CHAPTER III

Results

The obtained data were scored, grouped and analyzed both in terms of parametric as well as non-parametric statistics to see whether they supported the underlying assumptions and hypotheses. At the same time, care was taken to make sure that the meaning of the data was not lost in the process of its numerical transformation, classification and organization.

3.1. Age

3.1.a. Effect of age on ego identity.

Table 4

Means and Standard Deviations of Ego Identity Scores for the two age groups

Age	n	Mean	SD
15-16 years	600	6.92	2.03
17-18 years	600	6.98	2.03

In table 4, the test of least significant difference

(t = 0.21, df = 1152, NS) reveals that the younger (M = 6.92) and older (M = 6.98) subjects do not differ in their ego identity.

3.1.b. Effect of age on purpose-in-life.

Table 5

Means and Standard Deviations of Purpose-in-Life Scores for the two age groups

Age	n	Mean	SD
15-16 years	600	103.07	18.73
17-18 years	600	101.83	16.72

In table 5, the test of least significant difference (t = 1.81, df = 1152, NS) indicates that younger (M = 103.07) and older (M = 101.83) subjects do not differ in their purpose-in-life.

3.1.c. Relationship between age and present self-concept.

Chi-square analysis (see table 6) revealed a non-significant relationship between age and present self-concept. Table 6 gives the proportion (in %) of each age group expressing positive, negative or neutral responses for items related to the present self.

Table 6

Proportions of Each Age Group Expressing Themes Having To Do with Present Self (in %)

Sentence 1: "When I think about myself ..."

Age	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
15-16	55.82	31.12	12.98
17-18	54.04	32.19	13.60

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 1.36, NS

Sentence 2: "Other people do not realize that I ..."

Age	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
15-16	36.75	19.15	44.10
17-18	36.44	21.59	41.80

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 2.23, NS

Sentence 3: "Now and again I realize that I ..."

Age	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
15-16	57.26	31.25	11.32
17-18	55.96	28.32	15.37

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 5.26, NS

Sentence 1: "When I think about myself..."

A high percentage of younger subjects (55.82) held a positive self-image whereas a high percentage of older subjects (32.19) held a negative self-image.

Sentence 2: "Other people do not realize that I..."

Highest percentage of younger subjects (44.10) fell into the neutral category. Younger (36.75) and older (36.44) subjects were more or less equal in their positive self-image. Higher percentage of older subjects (21.59) held a negative view of the self.

Sentence 3: "Now and again I realize that I..."

Positive self-image was held by highest percentage of younger (57.26) and older (55.96) subjects. Higher percentage of younger subjects (31.25) when compared to the older subjects (28.32) held a negative self-image. Higher percentage of older subjects (15.37) were neutral in their self-image.

3.1.d. Relationship between age and future self-concept.

Chi-square analysis (see table 7) revealed a non-significant relationship between age and future self-concept. Table 7 also gives the proportion (in %) of each age group expressing positive, negative or neutral responses to items related to the future self.

Table 7

Proportions of Each Age Group Expressing Themes Having To Do with Future Self (in %)

Sentence 1: "If I think about when I am older ..."

Age	Positive view	Negative view	Neutral view
15-16	56.94	24.24	18.81
17-18	64.40	21.36	14.07

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 4.42, NS

Sentence 2: "For me the most worrying thing is ..."

Age	Present issues	Future issues	Abstract issues
15-16	36.07	39.77	24.16
17-18	34.18	44.44	21.21

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 3.97, NS

Sentence 3: "Sometimes the future seems ..."

Age	Positive view	Negative view	Neutral view
15-16	38.19	44.56	17.09
17-18	38.37	46.52	14.94

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 3.11, NS

Sentence 1: "If I think about when I'm older..." Positive self-image was held by highest percentage of older subjects (64.40) whereas negative self-image was held by a high percentage of younger subjects.

