ecto
happy	Meso	Meso	Meso	talks a lot	Endo	Meso	Endo
nice	Meso	Meso	Meso	naughty	Endo	Meso	xx
kind	Meso	Endo	Meso	mean	Endo	Meso	xx
				cheats	Endo	xx	xx
"Personal" Item not significantly rated either good or bad							
quiet	Meso	Ecto	Ecto				

Note.--"Endo" = Endomorph Factor, "Meso" = Mesomorph Factor, "Ecto" = Ectomorph Factor,
 "xx" = factor loading below .40 and therefore not meeting the criterion for placement
 in any of the three factors.

Mesomorph to Factor Ectomorph.

Table 7 also presents the VCL items within the three a priori VCL categories. As implied above, in all categories the majority of good items loaded on Factor Mesomorph, while bad items loaded most on Factor Endomorph and to a smaller extent on Factor Ectomorph. This trend was seen in all age groups.

Identification of the factors (Body build stereotypes). At this point it is appropriate to discuss identification of the three factors. This was accomplished by another analysis of the data concerning the attribution of VCL items to the body build stimulus figures. Through the use of X^2 s this analysis determined which VCL items were most frequently associated with each body build stimulus figure. The statistical procedure followed the ones typically seen in the literature (Brotsky, 1954; Lerner, 1969a, 1969b; Staffieri, 1967). Since this analysis exactly reiterated the findings of the factor analysis its several details are presented in Appendix B. However, the major findings of this analysis are useful to present here. First, in confirmation of other data analyses presented in this study, it was found that the attribution of items to the body build stimulus figures did not significantly vary as a function of the Age-of-Stimulus-Figures variable. Second, attribution did not significantly vary as a function of the Body-Build-of-Subjects variable. This finding confirmed the results of Staffieri (1965, 1967); that is, body build of the person doing the attributing does not appear to affect the choice or attributes selected. Third, relatively marked variability in attribution was found across the Age-of-Subjects variable. Thus, unlike the results of previous studies (Lerner, 1969a; Staffieri, 1965, 1967) we find that the age of the person doing the attribution appears to play an important role in this cognitive process. Finally, this analysis allowed an identification of the factors to be made. All the VCL items loading on Factor 1 were found to be attributed to the Mesomorph, at each age level respectively. Also at each age level, items loading on Factor 2 were stereotypically

associated with the Endomorph and items loading on Factor 3 were attributed to the Ectomorph. Thus, the factor analysis indicated that in all age groups and for all VCL categories the majority of good items loaded on the Mesomorph factor, while bad items loaded most on the Endomorph factor and to a smaller extent on the Ectomorph factor.

It is not surprising that the results of the factor analysis reiterated the results of the X^2 analyses seen in Appendix B. Both analyses were based on the same data and their congruence speaks for the reliability of the attribution measures. Moreover, since the factors were derived from the specific data of this study it is unlikely, although possible, that they would obtain if the VCL items would have been attributed to stimulus figures other than male-body types (e.g., three different pictures of girls, colors, animals, etc.). The factors cut across a good-bad dichotomy in this study. Factors 2 and 3, corresponding to the Endomorph and Ectomorph stereotypes, respectively, were both relatively bad. Factor 1, corresponding to the Mesomorph stereotype, was composed mostly of good items. Furthermore, the results of the factor analysis presented in Table 8, as well as other internal analyses of the intercorrelation matrices indicated that Ss did not attribute items from any of the a priori VCL categories as a psychological cluster or "unit." Rather, these data suggest that Ss at all ages attribute an item through a cognitive interaction between the goodness-badness of an item and the body build stimuli it is attributed to; however, on a face validity level the three VCL categories do represent different dimensions of psychosocial experience, and also represent a useful way of

studying the psychological meaning of the obtained factors.

We can now return to the results of the factor analysis and discuss the nature of the body build stereotypes at each of the three age levels studied. It is convenient to discuss the results of the factor analysis in terms of the three VCL categories. For VCL Category "Physique and Physical" the stereotype of the Endomorph changes from consisting of both good and bad attributions in Age Group 5 to all bad attributions in the older two groups. Age Group 5 Ss attribute the good items "has the most muscles" and "strong" to the Endomorph but these become Mesomorph items in the older two groups. All age groups attribute the bad items "fat," "heavy," "slow," "sick," "ugly" and "be the worst ball player" to the Endomorph. No bad items from the Physique and Physical Category are attributed to the Mesomorph by any age group, and all age groups attribute the good items "fast," "healthy," "good looking" and "be the best ball player" to this physique. The Ectomorph is associated with two good items in Age Group 5 ("thin" and "light"). The former item is rated as bad by Group 15 and the latter item continues to be judged good. In all three age groups the Ectomorph is associated with the bad items "eat the least," "has the least muscles," "small" and "weak", and the bad item "sick" is associated with this physique in the two older groups. In sum, the data for the development of the attribution process for VCL Category "Physique and physical" indicate the emergence with age of the selection of completely bad "physical": stereotype for the Endomorph and a correspondingly increasing, totally positive "physical" stereotype for the Mesomorph. The

stereotype for the Ectomorph, being almost totally bad, shows relative continuity with the age range sampled.

For VCL Category "Social" a marked correspondence to the same trends seen, above, obtained and became more pronounced. No good "Social" items were attributed to the Endomorph at any age level. The stereotype of the Endomorph for the youngest Ss is particularly bad, with all 8 bad items being attributed to this body build. Conversely, the youngest group's stereotype of the Mesomorph includes only good items; all but one good item ("doesn't fight", which was attributed to the Ectomorph in the two older age levels) was attributed to this physique. However, in the older groups some bad "social" items are also attributed to the Mesomorph. Group 15 Ss describe the Mesomorph with the items "fights," "teases" and "selfish," and Group 20 Ss continue to attribute the first two bad items to this physique. The stereotype for the Ectomorph had the fewest items, with one good item, "doesn't fight", being attributed by the two older age levels and one bad item, "not be picked leader", being associated with this physique by Group 20 Ss. In sum, the attribution of "Social" items describes the Endomorph at every age level with only unfavorable items, while depicting the Mesomorph as having both many socially favorable and some unfavorable traits. It is interesting to note that the Mesomorph's negative items, "fights", "selfish", and "teases", are however, consonant with both the conception of the aggressive, masculine ideal (Kagan and Moss, 1962) as well as the aggressive behaviors found to be correlated with the Mesomorph physique in Walker's (1962)

study of nursery school children.

The attribution of the items comprising VCL Category "Personal" confirms the trends described above. Again, only one good item is attributed to the Endomorph, "kind", and that only in Group 15. With Group 5, all of the bad items were associated with the Endomorph (the bad item "forgets" was also associated with the Ectomorph by this group). With Group 15, the items "dirty", "stupid", "sloppy", "forgets" and "sad" were attributed to the Endomorph, and Group 20 Ss added "talks a lot" to the previous items in their bad stereotype for this physique. Ss of Group 15 are the only ones to include negative attributes in the Mesomorph stereotype; they attributed 3 bad items, "talks a lot", "naughty", and "mean" to this physique. These items again appear to be conceptually linked with the aggressive, masculine ideal, represented by a Mesomorphic build. To the adolescent boys comprising Group 15 this ideal may be highly salient, and accordingly, the items associated with aggressiveness appear to be an important part of their Mesomorph stereotype. The stereotype for the Ectomorph again includes few items. Groups 15 and 20 associate the item "quiet" with this body build. One bad item, "forgets", is attributed to the Ectomorph by Group 5 Ss while Groups 15 and 20 associate the item "afraid" with this body build. With the exception of the item "kind" (associated by Group 15 Ss with the Endomorph body build), all of the good items comprising VCL Category Personal are attributed to the Mesomorph by the Ss in each age group.

In summary of the factor analysis of item attribution to each

body build, three important points should be emphasized. First, for all three VCL Categories attribution may be conceived of as the increasing association with age of bad items to the Endomorph and good items to the Mesomorph. All the bad items attributed to the Mesomorph may be seen as reflecting the idealized, aggressive masculine figure described by Kagan and Moss (1962). While younger Ss tend to view the Endomorph and Mesomorph dichotomously, i.e., almost all good or all bad, the marked attribution by Group 15 Ss of the aggressively conceptualized VCL items may reflect for them the salience and understanding of the concept of "maleness" in our society. Second, the presence of body build stereotypes appears relatively continuous within the age range samples. It seems that Ss in all age groups have a marked negative Endomorph stereotype, a quantitatively smaller but still relatively negative Ectomorph stereotype, and a positive and/or "masculine ideal" Mesomorph stereotype. Seventy percent of the VCL items were found to load invariantly across all three age groups. Although it is true that the stereotypes of Group 5 Ss do not include all the same items contained in the older groups' stereotypes the relative favorableness-unfavorableness of their attributions to the three physique types appears to similar to that of the two older groups. Finally, no significant differences in the stereotype obtained as a function of the body build of the Ss. This means that both Chubby and Average males share a common body build stereotype. While the presence of this stereotype may cause little difficulty for someone with an average physique, since he is associated

with positive and/or masculine expectations. It may cause adjustment problems for the chubby physique because it is associated with several unfavorable attributes. Of course these adjustment implications are conjectural and find no specific support in our data. In addition it must be emphasized that the adjectives were selected from the list offered and were not spontaneously emitted. Another point that should be considered is that the meanings an adjective may connote may vary as a function of the object or person it is associated with. That is, for example, the word "ugly" may mean repulsive when directed at someone else, but may mean not good looking when directed at one's self. These shifts may not be determined in our study and the interpretations must be cautiously applied. However, we will deal with the empirical findings throughout and make some inferences regarding their implications.

Assumed similarity and dissimilarity analyses (Self-Perception).

