

4.3 Test Materials.

4.3.1 Caring Relationship Inventory (CRI)

The CRI developed by Everett L Shostrom (1966) is designed to measure essential elements of love or caring in human relationships. The guidelines used in the initial development of the CRI were based, in part, on the theoretical writings of Fromm (1956), Lewis (1960), Maslow (1954; 1962) and Perls (1947). Development of the CRI was based on responses of criterion groups of successfully married couples and of troubled couples (in counselling) and divorced individuals. Five elements of love are measured by various combinations of the eight-three items (see TABLE 4.3.2) concerning the feelings and attitudes of one member of a male and female pair toward the other member. These five scales and an additional two subscales are described in TABLE 4.3.2, together with the number of items in each scale. TABLE 4.3.1 shows the reliability estimates for CRI scales and subscales. Coefficients are split-half estimates corrected by the Spearman-Brown formula.

TABLE 4.3.1

RELIABILITY ESTIMATES FOR CRI SCALES (N = 272). (Source: E.L. Shostrom, 1975. p.12).

SCALE		r
A	Affection	.76
F	Friendship	.82
E	Eros	.87
M	Empathy	.80
S	Self-love	.74
SUB-SCALES		
B	Being Love	.82
D	Deficiency Love	.66

Responses of either true or false are made to each of the items, first as applied to the other member of the pair, and, a second time, as applied to an "ideal" mate. Two forms of the CRI are used, one for the male rating the female and one for the female rating the male. See Appendix (pp. 188-193) and TABLE 4.3.2 .

TABLE 4.3.2

SEVEN CATEGORIES OF A TWO-PERSON CARING RELATIONSHIP MEASURED BY CRI,
DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF ITEMS IN EACH CATEGORY (Adapted from Figure
1, E.L. Shostrom, 1975. p. 4)

IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF ITEMS IN THE SCALE
<u>Scales</u>		
A	<u>Affection</u> - "Agape", a helping, nurturing form of love involves unconditional giving and acceptance of the kind that characterizes the love of a parent for a child or of man by God.	15
F	<u>Friendship</u> - a peer love based on an appreciation of common interests and respect for each other's equality and individual identity.	16
E	<u>Eros</u> - a possessive, romantic form of love which includes features such as inquisitiveness, jealousy, exclusiveness as well as sexual desire.	18
M	<u>Empathy</u> - a charitable, altruistic form of love which feels deeply for the other individual as another unique human being. Empathy involves compassion, appreciation and tolerance.	18
S	<u>Self-Love</u> - the ability to accept, in the relationship rated, one's weaknesses as well as to appreciate one's individual, unique sense of personal worth. It includes the acceptance of one's full range of positive and negative feelings towards the person rated.	16
<u>Sub-Scales</u>		
B	<u>Being Love</u> - the ability to have and accept the other person as he or she is. Being Love is an admiring, respectful love, an end in itself rather than loving another in terms of one's own needs.	18
D	<u>Deficiency Love</u> - the love for another for what they can do for the person. Deficiency Love is an exploiting, manipulating love of another as a means to an end.	14

The present study is based on the assumptions that every marriage can be seen as "his" and "her" marriage (Bernard, 1972, p. 4-9) and that marriage, as such, represents a special form of friendship. Shostrom's CRI provides qualitative as well as quantitative measures of the nature of these differences in the caring of each partner for the other. Friendship can be seen to be a measurable ingredient of caring. Shostrom (1975; 1976) found that mean differences between the successfully married sample (75 couples who indicated that they had worked through any marital difficulties and had reached a satisfactory adjustment) and samples of troubled or divorced individuals were significant for all CRI scales and that the greatest differences were obtained on the Friendship scale. Shostrom concluded that faltering marriages reflect a lack of appreciation of common interests rather than a lack of romantic, sexual or other aspects of love.

Interpretation of the CRI for the present study.

In this study 'low-caring' and 'high-caring' couples are differentiated on the basis of their low and high standard scores on the Friendship scale of the CRI. A low score represents the standard score, obtained by either the husband or the wife, which falls below the fiftieth percentile. A high score represents the standard score obtained by husband and wife which falls on, or above the fiftieth percentile.

(Appendix, p. 202).

The variable of 'caring' or the friendship level within the marriage, is a dichotomous independent variable. The independent and interactive effects of this variable on each of the dependent

intimacy variables (Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding) will be calculated through analyses of variance procedures.

The CRI, in slightly revised form, was administered to the couples in order to gain further insight into their relationships with their self-appointed same-sex 'best' friends. Comparisons thus generated between friendship in and out of marriage, although not used in the statistical analyses, served to elucidate the results obtained.

4.3.2 Short version of the Attitudes toward Woman Scale (AWS).

A short version (25-item) of the Spence-Helmreich (1972) Attitude toward Women Scale (55-item) was used in this study to reflect the degree to which subjects hold traditional ('conservative') or contemporary ('liberal') views about the rights and roles of women in general.

The original 55-item AWS is a Likert-type scale containing statements about the rights and roles of women in such areas as vocational, educational and intellectual activities; dating behaviour and etiquette; sexual behaviour; and marital relationships. Each item has four response alternatives ranging from agree strongly to disagree strongly. Each item is given a score from 0 to 3, with 0 representing the most traditional and 3 the most contemporary, profeminist response. The 25-item form (Appendix, p. 244), developed by Spence, Helmreich and Stapp (1973), was devised to permit for predictions of other behaviours on the basis of the person's attitude score. On analysis, scores on the 25-item form are found to be almost perfectly correlated with those

on the full set of 55 items and factor structures are also highly similar (Spence, Helmreich and Stapp, 1973. p. 220).

Interpretation of the AWS for the present study.

TABLE 4.3.3

DECILE SCORES (ROUNDED) AND OTHER NORMATIVE DATA FOR THE 25-ITEM AWS FROM STUDENTS AND PARENTS. (Source: Spence, Helmreich and Stapp, 1973. p. 220).

Deciles	Students		Parents	
	Males	Females	Fathers	Mothers
10	29	34	25	26
20	33	40	30	31
30	37	43	33	34
40	41	47	35	38
50	44	51	<u>38</u>	<u>42</u>
60	46	54	40	44
70	51	56	44	48
80	55	59	48	52
90	61	65	43	57
Mean	44,80	50,26	39,22	42,86
S.D.	12,07	11,68	10,49	11,62
Range	17 - 74	20 - 75	10 - 69	13 - 73

In this study the male subjects whose scores fall on, and below 38 are classified as "conservative" (C), those whose scores fall above 38, that is, 39 and upward, are classified as "liberal" (L).

Female subjects whose scores fall on, and below 42 will be

classified as "conservative" (C), those whose scores fall above 42, that is, 43 and upward, are classified as "liberal" (L).

The mean of the pooled scores of the two males in each of the twenty quadripartite groups and the mean of the pooled scores of the female subjects in each of the twenty quadripartite groups (that is, forty AWS scores altogether) will be entered into an analysis of covariance in order to control for their predicted influence on the dependent variable (i.e., the level of "intimacy" of the relationship as measured by Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding).

4.3.3 The Self-Disclosure Rating Scale.

Jourard and Lasakow (1958) designed the sixty item Self-Disclosure Questionnaire to measure the amount and content of self-disclosure to selected "target-persons" (Jourard, 1971, p. 211). The items are classified into six groups of ten. Each of these six "aspects" or more general "categories of information about the self" (Ibid., p. 213) are concerned with Attitudes and Opinions, Tastes and Interests, Work (or studies), Money, Personality, and Body. See Appendix, p. 203)

Jourard and Lasakow (1958) investigated, amongst others, the following questions:

- Are there sex differences regarding self-disclosure?
- Do subjects tend to disclose some aspects of self more fully than others?
- Do subjects vary in the extent to which they disclose themselves to different target persons?
- What is the effect of the subjects' marital status on self-disclosure and friends?

Jourard and Lasakow (1958) found that females disclose more than males; that some aspects of the self (viz., Attitudes and Opinions, Tastes and Interests, and Work or studies) are disclosed more than others, (viz., Money, Personality and Body); that unmarried males and females (mean age 21) disclosed the most to Mother, and in lesser amounts to Father, Male Friend and Female Friend; and that although no differences were found between married subjects (mean age 22) and unmarried subjects (mean age 21) in the total amount of self-disclosure, married subjects disclosed less to parents and same-sex friend than unmarried subjects and there was more disclosure to the Spouse (in the analysis, Opposite-sex Friend and Spouse were treated as equivalent target persons) than to any other target person by married or unmarried subjects.

Marriage thus appears to have the effect, not of increasing or decreasing the total extent to which Ss disclose themselves, but of producing a redistribution of self-disclosure. The married Ss "concentrated" self-disclosure upon the spouse, and became more reticent toward other persons (Jourard and Lasakow, 1958 in Jourard, 1971. p. 224).

Interpretation of the Self-Disclosure Questionnaire for this study.

The extent to which subjects in this study have disclosed themselves to "Friend" and "Spouse" (the appointed, same-sex 'best' friends of the husbands and wives do not rate their respective spouses) are rated by the subjects for each item. Numerical entries range from 0 (Have told the other person nothing about this aspect of me; Have lied or misinterpreted myself to the other person so that he/she has a false picture of me)

through 1 (Have talked in general terms about the person - the other person has only a general idea about this aspect of me) to 2 (Have talked in full and complete detail about this item to the other person, he/she knows me fully in this respect, and could describe me accurately). The numerical entries are summed, yielding totals which constitute the self-disclosure scores. The highest possible score for each category is 20 for each target person and 120 across the sixty items.

In this study the sum of each subject's score across the six general categories will be converted into a percentage score. The Self-Disclosure percentage scores are analysed in four stages (see Chapter 5) and, apart from the calculations of the correlation coefficients measuring the various relationships between Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding in the 'low-' and 'high-caring' groups and the dyads (Stage One), Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding are analysed separately using analysis of variance procedures.

4.3.4 The Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM).

Laing, Phillipson and Lee's (1966) IPM has been discussed at some length in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.2.5. In this section the administration and interpretation of the IPM for the present study will be explained.

In the present study all subjects (80) completed the IPM. Each spouse in each husband-wife dyad completed two IPM questionnaires, one in terms of his/her relationship with

his/her same-sex 'best' friend and another in terms of his/her relationship with the wife/husband. Each appointed 'best' friend filled out one IPM questionnaire in terms of his/her friendship with the husband or wife.

TABLE 4.3.4

SUBJECTS RESPONDING TO THE IPM; THE GROUPS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, THE COMPOSITION OF SUBJECTS IN EACH GROUP, AND THE NUMBER OF IPM FORMS COMPLETED BY EACH OF THE COMPONENT SUBJECTS.

GROUP	GROUP COMPOSITION	No. IPM completed
'High-Caring'	10 Male 'best' friends	10 X 1 = 10
	10 Husbands	10 X 2 = 20
	10 Wives	10 X 2 = 20
	10 Female 'best' friends	10 X 1 = 10
'Low-Caring'	10 Male 'best' friends	10 X 1 = 10
	10 Husbands	10 X 2 = 20
	10 Wives	10 X 2 = 20
	10 Female 'best' friends	10 X 1 = 10
TOTAL		120

The 120 IPM Questionnaires were used to measure the Perceptual Understanding (that is, the 'feeling-of-being-understood-correctly') occurring in each of the three related dyads (the husband/husband's 'best' friend dyad, the husband/wife dyad, and the wife/wife's 'best' friend dyad).

The format of the IPM and the scoring sheets can be seen in the Appendix, pp. 208-238.

The IPM makes use of sixty dyadic issues around which twelve questions require to be answered.

Four of the questions on each issue pertain to the direct perspectives on that issue of the two persons in the relationship, four pertain to each of their meta-perspectives on that issue and the remaining four

pertain to their meta-metaperspectives.

Examples:-

Direct Perspective

$H \rightarrow (X)$: Husband's point of view on issue X

$W \rightarrow (X)$: Wife's point of view on issue X

Meta-Perspective

$H \rightarrow W \rightarrow (X)$: Husband's view of wife's view on issue X

$W \rightarrow H \rightarrow (X)$: Wife's view of husband's view on issue X

Meta-Metaperspective

$H \rightarrow W \rightarrow H \rightarrow (X)$: Husband's view of wife's view of his view on issue X

$W \rightarrow H \rightarrow W \rightarrow (X)$: Wife's view of husband's view of her view on issue X

The four questions in each of the three groups pertaining to a certain issue, can be seen to correspond to each of the four phases of the relationship. The four phases of the husband-wife relationship, for example, are:

- (HW): Husband's relationship with wife.
- (WH): Wife's relationship with husband.
- (HH): Husband's relationship with himself.
- (WW): Wife's relationship to herself.

From the above, it can be seen that for each phase of the relationship there can be seen to be two points of view (viz., in the husband-wife dyad we find that the husband and his wife each has a perspective, or point of view, on a certain issue) which are differentiated into the three levels of perspective (viz., direct, meta- and meta-perspective).

Using the wife-husband dyad as an example, the logical skeleton of the IPM can be represented as follows:

H	W	H	(HH)	W	H	W
H	W	H	(HW)	W	H	W
H	W	H	(WH)	W	H	W
H	W	H	(WW)	W	H	W
meta-meta	meta	direct		direct	meta	meta-meta
3	2	1	(X)	1	2	3

Conjunction between H1 and W1 gives agreement (A). Disjunction between H1 and W1 or between W1 and H1 gives disagreement (D).

Conjunction between H2 and W1 or between W2 and H1 gives understanding (U) while disjunction between these gives misunderstanding (M).

Conjunction between H3 and W2 or between W3 and H2 gives realization (R) whereas disjunction between these gives failure of realization (F). Conjunction between H3 and H1 or between W3 and W1 gives the feeling of being understood whereas disjunction between these gives the feeling of being misunderstood.

Interpretation of the IPM for the present study.

In this study, the feeling of being understood correctly is calculated for each subject in each of the three dyadic relationships. The feeling of being understood correctly is calculated by adding the number of times the subject feels understood by his/her partner when he/she is in fact understood by that partner. For example, in the husband-wife dyad, the husband feels understood correctly on a certain issue at a particular phase, when his meta-metaperspective matches his direct perspective (i.e., where H3 = H1) and his wife's meta-perspective (at that phase and on that issue) matches his direct perspective (i.e., where W2 = H1).

Perceptual Understanding (or the feeling of being understood correctly) can be seen to represent an interval scale. The sum of the frequencies with which an individual feels understood correctly on all sixty issues for each phase yields a total of 60 and 240 across the four phases. The total frequency score for each member of a dyad is calculated across the four phases and this score (to the base 240) is converted into a percentage score.

The Perceptual Understanding (P.U.) percentage scores, like the Self-Disclosure scores (S-D), are analysed in five stages (see Chapter 5) in order to calculate the relationship between S-D and P.U. (Stage One) and the effects of the two independent variables (i.e., Level of Caring and Dyad) on each of the two dependent variables.

4.4 Testing Procedure.

The volunteer couples were contacted telephonically by the researcher in order to arrange a convenient time for both husband and wife to be present. The following issues were explained:

- (a) The test materials, that is, the questionnaires.
- (b) The duration of the testing sessions and the approximate time required to complete the questionnaires.
- (c) The anonymity and confidential use of the information for research purposes.
- (d) The necessity for contact with, and recruitment of the couples' same-sex 'best' friend.

The researcher spent approximately two hours with each of the twenty couples and during that time those questionnaires pertaining to the marriage relationship were completed by both husband and

wife. It was felt that any pressure to record information pleasing to the spouse would seriously bias the data. Questionnaires, with attached instructions, pertaining to the relationships with the couples' respective same-sex 'best' friends, and those to be completed by the friends, were left with the couple to be completed at a later, specified date and delivered to their friends. The friends of the volunteer couples received their questionnaires, with the attached instructions for completion and need for confidentiality, in a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

TABLE 4.4.1

QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED BY EACH SPOUSE, ORDER OF PRESENTATION AND AVERAGE TIME IN WHICH COMPLETED.

Order of Presentation	Questionnaire	Average Time for completion
1	Short version of Attitude toward Women Scale (AWS)	10 minutes
2	Self-Disclosure Questionnaire	10 minutes
3	Caring Relationship Inventory (CRI)	20 minutes
4	Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM)	70 minutes
5	Slightly revised CRI pertaining to relationship with 'best' friend	20 minutes
6	IPM pertaining to relationship with 'best' friend	70 minutes
TOTAL		200 minutes

TABLE 4.4.2

QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED BY EACH 'BEST' FRIEND, ORDER OF PRESENTATION AND AVERAGE TIME IN WHICH COMPLETED

ORDER OF PRESENTATION	QUESTIONNAIRE	Average Time for completion
1	Short version of Attitudes toward Women Scale (AWS)	10 minutes
2	Self-disclosure Questionnaire	10 minutes
3	Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM) pertaining to specified friend	70 minutes

Data collection proved to be a long, arduous task. The "out-of-sight-out-of-mind" principle and the general resistance of subjects to have their marriages and/or friendships researched caused long delays in collecting data. Valuable data had to be discarded on at least three occasions when persons in the quadripartite groups (either husband or wife or husband's or wife's 'best' friend) decided to drop out of the study - on these occasions additional subjects and testing sessions had to be arranged. On hindsight, a more efficient procedure for data collection would have been to arrange two testing sessions for each couple, to personally deliver questionnaires and to test each friend. The collection of data endured over a fifteen month period, extending from August 1983 to the end of October 1984.

TABLE 4.4.2

QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED BY EACH 'BEST' FRIEND, ORDER OF PRESENTATION AND AVERAGE TIME IN WHICH COMPLETED

ORDER OF PRESENTATION	QUESTIONNAIRE	Average Time for completion
1	Short version of Attitudes toward Women Scale (AWS)	10 minutes
2	Self-disclosure Questionnaire	10 minutes
3	Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM) pertaining to specified friend	70 minutes

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CHAPTER 5

5. STATISTICAL ANALYSES AND RESULTS5.1 General Discussion.

In the present study it is assumed that the measurements represent interval variables (as defined by Ferguson, 1966. p. 13) which implies that such parameters as means and standard deviations can be calculated and that parametric statistical tests, such as the F test, can be applied. In all these analyses raw data were compared. The Self-Disclosure (S-D) and Perceptual Understanding (P.U.) scores, but not the Attitude toward Women Scale covariate measurements (AWS1 and AWS2), were converted into percentage scores.

The computations used to test the research hypotheses (see section Chapter 3) are divided into five stages:

- Stage One: This exploratory stage includes the computation of Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients (ρ) measuring the relationship between the dependent variables (S-D and P.U.) within the dyadic classes ($N=40$), within the 'low' and 'high-caring' groups ($N=60$), and the overall correlation ($N=120$) together with a calculation of the probabilities of these correlation coefficients under the null hypothesis (where $H_0: \rho=0$). The purpose of this stage was to gain a more accurate insight into the relationships between S.D. and P.U. which could help to explain or expand on the results of the statistical analyses in the second, third, fourth and fifth stages.

- Stage Two: In this stage a two-way analysis of variance is used to ascertain the independent (main) and interactive effects of the independent variables on each of the dependent variables (i.e., S-D and P.U.). The independent variables are kind of marriage (i.e., 'high-' and 'low-caring') and dyad (i.e., the husband to husband's 'best' friend dyad, (H → HF), the husband to wife dyad (H → W), the wife to husband dyad (W → H), and the wife to wife's 'best' friend dyad (or W → WF). The covariate, AWS, is entered into the analyses of the following two stages and two additional levels of the dyadic class (viz., husband's friend to husband (HF → H) and wife's friend to wife (WF → W)) appear in the fourth analyses.