Sentence 2: "For me the most worrying thing is..." High percentage of older subjects were (44.44) concerned with future issues whereas high percentage of younger subjects were concerned with present (36.07) and abstract issues (24.16).

Sentence 3: "Sometimes the future seems..." Negative view of the future was held by a high percentage of older (46.52) and younger subjects (44.56). More or less equal percentage of younger (38.19) and older subjects (38.37) held a positive view of their future.

3.2. Sex Differences

3.2.a. Effect of sex differences on ego identity.

Table 8

Means and Standard Deviations of Ego Identity Scores for Boys and Girls

Sex	n	Mean	SD
Boys	600	7.09	1.83
Girls	600	6.81	2.21

In table 8, the test of least significant difference ($t = 0.21$, $df = 1152$, $p < .05$) reveals that boys ($M = 7.09$) are significantly higher in their ego identity than girls ($M = 6.81$).

3.2.b. Effect of sex differences on purpose-in-life.

Table 9

Means and Standard Deviations of Purpose-in-Life Scores for Boys and Girls

Sex	n	Mean	SD
Boys	600	102.68	17.03
Girls	600	102.22	18.46

In table 9, the test of least significant difference ($t = 1.81$, $df = 1152$, NS) reveals that boys ($M = 102.68$) and girls ($M = 102.22$) do not differ significantly in their purpose-in-life.

3.2.c. Relationship between sex and present self-concept.

Chi-square analysis (see table 10) revealed a non-significant relationship between sex of the subject and present self-concept. Table 10 also gives the proportion (in %) of boys and girls expressing positive, negative or neutral responses to items related to the present self.

Table 10

Proportions of Boys and Girls Expressing Themes Having To Do with Present Self (in %)

Sentence 1: "When I think about myself ..."

Sex	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Boys	53.81	31.98	14.21
Girls	56.09	31.39	12.35

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 2.09, NS

Sentence 2: "Other people do not realize that I ..."

Sex	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Boys	37.18	16.52	46.30
Girls	36.02	24.19	39.62

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 2.51, NS

Sentence 3: "Now and again I realize that I ..."

Sex	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Boys	55.80	30.38	13.65
Girls	57.44	29.23	12.99

X^2 (2, N =1200) = 3.36, NS

Sentence 1: "When I think about myself..."
Positive self-image was held by a high percentage of girls (56.09) and boys (53.81). Negative self-image was held by more or less equal percentage of boys (31.98) and girls (31.39).

Sentence 2: "Other people do not realize that I..."
A high percentage of boys (46.30) and girls (39.62) fell into the neutral category. Positive self-image was held by a high percentage of boys (37.18) and negative self-image was held by a high percentage of girls (24.19).

Sentence 3: "Now and again I realize that I..."
Positive image was held by a high percentage of girls (57.44) and boys (55.80). Negative image was held by a high percentage of boys (24.19).

3.2.d. Relationship between sex and future self-concept.

Chi-square analysis (see table 11) revealed a non-significant relationship between sex of the subject and future self-concept. Table 11 also gives the proportion (in %) of boys and girls expressing positive, negative or neutral responses to items related to the future self.

Sentence 1: "If I think about when I'm older..."
Positive self-image was held by a high percentage of boys (63.45) and negative self-image was held by high percentage of girls.

Table 11

Proportions of Boys and Girls Expressing Themes Having To Do with Future Self (in %)

Sentence 1: "If I think about when I am older ..."

Sex	Positive view	Negative view	Neutral view
Boys	63.45	20.81	15.74
Girls	57.89	24.79	17.15

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 4.91, NS

Sentence 2: "For me the most worrying thing is ..."

Sex	Present issues	Future issues	Abstract issues
Boys	33.95	44.03	22.02
Girls	36.30	40.17	23.36

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 2.76, NS

Sentence 3: "Sometimes the future seems ..."