The implications of having an unfavored, chubby physique for personality/behavior development may be vastly different from the implications associated with the favored, Mesomorph physique. At each age level Ss with chubby or average body builds share common stereotypes toward the stimulus figures; both body build groups view the Endomorph unfavorably and the Mesomorph favorably. The question thus arises as to whether males with a given physique tend to describe their own behavior as being similar or dissimilar to the behavioral characteristics associated with body build figures similar to theirs. In his research in person perception, Fiedler (1958) demonstrated that the degree to which one person perceives another as similar either to himself or to a third person is generally predictive of his relationships with others and of his view of himself. Moreover, the tendency to assume another person to be similar was interpreted as indicative of an accepting attitude on the part of the perceiver, while the perception of another as dissimilar appeared to indicate a rejecting, psychologically distant attitude. Other work by Fiedler (1958) supported his assertions. Hence, if Chubby Ss described their own behavior/personality traits as more similar to the Mesomorph stereotype than to the Endomorph stereotype this would suggest that these Ss have a rejecting attitude towards their own physique and implies a negative "self" concept.

The "assumed similarity" (AS) and "assumed dissimilarity" (ADS) scores were derived by determining the number of VCL items each S

attributed to the physique stimulus figures and the items S selected as being "like his self" or "not like his self." These were then converted to the percentage of total self- or not self-attribution, respectively, for each body stimulus figure. The results of these analyses are presented in Table 8. Consistent with data presented above, no significant effects for age-of-stimulus-figures obtained in the analyses of variance used to obtain the data for this table.

In all age groups, Chubby Ss view themselves as having more of the characteristics they associate with body types other than the Endomorph ($P < .01$ in all cases). Of the characteristics the chubby subjects in all three age groups choose as "like themselves" only one-third or fewer are the characteristics associated with the Endomorph physique. In Age Group 5, the Chubby and Average children view themselves as having characteristics that are as likely to be associated with one or another of the three body type stimulus figures. In Age Group 15 and 20, on the other hand, the Chubby and Average Ss are alike in that they consider about half ($P < .01$) the characteristics they associated with the Mesomorph as "like themselves." The average Ss in Age Group 15 and 20 are less likely to consider the Endomorph characteristics "like themselves" than the Chubby subjects ($P < .01$).

This same general pattern is seen in the characteristics the Ss consider "not like themselves" - assumed dissimilarity. In the youngest group almost half of the characteristics they rated as "not like themselves", were those associated with the Endomorph stimulus figure ($P < .01$). Both the Chubby and Average children considered the

Table 8

The Percentage of Characteristics (VCL Items) Each S Selected Like Himself Or Not Like Himself That Were Also Identified With The Body Build Stimulus Figures Designated

	<u>Similarity (Like Self)</u>			<u>Dissimilarity (Not Like Self)</u>		
	<u>Endomorph</u> ^{*t}	<u>Mesomorph</u> [*]	<u>Ectomorph</u> ^{*t}	<u>Endomorph</u> ^{*z}	<u>Mesomorph</u>	<u>Ectomorph</u> ^{*tz}
Age Group 5						
Chubby	33.8%	29.5%	36.7%	49.0%	20.8%	30.1%
Average	32.9%	37.0%	30.1%	47.9%	19.3%	32.8%
Age Group 15						
Chubby	30.4%	53.2%	16.5%	32.7%	23.7%	43.7%
Average	18.5%	58.1%	23.4%	47.8%	19.3%	32.9%
Age Group 20						
Chubby	30.7%	50.9%	18.3%	36.3%	24.9%	38.8%
Average	22.0%	49.0%	29.1%	44.9%	23.5%	31.6%

*Significant analysis of variance effect related to age group of Ss.

^tSignificant analysis of variance effect related to body build of Ss.

^zSignificant analysis of variance interaction effect related to age x body build of Ss.

Mesomorph characteristics least frequently as "not like themselves" ($p < .01$). This response to the Mesomorph attributes was also seen in the two older groups of Ss. In age groups 15 and 20, the pattern of responses was quite similar, although the Chubby and Average Ss did differ somewhat. The average Ss considered almost half of Endomorph characteristics "not like themselves" ($p < .01$), while the Chubby Ss consider more of the Ectomorph characteristics as "not like themselves" ($p < .01$).

Bearing in mind the cautions previously outlined, an extension of these data and Fiedler's hypothesis could suggest that Chubby Ss, having an unfavored physique, maintain a rejecting, psychologically distant and negative valence towards it. While showing evidence of aversion for their own build, Chubby males express an affinity (e.g., preference) towards a physique other than their own. Thus, in no age group do Chubby Ss have their highest AS score associated with the Endomorph and in all age groups their ADS scores for the Endomorph are higher than that for the Mesomorph.

The results of the AS and ADS analyses also suggest that Chubby boys may be in a continuing state of ambivalence and conflict concerning their body builds. In all age groups they describe their own behavior/personality traits as being more similar to those of an endomorph than do their Average peers (significantly so in Groups 15 and 20) but at the same time they describe their behaviors as being more dissimilar (ADS) than similar (AS) to the Endomorph's. Moreover, in Groups 15 and 20, Chubby Ss' AS scores for the Mesomorph do not differ significantly from their average peers. They rate their behavior/personality

traits as more similar to the Mesomorph's than to the Endomorph's. With Group 5 Chubby Ss these relationships obtained toward the Ectomorph. Thus, as hypothesized, the Chubby Ss viewed themselves as similar to the Endomorph in several respects, probably within VCL Category Physical, which included such items as fat, heavy, eats the most and slow. However, in respects pertaining to their social and personal behaviors, they reject the body build behavior associations of the stereotype and associate themselves with a more preferred physique. However, since Chubby and Average Ss, share a common body build stereotype, the Chubbys' personal and social behaviors may also involve the need for compensatory actions to avoid the possibility of a self-fulfilling prophecy. This, of course, would require an independent test.

The fact that the younger Chubby Ss express a greater affinity for the Ectomorph rather than the Mesomorph, as is seen with the older chubby males, may possibly derive from parental as opposed to general societal sources. It would be interesting to test whether such parental influences may be comprised of urging the child to lose weight or showing concern for his chubby appearance. If such an emphasis on being slim existed, the inculcated desire for thinness might be expressed by the chubby 5-year old as an identification of his own behaviors with those he attributes to the Ectomorph. In older chubby males, however, the knowledge and association of Mesomorphy with "maleness" may be the dominant determinant of these Ss' affinity for the Mesomorph rather than the Ectomorph. The plausability of this interpretation is advanced by data to be presented below, wherein it is found that Age Group 5 Chubby Ss showed more preference for looking like the Ectomorph than did any other group of Ss.

Body build identification and preference.

The percentages of identification and preference responses to each body build stimulus figure by the Chubby and Average Ss in each age group are presented in Table 9. In all three age groups, the Average Ss more frequently identify themselves correctly as Mesomorphs than Chubby Ss identify themselves as the Endomorph stimulus figure ($P < .01$). In the two older groups about 80% of the Average subjects are correct, while only 60% of the Chubby subjects are correct. In the youngest group the same pattern is evident although the percentage correct identification is lower. In Age Group 5, while 63% of the Average subjects are correct, only 27% of the Chubby subjects identify themselves correctly as like the Endomorph stimulus figure. Of the Chubby subjects in Age Group 5, 60% incorrectly choose the Mesomorph figure as like themselves ($P < .01$). In fact, the relative frequency with which Chubby and Average children, Age Group 5, select the Mesomorph as looking like themselves is almost identical, 60% and 63% respectively. It is interesting to note that when Average Ss identify themselves as something other than the Mesomorph, they, with only a single exception, select the Ectomorph rather than the Endomorph.

When body build preferences are examined, Table 9, almost all of the Ss, Chubby and Average, of the two older groups prefer the Mesomorph figure and none of them prefer the Endomorph ($P < .01$ in both cases). This same pattern, again to a lesser degree, is seen in Age Group 5. The Chubby and Average Ss most frequently prefer the Mesomorph (53.3% and 63.3%, respectively, $p < .01$) and the remainder generally prefer the

Table 9

Percentage of Body Build Self-Identifications And Preferences
By The Chubby And Average Ss In Each Age Group Studied

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Body Build Of Ss</u>	<u>Body Build Identification</u>			<u>Body Build Preference</u>		
		<u>Endomorph</u>	<u>Mesomorph</u>	<u>Ectomorph</u>	<u>Endomorph</u>	<u>Mesomorph</u>	<u>Ectomorph</u>
5	Chubby	26.7%	60.0%	13.3%	0.0%	53.3%	46.7%
	Average	3.3%	63.3%	33.3%	10.0%	63.3%	26.7%
15	Chubby	60.0%	36.7%	3.3%	0.0%	96.7%	3.3%
	Average	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	96.7%	3.3%
20	Chubby	60.0%	36.7%	3.3%	0.0%	96.7%	3.3%
	Average	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	93.3%	6.7%

Ectomorph stimulus figure. None of the Chubby children preferred the Endomorph and only 10% of the Average children preferred the Endomorph figure.

Consistent with most results reported above, significant age differences obtained only between Age Group 5 and 15; again, no significant differences were found between Groups 15 and 20. Thus, between Groups 5 and 15 we find a significant increase in correct body build identification for Chubby Ss ($p < .05$), a significant decrease ($p < .01$) in body build preference for the Ectomorph, as well as a significant increase in body build preference for the Mesomorph ($p < .05$), by Chubby Ss.

In sum, the overriding preference for the Mesomorph, clearly seen in Groups 15 and 20, appears insipient in the younger Ss who also maintain a significantly greater preference for the Ectomorph than do the older Ss. Moreover, exclusion of the Endomorph in the preference responses is almost universal within the age range sampled. Accuracy of body build identification is quite high in the older Average Ss, to a lesser extent with Group 5 Average Ss. The significant tendency of younger Chubby Ss to identify their own physiques with the Mesomorph's, a trend that continues in the older two Chubby groups, may be interpreted as evidence of "denial." It is unlikely that younger Ss could not accurately discriminate among the three presented body build stimulus figures because the distribution of their identification and preference responses among these three physiques was different from chance expectancy. Moreover, Lerner and Gellert (1969) have demonstrated that a significant proportion of similarly-aged males are capable of

correct body build identifications. Thus, it may be hypothesized that the 5-year olds identification of their own body builds with the Mesomorph represents a denial of the applicability of the fat, Endomorph physique as congruent with their own. This is consistent with the earlier findings of Lerner and Gellert (1969), that a significant proportion of chubby kindergarten children who did not correctly identify their own body builds as being fat were able to make a correct designation of fatness in others. That is, the latter finding suggests that young Chubby Ss are certainly capable of discriminating fatness but tend not to show evidence of these abilities towards their own physique. Although the magnitude of this physique denial process is lower in the two older Chubby groups, a substantial proportion, 36.7% of these Ss still identify their body builds as similar to the Mesomorph. Thus, Chubby Ss at all age levels share with their Average peers an exclusion of preference for the Endomorph and a relative preference for the Mesomorph. Moreover, at all age levels Chubby Ss expressed a relative denial of an association between the behavior/personality traits they attributed to the Endomorph and their own behaviors.