Where tests of simple main effects are indicated, one-way analysis of variance procedures are performed on each of S-D and P.U. followed by a post hoc test for locating the significant comparisons.

The Duncan's Multiple Range Test ($\alpha = 0.05$), which controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate, is used to pinpoint the significant differences more precisely between the main effects. McGuigan (1968, p. 204), after prolonged investigation, finds the Duncan's Multiple Range Test to be the most appropriate post hoc procedure, the easiest to apply and the least time consuming.

- Stage Three: An analysis of covariance is conducted on each of S-D and P.U. The covariate, Attitude toward Women, has two levels, AWS1 and AWS2, where AWS1 represents the mean of

the men's (the H and HF) AWS scores in each quadripartite group and AWS2 represents the mean of the women's (the W and WF) AWS scores in each quadripartite group.

In this stage, as in the preceding stage, the dyadic class consists of four levels (viz., $H \rightarrow HF$, $H \rightarrow W$, $W \rightarrow H$, $W \rightarrow WF$) and the tests for simple main effects (one-way analysis of variance procedures), followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test, are used.

- Stage Four: The methods and procedures used in Stage Three are replicated here but the levels of the dyadic class are increased by the addition of $HF \rightarrow H$ and $WF \rightarrow W$.
- Stage Five: A 2 X 2 factorial analysis of variance procedure is conducted to measure the effects of the kind of marriage (high-' and 'low-caring') and the Attitudes toward Women of each subject ('liberal' and 'conservative') on the Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding scores of each of the two members of the three dyads in each quadripartite group (i.e., the S-D and P.U. scores of the husband and husband's friend in the $H \rightarrow HF$ dyads of the 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups and the S-D and P.U. scores of the wife and the wife's friend in the $W \rightarrow WF$ dyads of the 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups).

The results of the analysis in the fifth stage demonstrate that the extent of Self-Disclosure between partners in a dyadic relationship is more dependent on the gender of the members in that relationship and their attitudes toward women, than on the kind of marriage around which the relationship hinges. The extent to which partners in a dyadic relationship feel understood

correctly (i.e., their Perceptual Understanding scores) is indicated to be dependent on the kind of marriage around which the relationship hinges and on the gender composition of the dyad, and would seem to covary, rather than interact with the AWS levels of the members of the dyad.

In the present investigation, a probability of five percent or less is regarded as indicating significant differences between the main (or independent) and interactive effects of the independent variables on each of the dependent variables, that is, differences which could not result from sampling variations.

See Appendix for Method and Statistical Procedure (p. 246).

5.2 Results of Statistical Analyses

5.2.1 Stage One: Correlation of S-D and P.U.

TABLE 5.1

Correlation between Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding.

(N = number of pairs of measures).

H = Husband; HF = Husband's Friend; W = Wife; WF = Wife's Friend

Class	Values	N	rho	p > 1R1
Overall		120	-0,25704**	0,0046
Kind	High-caring	60	-0,4240**	0,0007
Kind	Low-caring	60	-0,25383*	0,0503
Dyad	H → HF	40	0,14038	0,3876
Dyad	W → WF	40	0,06589	0,6862
Dyad	H → W	40	-0,03068	0,8502
Kind & Dyad	High-caring, HF → H	10	-0,04433	0,9032
"	High-caring, H → HF	10	-0,49531	0,1433
"	High-caring, H → W	10	-0,52593	0,1184
"	High-caring, W → H	10	-0,21354	0,5727
"	High-caring, W → WF	10	+0,22521	0,5316
"	High-caring, WF → W	10	+0,20576	0,5685
"	Low-caring, HF → H	10	+0,31224	0,3798
"	Low-caring, H → HF	10	+0,45436	0,1871
"	Low-caring, H → W	10	+0,13765	0,7047
"	Low-caring, W → H	10	-0,42304	0,2232
"	Low-caring, W → WF	10	+0,30619	0,3895
"	Low-caring, WF → W	10	-0,26638	0,4569
**Significant at alpha = 0,01 * Significant at alpha = 0,05				

Since the dependent "intimacy" variables (i.e., S-D and P.U.) are treated separately in this study, the size and direction of their relationship could elucidate the contradictory results emanating from the analysis of variance procedures performed. (See Figure 3, p. 117).

The following observations are made:

- 5.2.1.1 Overall, where $N = 120$, the relationship between S-D and P.U. is significant and inverse ($r = 0,25704$ and $p > |R| = 0,0046$).
- 5.2.1.2 The above implies that the less an individual feels (correctly) understood by his/her partner, particularly when the individual is a wife relating to her husband in a 'low-caring' marriage, the more he/she self-discloses to the partner, and vice-versa.
- 5.2.1.3 The relationship between S-D and P.U. among friends tends to be positive and this is consistently so (i.e., across 'high-' and 'low-caring' marriages) when considering the relationship of the wife to her same-sex 'best' friend.
- 5.2.1.4 The significant covariance of S-D and P.U. found between the 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups is not evident within the dyadic classes.

5.2.2 Stage Two: Two-way Analysis of Variance.

TABLE 5.2

Class/Level Information: Two-way Analysis of Variance
(Number of observations in each data set = 80)

Class	Level	Values
Kind	2	High-caring; Low-caring
Dyad	4	$H \rightarrow HF$; $H \rightarrow W$; $W \rightarrow H$; $W \rightarrow WF$

Class/Level Information: One-way Analysis of Variance

Class	Level	Values
KY	8	$H \rightarrow HF(\text{high})$; $H \rightarrow HF(\text{low})$; $H \rightarrow W(\text{high})$; $H \rightarrow W(\text{low})$; $W \rightarrow H(\text{high})$; $W \rightarrow H(\text{low})$; $W \rightarrow WF(\text{high})$; $W \rightarrow WF(\text{low})$

TABLE 5.2.1

Summary Tables: Two-way Analysis of Variance

Self-Disclosure: Summary Table of 2 X Analysis of Variance

Overall F = 15,38; p F = 0,0001

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p > F
Kind: Between rows	1194,59424500	1	1194,59424500	5,11*	0,0269
Dyad: Betw. columns	22695,01052500	3	7565,00350833	32,33**	0,0001
Kind X Dyad	1295,96300500	3	431,98766833	1,85	0,1448
Error	16846,44818000	72	233,97844694		
Total (corrected)	42032,01595500	79			
** Significant at alpha = 0,05 * Significant at alpha = 0,01					

Perceptual Understanding: Summary Table of 2 X Analysis of Variance

Overall F = 6,48; p F = 0,0001

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p > F
Kind: Between rows	1520,33203125	1	1520,33203125	17,70**	0,0001
Dyad: Betw. columns	2199,16797375	3	733,05599125	8,53**	0,0001
Kind X Dyad	175,55929375	3	58,51978458	0,68	0,5700
Error	6185,55765000	72	85,91052292		
Total (corrected)	10080,61694875	79			
** Significant at alpha = 0,01					

*The results of Duncan's Multiple Range Test for the Two-way ANOVA in Stage Two are summarized in Table 5A. p.102.

TABLE 5.2.2

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Summary Tables: One-way Analysis of Variance

Self-Disclosure

Source	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	p > F
KY Error	7 72	25185,56777500 16846,44818000	3597,93825357 233,97844694	15,38**	0,0001
Total (corrected)	79	42032,01595500			
** Significant at alpha = 0,01					

Perceptual Understanding

Source	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	p > F
KY Error	7 72	3895,05929875 6185,55765000	556,43704268 85,91052292	6,48**	0,0001
Total (corrected)	79	10080,6169875			
** Significant at alpha = 0,01					

*The results of Duncan's Multiple Range Test for the One-Way ANOVA in Stage Two are summarised in Table 5B, p.103.

5.2.3 Third Stage: Analysis of Covariance

TABLE 5.3

Class/Level Information: Analysis of Covariance
(Number of observations in each data set = 80)

Class	Level	Values
Kind Dyad	2 4	'High-' and 'Low-caring' H → HF, H → W, W → H, W → WF

Class/Level Information: One-way Analysis of Covariance

Class	Level	Values
KY	8	H → HF(High); H → HF(Low); H → W(High); H → W(Low) W → H(High); W → H(Low); W → WF(High); W → WF(Low)

TABLE 5.2.2

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Summary Tables: One-way Analysis of Variance

Self-Disclosure

Source	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	p > F
KY Error	7 72	25185,56777500 16846,44818000	3597,93825357 233,97844694	15,38**	0,0001
Total (corrected)	79	42032,01595500			
** Significant at alpha = 0,01					

Perceptual Understanding

Source	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	p > F
KY Error	7 72	3895,05929875 6185,55765000	556,43704268 85,91052292	6,48**	0,0001
Total (corrected)	79	10080,6169875			
** Significant at alpha = 0,01					

*The results of Duncan's Multiple Range Test for the One-Way ANOVA in Stage Two are summarised in Table 5B, p.103.

5.2.3 Third Stage: Analysis of Covariance

TABLE 5.3

Class/Level Information: Analysis of Covariance
(Number of observations in each data set = 80)

Class	Level	Values
Kind Dyad	2 4	'High-' and 'Low-caring' H→HF, H→W, W→H, W→WF

Class/Level Information: One-way Analysis of Covariance

Class	Level	Values
KY	8	H→HF(High); H→HF(Low); H→W(High); H→W(Low) W→H(High); W→H(Low); W→WF(High); W→WF(Low)

5.2.4 Fourth Stage: Analysis of Covariance

TABLE 5.4

Class/Level Information: Fourth Stage 2 X Analysis of Covariance
(Number of observations in data set = 120)

Class	Levels	Values
Kind	2	'High-' and 'Low-caring'
Dyad	6	HF→H; H→HF; H→W; W→H; W→WF; WF→W

Class/Level Information: Fourth Stage 1 X Analysis of Covariance

Class	Levels	Values
KY	12	HF→H(High); HF→H(Low); H→HF(High); H→HF(Low); H→W(High); H→W(Low); W→H(High); W→H(Low); W→WF(High); W→WF(Low); WF→W(High); WF→W(Low)

TABLE 5A

Two-Way ANOVA & ANCOVA: Summary Table of Duncan's Multiple Range Test for each of S-D and P.U. (Stages Two, Three & Four).
Means with the same letter are not significantly different. (Alpha = 0.05)

Variable	STAGE TWO				STAGE THREE				STAGE FOUR			
	D.G.	Means	N	Kind	D.G.	Means	N	Kind	D.G.	Means	N	Kind
SELF-DISCLOSURE	A	67,833	40	H-caring	A	67,833	40	H-caring	A	60,125	60	High-caring
	B	60,105	40	L-caring	B	60,105	40	L-caring	B	56,153	60	Low-caring
	D.G.	Means	N	Dyad	D.G.	Means	N	Dyad	D.G.	Means	N	Dyad
	A	81,833	20	W → H	A	81,833	20	W → H	A	81,833	20	W → H
	A	77,960	20	H → W	A	77,960	20	H → W	A	77,960	20	H → W
	B	55,540	20	W → WF	B	55,542	20	W → WF	B	55,542	20	W → WF
	C	40,541	20	H → HF	C	40,540	20	H → HF	B	51,959	20	WF → W
									C	41,000	20	HF → H
									C	40,541	20	W → HF
PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING	D.G.	Means	N	Kind	D.G.	Means	N	Kind	D.G.	Means	N	Kind
	A	80,021	40	H-caring	A	80,021	40	H-caring	A	81,076	60	High-caring
	B	71,302	40	L-caring	B	71,302	40	L-caring	B	73,974	60	Low-caring
	D.G.	Means	N	Dyad	D.G.	Means	N	Dyad	D.G.	Means	N	Dyad
	A	81,562	20	W → WF	A	81,562	20	W → WF	A	83,374	20	WF → W
	A	80,000	20	H → HF	A	80,000	20	H → HF	A	81,562	20	W → WF
	B	71,937	20	H → W	B	71,937	20	H → W	A	80,000	20	H → HF
	B	69,146	20	W → H	B	69,146	20	W → H	A	75,129	20	HF → H
									B	71,937	20	H → W
									B	69,146	20	W → H
Stage 2: MSE = 233,978; df = 72 Stage 3: MSE = 238,495; df = 70 Stage 4: MSE = 225,201; df = 106												
Stage 2: MSE = 85,9105; df = 72 Stage 3: MSE = 88,2269; df = 70 Stage 4: MSE = 83,505; df = 106												

* D.G. = Duncan's Grouping.

TABLE 5B

One-Way ANOVA & ANCOVA: Summary Table of Duncan's Multiple Range Test for each of S-D and P.U. (Stages Two, Three & Four).

Means with the same letter are not significantly different. (Alpha = 0.05)

Variable	STAGE TWO				STAGE THREE				STAGE FOUR			
	O.G.	Means	N	Dyad/Kind	D.G.	Means	N	Dyad/Kind	D.G.	Means	N	Dyad/Kind
SELF-DISCLOSURE Stage 2: MSE = 233,978; df = 72 Stage 3: MSE = 238,495; df = 70 Stage 4: MSE = 225,201; df = 106	A	85,749	10	W→H High	A	85,749	10	W→H High	A	85,749	10	W→H High
	A	83,085	10	H→W High	A	83,085	10	H→W High	A	83,085	10	H→W High
	A	77,918	10	W→H Low	A	77,918	10	W→H Low	A	77,918	10	W→H Low
	A	72,835	10	H→W Low	A	72,835	10	H→W Low	A	72,835	10	H→W Low
	B	57,917	10	W→WF Low	B	57,917	10	W→WF Low	B	57,917	10	W→WF Low
	B	53,167	10	W→WF High	B	53,167	10	W→WF High	CB	53,334	10	WF→W Low
	B	49,333	10	H→WF High	B	49,333	10	H→WF High	CB	53,167	10	W→WF High
	C	31,750	10	H→WF Low	C	31,750	10	H→WF Low	CB	50,584	10	WF→W High
									CB	49,333	10	H→WF High
									CB0	43,167	10	HF→H Low
PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING Stage 2: MSE = 85,9105; df = 72 Stage 3: MSE = 88,2269; df = 70 Stage 4: MSE = 83,505; df = 106	A	84,833	10	W→WF High	A	84,833	10	W→WF High	A	85,290	10	WF→W High
	A	82,958	10	H→WF High	A	82,958	10	H→WF High	A	84,833	10	W→WF High
	A	78,291	10	W→WF Low	A	78,291	10	W→WF Low	A	82,958	10	H→WF High
	A	77,042	10	H→WF Low	A	77,042	10	H→WF Low	A	81,458	10	WF→W Low
	A	76,417	10	H→W High	A	76,417	10	H→W High	A	81,082	10	HF→H High
	A	75,875	10	W→H High	A	75,875	10	W→H High	A	78,291	10	W→WF Low
	B	67,458	10	H→W Low	B	67,458	10	H→W Low	A	77,177	10	HF→H Low
	B	62,417	10	W→H Low	B	62,417	10	W→H Low	A	77,042	10	H→WF Low
									A	76,417	10	H→W High
									A	75,875	10	W→H High

* D.G. = Duncan's Grouping.

5.2.5 Stage Five: 2X ANOVA (with AWS as an independent variable)

TABLE 5.5

Class/Level Information: Stage Five. 2 X ANOVA

Number of observations in data set = 20

Class	Levels	Values
Kind	2	'High-caring' and 'Low-caring'
AWS1	2	'Conservative' or 'Liberal'
AWS2	2	" " "
AWS3	2	" " "
AWS4	2	" " "

where AWS1 is = the husband's friends AWS (C or L)

AWS2 is = the husband's AWS (C or L)

AWS3 is = the wife's AWS (C or L)

AWS4 is = the wife's AWS (C or L)

TABLE 5.5.1

STAGE FIVE: SUMMARY TABLES OF TWO-WAY ANOVA FOR EACH OF S-D AND P.U.

SELF-DISCLOSURE: HF → H (Overall F = 0,35; $p > F = 0,8733$)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	93,87444500	1		0,36	0,5586
AWS1	5,54760214	1		0,02	0,8862
AWS2	96,79680214	1		0,37	0,5526
AWS3	8,18773389	1		0,03	0,8621
AWS4	253,97064500	1		0,97	0,3410
Error	3659,28626683	14	261,37759049		
Total	4117,66349500	19			

PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING: HF → H (Overall F = 1,80; $p > F = 0,1780$)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	76,24512500	1		0,83	0,3788
AWS1	403,62284024	1		4,37	0,0562
AWS2	274,63937357	1		2,98	0,1065
AWS3	28,40933389	1		0,31	0,5878
AWS4	46,68040125	1		0,51	0,4887
Error	1292,17782105	14	92,29841579		
Total	2121,77489500	19			

SELF-DISCLOSURE: $H \rightarrow HF$ (Overall $F = 2,09$; $p > F = 0,1273$)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	1545,50944500	1		6,51*	0,0231
AWS1	739,98833357	1		3,12	0,0994
AWS2	192,18688595	1		0,81	0,3836
AWS3	0,65150500	1		0,00	0,9590
AWS4	4,57446125	1		0,02	0,8916
Error	3325,52492423	14	237,53749459		
Total	5808,73565500	19			

*Significant at $\alpha = 0,05$

PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING: $H \rightarrow HF$ (Overall $F = 1,40$; $p > F = 0,2829$)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	174,99528000	1		2,10	0,1692
AWS1	164,06250000	1		1,97	0,1822
AWS2	87,40609524	1		1,05	0,3230
AWS3	105,03447222	1		1,26	0,2803
AWS4	52,08378125	1		0,63	0,4422
Error	1165,78162129	14	83,27011581		
Total	1749,36400000	19			

SELF-DISCLOSURE: $H \rightarrow W$ (Overall $F = 2,76$; $p > F = 0,0615$)

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	525,31250000	1		4,01	0,0651
AWS1	268,64002381	1		2,05	0,1742
AWS2	873,79438095	1		6,66*	0,0217
AWS3	123,67022222	1		0,94	0,3479
AWS4	16,83612500	1		0,13	0,7254
Error	1835,43154802	14	131,10225343		
Total	3643,68480000	19			

*Significant at $\alpha = 0,05$

PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING: $H \rightarrow W$ (Overall $F = 0,73$; $p > F = 0,6112$)

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	401,31840500	1		3,17	0,0966
AWS1	0,05148214	1		0,00	0,9842
AWS2	44,72072024	1		0,35	0,5616
AWS3	15,51734722	1		0,12	0,7314
AWS4	1,58203125	1		0,01	0,9126
Error	1771,21398915	14	126,51528494		
Total	2234,40397500	19			

SELF-DISCLOSURE: $W \rightarrow H$ (Overall $F = 0,41$; $p > F = 0,8313$)

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	306,62280500	1		1,70	0,2132
AWS1	7,67881929	1		0,04	0,8394
AWS2	41,29108595	1		0,23	0,6296
AWS3	7,47049389	1		0,04	0,8416
AWS4	10,02528000	1		0,06	0,8170
Error	2523,45497087	14	180,24678363		
Total	2896,54345500	19			

PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING: W → H (Overall F = 1,85; p > F = 0,1679)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p > F
Kind	905,58882000	1		7,54*	0,0158
AWS1	128,21867524	1		1,07	0,3191
AWS2	52,76023714	1		0,44	0,5183
AWS3	14,15683556	1		0,12	0,7365
AWS4	9,47376125	1		0,08	0,7830
Error	1682,13635081	14	120,15259649		
Total	2792,33468000	19			

