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Analytic path model of joint decision-making by husbands and wives

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The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1988

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ANALYTIC PATH MODEL OF JOINT DECISION-MAKING BY HUSBANDS AND WIVES

by

Douglas L. Waldruff

A Dissertation Submitted to
the Faculty of the Graduate School at
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
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Approved by

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APPROVAL PAGE

This dissertation has been approved by the following committee of the Faculty of the Graduate School at The University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

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The purpose of this research was to construct analytic path models to explore the relationships between the context variables of gender role preference disparity and locus of control disparity with three communication styles--coercive, cognitive, and affiliative--and the resolution or outcome of decision-making in the three areas of money, wife's own activities, and companionship.

This was a secondary analysis of preexisting data collected from 188 married couples. The variables used were from a larger decision-making model developed by Scanzoni. Three major path analyses were computed. One was a recursive or linear model for each communication style. The second was a nonrecursive or interactive model for each communication style. Finally, a recursive model incorporating all three communication styles was examined. The nonrecursive path analysis was chosen as the model which best fit the original decision-making propositions.

The results of the study indicated that in the decision-making area of money, the husband seemed to have more influence over the resolution or decision outcome for both husbands and particularly for wives, while the wives seemed to have more influence over the decision-making area of wife's own activities and companionship. A particularly interesting finding of the study was that when the husband had higher

gender role preference scores than the wife, it positively influenced the outcome for both the husband and the wife and may reflect some of the changing attitudes and their effects concerning gender roles in contemporary society, particularly for men.

The results of the nonrecursive path analyses also showed that the effect of the context factors gender role preference and locus of control dropped out as predictors of communication style, and only gender role preference remained as a significant context predictor of decision-making outcomes.

An analysis of the explained variance in each of the decision-making episodes for the husband and wife showed significant differences between men and women. The implication may be that different decision-making models may be necessary for men and women.

A final conclusion of the study was that the model of joint decision-making developed by Scanzoni and associates is an effective instrument for exploring decision-making, although further refinement and testing of the model is necessary.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Decision-making has been considered one of the most critical features of the modern family (Scanzoni & Szinovacz, 1980). According to Scoresby (1977), the importance of decision-making is revealed both in the positive results that occur when it is conducted effectively and in the detrimental results that follow when it is not. To quote Scoresby:

> Good or bad, decision making has a considerable impact on any relationship because it signals how two people organize themselves in sharing their lives. It is the making of decisions that gives evidence of our capacity to jointly create, produce, and fulfill. Failing to constructively decide upon goals and achieve them is often interpreted as evidence that two people cannot or will not be successful together. For if we cannot make decisions and get things done, then one or both of us may reasonably question the value of being part of a relationship. (pp. 67-68)

In recent years family researchers have examined the decision-making behavior of couples and families and a tremendous amount of data has been generated. Studies have, however, suffered from inadequate methodology in terms of assessing the complexity of marital interaction.

In recent years there has been an emergence of a vast literature criticizing the research and theory pertaining to family decision-making (Hill & Scanzoni, 1982). One of the

major conclusions drawn from critiques by Cromwell and Olson (1975) and McDonald (1980) was that the field could no longer be content with the Blood and Wolfe (1960) "final say" outcome focused methodology to assess marital decision-making. "What has become important for both theoretical and substantive reasons is the measurement of processes" (Hill & Scanzoni, 1982). Another of the conclusions of such critiques has been the recognition of the importance of including observation and behavioral measures when examining this complex process. A model of recent origin has been developed by Scanzoni and Polonko (1980), Scanzoni and Pratto (1980), Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980), and refined by Scanzoni (1983). The model has received empirical support from studies by Hill (1981), Hill and Scanzoni (1982), Kingsbury (1983), Arnett (1987), and Scanzoni and Arnett (1987).

The model is designed to analyze the decision-making behaviors of marital couples by examining (a) the context of the couples' decisioning, (b) the process or interaction of the couple, and (c) the objective and subjective outcomes of the decision-making process. While much of the recent literature in family studies has utilized the Blood and Wolfe (1960) final say approach, the model developed by Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980), Scanzoni and Polonko (1980), and recently revised by Scanzoni (1983) examines the process of decision-making by utilizing both a self-report and an interactive sequence.

The Social Psychological Approach

Scanzoni (1977, 1979a, 1979b, 1979c), Scanzoni and Polonko (1980), Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980), and Scanzoni (1983) have been elaborating a social psychological approach to decision-making for some time. This social psychological approach shares certain elements with, yet is distinct from, research currently undertaken by psychologically and clinically oriented researchers who focus primarily on the process elements of marital communication styles (Scanzoni, 1983). The history of research into marital decision-making can be traced back as far as Herbst (1952) and Blood and Wolfe (1960). They pioneered what has become known as the "final-say" approach in which the respondent tells "who usually decides" a particular matter such as child care, what to buy, and with whom to spend leisure time. Although modifications of the approach have appeared over the course of the years, the basic logic remains the same.

Despite trenchant critiques by Comwell and Olson (1975) and McDonald (1980) concerning the conceptual and measurement inadequacies of the FS approach, research has continued to appear in the literature. According to Scanzoni (1983), the reasons it has continued to be used are because of its relative ease of utilization in survey research and because few efforts have been made to demonstrate an approach that is scientifically and practically superior.

The social psychological approach to decision-making was developed in part from Blalock and Wilkin's (1979) subjective utility theory. According to Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980), subjective utility theory synthesizes important elements from symbolic interaction, social exchange, and social conflict theory. The central notion is that social arrangements, such as gender relations, are the result of subjective preferences as well as the decision-making processes from which they come. The assumption of Blalock and Wilken (1979) is that human behavior "is oriented towards its anticipated preferred consequences" (p. 30). In addition, however, when two people form a relationship and become interdependent, it becomes necessary to realize that Actor's preferences cannot be accomplished without simultaneously taking into account Other's preferences. Actor and Other take into account each other's preferences by joint decision-making processes which include equity, exchange, power, conflict, and negotiation (Scanzoni & Szinovacz, 1980).

The basic model upon which the social-psychological approach is based was first delineated by Strauss (1978) and consisted of three phases: context, process, and outcome. The tangible and intangible resources, attitudes, and past history which couples bring with them to decision-making process are the context factors. These factors are thought to influence the processes of decision-making. The interaction phase or process phase is the give-and-take that occurs

in negotiation. The outcomes of decision-making are the result of context and process factors. "The model assumes ongoing influences emerging from context factors, continuing through explicit negotiation processes and proceeding to outcomes" (Scanzoni & Polonko, 1980).

A prime characteristic of the social-psychological approach is the concern with model-building to account for or predict outcomes, since ultimately outcome represents the social organization or organized behavior patterns of the dyad (Scanzoni, 1983). This approach takes into account the constraints of context factors on process elements including constraints on communication styles. According to Gulliver (1979), there is a great deal of faith that sooner or later it will be possible to develop an understanding and a theory of negotiations to the point that it would be possible to predict what the outcome would be in any particular situation. "A theory of negotiations," according to Zartman (1976, p. 70), "'is a set of interrelated causal statements which explain how and which outcomes are chosen.'" It is the outcomes of decision-making and the factors which influenced that outcome that affect future decision-making (Scanzoni, 1983). Many researchers agree that explicit negotiation models are relevant to families and that negotiation processes are an important arena of inquiry for social-psychological research on marital decision-making and the social organization of the

dyad. Knorr-Cetina (1981) makes the argument that researchers should work toward greater understanding of these micro level processes since it is presumed that micro joint decision-making dynamics presumably account for macro trends in marriage and family patterns.

Methodological Issues in Decision-Making Research

During the 1960's marital decision-making was treated as one of the most important indicators of marital power (Blood & Wolfe, 1960; Michel, 1967; Safilios-Rothschild, 1976). Research studies regarding decision-making and family power have been numerous. However, conceptual and methodological inadequacies have resulted in questionable findings. According to McDonald (1980), the major methodological concerns about decision-making in family research were the following: (a) the comparison of unequal decision-making and power phenomena, (b) the need for measurement techniques for power process instead of reliance on decision-making outcomes, (c) the question of whether wife's responses alone are adequate indicators of husband-wife responses, (d) the need for observational techniques of family power, and (e) problems with simplistic measures such as those utilized by Blood and Wolfe (1960).

Comparison of Unequal Decision-Making and Power Phenomena

One of the areas of concern expressed by Price-Bonham (1976) was that studies have often given equal weight to all decisions which resulted in a final decision-making score. A study was conducted to investigate discrepancies in weighted and unweighted decision-making scores. Husbands and wives were interviewed separately. Participants were asked to describe their decision-making behavior as well as their attitudes toward the importance of those decisions. Results showed that when various resources which were held by subjects were treated as independent variables in correlational analysis, no differences were found in weighted and unweighted scores; however, a stepwise regression analysis indicated that resources did have differential influence on the decision-making and decision-making plus importance scores (Kingsbury, 1983).

Process Versus Outcome

Although the concept of decision-making as a dynamic, ongoing, interactive process has received much support from researchers and clinicians (Bateson, 1972; Raush, Barry, Hertel, & Swain, 1974; Scoresby, 1977; Watzlawick, Beavin, & Jackson, 1967), decision-making defined as power outcomes has been widely questioned (Hill, 1981). McDonald (1980) and Scanzoni (1979a) have been particularly critical of

researchers' reliance on outcomes for the measurement of power. The majority of the studies in marriage and family decision-making have relied exclusively on self-report data, and most have been patterned after the Blood and Wolfe "final say" approach. According to Olson (1981), only about 10% of the family research in the last decade has utilized behavioral methods where interaction of family members was observed and coded, and very few studies have relied on both self-report and behavioral data. The most process-oriented model thus far developed seems to be that of Scanzoni and Polonko (1980), which utilizes both self-report and interactional data.

The Scanzoni and Polonko (1980), Scanzoni and Pratto (1980), and Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980) model of joint decision-making addresses many of the complexities involved in decision-making and has been used as a research instrument by Hill (1981) and Kingsbury (1983) and a refined version by Arnett (1987) and Scanzoni and Arnett (1987).

Wife's Responses as Indicators of Power

The majority of research conducted on family decision-making and power has relied mainly on the responses of wives. According to McDonald (1980), however, several researchers, including Safilios-Rothschild (1969), have found definite discrepancies in husbands' and wives' responses. The conclusion of the Safilios-Rothschild study was that reliance

on the wife's point of view was neither valid nor adequate. According to critics, when an instrument is administered to only one spouse, it tends to ignore the reality that decision-making is a joint enterprise (Hill & Scanzoni, 1982).

A large number of methodological techniques have been utilized to study family power and decision-making. Unfortunately, the focus of most of this research has been on outcome instead of process. Most of the data has been biased because it has been based solely on the wife's point of view and has not included other family members' perceptions. Most studies have continued to use unweighted scores in their assessment of decision-making. In addition, exclusive reliance on the self-report, final-say approach has been shown to be inadequate and unwarranted in view of increasingly available multi-method techniques.

Theory and the Decision-Making Model

Resource Theory

The idea that decision-making is an important indicator of marital power essentially originated and flourished with the work of Blood and Wolfe (1960). They asserted that the relative power of husbands and wives in decision-making outcomes varied positively with his or her socioeconomic resources (income, education, occupational prestige, etc.) rather than being based on patriarchal notions. This perspective became known as resource theory. While a number of

studies have supported this perspective (Kandel & Resser, 1972; Weeks, 1973), some researchers have found that increases in husband's economic resources either decreased or had no effect on his power (Scanzoni, 1979a).

Researchers like Rodman (1967, 1972) and Burr (1973) attempted to resolve the question of how resources and power were connected. Rodman formulated a "normative resource theory" model which was an expansion of resource theory (McDonald, 1980). Rodman's theory was based on the assumption that marital power is affected not only by the resources of the marital dyad, but also by cultural norms concerning marital power. Burr et al. (1977) posited several propositions which combined resource theory with normative resource theory to predict a correlation between resources and decision-making. Their findings contradicted Rodman's hypothesis and indicated that resources were strongly related to power when norms concerning authority were more patriarchal than egalitarian. Burr's (1973) model of marital power sought to relate the numerous variables found to be interconnected with power and resources such as norms, the value of a phenomenon, the value of resources, the amount of resources, socioeconomic status, and education.

With an awareness of the methodological issues and problems surrounding the conceptualization and measurement of family power, Olson and Cromwell (1975) identified three

major power domains useful for organizing numerous concepts and measures (Hill, 1981). The first domain was termed "bases of power" and consisted of the resources an individual possesses which underlie the ability to exercise power in a given decision-making situation. The second, termed "power processes," focused on the interaction of family members at various stages or units in decision-making. The third was considered "power outcomes" and focused on who made final decisions and who won the discussion or argument. Power relationships have important implications for marriage in the presence and absence of conflict (McDonald, 1980). It is possible that differences in power may suppress conflict situations and/or may shape the family system. Considered in that light, there is a relationship between power and the marital patterns and roles that partners adopt (Arnett, 1987). Discrepancies in power may result in the stronger party taking advantage of the weaker and inhibit the ability of the weaker party to negotiate (Deal, 1984).

Social-Exchange Theory

According to McDonald (1980), social exchange theory has become the framework most often used to assess family power and decision-making. McDonald stated that Scanzoni had made the greatest contribution in relating exchange theory to power in families.

According to Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980), decision-making may be considered problem-solving and/or conflict resolution. In considering the relationship of exchange theory to decision-making, the most important assumption is that human beings are actors as well as reactors and that people make decisions and initiate action rather than being passive reactors to environmental stimuli. Another assumption is that individuals act and react in ways which maximize rewards and minimize costs. This assumption requires further elaboration, however, since often, in decision-making in families rewards to one family member are costly to another. The concept of maximum joint profit (MJP) is based on the assumption that actors are willing to negotiate for the interest of the group in lieu of individual profits (Scanzoni, 1979). However, MJP also rewards the individuals in the family and, in this light, is profitable for the individual family members. Consequently, MJP serves as an incentive for the negotiation process in decision-making.

Reciprocity is another important aspect of exchange theory as it relates to decision-making. According to Scanzoni 1979a),

> Complete repayment is almost never reached in social exchange. . . . The ongoing inputs stimulate increased feelings of mutual gratitude and rectitude, thus contributing to maintenance and stability of social systems. (p. 307)

Trust is an important ingredient of decision-making (Scanzoni, 1979). Trust is an indication of Actor's confidence

of receiving rewards from Other, while mistrust has inherent expectations of costs from Other. "Ultimately, trust may instigate the emergence of nonlegitimate power if Actor reverts to coercion to force Other to react in the desired manner" (Kingsbury, 1983, p. 18).

Comparison level (CL) and comparison level alternative (CL ALT) are social exchange theory concepts which are relevant to family decision-making. In the negotiation process a feeling of equity is more likely to exist if a person's calculation of CL reveals that he or she is getting what he or she deserves. "A similar reaction results from the calculation of CL ALT and the eventual weighting of decisions" (Kingsbury, 1983, p. 18).

Role Theory

According to Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980), until recently decision-making in families was extremely structured. It could be characterized by what is termed spontaneous consensus; that is, there were accepted roles in the family and family members knew and accepted those roles. Men were the providers for the family and fulfilled instrumental roles and women worked in the home, raised children, and fulfilled expressive roles. Because everyone knew what was expected of them there was little need for negotiation.

With the advent of the activism of the 1960's and the growth of the women's movement came changes in family dynamics

which have had far-reaching implications for the process of decision-making. Gender role norms, according to Scanzoni (1979a), may be measured on a continuum from traditional to modern. Traditional gender role norms can be thought of as a hierarchy where the husband's interests are paramount, where children come second, and wives' interests come last. Within this structure the husband has what can be considered legitimate power and decision-making is largely a matter of spontaneous consensus. As one moves down the continuum toward modernity, however, power becomes more negotiable. In families where both husband and wife have modern gender role preferences, the only thing that is not negotiable is the notion that all things are negotiable (Scanzoni, 1983b). As a group, women tend to have more sex-role modern or egalitarian preferences. In situations where there is a large disparity in sex-role preferences, i.e., husband-traditional, wife-modern, the likelihood of conflict is great.

Scanzoni (1975, 1979, 1980) developed a sex-role preference framework which incorporated (a) sex-role orientations (preferences for desired goals or interests), (b) sex stratification (the idea that men and women are systematically funneled into social positions that provide greater amounts of valued tangible and intangible rewards to men than to women), and (c) the division of labor by sex (men gain status in the public sphere which gives them the power to maintain the stratification status quo while women remain in the private

sphere where they gain no public status and control). Scanzoni's sex-role preference inventory is a Likert-type scale which gives a combined score to indicate whether the person has a sex-role preference of modern or traditional. It is this framework on which the context of sex-role preference was based.

An Explicit Model of Joint Decision-Making

Scanzoni and Polonko (1980) and Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980) have developed a process-oriented model of decision-making which utilizes both self-report and interaction data. This model has received further refinement by Scanzoni (1983). The purpose of the model is twofold: (a) to analyze decision-making and (b) to examine the changing nature of sex roles and their impact on family decision-making. The focus of the model is on joint decision-making and considers the dyad as the unit of analysis, although individual context data are also considered to determine whether within-couples or within-individual data contribute more toward prediction of process and outcome. The process-oriented model is especially useful in studying power relationships when compared with those which have viewed power only in terms of outcomes. Scanzoni and Polonko (1980) and Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980) describe decision-making in the following way:

> Family members have items (tangible and intangible) they wish to give to and also receive from each other. Simultaneously, family members want to give and receive (exchange) items with parts of the larger society. The capability of engaging in one of those kinds of exchanges usually depends on the capability of doing the other as well. Organizing those exchanges in an orderly and satisfactory fashion is what decision-making is all about. (Scanzoni & Szinovacz, 1980, p. 13)

Similar methodologies for studying the dynamic and interactive processes of decision-making have evolved concurrently from Raush et al. (1974), Blalock and Wilken (1979), and Gulliver (1979). Along with Scanzoni and Pratto (1980), Scanzoni and Polonko (1980), Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980), and Scanzoni (1983), these authors have proposed that measurement data be collected which incorporates both self-report and observational-interactional data in an effort to evaluate the variation in methods, strategies, and processes that various individuals, couples, or groups utilize in interaction with each other (Hill & Scanzoni, 1982). Scanzoni's model was designed particularly to obtain self-report and interaction data around the issue of how couples make decisions and the varied processes that are included in the general area identified as husband-wife decision-making (Hill, 1981).

The model is dynamic in that it is based on Gulliver's (1979) notion of the cyclical, developmental nature of the negotiation process (Kingsbury, 1983). According to Gulliver (1979), negotiation could be defined as the process of

information exchange, learning, and assessment. He suggested that within the negotiation process the repetitive cycles of information exchange and assessment aid the forward movement of the process toward consensus and implementation.

Hill and Scanzoni (1982) have proposed that the process oriented framework is applicable to a wide range of issues related to family decision-making. The framework is of recent design and has been used by Hill (1981) in a study of decision-making behaviors of couples who had received training in communication skills and a control group who had not, and by Kingsbury (1983) who utilized the model to assess the decision-making and power relationships of dual-career families. The latest refinement of the model has come as a result of a research proposal by Scanzoni (1983) to determine if sex role preferences are changing in rural communities and if so, what impact that change is having on the decision-making of rural couples versus those in urban settings (Arnett, 1987; Scanzoni & Arnett, 1987). Although no data concerning the reliability or validity of the model have been reported, Hill (1981) asserted that the model claims conceptual and theoretical validity having been formulated from several respected theoretical perspectives, i.e., systems theory, symbolic interaction theory, and social exchange theory.

Six points of the framework as summarized by Kingsbury (1983, p. 37) are the following:

> First the cyclic and developmental sequences of the process of decision making are dissected and identified into units. Second, the units are scrutinized to determine connected events. The third step is to view the units in developmental terms. A fourth step involves the unity of the developmental and cyclical processes. The identification of outcome flowing from process represents a fifth step. The sixth and final step integrates past decision-making history with current processes and outcomes.

The refined model proposed by Scanzoni (1983) measured context, process, and outcome variables on two levels, one on an individual level and the other on a couple level. The question as to the relative contribution of husband and wife's individual context variables versus within-couple disparities and their influence on process and outcome is unclear at present. Two additional empirical studies by Arnett (1987) examining the relationship of marital partnership status to husband/wife bargaining mode, and Scanzoni and Arnett (1987) looking at the relationship of marital commitment to religious devoutness, gender role preferences, and locus of marital control have been conducted, utilizing part of the refined model examined in the present study.

The model of joint decision-making with couple context variables appears in Figure 1. The model with individual context variables appears in Figure 2. A description of all of the variables adapted from Arnett (1987) is found in Figures 1 and 2.

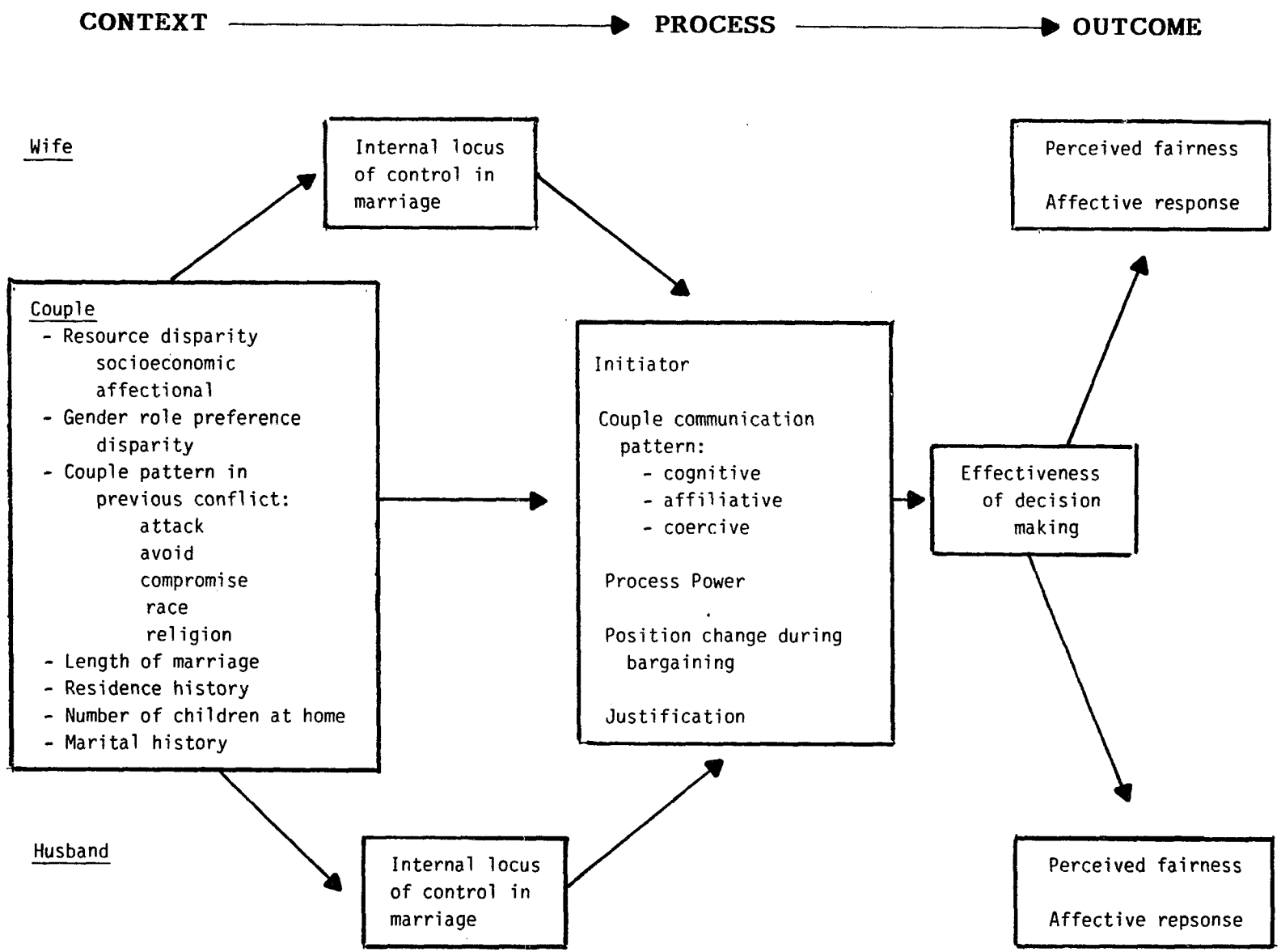


Figure 1. Model of joint decision-making with couple context variables (Scanzoni, 1983).

