

A Comparison of Sensation Seeking Scale Scores of Assembly  
Workers and Non-assembly Workers

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A Thesis  
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Master of Science

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by  
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AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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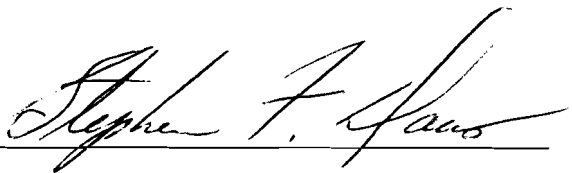
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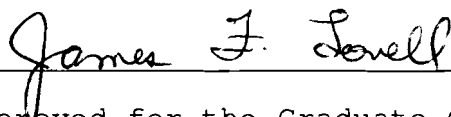
This study compared the Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS) total score and subscale scores of assembly workers and non-assembly personnel. A sample of 25 assembly area workers (15 females, 10 males) and a sample of 25 non-assembly (14 females, 11 males) personnel were administered the SSS. The SSS total score and the four subscale scores were obtained for each each subject in the two groups. The two-way analysis of variance was employed to analyze the SSS total score and the four subscales. The analysis yielded significant gender differences on the total score and the disinhibition subscale of the SSS. This study indicates that there may be a gender difference on SSS scores and that futher research needs to be conducted to investigate any possible relationship between occupation and SSS scores.

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Approved for the Major Department

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Approved for the Graduate Council

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

The research area of sensation-seeking behavior has played a major role in the field of motivation. Zuckerman (1979) defined sensation seeking as "a trait defined by the need for varied novel and complex sensations and experiences and the willingness to take physical and social risks for the sake of such experience" (pg. 10). The personality trait of sensation seeking was derived from the concept of optimal level of stimulation (OLS). OLS refers to the concept that organisms have preferred levels of stimulation. If understimulated, the organism will attempt to increase stimulation to a preferred level. If overstimulated the organism will attempt to decrease stimulation to a preferred level. Attempts have been made to operationally define the OLS construct (Pearson & Maddi, 1966; Zuckerman, Kolin, Price, & Zoob, 1964). The Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS) (Zuckerman, Kolin, Price, & Zoob, 1964) is one of these efforts. Research dealing with vocations and the SSS has been done (Biersner & LaRocco, 1983; Kish & Donnerwerth, 1969; Kish & Donnerwerth, 1972). These studies suggest that the sensation-seeking trait is expressed in part through an individual's occupational or vocational choice. The

previously mentioned research has dealt with the positive aspect of the sensation-seeking trait (eg., high sensation seekers), as opposed to the negative aspect (eg., low sensation seekers). It has been suggested (Biersner & LaRocco, 1983; Hymbaugh & Garrett, 1974; Zuckerman, Bone, Neary, Mangelsdorff, & Brustman, 1972) that an investigation of the discriminant validity of the SSS and its subscales would be useful. Zuckerman, Bone, Neary, Mangelsdorff and Brustman (1972) suggested the boredom susceptibility subscale might be tested in situations involving monotonous tasks. The proposed research will compare Sensation Seeking Scale scores of assembly line workers and non-assembly line workers.

#### Review of the Literature

The OLS concept has been employed by psychologists for many years. The originator of the theory was Wilhelm Wundt (1893) (cited in Zuckerman, 1979). Although Wundt (1893) (cited in Zuckerman, 1979) limited application of OLS theory to the pleasure-displeasure continuum, his research established the inverted-U curve relating the level of stimulation to the preference level. Wundt's (1893) (cited in Zuckerman, 1979) research indicated that the pleasurable of a sensation increased with the intensity of sensation to a maximum point. After reaching this point, the pleasure of the sensation

decreased rapidly until the sensation became displeasurable. The next important contribution to OLS theory came from two comparative psychologists. Rather than be concerned with subjective feelings, such as pleasure and displeasure, Yerkes and Dodson (1908) (cited in Maher, 1974) concentrated on more objective subject matter. Using rats as subjects, Yerkes and Dodson (1908) (cited in Maher, 1974) varied the level of shock given for errors and the difficulty of visual discrimination while in a maze. The results indicated that the OLS for learning depended upon the difficulty of the learning. For the easiest task the OLS was the highest level of stimulation; for the intermediate difficulty task and intermediate level of stimulation was shown to be optimal; for the most difficult task a lower level of stimulus was optimal for learning. The results of the research produced the inverted - U curve that Wundt (1893) (cited in Zuckerman, 1979) had formulated in his experiments. In addition, the experiments suggested that learning was most effective at intermediate levels of stimulation; quite similar to Wundt's (1893) (cited in Zuckerman, 1979) findings that organisms preferred intermediate levels of stimulation.

After a 40 year pause in OLS research, Hebb (1949) revived interest in the theory. Hebb believed that



humans sought arousal so that they could experience the pleasure of the reduction of fear. During the same time period two neurophysiology experiments profoundly influenced Hebb's view of the OLS theory. The studies were done by Moruzzi and Magoun (1949) and Lindsley, Bowden, and Magoun (1949). They indicated that the reticular formation regulated the stimulation coming into the cortex from external and internal stimuli. Hebb (1949) previously assumed that brain activity was independent from sensory input. The discovery of the reticular formation as the regulator of central activation led to Hebb's new theory. The new theory (Hebb, 1955) was centered on optimal level of arousal (OLA), and involved two functions of sensory events. The first function was the cue function and it guided an organism's behavior; the second function was the arousal function which was thought to activate the organism's behavioral system. The inverted - U curve once again was demonstrated when showing the relationship between arousal function and cue function. Hebb (1955) demonstrated that at low levels of arousal, increasing the arousal or stimulation might be rewarding, but at levels of arousal that were high, a decrease in arousal or stimulation could also be rewarding. Berlyne (1960) formulated an optimal level