Sex	Positive view	Negative view	Neutral view
Boys	36.26	48.90	14.84
Girls	40.30	42.16	17.20

X^2 (2, N = 1200) = 4.96, NS

Sentence 2: "For me the most worrying thing is..." Higher percentage of boys (44.03) were concerned with the future issues while higher percentage of girls (36.30) were concerned with the present issues.

Sentence 3: "Sometimes the future seems..." Negative view of the future was held by a high percentage of boys (48.90) whereas positive view of the future was held by a higher percentage of girls (40.30).

3.3. Sex Roles

3.3.a. Effect of sex roles on ego identity.

Table 12

Means and Standard Deviations of Ego Identity Scores for the Four Sex Role Groups

Sex Role	n	Mean	SD
Androgynous	388	7.57	1.81
Masculine	241	7.35	2.14
Feminine	241	6.63	2.07
Undifferentiated	330	6.16	1.85

In table 12, the test of least significant difference ($t = 0.40$, $df = 1152$, $p < .01$) indicates that androgynous subjects ($M = 7.57$) are significantly higher in their ego identity followed respectively by masculine ($M = 7.35$), feminine

(M = 6.63) and undifferentiated (M = 6.16) subjects.

3.3.b. Effect of sex roles on purpose-in-life.

Table 13

Means and Standard Deviations of Purpose-in-Life Scores for the Four Sex Role Groups

Sex Role	n	Mean	SD
Androgynous	388	109.72	15.80
Masculine	241	105.92	15.57
Feminine	241	100.17	16.14
Undifferentiated	330	93.03	18.02

In table 13, the test of least significant difference ($t = 3.37$, $df = 1152$, $p < .01$) indicates that the difference between the mean scores of all four sex roles categories is statistically significant at .01 level. Androgynous subjects (M = 109.72) are significantly higher in their purpose-in-life followed by masculine (M = 105.92), feminine (M = 100.17) and undifferentiated subjects (M = 93.03).

3.3.c. Relationship between sex roles and present self-concept.

Chi-square analysis (see table 14) revealed a significant relationship between sex roles and all the three items related to the present self-concept. Table 14 also gives the proportion (in

%) of each sex role group expressing positive, negative or neutral responses to items related to the present self.

Sentence 1: "When I think about myself..."
Positive self-image was held by the highest percentage of androgynous (63.19) subjects followed by masculine (59.57), feminine (51.28) and undifferentiated (44.41) subjects. The reverse is true for negative self image.

Sentence 2: "Other people do not realize that I..."
A high percentage of undifferentiated subjects (44.38) and equal percentage of androgynous (42.97) and masculine (42.98) subjects fell into the neutral category. Positive self-image was held by a high percentage of masculine (41.28) and androgynous (40.32) subjects. Negative self-image was held by a high percentage (25.94) of undifferentiated subjects.

Sentence 3: "Now and again I realize that I..."
Positive self-image was held by the highest percentage of androgynous (60.70) and masculine (60.76) subjects. Negative self-image was held by highest percentage of undifferentiated (38.34) and lowest percentage of androgynous subjects (24.86). Lowest percentage of feminine (9.83) subjects fell into the neutral category.

Table 14

Proportions of Each Sex Role Expressing Themes Having To Do with Present Self (in %)

Sentence 1: "When I think about myself ..."

Sex Role	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Androgynous	63.19	23.24	13.57
Masculine	59.57	26.81	13.19
Feminine	51.28	34.19	14.53
Undifferentiated	44.41	43.48	12.11

X^2 (6, N = 1200) = 42.34, $p < .01$

Sentence 2: "Other people do not realize that I ..."

Sex Role	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Androgynous	40.32	16.71	42.97
Masculine	41.28	15.32	42.98
Feminine	35.34	23.71	40.95
Undifferentiated	29.68	25.94	44.38

X^2 (6, N = 1200) = 22.99, $p < .05$

Sentence 3: "Now and again I realize that I ..."