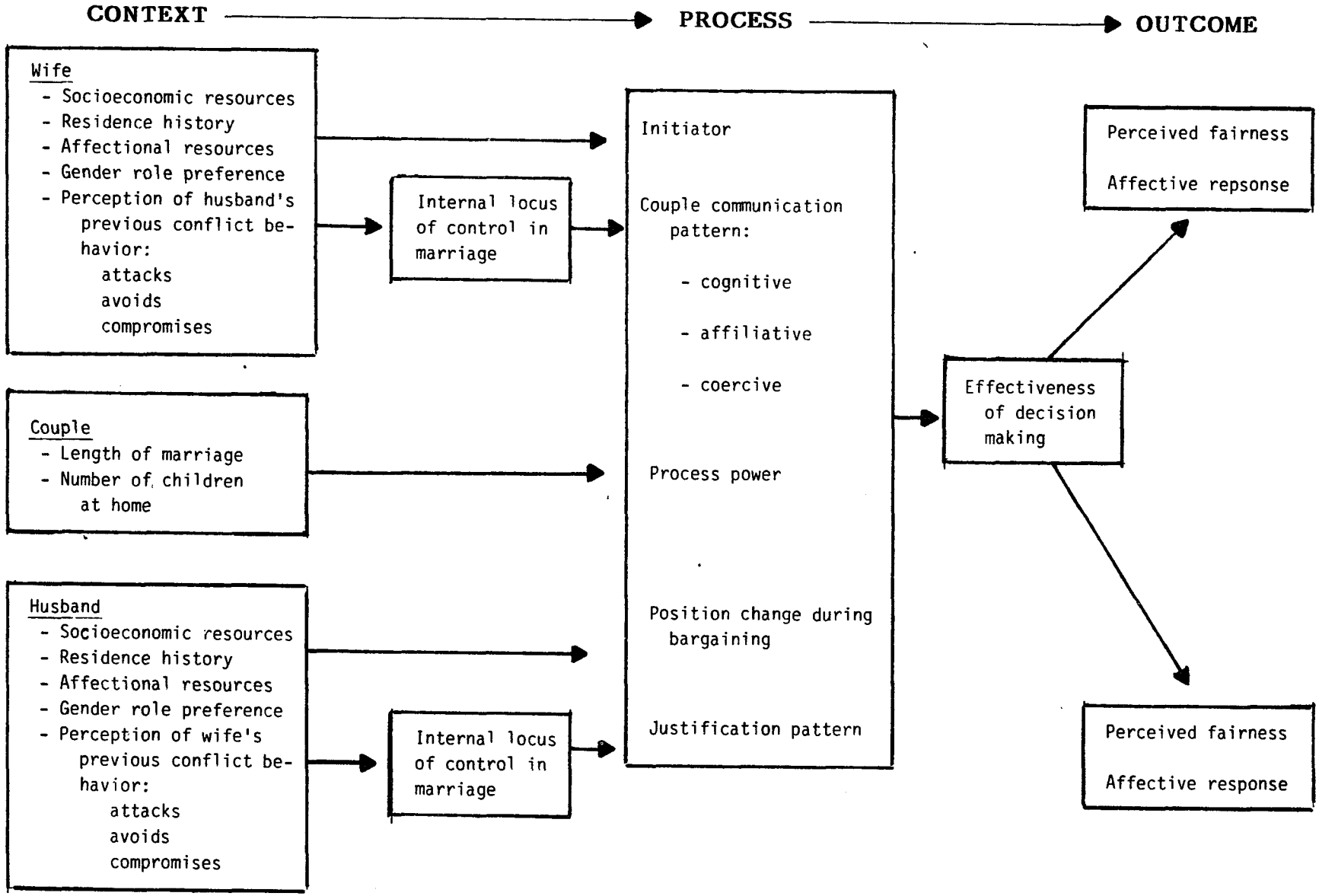


Figure 2. Model of joint decision-making with individual context variables (Scanzoni, 1983).

The entire questionnaire can be found in Arnett (1987). Only those parts actually used in the present study are shown in Appendix B.

Context

Decision-making can be thought of as embedded in a complex web of personal characteristics, experiences, attitudes, resources, and many other factors which each individual brings with him or her to the crucible of decision-making. These are referred to as context variables. Context variables include background variables, precedent factors, and potential power. The background variables are race, marital history, number of marriages, religious commitment, and residence history. Precedent factors include gender role preferences regarding work and household, each spouse's perception of his or her partner's behavior in previous conflict, length of marrige, and number of children living in the home.

Potential power is considered to be based on the resources, tangible and intangible, which spouses give and take from each other, as well as each spouse's feeling of personal control over marital outcomes. The contention of the model is that context factors influence couple interaction, and together context plus process determine the final decision or outcome.

Process

There are a number of process dimensions, including who initiated the talk. There are also what Druckman (1977) has referred to as the three processes of negotiation: (a) influencing--conflict resolution tactics and process power, (b) bargaining--the pattern and style of offers and counteroffers partners employ, and (c) debating--partners' attempts to convince each other of the justice of respective offers.

Outcome

The final set of variables are outcome variables, both objective and subjective. Objective outcome is conceptualized as the degree of resolution-regulation achieved by the end of the interaction. The subjective outcome on the other hand is related to each spouse's perception about the equity of the process and each spouse's affective response to the decision-making episode.

Previous research in family decision-making has relied all too often on the measurement of final outcome and neglected the complex dynamics of how that decision was arrived at. Clinically oriented researchers in behavioral marital therapy examining the decision-making of distressed marital couples have relied primarily on direct observation of marital pairs in an interactive sequence but have failed to consider the impact of context on the process and outcome of decision-making (Weis, 1981). What we have, then, in family

studies and clinical research are significant gaps in our understanding about couple and family decision-making.

Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980) have suggested that by studying the link between gender role preferences and decision-making processes it will be possible to better understand many of the dynamics of intimate relationships. Competing preferences for gender roles within couples require decision-making to harmonize conflicting needs. As couples negotiate these issues, certain styles of communication arise as a result of these competing interests. If the relationship is marked by small differences in preferences for gender roles or other contextual factors, then the likelihood for conflict and negotiation is minimimzed. If there are larger differences in these preferences, the theory would predict a greater likelihood of conflict.

As couples negotiate differences they develop styles of communication to enable them to influence their partners to see things their way. Raush and his colleagues (1974) have developed a system for measuring communication styles and grouped them into three main types: cognitive, affiliative, and coercive. The type of communication style employed by partners is likely to be reciprocated; that is, for example, if a husband tries to get his wife to quit her job to stay home with the children, and does so by criticizing and nagging, the wife is likely to respond in kind, particularly if the real issue lies in a difference concerning

what the role of wife and mother should be. The type of communication style is thought to impact on the effectiveness of decision-making. If a high level of coercion exists in the relationship, it becomes unlikely that effective decisions will be made. This in turn would affect the next round of negotiations between the two partners. This simplified example captures the essence of the dynamic process-oriented model developed by Scanzoni and his associates. Context factors impact on process, and together context and process influence decision outcomes.

Research Using the Decision-Making Model

The model developed by Scanzoni and Polonko (1980), Scanzoni and Pratto (1980), and Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980) and utilized by Hill (1981) has undergone refinements and revisions by Scanzoni (1983). One major change was the substitution of locus of control in marriage for the self-esteem measure of Rosenburg (1965). The self-esteem measure of Rosenburg (1965) was deleted from the model because of its low predictive utility in terms of process and outcome. Another important change was the decision to utilize the coding system of Raush et al. (1974) to examine communication style instead of the system developed by Miller, Nunnally, and Wackman (1979) which had been used by Hill (1981).

The choice to utilize Raush and his colleagues' (1974) interpersonal coding system was based on several factors:

its coding unit is one partner's turn in interaction; it is appropriate for audiotaped data, inter-rater reliabilities are acceptable; and the summary categories are consistent with measures of previous conflict behavior (Scanzoni, 1983).

The decision to include locus of control in marriage in the model was based on Rubin and Brown's (1975) contention that locus of control was a construct characteristic of a person's self-concept that would help explain the individual's participation and effectiveness in joint decision-making. The literature on self-efficacy (Bandura, 1982) and locus of control (Lefcourt, 1976) indicated that a sense of personal mastery and control is associated with active participation in life and with positive mental health (Scanzoni, 1983). Scanzoni (1983) noted that in the building of the model of joint decision-making that the internal locus of control dimension best reflects the concept of self-efficacy and personal control. Although Scanzoni (1983) has recommended testing locus of control as an individual variable, a choice was made to look at disparities between husband and wife. The logic behind this choice is reflected in previous arguments that differences in resources are largely responsible for differences in power which affect process and outcome.

Hill's Research

The first study to utilize the model was conducted by Hill (1981). The purpose of the study was to see if couples trained in the Couples Communication Interactor Training program could be differentiated from a control group not trained in these communication skills. Hill (1981) found that couples who had received training in communication skills could be differentiated from those not having received the training on a number of variables. These couples had higher self-esteem and significantly lower disparities on the gender role preference measure. The experimental group also used more verbal-persuasion strategies as compared to manipulative-competitive strategies than the control group. The refined model has renamed the measure "justification" and the verbal persuasion strategies have been deleted from the model. No group differences were found in the objective outcome measure and the couples effectiveness for both groups was toward resolution. A stepwise regression analysis was attempted using the context variables as predictors of the decision outcome variables but a lack of variability in the decision outcome variables prevented a valid regression analysis.

A follow-up analysis of the data in Hill (1981) was reported by Hill and Scanzoni (1982). In addition to the finding on verbal strategy, significant results were found when the simultaneous influences of context variables, strategies, and importance on communication style were examined.

The most powerful predictor of behavioral communication style was perception of prior decision-making history. It was found that the greater the disparity on dimensions of trust, cooperativeness, and fairness, the more "defensive" the communication style was.

The communication style measure was taken from Miller, Nunnally, and Wackman (1979). The measure developed by Miller et al. (1979) included six communication style categories: sociable (pleasant, playful relaxed); directing (persuasive, authoritative, instructive); defensive (coercive, depreciative, deceptive, negative, unresponsive); searching (tentative, reflective, speculative, explorative); and leveling (focused, direct, clear, responsive, responsible, positive, honest, caring, and collaborative). A cursory examination of the current measure of communication style developed by Raush et al. (1974) and that of Miller and his colleagues (1979) would suggest a low correspondence when comparing the six communication styles or patterns of each. Although there may be overlap in some categories, it is felt that the measures here are tapping different aspects of communication.

The importance of the theoretical finding by Hill and Scanzoni (1982) was that it substantiated the previous literature regarding the temporal web that enmeshes joint decision-making (JDM) (Scanzoni, 1983), in other words,

that all current joint decision-making is at least partly embedded in a network of variables woven by past JDM experiences (Scanzoni, 1983). If partners agreed that their relationship was characterized by trust and cooperativeness, then their current experiences were marked by a communication style that was less defensive and more sociable, directing, searching, and leveling.

Other findings of the study were that the subjective outcome or satisfaction for husbands and wives was affected differentially; wives' satisfaction was influenced by income disparities with their husbands and men were influenced most strongly by communication style. The pattern for women corroborated the well documented gender differences in material resources on JDM. Women in the study with fewer tangible resources than husbands did not achieve the kind of "companionship arrangement" they sought and they were less satisfied with those arrangements (Scanzoni, 1983). The theoretical significance is that if one or both partners are dissatisfied with the arrangements of their lives, they are more likely to try and change them at some future point in time. This is another example of how JDM extends its influence on to future JDM (Scanzoni, 1983).

Kingsbury's Research

The next study utilizing the model was conducted by Kingsbury (1983). In that study, Kingsbury (1983) searched for the context factors which were most predictive of process

power, process outcome (objective outcome), and subjective outcome in dual career couples. Disparity scores for context factors were used to predict process and outcome. Multiple regression and analysis of variance techniques showed that gender role preference disparity was the best predictor of process power. Disparities in gender role preference, mutuality, and income were the best predictors of subjective outcome, while there were no significant predictors of objective outcome. In instances where the husband and wife both were more egalitarian in their preferences, both used more individualistic verbal strategies while negotiating than did their traditional counterparts.

Arnett's Research

The most recent study was conducted by Arnett (1987). This study represents the first time individual scores opposed to disparity scores have been used to predict process and outcome and the first empirical test of the revised model. Partnership status (head/complement, senior partner/junior partner, and equal partner) operationalized as gender role scores plus relative income and gender role preferences (used separately), love/caring, locus of control in marriage, degree of religious devoutness, past conflict, and marital commitment were the independent variables, and bargaining mode was the dependent variable. There were four categories of bargaining mode: competition, compensation, compromise, and problem solving. Seventy percent of the sample was

classified as being competitive, with few classified in each of the other categories, so the three remaining classifications were lumped together.

Results of the study were analyzed in a different way from previous studies. Each episode was analyzed separately for husband and wife, and the impact of gender role was examined by preferences for the role of husband, wife, mother, and father instead of a cumulative GRP score. Arnett (1987) found that several context factors discriminated competitive from cooperative husbands and wives, but the factors discriminating the two bargaining modes were not the same for husbands and wives, nor were they the same within each decision-making episode. When considering wife's own activities, it was found that for husbands, locus of control in self, preferences for the role of husband, father, and wife all discriminated cooperative from competitive bargainers. It was also found that the more egalitarian the husband about his own role, the more cooperative a bargainer he was. For wives, preference for the role of wife discriminated competitive from cooperative bargainers. The more egalitarian the wives were, the more cooperative they were about negotiating their own activities.

Discussions about money found that wives' bargaining mode could be discriminated only by the cumulative effect of degree of love and caring, locus of control in self,

preference for the role of father and religious devoutness. No single predictor was significant. There were no significant predictors of husbands' bargaining mode, although within group correlations indicated that husbands with high locus of control in fate are less cooperative.

In the realm of companionship, husbands' bargaining could be predicted from his perception of past conflict, locus of control in spouse, educational level, locus of control in fate, and preference for the role of husband. A within group correlation suggested the following relationship: the more positive the perception of past conflict, the higher the locus of control in spouse, the lower the locus of control in fate, the higher the educational level, the more cooperative the husband will be in bargaining about money. For wives the discriminant analysis showed that locus of control in fate, locus of control in spouse, preference for the role of mother, and religious devoutness were significant predictors. The within group correlation suggested that the higher the locus of control in fate, the more cooperative the wife will be on this issue.

The results of the study by Arnett (1987) raised more questions than it answered. It is unclear as to the low level of predictability these context factors had on the dependent variable. It is also unclear as to the relative merit of using individual scores versus disparity scores for

determining the impact of context on process and outcome. It was suggested by Arnett (1987) that further refinement of the measure of bargaining mode was necessary. Another issue which needs clarification is importance of examining the differential effects of each gender role preference as opposed to the more global cumulative score for GRP in terms of meaningful predictions about process and outcome.

A secondary analysis of the data used in the Arnett study (1987) was conducted by Scanzoni and Arnett (1987) to examine the factors influencing marital commitment. Individual level variables were also used in this analysis and only examined relationships between context variables. Results showed that locus of control in self for wives is related to greater commitment. For both husbands and wives, the greater the belief that fate controls their marriage, the less committed they are to the marriage. Except for the husband's belief about the role of husband, the more modern husbands and wives were about the other gender role preference areas, the less was their commitment to their marriage. A regression analysis for wives showed that the only variable which was a significant predictor of wives' commitment was love and caring for the spouse. Scanzoni and Arnett (1987) also found that the greater the locus of control in fate for both husbands and wives, the greater the use of negative conflict resolution tactics. An additional finding was that the more modern

wives were about mother, wife, and husband roles, the less positive were their conflict tactics. There were no significant findings concering locus of control in self and commitment for husband or wife. It was also found that wives who are more modern in views about father, husband, and wife roles are less likely to feel that control of marriage rests in the spouse. Essentially the same finding for husbands was found except modern preferences for the role of wife and husband influenced commitment. The study showed that men and women who are less devout and more educated also are more egalitarian in gender role preference. In addition, gender role modernity was found to undermine both caring and conflict resolution. The results suggested that there are three additional direct influences besides the established ones of love/caring and conflict resolution on commitment which are emerging, including beliefs about gender roles, beliefs about locus of control in marriage and religious devoutness. To some degree it would seem that the two established influences of degree of love/caring and conflict resolution seem to be affected indirectly by gender role beliefs, locus of marital control, and devoutness. The authors describe the three influences as a type package or syndrome.

Recommendations for Further Research on the Model

From the above descriptions of the findings a very complicated picture of decision-making is emerging. The

relative importance of the predictive utility of individual versus couple disparities is yet to be determined, and perhaps much can be learned from each. It has been found that different aspects of gender role preference seem to act differentially in predicting different elements of process and outcome. What the practical as opposed to the empirical significance of that remains to be seen.

Hill and Scanzoni (1982) found a significant relationship between prior decision-making history and gender role preferences and the type of communication style. While no relationship was found for the combined effect of context and process on objective outcome for women it was found that the context factor of income disparity impacted the subjective outcome or satisfaction for women. For men a relationship between communication style and subjective outcome was found.

Studies by Arnett (1987) and Scanzoni and Arnett (1987) have demonstrated the emerging importance of locus of control in marriage and the continuing influence of gender role preferences on decision-making. In the study by Arnett (1987), a suggestion was made that path models be developed instead of utilizing all the context variables as a set of independent variables, so that more complex models to explain the bargaining that occurs between husbands and wives can be constructed. Knowing the salience of the issue may be another important variable to include as well as considering the couple as the unit of analysis.

Problem Statement

The assessment and measurement of decision-making is a complex and difficult task. The model developed by Scanzoni and his associates appears to be effective in examining decision-making. However, more extensive testing of the model and the hypotheses arising from the model remain to be done in order to validate the predictive utility of the model. The need for further testing has stimulated the development of the present study.

Purpose of This Study

The purpose of the present study was to develop a path analytic model to examine a particular set of relationships within the larger model developed by Scanzoni and his colleagues. This particular set of relationships included the following: (a) two context variables, gender role preferences and locus of control; (b) one process variable, communication style; and (c) one outcome variable, degree of resolution-regulation of the decision.

Gender role preference was chosen as one context variable for the present research because of its theoretical importance in the model. Locus of control was included because of its recent inclusion in the model, and because it represents a source of potential power in the relationship. It was recognized that a number of other context factors may be

highly correlated with the two factors chosen and that the selection of only two variables may be simplistic. The theory would posit that both gender role preference and locus of control would have an impact on the process of decision-making.

Communication style was only one of the process variables in the original model. There were three communication styles included in the process, cognitive, affiliative, and coercive, in three areas of marital decision-making. Communication was chosen for the present research because of its dynamic quality. Resolution-regulation was chosen as the outcome variable because it represents more variation than a static "final say" outcome.

The first objective was to test the direct predictive power of the two context variables on the three communication styles and on the one outcome variable of resolution-regulation. The second objective was to test the indirect predictive power of the context through the process and on to the outcome. The third objective was to test the direct predictive power of the process of communication on the degree of resolution-regulation. The ultimate objective was to contribute to model building upon which theory and clinical practice can be built.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

The present study involved the secondary analysis of previously existing data collected by Arnett (1987) and Scanzoni (1987). They did not test the full model of decision-making. Instead they limited their analysis to (a) the relationship between context variables and (b) the relationship between certain context and process variables. The present study was designed to test the model across context, process, and outcome.

For the present study, an analytic path model (Kerlinger & Pedhazur, 1973) was utilized to examine the relationship of two context variables, (a) gender role preference disparity and (b) locus of control disparity, with the process variable, (c) communication style, and the objective outcome, (d) degree of resolution/regulation. This analysis was designed to examine the linkage of two context variables with the process and outcome of joint decision-making. While path analysis does not demonstrate causality, it may provide support for the theoretical framework if the researcher is willing to assume a given causal ordering (Kerlinger & Pedhazur, 1973; Nie, Hull, Jenking, Steinbrenner, & Bent, 1973).

The next section will include a brief summary of Arnett's (1987) sample, procedures for data collection, and selected instruments. Only those four variables which were used in the present path analysis will be described in this dissertation. The methodology for the path analysis in the present research will be presented last.

Procedures for the Arnett Research

Sample

The description of the sample selection and procedures for data collection were adapted from Arnett (1987). The respondents in the larger study were obtained through stratified random sampling from the personal property tax records of Guilford County and Rockingham County, North Carolina. Guilford County is located within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), while Rockingham County borders this SMSA and is defined by the Census Bureau as being rural (Arnett, 1987).

A sample was drawn from the county personal property tax records and totaled 2,487 couples. There were 531 couples who were eligible and located. A total of 226 couples participated in the study. Of this number 165 couples came from Guilford County and 61 couples from Rockingham County. The other 305 couples were either unable or unwilling to participate. Nonetheless, the total overall response rate was 43%.