Ss' reasons for body build preferences.

Some indication of the salient parameters underlying the Ss' body build preferences may be found in an analysis of their answers to the open-ended question pertaining to this choice. Each S's response was categorized as being either physical, social, personal, or any combination of these three, in nature. Definitions of these categories followed those for the respective VCL categories in Table 3. All categorizations were made by E and an independent rater. Interrater agreement for all response classifications exceeded 90%. Table 10 presents the categorization of reasons for body build preferences expressed by the Chubby and Average Ss in each group studied. The marked similarity in responses across age and body build groups is striking. In all groups the predominant reasons for body build preference were physical in nature ($p < .01$ in all cases). For example, "I don't want to be fat or skinny," "He's middle size," "Has a good build," "He's not fat, not thin, just right," "Its in between fat and skinny," and "He looks healthy" were responses, representative of all three age groups, classified as physical in nature. The proportion in which physical factors were included in the responses did not differ among age groups. The predominance of this category of response may be due to the obvious centrality of physique in the determination of body build selections, or this category's vast predominance may be due to the experimentally imposed saliency of physique present in this last part of the second testing session. Whatever its source it should be noted, however, that the three major response categories (i.e., "physical," "physical and social," "physical and personal"), accounting for at least 85% of

Table 10

Categorization Of Reasons For Body Build Preferences Expressed By The
Chubby And Average Ss In Each Age Group Studied

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Physical-Alone or in combination with other characteristics</u>		<u>Personal-Alone or in combination with other characteristics</u>		<u>Social-Alone or in combination with other characteristics</u>	
	<u>Chubby</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Chubby</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Chubby</u>	<u>Average</u>
5	90.0%	86.3%	6.7%	10.0%	23.3%	33.3%
15	96.7%	93.3%	6.7%	16.7%	20.0%	23.3%
20	100.0%	90.0%	3.3%	16.7%	36.7%	33.3%

the answers in each group, are ordered invariantly across age and body build groups, and that no significant differences obtained across these variables. Thus, although the predominance of physical items may have been inflated by our procedures, the relative saliency of the reasons expressed by the Ss was continuous and, at least to this degree, accurately assessed and reflected by this study's procedure and analysis. Examples of responses classified into each category are presented in Appendix C.

In summary of this analysis, it appears that responses physical in nature are most often offered as reasons underlying physique preference; moreover, reasons pertaining to social and personal variables are most often offered in conjunction with physical statements. Thus, the physiognomy of the body build stimulus appears prepotent in determining a preference, and by implication an aversion, to it. Social attributes are a secondary basis with the personal characteristics least often serving as the basis for preferring a particular body build.

If the physiognomy of the person-stimulus does provide the primary and most salient dimension of others' approach (preference) or withdrawal (aversion) behaviors toward a person, then it is not surprising that in our health-, youth-, and athletic-oriented society the Mesomorph should be preferred and favorably stereotyped, while the chubby person, whose fatness is linked with circulatory and respiratory diseases, should be unfavorably stereotyped and not preferred. That boys as young as 5-years of age share with adult males as exclusion of preference for the Endomorph and have negative expectations of him, suggests

that the inculcation of a health-orientation in our society may begin and be realized early in our society. In viewing a fat person, who has so obviously violated an important value of our society, it is probable that if a person would infer anything about him, and/or categorize him in any way, he would do so along unfavorable dimensions. Such a "metaphorical generalization" process (Asch, 1958) would link the aversive, prepotent physiognomic dimension of the person-stimulus with other bad or unfavorable associations available (or made available through experimental means) to the perceiver. A corresponding but favorable process would obtain in the case of someone with a Mesomorphic physique. Thus, it is plausible that a "reasoning by analogy" process is the source of the relatively dichotomized good and bad body build stereotypes associated with the Mesomorph and Endomorph, respectively, that obtained in this study.

It is appropriate then, to now discuss the findings of this study in terms of their implications for behavior/personality development.

Conclusions and Implications

Before discussing the implications of the results, several points concerning this study's methodology should be noted; these points all deal with "limitations" of methods in this study, i.e., what the methodology does not incorporate. First, the reader, should be aware that the relation between Sheldon's (1940, 1942) notion of "somatotype" and the conception of body build used in the present study is unknown. We have not attempted to index endomorphy, mesomorphy, or ectomorphy, as Sheldon's (1940, 1942) definitions require.

Similarly, another limitation of the implications of this study lies in the use of the specific pictorial stimuli used to study body build. As pointed out in Chapter 2, our use of the body build stimuli was a reduced cue situation; only profile views were presented, head and face were not included and minimal clothing was pictured. Thus, our method may have exaggerated the impact of a single variable, body build; this variable may not be as central in social (real life) situations where, for example, clothes, uniforms, voice quality, facial expression, etc., play a role.

An additional problem with our body build stimuli lies in the fact that in pictorially representing the three age groups larger differences existed among the three physique stimuli of the older males than those of the younger males. That is, the differences in proportion between the Endomorph and Ectomorph are greater for the "oldest" than for the "youngest" stimulus pictures. Thus, although no significant differences obtained across the Age-of-Stimulus-Figures variable, the body proportions, as presented in the stimuli, varied in the three age sets of stimuli.

In sum, our study is limited by the specific body build stimuli used and by the particular index of subjects' physiques. These considerations limit the interpretative impact of our findings. We must await future research to know the extent to which our data may be applicable to real life situations. Such studies, involving for example cross-sectional or longitudinal sociometric research, would be aimed at specifying what additional variables have to be considered in order to extend our data to such situations.

Within the framework of this study, two marked, consistent trends appear in the results. First, all analyses dealing with attribution and/or attitudes towards the body build stimuli indicated at all age levels of Ss studied: (1) a predominantly favorable and/or "masculine" perception of the Mesomorph, (2) a markedly unfavorable perception of the Endomorph, and (3) a somewhat less negative but still unfavorable view of the Ectomorph. This trend is consistent with the findings of other studies (Brodsky, 1954; Lerner, 1969a, 1969b; Staffieri, 1967) which have indicated a relatively dichotomized body build stereotype to exist, i.e., mostly favorable traits are associated with the Mesomorph while unfavorable traits are attributed to the Endomorph, and to a lesser degree, to the Ectomorph. Second, the results strongly indicate that if age differences in the responses of Ss did obtain they were found between Age Group 5 and 15 and, only minimal and for the most part unsystematic differences obtained between Age Groups 15 and 20. Such discontinuity suggests that between the ages of 5 and 15 years the processes involved in body build stereotypes undergoes some transition. Future research in this area would certainly profit by the inclusion of age samples within this 10 year period (e.g., a 9 to 10 year-old group). However, several

analyses did indicate rather marked similarity in the responses of Ss of all age groups. References to the good-bad nature of different body build stereotypes will be referred to as the good-bad difference. Evidence of discontinuity in response between Age Groups 5 and 15, will be referred to as a discontinuity trend; evidence of continuity of response among all age groups will be referred to as a continuity trend.

Parameters of the attribution of body build stereotypes.

1. Richness of attribution: Number and quality of items. The richness of attribution analysis for number of bad items provides a good instance of the good-bad difference and a continuity trend. At all age levels, fewest bad items were attributed to the Mesomorph and most to the Endomorph. With the richness analysis for good attribution showing both the good-bad difference and the discontinuity trend, the results of the bad analysis suggest that while 5 year-olds do not demonstrate the cognitive ability to attribute their good evaluations to the three body builds in a manner similar to adolescents and adults such ability is present with respect to bad attributions. The cognitive processes involved in the appropriate attachment of the verbal concept "bad" appear to developmentally proceed the processes involved in the use of "good."

The relative goodness analysis resulted in a good-bad difference. Moreover, since the relative ordering of the goodness of the stereotype towards each body build within each group remained invariant across age, one is tempted to say that a continuity trend obtained, despite the fact that towards each body build stimulus the scores of Group 5 Ss were quantitatively different from those of the older groups. It seems that although the quantitative dimension of the stereotype was

discontinuous (i.e., decreasing or increasing in respect to a specific body build between Age Groups 5 and 15) the qualitative nature of the stereotype remained stable within the age range sampled. These results suggest that although the qualitative and evaluative aspects of physique-associated attitudes are present and stable within this age range the evidence of quantitative discontinuity reflects an age-associated change (i.e., increase) in the vocabulary effectively employed to express the qualitatively stable attitudes.

2. Cluster analysis of good-bad evaluations. Although the richness analysis indicated that the processes involved in correctly attaching the concepts "good" and "bad" follow a disparate developmental course, the cluster analysis of good-bad evaluations indicated that from Age Group 5 through Age Group 20 children have invariant attitudes concerning which environmental stimuli are good and which are bad. That is, this analysis demonstrated a continuity trend.

But, if children in Group 5 have the knowledge of which stimulus words are good and which are bad, why do they lack the ability to appropriately attribute the good words among the body build stimuli while showing this ability with the bad words? Are not the findings of the two analyses incongruous? To answer the former question the latter one must be answered in the negative. First, the responses involved in the two tasks and in each analysis were of different difficulty. In the good-bad evaluation of the VCL items (Task 2) all an S had to do was say whether an item was good or bad. In the attribution of VCL items to the body build stimuli (Task 1), from which data for the richness analyses were derived, an S had to not only be able to perform the operations involved in Task 2 but, in addition,

he had to be able to attach the evaluated item to the proper body build stimulus. Thus, involving two steps, Task 1 might be expected to be more difficult for the Age Group 5 Ss. Moreover, if their concept formation experiences have provided greater opportunity to learn "bad," as Rhine et al. (1967) suggest, then their "appropriate" performance in bad attributions may be understood as an effect of this differential concept formation environment.