*Significant at alpha = 0,05

SELF-DISCLOSURE: W → WF (OVERALL F = 3,08 ; p > F = 0,0444)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p > F
Kind	112,81250000	1		0,47	0,5023
AWS1	2345,27750095	1		9,86**	0,0072
AWS2	102,53464381	1		0,43	0,5221
AWS3	1095,89077556	1		4,61*	0,0498
AWS4	1,45530125	1		0,01	0,9388
Error	3330,07079843	14	237,86219909		
Total	6988,04152000	19			

**Significant at alpha = 0,01

*Significant at alpha = 0,05

PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING: W → WF (Overall F = 0,83; p > F = 0,5488)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p > F
Kind	213,98882000	1		3,51	0,0819
AWS1	17,31590095	1		0,28	0,6022
AWS2	14,16070095	1		0,23	0,6371
AWS3	6,94627556	1		0,11	0,7406
AWS4	0,49455125	1		0,01	0,9295
Error	852,44007129	14	60,88857652		
Total	1105,34632000	19			

SELF-DISCLOSURE: WF → W (Overall F = 1,65; $p > F = 0,2116$)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	37,81250000	1		0,26	0,6151
AWS1	293,116834667	1		2,05	0,1741
AWS2	483,94453714	1		3,39	0,0871
AWS3	254,85040222	1		1,78	0,2031
AWS4	108,88111125	1		0,76	0,3975
Error	2001,30628272	14	142,95044877		
Total	3179,86318000	19			

PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING: WF → W (Overall F = 0,32; $p > F = 0,8914$)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	$p > F$
Kind	73,42112000	1		1,41	0,2546
AWS1	2,91000381	1		0,06	0,8164
AWS2	0,00656095	1		0,00	0,9912
AWS3	4,48720222	1		0,09	0,7733
AWS4	2,95680500	1		0,06	0,8150
Error	728,16598802	14	52,01185629		
Total	811,94768000	19			

Cell Sizes of AWS 1, AWS 2, AWS 3, AWS 4, are not equal - harmonic mean of cell sizes = 8,4 (AWS 1); 8,4 (AWS 2); 3,6 (AWS 3); and 6,4 (AWS 4). Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

MSE df=14	GROUP	KIND			AMS 1			AMS 2			AMS 3			AMS 4			SELF-DISCLOSURE	PERCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING			
		DG	Mean	N	Kind	DG	Mean	N	AMS1	DG	Mean	N	AMS2	DG	Mean	N			AMS3	DG	Mean
261.378	HF→H	A	43,167	10	Low	A	41,805	6	C	A	42,441	14	L	A	42,920	2	C	A	48,127	4	C
		A	38,834	10	High	A	40,656	14	L	A	37,640	6	C	A	40,787	18	L	A	39,219	16	L
237.537	H→HF	A	49,333	10	High	A	44,524	14	L	A	45,277	6	C	A	40,602	18	L	A	40,781	16	L
		B	31,750	10	Low	A	31,250	6	C	A	38,512	14	L	A	40,000	2	C	A	39,585	4	C
151.102	H→H	A	83,085	10	High	A	80,359	14	L	A	88,057	6	C	A	85,420	2	C	A	79,795	4	C
		A	72,835	10	Low	A	72,362	6	C	B	73,633	14	L	A	77,131	18	L	A	77,501	16	L
180.247	W→H	A	85,749	10	High	A	82,780	6	C	A	84,028	6	C	A	82,037	18	L	A	82,187	16	L
		A	77,918	10	Low	A	81,428	14	L	A	80,893	14	L	A	80,000	2	C	A	80,417	4	C
123.782	W→F	A	57,917	10	Low	A	72,083	6	C	A	57,024	14	L	A	58,009	18	L	A	55,677	16	L
		B	53,167	10	High	B	48,453	14	L	A	52,083	6	C	B	33,335	2	C	A	55,002	4	C
147.95	WF→W	A	53,334	10	Low	A	54,465	14	L	A	55,179	14	L	A	53,149	18	L	A	53,126	16	L
		A	50,584	10	High	A	46,112	6	C	A	44,445	6	C	A	41,250	2	C	A	47,292	4	C
92.2484	HF→H	A	81,082	10	High	A	85,992	6	C	A	84,790	6	C	A	82,705	2	C	A	82,185	4	C
		A	77,177	10	Low	A	76,189	14	L	A	76,704	14	L	A	78,732	18	L	A	78,366	16	L
83.2701	H→F	A	82,958	10	High	A	84,375	6	C	A	83,193	6	C	A	86,875	2	C	A	83,227	4	C
		A	77,042	10	Low	A	78,125	14	L	A	78,631	14	L	A	79,236	18	L	A	79,193	16	L
126.575	H→W	A	76,417	10	High	A	72,015	6	C	A	72,916	14	L	A	74,580	2	C	A	72,500	4	C
		A	67,458	10	Low	A	71,904	14	L	A	69,653	6	C	A	71,644	18	L	A	71,797	16	L
120.153	W→H	A	75,875	10	High	A	70,804	14	L	A	70,209	14	L	A	71,670	2	C	A	70,522	4	C
		B	62,417	10	Low	A	65,278	6	C	A	66,665	6	C	A	68,866	18	L	A	68,802	16	L
60.2826	W→WF	A	84,833	10	High	A	82,983	6	C	A	82,113	14	L	A	83,330	2	C	A	81,641	16	L
		A	78,291	10	Low	A	80,953	14	L	A	80,227	6	C	A	81,366	18	L	A	81,247	4	C
52.0119	WF→W	A	85,290	10	High	A	83,957	6	C	A	83,402	6	C	A	84,795	2	C	A	83,566	16	L
		A	81,458	10	Low	A	83,124	14	L	A	83,362	14	L	A	83,216	18	L	A	82,605	4	C

5.3 Results pertaining to Hypotheses 1 & 2

5.3.1 Hypothesis 1: TABLES 5.1; 5A; 5B; and 5C

1.1 In the 'low-caring' group, the mean "intimacy" score (i.e., the mean S-D score and the mean P.U. score) for the husband-husband's 'best' friend dyads will be lower than the mean "intimacy" score for the husband-husband's 'best' friend dyads of the 'high-caring' group.

From TABLE 5.1 it can be seen that the relationship between S-D and P.U. in the H→HF dyads ($r = 0.14035$, $p > |r| = 0.3876$) is positive.

Notwithstanding this fact, the findings for S-D and P.U. are as follows:

Self-Disclosure: From TABLES 5A and 5B the mean of the S-D scores for the H→HF dyads in the 'low-caring' group (Stage Two, Three and Four) is significantly lower than the mean of the S-D scores for the H→HF dyads in the 'high-caring' group. When AWS is entered as an independent variable (TABLE 5C, Stage Five) rather than a covariate of S-D, the mean of the H→HF 'low-caring' dyads remains significantly lower than that in the H→HF 'high-caring' dyads.

Perceptual Understanding: From TABLES 5A and 5B the mean of the P.U. score for the H→HF dyads in the 'low-caring' group (Stage Two, Three and Four) is not significantly lower than the mean of the P.U. scores for the H→HF dyads in the 'high-caring' group. When AWS is entered as an independent variable (TABLE 5C, Stage Five) no significant difference between the means of P.U. H→HF 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups is found.

The results suggest that while a husband in a 'low-caring' group may disclose significantly less to his friend than a husband in a 'high-caring'

5.3 Results pertaining to Hypotheses 1 & 2

5.3.1 Hypothesis 1: TABLES 5.1; 5A; 5B; and 5C

1.1 In the 'low-caring' group, the mean "intimacy" score (i.e., the mean S-D score and the mean P.U. score) for the husband-husband's 'best' friend dyads will be lower than the mean "intimacy" score for the husband-husband's 'best' friend dyads of the 'high-caring' group.

From TABLE 5.1 it can be seen that the relationship between S-D and P.U. in the H→HF dyads ($r = 0.14038$, $p > |r| = 0.3876$) is positive.

Notwithstanding this fact, the findings for S-D and P.U. are as follows:

Self-Disclosure: From TABLES 5A and 5B the mean of the S-D scores for the H→HF dyads in the 'low-caring' group (Stage Two, Three and Four) is significantly lower than the mean of the S-D scores for the H→HF dyads in the 'high-caring' group. When AWS is entered as an independent variable (TABLE 5C, Stage Five) rather than a covariate of S-D, the mean of the H→HF 'low-caring' dyads remains significantly lower than that in the H→HF 'high-caring' dyads.

Perceptual Understanding: From TABLES 5A and 5B the mean of the P.U. score for the H→HF dyads in the 'low-caring' group (Stage Two, Three and Four) is not significantly lower than the mean of the P.U. scores for the H→HF dyads in the 'high-caring' group. When AWS is entered as an independent variable (TABLE 5C, Stage Five) no significant difference between the means of P.U. H→HF 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups is found.

The results suggest that while a husband in a 'low-caring' group may disclose significantly less to his friend than a husband in a 'high-caring'

group, the former does not feel less (correctly) understood by his friend than the husband in a 'high-caring' group.

The results indicate that there is no significant difference between the husband's friend's S-D and P.U. mean scores in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups. This suggests that the husband's friend's "intimacy" level does not alter significantly with the kind of marriage around which the H $\rightarrow$ HF friendship revolves.

1.2 In the 'low-caring' group the mean "intimacy" score (i.e., the mean S-D score and the mean P.U. score) for the husband-wife dyads will be lower than the mean "intimacy" score for the husband-wife dyads in the 'high-caring' group.

From TABLE 5.1 it can be seen that the relationship between S.D. and P.U. in the H $\rightarrow$ W dyads ($r = 0.03068$, $p > 1R1 = 0.8502$) is inverse or negative. This is reflected in the following findings:

Self-Disclosure: From TABLES 5A and 5B, the mean S.D. score for the W $\rightarrow$ H dyads in the 'low-caring' group (Stage Two, Three and Four) is not significantly different to the mean S.D. score for the W $\rightarrow$ H dyads in the 'high-caring' group, but, when AWS is entered as an independent variable (TABLE 5C, Stage Five), the mean S.D. score of the husband is significantly affected when his AWS is "conservative" (i.e., irrespective of the kind of marriage, when the husband's AWS score is "conservative" he is more self-disclosing toward his wife).

Perceptual Understanding: From TABLES 5A and 5B, the mean P.U. score for the W $\rightarrow$ H dyads in the 'low-caring' group (Stage Two, Three and Four) is significantly lower than the mean P.U. score for the W $\rightarrow$ H dyads in the 'high-caring' group. When AWS is entered as an independent variable (TABLE 5C, Stage Five), the wife's mean P.U.

score in the 'low-caring' group is significantly lower than her counterpart's in the 'high-caring' group (irrespective of the AWS of the wife, husband and friends).

The results indicate that while the husband's AWS score, that is, his "conservative" attitude towards women, "causes" him to be more self-disclosing to his wife (irrespective of the kind of marriage they have), in a 'low-caring' marriage, both husband and wife (but particularly the wife) feel less (correctly) understood by the spouse, irrespective of their AWS, than their counterparts in the 'high-caring' group.

- 1.3 In the 'low-caring' group the mean "intimacy" score (i.e., the mean S-D score and the mean P.U. score) for the wife-wife's 'best' friend dyads will be higher than the mean "intimacy" score for the wife-wife's 'best' friend dyads in the 'high-caring' group.

From TABLE 5.1, the relationship between S-D and P.U. in the $W \rightarrow WF$ dyads ($r = 0.06589$; $p > |r| = 0.6862$) is positive. This is reflected in the following findings:

Self-Disclosure: From TABLES 5A and 5B, the mean S-D score of the $W \rightarrow WF$ dyads in the 'low-caring' group (Stage Two, Three and Four) is not significantly different from the $W \rightarrow WF$ dyads in the 'high-caring' group, but, when AWS is entered as an independent variable (TABLE 5C, Stage Five), the wife to friend self-disclosure mean score is significantly higher in the 'low-caring' group where her AWS is "liberal" and her husband's friend's AWS is "conservative".

Perceptual Understanding: From TABLES 5A and 5B, the mean P.U. score of the $W \rightarrow WF$ dyads in the 'low-caring' group (Stage Two, Three and

Four) is not significantly different from the mean P.U. score of the $W \rightarrow WF$ dyads in the 'high-caring' marriages, and, when AWS is entered as an independent variable (TABLE 5C, Stage Five) the results remain the same.

The results indicate that AWS has a different relationship with each of the S-D and P.U. In terms of S-D, it appears that AWS affects S-D differently at different levels of dyad and kind of marriage, while AWS would seem to covary with P.U.

5.3.2 Hypothesis 2: TABLES 5.1, 5A, 5B and 5C.

- 2.1 In both 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups, the mean "intimacy" score (i.e., the mean S-D score and the mean P.U. score) for the wife-wife's 'best' friend dyads will be higher than than the mean "intimacy" score for the wife-husband dyads.

Self-Disclosure: From TABLE 5A and 5B (Stages Two, Three and Four), the mean S-D score for the $W \leftrightarrow WF$ ('high-' and 'low-caring' groups) is seen to be significantly lower than the mean S-D scores for the $W \leftrightarrow H$ ('high-' and 'low-caring' groups).

Perceptual Understanding: From TABLE 5A and 5B (Stages Two and Three), the mean P.U. score for the $W \leftrightarrow WF$ ('high-' and 'low-caring') dyads is found to be significantly higher than for $W \leftrightarrow H$ ('high-' and 'low-caring') dyads.

In Stage Four, where additional dyadic levels are considered (i.e., where $HF \rightarrow H$ and $WF \rightarrow W$ are combined with $H \rightarrow HF$, $H \rightarrow W$, $W \rightarrow H$, and $WF \rightarrow W$), the mean P.U. score for the $W \rightarrow WF$ ('high-' and 'low-caring') dyads was not significantly higher than the $W \rightarrow H$ ('high-caring') dyads, but remained significantly higher than the $W \rightarrow H$ ('low-caring') dyads.

The results indicate that in both 'high-' and 'low-caring' marriages, the wives and husbands disclose more to one another than they do to their same-sex 'best' friends, but, wives feel more (correctly) understood by their same sex 'best' friends than they feel understood by their husbands, and this discrepancy is most obvious (or significant) when comparing the Perceptual Understanding between wives and their 'best' friends with that between wives and husbands in the 'low-caring' groups.

2.2 In both 'high-' and 'low-caring' marriages, the mean "intimacy" score (i.e., the mean S-D and P.U. score) for the wife-husband dyads will be higher than the mean "intimacy" score for the husband-husband's 'friend' dyads.

Self-Disclosure: The mean S-D score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ H 'high-' and 'low-caring' dyads (TABLE 5A and 5B), is significantly higher than the H $\leftrightarrow$ HF 'high-' and 'low-caring' dyads' mean S-D score.

Perceptual Understanding: From TABLES 5A and 5B, the mean P.U. score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ H ('high-caring') group, although lower than for H $\leftrightarrow$ HF ('high-' and 'low-caring') groups, was not significantly lower. The W $\leftrightarrow$ H ('low-caring') group was significantly lower than both the H $\leftrightarrow$ HF 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups as regards this measure.

The results indicate that while husbands and wives in both 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups disclose more to one another than husbands do to their same-sex 'best' friends, and while husbands feel more (correctly) understood by their friends, this discrepancy in Perceptual Understanding is most obvious (or significant) when comparing the P.U. between H $\leftrightarrow$ HF

('high-' and 'low-caring') dyads and $H \leftrightarrow W$ dyads where the marriage is 'low-caring'.

2.1.3 In both 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups, the mean "intimacy" score (i.e., the S-D and P.U. mean scores) in the Wife-Wife's 'best' friend dyads will be higher than the mean "intimacy" score for the husband-husband's 'best' friend dyads.

Self-Disclosure: From TABLES 5A and 5B, the mean S-D scores for the $W \leftrightarrow WF$ ('high-' and 'low-caring') dyads are not significantly higher than the S-D scores for the $H \leftrightarrow HF$ dyads in 'high-caring' groups but there is a significant difference in the mean S-D scores between $W \leftrightarrow WF$ ('high-' and 'low-caring') and $H \leftrightarrow HF$ 'low-caring' groups, where the $W \leftrightarrow WF$ means scores are significantly higher than the $H \leftrightarrow HF$ ('low-caring') mean scores.

Perceptual Understanding: From TABLE 5A and 5B, the mean P.U. scores for the $W \leftrightarrow WF$ ('high-' and 'low-caring') and $H \leftrightarrow HF$ ('high-' and 'low-caring') groups are not significantly different.

FIGURE 2.1

Hypothesis 1: Summary Table of Results (Based on Tables 5B and 5C)

	H $\leftrightarrow$ HF				H $\leftrightarrow$ W				W $\leftrightarrow$ WF			
	h - c		l - c		h - c		l - c		h - c		l - c	
Dependent Variable	AWS CoV	AWS I.V	AWS CoV	AWS I.V	AWS CoV	AWS I.V	AWS CoV	AWS I.V	AWS CoV	AWS I.V	AWS CoV	AWS I.V
S - D	●	H■	0	H□	≡	H*AWS2=C	≡	H*AWS2=C	≡	W□AWS1=C	≡	W■AWS1=C
P.U.	≡	≡	≡	≡	●	W■	0	W□	≡	≡	≡	≡

Where:

H $\leftrightarrow$ HF = the Husband-Husband's Friend DyadH $\leftrightarrow$ W = the Husband-Wife DyadW $\leftrightarrow$ WF = the Wife-Wife's Friend Dyad

h — c = the 'high-caring' experimental group

l — c = the 'low-caring' control group

AWS CoV = where AWS is treated as a covariate of S-D and P.U.

AWS I.V = where AWS is treated as an Independent Variable.

● = significantly higher (between 'high' and 'low-caring' groups)

0 = significantly lower (between 'high' and 'low-caring' groups)

■ = significantly higher (between members of a dyadic class in 'low' and 'high-caring' groups)

□ = significantly lower (between members of a dyadic class in 'low' and 'high-caring' groups)

≡ = no significant difference between the means of S-D or P.U.

H*AWS2=C: — significantly higher S-D score where the husband's AWS is 'conservative'.

W*AWS1=C: — significantly higher S-D score where HF's AWS is 'conservative' and where wife's AWS is 'liberal'.

AWS3=L

FIGURE 2.2

Hypothesis 2: Summary Table of Results (Based on Tables 5A & 5B, Stage 2 - 4)

		(W-WF) vs (H-W)				(H-W) vs (H-HF)				(W-WF) vs (H-HF)			
		h - c		l - c		h - c		l - c		h - c		l - c	
Dependent Variable		W-WF	H-W	W-WF	H-W	H-W	H-HF	H-W	H-HF	W-WF	H-HF	W-WF	H-HF
S-D	5A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=	=	=	0
P.U.	5A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=	=	=	=
	5B	=	=	=	0	=	=	0	=	=	=	=	=

FIGURE 3

Direction of S-D and P.U. means scores within the dyadic groups and between the Attitude toward Women levels of the husbands' friends (AWS 1), the husbands (AWS 2), the wives (AWS 3), and the wives' friends (AWS 4), where AWS is 'liberal' (L) or 'conservative' (C).

(↑ = higher; ↓ = lower; ↑ = significantly higher; ↓ = significantly lower).

