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ROMANTIC JEALOUSY AS A REACTANCE PHENOMENON

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ROMANTIC JEALOUSY

AS A

REACTANCE PHENOMENON

by

SCOTT JEFFERY COLLIER

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The experience of romantic jealousy was conceptualized in this study as a reactance phenomenon. Jealous individuals were expected to respond to Rubin's Love and Liking Scales with greater love for their romantic partner as a result of a potential external barrier to the continuation of the relationship, and less partner liking because of unpleasant emotional concomitants of the jealousy experience. Dispositional correlates of jealousy were also measured. No significant main effects were found to differentiate between the jealous and non-jealous subjects. However, subjects who were more highly prone to experience jealousy , as measured by the Romantic Jealousy Assessment Scale, tended to be more insecure than low jealousy prone subjects, confirming findings of previous research. Based on data obtained during subject debriefing it is concluded that the manipulations utilized in this study may have been insufficient for inducing a jealous response.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Drawing from a variety of theoretical perspectives on romantic jealousy, we have conceptualized jealousy as a universal phenomenon experienced whenever there is a real or perceived threat to the existence or quality of a valued romantic relationship (Bohm, 1952; Spielman, 1971; White, 1981) or as a consequence of a threat to one's self-esteem within the context of a romantic relationship (Fenichel, 1955; Freud, 1922/1959; Mead, 1960; White, 1981). This definition implies dual threats to the relationship and self-esteem. It has been speculated that the types of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors manifested as a result of these threats are determined by intrapsychic, situational, and cultural variables (White, 1981).

For all the speculation and hypothesizing that this subject has stimulated, it has not been until the last decade that romantic jealousy has been studied utilizing a systematic approach under well controlled conditions, most noteably by those in the field of social psychology. One of the earliest systematic empirical investigations of jealousy was conducted by White (1981). In that study, White's subjects consisted of 150 heterosexual romantic couples, who were predominantly white (84%), and college students (91%). Using questionnaires as research tools, White (1981) found that for both sexes jealousy is positively related to exclusivity and feelings of inadequacy as a partner. For males,

jealousy was positively related to sex role traditionalism and dependence of self-esteem upon ones partner's evaluations. For females, jealousy was positively related to dependence on the relationship. White (1981) also found that high self-esteem males were less jealous than low self-esteem males.

As with White's (1981) study, most other social psychological research on jealousy has focused on identifying dispositional correlates of jealousy. In a factor analysis of responses to a jealousy scale Tipton, Benedictson, Mahoney, and Hartnett (1978) found that 36% of the variance was accounted for by "need for loyalty". Other significant factors and their respective percentages of the variance accounted for included "moodiness" (9%), "self-confidence" (8%), and "envy" (7%). Jaremko and Lindsey (1979) reported that jealousy is negatively correlated with social desirability and self-esteem, and positively correlated with anxiety.

These studies have been criticized because of their frequent use of selective samples of subjects, usually undergraduate college students involved in short-term dating relationships. Pines and Aronson (1983) in an attempt to correct for this problem asked 103 men and women varying in age, length of relationship, and relationship style to respond to a sexual jealousy inventory. In addition, rather than focusing on dispositional correlates of jealousy, Pines and Aronson emphasized "situational" concommitants. Their social psychological approach argues that human emotions such as jealousy have a social basis as well as a dispositional component. Among the findings reported by Pines and Aronson (1983) was the discovery that the more jealous people

tended to perceive jealousy as a more positive personality characteristic and were more likely to perceive it as a normal reaction accompanying love, or as an instinctive reaction to threat. These more jealous people were also less likely to perceive it as a sign of immaturity and a defect of self. In regard to this point, these investigators concluded that since more jealous people are less likely to stop themselves from being jealous, they may need to reduce their cognitive dissonance by viewing jealousy as a less negative characteristic.

Jealousy as a Reactance Phenomenon

Until now, jealousy has not been conceptualized very clearly or related to other social phenomena. However, it is proposed here that jealousy may be a phenomenon of psychological reactance. In general, reactance theory holds that a threat to or loss of freedom motivates an individual to restore that freedom (Brehm, 1966; Wicklund, 1974). Reactance theory has been applied to the phase of relationship formation and to relationships in which a commitment has been made. During relationship formation, when a person is attracted to another person and perceives the freedom to form a relationship with that person, then any barrier which interferes with the formation of a relationship should increase the motivation of the person desiring the relationship. A result of this increased motivation should be an increase in the perceived attractiveness of the target person. In general, the greater the threat to the freedom (the barrier), the greater the reactance. Barriers have been separated into two categories: personal barriers and external barriers. Personal barriers are those created by some aspect

of the target person, and external barriers are those created by environmental or social obstacles to the relationship (Brehm and Brehm, 1981). Consistent with this prediction were the findings of Driscoll, Davis, and Lipetz (1972) who reported a significant positive correlation between the external barrier of parental interference and romantic love for both married and unmarried couples, which they labeled the "Romeo and Juliet effect." Another postulate of reactance theory is that the more value that is attributed to a freedom, the more power that freedom will have to elicit a reactance response (Brehm and Brehm, 1981).