3. Factor analysis of item attribution to each body build. A continuity trend was found in this analysis: 70% of the VCL items loaded on the same factors in all three age groups. The same three factors were found in all age groups: A predominantly good Mesomorph Factor, a predominantly bad Endomorph Factor, and a quantitatively smaller but bad Ectomorph Factor. Thus, at every age level the Mesomorph was stereotyped most favorably and the Endomorph least favorably, while the Ectomorph was stereotyped between these two extremes but towards the unfavorable end of the continuum. Some interesting age-specific qualitative discontinuity obtained. Age Group 5 Ss tended to view the Ectomorph more favorably than did the older two groups, a finding consistent with the results of other analyses. Also, Age Group 15 Ss stereotyped the Mesomorph with more "bad" items than did the Ss in the other groups. The content of these items have been conceived of as reflecting the idealized, aggressive masculine prototype.

4. Assumed similarity and dissimilarity analyses. These and the following analyses provided data allowing some inferences as to the possible effects body build stereotypes may have upon the development of self- and body-concepts. At all age levels Ss with average body builds viewed themselves as most similar and least dissimilar to their

stereotyped conceptions of the Mesomorph; moreover, at all age levels this group perceived and/or reported themselves to be most dissimilar to their stereotype of the Endomorph. At least at the level of self-report, these results are consistent with the first (i.e., the "direct") formulation of the social inculcation hypothesis; that is, in the case of the average male the behaviors most likely to be attributed to one's self are those stereotypically attributed to the Mesomorph. Moreover, since the items attributed to the Mesomorph are either good or consistent with an idealized masculine image, regardless of behavior actually emitted, one may suggest that the indirect effect of the social inculcation of these body build stereotypes would be the development of a positive self-concept. Research done in another context has indicated that American adolescent males with a Mesomorphic physique do possess a positive self-concept and exhibit behaviors consistent with the Mesomorph body build stereotype (Jones and Baley, 1946; Mussen and Jones, 1957).

The results of the AS and ADS analyses for the Chubby Ss showed a picture quite different from that found for the Average Ss. In none of the age groups did Chubby Ss describe their behavior as being most similar to those behaviors they attributed to the Endomorph. In Group 5, Chubby Ss viewed themselves as most similar to the less disfavored Ectomorph, while in the two older groups they described themselves as most similar to the Mesomorph. Moreover, at all age levels they viewed themselves as more dissimilar than similar to the Endomorph. Thus, in respect to a self-report of their own behavior/personality characteristics Chubby Ss showed a relative "rejection" of the traits they attributed to the Endomorph. This finding is inconsistent with what the

direct effect formulation of the social inculcation hypothesis would predict.

As discussed above, Fiedler (1958) has shown that the tendency to assume similarity to another person is indicative of an accepting attitude towards that person, while the assumption of dissimilarity is indicative of a rejecting attitude towards that person. Hence, the results of these analyses suggest the hypothesis that the Chubby Ss maintain a rejecting attitude towards a physique most similar to their own. Moreover, coupled with the fact that the identification and preference analyses demonstrated that Chubby Ss show no preference for looking like the Endomorph, and a preference for looking like the Mesomorph, that data also suggest the hypothesis that these Ss have a negative body concept.

In sum, these results are consistent with the indirect effect formulation of the social inculcation hypothesis, described above. As predicted by this hypothesis, Chubby children: (1) deny association between their own behavior and those stereotypes behaviors attributed by themselves and others to others of their physique; (2) identify themselves with those behaviors attributed to a more favorable body build; and (3) show evidence of preferring to have a physique other than their own

5. Body build identification and preference. The results of this analysis are consistent with those above. As already noted, no Chubby S chose the Endomorph as his preferred body build; similarly, only 2 Average Ss (in Age Group 5) preferred to look like the Endomorph. An exclusion of preference (i.e., an aversion) for the Endomorph is highly stable within the age range studied. A discontinuity trend obtained in preference responses; Age Group 5 Ss of both body builds showed a greater incidence of Ectomorph preference responses than Ss in the older groups.

Analysis of body build identification responses suggested that although Age Group 5 Chubby Ss had the ability to discriminate among body builds they failed to demonstrate significant correct body build identification responses. A discontinuity trend was found. A significant proportion of older Chubby Ss did correctly identify their physique as being most similar to the Endomorph, although a substantial proportion continued to select the Mesomorph on this task. Thus, while only one Average S (in Age Group 5) identified his own body build with the Endomorph, and all Average Ss showed a high, significant proportion of correct identification responses, Chubby Ss at all age levels showed evidence of a continued body build "denial" response. Although a potential source of "incorrect" identification responses lies in possible inaccuracies in this study's body build classification technique, it is unlikely that this explanation could account for all Ss' errors in identification responses. One may hypothesize that having to deny the association between their own behavior and those traits stereotypically attributed to the Endomorph, Chubby Ss also might hesitate to admit that their own physique most closely resembles the Endomorph.

In sum, the indirect effect formulation of the social inculcation hypothesis appears best able to account for the results found with both the Chubby and Average Ss. Having comparable knowledge of the parameters of body build stereotypes, Ss having unfavored or favored physiques are differentially affected. The former group rejects the association between the stereotype and their own behavior, describes their behavior as consistent with the stereotype of a more favored physique, prefers to look like the favored physique, and does not identify their own body build as being similar to the unfavored one. On the other hand,

Ss having a favored physique appear to accept the relevance of the stereotype to their own behavior, prefer to have the physique they possess and accordingly, identify their own body build as being most similar to the favored Mesomorph. Thus, it may be hypothesized that an indirect effect of body build stereotypes may be the inculcation of a negative body-concept in Chubby children, with concomitant needs for behavioral compensation and failure anxiety, while in Average Ss a positive self- or body-concept would be inculcated.

These indirect effects of the inculcation of body build stereotypes would appear to be relatively stable within the age range sampled. Contrary to expectation, Chubby 5 year-olds showed awareness of the stereotype and evidence of body build "denial" responses to a degree comparable to the older Ss. In fact, in some instances, i.e., in respect to body build identification responses, such responses were more pronounced. This result may be due to the fact that Chubby Ss of this age are still egocentric enough to believe that if they say that they do not look like a "bad" person and do look like a person closer to being "good" then they actually are like the latter.

The predictions concerning the effect of body build stereotypes on Chubby and Average adolescent males were confirmed. As discussed above, these Ss responded in line with the present formulation of the indirect social inculcation hypothesis. Although it was expected that responses between Chubby and Average males in Age Groups 15 and 20, respectively, would be qualitatively stable, a quantitatively greater effect of body build stereotypes on Group 20 Chubby Ss was predicted. This did not obtain. Both the qualitative and quantitative indirect effects of the inculcation of body build stereotypes appear relatively

stable between these two groups. With the various parameters and concomitants of body build stereotypes appearing so stable within the age range sampled it would appear necessary for future research in this area to focus on age groups younger than the 5 to 6 year-olds of this study in order to determine the age of onset of these parameters and concomitants of body build stereotypes.

Turning now to a summary of the analysis of Ss' reasons for body build preferences, a discussion of possible sources of body build stereotypes and an evaluation of the direct and indirect formulations of the social inculcation hypothesis may be made.

Possible sources of body build stereotypes.

6. Ss' reasons for body build preferences. The essential finding of this analysis was continuity trend. Ss at all age levels most often offered physical and physique related reasons for their body build preferences. Moreover, reasons that were classified second and third most frequently (i.e., "physical and social" and "physical and personal," respectively) included physique and physical-related statements. It was concluded that the prepotent determinant of preference-aversion, or approach-withdrawal, responses to a person-stimulus appears to lie in the physiognomic characteristics of that stimulus.

In discussing the problem of relevance in the study of person perception Hastorf, Richardson and Dornbusch (1958) have argued that the main criteria of person perception research should be a focus upon: (1) the perceptual categories that are actually employed by, and thus relevant to, the perceiver, and (2) a consideration of the relationship between such relevant perception and other aspects of social behavior. Hence, these authors argue that research meeting these criteria will study

the verbal categories employed by the perceiver, the "determinants" (i.e., correlates) of the perception such as age and personality dimensions of the perceived and the perceiver, and finally, the consequences of this perception on interpersonal behavior. Towards these ends, the authors argue that it is necessary for a researcher to inductively identify the perceptual-verbal categories that are used by the perceiver and to relate the frequency with which they are used and their sequence (Hastorf, et al., 1958). These steps were followed in the present study.

Using the Hastorf et al. (1958) scheme it has been found that the predominant verbal category used by the Ss was physical in nature and that the other frequently employed verbal categories included a physical component. Secondly, this trend was found to be invariant across such variables as age, body build and, by inference, positive or negative body concept of Ss. The physiognomy, involving the relative distribution of fat, muscle and bone of a person-stimulus, appears to be the salient determinant of others approach-withdrawal or preference-aversion responses. The Mesomorph is preferred and the Endomorph is non-preferred, and it may be that a basis for these relations is found in prevalent values of our culture. The fact that 5 year-olds show evidence of the awareness of this orientation, as do adolescents and of course adults, suggests that because of the importance of this value its inculcation is begun and achieved early in socialization. Moreover, it is here suggested that this culturally based body build preference and aversion may be one of the major sources of body build stereotypes.

Some conceptual formulations and/or issues could be introduced to broaden the bases of physique-behavior and/or physique-attribution relationships.

These issues bear on the sources of these relationships and/or have other developmental implications. The work of Schachter and his colleagues (Goldman, Jaffa, & Schachter, 1968; Schachter, Goldman, & Gordon, 1968; Schachter and Gross, 1968) indicates that obese adults are more dependent on external sources of stimulation for cueing their eating behavior than are non-obese people; alternatively, this latter group appears more dependent on internal stimuli for cueing such behavior. Because of this difference, it is possible that "social inculcation," an external, social, stimulative process may involve a different process in obese, as opposed to non-obese, people.

Although little developmental work has been done on impression formation, one would expect that such functioning would be related to cognitive development. The impressions that an observer forms of others would be expected to be different at younger ages, when global or non-differentiated cognition would be expected to be modally present, from that at older ages, when more differentiated cognition would be expected. This possibility related to a methodological point raised above, i.e., that of the study's behavior-attribution assessment being a reduced cue situation. When more cues are given to an observer, both consistent and discrepant with his body build stereotype, as might occur in real life situations, how does he then form impressions of others and how does this process relate to his global or differentiated cognitive functioning?