	AWS 1		AWS 2		AWS 3		AWS 4	
	L	C	L	C	L	C	L	C
High-caring	9	1	7	3	9	1	8	2
Low-caring	6	4	6	4	9	1	8	2
1a) HF-H(S-D)	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
1b) HF-H(P.U.)	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
2a) H-HF(S-D)	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓
2b) H-HF(P.U.)	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
3a) H-W(S-D)	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
3b) H-W(P.U.)	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
4a) W-H(S-D)	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓
4b) W-H(P.U.)	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
5a) W-WF(S-D)	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓
5b) W-WF(P.U.)	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓
6a) WF-W(S-D)	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓
6b) WF-W(P.U.)	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓

TABLE 5.6

Hypotheses 1 & 2: Summary Table of Results

HYPOTHESES	"INTIMACY" VARIABLES	AMS score: Cov or I.V.	Hypothesis: rejected/not rejected
1.1 In the 'low-caring' group, the mean "intimacy" score for the H $\leftrightarrow$ HF dyads will be lower than the mean "intimacy" score for the H $\leftrightarrow$ W dyads of the 'high-caring' group	S - D P. U.	Cov & I.V. Cov & I.V.	Not rejected Rejected
1.2 In the 'low-caring' group, the mean "intimacy" score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ WF dyads will be lower than the mean "intimacy" score for the H $\leftrightarrow$ W dyads of the 'high-caring' group	S - D P. U.	Cov & I.V. Cov & I.V.	Rejected Not rejected
1.3 In the 'low-caring' group, the mean "intimacy" score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ WF dyads will be higher than the mean "intimacy" score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ HF dyads of the 'high-caring' group	S - D P. U.	I.V. Cov & I.V.	Not rejected Rejected
2.1. In both 'low-' and 'high-caring' groups, the mean "intimacy" score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ WF dyads will be higher than the mean "intimacy" score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ H dyads	S - D P. U.	Cov & I.V. Cov	Rejected Not rejected
2.2 In both 'low-' and 'high-caring' groups, the mean "intimacy" score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ H dyads will be higher than the mean "intimacy" score for the H $\leftrightarrow$ HF dyads	S - D P. U.	Cov & I.V. Cov & I.V.	Not rejected Rejected
2.3 In both 'low-' and 'high-caring' groups, the mean "intimacy" score for the W $\leftrightarrow$ WF dyads will be higher than the mean "intimacy" score for the H $\leftrightarrow$ HF dyads	S - D P. U.	Cov Cov & I.V.	Not rejected Rejected

CHAPTER 6

6. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The basic assumption underlying this study is that the friendships between women represent the most "intimate" relationships which serve to support or sustain their marital relationships (Safilios-Rothschild, 1981). In Chapter 2 to 4 the empirical and theoretical foundations were introduced. The research questions and the measurements employed to answer them rests on these foundations. In the present chapter, the results in Chapter 5 are examined and discussed in the light of these fundamental issues (and the research hypotheses arising from them). In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of the direction and the outcomes of this study, the reader is referred to section 6.4 where the results are summarised.

6.1 The "Intimacy" Variables

In exploring the extent to which women's friendships could carry the "psychological burden" (Safilios-Rothschild, 1981. pp. 379-380) of their marital relationships, the level of "intimacy" in the relationships between 'high-' and 'low-caring' spouses and that in their same-sex friendships were compared. Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding (i.e., the feeling of being understood, and correctly so) were recognized as important aspects of "intimacy" and, as such, measures on these provided the basic tools for comparison.

The seemingly contradictory results emanating from the separate analyses of S-D and P.U. indicate that, overall, these variables are inversely related and more obviously so when considering the relationship of marriage as opposed to that of friendship. (TABLE 5.1 and FIGURES 2.1, 2.2, 3 and 4). This implies that the more partners in a dyadic

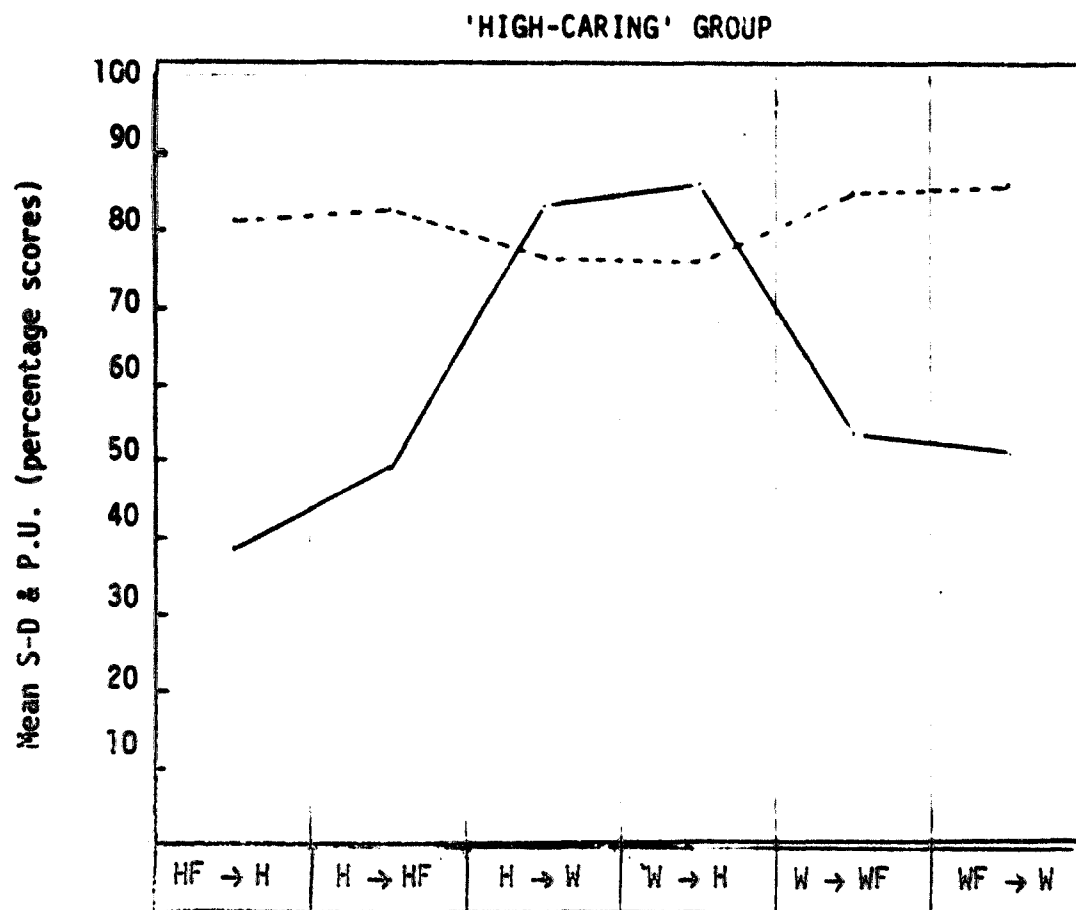
relationship disclose to each other, and specifically spouses, the less they feel understood (and correctly so) and vice-versa. A corollary is that if persons self-disclose to others in order to feel better understood, they would seem to be more successful overall when relating to their same-sex 'best' friends than to their spouses.

FIGURE 4

Distribution of Mean Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding percentage scores in the 'High-' and 'Low-caring' Dyadic Groups.

HF → H = Husband's Friend to Husband; WF → W = Wife's Friend to Wife
 H → HF = Husband to Husband's Friend; W → WF = Wife to Wife's Friend
 W → H = Wife to Husband ; H → W = Husband to Wife

———— Distribution of the Self-Disclosure percentage scores.
 - - - - - Distribution of Perceptual Understanding percentage scores.



relationship disclose to each other, and specifically spouses, the less they feel understood (and correctly so) and vice-versa. A corollary is that if persons self-disclose to others in order to feel better understood, they would seem to be more successful overall when relating to their same-sex 'best' friends than to their spouses.

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 H → HF = Husband to Husband's Friend; W → WF = Wife to Wife's Friend
 W → H = Wife to Husband ; H → W = Husband to Wife

————— Distribution of the Self-Disclosure percentage scores.
 - - - - - Distribution of Perceptual Understanding percentage scores.

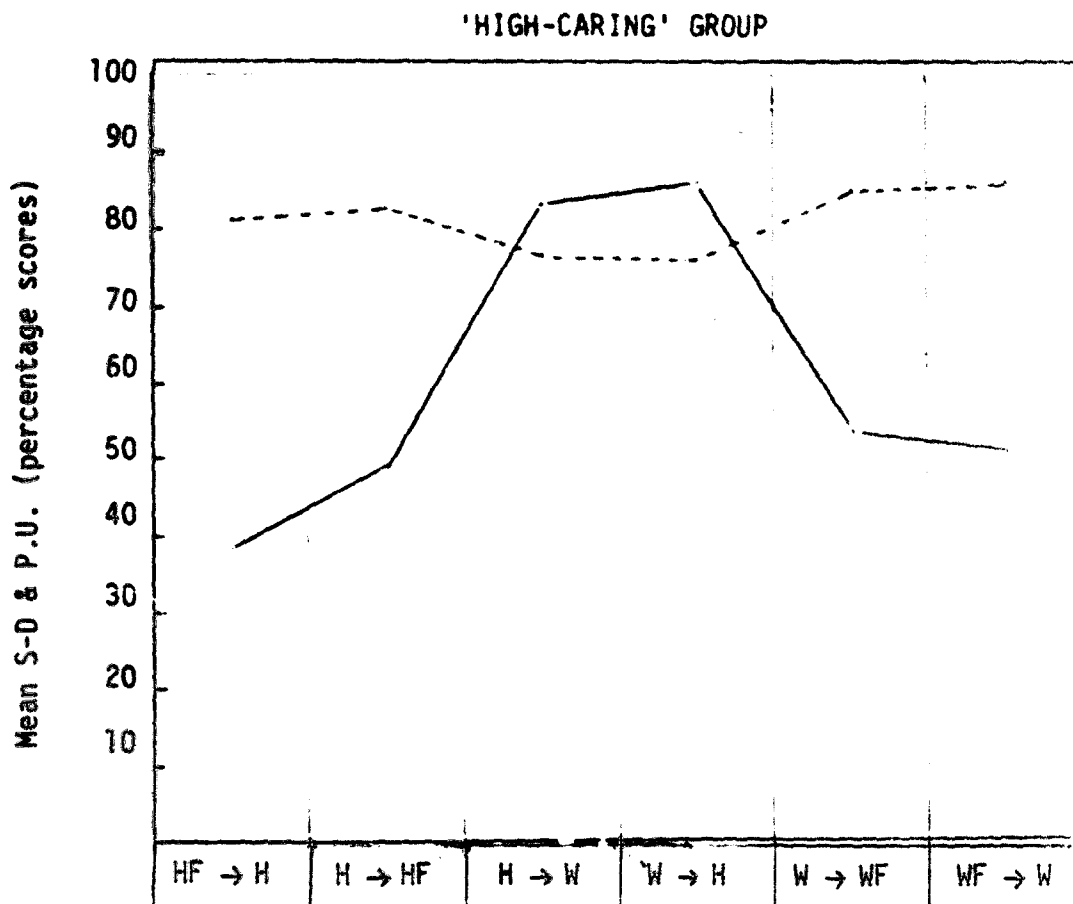
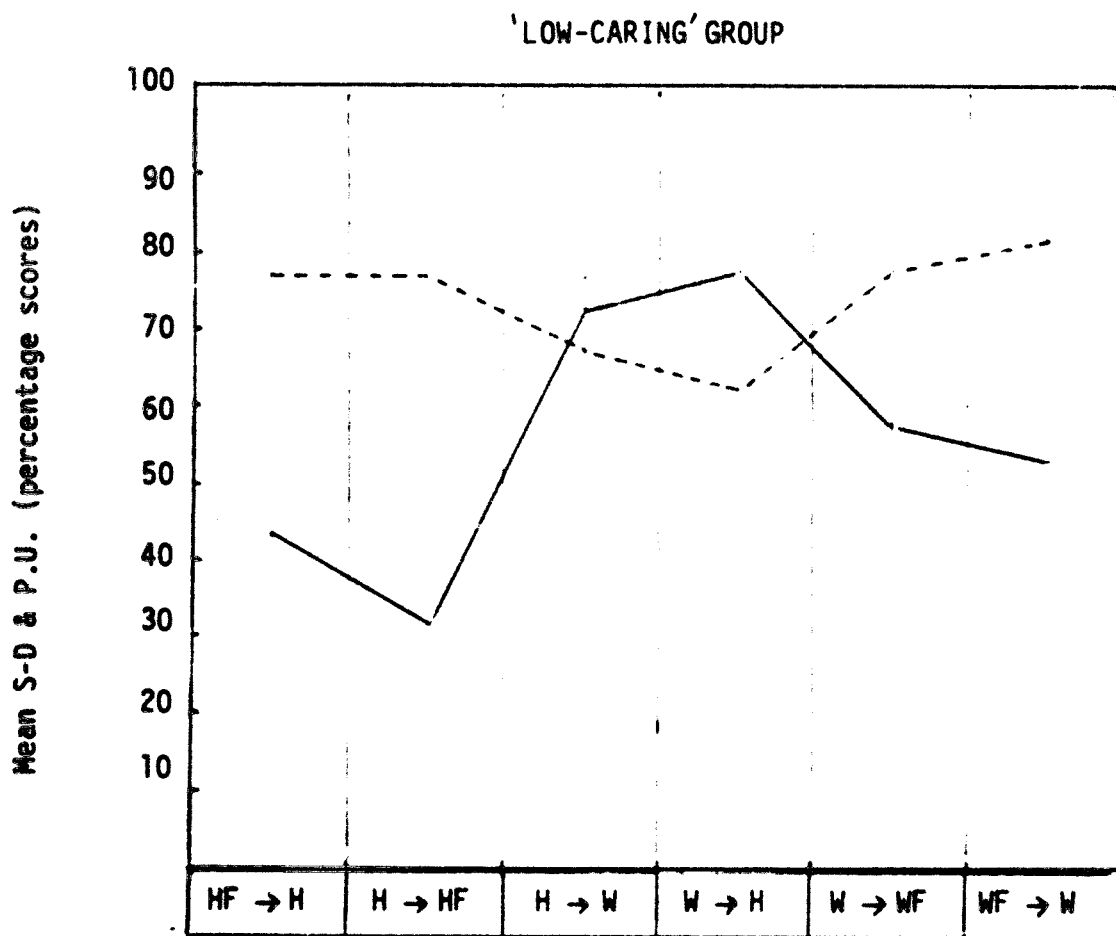


FIGURE 4 (Continued)



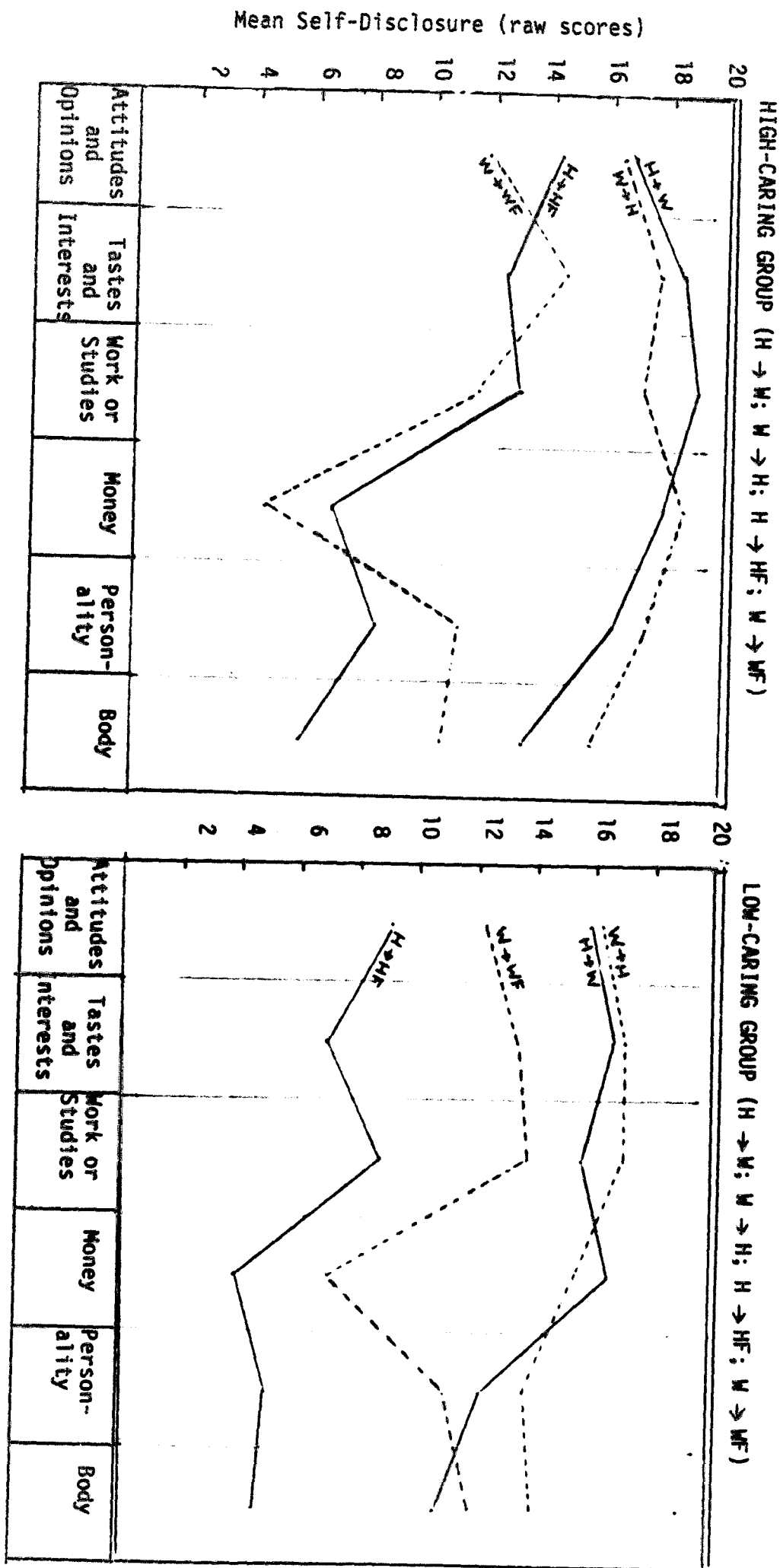
In order to interpret the findings (represented in FIGURE 4) in terms of the basic assumption underlying this study, it is necessary to examine the "intimacy" variables separately.

6.1.1 Self-Disclosure (S-D)

The findings on Self-Disclosure are graphically represented in FIGURES 4 and 5.

Distribution of Mean Self-Disclosure (raw-scores) across the Aspects of Self in the 'High-' and 'Low-caring' Dyadic Groups.

FIGURE 5



From FIGURE 5 it can be seen that marriage has the effect of substantially increasing the extent to which spouses disclose themselves to each other. Since there is no significant difference between the mean Self-Disclosure scores of the 'high-' and 'low-caring' marital dyads, Hacker's (1981) finding that high self-disclosure is not always a concomitant of high feelings of closeness (nor vice-versa) are corroborated in this study, and especially so when considering the findings on marriage. Since the mean Self-Disclosure scores in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' marital dyads were found to be significantly higher than those in any other dyad and if S-D is an accurate index of "intimacy" it could be concluded that marriage as compared to friendship represents the most "intimate" relationship.

While the level of caring in the marriage does not significantly affect the amount of self-disclosure between spouses, from FIGURE 5 it can be seen that the content of self-disclosure is affected (viz., in the 'low-caring' group there is a decrease, on the part of husband and wife, in their self-disclosure pertaining to "Body" and "Personality"). Miell et al's (1981, in section 3.2.2.4, Chapter 3) findings that females disclose more intimate information to their partners than males do, whether the partner be male or female, are substantiated here. In both the 'high-' and 'low-caring' marital and friendship dyads, wives disclose substantially more about body and personality to their husbands and female friends than their husbands disclose to their wives and male friends.