The criteria for participating in the study required that the couple be living together and that the woman be

under the age of 40. Although the couples were not required to be legally married, as far as could be determined they were all married.

The sample of the study included only those couples where the wife was 40 or younger. The rationale for selecting younger age cohorts is that they are more likely to have adopted less traditional gender roles as compared to older aged cohorts (Connecticut Mutual, 1981). Younger persons are also more likely to be less bound by traditional modes of dealing with household decisions (Scanzoni, 1978; Scanzoni & Szinovacz, 1980).

The final sample size for the study was 188, because in 38 cases all of the process data were lost in the data processing phases or the audiotapes of the interviews were not audible. The number of repsondents in each decision-making episode is different because some couples for each area were unable to decide on an issue they had discussed.

The characteristics of the respondents in the sample are listed in Appendix A. Men in the sample had completed on the average of 3 years of college or technical training, and the women averaged 2 years of college. These represent levels of education above the national level. Ninety percent of the respondents were white, middle class, and from an urban county. Most had been married once and for an average of 11 years. The length of marriage varied from 1 to 27 years. Approximately 50% of the couples had two children under the

age of 18 living in the home. Two-thirds of the wives were employed outside the home, and over half of those worked 20 or more hours per week.

Procedures

Seven interviewers, 4 females and 3 males, were trained to carry out the data collection procedures. The interviewers' training session consisted of viewing a videotape of a simulated interview, becoming familiar with the Interviewer's Manual, learning about the administration of the questionnaires and operation of the audiotaping equipment, and role playing interviews until the trainer was assured that the interviewers were proficient at following the trainer's instructions. The data collection took place between February 1984 and May 1985.

The first step in the procedure required each of the spouses to separately complete a confidential questionnaire In an effort to contribute to internal validity, the introduction on the first page of the questionnaire was read to the couple by the interviewer. To insure privacy, spouses were instructed to go to different rooms or different parts of the room to complete the instrument and were asked to refrain from communication about the questions or their responses. The questionnaires were designed to obtain all context variables for each spouse. After the

questionnaires were completed, the couple rejoined the interviewer for the conjoint tape-recorded interview.

The interview form served as an absolute guide for the interview as it was designed to address all possible answers. Five interaction episodes were reconstructed by the couple, one at a time. These included decisions about household chores, wife's own activities, money, companionship, and children. The selection of these particular areas was based upon reports by respondents in large-scale surveys (including Blood & Wolfe, 1960) as being the areas of most frequent husband-wife disagreement. Due to constraints of cost and time, only three episodes were chosen by Arnett (1987) for analysis: wife's own activities, money, and companionship.

When the interviewer felt that the initiator had finished his or her turns, the interviewer asked the other partner if what the initiator had said was accurate and if there was anything else that he or she wanted to add. The interviewer then probed for essentially the same data from the partner. These turn-taking units continued until the couple had exhausted their recollection of the decision-making episode or had reached either an agreement or an impasse. When the decision-making episode was concluded, the interviewer assessed the degree of consensus and the degree of accuracy they attributed to their recollection.

After each episode a short self-administered questionnaire was given to each respondent which measured the individual's justification strategy and his or her perception of the objective outcome of the prior discussion. At the conclusion of all five episodes each respondent filled out an Epilogue Questionnaire regarding their subjective feelings about outcome of the discussions which had taken place.

Instruments

The instruments for collecting four selected variables are described here: the context variables of gender role preference and locus of control, the intervening variable of communication style, and the primary dependent variable which was the objective outcome, resolution/regulation.

Context variables. The context variables of gender role preference and locus of control were collected by means of a questionnaire given to each spouse separately. The following description of each variable is summarized from Arnett (1987).

Gender role preference variable was defined as desired goals or interests concerning specific rewards and costs related to division of labor and sex stratification (Kingsbury, 1983) (see Appendix B). Questions were included to reflect individual preferences regarding mother, father, wife, and husband roles and were measured by the sex role

preference inventory (Scanzoni, 1980). Items that comprise the scale have been shown in prior research to be valid and reliable indicators of the sex-role preferences of husbands and wives (Scanzoni, 1975, 1978). The scales have been developed through factor analysis and can be scored along a continuum from traditional to egalitarian/ modern gender role preference (Scanzoni, 1978; Scanzoni & Szinovacz, 1980). According to Aycock and Edwards (1982) and Scanzoni (1979b), the gender role preference measures tend to possess substantial predictive validity, especially concerning work behavior and fertility. Scanzoni and Szinovacz (1980) have hypothesized that decision-making may be greatly affected by matches or mismatches of the couple's preferences for traditional or egalitarian sex roles. The gender role preference score was a total score from the responses to the 5-point Likert repsonse.

To measure locus of control in marriage, Scanzoni (1983) adapted scales that measure locus of control in a global way to refer to marriage specifically (see Appendix B). Three dimensions of locus of control emerged from a factor analysis by Levenson (1974) and confirmed by Walkey (1979). Items chosen for adaptation were items that best mark the three factors from the two studies (Scanzoni, 1983). Items were adapted by changing the reference from global "my life" to the specific domain of marriage. Items a-e tap a dimension called "powerful other" and were defined as reliance

on the spouse for accomplishing relationship tasks due to one's belief that the other person in the relationship is more powerful or better able to carry out such tasks (Scanzoni, 1983). Items f-j are representative of an "internal control" dimension and indicate a belief that responsibility for modification or maintenance of marital quality and happiness lies within the control of the individual (Scanzoni, 1983). The notion that nothing can be purposefully done to preserve or modify marital quality or happiness is reflected in Items k-n "chance." This dimension also includes the notion that random occurrences in marriage are inevitable or due to external forces (Scanzoni, 1983). Rainwater's studies (1959, 1960, 1965) were the basis for these three types of marital orientations and expectations (Scanzoni, 1983). The internal control dimension is important since it reflects the concept of self-efficacy and personal control. Internal locus of control was treated as an individual variable of husband and wife throughout the analysis (Scanzoni, 1983).

Process variable. Communication style was the process variable used in the present research. Raush and his colleagues' (1974) interpersonal conflict coding system was used to assess communication pattern. There were three categories of communication style: cognitive, affiliative, and coercive (see Appendix C for the coding system). Each of these

three styles was measured in the conflict episodes of money, companionship, and wife's own activities.

The process data came from an audio-taped interview which was coded along six dimensions. The final dimension was measured by questionnaire. The interview was a structured schedule which asked the husband and wife to discuss topics within which a decision had to be made in the past. The couple then reconstructed how they proceeded through to the final decision through a series of questions about who initiated each segment.

Outcome variable. The last variable was the objective outcome. This was the objective outcome--conceptualized as the degree of resolution-regulation achieved by the end of the interaction (see Appendix D).

> The prediction and comprehension of outcome is very important because the characteristics of outcome have vital consequences for the marital relationship. Conflict and negotiation are not inherently detrimental to marriage. If partners perceive the process positively and achieve preferred outcomes, the relationship can be enhanced by negotiation. (Scanzoni, 1983, p. 22)

On the other hand, if one or both members of the couple do not consistently achieve preferred outcomes, marital stability can be affected.

Objective outcomes for the couple reflect the effectiveness of decision-making (Scanzoni, 1983). According to Scanzoni (1983), the objective outcome should be the same for both partners and it is assumed that the report of one partner will corroborate the report of the other.

Decision-making as the objective outcome can be measured along a continuum from resolution to regulation (see Appendix D). In addition to total agreement, the outcome of decision-making can be (a) a mutually agreed upon suspension of discussion which could be an agreement to talk more later or perhaps agree to disagree; or (b) a regulation of conflict in which one partner refuses to continue the discussion, although the other partner wants to continue negotiating (Scanzoni, 1983; Scanzoni & Szinovacz, 1980). An operationalization of the degree of resolution is constructed from the question; response choice a was coded as 4, b as 3, c as 2, d and e as 1, and f and g as 0 (see Appendix D). An agreement coefficient (Robinson, 1957) between the husbands' and wives' scores was used to assess the reliability of the couples' score (Scanzoni, 1983).

Issues of Validity and Reliability

According to Arnett (1987), two important threats to the validity and reliability of this research were addressed and minimized. One threat, recall bias, was minimized because both husbands and wives were present during the interview. The other threat, recall accuracy, was minimized since the interviewer used specific verbal probes to stimulate recall.

Studies utilizing observational techniques to study problem solving and conflict resolution as well as game techniques in negotiation have been criticized because tasks have

been largely unfamiliar and unimportant to the participants (Cromwell & Olson, 1975). Much of that research has occurred in laboratory settings as opposed to more natural settings. One of the objectives of the methodology of data collection for the Arnett (1987) research was to enhance the validity of the findings by allowing the couple to decide upon a decision-making issue which was salient to them and which reflected on an actual decision-making episode which had occurred recently. The research was conducted in the participants' own home.

According to Arnett (1987) and Scanzoni (1983), it can be assumed that patterns of joint decision-making in married couples emerge during the reconstruction of past decision-making episodes. It is recognized that retrospective techniques have weaknesses including limitations of memory and the tendency to revise memory; however, Fitzgerald and Surra (1981) have indicated that structuring the interaction episode into turn-taking units gives the respondents a marker in time and improves recollection (Arnett, 1987). Ericsson and Simon (1980) have further indicated that using contextual cues and directed probes, providing enough time for recall, and explicitly instructing partners to consult their memories as was practiced by the interviewers in the study, does enhance the accuracy and completeness of retrospective reports (Arnett, 1987). The presence of the spouse also served to stimulate memory as well as mediate revisionist recall (Bennett, McAvity, & Wolin, 1978).

> Most importantly, the participants were asked to retrieve from memory, specific, concrete information that, if stored originally, was stored in verbal code. Respondents did not need to recode cognitively or to infer, abstract or summarize in order to report the interaction episode. (Arnett, 1987, p. 42)

Ericsson and Simon (1980) have reported that use of these strategies is more likely to enhance accurate and complete recall.

Procedures for the Present Study

Theoretical Path Models

The path models were based on these theoretical propositions: (a) the lower the disparity in gender role preference (GRP) and locus of control (LOC) in self, the lower will be the proportion of coercive statements to the total, and the higher will be the resolution of decision-making for each area of conflict; (b) the lower the disparity in GRP and LOC, the higher the proportion of affiliative statements and the higher the resolution; (c) the lower the disparity in GRP and LOC, the lower the proportion of cognitive statements to the total, and the higher the resolution for each area of conflict.

The first set of path models were planned for the decision area of money, the second for wife's own activities, and the third for companionship. In each of these areas, three different communication styles, one at a time, were included. Therefore, there were nine path models planned to begin the testing of Scanzoni's decision-making model.

For example, in the first of the nine path models, there was a theoretical proposition that disparity in gender-role preferences would predict the proportion of coercive communication separately for the husband and for the wife in the decision area of money. This disparity in gender-role preferences would also directly predict the outcome, the degree of resolution-regulation of the decision for the wife and for the husband. This disparity would also indirectly predict the outcome through the intervening variables of coercive communication. In the same model, disparity in locus of control would directly predict proportion of coercive communication and would directly and indirectly predict the outcome.

Operational Definitions

Gender role preference. The score for gender role preference was a disparity between the husband's and the wife's score. The couple was the unit of analysis. The disparity was placed on a continuum from -20 to +20. If the wife's frequency was higher, the actual disparity was placed on the negative side. If the husband's frequency was higher, the disparity score was placed on the positive side.

Locus of control. The couple was the unit of analysis in locus of control. Just as in gender role preference, a disparity score was computed with a negative score meaning the wife had the higher locus of control in self score.

Communication style. The process variable, communication style for husband and wife, was determined from a frequency of each statement made in each of the three communication styles for each of the three episodes (money, wife's own activities, and companionship). The score for the path analysis was the proportion scores for coercive, affiliative, and cognitive to total statements for each person. Interrater reliability was not available for this analysis, but in another study utilizing the same data (Arnett, 1987), interrater reliability was .96 for husbands and .94 for wives on bargaining mode. Bargaining mode was ascertained by assessing communication style and process power. Interrater reliability for communication style then was assumed to be similar to that of bargaining mode.

Resolution-regulation of conflict. A resolution score for each spouse was computed from a self-administered questionnaire. The score for total agreement was reponse choice a and was coded as 4, and then b as 3, c as 2, d and e as 1, and f and g as 0 as repsonses move along the continuum to regulation. Individual scores for husband and wife were used in the analysis, and a very high level of agreement between the spouses with regard to their perception of effectiveness was expected.

Procedure for Path Analysis

The standard procedure for computing a path analysis is this: (a) correlation matrix for all variables, (b) regress each dependent variable on the theorized independent variables, (c) revise path model by removing all paths which are not significant, and (d) regress each dependent variable on all independent variables remaining. The first step was to use this standard procedure for each of nine recursive path models (3 communication styles by 3 episodes). The second step was to repeat the standard procedure for each of nine nonrecursive path models in which the husband's and wife's communication style was allowed to be both a dependent and an independent variable. The third step was to combine all communication styles in a recursive path model for each of the three episodes. The standard procedure was followed again, resulting in three combined path models. For example, in the decision area of money the following regressions were run:

1. Husband's proportion of coercive statements was regressed on (a) disparity of couple's scores on gender-role preference and (b) disparity of couple's scores on locus of control to obtain the path coefficients (beta weights) and variance explained.

2. Wife's proportion of coercive statements was regressed on (a) disparity of couple's scores on gender-role preference and (b) disparity of couple's scores on locus of control.
3. Husband's degree of resolution-regulation was then regressed on (a) gender-role preference and (b) locus of control and on (c) husband's coercion and (d) wife's coercion.
4. Wife's degree of resolution-regulation was then regressed on (a) gender-role preference and (b) locus of control and on (c) wife's coercion and (d) husband's coercion.

A path analysis shows the paths or route through which independent (antecedent) variables, intervening variables, and dependent (consequent) variables relate to each other. The path coefficient (beta weight, b) is the weight that the independent variables have in predicting the dependent variable. Taking the procedure one step further, the multiple correlation coefficient (R) for each predictor variable can be squared (R-square) to show the porportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is explained. All multiple correlation coefficients can be cumulated to show the total amount of variance in the dependent variable explained by all of the predictors.

The next chapter shows all of the procedures for each of the steps in computing path analyses. The results are shown in both tables and in path diagrams.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

The analysis of the relationship among context, process, and outcome variables in decision-making was done with a path analysis procedure. In each of three decision-making areas--money, wife's own activities, and companionship--the decision-making model (Scanzoni, 1983) predicted that the context factors gender role preferences (GRP) and locus of control (LOC) would influence which communication styles--coercive, affiliative, or cognitive--that husband and wife would utilize in their bargaining behavior. In turn, these processes of communication would influence the outcome of conflict resolution. Figure 3 shows the generic path model used in this analysis.

It is important to remember when interpreting the results that gender role preference and locus of control represent disparity between the husband's and wife's scores. To distinguish which had the higher or more egalitarian score, a negative weighting indicated that the wife had the higher score, and a positive weighting indicated the husband had the higher score in these areas.

It is also important to remember that except for the combined models, communication scores are represented as that proportion of total communication accounted for by each of the three communication styles for each spouse.

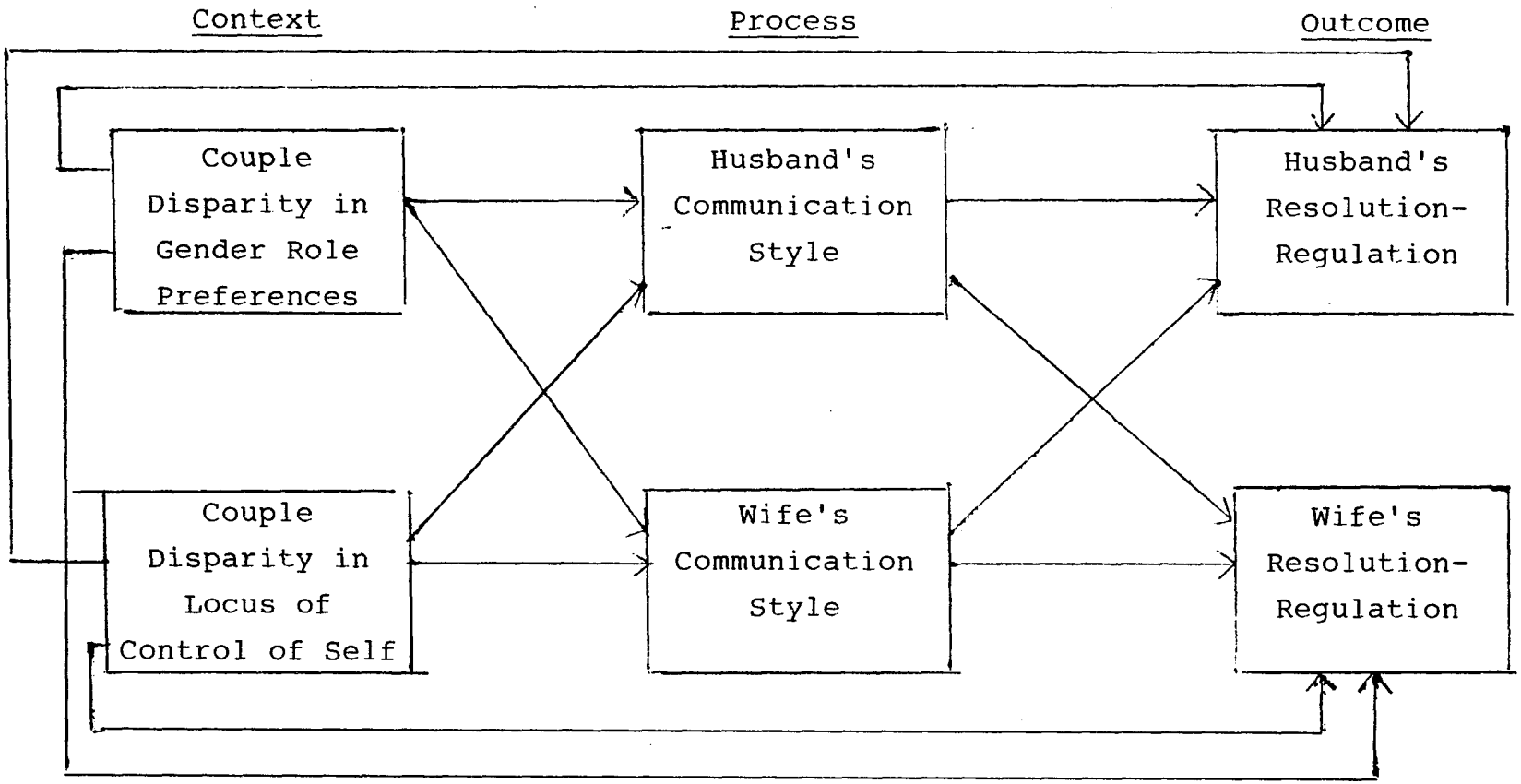


Figure 3. General path model for decision-making of husbands and wives.

The outcome is a score on a scale representing the degree of resolution or regulation each spouse felt was achieved for each episode after the discussion. A high score indicated a high level of resolution, and a low score indicated a low level of resolution or regulation of the conflict.

The results are presented separately for each of the three conflict areas. Within each conflict area, the results are presented in the order of analysis: (a) a recursive path analysis for each of the three communication styles, (b) a nonrecursive path analysis for each communication style, and (c) a recursive path analysis combining all three communication styles together. Recursive paths are linear combinations of variables, while nonrecursive paths allow interactions among endogenous variables within the path.

Within each of these three path analyses, the procedure was the same: (a) regression of all dependent variables on all predictors and (b) regression of all dependent variables on those predictors which were found to be statistically significant. The final path model, therefore, contained only the significant predictors of process and outcome of decision-making for each episode.

Specifically, each regression analysis followed this pattern for the recursive path analysis: husband's communication style was regressed on gender role preference disparity and locus of control in self-disparity. Wife's

communication style was then regressed on gender role preference disparity and locus of control disparity. Next husband's resolution was regressed on husband's communication style, wife's communication style, gender role preference, and locus of control. The same regression was followed for the dependent variable wife's resolution.

For the nonrecursive path analysis, a two-stage least squares estimate method was used to determine the correct path weightings. Husband's communication style was regressed on gender role preference disparity, locus of control disparity, and the predicted value of wife's communication style. Wife's communication style was regressed on gender role preference, locus of control, and the predicted value of husband's communication style. Husband's resolution was regressed on gender role preference, locus of control, husband's communication style, and wife's communication style. The same regression was followed for wife's resolution. In the two-stage least squares method, the first stage estimate occurs when either husband's or wife's communication style is regressed on gender role preference and locus of control to obtain a predicted value. This is called the estimation of the reduced-form coefficients (Godwin, 1985). The second stage involves using the estimated values of husband's and then wife's communication style derived in the first stage as independent variables to obtain two-stage least squares

estimates for each equation in the system (Godwin, 1985). The predicted values from the first stage are instruments that remove the source of simultaneity bias from the two-stage least squares estimates and thus can be used to produce unbiased coefficients of the relationships in the model (Godwin, 1985, p. 11). In other words, wife's predicted value for communication style becomes an independent variable and husband's communication style is regressed on it as well as the other two independent variables. This same process occurs for wife's communication style: husband's predicted value for communication joins GRP and LOC as independent variables and wife's communication is regressed on all three independent variables. This method was chosen because the process data were collected when husband and wife were interacting together in the same room. It is assumed that each person's responses are reactive to or dependent upon the responses of the other and therefore the equation is no longer recursive in nature.

The final analysis was designed to graphically depict the relationships of all three communication styles with gender role preference disparity and locus of control disparity and the impact of these context and process factors on the outcome or resolution for each decision-making episode. A recursive path model was used to demonstrate these relationships. A geometric average for each husband and wife pair was computed for each communication style. A geometric

average was selected to avoid multicollinearity since the percentages always summed to 100.

It is also important to note that when interpreting the data the results or findings of the study reflect tendencies of relationships rather than indicating that these relationships would be true in all cases. The reason for a cautious interpretation of the results is because the R-squares for most equations are rather low and because we are using predicted values from a statistical manipulation for communication style and not actual hard data.

Decision-Making Episode: Money

The proposition for the decision-making episode about money was that there would be a higher level of resolution for the episode when the communication style was less coercive, more affiliative, and more cognitive. Such communication was believed to have resulted from a low disparity between spouses on gender role preferences and locus of control.

The relationships were examined through a path analysis which involved a series of regression procedures based on a correlation matrix of all variables for each communication style. The correlation matrix for coercive communication revealed 10 relationships which were significant; however, only 1 such relationship, husband's (H's) and wife's (W's), had a moderate (.589) correlation coefficient (see Appendix E, Table E-1). The correlation matrix for cognitive

communication showed eight significant relationships with H's and W's resolution only moderately correlated (.589) (see Appendix E, Table E-2). The correlation matrix for affiliative communication showed four significant correlations with only H's and W's resolution moderately correlated (.589) (see Appendix E, Table E-3).