Purpose and Rationale

In applying this model to the context of an ongoing relationship in which there occurs the threat of a romantic rival, we propose several hypotheses. The attention of a romantic rival to one's partner may be viewed as a potential external barrier to the relationship. If an individual's romantic partner develops a reciprocal interest in the rival which interferes with the previously existing dyad, this may be seen as the development of a personal barrier to the freedom to continue in that previously existing romantic relationship. It would be viewed as a personal barrier if the target person chose to limit or discontinue their availability to the original partner in favor of the romantic rival. Thus, an individual in a jealousy-inducing situation who perceives a threat to the continued freedom of access to the ongoing romantic relationship should experience a reactance response, or an increase in the desire to sustain the relationship. According to reactance theory, this increased desire to sustain the relationship should covary with an increase in the perceived value and attractiveness

of the partner, or romantic love for the partner. At the same time it is predicted that liking for the partner will decrease as a result of threat. Despite the fact that a partner may value the relationship more when in a state of jealousy, the most common emotional reactions associated with jealousy are anxiety, fear of loss, pain, anger, vulnerability, and hopelessness (Pines & Aronson, 1983). Even though the threat results in an increase in love, the experience of negative emotional reactions may result in the jealous individual attributing a portion of the cause for the threat to his/her partner (e.g., "If you hadn't looked at him that way, he wouldn't have come on to you!"). This would also explain the feelings of ambivalence associated with jealousy (for e.g., "I love you, but I'm mad at you!").

According to reactance theory the more important or valued a relationship is, the greater should be the magnitude of the reactance response. Thus, we may hypothesize that feelings of dependence upon the relationship should be positively correlated with reactance and, therefore, romantic love. As for other dispositional characteristics, it is hypothesized that feelings of insecurity, inadequacy, and low self-esteem should be positively correlated with romantic jealousy, since individuals with such feelings should have a greater tendency to perceive a given other person as a real threat.

In order to test these hypotheses an experimental manipulation of jealousy is necessary. Two previous studies have attempted experimental investigations of jealousy. Teismann and Mosher (1978) recruited 80 undergraduate, unmarried, heterosexual couples who had dated steadily for the last two months. Subjects were assigned by

gender to jealous or nonjealous role-playing conditions in which one partner was asked to improvise a distancing role while the other was asked to improvise a role to overcome the distance and establish closeness with the distancing partner. The improvisational method used for measuring interpersonal conflict due to jealousy in this experiment was adapted from Raush, Barry, Hertel, and Swain (1974). It was found that persons in the distancing role used significantly more rejecting and coercive acts, particularly those inducing guilt, and then used significantly fewer cognitive, resolving, reconciling, and appealing acts in the jealous condition than did subjects in the nonjealous condition.

In a second study, Shettel-Neuber, Bryson, and Young (1978) randomly assigned 42 male and 41 female undergraduate students to one of two jealousy conditions for each gender (Attractive/Unattractive rival). Subjects were asked to report projected feelings and actions associated with sexual jealousy after viewing a videotaped jealousy-evoking scenario in which the gender and physical attractiveness of the rival or "other person" had been systematically varied. Results indicated that when the interloper was attractive, males were more likely to feel angry toward their partner and to pursue alternative relationships, while females were less likely to respond with behaviors that might exacerbate the threat to the existing relationship. Females were more inclined to report they would cry when alone, try to make their partner think they didn't care, and make themselves more attractive to their partner.

This study (Shettel-Neuber et al., 1978) attempted to control the nature of the jealousy-evoking situations and to examine their

influences upon jealous reactions. However, as with the improvisational communications in the Teismann and Mosher (1978) quasinaturalistic study, the "projected" responses elicited in this study may not reflect the likelihood of these behaviors in real life. The basic problem with studies utilizing role-play, "as if," or simulation techniques is that as experimenters we have no way of knowing whether the subjects' guesses as to how they would respond in a given situation are accurate (Carlsmith, Ellsworth, & Aronson, 1976). Subjects may not have ever experienced a similar situation, therefore, their basis for predicting what they would do is probably no better than the experimenter's. A second mitigating factor has been reported by several investigators (Rosenthal, 1963,1966; Rosenberg, 1966) suggesting that subjects are very concerned about and sensitive to the experimenter's opinion. In addition, subjects very often tend to view the experimental situation as a test situation in which they want to respond in a desirable way, conforming to the image of an intelligent, healthy, mature individual (Carlsmith, et al., 1976). In studying people's responses to jealousy-evoking situations this issue is particularly salient, since jealousy is perceived as a negative trait or emotion by many subjects. A subject with such a perception desiring to portray himself as a well-adjusted individual may be hesitant to admit the possibility of experiencing jealous feelings. Thus, for purposes of the present study we have concluded that while simulation techniques may be acceptable for studying subject intuition, our interest in behavioral responses associated with jealousy-inducing situations is best studied via the experimental method.

Summary of Hypotheses

In the present study the experience of romantic jealousy is viewed as a reactance phenomenon. In an attempt to study individual's responses to jealousy-evoking situations, one member of each romantic couple involved in the study was randomly assigned to a jealous condition in which the person was exposed to a romantic rival threat for his/her partner and the other member was assigned to a non-jealous condition in which the person was not exposed to a romantic rival. Subjects were further divided into categories of high and low jealousy-prone subjects, as determined by performing a median split on the distribution of scores obtained from the participants on a measure of an individual's proneness to experience romantic jealousy. The approximate upper one-third of scorers in the distribution were labeled "high jealousy-prone" and the approximate lower one-third were classified "low jealousy-prone". Subjects in each condition were asked to fill out pre- and post-manipulation questionnaires including items measuring the variables of loving and liking for their partners, as well as the following dispositional correlates: dependence, insecurity, self-esteem, and mood. In comparison with subjects in the non-jealous condition, subjects in the jealous condition were expected to respond with greater loving for their partner because of the reactance response, and less liking of their partner because of the negative affective concommitants of jealousy. The high jealousy-prone subjects within the jealous condition were expected to respond with greater loving and less liking than low jealousy-prone subjects because they should experience a reactance response of greater intensity and corresponding negative

affects of greater intensity than less jealousy-prone individuals. Finally, as in previous research, high jealousy-prone individuals were predicted to be more insecure, dependent, and to have lower self-esteem than low jealousy-prone subjects.