As expected, the mean S-D score in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' wife-wife's friend dyadic group was significantly higher than that in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' husband-husband's friend dyads. The 'low-caring' wife-wife's friend mean S-D score was significantly higher than

that found in any of the other friendship dyads and the mean S-D score in the 'low-caring' husband-husband dyads was significantly lower than that in any other friendship dyad studied. Excluding their marital relationships, it appears that the friendships between women are more "intimate" than those between men. Hacker's finding (pp. 55-56 of this study) that "problems requiring discharge to a sympathetic ear accumulate more for women in the marital state than for men" (1981, p. 398) can be seen to be especially applicable to the 'low-caring' wife who discloses significantly more to her same-sex 'best' friend than the 'high-caring' wife.

It was initially hypothesized that the AWS scores of the partners in a dyad covaried with their "intimacy" scores. In section 6.2 of this chapter the findings on the AWS will be discussed in more detail. Suffice it to note here that through the separate analyses of covariance and variance it was established that the AWS scores of dyadic partners do not covary with their S-D scores but independently affect the variability of these. The following significant main effects were found:

- 'Low-caring' wives and 'high-caring' husbands disclose significantly more to their same-sex 'best' friends than their counterparts in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups.
- 'Conservative' husbands disclose significantly more to their wives than 'liberal' husbands.
- Wives whose attitudes toward women are 'liberal' and whose husbands' friends' attitudes are 'conservative' disclose significantly more to their friends than wives whose attitudes are 'conservative' and whose husbands' friends'

attitudes are 'liberal'.

The overall inverse relationship between S-D and P.U. and the differential effects of the 'liberal' or 'conservative' attitude toward women scores of dyadic partners on the variability of their self-disclosure points toward a complexity of the broad behavioural category of "intimacy" itself. In the following chapter, the author's hypothesized interrelationships between the research variables (FIGURE 10), represents an attempt to unravel the somewhat contradictory results and provides a logical, although tentative, explanation for such contradictions.

6.1.2 Perceptual Understanding (P.U.)

While the status of marriage can be seen to substantially increase the extent to which spouses disclose themselves to each other, the level of caring in the marriage, rather than marriage per se, significantly affects the level of Perceptual Understanding in the marital dyads.

As expected, the mean P.U. score in the 'high-caring' marital dyads is significantly higher than that of the 'low-caring' marital dyads (this latter dyadic group was found to have the lowest P.U. mean score of any other dyadic group studied). The mean P.U. scores in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' male and female friendship dyads, while not significantly different from each other, were found to be significantly higher than those in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' marital dyads. If the feeling of being understood, and correctly so, is an accurate index of the "intimacy" of a relationship, then it can be concluded that both men and women's same-sex friendships are more "intimate" than their marital

relationships. This can be seen to be a direct contradiction of the findings on self-disclosure in section 6.1.1. Also Safilios-Rothschild's (1981) assumption that the friendships between women, compared to all other relationships, represent the most "intimate" relationships, is not substantiated by these findings.

If, as Jourard (1971, p. 19) claims, self-disclosure represents an act of making oneself manifest in order for others to perceive one, it follows that spouses in their marriages and women in their same-sex friendships (in that order) should perceive one another more accurately, and therefore feel better understood, than men perceive and feel understood by their friends. To add to the confusion, the mean P.U. score in the 'low-caring' wife-wife's friend dyads is not significantly higher than that in the 'high-caring' wife-wife's friend dyads (although the mean S-D score of the former dyadic group was found to be significantly higher). In addition, the effects of dyadic partners' AWS scores on the variability of the P.U. scores are manifest in the marital dyads (where 'high-caring' wives can be seen to feel significantly better understood by their husbands than 'low-caring' wives) but not in the friendship dyads. Apparently the AWS scores of dyadic partners are differentially related to each of the "intimacy" variables (See FIGURE 10, Chapter 7).

The findings on Perceptual Understanding are graphically presented in FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 6

Distribution of the Mean Perceptual Understanding (raw scores) across the phases of the relationship in the 'High-' and 'Low-Caring' Dyadic Groups.

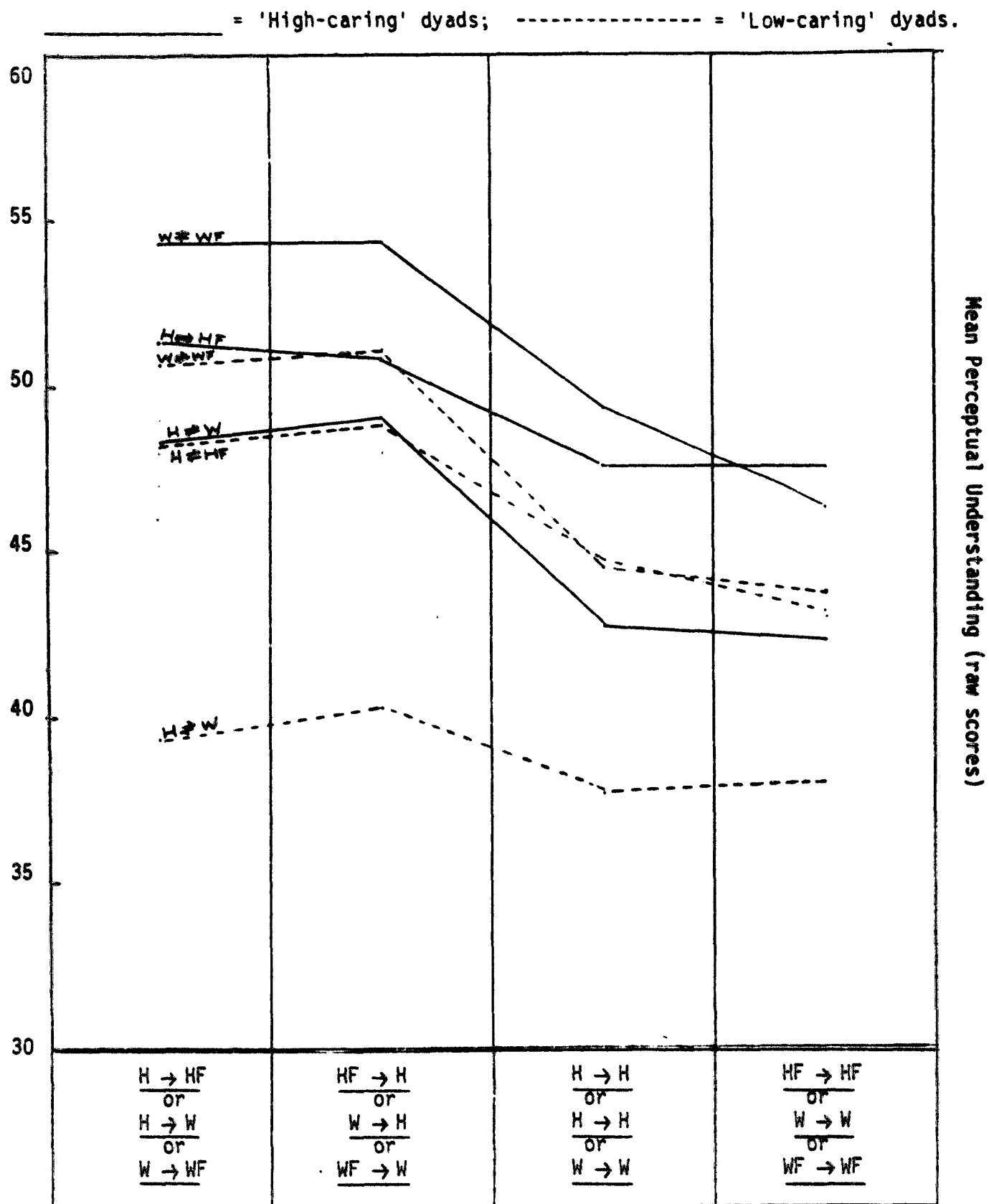
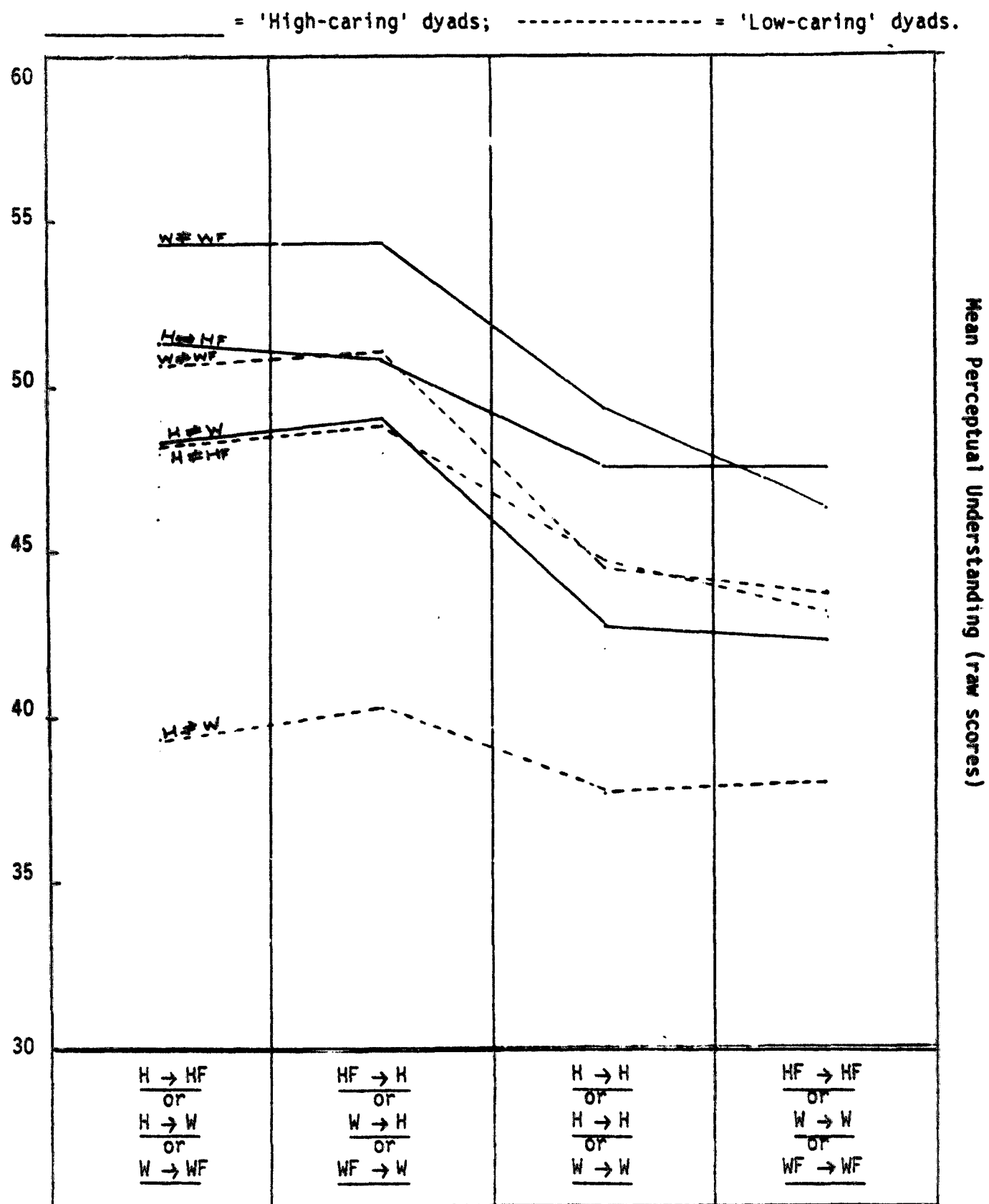


FIGURE 6

Distribution of the Mean Perceptual Understanding (raw scores) across the phases of the relationship in the 'High-' and 'Low-Caring' Dyadic Groups.



Laing et al (1966) found that when comparing disturbed and nondisturbed marriages for both groups the intra-personal phases (i.e., HH and WW) appeared to be more 'problematic' than the interpersonal phases (i.e., HW and WH). They hypothesized:

That the HH and WW directions appear more problematical may be because each person's relation to self is in a sense more impenetrable to the other than the self-other or other-self relation. And it may be that it is felt that there is more social licence or sanction for uncertainty in one's relation to oneself than in relation to the other (Laing, Phillipson, and Lee, 1966. pp. 74-81).

In TABLE 6 the approximate ratios of the interpersonal P.U. percentage scores to the intrapersonal scores in the research dyadic groups are presented.

TABLE 6

The ratios of the Interpersonal to Intrapersonal P.U. percentage scores in the Dyads of the 'High-' and 'Low-caring' Groups

Kind of Marriage	Dyad	Ratio of Inter- to Intrapersonal P.U. Percentage scores	Ratio of Ranked inter- to intra- personal P.U. % scores
High-Caring	W ↔ WF	91 : 80	1 : 1
High-Caring	H ↔ HF	85 : 79	2 : 2
High-Caring	H → W & W → H	81 : 71	3 : 5
Low-Caring	W ↔ WF	85 : 74	2 : 3
Low-Caring	H ↔ HF	81 : 73	3 : 4
Low-Caring	H → W & W → H	66 : 63	4 : 6

From TABLE 6 it can be seen that when the interpersonal and intrapersonal P.U. percentage scores are ranked from highest (1) to lowest (6), the lowest inter- and intrapersonal P.U. percentage scores are found in the 'low-caring' husband-wife dyadic group and the highest inter- and intrapersonal P.U. scores are found in the 'high-caring' wife-wife's friend dyadic group. Overall, the smallest discrepancy between the inter- and intrapersonal phases was found in the friendship dyads of both 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups.

The above findings will be more closely examined and interpreted in Chapter 7 of this study. Suffice it is to note here that Laing et al's findings on the "problematical" discrepancy between the inter- and intrapersonal phases are corroborated here. This discrepancy is less obvious in the friendship dyads, and, in accordance with Laing et al's hypothesis (1966. pp. 74-81), it can be tentatively concluded that in friendship, as compared to marriage, each person's self is less impenetrable to his/her friend than to his/her spouse.

6.2 Attitude toward Women (AWS)

The levels of 'liberal' or 'conservative' attitudes (toward women's rights and roles in general) were ascertained for each of the dyadic partners and were hypothesized to covary with each of S-D and P.U. When this variable was entered into an analysis of covariance and a separate analysis of variance with each of the "intimacy" variables, the following findings emerged:

- Apparently the AWS score of dyadic members does not covary with their P.U. scores but independently affects the variability in these. When AWS scores were entered into

the analysis as an independent variable (Stage Five) the P.U. mean score of the 'high-caring' wives in the husband-wife dyads were found to be significantly higher than that of their counterparts in the 'low-caring' husband-wife dyads. No other significant effects were found.

When the AWS scores were entered into the analysis of covariance (Stage Three and Four) as a covariate of S-D, the main effects of the kind of marriage on the variability of S-D were "masked", although the main effects of dyadic class were found to be significant.

When the AWS scores were treated as an independent variable (Stage Five), the main effects of kind of marriage and dyadic class on the variability of the subjects' S-D scores were found to be significant, and, although the interactive effects of AWS scores were not assessed, significant differential main effects indicate that such effects do exist.

In Stage Five the only overall F-value found to be significant was that computed for the wives' self-disclosure to their same-sex 'best' friends. The results obtained from the Duncan's Multiple Range Test indicated that wives in the 'low-caring', wife-wife's friend dyadic groups disclose significantly more to their friends than their counterparts in the 'low-caring' group; that 'liberal' wives disclose significantly more to their friends than 'conservative' wives; and that when the husbands' friends' AWS scores are 'conservative', wives

disclose significantly more to their same-sex 'best' friends.

- Apparently, 'conservative' husbands disclose significantly more to their wives than 'liberal' husbands. Since there were more 'conservative' husbands in the 'low-caring' group than in the 'high-caring' group, the level of self-disclosure in the latter group could thus have been inflated. Important here is the finding that the number of 'conservative' men in the 'low-caring' group (i.e., eight) was higher than that in the 'high-caring' group (i.e., four). The number of 'conservative' women in the 'high-caring' group (3) was equal to that in the 'low-caring' group.

Spence and Helmreich (1980) differentiate between trait dispositions (i.e., instrumental and expressive traits measured by the PAQ M and F scales which reflect internally-located capacities that have considerable trans-situational significance for behaviour), role expectations (i.e., the individual's perceptions of the kind of behaviours that are anticipated by others in a given situation and of the positive and negative sanctions that are likely to accompany role conformity or violation), and role attitudes (i.e., the individual's beliefs in the desirability or legitimacy of these role expectations). Spence and Helmreich hypothesize that in addition to trait dispositions, situationally induced implicit or explicit role demands (including sex-role demands) and the individual's attitudes toward these demands represent classes of variables that may be expected to influence overt behaviour. Furthermore, these authors hypothesize that when behaviours are involved that do not demand instrumental or expressive skills, only minimal associations are likely to be found between sex-role preferences and attitudes and the individual's M and F scores (Ibid., pp. 150-151). In accord with Spence and Helmreich's (1980)

hypotheses and with the findings of this study pertaining to Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding, it can be deduced that marriage, rather than friendship, represents a situation in which spouses are constrained to fulfill gender-role expectations and specifically so for the 'conservative' husband (in relation to his wife). Perhaps the quality of self-disclosure of spouses, and particularly that of the 'conservative' husband in the 'low-caring' group, is routinized and focusses on mundanities and thus precludes Perceptual Understanding.

In Chapter 3, section 3.2.2.1, Bell's (1981) findings on the friendships of "Nonconventional" and "Conventional" men and women were discussed. Bell's findings resound with Spence and Helmreich's (1980) conclusion that rather than complementing each other in their social and emotional needs, "the Masculine male and the Feminine female may be a temperamental mismatch" (p. 159). Bell's (1981) findings suggest that "Nonconventional" women and men may have more in common than do "Conventional" women or men. What is being implied here is that in marriage, the 'conservative' attitude of spouses, but particularly that of the husband, is closely associated with the "Conventional" values described by Bell, and can therefore be used to predict the level of caring in their marriages (that is, when the husband's attitude is 'conservative', he will probably have "Conventional" values and the probability that his marriage will be 'low-caring' is high).

Also in Chapter 3, section 3.2.2.1, Logan and Kaschak's (1980) finding that both males and females with more 'liberal' scores on the AWS, scored higher on the Well-Being Scale of the California Psychological Inventory (C.P.I.) was discussed. These authors hypothesized that Well-Being (that is, having few doubts about oneself) may be an

antecedent of 'liberal' attitudes, rather than vice-versa, and that those who score high on the CPI Well-Being Scale (possibly, the majority of husbands in the 'high-caring' group and the majority of wives in both the 'high-caring' and 'low-caring' groups), are more inclined to allow freedom of movement to others. Based on Logan and Kaschak's (1980) findings, it can be suggested that husbands and wives in 'high-caring' marriages, and 'liberal' wives in the 'low-caring' group could score higher on the C.P.I. Well-Being scale than 'low-caring' husbands. The former group could be more "genuinely" 'liberal' in their attitude toward women, they could be more "self-exposing" (Wong, 1981. p. 443) when disclosing themselves to others and could thus feel better understood by spouse and same-sex 'best' friend. (See FIGURE 10, Chapter 7).