Recursive Path Analysis

The first step in attempting to find the best fitting model was to perform a recursive path analysis. Four separate regression analyses were run for each of the three communication styles.

Coercive communication style. As shown in Appendix E, Table E-4, when husband's coercive communication (H COE) was regressed on gender role preference disparity (GRPD) and locus of control disparity (LOCD), a significant positive relationship was found with LOCD. The locus of control (LOC) score was a disparity between husband's and wife's locus of control in self and a positive score meant that the husband's locus of control in self score was higher than the wife's. The significant positive beta weight indicated that when the husband's LOCD was higher than the wife's, the proportion of H COE was also higher. The adjusted R-square was .035, and the equation was significant.

When wife's coercive communication (W COE) was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, a negative significant relationship was found for GRPD and a positive significant relationship with

LOCD. The significant negative beta weight for GRPD indicated that when the husband had higher GRP scores than his wife, then the W COE was lower. The significant positive beta weight for LOCD indicated that when the husband had higher locus of control in self scores than the wife, then the wife had a higher proportion of coercive statements. The adjusted R-square was .034, and the entire equation was significant.

For husband's resolution (H RES), the regression analysis showed that GRPD, H COE, and W COE were negative significant predictors of H RES (see Appendix E, Table E-4). When the husband had lower GRP scores than the wife, the husband had lower resolution scores. The higher the proportion of coercive statements the husband used in discussion, the lower was his resolution score. Husband's resolution was also negatively influenced when wife used a high proportion of coercive statements, though not as much as husband's proportions. The entire equation was significant, and the adjusted R-square was .080.

The regression analysis for wife's resolution (W RES) showed that GRPD, H COE, and W COE were negative significant predictors of W RES (see Appendix E, Table E-4). For GRP, the negative beta weight meant that when the husband had higher GRP than the wife, the W RES was lower. Wife's resolution was most strongly influenced by H COE. The higher the proportion of coercive statements made by the husband,

the lower the resolution score was for the wife. Wife's coercive communication was also a significant predictor of wife's resolution, although it carried a smaller beta weight compared to H COE.

Cognitive communication style. Regression analyses were run for the cognitive communication style (see Appendix E, Table E-5). When husband's cognitive communication (H COG) was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, there were no significant findings. When wife's cognitive communication was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, GRPD was found to be significant. The positive relationship and beta weight indicated that when the husband had higher GRP scores than the wife, the wife had a higher proportion of cognitive statements. The adjusted R-square was .055, and the equation was significant.

For H RES, the regression analysis showed that only H COG was a significant predictor. The positive beta weight indicated that the higher the proportion of H COG, the higher was the H RES score. The R-square was .038, and the equation was significant.

The only significant predictor of W RES was H COG. It was a positive relationship, indicating that when the husband had a high proportion of cognitive communication, the wife had a high level of resolution score. The R-square was .047, and the equation was significant.

Affiliative communication style. For the four regression analyses performed on affiliative communication (see

Appendix D, Table E-6) in the area of money, there were no significant findings.

Nonrecursive Path Analysis

Since the nonrecursive path was the most illustrative of interactive decision-making, these tables are shown in the text instead of the Appendix. Four separate regression analyses were run for each communication style.

Coercive communication style. For H COE, only the predicted value of W COE was a significant predictor (see Table 1). In the nonrecursive model, LOCD was eliminated from the equation for H COE because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of W COE. The fact that W COE impacts positively on H COE indicates that a high proportion of coercive statements by the wife predicts a high proportion of husband's coercive statements. The adjusted R-square was .035, and the equation was significant.

When W COE was regressed on GRPD, LOCD, and husband's predicted coercive communication, only H COE was significant. Locus of control disparity was dropped from the equation because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of H COE. Since H COE was positive, it signifies that when the husband has a high proportion of coercive communication, the wife will also have a higher proportion of coercive communication. The adjusted R-square is .034, and the equation was significant.

Table 1

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.120	.152	-.038	-.115	-.012	-.142*	-.015	-.173*
Locus of Control	(not in equation)		(not in equation)		.004	.030	.014	.102
Husband's Coercive Communication			.318	.161*	-.023	-.226*	-.030	-.262*
Wife's Coercive Communication	3.146	.281*			-.039	-.160*	-.044	-.163*
Constant	-.440		.140		3.348		3.305	
Adjusted R-square	.035		.034		.080		.107	
F	4.235*		4.224*		4.926*		6.427*	

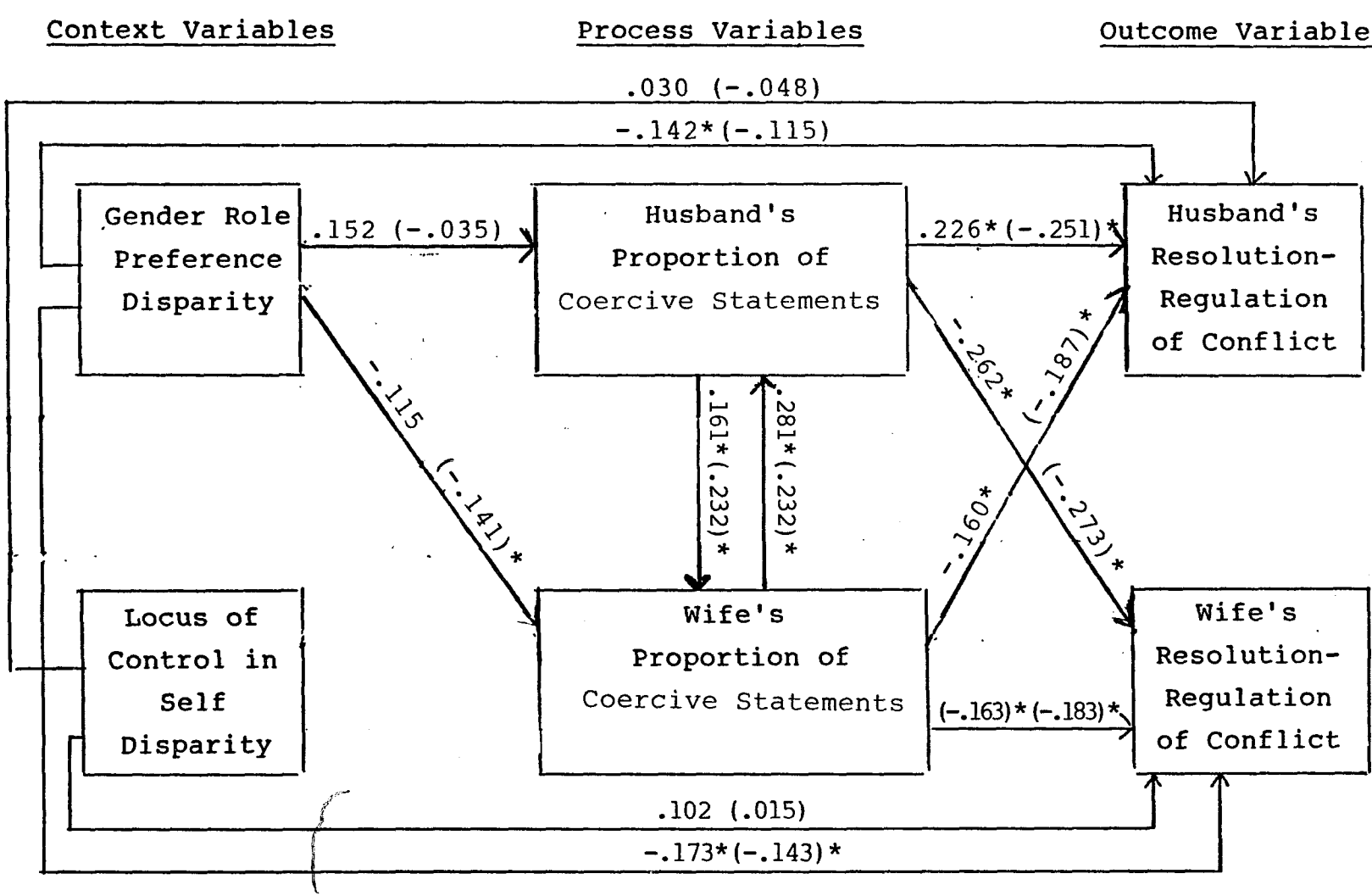
*$p < .05$

Note: Variables not in the equation due to multicollinearity.

b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

Gender role preference disparity, H COE, and W COE were significant negative predictors of H RES. The negative relationship between GRPD and H RES indicates that when the husband has lower gender role preference scores (more traditional) than the wife (wife more egalitarian), the resolution score tends to be lower or toward the regulation end of the continuum for the husband. Husband's proportion of coercive communication was the strongest predictor of H RES and showed that the higher the proportion of coercive statements made by the husband, the lower was the score for resolution. The W COE was also a negative predictor of the husband's resolution. When the proportion of coercive stgatements is higher for the wife, it will predict lower resolution for the husband.

The significant predictors of W RES were GRPD, H COE, and W COE. The negative relationship between GRPD and W RES showed that when the husband had lower gender role preference scores than the wife, the wife's resolution was lower. The strongest predictor of W RES was H COE and the relationship is negative, which means that the higher the proportion of H COE, the lower is the resolution score. The proportion of W COE was also negatively related to W RES, indicating that wife's resolution is lower when W COE is higher. The adjusted R-square is .047, and the equation was significant. The analytic nonrecursive path model for coercive communication can be found in Figure 4 and graphically illustrates these relationships.



Numbers in parentheses indicate zero-order correlation coefficient.
Other numbers are path coefficients.
*Significant at <.05.

Figure 4. Nonrecursive model for coercive communication in the area of money.

Cognitive communication style. Four regression analyses were run for the nonrecursive model of cognitive communication style in the area of money (see Table 2). When H COG was regressed on GRPD and LOCD and on wife's predicted cognitive communication, GRPD was deleted from the equation because of multicollinearity with W COG. None of the variables were significant predictors of H COG.

For W COG, the regression analysis showed that LOCD was deleted from the equation because of multicollinearity with H COG, and that GRPD was the only significant predictor of W COG. This means that when the husband has higher gender role preference scores than the wife, then the wife has a higher proportion of cognitive statements. The adjusted R-square was .044, and the equation was significant.

For H RES the regression analysis showed that only H COG was significant. The positive beta weight indicated that when the husband had a high proportion of cognitive statements, the husband had a higher resolution score.

The only significant predictor of W RES was H COG. It was a positive relationship indicating that when the husband had a high proportion of cognitive communication, the wife had a high level of resolution. The R-square was .047, and the equation was significant.

Affiliative communication style. For the four regression analyses performed on affiliative communication, there were no significant findings (see Table 3) and no further analyses.

Table 2

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	Not in equation		.133	.188*	-.011	-.132	-.012	-.138
Locus of Control	-.190	-.129	Not in equation		-5.411	-.004	.007	.050
Husband's Cognitive Communication			.733	.136	.014	.169*	.020	.223*
Wife's Cognitive Communication	.055	.009			.013	.114	-.001	-.009
Constant	84.456		26.616		.725		1.404	
Adjusted R-square	.007		.044		.038		.047	
F	1.650		5.183*		2.790*		3.220*	

*$p < .05$

b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

Table 3

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	(not in equation)		-.057	-.091	-.009	-.113	-.011	-.127
Locus of Control	-.033	-.033	(not in equation)		-.005	-.039	.002	.017
Husband's Affiliative Communication			-1.267	-.086	.002	.018	.004	.028
Wife's Affiliative Communication	-.289	-.043			-.006	-.045	.012	.087
Constant	8.476		14.767		3.228		3.029	
Adjusted R-square	-.007		.014		-.006		.005	
F	.373		2.263		.722		1.215	

*$p < .05$

Note: Variables not in the equation due to multicollinearity.

b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

Trimmed Model

The same four regression analyses were rerun for each of the communication styles using only the predictors that were significant ($p < .05$). Therefore, this step in the analysis eliminated the predictors that were not important enough to remain. For coercive communication the following remained:

(1) wife's coercive communicatin remained as a predictor of H COE;

(2) H COE remained as a predictor of W COE;

(3) H COE remained as a predictor of H RES;

(4) GRPD, H COE, and W COE remained as predictors of W RES.

The results of the rerun regressions for coercive communication style in the area of money are shown in Table 4. The relationships of all the independent variables with the dependent variables remain the same; only the beta weights have changed slightly.

Since some of the predictors were not significant when the trimmed models were rerun, a second trimming and reanalysis was necessary. Only coercive communication required this reanalysis. The results are shown in Table 5 and the path model illustrated in Figure 5. Neither context variable remained as viable predictors of conflict resolution.

Results of the regression for cognitive communication style are shown in Table 6. They are as follows:

Table 4

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Trimmed Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference							-.015	-.167*
Locus of Control								
Husband's Coercive Communication			.355	.179*	-.023	-.220*	-.028	-.244*
Wife's Coercive Communication	2.009	.180*			-.033	-.136	-.040	-.150*
Constant	.600		.206		3.390		3.272	
Adjusted R-square	.027		.027		.070		.102	
F	5.996*		5.982*		7.803*		7.864*	

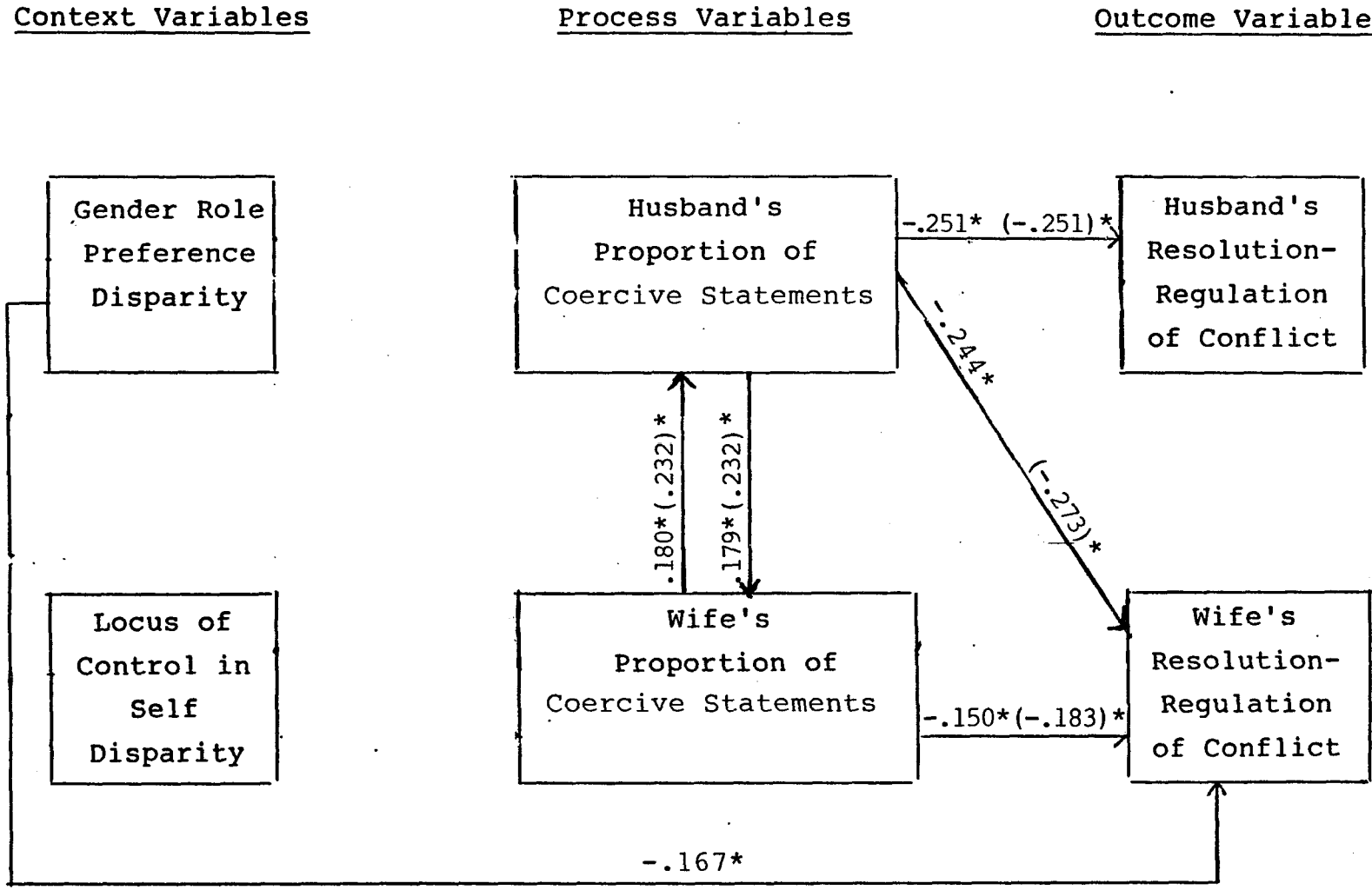
*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

Table 5

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Retrimmed Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference							-.015	-.167*
Locus of Control								
Husband's Coercive Communication			.355	.179*	-.026	-.251*	-.028	-.244*
Wife's Coercive Communication	2.009	.180*					-.040	-.150*
Constant	.600		.206		3.352		3.272	
Adjusted R-square	.027		.027		.058		.102	
F	5.996*		5.982*		12.062*		7.864*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight



Numbers in parentheses indicate zero-order correlation coefficient.
Other numbers are path coefficients.
*Significant at <.05.

Figure 5. Nonrecursive final trimmed model for coercive communication in the area of money.

Table 6

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Trimmed Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference			.135	.191*				
Locus of Control								
Husband's Cognitive Communication					.016	.188*	.020	.215*
Wife's Cognitive Communication								
Constant			92.530		1.844		1.423	
Adjusted R-square			.031		.030		.041	
F			6.783*		6.523*		8.709*	

*p <.05
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

(1) GRPD remained as a predictor of W COG;

(2) H COG remained as a predictor of H RES;

(3) H COG remained as a predictor of W RES.

Model Combining Communication Styles

Part of the thinking involved in creating a model which combined all three communication styles for each episode involved looking at the larger picture and the relative contribution of each context variable on each of the three communication styles and the relative importance of these variables on the ultimate outcome of the decision-making episode. A nonrecursive model was not appropriate for this analysis, nor was it possible to use arithmetic means for all communication styles since the total would come to 100% and the result would be uninterpretable because of multicollinearity. Because there was not a great deal of variation from the husband's and wife's proportions for each communication style, it was appropriate to use a geometric mean. This geometric mean represents the combined average of responses of husband and wife.

Five separate regression analyses were run. The geometric mean (which shall be referred to interchangeably as the mean) of the couples coercive communication (C COE) was regressed on GRPD and LOCD. The couple's cognitive communication (C COG) was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, as was the couple's affiliative communication (C AFL). Finally, H RES was regressed on GRPD, LOCD, C COE, C COG, and C AFL,

and W RES was regressed on those same variables. The results appear in Appendix E, Table E-7.

When C COE was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, only LOCD was a significant predictor. The positive beta weight indicated that when the husband had greater locus of control in self, the couple was likely to have a higher average of coercive statements. The adjusted R-square was .018, and the equation was not significant.

When C COG was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, it was found that LOCD was a significant and negative predictor; that is, when women had higher locus of control in self scores, the couple had a lower mean number of cognitive statements. The adjusted R-square was .018, and the equation was significant.

When C AFL was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, no significant findings emerged.

When H RES was regressed on the independent variables, there were no individually significant findings; however, the total equation was significant.

There were two significant predictors of W RES: GRPD and C COE. Both of these relationships were negative, indicating that when the husband had lower gender role preference scores than the wife, the wife's resolution score tended to be lower. Along the same line, when the couple has a high average level of coercive communication, the wife's resolution score also tended to be low. The adjusted R-square was .063, and the equation was significant.

Trimmed Combined Model

Three regression analyses were rerun since there were significant findings for only three variables. These findings can be found in Table E-1 and the Path Model in Figure E-1. This step in the analysis eliminated many predictors that were not important enough to remain in the path. Those that remained were the following:

(1) LOCD remained as a predictor of C COE;

(2) LOCD remained as a predictor of C COG;

(3) GRPD and C COE remained as a predictor of W RES.

Decision-Making: Wife's Own Activities

The proposition for the decision-making episode about companionship was that there would be a higher level of resolution for the episode when the communication style was less coercive, more affiliative, and more cognitive. Such communication was believed to have resulted from a low disparity between spouses on gender role preferences and locus of control in self.

The relationships were examined through a path analysis which involved a series of regression procedures based on a correlaton matrix of all variables for each communication style (see Appendix E). The correlation matrix for coercive communication revealed nine statistically significant relationships. The only relationships which were moderately

correlated were H RES and W RES (.529) and W COE with W RES (.390) (see Appendix E, Table E-9). The correlation matrix for cognitive communication showed seven significant relationships. Relationships with moderate correlation coefficients were H COG with W COG (.380), W COG with W RES (.268), and H RES and W RES (.529) (see Appendix E, Table E-10). The correlation matrix for affiliative communication showed seven significant correlations. Only H AFL and W AFL (.328) and H RES and W RES were moderately correlated (see Appendix E, Table E-11).

Recursive Path Analysis

Four separate regression analyses were performed for each of the three communication styles (see Appendix E). Significant results for the recursive models are listed below.

Coercive communicaton style. For the coercive communication style (see Appendix E, Table E-12), when H COE was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, no significant findings were found. This was also true when regressing W COE on GRPD and LOCD. For H RES, the regression showed that GRPD was significant and positively related to H RES and that W COE was negatively related to H RES; that is, when the gender role preference scores were higher for the husband than for the wife, the husband's had higher resolution. The inverse relationship with W COE indicated that the higher the proportion

of wife's coercive statements, the lower was the resolution score for the husband. The adjusted R-square was .090, and the equation was statistically significant.

For W RES a similar pattern emerged. GRPD was positively and significantly related to W RES, and W COE was significantly and negatively related to W RES. The adjusted R-square was .187, and the equation was significant.

Cognitive communication style. Regression analyses were run for the cognitive communication style (see Appendix E, Table E-13). No significant findings were found when H COG was regressed on GRPD and LOCD. A significant positive relationship was found between W COG and GRPD, indicating that when the husband had a higher gender role preference score than the wife, the wife had a higher proportion of cognitive statements. The adjusted R-square was .019 and nonsignificant.

For H RES there was only one significant predictor, W COG. The relationship was positive and indicated that when the wife had a high proportion of cognitive statements, the husband had a high resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .068, and the equaton was significant.