Sex Role	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Androgynous	60.70	24.86	13.90
Masculine	60.76	25.32	13.50
Feminine	59.83	30.34	9.83
Undifferentiated	46.62	38.34	15.03

X^2 (6, N = 1200) = 31.81, $p < .01$

3.3.d. Relationship between sex roles and future self-concept.

Chi-square analysis (see table 15) revealed a significant relationship between sex roles and two of the three items related to the future self. Table 15 also gives the proportion (in %) of each sex role group expressing positive, negative or neutral responses to items related to the future self.

Sentence 1: "If I think about when I'm older..." Positive view was held by the highest percentage of androgynous (65.88) subjects, followed respectively by masculine (61.60), feminine (58.40) and undifferentiated (55.55) subjects. Negative view was held by the highest percentage of feminine (27.73) and undifferentiated (27.16) subjects. Lowest percentage of feminine (13.87) subjects held neutral view.

Sentence 2: "For me the most worrying thing is..." Highest percentage of undifferentiated (45.09) subjects and lowest percentage of androgynous (M = 39.58) subjects were concerned with their future. High percentage of feminine (39.00) and androgynous (37.24) subjects were concerned with the present.

Sentence 3: "Sometimes the future seems..." Negative view of the future was held by highest percentage of undifferentiated (56.58) and lowest percentage of androgynous (35.79) subjects. The reverse is true for a positive view of the future i.e. positive view of the future was held by highest

Table 15

Proportions of Each Sex Role Expressing Themes Having To Do with Future Self (in %)

Sentence 1: "If I think about when I am older ..."

Sex Role	Positive view	Negative view	Neutral view
Androgynous	65.88	17.85	16.27
Masculine	61.60	19.83	18.14
Feminine	58.40	27.73	13.87
Undifferentiated	55.55	27.16	17.28

X^2 (6, N = 1200) = 19.10, $p < .05$

Sentence 2: "For me the most worrying thing is ..."

Sex Role	Present issues	Future issues	Abstract issues
Androgynous	37.24	39.58	23.17
Masculine	30.96	44.35	24.27
Feminine	39.00	39.83	21.16
Undifferentiated	32.82	45.09	22.08

X^2 (6, N = 1200) = 9.63 NS

Sentence 3: "Sometimes the future seems ..."

Sex Role	Positive view	Negative view	Neutral view
Androgynous	49.21	35.79	14.74
Masculine	38.91	40.59	20.08
Feminine	33.33	50.83	15.83
Undifferentiated	28.74	56.58	14.68

X^2 (6, N = 1200) = 49.94, $p < .01$

percentage of androgynous (49.21) and lowest percentage of undifferentiated (28.75) subjects. Highest percentage of masculine (20.08) subjects were neutral about their future.

3.4. Social Class

3.4.a. Effect of social class on ego identity.

Table 16

Means and Standard Deviations of Ego Identity Scores for the Three Social Classes

Social Class	n	Mean	SD
Upper	400	7.46	2.21
Middle	400	6.91	1.85
Lower	400	6.48	1.90

In table 16, the test of least significant difference ($t = 0.34$, $df = 1152$, $p < .01$) reveals that higher the social class higher is the ego identity score. Upper class ($M = 7.46$) subjects are significantly higher in their ego identity than middle ($M = 6.91$) and lower class ($M = 6.48$) subjects.

3.4.b. Effect of social class on purpose-in-life.

Table 17

Means and Standard Deviations of Purpose-in-Life Scores for the Three Social Classes

Social Class	n	Mean	SD
Upper	400	107.45	17.21
Middle	400	102.93	16.38
Lower	400	96.97	18.10

In table 17, the test of least significant difference ($t = 2.92$, $df = 1152$, $p < .01$) indicates that upper class subjects ($M = 107.45$) have a significantly higher purpose-in-life than middle ($M = 102.93$) and lower class subjects ($M = 96.97$) respectively.

3.4.c. Relationship between social class and present self-concept.

Chi-square analysis (see table 18) revealed a significant relationship between social class and the present self. Table 18 also gives the proportion (in %) of each social class expressing positive, negative or neutral responses to items related to the present self.