CHAPTER 2

METHOD

Subjects

The subjects recruited for this study were 56 volunteers from undergraduate level psychology courses at a large state university in Arizona. The announcement called for volunteers in a study of the attitudes and feelings of romantic partners. The study required the participation of both members of heterosexual romantic couples who had been dating for at least one month and were unmarried. Each particpant was promised extra-credit points to be applied to their grade in the psychology course in which they were presently enrolled.

Male subjects were an average of 21 years of age and females were an average of 18.9 years. The modal length of dating time was 1-2 years. Regarding the status of the relationship, most subjects (64.8%) reported that they were dating exclusively (not dating any one else), 20.4% reported being engaged, 9.2% were dating, but not exclusively, and 5.6% were living together.

Procedure

Both members of individual heterosexual romantic couples were asked to report together to a prearranged room in the Psychology Building where they were met by a physically attractive male and a physically attractive female experimenter. The jealousy state variable was manipulated by randomly assigning one member of each couple to the

experimental or jealous state condition and the other member to the control or non-jealous state condition. A word for word script was used throughout the entire study in order to maintain uniformity of presentation. An introductory cover story in which subjects were told that the study was generally designed to evaluate the correlation between attitudinal similarity and interpersonal attraction was delivered by one of the experimenters, as determined by random selection for each session. Subjects were then asked to read and sign a consent form if they wanted to participate (see Appendix A). After signing the consent forms the subjects were taken to separate testing rooms, each by the experimenter of the opposite sex, where they were asked to fill out the first set of questionnaires, which contained the pre-measures. The subjects were left alone in their testing rooms and told to knock on the inside of the door when they were finished, and at that time the same experimenter would return to conduct a one-on-one interview concerning their general attitudes.

Jealous Condition

Two aspects of the testing situation were varied together in an attempt to induce a jealous reaction. The first was a dialogue between the experimenters designed to be overheard by the subject in the jealous condition (hereafter designated by SJ), and the second was a time delay. The SJ had been taken to a testing room relatively nearer to the main room than the subject in the non-jealous condition (SNJ). After both the SJ and the SNJ had knocked on their respective doors, the following dialogue took place between the opposite sex experimenter paired with

the SJ (EJ) and the same sex experimenter paired with the SNJ (ENJ) outside the door of the room in which SJ was located:

ENJ: Do you have the questionnaires?

EJ: The ones for (first name of SJ)?

ENJ: Yes.

EJ: Yes, I have them.

ENJ: You know, I think (first name of SNJ) is pretty cute.

EJ: You do huh, well I'd say from the way (he/she) was looking at you the feeling is mutual.

ENJ: Do you think so?

EJ: Yes.

This conversation took place in hushed tones, in order to give SJ the impression that it was a private conversation which he/she was not intended to overhear, yet it was loud enough to be clearly audible through the door. The use of the SJ's first name in the first question by the EJ was designed to attract the SJ's attention to the staged dialogue, since the use of an individual's name has been shown to be an effective cue in dichotic listening tasks (Moray, 1959). The remainder of the conversation was aimed at conveying a message that the ENJ found the SJ's partner to be attractive, and the response by the EJ was included to suggest to the SJ that this attraction was shared by his or her partner, thereby establishing a possible threat to their relationship by an attractive outside rival.

A few seconds after the conclusion of the dialogue the EJ entered SJ's testing room and conducted a bogus interview concerning some of the subject's attitudes and interests. At the end of four

minutes the EJ stated, "That's all the time we have for the interview. Now let's return to the main room for a joint interview with your partner." The EJ and SJ then returned to the main room, located across the hall and away from the room in which the SNJ was located, whereupon the EJ said, "They should be finished any second now." Following a two minute delay, during which the EJ appeared to be waiting expectantly for the arrival of the ENJ and the SNJ, the EJ then said, "I don't understand what's taking them so long, we try to finish these interviews at almost exactly the same time. Well, why don't you go ahead and fill out these last questionnaires and we'll do the joint interview when they get finished in there." The SJ then proceeded to fill out the post-manipulation set of questionnaires. This "time delay" manipulation was designed to heighten feelings of threat for SJ by leading the subject to wonder why his/her partner and the ENJ were taking longer than the allotted four minutes to complete the interview, with the implication that they might both have been enjoying their conversation in the testing room, or that at least the ENJ was taking extra time because of feelings of attraction to the SNJ.

Non-jealous Condition

In the non-jealous condition, the SNJ was taken to a testing room sufficiently far away from the SJ's testing room to insure that the staged dialogue outside the SJ's room could not be overheard by the SNJ. The SNJ was asked to fill out the same pre-manipulation questionnaires as was the SJ. After the dialogue had taken place outside the SJ's door, the ENJ returned to the SNJ's room and conducted the four minute

filler interview with the SNJ, at the conclusion of which the ENJ stated, "That's all the time we have for the interview. Now, please fill out these last questionnaires, then we will return to the main room for a joint interview with your partner." The SNJ was given the post-manipulation set of questionnaires and when the SJ had completed this second set of questionnaires and the ENJ was notified by the EJ that the SJ had completed the questionnaires, the ENJ and the SNJ returned to the main room where the subjects were debriefed by both experimenters.