There were three significant predictors of W RES: GRPD, H COG, and W COG. Wife's cognitive communication was the strongest predictor of W RES. GRPD and W COG were positively related to W RES, and H COG was negatively related to W RES. The positive relationship with GRPD and W COG

indicated that when the husband had higher scores on the GRP scale, the wife had higher resolution scores; and when the wife had a higher proportion of cognitive statements, her resolution scores were higher. However, when the husband had a high proportion of cognitive statements, the wife had a low resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .113, and the equation was significant.

Affiliative communication style. Four regression analyses were run for the affiliative communication style (see Appendix E, Table E-14). When H AFL was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, no significant results emerged.

The only significant predictor of W HFL was GRPD, and the relationship was negative; that is, when the husband had lower GRP scores than the wife (H more traditional), the wife had a lower proportion of affiliative statements. The adjusted R-square was .050, and the equation was significant.

There were two significant predictors of W RES: GRPD and H AFL. The positive relationship with both indicated that when the husband had higher scores on GRP (more egalitarian), the wife had a higher resolution score. In addition, when the husband had a high proportion of affiliative statements, the wife had a high score on resolution. The adjusted R-square was .064, and the equation was significant.

For H RES only GRP was a significant predictor. The positive weighting indicated that when the husband had higher GRP scores than the wife, the husband had a higher resolution score.

Nonrecursive Path Analysis

Four separate regression analyses were run for each of the three communication styles. The nonrecursive paths are the best models; therefore, the results are presented in tables within the text.

Coercive communication style. In the area of wife's own activities (see Table 7), when H COE and W COE were regressed on GRPD and LOCD, there were no significant results. Locus of control disparity was deleted from the equation because of multicollinearity with the predicted values of H COE and W COE. However, neither the predicted value H COE nor W COE was a significant predictor of the dependent variable H COE or W COE. The only significant predictors of H RES were GRPD and W COE. Gender role disparity was positively related to H RES and showed that when the husband had a higher GRP score than his wife, the husband's resolution was higher. A negative relationship was found between H RES and W COE, indicating that when the wife had a high proportion of coercive statements, the husband had lower scores on resolution (toward the regulation end of the continuum). The adjusted R-square was .090, and the equation was statistically significant.

For W RES, two of the four predictors were significant: GRPD and W COE. The relationship between GRPD and W RES was positive, and the relationship with W COE was negative. This means that when the husband has higher GRP scores than

Table 7

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Nonrecursive Model

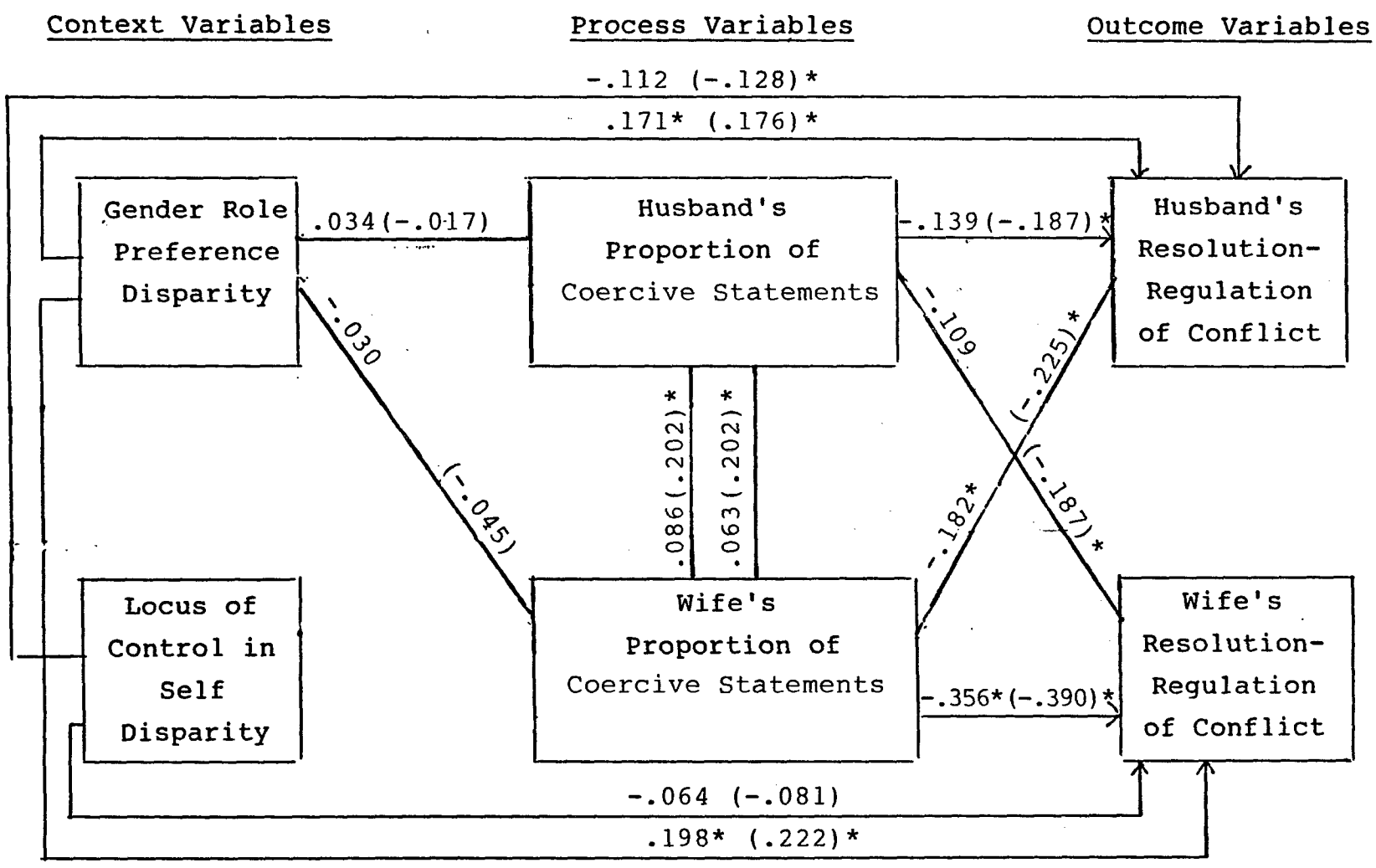
	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.010	.034	-.009	-.030	.012	.171*	.014	.198*
Locus of Control	Not in equation		Not in equation		-.012	-.112	-.007	-.064
Husband's Coercive Communication			.836	.063	-.031	-.139	-.025	-.109
Wife's Coercive Communication	1.196	.086			-.044	-.182*	-.087	-.356*
Constant	.355		.297		3.628		3.652	
Adjusted R-square	-.007		-.007		.090		.187	
F	.410		.462		4.934*		10.257*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

the wife, the wife's resolution score is higher. The negative relationship between W RES and W COE indicated that when the proportion of coercive statements for the wife is high, the wife's resolution will be low. Wife's COE was the strongest predictor of W RES. The adjusted R-square was .187, and the equation was significant. A path model to illustrate these relationships can be found in Figure 6.

Cognitive communication style. Four regression analyses were performed on cognitive communication for wife's own activities (see Table 8). When H COG was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, no significant results emerged; however, GRPD was eliminated from the equation because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of W COG. When W COG was regressed on GRPD, LOCD, and the predicted value of H COG, the only significant finding was with the predicted value of H COG. This relationship was positive and indicated that husband's cognitive communication influenced wife's cognitive communication; in other words, if husband's proportion of cognitive statements was high, this would influence the wife's proportion to be high. Gender role preference disparity was eliminated from the equation because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of H COG. The adjusted R-square was .019, and the equation was not significant.

For H RES there was only one significant predictor, W COG. The relationship was positive and indicated that when the wife had a high proportion of cognitive statements, the



Numbers in parentheses indicate zero-order correlation coefficient.
Other numbers are path coefficients.
*Significant at <.05.

Figure 6. Nonrecursive model for coercive communication in the area of wife's own activities.

Table 8

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	Not in equation		Not in equation		.010	.144	.012	.168*
Locus of Control	.009	.008	-.044	-.044	-.014	-.128	-.010	-.084
Husband's Cognitive Communication			4.820	.175*	-.008	-.088	-.016	-.175*
Wife's Cognitive Communication	.207	.030			.025	.224*	.035	.304*
Constant	71.534		-344.778		1.903		1.738	
Adjusted R-square	-.012		.019		.068		.113	
F	.072		2.578		3.914*		6.104*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

husband had a high resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .068, and the equation was significant.

There were three significant predictors of W RES: GRPD, H COG, and W COG. Wife's cognitive communication was the strongest predictor of W RES. GRPD and W COG were positively related to W RES, and H COG was negatively related to W RES. The positive relationship with GRPD and W COG indicated that when the husband had higher scores on the GRP scale, the wife had higher resolution scores; and when the wife had a higher proportion of cognitive statements, her resolution scores were higher. However, when the husband had a high proportion of cognitive statements, the wife had a low resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .113, and the equation was significant.

Affiliative communication style. Four regression analyses were run for the affiliative communication style (see Table 9). When H AFL was regressed on GRPD, LOCD, and the predicted value of W AFL, no finding reached significance. Gender role preference disparity was deleted from the equation because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of W AFL.

The results for the regression of W AFL on GRPD, LOCD, and the predicted value of H AFL also proved to be nonsignificant. In this case, however, LOCD was eliminated from the equation because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of W AFL.

Table 9

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	Not in equation		-.094	-.171	.011	.156*	.014	.198*
Locus of Control	-.037	-.088	Not in equation		-.015	-.133	-.010	-.087
Husband's Affiliative Communication			.038	.002	.013	.127	.018	.183*
Wife's Affiliative Communication	.181	.025			-.018	-.143	-.016	-.122
Constant	6.613		4.131		3.531		3.473	
Adjusted R-square	-.011		.018		.050		.064	
F	.139		2.454		3.118*		3.763*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

There was one significant predictor of H RES and that was GRPD. The relationship was positive and indicated that when the husband had higer GRP scores than the wife, then the husband's resolution score was higher. The adjusted R-square was .050, and the equation was significant.

Two of the four predictors of W RES were significant and positively related to W RES. The first, GRPD, was the strongest predictor of W RES and showed that when the husband had higher GRP scores than the wife, the wife had higher resolution scores. The relationship of W RES with H AFL showed that when the husband had a higher proportion of affiliative statements, the wife had higher resolution scores. The adjusted R-square was .064, and the equation was significant.

Trimmed Model

Regression analyses were performed for each of the communication styles using only the predictors which were significant ($p < .05$). Therefore, this step in the analysis eliminated some predictors that were not important enough to remain.

Coercive communication style. For coercive communication only the following predictors remained:

(1) GRPD and W COE remained as predictors of H RES;

(2) GRPD and W COE remained as predictors of W RES.

The results of the trimmed regressions for coercive communication in the area of wife's own activities can be found in Table 10 and in the path model in Figure 7. The relationships of all the independent variables with the dependent variables remain the same; only the beta weights have changed slightly.

Cognitive communication style. The results of the trimmed regressions for cognitive communication style are shown in Table 11. They are as follows:

(1) W COG remained as a predictor of H RES;

(2) GRPD, H COG, and W COG remained as predictors of W RES.

Affiliative communication style. The results of the rerun regressions for affiliative communication style are shown in Table 12. They are as follows:

(1) GRPD remained as a predictor of H RES;

(2) GRPD remained as a predictor of W RES;

(3) W AFL became a nonsignificant predictor of W RES.

Since one of the predictors for affiliative communication style was not significant upon reanalysis, a second trimming was necessary. The results are shown in Table 13.

Model Combining Communication Styles

When combining communication style in a path analysis, the model had to be recursive for the same reasons previously discussed. The results of the regression analysis are shown

Table 10

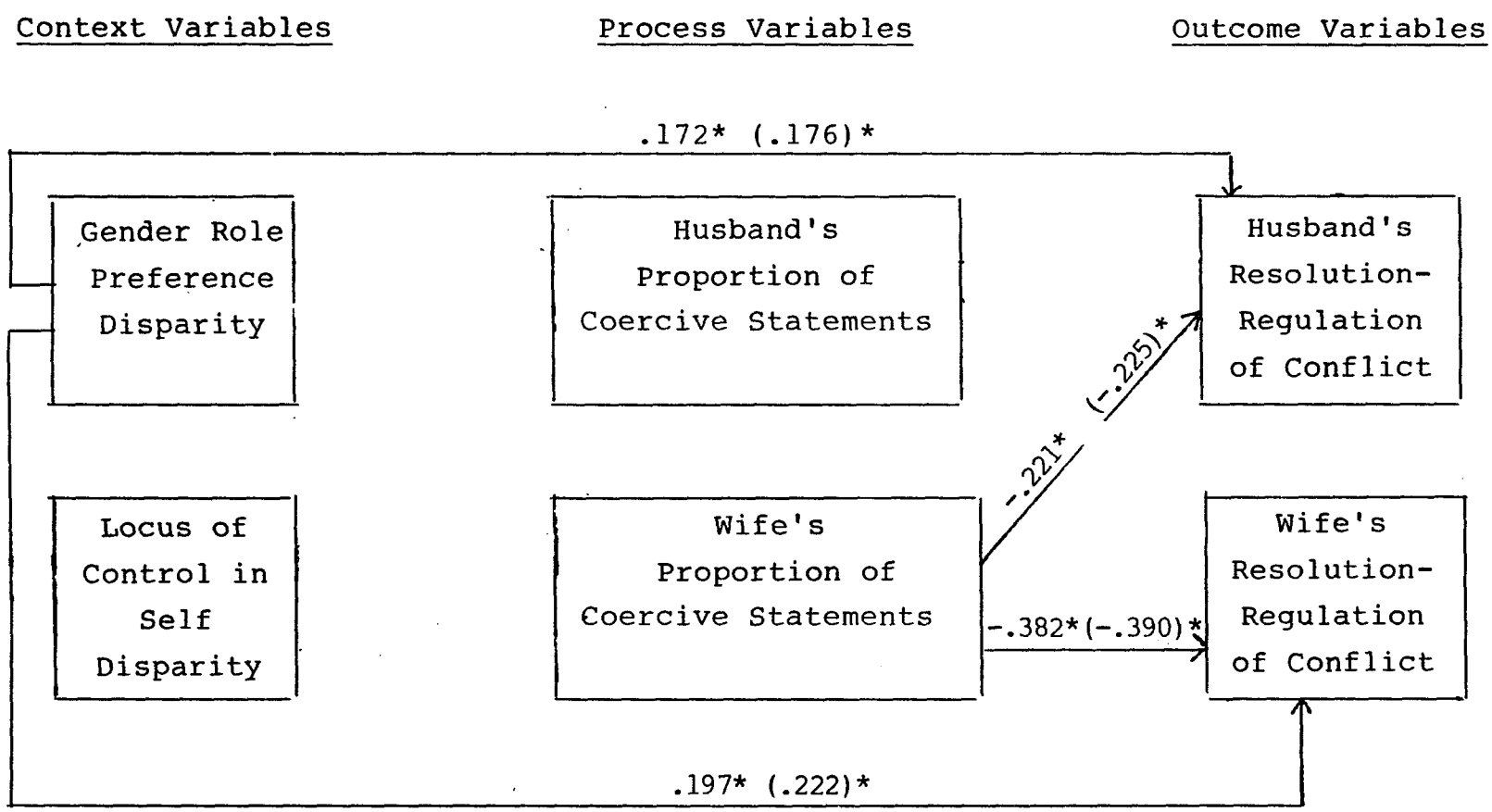
Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Nonrecursive Trimmed Model

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables: Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference					.012	.172*	.014	.197*
Locus of Control								
Husband's Coercive Communication								
Wife's Coercive Communication					-.054	-.221*	-.093	-.382*
Constant					3.610		3.633	
Adjusted R-square					.068		.181	
F					6.875*		18.769*	

*$p < .05$

b = nonstandardized beta weight

B = standardized beta weight



Numbers in parentheses indicate zero-order correlation coefficient.
Other numbers are path coefficients.
*Significant at <.05.

Figure 7. Nonrecursive final trimmed model for coercive communication in the area of wife's own activities.

Table 11

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Nonrecursive Trimmed Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference							.012	.166*
Locus of Control								
Husband's Cognitive Communication							-.017	-.176*
Wife's Cognitive Communication					.024	.217*	.035	.307*
Constant					1.202		1.736	
Adjusted R-square					.041		.111	
F					7.843*		7.697*	

*$p < .05$

b = nonstandardized beta weight

B = standardized beta weight

Table 12

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Nonrecursive Trimmed Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference					.012	.176*	.015	.216*
Locus of Control								
Husband's Affiliative Communication								
Wife's Affiliative Communication							.015	.147
Constant					3.574		3.443	
Adjusted R-square					.025		.055	
F					5.287*		5.696*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

Table 13

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Nonrecursive Retrimmed Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference					.012	.176*	.016	.222*
Locus of Control								
Husband's Affiliative Communication								
Wife's Affiliative Communication								
Constant					3.574		3.572	
Adjusted R-square					.025		.043	
F					5.287*		8.633*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

in Appendix E, Table E-15. When couple's coercive communication (C COE) was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, no significant results were found. This was also true when regressing C COG and C AFL on GRPD and LOCD.

When regressing H RES on GRPD, LOCD, C COE, C COG, and C AFL, only GRPD was a significant predictor. The positive relationship indicated that when the husband had higher GRP scores than the wife, the husband's resolution was higher. The adjusted R-square was .051, and the equation was significant.

For W RES only GRPD was a significant predictor. The relationship was positive, indicating that when the husband had a higher GRP score (more egalitarian), the wife tended to have higher resolution scores. The adjusted R-square was .071, and the equation was significant.

Trimmed Combined Model

Two regression analyses were rerun utilizing only the significant results in each equation. These findings are presented in Table E-16 and illustrated in Figure E-2. Two predictors remained in the path: (a) GRPD remained as a predictor of H RES, and (b) GRPD remained as a predictor of W RES. Both beta weights were positive and both equations were significant.

Decision-Making Episode: Companionship

The proposition for the decision-making episode in the area of companionship was that there would be a higher level of resolution for both husband and wife for the episode when the communication style was less coercive, more affiliative, and more cognitive. Such communication was believed to have resulted from a low disparity between spouses on gender role preferences and locus of control in self.

The relationships in this proposition were examined in a path analysis which involved a series of regression procedures based on a correlation matrix of all variables for each communication style (see Appendix E, Tables E-17, E-18, and E-19). The correlation matrix for coercive communicaton revealed six statistically significant results. The relationships with at least a moderate coefficient were the ones between H COE and H RES (-.289), W COE and H RES (-.289), between W COE and W RES (-.250), and between H RES and W RES (.546) (see Appendix E, Table E-17). The correlation matrix for cognitive communication showed five significant relationships (see Appendix E, Table E-18). Relationships with moderate correlation coefficients were H COG with W COG (.296) and between H RES and W RES. For the correlation matrix for affiliative communication, four significant relationships were found (see Appendix E, Table E-19); however, only the relationship between H RES and W RES (.546) was even moderately correlated.

Recursive Path Analysis

Four separate regression analyses were run for each of the three communication styles (see Appendix E). Significant results for the recursive models are listed below.

Coercive communication style. The results of the regression analysis for coercive communication can be found in Appendix E, Table E-20. When H COE and W COE were regressed on GRPD and LOCD, no significant results were found.

When H RES was regressed on GRPD, LOCD, H COE, and W COE, two significant negative predictors emerged: H COE and W COE. This means that a high proportion of coercive statements by the husband or the wife will lead to lower resolution scores for the husband. The adjusted R-square is .171 and the equation was significant.

GRPD and W COE are significant predictors for W RES. There is a positive relationship between GRPD and a negative relationship with W COE. When the husband has a higher GRP score than the wife, the resolution score for the wife will also be higher. The higher the proportion of wife's coercive communication, however, the lower will be the wife's resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .080, and the equation was significant.

Cognitive communication style. Four separate regression analyses were performed for the cognitive communication style (see Appendix E, Table E-21). When regressing H COG on GRPD and LOCD, a significant negative relationship was

found. That means that when the husband has lower locus of control in self than the wife, the husband will have a lower proportion of cognitive statements. The adjusted R-square was .022 and did not reach significance. There were no significant predictors of W COG.

Wife's cognitive communication was the only predictor of H RES. The relationship was positive and indicated that when the wife had a high proportion of cognitive communication, the husband will have a high resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .044, and the equation was significant.

Wife's resolution showed a similar pattern; only W COG was a significant predictor of W RES. The relationship was also positive, indicating that when the wife has a higher proportion of cognitive communication, the wife will have a higher resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .028 and was nonsignificant.

Affiliative communication style. Results of the four regression analyses can be found in Appendix E, Table E-22. In the first analysis, H AFL was regressed on GRPD and LOCD. A positive significanat relationship was found, with LOCD indicating that when the husband had higher locus of control in self scores than the wife, his proportion of affiliative communication was higher. The adjusted R-square was .017, and the equation was not significant. There were no significant findings when regressing W AFL on GRPD and LOCD.

The only significant predictor of H RES was LOCD. The relationship was negative, indicating that when the husband has lower scores in locus of control in self than the wife, his resolution score was lower. The adjusted R-square was .009, and the equation was not significant.

The only significant predictor for W RES was GRPD. GRPD was positively weighted on W RES. That meant that when the husband had higher scores on GRP than the wife, the wife's resolution was higher. The adjusted R-square was .006, and the equation was not significant.

Nonrecursive Path Analysis

Four separate regression analyses were run for each of the three communication styles. Results are listed below.

Coercive communication style. The results for the regression analysis for coercive communication can be found in Table 14 and in the path model in Figure 8. When H COE and W COE were regressed on GRPD and LOCD, no significant results were found. For the equation for H COE, however, LOCD was dropped from the equation because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of W COE, as was GRPD with H COE because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of H COE.