The findings on Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding and the differential relationship of the subjects AWS scores with each of the "intimacy" variables point to the fact that while high levels of Self-Disclosure, as measured here, are not always associated with high levels of Perceptual Understanding (and may in fact, as in marriage be inversely related), the process or qualitative aspects of self-disclosure and its function could be different for men and women. If feeling understood represents an important ingredient of "intimacy" and a byproduct of self-disclosure, it appears that men and women alike are more often correctly understood by their friends than by their spouses. Jourard (1971, p. 231) claimed that women are more responsive to their own feelings and vary their self-disclosure in accord with their feelings while men "trust their brains, their cognition of the other person more than their feelings, as a condition of self-disclosure". A corollary of Jourard's findings could be that

women's perceptions, and therefore their Perceptual Understanding of those they relate to, are based on feelings and intuitions rather than on cognition alone, as would seem to be the case with men. Since the levels of Perceptual Understanding in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' male and female same-sex friendship dyads were not significantly different, it appears that although the quantity and perhaps the quality of men and women's self-disclosure may differ, this does not differentially affect their feelings of being understood by their same-sex friends but does preclude the feeling of being understood in the cross-sex relationship of marriage, especially where the marriage is 'low-caring'. The assumption that women's friendships support their marital relationships, must be rephrased to include the role of men's friendships which, in terms of the findings on Perceptual Understanding, also appear to be an important adjunct to their marriages.

In the following section (6.3) the CRI profiles of the 'high-' and 'low-caring' spouses in relation to their marital partners and their same-sex 'best' friends serves to shed more light on the 'supportive' aspect of same-sex, male and female, extrafamilial friendships.

6.3 The Caring Relationship Inventory (CRI)

As mentioned in Chapter 4 (section 4.4.1), the CRI, in slightly revised form, was administered to couples in order to gain additional insights into their friendships. Comparisons, based on the 'caring' between spouses in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' groups and the 'caring' between these spouses and their same-sex friends, can thus be made. In FIGURES 7, 8 and 9 these comparisons are graphically represented. Experimental scores (i.e., the O/S ratio and the D/B ratio) derived from the CRI profiles and Shostrom's (1975, p. 12) interpretations of these, are employed in these comparisons which are summarized in section 6.3.3.

FIGURE 7

PROFILE SHEET FOR THE CARING RELATIONSHIP INVENTORY: Distribution, Standard Scores of Spouses in 'High- and Low-caring' Dyadic Groups.

—— = Husbands & Wives in 'High-caring' group; ----- = Husbands and Wives in 'Low-caring' group.

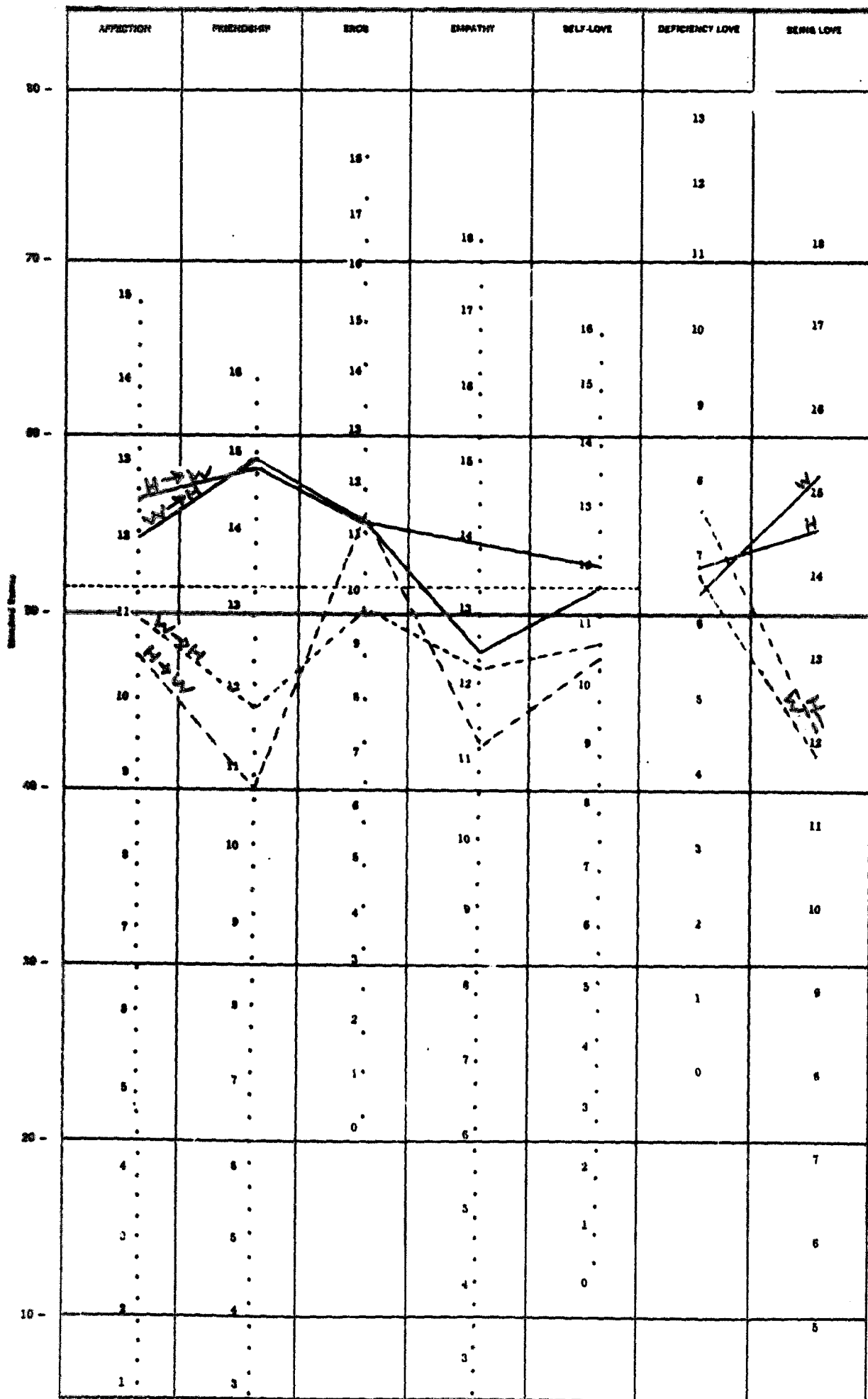


FIGURE 8

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PROFILE SHEET FOR THE CARING RELATIONSHIP INVENTORY: Distribution, Standard Scores of Wives in relation to their Husbands and Friends (High- and Low-caring groups).

—— = High-caring group; ---- = Low-caring group.

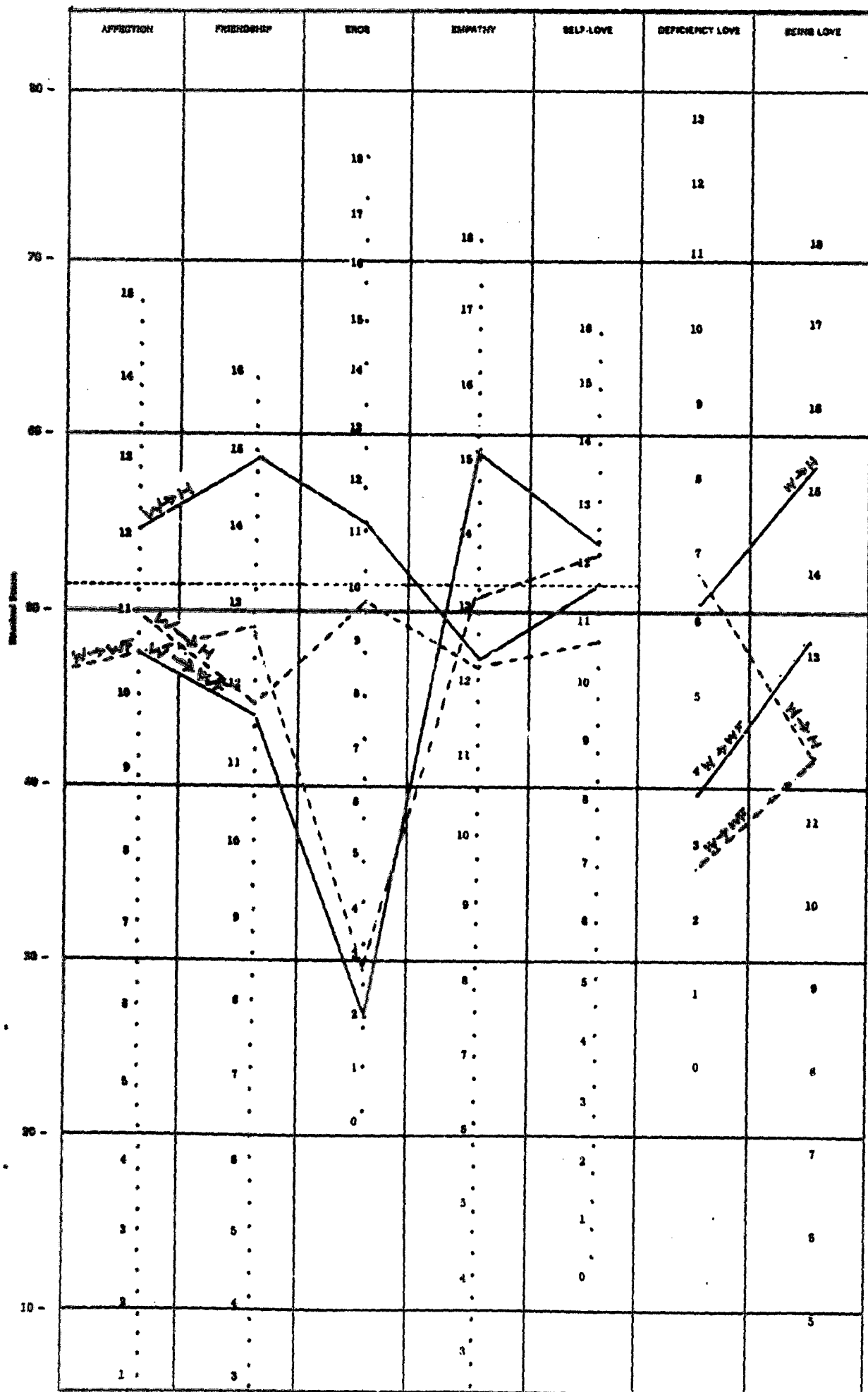
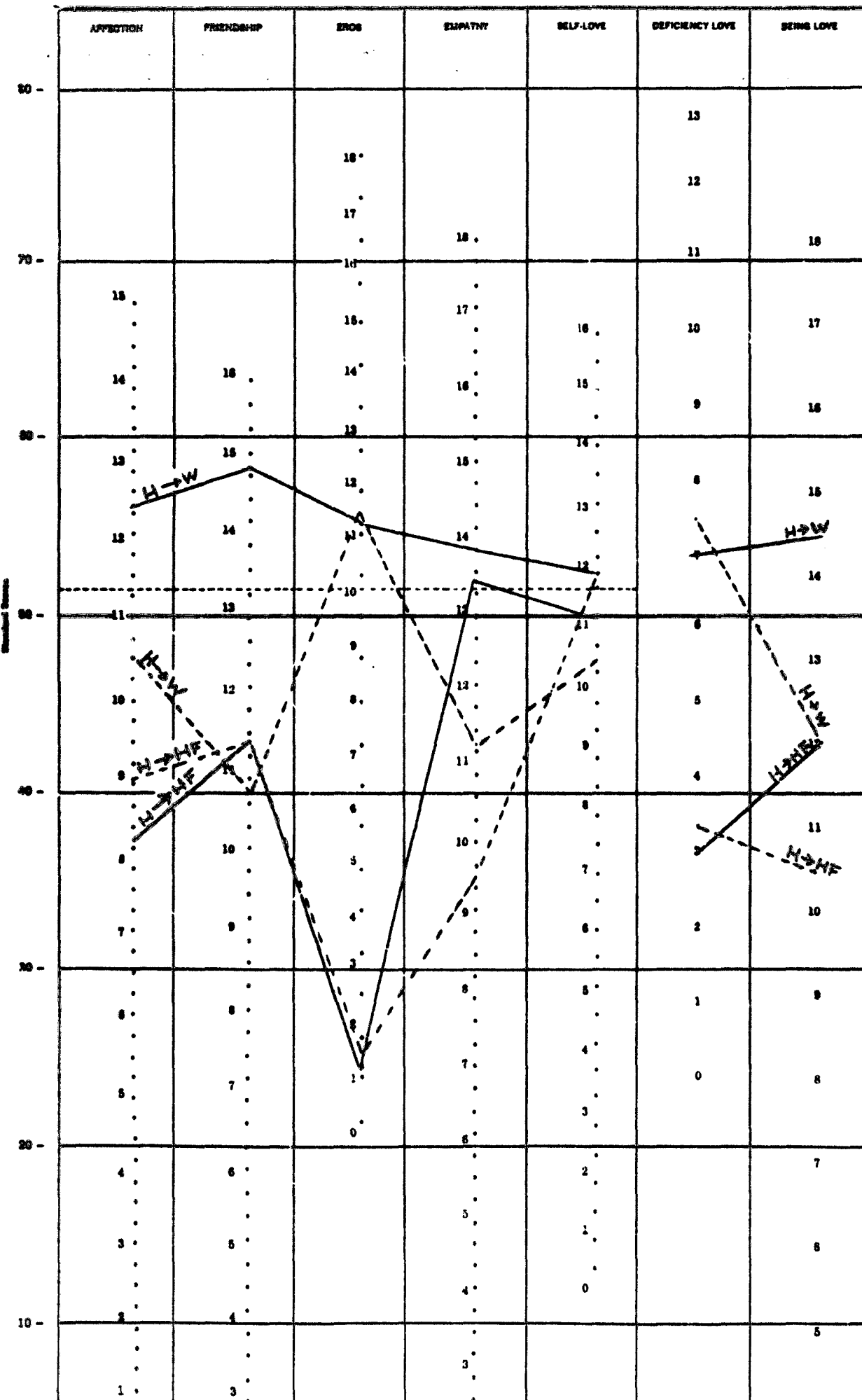


FIGURE 9

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PROFILE SHEET FOR THE CARING RELATIONSHIP INVENTORY: Distribution, Standard Scores of Husbands in relation to their Wives and Friends (High- and Low-caring groups).

—— = High-caring group; - - - - = Low-caring group.



6.3.1 Experimental Scores

Shostrom (1975) calculated a number of "experimental" scores (p. 12) for the C.R.I. which he used on an experimental basis in clinical situations. In TABLE 7 below, these experimental scores (i.e. the O/S and D/B ratio) and the number of subjects in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' husband to wife, wife to husband, husband to friend and wife to friend dyadic groups who qualify for inclusion into the various experimental score categories, are presented.

6.3.1.1 The O/S Ratio

Shostrom's O/S Ratio represents the ratio of "Outward Love" to "Self-Love" (Shostrom, 1975. pp. 12-13)

$$\text{where O/S} = \frac{(A + F + E + M) \times 0.24}{S}$$

Where A = Affection; F = Friendship; E = Eros; M = Empathy;
and S = Self-Love.

When O/S is between 0.70 and 1.30 this suggests that in the relationship being measured, the test-taker loves the person rates as much as he/she loves himself/herself. Such a relationship is considered to be equalitarian - there is a "mutually respecting encounter" (Ibid., p. 12).

When O/S is approximately 1.30 or more, this suggests that in the relationship being measured, the test-taker loves the person rated more than he loves himself. This would lead, according to Shostrom, to the tendency to please the other person and to be the "underdog" (Ibid., p. 12) in the relationship.

When O/S is approximately 0.70 or less, this suggests that in the relationship being measured, the test-taker loves the person less than he loves himself and this would lead to the tendency to dominate

6.3.2 Comparison of male and female responses for the CRI Scales in the 'High-' and 'Low-caring' Marital and Friendship Dyads

In the Appendix, p. 201, Shostrom's (1975, p. 6. 7 & 11) figure and tables depicting the comparison of troubled and divorced individuals against successfully married CRI norms are presented together with his comparison of male and female responses for CRI scales (which latter comparison is based on a sample of 75 successfully married couples). In TABLE 8 below the male and female responses for the CRI scales in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' marital and friendship dyads are presented. In section 6.3.3 a summary of the findings in this study on the CRI is presented and interpreted in terms of Shostrom's (1975) findings.

TABLE 8

Comparison of Male and Female responses for CRI Scales in the 'High-' and 'Low-caring' Marital and Friendship Dyads.

	High-Caring Group				Low-Caring Group			
	Marriage		Friendship		Marriage		Friendship	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A	12,6	12,0	8,3	10,5	10,5	11,0	9,0	10,6
F	14,8	14,9	11,4	11,7	10,8	11,8	11,45	12,8
E	11,1	11,1	1,3	2,0	11,3	9,7	1,7	2,7
M	13,8	12,4	13,4	15,1	11,3	12,3	9,5	13,2
S	11,9 ^③	11,5 ^④	11,0 ^⑤	12,3 ^①	10,3 ^⑦	10,7 ^⑥	12,0 ^②	12,1 ^②
D	6,9	6,4	3,0	3,8	7,6	6,8	3,3	2,8
B	24,5	15,2	12,0	13,1	12,1	11,9	10,5	12,0

6.3.3 Summary of the significant findings on the CRI

6.3.3.1 CRI Affection scale. Shostrom (1975) defined affection as an altruistic love. From FIGURE 7 and TABLE 8 it can be seen that the 'high-caring' husband when rating his marriage, scores highest on this scale. In accord with Shostrom's (1975, p. 11) interpretation, the 'high-caring' husband could feel that he "owns" his wife to the extent that he cannot be comfortable sharing her with others, even in conversation. It can also be seen that the 'high-caring' husband in his same-sex friendship, scores lowest on this scale. In accord with Shostrom's (1975, p. 8) interpretation this finding indicates that the 'high-caring' husband does not have a feeling of "brotherhood" as regards his same-sex 'best' friend.

6.3.3.2 CRI Friendship Scale. Shostrom (1975) defines friendship as a peer love based on a common interest and respect for each other's equality and individual identity. From FIGURE 7 and TABLE 8 it can be seen that the 'low-caring' wife when rating her friendship, scores highest on this scale. In accord with Shostrom's interpretation (1975, p. 11), the 'low-caring' wife can be seen to have a greater appreciation of her friend's principle talents and worth than any other member of the 'high-' and 'low-caring' friendship dyads. The 'low-caring' spouses, unlike their 'high-caring' counterparts, when rating their friends, score higher on the CRI Friendship scale than they do when rating their husbands/wives.

6.3.3.3 CRI Eros scale. Shostrom (1975) defines eros as a romantic sexual love which includes factors such as jealousy and exclusiveness. It is not surprising that both 'high-' and 'low-caring' spouses, when

rating their friends, score low on this scale. When rating their spouses, the 'high-caring' husband and wife and the 'low-caring' husband score equally high on this scale. In accord with Shostrom's interpretations (1975, p. 3, 7), it appears that the 'low-caring' wife is less possessive of her husband and perhaps less dependent on him than he of her or the 'high-caring' husband and wife are dependent on, and possessive of each other.

6.3.3.4 CRI Empathy scale. Shostrom (1975) defines empathy as an altruistic form of love which involves compassion, appreciation and tolerance. From TABLE 8 it can be seen that in the marital relationships when rating their caring for the spouse, the 'high-caring' husband scores highest on this scale. In accord with Shostrom's (1975, p. 3; 11) interpretations, the 'high-caring' husband may not "feel with" his wife as much as he "thinks for" her, he may give his wife the impression that he "knows" her better than she "knows" herself. This interpretation could be seen to apply to the 'high-caring' wife in relation to her same-sex 'best' friend, since the 'high-caring' wife's Empathy score represents the highest score attained on this scale. From FIGURES 7, 8 and 9 and TABLE 8 it can be seen that the lowest scores on the Empathy scale were that of the 'low-caring' husband when rating his caring for his friend and wife (in that order). It appears that the 'low-caring' husband lacks compassion, appreciation and tolerance in his friendship and marriage.