Sentence 1: "When I think about myself..."

Positive self-image was held by highest percentage of upper class

Table 18

Proportions of Each Social Class Expressing Themes Having To Do with Present Self (in %)

Sentence 1: "When I think about myself ..."

Social class	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Upper	61.01	26.58	12.15
Middle	50.64	34.53	14.83
Lower	53.09	34.02	12.89

X^2 (4, N = 1200) = 12.22, $p < .05$

Sentence 2: "Other people do not realize that I ..."

Social class	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Upper	45.38	14.87	39.49
Middle	34.19	17.87	47.93
Lower	30.15	28.35	41.49

X^2 (4, N = 1200) = 37.83, $p < .01$

Sentence 3: "Now and again I realize that I ..."

Social class	Positive self-image	Negative self-image	Neutral
Upper	62.09	27.74	9.92
Middle	59.59	26.09	14.07
Lower	48.06	35.66	16.02

X^2 (4, N = 1200) = 26.20, $p < .01$

(61.01) subjects followed by lower (53.09) and middle class (50.64) subjects. Negative self-image was held by lowest percentage of upper class (26.58) subjects. More or less equal proportion of lower (34.02) and middle class (34.53) subjects also held negative self-image.

Sentence 2: "Other people do not realize that I..." Highest percentage of middle class (47.93) subjects fell into the neutral category. Positive self-image was held by a high percen-tage of upper class (45.38) subjects and negative self-image was held by a high percentage of lower class (28.35) subjects.

Sentence 3: "Now and again I realize that I..." Positive image was held by highest percentage of upper class (62.09) subjects followed by middle (59.59) and lower (48.06) class subjects. Negative image was held by a high percentage of lower class (35.66) subjects. Lowest percentage of upper class (9.92) subjects were neutral.

3.4.d. Relationship between social class and future self-concept.

Chi-square analysis (table 19) revealed a significant relationship between social class and the future self. Table 19 also gives the proportion of each social class expressing positive, negative or neutral responses to items related to the

Table 19

Proportions of Each Social Class Expressing Themes Having To Do with Future Self (in %)

Sentence 1: "If I think about when I am older ..."

Social class	Positive view	Negative view	Neutral view
Upper	60.05	20.10	19.59
Middle	65.99	20.30	13.71
Lower	55.98	27.99	16.03

X^2 (4, N = 1200) = 16.47, $p < .01$

Sentence 2: "For me the most worrying thing is ..."

Social class	Present issues	Future issues	Abstract issues
Upper	36.43	44.72	18.59
Middle	37.69	41.46	20.85
Lower	31.22	40.10	28.68

X^2 (4, N = 1200) = 15.47, $p < .01$

Sentence 3: "Sometimes the future seems ..."

Social class	Positive view	Negative view	Neutral view
Upper	46.73	38.19	14.82
Middle	37.31	42.64	19.78
Lower	30.71	55.84	13.45

X^2 (4, N = 1200) = 37.53, $p < .01$

future self.

Sentence 1: "If I think about when I'm older..." Positive view was held by highest percentage of middle class subjects (65.99) followed by upper (60.05) and lower class (55.98) subjects respectively. Negative view was held by a high percentage of lower class (27.99) subjects.

Sentence 2: "For me the most worrying thing is..." Highest percentage of upper class (44.72) subjects were concerned with the future, higher percentage of middle class subjects (37.69) were concerned with the present and higher percentage of lower class (28.68) subjects were concerned with abstract issues.

Sentence 3: "Sometimes the future seems..." A negative view of the future was held by highest percentage of lower class (55.84) subjects followed by middle (42.64) and upper class (38.19) subjects. A positive view of the future was held by a high percentage of upper class subjects (46.73) whereas highest percentage of middle class (19.78) subjects were neutral about their future.

3.5. Interaction effects

3.5.a. Effect of age, sex, sex roles and social class on ego identity.