When H RES was regressed on GRPD, LOCD, H COE, and W COE, two significant negative predictors emerged: H COE and W COE. This means that a high proportion of coercive

Table 14

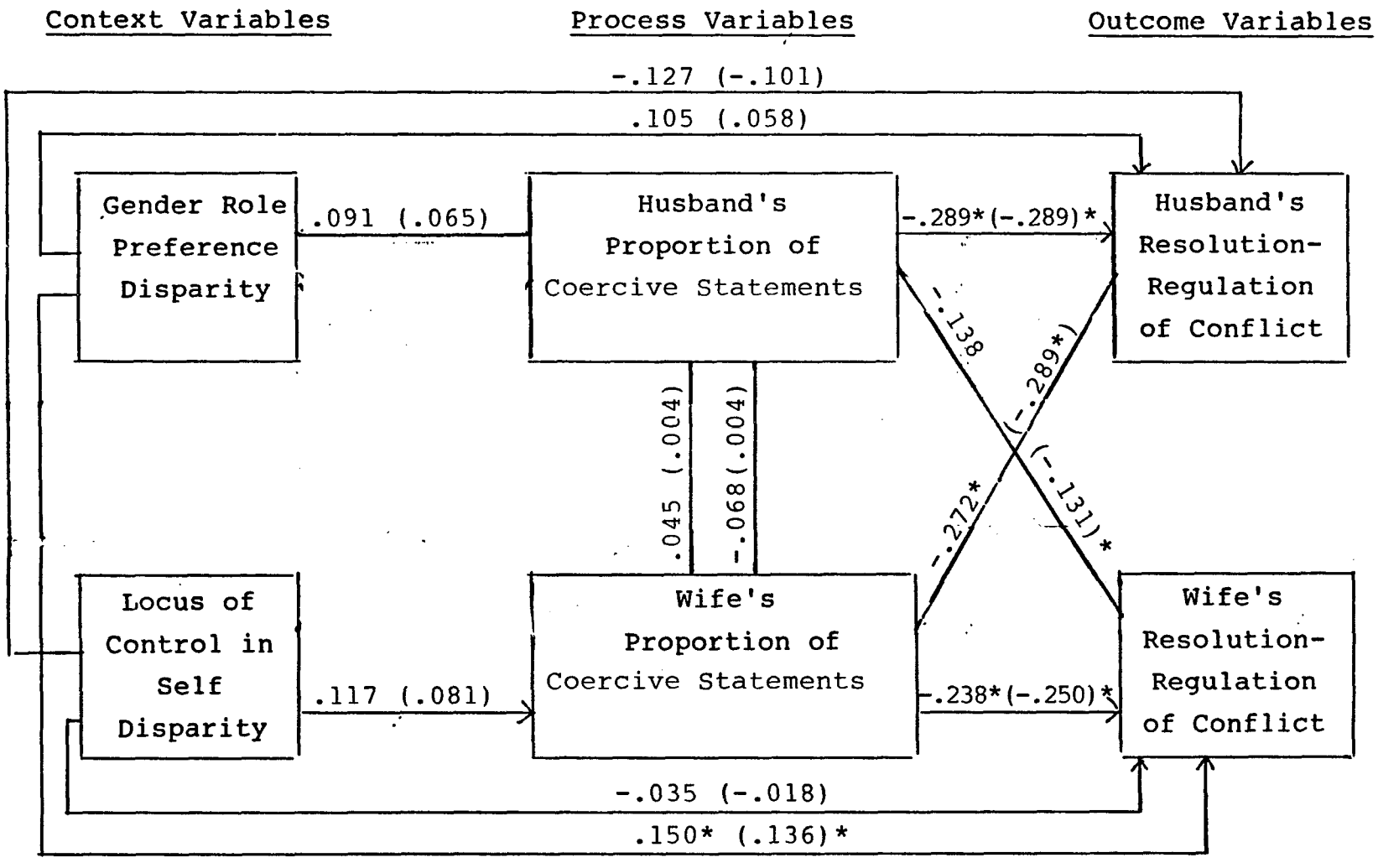
Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.027	.091	(not in equation)		.009	.105	.016	.150*
Locus of Control	(not in equation)		.109	.117	-.017	-.127	-.006	-.035
Husband's Coercive Communication			-1.922	-.068	-.086	-.289*	-.051	-.138
Wife's Coercive Communication	.214	.045			-.038	-.272*	-.042	-.238*
Constant	.271		5.162		3.535		3.351	
Adjusted R-square	-.006		-.002		.171		.080	
F	.470		.870		9.377*		4.559*	

*$p < .05$

Note: Variables not in equation due to multicollinearity.

b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight



Numbers in parentheses indicate zero-order correlation coefficient.
Other numbers are path coefficients.
*Significant at <.05.

Figure 8. Nonrecursive model for coercive communication in the area of companionship.

statements by the husband or the wife will lead to lower resolution for the husband. The adjusted R is .171, and the equation is significant.

GRPD and W COE are significant predictors for W RES. There is a positive relationship between GRPD and a negative relationship with W COE. When the husband has a higher GRP score, the resolution score for the wife will also be higher. The higher the proportion of wife's coercive communication, however, the lower will be the wife's resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .080, and the equation was significant.

Cognitive communication style. The results of the regression analyses for cognitive communication can be found in Table 15. When H COG was regressed on GRPD, LOCD, and the predicted value of W COG, the predicted value of W COG was significant and positively related to H COG. The positive weighting meant that when the wife had a high proportion of cognitive statements, it influenced the husband to have a high proportion of statements as well. The adjusted R-square was .022, and the equation was not significant. There were no significant findings for the regression equation for W COG. Locus of control disparity was deleted from the equation for H COG and W COG because of multicollinearity.

Wife's cognitive communication was the only predictor of H RES. The relationship was positive and indicated that when the wife had a high proportion of cognitive communication

Table 15

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Nonrecursive Model

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables: Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	-.147	-.166	.093	.107	.008	.086	.015	.138
Locus of Control	(not in equation)		(not in equation)		-.017	-.128	-.008	-.048
Husband's Cognitive Communication			.630	.118	.003	.031	-.007	-.060
Wife's Cognitive Communication	1.586	.210*			.018	.179*	.021	.167*
Constant	-52.708		33.226		1.450		1.931	
Adjusted R-square	.022		.006		.044		.028	
F	2.868		1.525		2.897*		2.177	

*$p < .05$

Note: Variables not in equation due to multicollinearity.
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

the husband will have a high resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .044, and the equation was significant.

Wife's resolution showed a similar pattern; only WCOG was a significant predictor of W RES. The relationship was also positive, indicating that when the wife has a higher proportion of cognitive communication, the wife will have a higher resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .028 and was nonsignificant.

Affiliative communication style. Results of the four regression analyses can be found in Table 16. In the first analysis, H AFL was regressed on GRPD, LOCD, and the predicted value of W AFL. The relationship between the predicted value of W AFL and H AFL was positive and significant. This meant that when the wife had a high proportion of affiliative communication, it influenced the husband to have a high proportion of affiliative communication. Locus of control disparity was dropped from the equation because of multicollinearity with the predicted value of W AFL. There were no significant results for the equation with W AFL as the dependent variable; however, LOCD was eliminated from the equation because of multicollinearity with H AFL.

The only significant predictor of H RES was LOCD. The relationship was negative, indicating that when the husband had lower scores in locus of control in self than the wife, his resolution score was lower. The adjusted R-square was .009, and the equation was not significant.

Table 16

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Nonrecursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.118	.135	-.038	-.058	.008	.101	.017	.154*
Locus of Control	(not in equation)		(not in equation)		-.021	-.159*	.011	-.066
Husband's Affiliative Communication			.323	.073	.002	.016	.007	.056
Wife's Affiliative Communication	3.097	.197*			.002	.012	.004	.023
Constant	-12.184		3.934		3.302		3.073	
Adjusted R-square	.017		-.005		.009		.006	
F	2.445		.597		1.357		1.238	

*$p < .05$

Note: Variables not in equation due to multicollinearity.
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

The only significant predictor for W RES was GRPD. GRPD was positively weighted on W RES. That meant that when the husband had higher scores on GRP than the wife, the wife's resolution was higher. The adjusted R-square was .006, and the equation was not significant.

Trimmed Model

Regression analyses were run for each of the communication styles using only the predictors which were significant ($p < .05$). Therefore, this step in the analysis eliminated some of the predictors which were not important enough to remain.

Coercive communication style. The results of the trimmed regressions for coercive communication style are shown in Table 17. They are as follows:

(1) only H COE and W COE remianed as predictors of H RES;

(2) only W COE remained as a predictor of W RES;

(3) GRPD became a nonsignificant predictor of W RES.

When GRPD became a nonsignificant predictor of W RES and was dropped from the equation, another regression analysis (second trimming) was performed. The results can be found in Table 18 and the final path model in Figure 9.

Cognitive communication style. The results of the trimmed regressions for cognitive communication style are shown in Table 19. they are as follows:

Table 17

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Nonrecursive Trimmed Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference							.015	.139
Locus of Control								
Husband's Coercive Communication					-.085	-.286*		
Wife's Coercive Communication					-.040	-.286*	-.043	-.242*
Constant					3.520		3.313	
Adjusted R-square					.155		.07	
F					15.918*		7.212*	

*$p < .05$

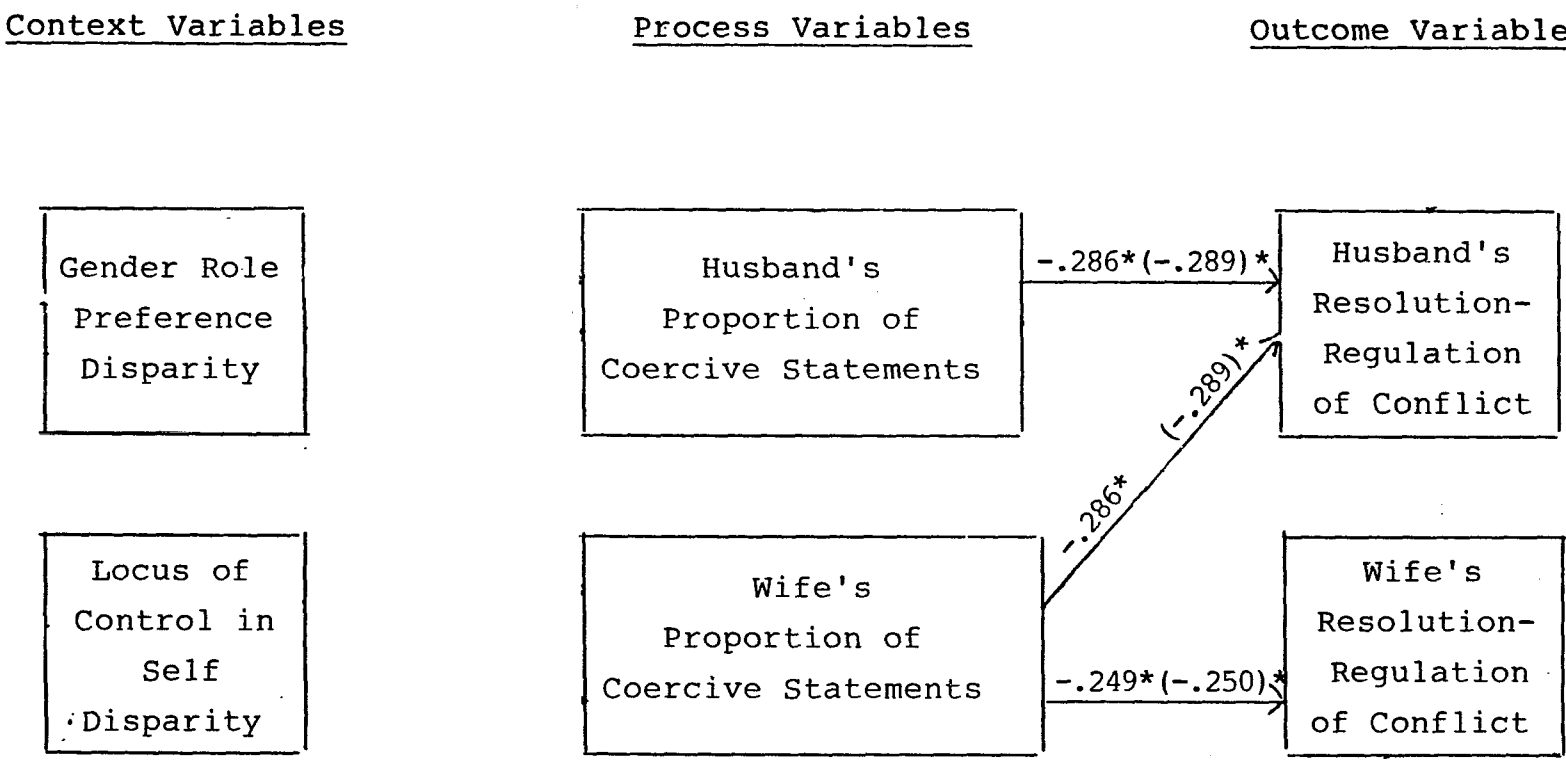
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

Table 18

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Nonrecursive Retrimmed Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference								
Locus of Control								
Husband's Coercive Communication					-.085	-.286*		
Wife's Coercive Communication					-.040	-.286*	-.044	-.249*
Constant					3.520		3.235	
Adjusted R-square					.155		.056	
F					15.918*		10.836*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight



Numbers in parentheses indicate zero-order correlation coefficient.
Other numbers are path coefficients.
*Significant at <.05.

Figure 9. Nonrecursive final trimmed model for coercive communication in the area of companionship.

Table 19

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Nonrecursive Trimmed Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference								
Locus of Control								
Husband's Cognitive Communication								
Wife's Cognitive Communication	.904	.120			.021	.210*	.020	.164*
Constant	9.222				1.435		1.233	
Adjusted R-square	.008				.038		.021	
F	2.397				7.440*		4.550*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

(1) W COG remained as a predictor of H RES;

(2) W COG remained as a predictor of W RES;

(3) the predicted value of W COG became a nonsignificant predictor of H COG.

When the predicted value of W COG was eliminated from the model, another regression analysis was not needed because neither H RES nor W RES was affected by its deletion. The retrimmed results, however, can be found in Table 20.

Affiliative communication style. The results of the trimmed regressions for affiliative communication style are shown in Table 21. They are as follows:

(1) the predicted value of W AFL became a nonsignificant predictor of H AFL;

(2) LOCD became a nonsignificant predictor of H RES;

(3) GRPD became a nonsignificant predictor of W RES.

Therefore, no variables were significant predictors of H RES, W RES, W AFL, or H AFL.

Model Combining Communication Styles

The results of the regression analysis are shown in Appendix E, Table E-23. When C COE was regressed on GRPD and LOCD, no significant results were found. Locus of control disparity, however, was a significant predictor of C COG. The relationship was negative, indicating that when the husband had lower scores on LOC in self than the wife, the couple had a lower average of cognitive communication. The adjusted R-square was .023, and the equation was not significant. No

Table 20

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Nonrecursive Retrimmed Model

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables: Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference								
Locus of Control								
Husband's Cognitive Communication								
Wife's Cognitive Communication					.021	.210*	.020	.164*
Constant					1.435		1.233	
Adjusted R-square					.038		.021	
F					7.440*		4.550*	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

Table 21

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Nonrecursive Trimmed

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference							.015	.136
Locus of Control					-.014	-.101		
Husband's Affiliative Communication								
Wife's Affiliative Communication	1.973	.125						
Constant	-4.943				3.261		3.144	
Adjusted R-square	.010				.004		.013	
F	2.639				1.749		3.204	

*$p < .05$
b = nonstandardized beta weight
B = standardized beta weight

significant results were found when regressing C AFL on GRPD and LOCD.

When regressing H RES on GRPD, LOCD, C COE, C COG, and C AFL, only C COE was found to be a significant predictor. The negative relationship with C COE indicated that when the couple had a higher number of coercive statements, the husband had a lower resolution score. The adjusted R-square was .105, and the equation was significant.

For W RES, GRPD, and C COE were significant predictors. There was a positive relationship between GRPD and W RES which meant that when the husband had higher gender role preference scores than the wife, the wife had a higher resolution score. The negative relationship with C COE indicated that when the couple had a high number of coercive statements, the wife had a lower resolution score. The adjusted R-squre was .052 and did not reach significance.

Trimmed Combined Model

Three regression analyses were rerun utilizing only the significant results in each equation. These findings are presented in Appendix E, Table E-24 and illustrated in Figure E-3. Three predictors remained in the path model:

(1) LOCD remained as a predictor of C COG;

(2) C COE remained as a predictor of H RES;

(3) C COE and GRPD remained as a predictor of W RES.

The greatest amount of variance was explained for H RES and all three equations were significant.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

A secondary analysis was performed on data collected by Arnett (1987) and involved a sample of 188 couples. The purpose was to construct path models to explore the relationships between the context variables of gender role preference disparity and locus of control disparity with three communication styles--coercive, cognitive, and affiliative--and the resolution or outcome of decision-making in the three areas of money, wife's own activities, and companionship. Three major path analyses were computed. One was a recursive or linear model for each communication style. The second one was a nonrecursive or interactive model for each communication style. Finally, a recursive model incorporating all three communication styles was examined.

The nonrecursive path analysis was chosen as the model which best fit the original decision-making propositions. The data collection procedures of joint decision-making indicated the use of the nonrecursive analysis. That is, the process data were collected with the couple together in the same room, and they were encouraged to interact with each other as they recounted together the decision-making episodes. However, regression analyses for recursive models

for each communication style were run as a starting point in the project. A model combining all communication styles was also run. Neither of these recursive (linear) models was as explanatory as the nonrecursive (interactive) model.

A major conclusion that can be drawn from the study is that the model developed by Scanzoni (1983) has both theoretical and practical value. Further analyses, testing other parts of the model, may produce an even more complete picture of couple decision-making.

The importance of gender role preference in the study of decision-making has received further empirical support and as such should be included in any future research efforts to study decision-making. The emergence of a fairly large sample of men whose gender role scores were higher than their wives was a surprise to this researcher. The positive impact that this had on resolution for both the husband and wife was impressive. Where the wife had higher gender role preference scores than the husband, and this was in the majority of the couples, both the husband and the wife tended to have lower resolution scores. It seems to confirm Scanzoni's notion that where the husband is more traditional and the wife more modern, the probability of conflict is greater, and resolution of conflict will tend to be lower.

Of interest for future model development was the finding that when using a nonrecursive path analysis, the context factors used here dropped out in terms of their impact on

communication style. It seemed that the once significant effects of these variables (in the recursive model) became assimilated into the process dimension when interaction in the nonrecursive model was tested. It may be that these influences are less apparent when negotiations are actually taking place. It may be, of course, that other variables will have greater predictive utility for communication style.

The usefulness of locus of control in self as a meaningful context variable may be questioned. As a disparity score in the nonrecursive model, it certainly was not a useful predictor. Perhaps if locus of control were included as an individual variable as in the study by Arnett (1987), its usefulness will be reestablished for predicting communication style and outcome. Scanzoni proposed that locus of control be used as an intervening variable between the other context variables and the process variables. This placement in the model as an intervening variable may be more useful than as an independent variable. Further testing must be done to resolve this issue.

Discussion

Although results have been reported for the recursive, nonrecursive, and combined recursive models, only the nonrecursive model will be discussed. The recursive model served as the starting point for the entire project.

The combined model, on the other hand, reflects a change in the procedure for analysis. Instead of measuring

the individual scores for husband and wife for communication style, a geometric average of the husband's and wife's scores was computed. While attempting to put all communication styles together for each episode, the result of this analysis of the combined model simplified the real complexity of the decision-making episodes.

The nonrecursive model is the statistically correct method for interpreting the results because it represents the interaction of the husband and wife in the data collection procedure. The results being discussed in this section represent the final paths left in the nonrecursive model as a result of eliminating all the paths which were not significant.

Locus of control was the newest variable added to the decision-making model; it is interesting to note that in the nonrecursive model, it was totally eliminated as a predictor variable. Locus of control was eliminated from all the equations, either because of multicollinearity with the estimated value of one of the communication styles, or because it was not statistically significant.

Money

When examining the decision-making area of money, several direct paths did remain in the model. The wife's and husband's coercive communicatin positively influenced each other. That is, when the wife used a high proportion of

coercive statements during their negotiations, so did the husband.

Further examination revealed that when the husband had a high proportion of coercive statements, his own reported resolution score was lower. This high proportion of coercive statements by the husband also predicted lower resolution scores for the wife. In a like manner, a high proportion of coercive statements by the wife also predicted lower resolution scores for the wife. However, the wife's coercive communication had no predictive value for husband's resolution and was trimmed from the model. Another direct relationship in this path model was between gender role preference and wife's resolution. That relationship was negative and indicated that when the wife was more egalitarian than the husband (as represented by a negative disparity score), the wife's resolution scores tended to be lower. This may be true because when the wife was more egalitarian and the husband more traditional, the possibility of conflict was greater.

What this path shows us is that there is a reciprocal interactive relationship in the coercive communication between husbands and wives when they discussed issues surrounding money. It does not seem unusual that coercive communication on the part of one of the spouses was reciprocated by the other spouse when they are talking about money issues. This is a finding often found in the behavioral marital

therapy literature when describing distressed marital couples and would appear to be an example of a "quid pro quo" type of reciprocity (Gottman, 1979) as opposed to a "bank account" type of reciprocity (Gottman, Notarius, Markman, Bank, Yoppi, & Rubin, 1976).

It is also interesting to see the negative impact of a high proportion of coercive statements by the husband on both husband's and wife's resolution of conflict. The proportion of coercive statements by the husband carried a larger beta weight on wife's resolution than on husband's resolution. This may indicate that, for the issue of money, husband's coercive communication may affect lower resolution for wives than for themselves. The negative effect of wife's coercive communication on wife's resolution was less pronounced than the effect of husband's coercion on wife's resolution.

In the nonrecursive model, the effects of context variables seem to have become less important than in the recursive model. It is speculated that context effect was assimilated into the process dimension. In other words, what seems to be happening is that the effect of gender role preference and locus of control on process is diminished when the actual process of negotiation is taking place.

For the clinician, the findings for the episode of money substantiate the common observation of the escalation of coercive behavior. Coercive behavior on the part of one

partner often leads to the use of coercive behavior by the other, which ultimately leads to a "lose-lose" outcome for both husband and wife.

The relationship between context, process, and outcome variables when exploring cognitive communication was less clear than in the decision-making episode of money. There were, however, three major findings. The context variable gender role preference directly and positively influenced wife's resolution. Also, when the husband had higher egalitarian scores than his wife, the wife was likely to respond with a greater proportion of cognitive statements. Interestingly enough, the path seemed to end there. The husband's cognitive communication was shown to positively influence both husband's and wife's resolution. In other words, if the husband had a high proportion of cognitive statements to the total, it was likely to influence the resolution scores of the husband and the wife toward high resolution. Interestingly, husband's cognitive communication was weighted more heavily on wife's than on husband's resolution.

This finding seems to show that a husband who is more egalitarian than his wife can influence his wife to use more cognitive problem-solving types of statements. In the end, however, it would appear that when the husband's cognitive communication is higher, it helps both the husband and wife have higher resolution scores. Certainly one of the common complaints of many women, in and out of a therapeutic

context, is that their husbands will not talk or negotiate with them about important issues. This finding would seem to indicate that when the husband is using a high level of cognitive statements, he has a significant influence on how effective the decision-making is for himself and his spouse.

It was surprising to note that there were no significant findings for the path concerning affiliative communication in the area of money. This may have been the area which had the highest level of conflict, and consequently there were fewer affiliative statements used. Judging from the results of the other two episodes, however, there may be some question as to the importance of affiliative communication, as defined by Raush et al. (1974), to predict the outcomes of decision-making.