Although this question can only be addressed by future research, it raises still other issues relating to the specific and general salience of physique in both impression formation and social perception. In terms of the specific implications of physique as a variable in these processes,

it should be emphasized that the saliency and relevancy of physique for the observer, and the developmental course of this saliency and relevancy, remains unknown. The questions here are how central is physique as a variable determining one's social perception, and what, if any, are the developmental changes associated with this centrality? Use of a free description format within the context of a cross-sectional or longitudinal study of social perception and/or impression formation would be useful in addressing these questions.

In terms of the general relevance of physique as a variable in impression formation and social perception, one may conceive of the nature of the bad and good impressions held by our Ss toward the Endomorph (and also the Ectomorph) and the Mesomorph, respectively, as a social response to normative and non-normative stimuli. People with average builds are normative, in a statistical probability sense, while people with fat or thin builds may be considered as presenting non-normative stimuli. It may be that such stimuli represent a "violation of perceptual-cognitive expectation," and that the "bad" impression of such social stimuli are formed in partial, social response to such "strangeness," "dysplasticity," or "non-normativeness" (which might concomitantly involve such responses as withdrawal, visceral and general autonomic arousal). This reasoning is consistent with that of Mussen, Conger and Kagan (1969), who argue that an early cause of distress in an infant is an encounter with a stimulus that involves a moderate discrepancy from a well-established schema. If future research finds that other social and non-social stimuli which violate perceptual-cognitive expectancies result in "unpleasant" autonomic arousal and

negative impression formations, then non-normative physiques may be able to be conceptualized as a social stimulus appropriately categorized within such a stimulus class, and the genesis of body build stereotypes might be then tied to this perceptual-cognitive functioning.

In forming our impressions of others it has been argued that it is cognitively economical to place people into categories. As suggested by our data, an important determinant of what category we place a person in may be his physiognomic-physique characteristics. One may hypothesize that someone with a mesomorphic physique would be put into a preferred, or favorable, category, while someone with an Endomorphic body build would be categorized as non-preferred, or unfavorable. Such categorization would be followed because of the prevailing cultural emphasis on health and physical fitness; the Mesomorph presents a stimulus in accord with this cultural orientation while the Endomorph is discrepant with it. This culturally-based categorization allows the perceiver to then bridge the gap between physiognomy and behavior/personality attribution through an inference process termed "metaphorical generalization" (Asch, 1958) or "reasoning by analogy" (Secord, 1958). That is, in making the initial preferred or non-preferred categorization it is likely that the perceiver may infer that the Mesomorph has behaved in ways allowing him to be in the favored category (e.g., exercise, diet) while the Endomorph has behaved oppositely (over-eating, lack of physical exertion). Since these behaviors are inferred to have placed each person in the favored or unfavored category, respectively, they will accordingly be positively or negatively evaluated. Similarly, since the Mesomorph has behaved in a favorable way and the Endomorph in an unfavorable way, any behaviors attributed to them

would tend to be seen as favorable and unfavorable, respectively. Conversely, if a perceiver has a behavior/personality trait to attribute and it is favorable he should tend to assign it to a Mesomorph, while if it is unfavorable it would be attributed to the Endomorph. In this way the dichotomized positive-negative Mesomorph-Endomorph body build stereotypes would obtain.

As demonstrated by Werner (1948), the functional qualities of objects frequently determine their meanings, and it is reasonable to assume that this relationship also holds for perceptual objects such as people. Similarly, Asch (1958) has shown that the metaphor is used in several languages to allow the application to people of terms which represent qualities of inanimate objects (e.g., hard, soft, straight, sweet). Thus, it is reasonable to expect that the physical qualities of the person-stimulus should be generalized by analogy to describe qualities and characteristics of behavior and personality (Secord, 1958).

As described above, the indirect effect form of the social inculcation hypothesis appears best able to account for the parameters and concomitants of body build stereotypes. Accordingly, the direct effect formulation of this hypothesis has been found lacking since it predicts that people behave in accordance with the stereotyped expectations of them and our data have indicated that those with an unfavored physique reject this body build stereotype-behavior association. Moreover, the direct effect formulation hypothesis was put forth in order to provide a tenable social learning explanation of existing body build-behavior correlations (correlations which may be artifactual and, in any event, need to be replicated). Thus, although a delineation of the corres-

pondences between the parameters of the stereotypes and the behavioral correlations needs to be ascertained it has, not in this study or in any other, been done. In fact, Walker (1962) has presented some data showing that children of a specific physique often behave in contradiction to stereotyped conceptions. Furthermore, even if the direct formulation was found to be tenable and able to account for body build-behavior correlations it still would not inquire into the source of body build stereotypes. It should thus be evident that not only is the indirect effect formulation of the social inculcation hypothesis more tenable than its direct effect predecessor, but it has allowed a specification of the source of body build stereotypes to be made.

By drawing from the concepts and techniques of person perception the indirect effect social inculcation conception has permitted an analysis which suggests that the source of body build stereotypes lies in the values of our culture. Moreover, the tenability of this hypothesis allows one to specify the difficult adjustment demands that must be met by children who grow up in our society with an unfavored physique. Since it is probable that the inculcation of a negative self concept in such children may adversely affect their school, interpersonal and heterosexual experiences, it is necessary that educators and parents be made aware of these possible concomitants of chubbiness so that countering procedures may be instituted. If the attitudes held and inculcated in our society are altered, then the personality/behavior concomitants of having an unfavored physique will also be modified.

Appendix A

Table A-1

Results Of The Factor Analysis For Age Group 5

	Factor 1 (Mesomorph)	Factor 2 (Endomorph)	Factor 3 (Ectomorph)
.90-.99			
.80-.89		heavy fat	
.70-.79	best ball player remembers others...like him neat good looking be picked leader most want as a friend many friends	mean ugly gets teased naughty has the most muscles eat the most strong not be picked leader is left out of games selfish	eat the least light
.60+.69	happy likes others nice honest fast picks the games helps others smart	afraid sick worst ball player talks a lot sloppy teases dirty least want as a friend fights stupid	thin weak
.50-.59	healthy brave clean kind quiet	forgets cheats has few friends	forgets has least muscles
.40-.49	large doesn't fight	sad slow	small

Table A-2

Results Of The Factor Analysis For Age Group 15

	Factor 1 (Mesomorph)	Factor 2 (Endomorph)	Factor 3 (Ectomorph)
.90-.99	healthy brave best ball player has most muscles good looking strong be picked leader picks the games to play most want as a friend have many friends	heavy fat eats the most slow	small light has least muscles eats the least thin
.80-.89	happy others...like him neat clean	large sloppy gets teased is left out of games have few friends	sick afraid weak
.70-.79	likes others... fast fights	sad worst ball player ugly least want as a friend	doesn't fight
.60-.69	remembers teases smart	not be picked leader	quiet
.50-.59	nice honest helps others	dirty	
.40-.49	mean talks a lot naughty selfish	forgets kind stupid	
.30-.39	cheats		

Table A-3

Results Of The Factor Analysis For Age Group 20

	Factor 1 (Mesomorph)	Factor 2 (Endomorph)	Factor 3 (Ectomorph)
.90-.99	healthy brave best ball player has most muscles good looking strong picked leader most want as a friend have many friends picks the games	large heavy fat eats the most slow	small light thin weak
.80-.89	happy others...like him neat clean	worst ball player sloppy gets teased dirty	least muscles eats the least
.70-.79	nice fast	is left out of games	sick afraid quiet not picked leader doesn't fight
.60-.69	remembers likes others... honest fights smart	ugly least want as a friend has few friends	
.50-.59	kind helps others	sad forgets talks a lot stupid	
.40-.49	teases		
.30-.39	naughty	selfish	
.20-.29	cheats mean		

Appendix B

Chi Square analyses of item attribution to each body build

The results of the VCL item attributions to the three physique types by Ss in each age group are difficult to present simply and comprehensibly. Within this study's 3 (ages of Ss) x 2 (body build of Ss) x 3 (age of stimulus figures) design, each of the VCL's 56 items was attributed to one of three possible stimuli per S. Thus, for example, a given item could have been significantly attributed by the ten 5 year-old Chubby Ss who viewed the 15 year-old set of stimulus figures to the Ectomorph, while the same item could have been attributed to the Endomorph by the ten 5 year-old Chubby Ss who viewed the 20 year-old stimulus figure set. Multiplying such possibilities by 56 items it is clear that a confusing state of affairs might exist unless data related to one or more variables proved to be essentially irrelevant. The results of the analyses of variance of the richness of attribution, and other analyses presented, revealed that the Age-of-Stimulus-Figures variable was not pertinent. Moreover, these analyses and preliminary tabulations of the attribution data suggested that only minimal variation occurred across the Body-Build-of-Ss variable. A way to both assess and present the attribution data and to express the extent of the differences among the Age-of-Stimulus-Figures variable was arrived at through an adaptation of a method described by Thomas, et al. (1963). The attribution data were treated in terms of a "denotative and omissive preponderance" model. In accordance with this model an item was classified at each level of

this variable in terms of the body build most frequently associated with it (Thomas, et al., 1963), either "denotatively" or "omissively." That is, one may conceive of the distribution of attributions among the body build stimuli in terms of either "attribution by denotation," i.e., when a majority of Ss associate an item with one somatotype, or "attribution by omission," i.e., when a majority of Ss fail to associate an item with one somatotype, but rather there is an overlap of associations between the two remaining physique stimuli (Lerner, 1969a, p. 139).

Using this model the effects of the Age-of-Stimulus-Figures variable were assessed at each age level, and within each body build subgroup, separately for each VCL item. For example, looking at Age Group 5 Chubby Ss, was the item "strong" attributed denotatively, omissively, or in both ways, to the same body build stimulus or stimuli for all three age levels of the stimulus figures? If one or more of these questions were answered affirmatively, then data were collapsed across this variable for that item. In all, 1,008 possible differences associated with this variable were assessed (i.e., 56 items x 3 levels of Age-of-Stimulus-Figures variable x 2 levels of Body-Build-of-Ss variable x 3 levels of Age-of-Ss variable) and only 26 of these (distributed among 22 different items), several less than what would be expected just by chance, obtained. Of these 26 cases, 3 x 3 Chi Square analyses indicated that significant distributions existed in only 4 of them. Collapsing data across the Age-of-Stimulus-Figures variable appeared warranted.