Table 20 reveals the means and standard deviations of ego identity scores for age, sex, sex roles and social class.

Table 20 indicates that androgynous girls from upper (M = 8.43), middle (M = 7.64) and lower (M = 7.19) class in the younger age group have higher ego identity mean scores than boys. In the older age group, androgynous boys (M = 7.20) and girls (M = 7.22) from lower class do not differ in their ego identity. Androgynous girls (M = 7.64) from the middle class are higher in their ego identity than their counterpart boys (M = 6.83) in the older age group. Upper class (M = 8.03) androgynous boys in the older age group have higher mean scores than girls (M = 7.82).

Masculine boys in the younger age group have higher ego identity mean scores than masculine girls from all three social classes (see table 19). The reverse is true for masculine boys and girls belonging to the older age group i.e. masculine girls in the older age group have higher ego identity mean scores than boys in all the three social classes.

Feminine boys from the upper (M = 7.64) and lower (M = 8.17) class are higher in their ego identity achievement than feminine girls in the younger age group. Middle class

Table 20

Means and Standard Deviations of Ego Identity Scores for Age, Sex, Sex Roles and Social Class

SEX ROLE	AGE		SOCIAL CLASS: Upper Boys	Upper Girls	Middle Boys	Middle Girls	Lower Boys	Lower Girls
Androgynous	15-16 years	n	22	49	26	36	25	26
		Mean	7.77	8.43	7.50	7.64	6.96	7.19
		SD	2.02	1.98	1.42	1.73	2.01	1.67
	17-18 years	n	35	34	35	33	35	32
		Mean	8.03	7.82	6.83	7.64	7.20	7.22
		SD	1.27	1.75	1.50	2.13	1.97	1.52
Masculine	15-16 years	n	46	6	30	12	25	4
		Mean	7.98	5.17	7.40	6.42	7.12	6.25
		SD	1.93	1.72	1.73	2.64	1.74	2.22
	17-18 years	n	29	13	37	8	24	7
		Mean	7.83	9.31	6.86	7.13	6.83	7.00
		SD	1.58	4.29	1.57	1.73	2.10	2.08
Feminine	15-16 years	n	11	25	8	35	6	24
		Mean	7.64	5.96	6.50	6.77	8.17	6.25
		SD	1.63	2.34	2.07	1.65	1.17	1.73
	17-18 years	n	6	38	6	42	8	32
		Mean	6.33	6.92	8.50	6.55	5.88	6.34
		SD	1.03	2.81	0.84	2.07	1.73	1.84
Undifferentiated	15-16 years	n	21	20	36	18	43	46
		Mean	7.33	6.60	6.08	6.11	6.33	5.00
		SD	1.93	1.43	1.87	1.75	1.66	2.00
	17-18 years	n	30	15	21	17	34	29
		Mean	6.80	5.60	6.90	6.00	6.06	6.00
		SD	2.04	1.76	1.58	1.97	1.65	1.49

feminine boys (M = 6.50) and girls (M = 6.77) in the younger age group are more or less equal in their ego identity. Lower class (M = 6.34) feminine girls and middle class (M = 8.50) feminine boys in the older age group have high ego identity scores.

Undifferentiated boys from upper (M = 7.33) and lower class (M = 6.33) in the younger age group have higher ego identity mean scores than undifferentiated girls in upper (M = 6.60) and lower (M = 5.00) class. Middle class undifferentiated boys (M = 6.08) and girls (M = 6.11) in the younger age group are more or less equal in their ego identity scores. In the older age group undifferentiated boys from upper (M = 6.80) and middle (M = 6.90) class have higher mean scores than their counterpart girls.

Table 21 shows a highly significant main effect of sex x sex roles x social class which indicates that ego identity is a function of sex ($F = 8.603$; $df = 1$; $p < .01$), sex roles ($F = 25.709$; $df = 3$; $p < .01$), and social class ($F = 6.537$; $df=2$; $p < .01$).