Wife's Own Activities

The path models for the decision-making episode of wife's own activities showed patterns for the coercive, cognitive, and affiliative communication styles that were different from the episode of money. Clinicians would not be surprised at this.

For wife's own activities in coercive communication style, the significant findings showed that gender role preference had a direct impact on the resolution scores of both husband and wife. This finding showed that when the husband had higher gender role preference scores and was more

egalitarian in his responses than the wife, it had a positive impact on husband's and wife's resolution of conflict. That is, decision-making concerning wife's own activities was likely to end more effectively for both spouses.

The other important influence on the outcome of the decison about wife's own activity was that provided by wife's coercive communication. Her coercive communication negatively influenced the resolution scores for both husband and wife. That is, the wife's use of a high number of coercive statements had a significant influence on the reported effectiveness of the outcome. A high level of coercive statements by the wife had an even stronger negative effect on her own level of resolution than it did for her husband. The fact that only wife's coercion and not husband's coercion showed up as a significant factor in predicting the direction of resolution indicated that wives are more willing to negotiate and even coerce their partners to have some say about their own activities. When these women resorted to coercive communication, however, the resolution tended to be low.

There were four significant paths for the cognitive communication style. Once again, it was found that when the husband had more egalitarian gender role preferences than the wife, the wife had a higher resolution score. It was also found that the wife's cognitive communication had a positive influence on resolution for husband and

particularly for the wife. This indicated that when wives had a high proportion of cognitive statements, it facilitated a successful outcome for the episode for both spouses. An interesting finding was that when the husbands had a higher proportion of cognitive statements, the resolution for the wife was lower. It would seem that when women utilize a higher proportion of cognitive communication than their husbands in the area of wife's own activities, the final outcome for the wife is more effective.

For the affiliative communication style, the husband who had more egalitarian scores than his wife influenced a higher level of resolution for both himself and his wife. Clinicians would have predicted that affiliation would influence outcome.

Companionship

The final decision-making area examined was companionship. The findings for coercive communication in the companionship episode were similar to those for wife's own activities. In this case, husband's coercive and wife's coercive communication almost equally predicted scores toward more regulation than resolution for husbands. Only wife's coercion impacted negatively on her own resolution. This repeats the pattern for wife's own activities, where the proportion of coercive statements by the wife had more influence on her lower resolution scores than did her husband's

coercion. One possible explanation for this may be that these wives feel uncomfortable using coercion as a means to get what they want in their negotiations and may feel a sense of having "lost control" or a sense of guilt for having resorted to these tactics. There may be other possibilities as well, but these are unclear to the researcher.

In the area of companionship for the cognitive communication style, only two findings remained significant after the trimming and reanalysis. The finding here showed wife's cognitive communication positively influenced resolution about equally for both the husband and the wife. Once again, it was the wife's communication style which most affected the resolution for the episode.

After trimming and reanalysis, all first phase significant findings for the affiliative communication style dropped out, leaving no significant paths in the model. This is assumed to occur because affiliative communication does not carry persuasive power in this decision-making episode.

In summary, some interesting findings did emerge. One striking finding was one where the husbands had more egalitarian scores than their wives. This did not mean these men fit necessarly into the modern or egalitarian category; it just meant their gender role preference scores were higher or more egalitarian than their wives. Nonetheless, this pattern produced results which consistently showed more positive resolution or effectiveness for both the husband and

for the wife. Over 50 cases in the sample exhibited this pattern. This may truly reflect some of the changing attitudes about gender roles in contemporary society, particularly for men. Of course, the sample in the study consisted primarily of white, well educated middle class couples; however, this finding is of some significance demographically and for our understanding about decision-making.

Husbands seemed to have more influence over the resolution or outcome for money, while the wives seemed to have more influence of resolution for wife's own activities. It may be that money has traditionally been a domain most often controlled by the husband in the relationship, while wife's own activities and companionship are areas which have concerned wives more than their husbands. The data seem to indicate that the wives in this study do have a strong influence, both positively and negatively, for affecting the resolution or outcome of decision-making.

One surprising finding was that the context factors gender role preference and locus of control disappeared as predictors of communication style. Only gender role preference was a significant context predictor of decision-making outcomes.

Another surprising finding was the absence of significant relationships between the communication styles of the husband and the wife. Only for coercive communication for money did a significant reciprocal relationship occur.

Perhaps only a unit by unit analysis would show us this kind of reciprocal relationship, or perhaps the results represent two types of reciprocity. The coercive exchange about money did suggest a more immediate exchange of negative consequences; perhaps the other episodes were less conflictual or operated from Scanzoni's (1979) exchange assumption which is similar to a bank account type of reciprocity. Such reciprocity is when the couple exchanges positive and negative rewards across the length of the relationship and an immediate positive or negative response is not so important as the overall feeling of equity of exchange.

The lack of significant findings for affiliative communication was surprising. One would assume that affiliative communication would predict high resolution, but these data did not support these assumptions.

It seems clear, then, that the sex role based decision-making model developed by Scanzoni and associates is an effective instrument for exploring decision-making. The paths developed using a nonrecursive path analysis produced some illuminating findings. However, it must be remembered that no more than 18.7% of the variance in the outcome was explained by any of the models.

An important issue that needs further examination has to do with the amount of explained variance in each of the decision-making episodes for the husband and for the

wife. For the decision-making episode of money and the coercive communication style, the adjusted R-square for H RES was .058 or 5.8%, while the adjusted R-square for W RES was .102 or 10.2%. For the cognitive communication style in the decision-making episode of money, the adjusted R-square for H RES was .030, and the adjusted R-square for W RES was .041. The decision-making episode for wife's own activities and the coercive communication style revealed an adjusted R-square of .068 or 6.8% for H RES and an adjusted R-square of .181 or 18.1% for W RES. For the cognitive communication style in the area of wife's own activities, an adjusted R-square of .041 or 4.1% was found for H RES and a .111 or 11.1% forW RES. For the affiliative communication style for wife's own activities, the adjusted R-square was 2.5% for H RES and 4.3% for W RES. Finally, for the decision-making episode for companionship and the coercive communication style, the adjusted R-square was 15.5% for H RES and 5.6% for W RES. For the cognitive communication style, the adjusted R-square was 3.8% for H RES and 2.1% for WRES. The amount of epxlained variance from the adjusted R-square figures indicate that there are significant differences between men and women for decision-making. In theory, a perfect model of decision-making would be one which explained an equal amount of variance for both husband and wife. This may indicate that one model may

not be adequate for explaining decision-making, and that separate models for men and for women may be necessary in order to accurately predict decision-making outcomes. This may be true because of the differences in the socialization processes of men and women. It may be true, however, that the addition of other context variables may help to explain H RES and W RES more equally. Only further testing of the model will reveal its abilities to predict outcome. It is clear that while the model is superior to the "final say" approach, further refinement of the model is necessary and may need substantial revision in order to adequately predict resolution for men and women.

Limitations

The basic assumption of this analysis was that disparity in context factors impacts on the process of decision-making, and together they impact on the resolution or outcome of decision-making. Disparity scores may not be an effective measure of predicting communication style, and further research should use individual scores to see if they more accurately predict communication style.

The use of only two context factors may explain the limited number of significant paths in the models. Perhaps just adding the importance of the issue and past conflict behavior would have explained more of the variance. Past conflict behavior has been shown to be related to communication

style; however, this research was designed to see just what part gender role preference and locus of control might play in developing the larger decision-making model.

The fact that affiliative communication produced no significant findings in terms of predicting resolution scores raises the question about the adequacy of the measurement. On the other hand, it may be revealing the counterintuitive notion that affiliative communication was not productive in decision-making.

Recommendations

It is the opinion of the researcher that further testing of the model and its components should be undertaken. A path analytic procedure seems to be a viable method for clarfying these relationships. It would seem beneficial to continue testing different components together, keeping the number of variables and paths as simple as possible. Ultimately, a large path model incorporating the most important context, process, and outcome variables ascertained by a microanalysis such as the present study could be combined to reveal the larger picture and complexity of decision-making.

Since locus of control and gender role preference were not useful predictors of communication style, future studies might include the couple's past decision-making history, the importance of the issue and affectional resources as additional context factors.

For clinicians and researchers, the importance of gender role preferences in decision-making should not be overlooked or underestimated. It is clear that these preferences do influence the outcomes of decision-making, and that husbands and wives may, in fact, have different areas where they have the most influence in what those final decisions are.

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APPENDIX A

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Sample Characteristics

	Men (N = 188)			Women (N = 188)		
	X or %	St. Dev.	Range	X or %	St. Dev.	Range
Age	36.4	5.1	25-55	33.8	4.4	23.50
Education	15.2	1.7	11-17	14.5	1.9	10-17
Income (in thousands)	30.7 (mode)		2.7-129.6	19.4 (mode)		2.7-41.7
Race						
Black	10.6%			10.1%		
White	89.4%			89.9%		
Co. of Residence						
Urban	82%			82%		
Rural	18%			18%		
Years in County	17.8	13.2	1-43	16.3	11.8	1-40
Community lived in as child						
Pop. in Thousands						
250+	12.2%			13.3%		
100--249	21.3%			21.8%		
25--99	17.0%			22.9%		
5--24	23.4%			25.5%		
< 5	8.5%			3.7%		
rural - nonfarm	6.9%			5.3%		
rural - farm	10.6%			6.9%		
don't know	0.0%			.5%		
Community lived in as adult						
Pop. in Thousands						
250+	11.2%			11.7%		
100--249	57.4%			53.7%		
25--99	14.9%			16.0%		
5--24	9.6%			11.7%		
< 5	.5%			1.1%		
rural - nonfarm	4.8%			4.8%		
rural - farm	1.6%			1.1%		

	Men (N = 188)			Women (N = 188)		
	X or %	St. Dev.	Range	X or %	St. Dev.	Range
Times Married						
One	85.1%			89.1%		
Two	14.9%			9.0%		
Three	--			1.1%		
Years Married	11.35	5.1	1-27	11.44	5.1	1-27
Employed	96.8%			64.9%		
Self Employed	20.7%			6.4%		
Not Employed	3.2%			35.1%		
Seeking Job	2.7%			3.7%		
Full-time	2.7%			1.6%		
Part-time	--			2.7%		
Not Seeking	1.6%			31.4%		
Hours Worked Per Week	45.5	13.15	0-85	23.13	19.67	0-60*
No. of Children In House < 18						
0				17.0%		
1				25.5%		
2				41.0%		
3				14.4%		
4				2.1%		

*57.4% worked 20 or more hours per week.

Source: Arnett (1987).

APPENDIX B

CONTEXT VARIABLES

INSTRUMENTS

Gender Role Preference Instrument

1. Please circle whether you strongly agree, agree, have mixed feelings, disagree, or strongly disagree about each of the following statements as they apply to a MOTHER.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Mixed Feelings	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. A mother should realize that her greatest rewards and satisfaction in life come through her children	0	1	2	3	4
b. A mother of preschool children should work only if the family really needs the money a whole lot	0	1	2	3	4
c. A working mother should give up her job whenever it makes a hardship for her children	0	1	2	3	4
d. There should be more day care centers and nursery schools so that more mothers of preschool children could work	0	1	2	3	4
e. If being a mother isn't satisfying enough, she should get a job	0	1	2	3	4
f. A mother of preschool children shouldn't work because it isn't good for the child	0	1	2	3	4
g. A mother with preschoolers should be able to work as many hours per week as their father	0	1	2	3	4

2. Please circle whether you strongly agree, agree, have mixed feelings, disagree or strongly disagree about each of the follow statements as they apply to a HUSBAND.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Mixed Feelings	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. If her job sometimes requires his wife to be away from home overnight, this should not bother him	0	1	2	3	4
b. If his wife makes more money than he does, this should not bother him	0	1	2	3	4
c. If his wife works, he should share equally in household chores such as cooking, cleaning, and washing	0	1	2	3	4
d. A married man's chief responsibility should be his job	0	1	2	3	4
e. The husband should be the head of the family	0	1	2	3	4

3. Please circle whether you strongly agree, agree, have mixed feelings, disagree, or strongly disagree about each of the following statements as they apply to a WIFE.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Mixed Feelings	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. A wife's most important task in life should be taking care of her husband	0	1	2	3	4
b. A working wife should not try to get ahead in the same way that a man does	0	1	2	3	4
c. A working wife should give up her job whenever it inconveniences her husband	0	1	2	3	4
d. Having a job herself should be just as important as encouraging her husband in his job	0	1	2	3	4
e. She should be able to make long-range plans for her occupation, in the same way that her husband does for his	0	1	2	3	4

4. Please circle whether you strongly agree, agree, have mixed feelings, disagree, or strongly disagree about each of the following statements as they apply to a FATHER.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Mixed Feelings	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. The father should be the main financial support of his children	0	1	2	3	4
b. The father should spend as much time as the mother in looking after the daily needs of his children	0	1	2	3	4
c. The father has more of a responsibility than the mother to discipline the children	0	1	2	3	4
d. If he wants to, the father should be able to quit working and be a full time parent	0	1	2	3	4
e. The father has more of a responsibility than the mother to set an example to his Sons how to provide for their family	0	1	2	3	4
f. The father has more of a responsibility than the mother to set an example to his sons about how to work hard and get ahead in the world	0	1	2	3	4
g. The father has more of a responsibility than the mother to make and enforce rules for the children	0	1	2	3	4

Locus of Control for Husband

How true is each of the following statements in describing how you feel about your marriage? If the statement is not at all true of your feelings, please circle a "0". If the statement is true, circle a number from "1" to "6" to show how true.

	0 NOT AT ALL TRUE	1	2	3	4	5	6 DEFINITELY TRUE
a. I feel like what happens in my marriage is mostly determined by my wife	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. My marriage is chiefly controlled by my wife	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. Getting what I want in my marriage requires pleasing my wife	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. In order to have my plans work, I make sure that they fit in with the desires of my wife	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. Although I might have good ability, I do not get leadership responsibility in my marriage without appealing to my wife	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
f. I am usually able to protect my personal interests in my marriage	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
g. My happiness in my marriage is determined by my own actions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
h. I can pretty much determine what will happen in my marriage	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
i. When I make plans for how I want my marriage to be, I am almost certain to make them work	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
j. When I get what I want out of my marriage, it's usually because I worked hard for it	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
k. To a great extent my marriage is controlled by accidental happenings	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
l. When I get what I want in my marriage, it's usually because I'm lucky	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

m. It's not always wise for me to plan too far ahead in my marriage, because many things turn out to be matter of good or bad luck.....0....1....2....3....4....5....6

n. I have often found that in my marriage what is going to happen will happen.....0....1....2....3....4....5....6

T H A N K Y O U V E R Y M U C H !

Please give this questionnaire to your interviewer. Your wife will NOT ever see your answers.

How true is each of the following statements in describing how you feel about your marriage? If the statement is not at all true of your feelings, please circle a "0". If the statement is true, circle a number from "1" to "6" to show how true.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	NOT AT ALL TRUE						DEFINITELY TRUE
a. I feel like what happens in my marriage is mostly determined by my husband	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. My marriage is chiefly controlled by my husband	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. Getting what I want in my marriage requires pleasing my husband	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. In order to have my plans work, I make sure that they fit in with the desires of my husband	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. Although I might have good ability, I do not get leadership responsibility in my marriage without appealing to my husband	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
f. I am usually able to protect my personal interests in my marriage	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
g. My happiness in my marriage is determined by my own actions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
h. I can pretty much determine what will happen in my marriage	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
i. When I make plans for how I want my marriage to be, I am almost certain to make them work	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
j. When I get what I want out of my marriage, it's usually because I worked hard for it	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
k. To a great extent my marriage is controlled by accidental happenings	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
l. When I get what I want in my marriage, it's usually because I'm lucky	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
m. It's not always wise for me to plan too far ahead in my marriage, because many things turn out to be matter of good or bad luck	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

n. I have often found that in my marriage what is going to happen will happen.....0....1....2....3....4....5....6

T H A N K Y O U V E R Y M U C H !

Please give this questionnaire to your interviewer. Your husband will NOT ever see your answers.

APPENDIX C

AUDIOTAPE CODING MANUAL

FOR

PROCESS VARIABLE

FROM

INTERVIEW

Particular Issue

We want to compile a list of the specific topics that the respondents discuss within each Discussion Area. For example, within the Discussion Area of Household Chores, is the particular issue grocery shopping, doing the dishes, picking up, cleaning the bathroom, etc.

Physical Location

We want to compile a list of the places where the respondents had their discussions; i.e., bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, car, etc.

Specific Substantive Point

Within each Discussion Area the initiator will have made a specific substantive point about the particular issue. We want the substance of what is said--the "proposition" or "point" or "main thought"; that substance "flashes the decisioning light". It lets the partner know that the initiator wants to work something out between them. Merely remarking, "it's raining today" or "hey, you look great," does not ordinarily signal the start of the decisioning process. Please be aware that the initiator may state the specific substantive point more than one time. You may need to read through the transcript while listening to the tape until the conversation is well under way before you will be able to succinctly determine the substantive point. If the the substantive point is stated more than once, determine the gist of it.

Style of Specific Substantive Point

After you have determined the substantive point, assign one of Rausch's communication style codes to it.

Acts 1-19

Code gender before act. An act is defined as the statement or action of one person bounded by the statement or action of another. Do not code the interviewer's statements. Each act is to be assigned one code.

Cognitive Acts

0 Conventional Remarks
1 Opening the issue or probe
2 Seeking information
3 Giving information
4 Withholding information
5 Suggesting a course of action
6 Agreeing with the other's statement
7 Giving cognitive reasons for a course of action
8 Exploring the consequences of a course of action
10 Giving up or leaving the field

Cognitive Acts (cont'd)

11 Denying the validity of other's argument with or without the use of counterarguments
13 Changing the subject

Affiliative Acts

15 Using humor
19 Avoiding blame or responsibility
20 Accepting blame or responsibility
21 Showing concern for the other's feelings
23 Accepting the other's plans, actions, ideas, motives, or feelings
24 Seeking reassurance
25 Attempting to make up
26 Diverting the other's attention as a maneuver to gain one's aim
27 Introducing a compromise
28 Offering help or assistance
29 Offering to collaborate in planning
31 Appealing to fairness
33 Appealing to other's motives
35 Offering something else as a way of winning one's goal
37 Appealing to the love of the other
40 Pleading and coaxing

Coercive Acts

41 Using an outside power or set of circumstances to induce or force the other to agree
43 Recognizing the other's move as a strategy or calling the other's bluff
45 Rejecting the other
47 Commanding
48 Demanding compensation
51 Inducing guilt or attacking the other's motives
53 Disparaging the other
55 Threatening the other

APPENDIX D

OUTCOME VARIABLE

INSTRUMENT

Resolution-Regulation Instrument

In thinking about the matter that you and your wife just discussed, where would you say you both are RIGHT NOW with regard to this specific matter?

PLEASE MARK (X) ONE OF THE FOLLOWING

a. We totally agree. ___

b. We are still talking about it. ___

c. We have agreed to disagree, and not talk about it for awhile. ___

d. I keep talking about it even though my wife doesn't want to. ___

e. My wife keeps talking about it even though I don't want to. ___

f. My wife doesn't want to talk about it, so I just keep quiet. ___

g. My wife keeps quiet because she knows I don't want to talk about it. ___

APPENDIX E

RECURSIVE MODEL TABLES AND FIGURES

Table E-1

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Making Episode of Money and Coercive Communication Style

	GRD	LOC	H COE	W COE	H RES	W RES
Gender role disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	-.035 p=.32	-.141* p=.03	-.115 p=.06	-.143* p=.03
Locus of control in self disparity		1.00	.208* p=.002	.153* p=.02	-.048 p=.26	.015 p=.42
Husband's coercive communication			1.00	.232* p=.001	-.251* p=.000	-.273* p=.000
Wife's coercive communication				1.00	-.187* p=.006	-.183* p=.007
Husband's resolution					1.00	.589* p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

*$p < .05$

Table E-2

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Makign Episode of Money and Cognitive Communication Style

	GRP	LOC	H COG	W COG	H RES	W RES
Gender role preference disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	.003 p=.49	.191* p=.005	-.115 p=.06	-.143* p=.03
Locus of control in self disparity		1.00	-.134* p=.04	-.129* p=.04	-.048 p=.26	.015 p=.42
Husband's cognitive communication			1.00	.172* p=.01	.186* p=.006	.215* p=.002
Wife's cognitive communication				1.00	.118 p=.06	-.003 p=.48
Husband's resolution					1.00	.589* p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

*$p < .05$

Table E-3

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Making Episode of Money and Affiliative Communication Style

	GRP	LOC	H AFL	W AFL	H RES	W RES
Gender role preference disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	.038 p=.31	-.141* p=.03	-.115 p=.06	-.143* p=.03
Locus of control in self		1.00	-.051 p=.25	.064 p=.19	-.048 p=.26	.014 p=.42
Husband's affiliative communication			1.00	-.159* p=.02	.024 p=.37	.009 p=.45
Wife's affiliative communication				1.00	-.035 p=.32	.101 p=.09
Husband's resolution					1.00	.589* p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

*$p < .05$

Table E-4

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Recursive Model

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables: Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	-.034	-.043	-.049	-.147*	-.012	-.142*	-.015	-.173*
Locus of Control	.250	.210*	.080	.158*	.004	.030	.014	.102
Husband's Coercive Communication					-.023	-.226*	-.030	-.262*
Wife's Coercive Communication					-.039	-.160*	-.044	-.163*
Constant	3.80		1.348		3.348		3.305	
Adjusted R-square	.035		.034		.030		.107	
F	4.235*		4.224*		4.926*		6.427*	

*$p < .05$

Table E-5

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Recursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.008	.008	.139	.196*	-.011	-.132	-.012	-.138
Locus of Control	-.198	-.135	-.145	-.136	-5.411	-.004	.007	.050
Husband's Cognitive Communication					.014	.169*	.020	.223*
Wife's Cognitive Communication					.013	.114	-.001	-.009
Constant	89.562		92.30		.725		1.404	
Adjusted R-square	.018		.055		.038		.047	
F	1.650		5.183*		2.790*		3.220*	

*$p < .05$

Table E-6

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Money: Recursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.026	.039	-.090	-.143	-.009	-.113	-.011	-.127
Locus of Control	-.052	-.052	.066	.070	-.005	-.039	.002	.017
Husband's Affiliative Communication					.002	.018	.004	.028
Wife's Affiliative Communication					-.006	-.045	.012	.087
Constant	6.641		6.353		3.228		3.029	
Adjusted R-square	.004		.025		-.006		.005	
F	.373		2.263		.722		1.215	