Measures

The pre-manipulation set of questionnaires contained items from the following measures: a brief mood assessment; questions about the quality and duration of the couples relationship and number of past casual and close romantic relationships; six randomly selected items from Rubin's Love (1970) Scale and six randomly selected items from Rubin's (1970) Liking Scale; the Romantic Jealousy Assessment (RJA); five randomly selected items from Rosenberg's 10-item (1965) Global Self Esteem Scale; and fourteen randomly selected items from Fei and Berscheid's (1976) Security and Dependency Scale (see Appendix B).

The post-manipulation set of questionnaires contained items from the following measures: the same brief mood assessment as in the pre-measure set; seven randomly selected items from both Rubin's Love and Liking Scales; the remaining five items from Rosenberg's Global Self Esteem Scale; sixteen randomly selected items from Fei and Berscheid's Security and Dependency Scale; social desirability questionnaire items; and a Research Procedures Assessment rating scale (see Appendix C).

Brief Mood Assessment (Pre and Post Measure)

The Brief Mood Assessment asked subjects to "indicate your present mood by circling the appropriate numbers along each of the following scales." The six items of the scale followed a nine-point response format with end points labeled. The mood ranges assessed included: anxious -- calm; satisfied -- dissatisfied; secure -- insecure; angry -- not at all angry; happy -- unhappy; and hostile -- not at all hostile.

Rubin's Love and Liking Scales

Rubin's (1970) Love and Liking Scales each contained thirteen items comprised of statements with a "_____" in which the subject is instructed to mentally fill in their partner's names. Below is a sample item from the Love Scale:

"I would forgive _____ for practically anything."

The following is a sample item from the Like Scale:

"I would highly recommend _____ for a responsible job."

The Response Scale asks a respondent to evaluate the applicability of this statement to their partner on a scale from 1 = not at all true/disagree completely to 9 = definitely true/agree completely.

Fei and Berscheid's Security and Dependency Scale

Fei and Berscheid's (1976) Security and Dependency Scale is comprised of thirty items which ask a subject to mentally fill in the (_____) with the name of their partner and then to give responses ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 9 = strongly agree. Below are examples of dependence-and security-items:

"I find myself wanting _____ when we're not together."

"I often wonder how much _____ really cares for me."

Rosenberg's Global Self Esteem Scale

The ten item Rosenberg (1965a) Global Self Esteem Scale is comprised of statements such as, "I take a positive attitude toward myself" and "I feel I do not have much to be proud of." Subjects respond to these statements with answers ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 9 = strongly agree.

The Romantic Jealousy Assessment

Using an Item Response Theory Model as its' basis, Thissen, Steinberg, Pyszczynski, and Greenberg (1983) constructed the Romantic Jealousy Assessment (RJA) from a large pool of items utilizing a restricted factor analysis. According to this model the scales should satisfy two criteria: a) the reliability should be satisfactory; and b) a single-common-factor model with equal factor loadings should fit the observed inter-item covariance matrix. Thissen et al. (1983) report that the RJA conforms to the above criteria: a) Spearman-Brown reliability of .86; and b) a goodness of fit, G^2 = 14.0 on 19 degrees of freedom, p 0.8.

The RJA is comprised of six short scenarios describing different hypothetical situations and respondents are asked to indicate the extent to which each situation would make him/her jealous. The specific instructions used in this scale ask respondents to:

Think very carefully about how you would respond to these situations and rate the <u>extent to which you would feel jealous</u> in

each situation. Please try to be as accurate and honest as possible. Blanks (_____) will refer to your partner in the relationship: when you encounter a blank, mentally fill it in with the name of your partner.

Below is a sample item from the scale:

"You and _____ are having dinner in a restaurant. You notice that _____ is staring across the room at an attractive member of the opposite sex. How jealous would you feel in this situation?"

The Response Scale asks respondents on a scale from 1 = not at all jealous to 9 = extremely jealous, "How jealous would you feel in this situation?" Jealousy scores are obtained by simply summing an individual's scale responses to the six items of the RJA.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

Initial data analysis revealed that subject gender effects were not significant, therefore, gender was not included as an independent variable in the final analysis. In our final analysis 11 repeated measures dependent variables (Loving, Liking, Dependency, Insecurity, Self-Esteem, and six Mood measures) were analyzed in separate 2 x 2 x 2 (Jealousy State X Jealousy Prone X Repeated Measure) mixed between-within analyses of variance. The two levels of the jealousy state variable included the jealous versus nonjealous conditions. The two levels of the jealousy prone variable consisted of "high jealousy prone" and "low jealousy prone" groups as determined by performing a median split on scores obtained from the RJA, in order to differentiate between these groups on measures of the dispositional correlates and a reactance response.

No significant main effects were found for the Jealousy State manipulation for any of the dependent variables (see Table 1). Subjects in the jealous condition showed a $\underline{M}$ (Love pre-measure) = 7.36 and a $\underline{M}$ (Love post-measure) = 7.39. In the nonjealous condition subjects scored $\underline{M}$ (Love pre-measure) = 7.43 and $\underline{M}$ (Love post-measure) = 7.51. No significant main effect was found for the liking measure either, with subjects in the jealous condition yielding a $\underline{M}$ (Liking pre-measure) = 7.24 and $\underline{M}$ (Liking post-measure) = 7.15, and in the nonjealous condition a $\underline{M}$ (Liking pre-measure) = 7.29 and $\underline{M}$ (Liking post-measure) = 7.25.