The two way interaction effects of age x sex ($F = 6.791$; $df = 1$; $p < .01$) and sex x sex roles ($F = 4.559$; $df = 3$; $p < .01$) was found to be significant at .01 level. The two way interaction effects of age x sex roles ($F = 2.079$), age x social class ($F = 0.620$), sex x social class ($F = 0.187$) and sex roles x social class ($F = 1.021$) were found to be insignificant.

Table 21

ANOVA of Ego Identity Scores for Age, Sex, Sex Roles, and Social Class

Source	df	SS	MS	F
Age (A)	1	3.075	3.075	0.864
Sex (B)	1	30.639	30.639	8.603 **
Sex Roles (C)	3	274.676	91.559	25.709 **
Social Class (D)	2	46.560	23.280	6.537 **
A X B	1	24.184	24.184	6.791 **
A X C	3	22.211	7.404	2.079
A X D	2	4.414	2.207	0.620
B X C	3	48.703	16.234	4.559 **
B X D	2	1.332	0.666	0.187
C X D	6	21.821	3.637	1.021
A X B X C	3	39.318	13.106	3.680 *
A X B X D	2	26.431	13.216	3.711 *
A X C X D	6	74.021	12.337	3.464 **
B X C X D	6	3.546	0.591	0.166
A X B X C X D	6	76.178	12.696	3.565 **
Residual	1152	4102.648	3.561	
Total	1199	4944.797	4.124	

** p <.01.
* p <.05.

The three way interaction effects of age x sex x sex roles ($F = 3.680$; $df=3$; $p < .05$), age x sex x social class ($F = 3.711$; $df=2$; $p < .05$) as well as age x sex roles x social class ($F = 3.464$; $df=6$; $p < .01$) were found to be significant at .05 level. The three way interaction effect of sex x sex roles x social class ($F = 0.166$) was found to be insignificant in its effect on ego identity.

The four way interaction effect of age x sex x sex roles x social class ($F = 3.565$; $df=6$; $p < .01$) on ego identity was found to be significant at .01 level.

Hence, results in table 21 indicates rejection of the null-hypotheses 4, 7, 10, and 13 and retention of hypothesis 1.

3.5.b. Effect of age, sex, sex roles and social class on purpose-in-life.

Table 22 gives the means and standard deviations of purpose-in-life scores for age, sex, sex roles and social class.

Table 22 indicates that androgynous lower class boys ($M = 106.32$) and androgynous middle ($M = 110.83$) and upper class ($M = 121.14$) girls in the younger age group are higher in their purpose-in-life. Androgynous girls from lower ($M = 108.00$), middle ($M = 109.67$) and upper class ($M = 111.91$) in the older age group have a higher purpose-in-life than boys.

Table 22

Means and Standard Deviations of Purpose-in-Life Scores for Age, Sex, Sex Roles and Social Class

			SOCIAL CLASS					
			Upper		Middle		Lower	
SEX ROLE	AGE		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Androgynous	15-16 years	n	22	49	26	36	25	26
		Mean	116.18	121.14	106.31	110.83	106.32	104.46
		SD	17.01	12.24	17.29	12.82	15.05	15.31
	17-18 years	n	35	34	35	33	35	32
		Mean	109.03	111.91	104.80	109.67	102.46	108.00
		SD	12.91	13.27	17.84	15.79	15.23	17.09
Masculine	15-16 years	n	46	6	30	12	25	4
		Mean	109.57	92.83	108.57	102.33	102.64	103.75
		SD	18.31	12.94	16.13	14.72	18.20	15.06
	17-18 years	n	29	13	37	8	24	7
		Mean	109.86	106.77	102.84	108.75	105.58	97.14
		SD	11.80	16.65	15.40	9.58	10.48	13.47
Feminine	15-16 years	n	11	25	8	35	6	24
		Mean	109.36	99.48	97.25	105.14	101.83	97.83
		SD	13.89	20.38	13.09	12.60	8.18	16.64
	17-18 years	n	6	38	6	42	8	32
		Mean	95.50	103.34	102.17	100.76	95.63	91.41
		SD	13.10	17.91	9.77	14.27	11.50	17.61
Undifferen-tiated	15-16 years	n	21	20	36	18	43	46
		Mean	103.71	97.15	96.47	94.61	90.14	84.37
		SD	17.98	13.86	16.14	18.53	14.90	22.83
	17-18 years	n	30	15	21	17	34	29
		Mean	97.27	97.73	91.29	92.59	93.03	89.97
		SD	17.92	14.38	21.42	13.56	15.48	17.45