*$p < .05$

Table E-7

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive, Coercive, and Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variable of Resolution in the Area of Money: Recursive Model

	Dependent Variables									
Independent Variables	Couple Coercive Communication		Couple Cognitive Communication		Couple Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	B	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference Disparity	-.069	-.049	.076	.111	-.021	-.050	-.011	-.128	-.014	-.153*
Locus of Control Disparity	.355	.165*	-.185	-.179*	.042	.065	.00004	.00004	.009	.066
Couple Coercive Communication							-.008	-.143	-.014	-.225*
Couple Cognitive Communication							.019	.155	.008	.062
Couple Affiliative Communication							.015	.077	.011	.054
Constant	8.623		90.694		3.913		1.540		2.474	
Adjusted R-Square	.018		.032		-.005		.052		.063	
F	2.671		4.017*		.582		2.966*		3.427*	

Table E-8

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive, Coercive, and Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variable of Resolution in the Area of Money: Recursive Model Trimmed

	Dependent Variables									
Independent Variables	Couple Coercive Communication		Couple Cognitive Communication		Couple Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference Disparity									-.013	-.151*
Locus of Control Disparity	.096	.201*	-.181	-.175*						
Couple Coercive Communication									-.067	-.237*
Couple Cognitive Communication										
Couple Affiliative Communicatn										
Constant	1.002		90.307						3.179	
Adjusted R-Square	.935		.925						.065	
F	7.572*		5.681*						7.266*	

Table E-9

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Making Episode of Wife's Own Activities and Coercive Communication Style

	GRP	LOC	H COE	W COE	H RES	W RES
Gender role preference disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	-.017 p=.42	-.045 p=.29	.176* p=.01	.222* p=.002
Locus of control in self disparity		1.00	.069 p=.19	.061 p=.22	-.128* p=.05	-.081 p=.15
Husband's coercive communication			1.00	.202* p=.005	-.187* p=.009	-.187* p=.009
Wife's coercive communication				1.00	-.225* p=.002	-.390* p=.000
Husband's resolution					1.00	.529* p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

Table E-10

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Making Episode of Wife's Own Activities and Cognitive Communication Style

	GRP	LOC	H COG	W COG	H RES	W RES
Gender role preference disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	.030 p=.35	.175* p=.01	.176* p=.01	.222* p=.002
Locus of control in self disparity		1.00	.003 p=.49	-.027 p=.37	-.128* p=.05	-.081 p=.147
Husband's cognitive communication			1.00	.380* p=.000	-.0007 p=.30	-.057 p=.237
Wife's cognitive communication				1.00	.217* p=.003	.268* p=.000
Husband's resolution					1.00	.529 p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

Table E-11

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Making Episode of Wife's Own Activities and Affiliative Communication Style

	GRP	LOC	H AFL	W AFL	H RES	W RES
Gender role preference disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	-.025 p=.38	-.173* p=.01	.176* p=.01	.222* p=.002
Locus of control in self disparity		1.00	-.034 p=.34	-.002 p=.49	-.128* p=.05	-.081 p=.15
Husband's affiliative communication			1.00	.328* p=.000	.083 p=.15	.143* p=.04
Wife's affiliative communication				1.00	-.127 p=.06	-.095 p=.12
Husband's resolution					1.00	.529* p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

Table E-12

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities : Recursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	-.005	-.017	-.013	-.045	.012	.171*	.014	.198*
Locus of Control	.034	.069	.028	.061	-.012	-.112	-.007	-.064
Husband's Coercive Communication					-.031	-.139	-.025	-.109
Wife's Coercive Communication					-.044	-.182*	-.087	-.356*
Constant	1.402		.875		3.628		3.652	
Adjusted R-square	.005		.006		.090		.187	
F	.410		.462		4.934*		10.257*	

*$p < .05$

Table E-13

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities : Recursive Model

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables: Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.022	.030	.107	.175*	.010	.144	.012	.168*
Locus of Control	.003	.003	-.027	-.027	-.014	-.128	-.010	-.084
Husband's Cognitive Communication					-.008	-.088	-.016	-.175*
Wife's Cognitive Communication					.025	.224*	.035	.304*
Constant	91.185		94.714		1.903		1.738	
Adjusted R-square	.012		.019		.068		.113	
F	.072		2.578		3.914*		6.104*	

*$p < .05$

Table E-14

Relation between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities : Recursive Model

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables: Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	-.017	-.025	-.094	-.173*	.011	.156*	.014	.198*
Locus of Control	-.037	-.033	-.001	-.002	-.015	-.133	-.010	-.087
Husband's Affiliative Communication					.013	.127	.018	.183*
Wife's Affiliative Communication					-.018	-.143	-.016	-.122
Constant	7.413		4.411		3.531		3.473	
Adjusted R-square	-.011		.018		.050		.064	
F	.139		2.454		3.118*		3.763*	

*$p < .05$

Table E-15

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive, Coercive, and Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variable of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Recursive Model

	Dependent Variables									
Independent Variables	Couple Coercive Communication		Couple Cognitive Communication		Couple Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference Disparity	.007	.008	.066	.115	-.061	-.116	.012	.175*	.015	.217*
Locus of Control Disparity	.107	.073	-.012	-.013	-.009	-.010	-.014	-.125	-.009	.079
Couple Coercive Communication							-.012	-.156	-.010	-.128
Couple Cognitive Communication							.006	.054	.026	.211
Couple Affiliative Communication							.002	.015	.028	.210
Constant	4.745		92.838		3.851		2.998		1.089	
Adjusted R-Square	-.007		.001		.001		.051		.071	
F	.435		1.090		1.010		2.727*		3.446*	

Table E-16

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive, Coercive, and Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variable of Resolution in the Area of Wife's Own Activities: Trimmed Combined Model

	Dependent Variables									
Independent Variables	Couple Coercive Communication		Couple Cognitive Communication		Couple Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference Disparity							.014	.178*	.019	.244*
Locus of Control Disparity										
Couple Coercive Communication										
Couple Cognitive Communication										
Couple Affiliative Communication										
Constant							5.556		5.571	
Adjusted R-Square							.026		0.54	
F							5.391*		10.529*	

Table E-17

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Making Episode of Companionship and Coercive Communication Style

	GRP	LOC	H COE	W COE	H RES	W RES
Gender role preference disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	.065 p=.20	-.055 p=.24	.058 p=.23	.136* p=.04
Locus of control in self disparity		1.00	.040 p=.31	.081 p=.15	-.101 p=.09	-.018 p=.41
Husband's coercive communication			1.00	.004 p=.48	-.289* p=.000	-.131* p=.05
Wife's coercive communication				1.00	-.289* p=.000	-.250* p=.001
Husband's resolution					1.00	.546* p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

Table E-18

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Making Episode of Companionship and Cognitive Communication Style

	GRP	LOC	H COG	W COG	H RES	W RES
Gender role preference disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	-.052 p=.25	.073 p=.17	.058 p=.23	.136 p=.04*
Locus of control in self disparity		1.00	-.178* p=.01	-.111 p=.08	-.101 p=.09	-.018 p=.41
Husband's cognitive communication			1.00	.296 p=.000	.106 p=.09	-.006 p=.47
Wife's cognitive communication				1.00	.210* p=.004	.164 p=.02
Husband's resolution					1.00	.546* p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

*p <.05

Table E-19

Correlation Matrix for the Decision-Making Episode of Companionship and Affiliative Communication Style

	GRP	LOC	H AFL	W AFL	H RES	W RES
Gender role preference disparity	1.00	.040 p=.29	.031 p=.34	-.045 p=.28	.058 p=.23	.136* p=.04
Locus of control in self disparity		1.00	.168* p=.02	.071 p=.18	-.101 p=.09	-.018 p=.41
Husband's affiliative communication			1.00	.126* p=.05	-.011 p=.45	.051 p=.26
Wife's affiliative communication				1.00	.006 p=.47	.017 p=.42
Husband's resolution					1.00	.546* p=.000
Wife's resolution						1.00

Table E-20

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Coercive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Recursive Model

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables: Husband's Coercive Communication		Wife's Coercive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.019	.064	-.036	-.058	.009	.105	.016	.150*
Locus of Control	.016	.038	.077	.083	-.017	-.127	-.006	-.035
Husband's Coercive Communication					-.086	-.289*	-.051	-.138
Wife's Coercive Communication					-.038	-.272*	-.042	-.238*
Constant	.975		3.288		3.535		3.351	
Adjusted R-square	-.006		-.002		.171		.080	
F	.470		.820		9.377*		4.559*	

*$p < .05$

Table E-21

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Recursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Cognitive Communication		Wife's Cognitive Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	-.041	-.047	.067	.077	.008	.086	.015	.138
Locus of Control	-.233	-.176*	-.148	-.114	-.017	-.128	-.008	-.048
Husband's Cognitive Communication					.003	.031	-.007	-.060
Wife's Cognitive Communication					.018	.179*	.021	.167*
Constant	89.684		89.761		1.450		1.931	
Adjusted R-square	.022		.006		.044		.028	
F	2.869		1.525		2.897*		2.177	

*$p < .05$

Table E-22

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variables of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Recursive Model

	Dependent Variables							
Independent Variables	Husband's Affiliative Communication		Wife's Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference	.023	.026	-.031	-.047	.008	.101	.017	.154*
Locus of Control	.217	.167*	.070	.072	-.021	-.159*	-.011	-.066
Husband's Affiliative Communication					.002	.016	.007	.056
Wife's Affiliative Communication					.002	.012	.004	.023
Constant	9.341		6.951		3.302		3.073	
Adjusted R-square	.017		-.004		.009		.006	
F	2.445		.597		1.357		1.238	

*$p < .05$

Table E-23

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive, Coercive, and Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variable of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Recursive Model

	Dependent Variables									
Independent Variables	Coercive Communication		Cognitive Communication		Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference Disparity	.024	.032	.011	.015	-.036	-.061	.010	.117	.018	.161*
Locus of Control Disparity	.070	.063	-.200	-.186*	.101	.114	-.015	-.116	-.005	-.032
Couple Coercive Communication							-.028	-.245*	-.023	-.159*
Couple Cognitive Communication							.025	.204	.014	.095
Couple Affiliative Communication							.016	.112	.010	.052
Constant	2.817		89.511		5.463		1.125		1.884	
Adjusted R-Square	-.007		.023		.004		.105		.032	
F	.417		2.936		1.359		4.820*		2.085	

Table E-24

Relationship between the Context Variables of Gender Role Preference and Locus of Control, the Process Variables of Cognitive, Coercive, and Affiliative Communication, and the Outcome Variable of Resolution in the Area of Companionship: Trimmed Recursive Combined

	Dependent Variables									
Independent Variables	Couple Coercive Communication		Couple Cognitive Communication		Couple Affiliative Communication		Husband's Resolution		Wife's Resolution	
	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
Gender Role Preference Disparity									.017	.158*
Locus of Control Disparity			-.199	-.185*						
Couple Coercive Communication							-.033	-.285*	-.026	-.179*
Couple Cognitive Communication										
Couple Affiliative Communication										
Constant			89.455				3.400		3.250	
Adjusted R-Square			.029				.076		.044	
F			5.870*				14.344*		4.752*	

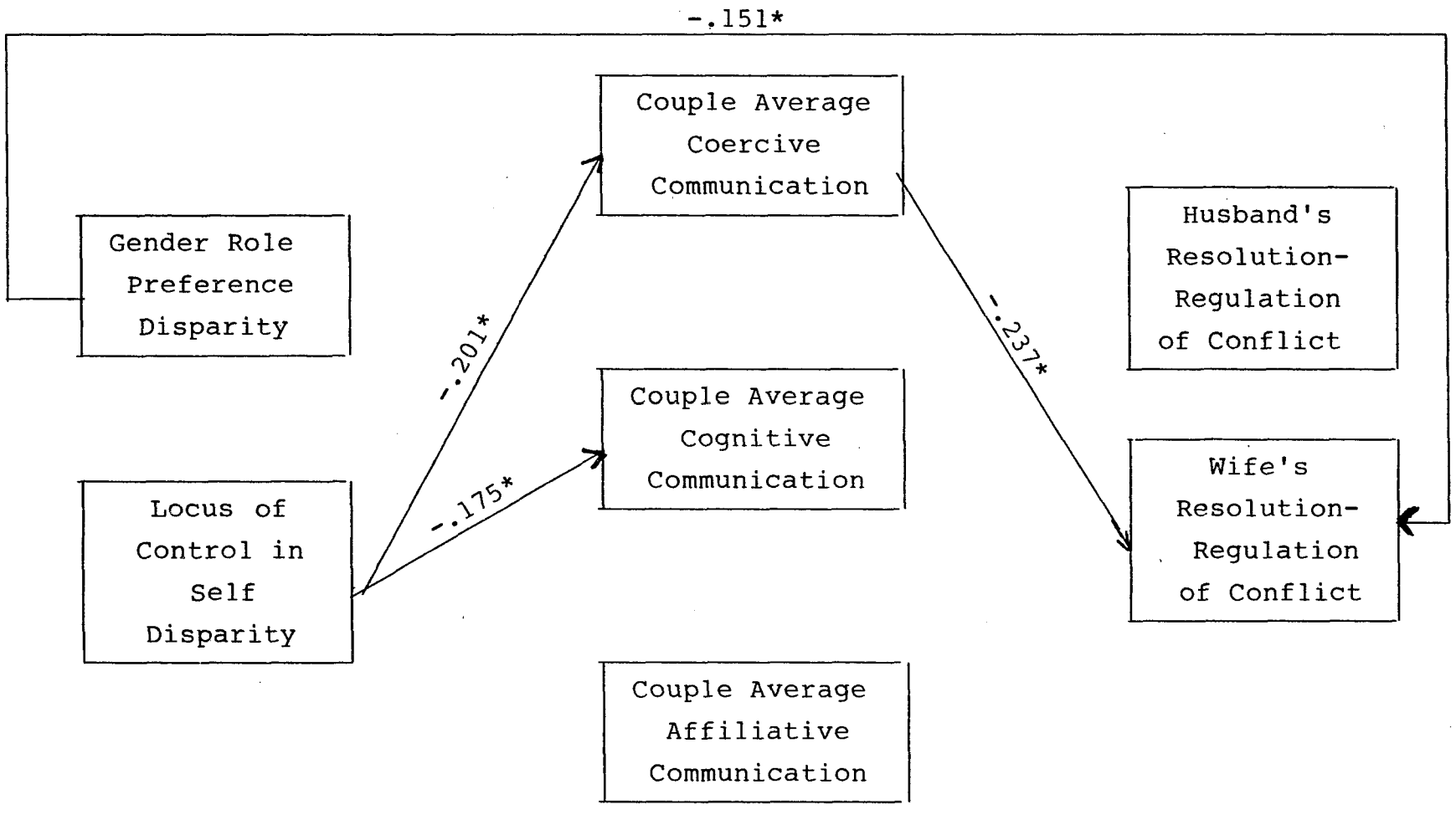

Figure E-1. Recursive model with three communication styles in the area of money.

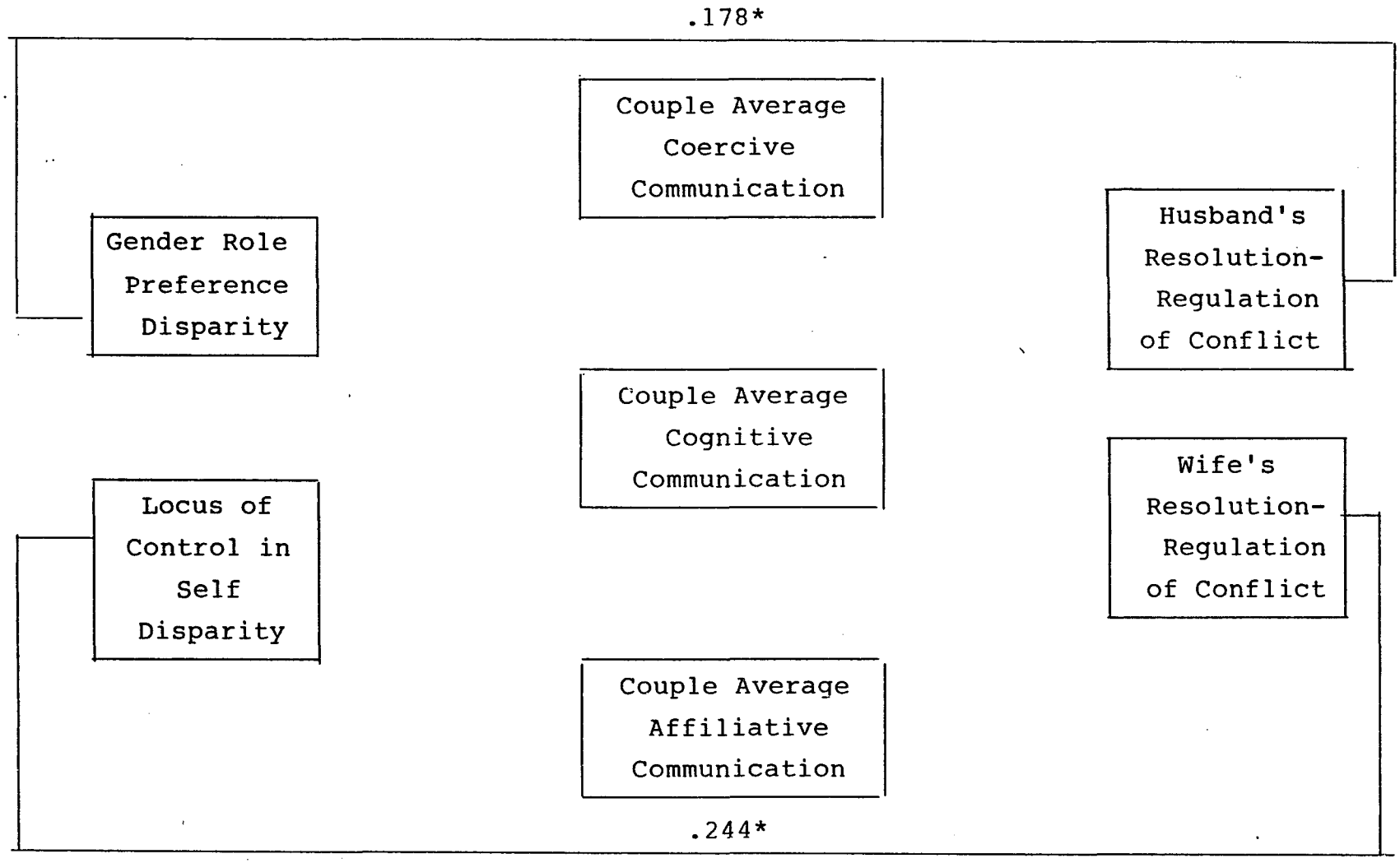

Figure E-2. Recursive model with three communication styles in the area of wife's own activities.

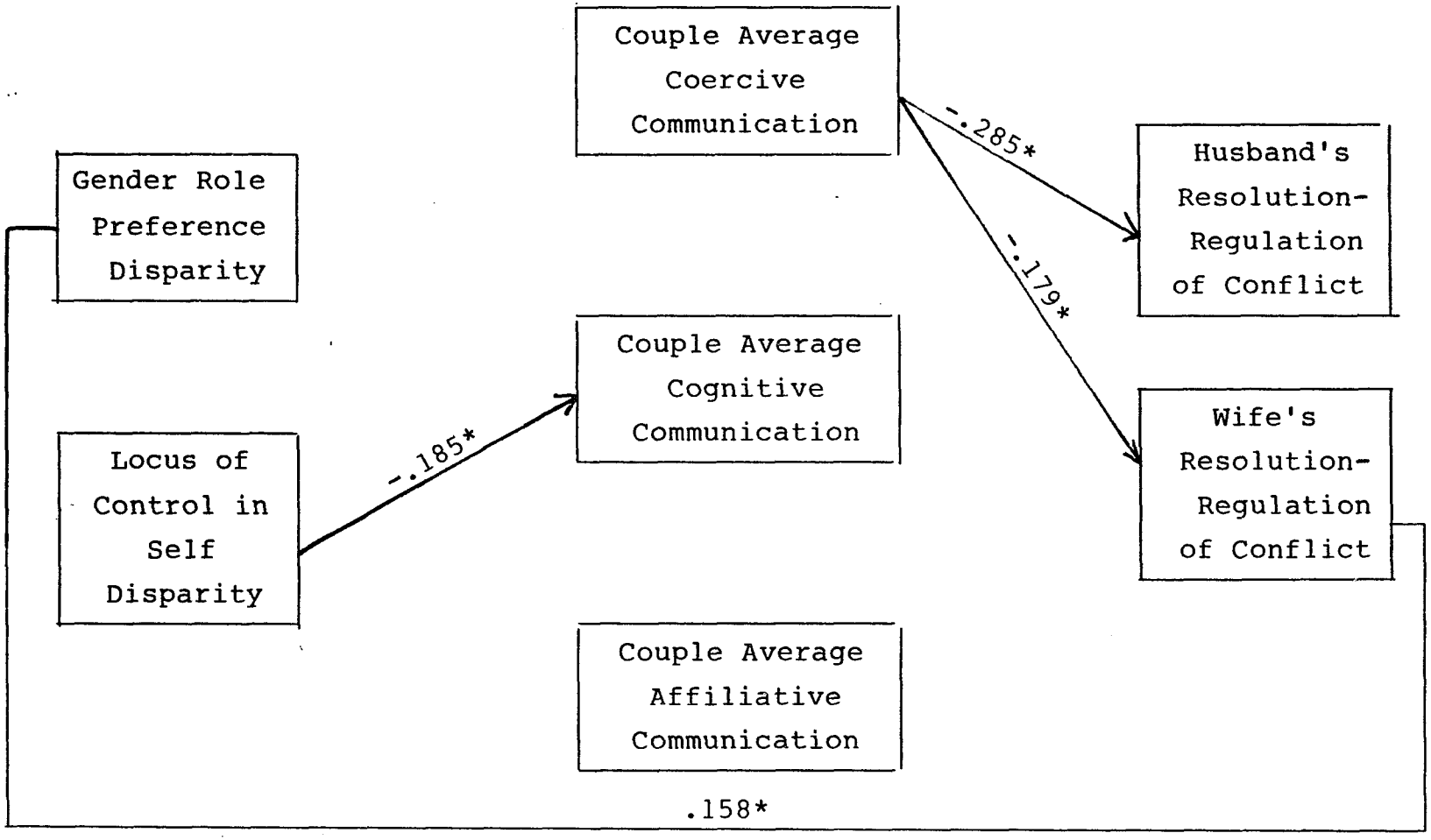

Figure E-3. Recursive model with three communication styles in the area of companionship.