The Development of a Value Scale to Assess Familial and Social Values

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to develop a self-evaluating instrument to assess familial and social values. It can be used individually or in small groups of students at the senior high school or Junior college level. The variables rated are: familial, religious, sexual, and social values. The instrument is self-scoring and a schema is provided at the end of the test booklet to indicate the pattern of values as they are compared to the median or average scheme for the instrument.

The 36 items in the scale are responded to by a forced choice design of alternate answer boxes which appear under different combinations of value variables. An intensity of response is measured in the form of alternates ranging from zero to three. Each item must total to three points. This method of responding to the items produces data that are curvilinear; therefore, advanced factorial analysis of items is necessary to determine the exact nature of data that might be collected from such an instrument. Hence, the instrument is limited for research purposes. However, it is not limited for use as an individual or self-administering evaluative tool. The interdependent nature of the values can be studied by the individual and the instrument becomes a valuable teaching device.

A pretest situation involving 100 lower-division students at Utah State University reported the following results. The mean on the familial variable was highest, the intensity and frequency of response was greatest on the familial variable, and the intercorrelations on each variable ranged no lower than $r = .59$ to a high of $r = .78$. As a classroom tool, the Cole Scale of Values developed in this study should prove helpful for use in teaching concepts related to individual conceptions of familial and social values. Because of the interdependent nature of responses, and the indiscrete nature of any data collected from it, this instrument is only recommended for research when suitable methods of analysis are used.

Checksum

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by values derive from conceptions of morality, aesthetics, and achievement. The concept of a value must be differentiated from other concepts that appear to be similar. One of those concepts is a preference. Amsterdam, The Netherlands The development of a brief measure to assess satisfaction with obtained social support using Simultaneous Components Analysis (SCA) is described. In the first study the component structure of the Social Support Questionnaire (Van Sonderen, 1991) was determined in a sample of men (n = 401) and women (n = 496) that were drawn from the general population. As a further step, it was assessed how well the The internal consistencies of all components are five-component solution that resulted from the sufficiently high. SCA in the first subsamples of men and women Besides separate scores on the five components, respectively, returned in the second two sub- total score of (dis)satisfaction with social support samples of men and women. The MacArthur Scale of Subjective Social Status was de-veloped to address these problems and assess per-ceived placement within the social hierarchy among adults by using a visual scale.18 The instrument is a drawing of a ladder on which people place them-selves. The instrument has 2 parts, 1 linked to tradi-tional SES indicators (a ladder assessing placement in society) and 1 linked to standing in a more local, immediate social environment (a ladder assessing placement in community). These ladders have been