Masculine girls from lower class (M = 103.75) and masculine boys from middle (M = 108.57) and upper class (M = 109.57) in the younger age group have a high purpose-in-life. Lower (M = 105.58) and upper class (M = 109.86) masculine boys and middle class masculine girls (M = 108.75) in the older age group have a high purpose-in-life.

Feminine boys from lower (M = 101.83) and upper class (M = 109.36) and feminine girls from middle class (M = 105.14) in the younger age group have a high purpose-in-life. Feminine boys from the lower (M = 95.63) and middle class (M = 102.17) and feminine girls from the middle class (M = 103.34) are higher in their purpose-in-life in the older age group.

Undifferentiated boys from upper (M = 103.71), middle (M = 96.47) and lower class (M = 90.14) in the younger age group have higher PIL mean scores than their counterpart girls. In the older age group, undifferentiated boys from lower class (M = 93.03) have a high purpose-in-life. Undifferentiated boys (M = 97.27) and girls (M = 97.73) from the upper class are more or less equal in their purpose-in-life.

In table 23, the 2 x 2 x 4 x 3 analysis of variance reveals a significant main effect of sex roles ($F = 50.851$; $df = 3$; $p < .01$) and social class ($F = 10.857$; $df = 2$; $p < .01$) on PIL and a non-significant main effect of age ($F = 1.598$) and sex ($F = 0.879$) on PIL.

Table 23

ANOVA of Purpose-in-Life Scores for Age, Sex, Sex Roles and Social Class

Source	df	SS	MS	F
Age (A)	1	409.625	409.625	1.598
Sex (B)	1	225.257	225.257	0.879
Sex Roles (C)	3	39112.934	13037.645	50.851**
Social Class (D)	2	5567.339	2783.670	10.857**
A X B	1	625.106	625.106	2.438
A X C	3	858.080	286.027	1.116
A X D	2	63.862	31.931	0.125
B X C	3	2343.419	781.140	3.047 *
B X D	2	874.131	437.066	1.705
C X D	6	1791.031	298.505	1.164
A X B X C	3	105.671	35.224	0.137
A X B X D	2	759.301	379.651	1.481
A X C X D	6	2312.918	385.486	1.504
B X C X D	6	548.364	91.394	0.356
A X B X C X D	6	2186.147	364.358	1.421
Residual	1152	295358.635	256.388	
Total	1199	378022.899	315.282	

** p <.01.
* p <.05.

The two way interaction effects of sex x sex roles ($F = 3.047$; $df = 3$; $p < .05$) on PIL is significant at .05 level. The two way interaction effects of age x sex ($F = 2.438$), age x sex roles ($F = 1.116$) age x social class ($F = 0.125$), sex x social class ($F = 1.705$) and sex roles x social class ($F = 1.164$) on PIL is non-significant.

The three way interaction effects of age x sex x sex roles ($F = 0.137$), age x sex x social class ($F = 1.481$), age x sex roles x social class ($F = 1.504$), and sex x sex roles x social class ($F = 0.356$) on PIL is also found to be non-significant.

The four way interaction effects of age x sex x sex roles x social class is found to be non-significant ($F = 1.421$).

Hence, results in table 23 indicates rejection of the null-hypotheses #s 8, 11, and retention of null-hypotheses #s 2, 5 & 14.