Table 1

Mean Self-Ratings as a Function of Proneness to Jealousy and Jealous Condition

Group	Self-Rating Scale	Jealous Condition			
		Jealous State		Nonjealous State	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
High Jealousy-Prone	Love	7.48	7.56	7.56	7.82
	Liking	7.05	7.20	7.24	7.47
	Dependence	6.57	7.03	6.84	6.82
	Insecurity	6.56	4.75	6.46	4.83
	Self-Esteem	7.84	7.41	7.33	6.94
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Low Jealousy-Prone	Love	7.24	7.23	7.30	7.20
	Liking	7.44	7.10	7.35	7.02
	Dependence	6.05	6.77	6.37	6.36
	Insecurity	5.29	4.42	5.07	4.42
	Self-Esteem	7.59	7.30	6.97	7.19

Note: Maximum score = 9.00.

The only significant main effect was discovered for the jealousy prone variable on the repeated measure of Insecurity, F (1,52) = 8.81, $p.$ < 005. The high jealousy prone subjects tended to be more insecure than low jealousy prone subjects, M (High Jealousy Prone) = 5.65 and M (Low Jealousy Prone) = 4.80.

A significant interaction effect was found to occur between the jealousy prone variable and the repeated measure of Liking, F (1, 52) = 8.85 p < .005. High jealousy prone subjects showed an increase in liking for their partners from pre- to post-measure, M (Liking pre-measure) = 7.14 and M (Liking post-measure) = 7.34, whereas low jealousy prone subjects showed a decrease in liking from pre- to post-measure, with M (Liking pre-measure) = 7.39 and M (Liking post-measure) = 7.06.

An interaction effect between the jealousy prone variable and the repeated measure of Insecurity was significant, with F (1,52) = 5.87, p < .05. High jealousy prone subjects tended to show a greater decrease in scores on the Insecurity variable from pre- to post-measure, with M (Insecurity pre-measure) = 6.50 and M (Insecurity post-measure) = 4.79, as compared to the scores of low jealousy prone subjects, M (Insecurity pre-measure) = 5.18 and M (Insecurity post-measure) = 4.42.

The ten post-manipulation dependent measures included in the Research Procedures Assessment portion of the questionnaire were analyzed in separate 2 X 2 (Jealousy State X Jealousy Prone) between groups analyses of variance. No significant main effects were found for any of these dependent measures, however, a significant interaction effect was found for the variable measuring degree of relaxation

experienced during the study, F (1,51) = 4.42, $p < .05$. Low jealousy-prone subjects in the jealous state condition and high jealousy prone subjects in the nonjealous state condition tended to be less relaxed than subjects in the other remaining conditions.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

The results of this study failed to support our primary hypotheses regarding a reactance response in jealousy-inducing situations, resulting in an increase in romantic love for a partner. Several factors may be responsible for this failure. First, it may be postulated that the experimental manipulation was ineffective. The measures designed as manipulation checks failed to discriminate between the experimental conditions. Subjects in the jealous condition did not report significantly more anxiety, dissatisfaction, anger, insecurity, or hostility than subjects in the non-jealous condition. The jealous condition subjects also failed to evaluate the research procedures or the same-sex experimenter more negatively than subjects in the non-jealous condition. It had been expected that subjects in the jealous condition would be more likely to negatively evaluate the experimental procedures and the experimenter who made the jealousy inducing comment than subjects in the nonjealous condition because of the negative experience of threat.

In evaluating the effectiveness of the experimental manipulation it is helpful to note responses obtained from subjects during the debriefing period at the end of the experiment. While considerable attention was paid to making certain that the jealousy inducing dialogue was clearly audible from inside the testing room, many subjects reported that they simply did not hear the comment regarding their partner,

despite the facts that they were finished with the first set of questionnaires at the time of the comment and that we used their name prior to the comment to attract their attention. It is possible that subjects reported not hearing the dialogue because of social sanctions against "eavesdropping" or because of hesistancy to admit that the manipulation had succeeded in arousing feelings of jealousy. The former explanation is supported by comments made by several subjects during debriefing to the effect that while they did hear their name mentioned, they did not continue listening to the dialogue because it was "none of my business." The latter explanation involving the possibility of subjects' hesistancy to admit to feelings of jealousy is understandable in light of the social undesirability attributed to jealousy. This was reflected during debriefing when the subjects in the jealous condition were asked if they had experienced any feelings of jealousy and many responded negatively, and strongly reaffirmed their trust in their partner. It appeared that an admission of feelings of jealousy was perceived by these subjects as equivalent to a statement of distrust for their partner, which could have had a potentially negative impact upon their relationship. This may be in conflict with Pines and Aronson's (1983) conclusion that individuals who are more prone to jealousy tend to perceive such feelings as a normal reaction to threat. It may be that while these individuals believe it is normal to feel jealous, they might still be hesitant to admit to such feelings given the perceived undesirability of jealousy by others.

Another factor which might account for the failure of the jealousy manipulation involves the artificiality of the experimental

setting and expectations of the subjects. While recruiting efforts were aimed at enlisting subjects who would be naive to the possibility of experimental deception, a number of subjects reported during debriefing that when they heard the jealousy inducing comment they concluded that it must be part of the psychological experiment and it was therefore ineffective in arousing jealousy. Once again it is difficult to know whether the subject's reports of having figured out the nature of the comment were truthful, or whether the subjects were using this explanation to deny having experienced feelings of jealousy.