6.3.3.5 CRI Self-Love scale. Shostrom (1975) defines self-love as the ability to accept one's strengths and weaknesses. In this respect self-love can be seen to be equivalent to a sense of self-esteem or self-worth. From FIGURES 7 to 9 and TABLE 8, it can be seen that when

the husbands' and wives's scores on the CRI profile are ranked from highest to lowest, the highest score attained on the Self-Love scale is that of the 'high-caring' wife (when relating her caring for her friend) which is closely followed by the 'low-caring' wife's score (when rating her caring for her friend) and the 'low-caring' husband's score (when rating his caring for his friend). It appears that the same-sex friendships of the 'high-caring' wife, the 'low-caring' wife and the 'low-caring' husband (but not that of the 'high-caring' husband) serve to boost their sense of self-esteem or self-worth - in the case of the 'high-caring' husband, his 'self-esteem' is boosted in his marital relationship. Friendship it seems serves to boost women's self-esteem and that of the husband in the 'low-caring' marriage. (See Chapter 7).

6.3.3.6 The O/S Ratio. From TABLE 7 it can be seen that, in the marital relationships, 80% of the 'high-caring' spouses as compared to 50% of the 'low-caring' spouses have an equillitarian relationship (See section 6.3.1.1). Twice as many 'low-caring' spouses (four wives and two husbands) than 'high-caring' spouses (two wives and one husband) were found to love their respective husband/wife more than they loved themselves. Of the 'low-caring' spouses, three husbands and one wife loved their spouse less than they loved themselves, while only one husband in the 'high-caring' group qualified for inclusion into the category.

6.3.3.7 CRI Deficiency-Love scale. Shostrom (1975) claims that when one loves another in terms of one's deficiency needs, one tends to exploit and manipulate that person - the person is loved as a means rather than as an end. From TABLE 8 it can be seen that, in their

marriages, the 'low-caring' husband rates his caring for his wife highest on this scale. The scores of the 'high-caring' husband, the 'low-caring' wife and the 'high-caring' wife (in that order), are lower than that of the 'low-caring' husband. In accord with Shostrom's (1975, p. 11) interpretation it appears that 'low-caring' husbands are exploitive and manipulative in their marriages.

When comparing the scores on the CRI D scale for friendships and marriages it can be seen that the scores in the former group are substantially lower than those for the marital dyads. This implies that in their friendships, spouses are far less exploitive and manipulative than in their marriages.

6.3.3.8 CRI Being-Love scale. Shostrom (1975) claims that when one loves another in a "B" way, he/she loves in an admiring, respectful way - the person is loved as an end in himself/herself. From TABLE 8 it can be seen that in both the marital and friendship relationships, the 'high-caring' wife and husband score highest on this scale when rating their caring for each other. The score for the 'low-caring' husband (when rating his caring for his wife) is almost equivalent to those of the 'high-caring' wife and husband and the 'low-caring' wife (when rating their caring for their friends) but the 'low-caring' husband's score (when rating his caring for his friend) represents the lowest score attained on this scale.

6.3.3.9 The D/B Ratio. From TABLE 7 it can be seen that more 'low-caring' husbands than 'high-caring' husbands and wives and 'low-caring' wives (in that order), are manipulative and exploitive in their marriages. When comparing this ratio in the marital and friendship dyads it appears that spouses are less manipulative and exploitive in their friendships than in their marriages.

In Chapter 7, a critique of this study and conclusions and suggestions for further research, based on the discussion of the results in this chapter, will be presented. The implications arising from the examination of the results will be further refined and clarified.

6.4 Summary of Chapter 6.

An examination of the findings in this study suggest the following:

6.4.1 If self-disclosure, as measured here, is an accurate index of the "intimacy" of a relationship, then:

- Both 'high-' and 'low-caring' marriages represent more "intimate" relationships than the extra-familial same-sex friendships of wives and of husbands (in that order).
- While the friendships between women can be seen to be more "intimate" than those between men, as expected, the "intimacy" level in the 'low-caring' wife-wife's friend dyadic group is significantly higher than that in the 'high-caring' wife-wife's friend dyadic group. If, as Hacker (1981) found, married women, more than their husband's, have greater need to "discharge to a sympathetic ear" (p. 398), intuitively, this need could be more pronounced or salient for the 'low-caring' wife. Hacker (1981, section 3.2.2.4) hypothesized that listening may represent a burden that men are less willing to bear than women - this may be especially relevant to the 'low-caring' husband. Eichenbaum and Orbach (1983, Section 2.2.2.2) contend that friendships

between women contribute to the success and longevity of their marriages by providing alternate sources of emotional nurturance and satisfaction of dependency needs and thus less pressure is brought to bear on their husbands.

- As expected, the intimacy level in the 'low-caring' husband-husband's friend dyadic group is lower than that of the other groups studied.

This finding accords with most other findings on the sex differences in self-disclosure of men and women. Hacker's (1981, section 3.2.2.4) findings that sex differences are negligible in same-sex friendships, contradict previous research findings and her finding that high self-disclosure is not always a concomitant of high feelings of closeness can be seen, according to these findings, to be applicable to marriage but not to friendship.

6.4.2 If Perceptual Understanding, as measured here, is an accurate index of the "intimacy" of a relationship, then:

- Both the 'high-' and 'low-caring' male and female same-sex friendships are more "intimate" than the 'high-caring' and 'low-caring' marriages (in that order).
- 'High-caring' marriages represent more "intimate" relationships than 'low-caring' marriages.
- The "intimacy" level of the 'low-caring' husband-wife dyadic group is lower than that in the other groups studied. Laing, et al (1966, section 3.2.2.5) contend

that an important aspect of each person's self-concept is the extent to which he/she feels capable of being understood. Since the level of Perceptual Understanding in the 'low-caring' husband-wife dyad is lower than that of any other dyad studied, it appears that these spouses' self-concepts are defined and affirmed in their marriages.

6.4.3 The 'liberal' or 'conservative' attitudes toward women of dyadic partners independently and differentially affect the variability in their S-D and P.U. scores such that:

- 'High-caring' wives feel significantly better understood by their husbands than 'low-caring' wives.
- 'Low-caring' wives, and those wives whose attitudes are 'liberal' and wives whose husbands' friends' attitudes are 'conservative', disclose significantly more to their friends than 'high-caring' wives and those wives whose attitudes are 'conservative' and whose husbands' friends' attitudes are 'liberal'.
- 'Conservative' husbands disclose significantly more to their wives than 'liberal' husbands.
- 'High-caring' husbands disclose significantly more to their friends than 'low-caring' husbands. The finding that there were more 'conservative' husbands and their friends in the 'low-caring' group, in accord with the above, implies that the conservative attitudes of husbands can be used to predict the level of caring of their marriages (which will be 'low-caring').

6.4.4 When spouses' scores on the CRI Friendship scale are used to differentiate between 'low' and 'high' caring marriages and couples' same-sex friendships, it can be seen that:

- The 'high-caring' husband scores highest on the Affection scale when rating his caring for his wife, and lowest, when rating his caring for his friend.
- When rating the caring for their friends on the Friendship scale, the 'low-caring' wife's score is found to be higher than that of her husband's and that of the 'high-caring' spouses.
- On the Eros scale when rating the caring for their spouses, the low-caring wife's score represents the lowest score attained.
- When rating their caring for their spouses and friends on the Empathy scale, the highest score attained is that of the 'high-caring' wife (when rating her friend). In the marital relationships the 'high-caring' husband scores highest and the 'low-caring' husband scores lowest.
- While the 'high-caring' husband's self-worth or self-esteem, as measured on the Self-Love scale, is found to be boosted by his marital relationship, friendship more than marriage serves to increase spouses' self-worth or esteem.

6.4.5 Considering the findings on Perceptual Understanding and the additional findings on the CRI it appears that:

- Both men and women's same-sex friendships are more "intimate" than their marital relationships, both husbands and wives feel better understood, and correctly so, by their same-sex friends than by their spouses. Apart from the 'high-caring' husband, whose self-esteem is boosted in his marital relationship, friendship, more than marriage, can be seen to inflate both the husbands' and wives' self-esteem and extra-familial friendships can therefore be seen as an important and supportive adjunct to their marriages.

Despite some contradictions, to be considered in the following and final chapter, certain clear impressions emerge from this study. In general, both men and women's same-sex friendships are more intimate in certain respects than their marital relationships. This finding certainly challenges, if not the sanctity of marriage, some of its cherished ideals - specifically, that intimacy in the husband-wife relationship is deeper than in any extramarital same-sex relationship. While this lay misconception of marital intimacy is sorely tested here, the findings presented fit well with the views of Bernard (1972; 1982), Seneca (1979) and La Rossa (1977) whose conflict approach to marriage is discussed in Chapter 2, section 2.2.2.1.

CHAPTER 7

7 CRITIQUE, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Because we are so accustomed to the way in which marriage is structured in our society, it is hard for us to see how different the wife's marriage really is from the husband's and how much worse. But in fact it is (Bernard, 1982. p. 26).

At present there are some indications that close intimate friendships between women are the most open, the most comfortable, the most supportive, the most reciprocal, the most "mature" intimate relationships which in turn sustain women's relationships with men as friends, colleagues, lovers and husbands (Safilios-Rothschild, 1981. p. 380).

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The basic assumption underlying this study is that the friendships between women represent the most "intimate" relationships and thus support or sustain their marital relationships. In exploring the extent to which women's friendships could carry the "psychological burden" (Safilios-Rothschild, 1981. pp. 379-380) of their marital relationships, the level of "intimacy" in the relationships between the 'high-' and 'low-caring' spouses and their same-sex friendships were compared. Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding (i.e., the feeling of being understood, and correctly so) were recognized as important aspects of "intimacy" and, as such, measures of these provided the basic tools for comparison. The Friendship scale on Shostrom's Caring Relationship Inventory, measuring the level of "friendship" in marriage (i.e., the spouses' appreciation

of common interests and respect for each other's equality and individual identity) was used to differentiate between the 'high-caring' control group and the 'low-caring' experimental group. It was hypothesized that in both groups the level of "intimacy" in the wife-wife's friend dyads would be significantly higher than that in the wife-husband and husband-husband's friend dyads (in that order) and that this difference would be accentuated where the marriage was 'low-caring'. That is, in the 'low-caring' group, the "intimacy" level in the wife-wife's friend dyad would be significantly highest, and significantly higher than that of the 'high-caring' wife-wife's friend dyad, while the "intimacy" level in the 'low-caring' husband-wife and husband-husband's friend dyads (in that order) would be significantly lower than that in the corresponding 'high-caring' dyads. Attitudes toward Women ('liberal' or 'conservative') were hypothesized to covary with "intimacy".

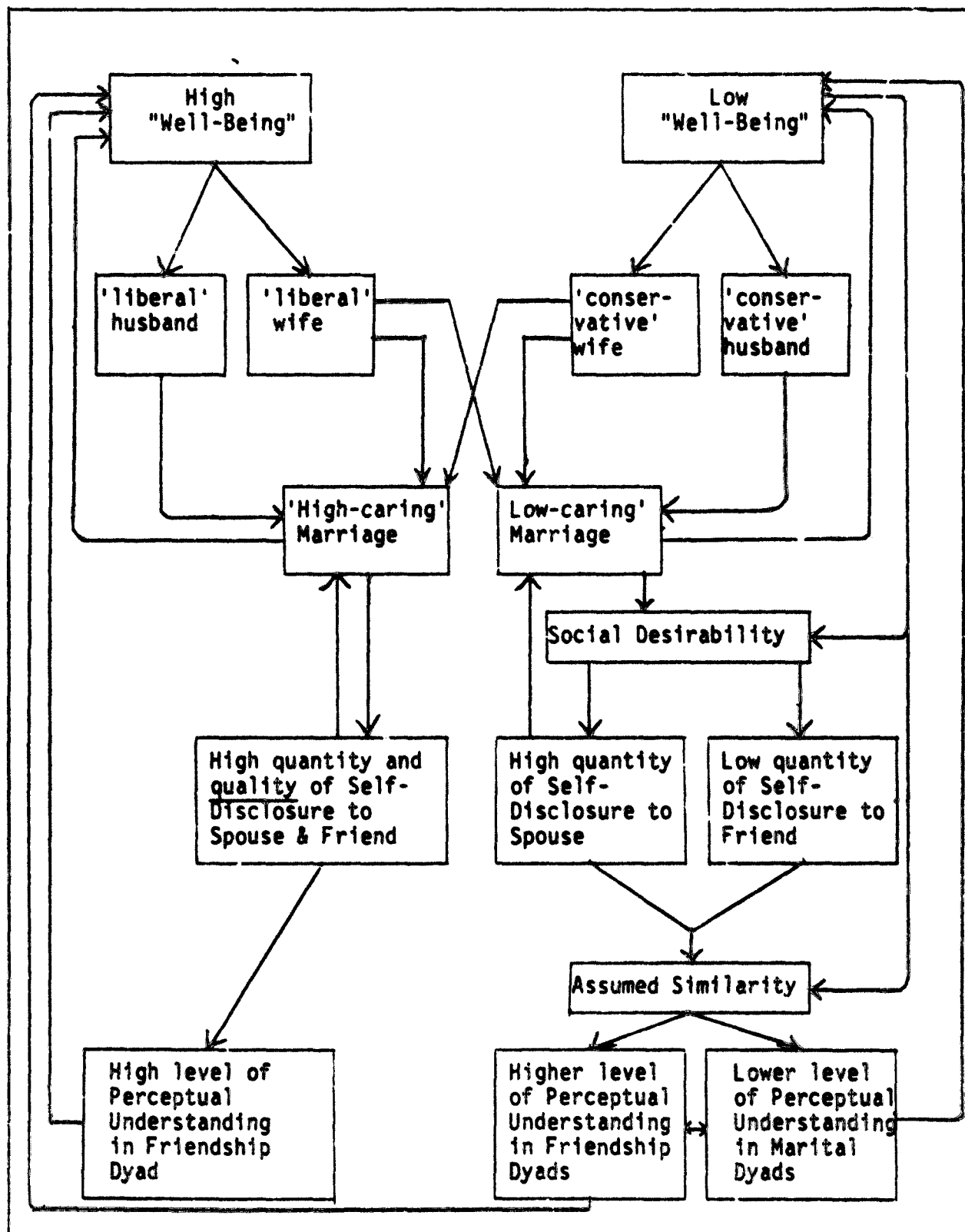
Overall, the results of this study indicate that the "intimacy" variables (i.e., S-D and P.U.) did not positively correlate with each other and the findings on Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding are thus contradictory. Perhaps the most significant implication of this study pertains to the need to clarify the broad behavioural category of "intimacy" itself - an investigation of the constituent factors of "intimacy", their interactions and functions, is necessary. If people self-disclose to one another in order to feel better understood, then the findings of this study indicate that overall, spouses feel better understood (and correctly so) by their friends than by their marital partners, although they disclose significantly more to their husbands/wives than to their same-sex female/male friends. No significant difference was found in the mean P.U. scores of the 'high-'

and 'low-caring' same-sex male and female dyads, although the 'low-caring' wife was found to disclose significantly more to her friend than the 'high-caring' wife, and the mean S-D score of the 'high-' and 'low-caring' wife-wife's friend dyadic group was found to be significantly higher than that of the 'high-' and 'low-caring' husband-husband's friend dyadic group. The lowest Self-Disclosure mean score was that found in the 'low-caring' husband-husband's friend dyadic group. The Attitude toward Women levels of each subject were found to independently and differentially affect the variability of each of the "intimacy" variables rather than covary with each of these.

Following on from the discussion and exploration of the theoretical and empirical issues which form the major focus of this study (Chapters 2, 3 and 4) together with the results emerging from the research questions which are based on these issues (Chapters 5 and 6), the author has conceptualized the possible interrelationships that could exist between the research variables - this is diagrammatically represented in FIGURE 10. The various criticisms, implications and suggestions for further research, which are outlined in this chapter, can be seen to simultaneously contribute to, and be derived from this conceptualization. The data presented here cannot be regarded as definitive. Consequently the suggestions put forward must be seen as tentative hypotheses requiring investigation.

FIGURE 10

Diagrammatic Conceptualization of the Inter-relationships of "Well-Being", Attitudes toward Women, Kinds of Marriage, Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding in the Dyadic groups.



7.2 CRITIQUE

7.2.1 Sample Size

In this section the generalizability of the findings (a function of the representativeness of the sample and its size) are examined and discussed.

The purpose of using a large sample size (N) is to increase the power efficiency of the statistical measures. Generally, the power of a statistical test is a function of the sample size, of the level of significance used and of the extent to which the hypothesis is false. Nunnally (1970) maintains that "in the real world the null hypothesis is almost never true, and it is usually non-sensical to perform an experiment with the sole aim of rejecting the null-hypothesis" (1970, p. 191). Nunnally contends that, closely related to the above issue, is the notion that only enough subjects need to be used in psychological experiments to obtain "significant" results and experimenters are often content with very imprecise estimates of effects. He recommends the use of different experimental designs (which differ in small ways and often produce different relationships) which could lead to more comprehensive theory, and Nunnally concludes that there is "a definite place for small N studied in psychology" (Ibid., p. 197):

A chain of small studies, each elaborating and modifying the hypotheses and procedures, can eventually lead to a good understanding of a domain of behaviour (Nunnally, 1970, p. 197).

This author recommends that the results of this study should be viewed and used as a stepping-stone toward the clarification of the broad behavioural category of "intimacy".

As mentioned in Chapter 4, the author encountered a substantial amount of resistance on the part of married couples to volunteer as participants in this study. Such resistance would seem to generally hamper research on marriage and often, as in this case, precludes the use of large sample sizes. Rosenthal (1965) warns against the use of "volunteer" subjects and the generalizability of findings based on these. The act of volunteering, according to Rosenthal, must be viewed as a non-random event which is determined in part by more general situational variables (e.g., increasing the perception that others in a similar situation would volunteer or increasing the intensity of the request to volunteer) and in part by more specific personal attributes:

- (a) Greater intellectual ability, interest and motivation
- (b) More unconventional
- (c) Tendency to be young, particularly when female
- (d) Tendency to be less authoritarian
- (e) Tendency to manifest greater need for social approval
- (f) Tendency to be more sociable.

The above variables are statements, comparing volunteers with non-volunteers in roughly descending order of confidence. The differential characteristics associated with volunteering and nonvolunteering can be viewed from two standpoints, that of representativeness and that of the implications for experimental outcomes in terms of inferential errors of the first and second kind.

The extent of the resistance or "nonvolunteering" attributes of the subjects in this study cannot be objectively assessed, and, although the recommendations put forward by Nunnally, (1970) and Rosenthal (1965) could be seen to have been applied here, the author appreciates the

limitations of this study as regards sample size and subject selection. The main critique of this study can be seen to be directed at the research variables and the possible distortions in their measures due to the differential effects of response sets.

7.2.2 Self-Report Questionnaires and Response Sets

Cronbach (1960) remarks that the crucial problem in self-report, if it is to be interpreted as a picture of a typical behaviour, is honesty. To the extent that an individual tries to give the best possible picture of himself/herself, instead of a "true" description, the test will fail its purpose. When the individual tries to be impartial or detached, his/her report about himself/herself is certain to be distorted to some degree.