Using the same preponderance analysis model data related to the Body-Build-of-Ss variable was also assessed. Of the 168 comparisons assessed (i.e., 56 items x 3 levels of the Age-of-Ss variable) in only 7 cases were either the preponderant omissive and/or denotative attribution discrepant. Again, collapsing data across this variable appeared warranted. Tables B-1 through B-56 in this appendix, however, present all the VCL item attribution data uncollapsed.

As the data from the analyses of variance used in the richness analyses suggested, and as a preponderance analysis confirmed, a large number of differences were found across the Age-of-Ss variable. Thus, data were not collapsed across this variable and the attribution data are presented in Table B-57, separately for all three age groups. In this table the frequency of attribution has been converted to the percentage of Ss in each age group attributing the VCL items to each body build stimulus figure. For clarity of presentation, percentages less than 20% have not been entered.

Number of Ss In Each Age And Body Build Group Attributing Each VCL Item
To Each Age Level of Stimulus Figures

Table B-1

VCL Item: fat

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
15	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
20	10	10	0	0	10	9	1	0	
Total:	30	30	0	0	Total: 30	29	1	0	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
15	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
20	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
Total:	30	30	0	0	Total: 30	30	0	0	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
15	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
20	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
Total:	30	30	0	0	Total: 30	30	0	0	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-2

VCL Item: thin

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	1	9	10	0	2	8	
15	10	0	1	9	10	0	3	7	
20	10	0	3	7	10	2	1	7	
Total: 30		0	5	25	Total: 30	2	6	22	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
15	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
20	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
Total: 30		0	0	30	Total: 30	0	0	30	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
15	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
20	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
Total: 30		0	0	30	Total: 30	0	0	30	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-3

VCL Item: eat the most

Age Group 5								
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)			
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto
5	10	10	0	0	10	7	2	1
15	10	6	2	2	10	6	1	3
20	10	7	2	1	10	9	0	1
Total: 30		23	4	3	Total: 30	22	3	5

Age Group 15								
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)			
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto
5	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
15	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
20	10	10	0	0	10	9	0	1
Total: 30		30	0	0	Total: 30	29	0	1

Age Group 20								
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)			
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto
5	10	10	0	0	10	9	0	1
15	10	8	0	2	10	10	0	0
20	10	9	1	0	10	10	0	0
Total: 30		27	1	2	Total: 30	29	0	1

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-4

VCL Item: eat the least

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	
Total: 30		<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>24</u>	Total: 30	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>21</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	
Total: 30		<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>24</u>	Total: 30	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-5

VCL Item: has the most muscles

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	1	3	10	9	1	0	
15	10	8	1	1	10	9	0	1	
20	10	8	1	1	10	8	2	0	
Total: 30		22	3	5	Total: 30	26	3	1	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	1	9	0	10	1	9	0	
15	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
20	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
Total: 30		1	29	0	Total: 30	1	29	0	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	1	9	0	10	1	9	0	
15	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
20	10	0	10	0	10	1	9	0	
Total: 30		1	29	0	Total: 30	2	28	0	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-6

VCL Item: has the least muscles

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	2	4	10	2	2	6	
15	10	3	1	6	10	3	2	5	
20	10	2	1	7	10	2	3	5	
Total: 30		9	4	17	Total: 30	7	7	16	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	0	10	10	1	0	9	
15	10	0	0	10	10	3	0	7	
20	10	0	0	10	10	2	0	8	
Total: 30		0	0	30	Total: 30	6	0	24	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	0	8	10	0	0	10	
15	10	3	0	7	10	3	0	7	
20	10	3	0	7	10	2	0	8	
Total: 30		8	0	22	Total: 30	5	0	25	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-7

VCL Item: light

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	2	8	10	0	3	7	
15	10	0	2	8	10	0	2	8	
20	10	0	1	9	10	0	1	9	
Total:	30	0	5	25	Total:	30	6	24	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	2	8	10	0	2	8	
15	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
20	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
Total:	30	0	2	28	Total:	30	2	28	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
15	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
20	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
Total:	30	0	0	30	Total:	30	0	30	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-8

VCL Item: heavy

Age Group 5								
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)			
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto
5	10	9	1	0	10	10	0	0
15	10	9	1	0	10	9	1	0
20	10	10	0	0	10	9	0	1
Total: 30	30	28	2	0	Total: 30	28	1	1

Age Group 15								
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)			
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto
5	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
15	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
20	10	10	0	0	10	9	1	0
Total: 30	30	30	0	0	Total: 30	29	1	0

Age Group 20								
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)			
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto
5	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
15	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
20	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
Total: 30	30	30	0	0	Total: 30	30	0	0

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-9

VCL Item: large

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	4	4	10	6	1	3	
15	10	2	5	3	10	3	3	4	
20	10	1	4	5	10	4	4	2	
Total: 30		5	13	12	Total: 30	13	8	9	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	9	1	0	10	8	2	0	
15	10	9	1	0	10	9	1	0	
20	10	10	0	0	10	8	2	0	
Total: 30		28	2	0	Total: 30	25	5	0	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	9	1	0	10	10	0	0	
15	10	10	0	0	10	9	1	0	
20	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
Total: 30		29	1	0	Total: 30	29	1	0	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-10

VCL Item: small

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	5	3	10	2	2	6	
15	10	3	2	5	10	1	2	7	
20	10	2	1	7	10	3	4	3	
Total: 30		7	8	15	Total: 30	6	8	16	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	0	10	10	0	1	9	
15	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
20	10	0	0	10	10	2	0	8	
Total: 30		0	0	30	Total: 30	2	1	27	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
15	10	2	0	8	10	3	0	7	
20	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	
Total: 30		2	0	28	Total: 30	3	0	27	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-11

VCL Item: fast

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	3	5	10	3	4	3	
15	10	2	6	2	10	3	4	3	
20	10	4	4	2	10	2	5	3	
Total: 30		8	13	9	Total: 30	8	13	9	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	9	1	10	0	7	3	
15	10	0	8	2	10	0	8	2	
20	10	0	8	2	10	0	8	2	
Total: 30		0	25	5	Total: 30	0	23	7	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	10	0	10	0	6	4	
15	10	1	6	3	10	0	8	2	
20	10	1	7	2	10	1	5	4	
Total: 30		2	23	5	Total: 30	1	19	10	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-12

VCL Item: slow

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	5	1	10	2	3	5	
15	10	6	2	2	10	5	2	3	
20	10	5	3	2	10	3	4	3	
Total: 30		15	10	5	Total: 30	10	9	11	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
15	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
20	10	10	0	0	10	9	0	1	
Total: 30		30	0	0	Total: 30	29	0	1	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	9	0	1	10	9	0	1	
15	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
20	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
Total: 30		29	0	1	Total: 30	29	0	1	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-13

VCL Item: strong

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	8	1	1	10	7	2	1	
15	10	7	2	1	10	8	1	1	
20	10	8	2	0	10	5	4	1	
Total: 30	30	23	5	2	Total: 30	20	7	3	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	1	9	0	10	2	8	0	
15	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
20	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
Total: 30	30	1	29	0	Total: 30	2	28	0	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	1	
15	10	2	8	0	10	0	10	0	
20	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
Total: 30	30	2	28	0	Total: 30	0	29	1	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-14

VCL Item: weak

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	
20	10	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	
Total: 30		<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	Total: 30	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>	
Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	
Total: 30		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	Total: 30	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>	
Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	
20	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	
Total: 30		<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26</u>	Total: 30	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-15

VCL Item: healthy

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total: 30		<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	Total: 30	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total: 30		<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>	Total: 30	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-16

VCL Item: sick

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	7	3	0	10	5	1	4	
15	10	5	2	3	10	5	1	4	
20	10	4	2	4	10	6	2	2	
Total: 30		16	7	7	Total: 30	16	4	10	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	0	8	10	1	0	9	
15	10	2	0	8	10	5	0	5	
20	10	2	0	8	10	2	0	8	
Total: 30		6	0	24	Total: 30	8	0	22	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	0	7	10	2	0	8	
15	10	4	0	6	10	5	0	5	
20	10	2	0	8	10	3	0	7	
Total: 30		9	0	21	Total: 30	10	0	20	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-17

VCL Item: good looking

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	
Total: 30		<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	Total: 30	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-18

VCL Item: ugly

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	8	1	1	10	7	2	1	
15	10	7	1	2	10	7	1	2	
20	10	6	1	3	10	7	0	3	
Total: 30		21	3	6	Total: 30	21	3	6	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	7	0	3	10	7	0	3	
15	10	8	0	2	10	6	1	3	
20	10	8	0	2	10	8	0	2	
Total: 30		23	0	7	Total: 30	21	1	8	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	0	4	10	4	0	6	
15	10	6	1	3	10	7	0	3	
20	10	5	0	5	10	8	0	2	
Total: 30		17	1	12	Total: 30	19	0	11	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-19

VCL Item: be the best ball player

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	Total: 30	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-20

VCL Item: be the worst ball player

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	8	0	2	10	3	4	3	
15	10	4	2	4	10	6	0	4	
20	10	7	1	2	10	5	1	4	
Total: 30		19	3	8	Total: 30	14	5	11	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	0	6	10	7	0	3	
15	10	7	0	3	10	8	0	2	
20	10	8	0	2	10	7	0	3	
Total: 30		19	0	11	Total: 30	22	0	8	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	7	0	3	10	9	0	1	
15	10	8	0	2	10	7	0	3	
20	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	
Total: 30		25	0	5	Total: 30	26	0	4	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-21

VCL Item: picks the games to play

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	4	3	10	3	5	2	
15	10	4	1	5	10	4	5	1	
20	10	3	6	1	10	5	4	1	
Total:	30	10	11	9	Total:	30	12	4	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
15	10	1	8	1	10	0	9	1	
20	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
Total:	30	1	28	1	Total:	30	0	1	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
15	10	1	9	0	10	0	10	0	
20	10	1	9	0	10	0	10	0	
Total:	30	2	28	0	Total:	30	0	0	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-22