An explanation that the manipulation was ineffective because subjects failed to attend to the dialogue, for whatever reason, is supported by the tendency of subjects in this study to apologize during debriefing following their report that they had not heard the dialogue and the subsequent explanation of the true objectives of the experiment by the experimenter. This is consistent with research on experimenter bias which suggests that people like to be "good subjects" and feel badly if they have not "cooperated" in confirming the experimenter's hypotheses. Nevertheless, subjects may have heard the comment and responded to it with feelings of jealousy but the negative sanctions against reporting feeling jealous may have outweighed the desire to be evaluated as a "good subject." The few subjects who readily reported feeling jealous in the jealous condition appeared to be uncomfortable with their admission, suggesting that it was a genuine admission and not one aimed at gaining experimenter approval.

Individual examination of the questionnaires filled out by subjects who reported feeling jealous showed that these subjects did not

tend to respond to the manipulation-check items in the expected direction. This finding further contributes to our inability to discern whether or not the manipulation was effective.

Finally, the manipulation may have been ineffective because the jealousy inducing comment and the time delay manipulations were not sufficiently threatening to arouse feelings of jealousy in many subjects. Based on subject responses during debriefing there is some evidence to support this conclusion. Several subjects who reported hearing the planned dialogue expressed feeling flattered at the comment as to the attractiveness of their partners and stated that it was not experienced as a threat to the security of the relationship. However, there are weighty ethical, as well as considerable practical considerations which preclude the use of more threatening manipulations to arouse feelings of jealousy, not the least of which is the physical safety of the experimenter playing the role of "romantic rival"!

Of the significant results obtained, the only one which is consistent with our predictions is the finding that the more highly jealousy prone subjects were more insecure than low jealousy prone subjects. This is in accord with our notion that insecure individuals are more likely to perceive a given other person as a rival threat, and therefore to experience jealousy.

The finding that high jealousy prone subjects tended to increase in their feelings of liking for their partner from pre- to post-measure across both conditions, while low jealousy prone subjects tended to decrease in their feelings of partner liking is difficult to explain, as is the finding that low jealousy prone subjects in the jealous condition

and highly jealousy prone subjects in the non-jealous condition felt more unrelaxed during the research procedures than high jealousy prone subjects in the jealous condition and low jealousy prone subjects in the non-jealous condition. It was expected that the high jealousy prone subjects in the jealous condition would be least relaxed and low jealousy prone subjects in the nonjealous condition would be most relaxed, provided that the manipulation was effective. Even if we conclude that the manipulations were ineffective, as suggested by preceding arguments, it remains difficult to account for the observed differences between the conditions.

APPENDIX A

SUBJECT'S CONSENT

Your voluntary participation is requested for a project entitled: The relationship between personality traits and cognitive complexity. Participation in this study will take no longer than one hour.

This study concerns the relationship between romantic partners' feelings and beliefs about each other and their general attitudes and values. Participants will answer questions from questionnaires and personal interviews to assess these variables. All information gathered in this research will be strictly confidential and will only be seen by the researchers.

I have read the above "Subject's Consent." The nature, demands, risks, and benefits of the project have been explained to me. I understand that I may ask questions and that I am free to withdraw from the project at any time without incurring ill will. I also understand that this consent form will be filed in an area designated by the Human Subjects Committee with access restricted to the principal investigator or authorized representatives of the department. A copy of this consent form is available to me upon request.

_____ _____

Subject's Signature Date

I have carefully explained to the subject the nature of the above project. I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge, the subject signing this consent form understands clearly the nature, demands, benefits and risks involved in participating in this study. A medical problem or language or educational barrier has not precluded a clear understanding of his/her involvement in this project.

_____ _____

Investigator's Signature Date

APPENDIX B

PRE-MANIPULATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Brief Mood Assessment I

Psychometric research suggests that responses on questionnaires are affected by the respondent's mood at the time of administration. This may be particularly true for questionnaires such as those utilized in this research. Therefore, before each set of questionnaires you be asked to fill out a mood assessment such as this. Please indicate your present mood by circling the appropriate number along each of the following scales:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
a.	anxious									calm
b.	satisfied									dissatisfied
c.	secure									insecure
d.	angry									not at all angry
e.	happy									unhappy
f.	hostile									not at all hostile

Please now proceed to the rest of the questionnaire.

General Introduction and Instructions

The following questionnaire pertains to various aspects of your feelings and attitudes about relationships in general and various aspects of your feelings and attitudes towards both yourself and your relationship with your partner. At various points in this questionnaire you may come across a blank (_____). This refers to your partner in the relationship. When you encounter these blanks you should mentally fill them in with the name of your partner.

Be assured that your response to these items will be held strictly confidential. Feel free to be as candid and accurate as possible. Your name will not be associated with your responses in any way. Do not write your name on this questionnaire.

Thank you for your participation.