Hersen and Bellack (1981) comment on the relevance of "accuracy" in the assessment of "private behaviours", which has not been extensively analyzed. The accuracy of measures is meant to describe how faithfully a measure represents objective topographic features of a behaviour of interest (1981. p. 59). Accuracy can be seen to have a "super-ordinate status" (p. 59). While accurate measures must be reliable, the reliability implies nothing about the accuracy of a measure and a measure may be valid but not accurate, but it cannot be valid if it is not reliable. If, as Anastasi (1976) claims, self-report inventories are especially sub to malingering or faking, the accuracy of the measures derived from them is suspect.

Anastasi (1976) asserts that most items on the self-report inventories have one answer that is recognizable as socially more desirable or

acceptable than others (such inventories are vulnerable to the response set of "social desirability"). Complete candour cannot be assumed because of the prevalence of rationalizations, defensive reactions and other "facade effects" (Ibid., p. 525).

Liebert and Spiegler (1974) comment that psychologists using self-report personality inventories often assume that the individual's response to any item reflects his/her disposition toward the content of the item. For example, people who respond "true" to the statement "I like parties" do not necessarily attend social functions frequently. Response sets, or test-taking attitudes which serve to distort answers to items in directions which are not in terms of their manifest content, have received much attention in recent years and Liebert and Spiegler (1974, p. 189) conclude that people probably respond to self-report inventories both in terms of the content of the items and in terms of their characteristic style of responding.

Of interest here are the response sets of social desirability (mentioned above) and that of "assumed similarity" (Anastasi, 1976, p. 483). According to Anastasi (1976), the process through which anyone comes to know and understand another person is often reliant upon an assumed similarity to oneself, thus an individual can utilize his/her own experience in interpreting the behaviour of another.

While the CRI, AWS, IPM and the S-D questionnaire can be seen to be susceptible to the distortion or inaccuracy due to easily recognizable socially desirable items, the response set of "assumed similarity" could have further distorted the scores obtained in the IPM.

In the following subsections (7.2.2.1 to 7.2.2.4) the hypothesized effects of the abovementioned response sets and the resultant distortions on the measures of the research variables will be discussed. These can be seen to have important implications for the interpretation of the results and the conclusions reached.

7.2.2.1 The Caring Relationship Inventory (CRI)

While the CRI Friendship scale was used to differentiate between 'high-' and 'low-caring' spouses, it is difficult to assess to what extent the response set of "social desirability" differentially affected subjects' ratings on the various scales and subscales or to what extent their 'liberal' or 'conservative' attitudes interacted with these response sets.

7.2.2.2 The Attitude toward Women Scale (AWS)

Goldberg et al (1979) claim that the AWS is vulnerable to falsification:

When as in the case of feminist issues, the attitudes have a clear social desirability variable, this vulnerability is a major limitation of the instrument (Goldberg, Katz and Rapoport, 1979. p. 405).

Goldberg et al (1979) contend that their male subjects' endorsement of the feminist position is "suspicious" (Ibid., p. 405) and they found that high scores on the AWS do not correlate with a behavioural measure of feminist commitment. These authors concluded that the AWS lacks both subtlety and consequence and thus the AWS must be seen as "an instrument which allows people to posture about feminist issues" (Ibid., p. 405).

Remembering the fact that spouses completed the AWS in the presence of the female researcher, in accord with Goldberg et al's (1979) findings and conclusions and the findings of this study (viz., 'low-caring' wives and those whose attitudes were 'liberal' and whose husbands' friends' attitudes were 'conservative' disclosed significantly more to their female friends than 'high-caring' wives and those whose attitudes were 'conservative' and whose husbands' friends' attitudes were 'liberal'), this author suggests that marriage per se may serve to restrain the profeminist self-disclosing behaviour of the 'liberal' wife in the 'high-caring' marriage (and perhaps that of her husband) but this may not be the case for the 'low-caring' wife whose attitude is 'liberal' and whose husband's friend's attitude is 'conservative'. Perhaps the husband's friend's 'conservative' attitude reflects the husband's "genuine" attitude (which may be "conservative" rather than "liberal") and, as such, may be used to predict the level of caring in the husband's marriage (which will be 'low-caring'). The author's suggestion that 'high-caring' wives possibly compromise their 'liberal' attitudes and profeminist behaviours in their marriages is partially substantiated by a comparison of the 'high-caring' spouses' scores on the CRI Self-Love scale which indicates that the self-esteem or self-worth of 'high-caring' husbands, unlike that of their wives, is higher in their marital relationships than in their friendships. (See Chapter 6, section 6.3.3).

7.2.2.3 The Self-Disclosure Rating Scale

The S-D Rating Scale used in this study, is susceptible to distortions due to the "social desirability" response set.

Jourard (1971), one of the compilers of this scale, questions the effects of "cultural consensus about what is readily disclosable and what is not" (Ibid., p. 226) on subjects' self-disclosure scores. This researcher feels that such cultural consensus encompasses a definition of the "ideal" marriage which includes the notion that spouses should disclose more to their husbands/wives than to their friends. The mean Self-Disclosure score in the marital dyads and friendship dyads could thus be respectively inflated and depressed by the effects of the "social desirability" response set. The format of the S-D Rating Scale (see Appendix), with the "Friend" and "Spouse" target persons juxtaposed, could have reinforced this response set.

In accord with the above, the results of this study suggest that the 'conservative' attitudes of husbands and wives, more than the 'liberal' attitudes of husbands and wives, are closely associated with the response set of "social desirability". This implies that the results obtained on the S-D scale for 'liberal' husbands and wives (and their 'liberal' same-sex friends) are more accurate than those obtained for 'conservative' husbands and wives (and their 'conservative' same-sex friends) in both the 'high-' and 'low-caring' dyadic groups. Since the number of 'conservative' husbands and their same-sex friends in the 'low-caring' group is twice as high as that in the 'high-caring' group (but there is no difference between the number of 'conservative' women in the 'high-' and 'low-caring' dyadic groups), it can be deduced that 'low-caring' husbands, but not necessarily their wives, measures on the S-D scale are more distorted by the response set of "social desirability" than those of the 'high-caring' husbands.

7.2.2.4 The Interpersonal Perception Method (IPM)

An explanation of the overall negative correlation between Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding could lie in the differential and opposite effects of "social desirability" on each of the "intimacy" variables such that, while the Self-Disclosure measures of the marital and friendship dyads would be inflated and depressed (respectively), those of Perceptual Understanding would be depressed and inflated (respectively), and the additional effects of the response set, "assumed similarity", would serve to further inflate the P.U. measures in the friendship dyads. The author bases this assumption on the fact that spouses expressed the opinion that this scale measured how well they "knew" the person being rated and they (and specifically the husbands) were more anxious when completing the IPM in terms of spouse than in terms of friend. In the former situation, they took longer to complete the questionnaire.

The finding that the mean S-D score of the female friendship dyads was significantly higher than that of the male friendship dyads but that there was no significant difference between their mean P.U. scores, suggests that males, more than females employ the response set of "assumed similarity" when trying to understand their friends.

Furthermore, the finding that the mean S-D score of the 'high-caring' husband-husband's friend dyadic group was significantly higher than that in the corresponding 'low-caring' group but there was no significant difference in their mean P.U. scores suggests that 'low-caring' husbands (or perhaps 'conservative' men) when perceiving their friends, rely more on an assumed similarity than 'high-caring' husbands (or perhaps 'liberal' men).

Jourard (1971) notes that disclosure is a "reciprocal phenomenon" (p. 66), he calls this reciprocity the "dyadic effect" (p. 66). The input-output correlation, or dyadic effect, was not measured in this study. Edwards (1980) investigated the effects of sex and friendship on the 'fidelity' of communicating rewarding non-verbal messages (where fidelity was defined as the congruence between transmitted and received signals and the effectiveness of a message according to the sender's purpose or intent). Edwards's results provided some support for sex having a more important influence on fidelity than friendship, female dyads displayed greater fidelity than male dyads. The Self-Disclosure scale used here does not tap the non-verbal aspects of self-disclosure nor are other qualitative aspects (e.g. initiating, confirming or disconfirming aspects) measured and, as such, differences in the process of self-disclosure between husband and wife and between spouses and their friends cannot be accurately assessed. Furthermore, the interactions between 'liberal' or 'conservative' attitudes toward women of both husbands and wives and the differential degree to which they employ the response sets of "social desirability" and "assumed similarity" in friendship and in marriage cannot be accurately assessed. McGuire (1973) ascertains that effects are the outcomes of multiple causes which are often in complex interactions and moreover, it is the rule rather than the exception that the effects act back on the causal variables.

Hence, students of cognitive and social processes must be encouraged to think big, or rather to think complexly, with conceptual models that involve parallel processing, nets of causally interrelated factors, feedback loops, bidirectional causation etc. (McGuire, 1973. p. 452).

When considering the possibilities of the differential and opposite effects of the response sets of "social desirability" and "assumed similarity" on each of the S-D and P.U., the overall inverse association found to exist between them makes more sense.

7.2.3 Balancing agentic modes of inquiry with communal methods.

The findings of this study point to the importance of combining behavioural observation with measures obtained from Self-Report inventories. Although the researcher's personal bias due to his/her experiences (or lack of experience) and gender could distort the researcher's observations, from the foregoing discussion (section 7.2.2) it can be deduced that "communal methods of inquiry" (Wallston, 1981. p. 601) (which include naturalistic observation, sensitivity to intrinsic structure and qualitative patterning of phenomena studied, and greater personal participation of the investigator) must be balanced with "agentic modes of inquiry" (Ibid., p. 601) (which include separating, ordering, quantifying, manipulating and controlling features).

McKenna and Kessler (1977), Shields (1975) and Henley (1979) argued that the researcher's values are evident at every stage of the research process. It is this author's contention that in order for research on marriage to be relatively value-free, objective and accurate, agentic modes of inquiry must be balanced with communal methods and at all times, the researcher should evaluate and be aware of his/her personal bias and the possibility of distortions.

7.3 CONCLUSIONS (see FIGURE 10)

In order to assess marriage objectively and accurately, it is necessary that the researcher:

- be aware of his/her personal bias which could be evident at every stage of the research process;
- balance agentic modes of inquiry with communal methods (Wallston, 1981. p. 601);
- be aware of, and possibly control, the effects of subjects' response sets of "social desirability" and "assumed similarity" which could serve to distort the measures obtained on self-report inventories;
- think complexly, with conceptual models that involve parallel processing, nets of causally interrelated factors, feedback loops, bidirectional causation etc. (McGuire, 1973. p. 452), yet express that complex understanding in a clear readable form;
- be aware of the differential characteristics associated with volunteering and nonvolunteering which can affect the experimental outcomes of the research project and the representativeness of the sample and therefore the generalizability of the findings (Rosenthal, 1965);
- and, make use of different experimental designs, which differ in small ways and could thus produce different relationships which lead to more comprehensive theory (Nunnally, 1970. p. 197).

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- and, make use of different experimental designs, which differ in small ways and could thus produce different relationships which lead to more comprehensive theory (Nunnally, 1970. p. 197).

Keeping in mind the author's above recommendations and conjectures (section 7.2.2.1), apart from the differences in self-disclosure and perceptual understanding in their marriages and extrafamilial same-sex 'best' friendships, on the basis of the CRI profiles (FIGURES 7 - 9 and TABLES 7 and 8) it can be tentatively concluded that:

- the 'high-caring' husband, in accord with Shostrom's (1975) hypotheses, may feel that he "owns" his wife to the extent that he cannot be comfortable sharing her with others, even in conversation; does not have a sense of "brotherhood" when relating to his same-sex 'best' friend; may not "feel with" his wife as much as he "thinks for" her; has a greater sense of self-worth or self-esteem in his marital relationship than in his friendship; and although his relationships tend to be egalitarian and nonexploitive, he tends to be less manipulative in his friendship than in his marriage;
- the 'high-caring' wife, in accord with Shostrom's (1975) hypotheses, could tend to be possessive of, and dependent on her husband; relates to her husband with compassion, tolerance and appreciation but may "think for" her same-sex 'best' friend rather than "feel with" her; feels a greater sense of self-worth or self-esteem when relating to her friend than when relating to her husband; and whilst she is less manipulative in her friendship than in her marriage, she is less manipulative in her marriage than her husband is toward her;
- the 'low-caring' husband, in accord with Shostrom's (1975) interpretations, is more appreciative of his same-sex 'best'

friend's equality and individual identity than that of his wife's and more so than the 'high-caring' husband is appreciative of his friend; could view his wife as a sexual object, disregarding her personal feelings or needs; lacks compassion, appreciation and tolerance in his friendship and marriage; feels more worthy and acceptant of his strengths and weaknesses when relating to his friend than when relating to his spouse; tends to be dominant in his marriage and manipulative and exploitive in both his marriage and friendships;

- the 'low-caring' wife, in accord with Shostrom's findings, is most respectful of her friend's equality and individual identity and more so than she is toward her husband or her husband is toward her; is least possessive of, or dependent on her husband (than vice-versa); is empathic toward her friend and more so than toward her husband (or vice-versa); feels more of a sense of self-worth in relating to her friend than toward her husband; tends to be dominated by her husband and is less manipulative and exploitive in her friendship than her marriage, and less so than her husband is toward her.

The above findings indicate that, overall:

- although the marriages of 'high-caring' spouses are more egalitarian than those of the 'low-caring' spouses, they are not more so than the friendship between the 'low-caring' wife and her same-sex 'best' friend - the friendship of the

'low-caring' husband is the least egalitarian (TABLE 7).

- Although twice as many wives than husbands in the 'high-caring' group, according to Shostrom's (1975) interpretation, are "dominated" by their husbands ($O/S = 1,30$ and more), twice as many 'low-caring' wives than 'high-caring' wives fit into this category (TABLE 7).
- Although spouses are less manipulative and exploitive in their friendships than they are in their marriages ($D/B = 0,44$), the 'high-caring' husband is most exploitive in his friendship and the 'low-caring' husband is most exploitive in his marriage (TABLE 7).
- While the self-esteem or self-love of the 'high-caring' husband is seen to be supported in his marital relationship and more so than in his same-sex friendship, the self-love of the 'high-caring' wife and the 'low-caring' husband and wife (in that order) is reinforced in their friendships, and more so than in their marriages (TABLE 8).

The findings on self-disclosure and perceptual understanding are contradictory:

- While spouses disclose significantly more to each other than their same-sex 'best' friends, 'high-caring' spouses (and particularly the wife) feel better understood, and correctly so, by their respective spouse than 'low-caring' spouses.
- Although 'low-caring' wives and 'high-caring' wives (in that order) disclose significantly more to their friends than 'high-caring' husbands and 'low-caring' husbands (in that order), irrespective of the level of caring in their

marriages, both husbands and wives feel significantly better understood by their respective same-sex friends than by their spouses.

Since the overall correlation between Self-Disclosure and Perceptual Understanding is inverse, and particularly so in the marital dyads, the findings of this study suggest that the more dyadic partners, and particularly spouses, disclose to each other, the less they feel understood and vice-versa. If people disclose to each other in order to feel correctly understood, then they (with the exception of the 'high-caring' husband) would seem to be more successful when relating to their same-sex 'best' friends than to their spouses. Spouses, but not the 'high-caring' husband, feel more worthy and self-acceptant when relating to their friends than to their spouses.

The findings on the AWS suggest that while the 'liberal' or 'conservative' attitudes of spouses may be positively correlated with the respective high or low level of 'caring' in their marriages, the profeminist wife in the 'low-caring' marriage, the profeminist 'high-caring' wife and the profeminist 'high-caring' husband (in that order) may feel less constrained to fulfill gender-role expectations in their marriages and extrafamilial same-sex friendships than the 'conservative' wife in the 'high-caring' marriage and the 'conservative' husband in the 'low-caring' marriage.

Bernard's (1972; 1982) premise that marriage benefits men more than women is partially corroborated here, and specifically so for the 'high-caring' husband when viewing his scores on the CRI Self-Love scale.

If 'liberal' and 'conservative' attitudes can be equated with Bell's (1981, p. 416 in Chapter 3) definition of "Nonconventional" and "Conventional" values and behaviours, then it can be concluded that while "nonconventional" women and men may have more in common than "conventional" women or men, the quality of marriage, whether 'high-' or 'low-caring', hinges on the husband's attitude and values and more so than on his wife's. There is a high probability that the marriage will be 'low-caring' when the husband's and his friend's attitudes toward women are 'conservative' and his wife's attitude is 'liberal'. While 'liberal' wives in the 'high-caring' marriages may compromise their profeminist attitudes and behaviours, 'liberal' wives in the 'low-caring' marriages are perhaps less compromising. The 'conservative' husband and 'liberal' wife may be more of a mismatch than the 'liberal' husband and 'conservative' wife (See TABLE 10).

Logan and Kaschak (1980) hypothesized that high Well-Being (as measured on the CPI) may be an antecedent of men and women's 'liberal' attitudes. Should this be the case, the CPI Well-Being scale may be employed to measure the "genuineness" of subjects' expressed attitudes. In fact, high Well-Being, 'liberal' attitudes toward women and a high level of "friendship" in marriage may represent equivalent or parallel and inter-related variables which affect the level of "intimacy" in marital and extrafamilial same-sex friendships (See FIGURE 10).

Safilios-Rothschild's (1981) findings that the friendships between women are the most "intimate" relationships and, as such sustain their marital relationships must, in accord with the findings on Perceptual Understanding, be rephrased to include the friendships between men, which

can be seen to serve as an equally important adjunct to their marriages, and especially so for the 'low-caring' husband, whose friendship more than his marriage, serves to inflate his self-worth.

This study on the extrafamilial same-sex friendships of husbands and wives and the comparison of the "intimacy" levels within and between the 'high-caring' and 'low-caring' marital and friendship dyads, serves to elucidate the ingredients which may be necessary for a "successful" marriage. The majority of friendships and 'high-caring' marital relationships were seen to be egalitarian (see section 6.3, Chapter 6), and since marriage and society are inextricably bound, an egalitarianistic society could be envisaged as the matrix in which men and women could "create a truly equal public and private world together" (Eichenbaum and Orbach, 1983. p. 204).

7.4 Suggestions for further research.

Despite a general consensual definition of "intimacy", which is an important concept in the psychosocial analysis of relationships, few attempts have been made to clarify the process and functions of an intimate relationship, the constituent factors of "intimacy" and the interactions and interrelationship between these factors and other personal and situational variables.

Perhaps the most important implication of this study is that "intimacy", per se, requires further investigation before relationships can be compared.

In this study the amount and content of dyadic partners' self-disclosure

was measured and was expected to correlate positively with their feelings of being (correctly) understood. The overall inverse relationship between these "intimacy" variables could indicate that:

- self-disclosure (as measured here) is not an accurate index of the intimacy of a relationship;
- the nonverbal accompaniments of self-disclosure and the encoding and decoding skills of dyadic partners constitute more important aspects of communication than the amount and content of communication about the self (section 7.2.2.4);
- people do not disclose to others in order to feel better understood, disclosure is sufficient unto itself;
- the "dyadic effect" (Jourard, 1971. p. 66 in section 7.2.2.4) is an important measure of the reciprocity and consensus in communication and, as such, should be assessed;
- while persons probably respond to self-report inventories both in terms of the content of the items and their characteristic style of responding (response sets) the interaction of these two different sources of variance in self-report inventories must be examined; and/or
- feeling correctly understood may be viewed as a byproduct of self-disclosure and, as such, the level of self-disclosure (which is more difficult to assess accurately) can be predicted on the basis of the Perceptual Understanding scores.

The above deductions, and the conceptualized interrelationships in FIGURE 10 require further investigation.

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