VCL Item: is left out of games

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	2	2	10	7	1	2	
15	10	5	3	2	10	5	1	4	
20	10	5	1	4	10	6	0	4	
Total: 30		16	6	8	Total: 30	18	2	10	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	7	0	3	10	8	0	2	
15	10	6	0	4	10	10	0	2	
20	10	10	0	0	10	6	0	4	
Total: 30		23	0	7	Total: 30	24	0	6	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	5	0	5	10	6	0	4	
15	10	6	0	4	10	9	0	1	
20	10	9	0	1	10	9	0	1	
Total: 30		20	0	10	Total: 30	24	0	6	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-23

VCL Item: have many friends

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total:	30	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	Total: 30	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total:	30	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>3</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total:	30	<u>3</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-24

VCL Item: have few friends

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	5	2	10	4	4	2	
15	10	7	1	2	10	5	0	5	
20	10	5	3	2	10	3	3	4	
Total: 30		15	9	6	Total: 30	12	7	11	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	0	4	10	10	0	0	
15	10	7	1	2	10	7	2	1	
20	10	7	1	2	10	9	0	1	
Total: 30		20	2	8	Total: 30	26	2	2	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	0	6	10	4	0	6	
15	10	4	0	6	10	6	0	4	
20	10	3	1	6	10	5	0	5	
Total: 30		11	1	18	Total: 30	15	0	15	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-25

VCL Item: be picked leader

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	Total: 30	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-26

VCL Item: not be picked leader

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	8	2	0	10	4	1	5	
15	10	4	1	5	10	7	0	3	
20	10	6	2	2	10	6	2	2	
Total: 30		18	5	7	Total: 30	17	3	10	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	0	8	10	6	0	4	
15	10	5	1	4	10	9	0	1	
20	10	6	0	4	10	4	1	5	
Total: 30		13	1	16	Total: 30	19	1	10	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	0	6	10	2	0	8	
15	10	5	0	5	10	5	0	5	
20	10	5	0	5	10	4	0	6	
Total: 30		14	0	16	Total: 30	11	0	19	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-27

VCL Item: most want as a friend

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
Total: 30		<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	Total: 30	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total: 30		<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>4</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2</u>	Total: 30	<u>0</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>3</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-28

VCL Item: least want as a friend

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total:	30	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	Total:	30	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	
20	10	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total:	30	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	Total:	30	<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	
15	10	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total:	30	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	Total:	30	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-29

VCL Item: doesn't fight

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	1	4	5	10	2	2	6	
15	10	3	3	4	10	4	2	4	
20	10	2	2	6	10	4	3	3	
Total: 30		6	9	15	Total: 30	10	7	13	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	0	7	10	5	1	4	
15	10	3	0	7	10	2	0	8	
20	10	2	0	8	10	4	0	6	
Total: 30		8	0	22	Total: 30	11	1	18	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	1	1	8	10	4	0	6	
15	10	2	2	6	10	3	0	7	
20	10	3	0	7	10	5	0	5	
Total: 30		6	3	21	Total: 30	12	0	18	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-30

VCL Item: fighths

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	
15	10	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total: 30		<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	Total: 30	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total: 30		<u>4</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1</u>	Total: 30	<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>	Total: 30	<u>4</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>4</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-31

VCL Item: helps others

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	Total: 30	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
20	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	Total: 30	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	
20	10	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	Total: 30	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-32

VCL Item: selfish

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	5	3	2	10	7	0	3	
15	10	4	5	1	10	6	2	2	
20	10	8	1	1	10	6	1	3	
Total: 30		17	9	4	Total: 30	19	3	8	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	1	6	3	10	3	4	3	
15	10	3	5	2	10	3	6	1	
20	10	2	6	2	10	6	3	1	
Total: 30		6	17	7	Total: 30	12	13	5	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	3	4	10	3	3	4	
15	10	5	5	0	10	4	5	1	
20	10	3	5	2	10	4	4	2	
Total: 30		11	13	6	Total: 30	11	12	7	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-33

VCL Item: other boys and girls like him

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	3	4	10	3	4	3	
15	10	2	3	5	10	2	5	3	
20	10	1	4	5	10	1	3	6	
Total:	30	6	10	14	Total:	30	6	12	12

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	8	0	10	0	9	1	
15	10	2	7	1	10	0	7	3	
20	10	0	8	2	10	0	10	0	
Total:	30	4	23	3	Total:	30	0	26	4

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	1	
15	10	1	9	0	10	1	9	0	
20	10	1	9	0	10	0	8	2	
Total:	30	2	28	0	Total:	30	1	26	3

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-34

VCL Item: likes other boys and girls

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	3	5	10	2	5	3	
15	10	1	3	6	10	3	6	1	
20	10	2	4	4	10	2	4	4	
Total: 30		5	10	15	Total: 30	7	15	8	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	1	8	1	10	3	6	1	
15	10	2	6	2	10	1	7	2	
20	10	2	7	1	10	1	6	3	
Total: 30		5	21	4	Total: 30	5	19	6	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	6	2	10	3	6	1	
15	10	3	5	2	10	4	5	1	
20	10	4	5	1	10	2	6	2	
Total: 30		9	16	5	Total: 30	9	17	4	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-35

VCL Item: teases

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	5	4	1	10	4	2	4	
15	10	6	1	3	10	9	0	1	
20	10	6	1	3	10	6	3	1	
Total: 30		17	6	7	Total: 30	19	5	6	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	7	0	10	1	7	2	
15	10	0	8	2	10	0	9	1	
20	10	2	5	3	10	5	5	0	
Total: 30		5	20	5	Total: 30	6	21	3	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	5	1	10	3	5	2	
15	10	1	6	3	10	4	5	1	
20	10	3	5	2	10	1	7	2	
Total: 30		8	16	6	Total: 30	8	17	5	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-36

VCL Item: gets teased

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	5	0	5	10	5	1	4	
15	10	6	1	3	10	7	1	2	
20	10	7	0	3	10	6	2	2	
Total:	30	18	1	11	Total:	30	18	4	8

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	7	0	3	10	9	0	1	
15	10	8	0	2	10	10	0	0	
20	10	8	0	2	10	7	0	3	
Total:	30	23	0	7	Total:	30	26	0	4

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	7	0	3	10	8	0	2	
15	10	6	0	4	10	9	0	1	
20	10	9	0	1	10	8	1	1	
Total:	30	22	0	8	Total:	30	25	1	4

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-37

VCL Item: clean

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	
20	10	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	
Total: 30		<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	Total: 30	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>2</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>4</u>	Total: 30	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>6</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>0</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>7</u>	Total: 30	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>7</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-38

VCL Item: dirty

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total:	30	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	Total:	30	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	
15	10	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	
20	10	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total:	30	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	Total:	30	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total:	30	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	Total:	30	<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-39

VCL Item: smart

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
20	10	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	Total: 30	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
20	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total: 30		<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	Total: 30	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	
Total: 30		<u>3</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>6</u>	Total: 30	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-40

VCL Item: stupid

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	2	2	10	4	1	5	
15	10	6	0	4	10	5	0	5	
20	10	6	2	2	10	6	1	3	
Total: 30	30	18	4	8	Total: 30	15	2	13	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	5	2	3	10	5	0	5	
15	10	3	1	6	10	5	2	3	
20	10	3	2	5	10	8	1	1	
Total: 30	30	11	5	14	Total: 30	18	3	9	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	1	5	10	3	1	6	
15	10	7	1	2	10	8	1	1	
20	10	4	1	5	10	6	3	1	
Total: 30	30	15	3	12	Total: 30	17	5	8	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-41

VCL Item: honest

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	
20	10	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total: 30		<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	Total: 30	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	
20	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
Total: 30		<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	Total: 30	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	
20	10	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	
Total: 30		<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	Total: 30	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-42

VCL Item: cheats

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	5	1	10	7	2	1	
15	10	6	3	1	10	5	3	2	
20	10	3	4	3	10	4	3	3	
Total: 30		13	12	5	Total: 30	16	8	6	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	7	1	10	1	5	4	
15	10	1	5	4	10	2	5	3	
20	10	1	6	3	10	4	3	3	
Total: 30		4	18	8	Total: 30	7	13	10	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	5	1	10	3	4	3	
15	10	2	4	4	10	5	3	2	
20	10	3	4	3	10	3	5	2	
Total: 30		9	13	8	Total: 30	11	12	7	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-43

VCL Item: neat

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	
Total: 30		<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	Total: 30	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>	
Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>3</u>	Total: 30	<u>1</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>7</u>	
Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>2</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>5</u>	Total: 30	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>6</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-44

VCL Item: sloppy

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	8	2	0	10	2	6	2	
15	10	7	2	1	10	6	1	3	
20	10	4	1	5	10	6	1	3	
Total:	30	19	5	6	Total: 30	14	8	8	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	10	0	0	10	8	1	1	
15	10	8	1	1	10	7	1	2	
20	10	7	1	2	10	9	0	1	
Total:	30	25	2	3	Total: 30	24	2	4	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	8	1	1	10	8	0	2	
15	10	7	0	3	10	8	0	2	
20	10	8	1	1	10	9	0	1	
Total:	30	23	2	5	Total: 30	25	0	5	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-45

VCL Item: quiet

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	
Total: 30		<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	Total: 30	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	
15	10	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	
20	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	
Total: 30		<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	Total: 30	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>19</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	
15	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	
20	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	
Total: 30		<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>23</u>	Total: 30	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-46

VCL Item: talks a lot

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	
15	10	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total: 30		<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	Total: 30	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total: 30		<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	Total: 30	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	
15	10	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total: 30		<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	Total: 30	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-47

VCL Item: remembers

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	
15	10	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	
Total:	30	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	Total:	30	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	
20	10	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total:	30	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	Total:	30	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	
Total:	30	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>	Total:	30	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-48