Please fill in the following information:

Age_____

Gender: Male Female (circle one)

1. Please check the item which best describes your relationship.

_____ dating

_____ dating exclusively (not dating anyone else)

_____ engaged

_____ living together

_____ married

2. Please indicate below how long you have been in your relationship.

_____ less than one month

_____ 1-3 months

_____ 4-6 months

_____ 7-12 months

_____ over one year

_____ over two years

3. How many close, romantic relationships (not including your present relationship) have you had in the past?

_____ 1-2

_____ 3-4

_____ 5-6

_____ 7 or more

4. How many "casual dating" relationships have you had in the past?

_____ 1-2

_____ 3-4

_____ 5-6

_____ 7 or more

5. To what extent do you believe yourself to be in love with _____?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all in love				somewhat in love				extremely, intensively in love

Instructions

The following items pertain to various aspects of your feelings and attitudes towards both yourself and your relationship with your partner. At various points in this questionnaire, you may come across a blank (_____). This refers to your partner in the relationship. Please respond to your feelings or attitudes. Do not write your name on this questionnaire.

6. If _____ were feeling badly, my first duty would be to cheer him (her) up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

7. When I am with _____, we are almost always in the same mood.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

8. I think that _____ is unusually well-adjusted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

9. I would highly recommend _____ for a responsible job.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

10. I would forgive _____ for practically anything.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

11. I feel responsible for _____'s well being.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

12. I feel that _____ is an extremely intelligent person.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

13. When I am with _____, I spend a good deal of time just looking at him (her).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

14. I would greatly enjoy being confided in by _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

15. In my opinion, _____ is an exceptionally mature person.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

16. I have great confidence in _____'s good judgment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

17. If I were lonely, my first thought would be to seek _____ out.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true/disagree completely			Moderately true/ Agree somewhat				Definitely true/ agree completely	

Instructions

The following items provide brief descriptions of situations that might lead a person to feel jealous. Perhaps you have been in situations similar to those described. Think very carefully about how you would respond to such situations and rate the extent to which you would feel jealous in each situation. Please try to be as accurate and honest as possible. Blanks (_____) will refer to you partner in the relationship; when you encounter a blank, mentally fill them in with the name of your partner.

18. You are at a party with _____. While you discuss your job with a close friend s/he is on the opposite side of the room engaged in an intense discussion with an attractive member of the opposite sex. It appears that _____ is greatly enjoying the conversation. How jealous would you feel in this situation?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all jealous				moderately jealous				extremely jealous

19. _____ has never been interested in tennis. _____'s new lab partner in his/her chemistry class is an attractive member of the opposite sex who also happens to be an avid tennis player. _____ tells you that s/he has decided to take tennis lessons. How jealous would you feel in this situation?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all jealous				moderately jealous				extremely jealous

20. You introduce _____to a friend of yours at a party, and s/he and _____ have a pleasant conversation. The next day _____ asks you a series of personal questions about your friend. How jealous would you feel in this situation?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all jealous				moderately jealous				extremely jealous

21. _____works at an insurance firm. S/he tells you that s/he must go out of town for three days on business. _____ will be accompanied on his/her trip by an attractive member of the opposite sex. _____ assures you that s/he has no interest in this person and that you have nothing to worry about. How jealous would you feel in this situation?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all jealous				moderately jealous				extremely jealous

22. You and _____ are at a party. _____ is having a conversation with an attractive member of the opposite sex. Every time this person tells a joke, _____ erupts into uproarious laughter. How jealous would you feel in this situation?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all jealous				moderately jealous				extremely jealous

23. You and _____ are having dinner at a restaurant. You notice that _____ is staring across the room at an attractive member of the opposite sex. How jealous would you feel in this situation?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all jealous				moderately jealous				extremely jealous

24. To what extent do you find _____ to be physically attractive?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all attractive				moderately attractive				extremely attractive

25. How likely do you think it is that you will marry _____?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all likely				somewhat likely				extremely likely

26. How important to you is your relationship with _____?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all important				somewhat important				extremely important

27. How long do you expect your relationship with _____ to continue?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a very short time								forever

28. How would you feel if your relationship with _____ ended?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all upset								extremely upset

29. To what extent do you believe _____ to be in love with you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all in love				somewhat in love			extremely	intensely in love

30. How important is trust in your relationship with _____?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all important								extremely important

31. How satisfied are you with your relationship with _____?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all satisfied								extremely satisfied

32. In your opinion, who is more involved in the relationship -- you or your partner?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
my partner is more involved				we are both involved to the same degree				I am more involved

33. I feel that I have a number of good qualities.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

34. All in all, I'm inclined to feel that I'm a failure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

35. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

36. I take a positive attitude toward myself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

37. I certainly feel useless at times.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

38. I feel very secure in my relationship with _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

39. _____'s presence makes any activity more enjoyable.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

40. _____ is a rather mysterious person.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

41. _____ is close to my ideal as a person.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

42. I often wonder how much _____ really cares for me.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

43. I am very lucky to be involved in a relationship with _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

44. Sometimes I wish I didn't care so much for _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

45. I find myself wanting _____ when we're not together.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

46. I have great difficulty trying to figure _____ out.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

47. I spend more time thinking about my career than I do about _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

48. I try to plan out what I want to say before talking to _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

49. My relationship with _____ has made my life more worthwhile.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

50. I feel uneasy if _____ is making friends with someone of the opposite sex.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

51. I am very dependent upon _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

APPENDIX C

POST-MANIPULATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Brief Mood Assessment II

Please indicate your present mood by circling the appropriate numbers along each of the following scales:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
a.	anxious									calm
b.	satisfied									dissatisfied
c.	secure									insecure
d.	angry									not at all angry
e.	happy									unhappy
f.	hostile									not at all hostile

Please now proceed to the rest of the questionnaire.

General Introduction and Instructions

The following questionnaire pertains to various aspects of your feelings and attitudes about relationships in general and various aspects of your feelings and attitudes towards both yourself and your relationship with your partner. At various points in this questionnaire you may come across a blank (_____). This refers to your partner in the relationship. When you encounter these blanks you should mentally fill them in with the name of your partner.

Be assured that your response to these items will be held strictly confidential. Feel free to be as candid and accurate as possible. Your name will not be associated with your responses in any way. Do not write your name on this questionnaire.

Thank you for your for your particpation.

Please fill in the following information:

Age_____

Gender: Male Female (circle one)

1. Compared with the average person in a relationship, how much do you love your partner?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not very much				about the same				much more

2. I would do almost anything for _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

3. I think that _____ and I are quite similar to each other.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

4. One of my primary concerns is _____'s welfare.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

5. I would vote for _____ in a class or group election.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

6. I feel very possessive toward _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

7. I think that _____ is one of those people who quickly wins respect.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

8. If I could never be with _____, I would feel miserable.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

9. Most people would react very favorably to _____ after a brief acquaintance.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

10. I feel that I can confide in _____ about virtually everything.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

11. _____ is one of the most likable people I know.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

12. I find it easy to ignore _____'s faults.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

13. _____ is the sort of person whom I myself would like to be.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

14. If I were lonely, my first thought would be to seek _____ out.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

15. It seems to me that it is very easy for _____ to gain admiration.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all true; disagree completely				moderately true; agree somewhat				definitely true; agree completely

16. I worry that _____ doesn't care as much for me as I do for _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

17. My relationship with _____ has given my life more direction and purpose.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

18. I have imagined conversations I would want to have with _____.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

19. I'd be extremely depressed for a long time if my relationship with _____ ended.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

20. If I couldn't have _____, I'd easily find someone to replace _____.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

21. _____ pays enough attention to me.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

22. I don't really need _____.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

23. I need _____ more than _____ needs me.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

24. I want _____.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

25. _____ has been the cause of some of my worst depressions.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

26. My relationship with _____ is stable and quite satisfying.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

27. I want _____ to confide mostly in me.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

28. There is little conflict between _____ and myself.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

29. I spend a great deal of time thinking about _____.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

30. I worry about losing _____'s affection.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

31. I want _____ to tell me "I love you."

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

32. How physically attractive do you think _____ is?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

33. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

34. At times I think I am no good at all.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

35. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
strongly disagree strongly agree

36. I wish I could have more respect for myself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

37. I am able to do things as well as most other people.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
strongly disagree								strongly agree

Personal Attitudes Questionnaire

NAME_____

Listed below are a number of statements concerning personal attitudes and traits. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false as it pertains to you personally. If the statement is true as it pertains to you, circle the letter T; if the statement is false as it pertains to you, circle the letter F.

T F 1. Before voting I thoroughly investigate the qualifications of all the candidates.

T F 2. I never hesitate to go out of my way to help someone in trouble.

T F 3. It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged.

T F 4. I have never intensely disliked anyone.

T F 5. On occasion I have had doubts about my ability to succeed in life.

T F 6. I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way.

T F 7. I am always careful about my manner of dress.

T F 8. My table manners at home are as good as when I eat out in a restaurant.

T F 9. If I could get into a movie without paying for it and be sure I was not seen, I would probably do it.

T F 10. On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability.

T F 11. I like to gossip at times.

T F 12. There have times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right.

T F 13. No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener.

T F 14. I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something.

T F 15. There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone.

T F 16. I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake.

T F 17. I always try to practice what I preach.

T F 18. I don't find it particularly difficult to get along with loud mouthed, obnoxious people.

T F 19. I sometimes try to get even, rather than forgive and forget.

T F 20. When I don't know something I don't at all mind admitting it.

T F 21. I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable.

T F 22. At times I have really insisted on having things my own way.

T F 23. There have been occasions when I felt like smashing things.

T F 24. I would never think of letting someone else be punished for my wrongdoings.

T F 25. I never resent being asked to return a favor.

T F 26. I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own.

T F 27. I never make a long trip without checking the safety of my car.

T F 28. There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others.

T F 29. I have almost never felt the urge to tell someone off.

T F 30. I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me.

T F 31. I have never felt that I was punished without cause.

T F 32. I sometimes think when people have a misfortune the only got what they deserved.

T F 33. I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings.

Research Procedures Assessment I

The following questions reflect our concern about providing couples with an atmosphere that puts them at ease. We are also interested in your opinions of the questionnaires and interview that you have seen so far. You should be assured that your responses to this assessment as well as the other questionnaires you have just filled out are strictly anonymous. When you have completed this form simply place it and all the other forms you have filled out so far in the envelope that has been provided, seal the envelope and drop it in the box containing previous participants' envelopes. Please answer the following questions honestly and thoughtfully.

1. How satisfied are you with the procedures so far?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all satisfied								very satisfied

2. How relaxed have you felt during this study?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
very relaxed								not at all relaxed

3. How clearly have the procedures of this research been described to you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all clearly								very clearly

4. How pleased were you with the way the interviews so far were conducted?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
not at all pleased								extremely pleased

5. How would you rate the male research assistant's conduct during this study on the following scales?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
very professional								very unprofessional

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
very unfriendly								very friendly

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
very poor (incompetent)								very good (highly competent

6. How would you rate the female research assistant's conduct during this study on the following scales?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
very professional								very unprofessional

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
very unfriendly								very friendly

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
very poor (incompetent)								very good (highly competent)

Thank you for your honest responses.

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