VCL Item: forgets

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	5	3	2	10	4	0	6	
15	10	4	4	2	10	4	2	4	
20	10	2	2	6	10	3	0	7	
Total: 30	30	11	9	10	Total: 30	11	2	17	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	2	5	10	1	2	7	
15	10	6	2	2	10	7	1	2	
20	10	6	0	4	10	4	2	4	
Total: 30	30	15	4	11	Total: 30	12	5	13	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	1	3	10	1	5	4	
15	10	3	1	6	10	7	1	2	
20	10	7	2	1	10	5	1	4	
Total: 30	30	16	4	10	Total: 30	13	7	10	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-49

VCL Item: brave

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	2	4	10	3	4	3	
15	10	2	4	4	10	5	1	4	
20	10	4	4	2	10	3	6	1	
Total: 30		10	10	10	Total: 30	11	11	8	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
15	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
20	10	0	9	1	10	0	9	1	
Total: 30		0	29	1	Total: 30	0	29	1	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	1	
15	10	1	9	0	10	0	9	1	
20	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
Total: 30		1	29	0	Total: 30	0	28	2	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-50

VCL Item: afraid

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	
15	10	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	
20	10	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	
Total: 30		<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	Total: 30	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	
Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	10	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	
20	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	
Total: 30		<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>25</u>	Total: 30	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19</u>	
Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	N	Stimulus Figure			N	Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	
15	10	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	
20	10	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	10	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	
Total: 30		<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>21</u>	Total: 30	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-51

VCL Item: happy

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	0	5	5	10	1	5	4	
15	10	1	6	3	10	1	8	1	
20	10	3	5	2	10	2	7	1	
Total: 30	30	4	16	10	Total: 30	4	20	6	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	6	0	10	1	8	1	
15	10	1	9	0	10	2	7	1	
20	10	2	8	0	10	0	9	1	
Total: 30	30	7	23	0	Total: 30	3	24	3	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	8	0	10	1	7	2	
15	10	1	9	0	10	2	8	0	
20	10	2	8	0	10	2	6	2	
Total: 30	30	5	25	0	Total: 30	5	21	4	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-52

VCL Item: sad

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	1	3	10	3	6	1	
15	10	7	3	0	10	2	2	6	
20	10	4	2	4	10	2	4	4	
Total: 30	30	17	6	7	Total: 30	7	12	11	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	2	0	8	10	7	1	2	
15	10	8	0	2	10	8	0	2	
20	10	7	0	3	10	5	1	4	
Total: 30	30	17	0	13	Total: 30	20	2	8	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	Chubby Ss (N = 30)				Average Ss (N = 30)				
	Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure				
	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	N	Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	0	4	10	3	0	7	
15	10	6	0	4	10	6	1	3	
20	10	7	1	2	10	4	0	6	
Total: 30	30	19	1	10	Total: 30	13	1	16	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-53

VCL Item: nice

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	4	3	10	1	6	3	
15	10	1	3	6	10	2	7	1	
20	10	3	4	3	10	3	3	4	
Total: 30		7	11	12	Total: 30	6	16	8	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	3	3	10	1	6	3	
15	10	5	3	2	10	1	4	5	
20	10	3	4	3	10	1	8	1	
Total: 30		12	10	8	Total: 30	3	18	9	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	6	1	10	1	7	2	
15	10	1	9	0	10	1	6	3	
20	10	5	4	1	10	0	6	4	
Total: 30		9	19	2	Total: 30	2	19	9	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-54

VCL Item: naughty

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	2	2	10	7	1	2	
15	10	6	2	2	10	6	3	1	
20	10	8	1	1	10	4	4	2	
Total: 30		20	5	5	Total: 30	17	8	5	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	1	7	2	10	1	5	4	
15	10	0	7	3	10	2	6	2	
20	10	1	6	3	10	5	4	1	
Total: 30		2	20	8	Total: 30	8	15	7	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	4	5	1	10	3	4	3	
15	10	4	3	3	10	4	4	2	
20	10	4	5	1	10	1	4	5	
Total: 30		12	13	5	Total: 30	8	12	10	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-55

VCL Item: kind

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	
15	10	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	10	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	
20	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
Total: 30		<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	Total: 30	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	10	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	
20	10	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	10	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	
Total: 30		<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	Total: 30	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30)			N	Average Ss (N = 30)			
		Stimulus Figure				Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	
15	10	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	
20	10	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
Total: 30		<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	Total: 30	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-56

VCL Item: mean

Age Group 5									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	5	2	3	10	8	0	2	
15	10	6	2	2	10	7	1	2	
20	10	6	1	3	10	7	1	2	
Total: 30		17	5	8	Total: 30	22	2	6	

Age Group 15									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	3	6	1	10	4	4	2	
15	10	2	8	0	10	3	6	1	
20	10	1	6	3	10	5	4	1	
Total: 30		6	20	4	Total: 30	12	14	4	

Age Group 20									
Age of Stimulus Figure	N	Chubby Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			N	Average Ss (N = 30) Stimulus Figure			
		Endo	Meso	Ecto		Endo	Meso	Ecto	
5	10	6	3	1	10	3	3	4	
15	10	3	5	2	10	3	4	3	
20	10	1	5	4	10	3	3	4	
Total: 30		10	13	7	Total: 30	9	10	11	

Note.--Endo = Endomorph, Meso = Mesomorph, Ecto = Ectomorph.

Table B-57

Percentage¹ Of Ss In Each Age Group Attributing The VCL Items To Each Body Build Stimulus Figure

VCL Category: "Physique and Physical"	Age Group 5				Age Group 15				Age Group 20			
	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p
"Good" Items: All Groups												
light			82%	***			93%	***			100%	***
be the best ball player	32%	43%	25%			98%		***		97%		***
healthy	33%	28%	38%			93%		***		97%		***
good looking		48%	35%	*		95%		***		97%		***
fast	27%	43%	30%			80%	20%	***		70%	25%	***
strong	72%	20%		***		95%		***		95%		***
has the most muscles	80%			***		99%		***		95%		***
"Bad" Items: All Groups												
fat	98%			***	100%			***	100%			***
heavy	93%			***	98%			***	100%			***
eat the least			75%	***			100%	***			87%	***
sick	53%		28%	**	23%		77%	***	32%		68%	***
ugly	70%		20%	***	73%		25%	***	60%		37%	***
slow	42%	32%	27%		98%			***	97%			***
small	22%	27%	52%	**			95%	***			92%	***
weak	28%	22%	50%	*			83%	***			87%	***
be the worst ball player	55%		32%	***	68%		32%	***	85%			***
has the least muscles	27%		55%	**			90%	***	22%		78%	***
"Mixed" Items												
thin			78%	***			100%	***			100%	***
large	30%	35%	35%		88%			***			97%	***
eat the most	75%			***	98%			***	93%			***

Table B-57 (Continued)

VCL Category: "Personal"	Age Group 5				Age Group 15				Age Group 20			
	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p
"Good" Items: All Groups												
brave	35%	35%	30%			97%		***		95%		***
neat	30%	40%	30%			77%		***		77%		***
nice	22%	45%	33%		25%	47%	28%			63%		***
happy		60%	27%	***		78%		***		77%		***
smart	35%	33%	32%			50%	35%	**		60%	25%	***
honest	28%	40%	32%		22%	45%	33%			53%	32%	**
clean	27%	33%	40%			78%		***		73%	23%	***
remembers		43%	38%	*		52%	32%	**	25%	48%	27%	*
kind		37%	47%	*	45%	25%	30%		38%	35%	23%	
"Bad" Items: All Groups												
sloppy	55%	22%	23%	**	82%			***	80%			***
dirty	52%		32%	**	57%		27%	***	80%			***
afraid	48%		37%	**	27%		73%	***	28%		70%	***
stupid	55%		35%	***	48%		38%	**	53%		33%	***
forgets	37%		45%	*	45%		40%	*	48%		33%	*
talks a lot	58%	32%	27%	**	32%	50%		*	60%	27%		***
sad	40%	30%	30%		62%		35%	***	53%		47%	***
cheats	48%	33%		*		52%	30%	**	33%	42%	25%	
naughty	62%	22%		***		58%	25%	***	33%	42%	25%	
mean	65%		23%	***	30%	56%		***	32%	38%	30	
"Mixed" Items												
quiet		37%	43%	**	37%		62%	***	28%		67%	***

Table B-57 (Continued)

VCL Category: "Social"	Age Group 5				Age Group 15				Age Group 20			
	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p	Endo	Meso	Ecto	p
"Good" Items: All Groups												
be picked leader	20%	48%	32%	*		97%		***		100%		***
picks the games to play	37%	42%	22%			95%		***		97%		***
have many friends	30%	35%	35%			92%		***		93%		***
others...like him	20%	37%	43%			82%		***		90%		***
doesn't fight	27%	27%	46%		32%		67%	***	30%		65%	***
most want as a friend		53%	35%	***		88%		***		92%		***
likes others	20%	42%	38%			67%		***	30%	55%		***
helps others	35%	45%	20%		23%	47%	30%		35%	46%		*
"Bad" Items: All Groups												
selfish	60%	20%	20%	***	30%	50%	20%	*	37%	42%	22%	
gets teased	60%		31%	***	82%			***	78%		20%	***
left out of games	57%		30%	***	78%		22%	***	73%		27%	***
not be picked leader	58%		28%	***	53%		43%	***	42%		58%	***
least want as a friend	57%		28%	***	68%		27%	***	55%		45%	***
fight	57%		27%	***		82%		***		67%		***
teases	60%		22%	***		68%		***	27%	55%		**
have few friends	45%	27%	28%		77%			***	43%		55%	***

Note.--Endo = Endomorph; Meso = Mesomorph; Ecto = Ectomorph.

*p < .05

**p < .01

¹Percentages less than 20% have not been entered in this table

***p < .001

Appendix C

Examples of the coding of Ss' reasons for body build preferences

Items coded "Physical":

From Age Group 5: "Because he's skinny."

From Age Group 15: "He's got a better build than the rest."

From Age Group 20: "Has a good physique."

Items coded "Personal":

From Age Group 5: "Looks tough."

From Age Group 15: "He's a nice person."

From Age Group 20: "He's a happy person, a kind person."

Items coded "Social":

From Age Group 5: "He would be with a lot of kids."

From Age Group 15: "He would be a leader."

From Age Group 20: "People would like to have him around."

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