hypothesis that stated "For an individual organism at a particular time there will be an optimal influx of arousal potential. Arousal potential that deviates in either an upward or downward direction from this optimum will be drive inducing or aversive" (p. 194). Fiske and Maddi (1961) did research that supported the idea of OLA. Their contention was that an organism would engage in activation to reduce the difference between a current arousal level and an optimal arousal level. The cumulative impact of the previously cited research (Berlyne, 1960; Fiske & Maddi, 1961) was the idea that optimal level of arousal could be substituted for the optimal level of stimulation construct. This was done because the arousal construct could accommodate stimulus parameters such as novelty versus constancy. The belief in individual differences in OLA led to the development of scales designed to measure the individual differences in preferred arousal level (Kish & Donnerwerth, 1972).

The development of the Sensation Seeking Scale Form II (SSS) (Zuckerman, Kolin, Price & Zoob, 1964) represented an effort to provide an objective measure of the OLA. From the original pool of 50 items a 34-item scale was developed. Form II appeared to represent a single general factor of sensation seeking. When subsequent research suggested that there might be more

than one sensation seeking factor, Zuckerman (1971) added 63 new items to the 50 items included in the initial pool and created the SSS Form IV. Zuckerman (1971) found in addition to the general factor, four new factors: thrill and adventure seeking, experience seeking, disinhibition, and boredom susceptibility. The SSS Form IV was revised (Zuckerman, 1979) and renamed Form V. Form V included the same four factors (TAS, ES, Dis, BS) that were included in Form IV. In addition, the SSS Form V was shortened to 40 items and rather than having a general factor score, a total score was added to the test. The total score was the sum of the four subscale scores.

Past research has shown that sex, age, religion and marital status are significant influences on SSS Form V scores (personal communication Zuckerman, July 17, 1987). Zuckerman, Eysenck and Eysenck (1978) conducted a study in which American, Scottish, and English subjects were administered the SSS Form V. Males in the three samples scored significantly higher than females on the total score and all subscales except experience seeking. The means for females and males were almost identical. Zuckerman and Neeb (1980) found significant sex differences on the same three subscales (thrill and adventure seeking, disinhibition, boredom

susceptibility) as Zuckerman, Eysenck and Eysenck (1978).

The decline of SSS scores with age was demonstrated in a study by Zuckerman, Eysenck and Eysenck (1978). The study used large samples from three countries and subjects were administered the SSS Form V. The results demonstrated a linear decline of the total SSS score for both males and females. Zuckerman and Neeb (1980) also found significant age differences on the total SSS score. The results indicated more consistent age declines in females than in males. Both sexes started to decline on the total SSS score at age 20-29, with the scores decreasing at different rates for each sex. Females decreased more rapidly than males.

The SSS has had limited use with persons in occupational settings. Early attempts to apply the SSS to occupationally related areas were limited to the study of occupational interests. One such study used the SSS (Kish & Donnenwerth, 1969) to investigate vocational preferences. A sample of 41 alcoholic patients was administered the Kuder Preference Record and the SSS Form II. The results indicated that SSS correlated significantly and positively with scientific interest (0.36) and negatively with clerical interests (-0.35). Kish and Leahy (1970) replicated the study

using college students as subjects. The results were quite similar. There was a significant positive correlation with scientific interest (0.36) and a negative correlation with clerical interest (-0.43). Kish and Donnenwerth (1969, 1972) also correlated the SSS Form II with the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. Results differed for males and females. For males, the SSS significantly correlated with occupational scales in helping professions. The professions and correlations for males were as follows: psychologist (0.54), psychiatrist (0.53), physician (0.43), minister (0.40) and social worker (0.38). Significant negative correlations were found for the following occupations: purchasing agent (-0.48), banker (-0.46), and accountant (-0.38). For females, a different pattern was seen. The highest positive correlation was the lawyer scale (0.38). The correlation for psychologist was just short of significance. Significant negative correlations were found for traditional female interest patterns. For example, housewife (-0.47), home economics teacher (-0.41), elementary teacher (-0.36) and dietician (-0.34). While these results were thought provoking, they related solely to vocational interests and not to actual occupational choice.

There is a void in SSS research in studies with

persons in actual work environments. Research that has been performed is related to high risk occupations and high sensation seeking individuals, rather than the low sensation seeking person. In one such study, Biersner and LaRocco (1983) administered the SSS Form IV to United States Navy divers. The results for the five subscales showed that divers scored significantly higher on the Thrill and Adventure Seeking (TAS) subscale and significantly lower on the Experience Seeking (ES) and Disinhibition (Dis) subscales than the norm group. The authors suggested that the results support the discriminant validity of the SSS. Biersner and LaRocco (1983) contended that diving was a high physical risk occupation. The results of the subscale scores indicated that the SSS did indeed discriminate between divers and non-divers.

#### Purpose of this Study

This research investigated the relationships between monotonous tasks and scores on the SSS. Biersner and LaRocco (1983) suggested that the SSS could prove useful in the screening and selection of persons for hazardous duties or occupations. Additionally, Hymbaugh and Garrett (1974) stated "certain occupational groups would be expected to score highest on a specific subscale appropriate to that activity". It also has

been suggested that the discriminant validity of the SSS and the BS subscale could be tested in experiments involving monotonous tasks (Zuckerman, Bone, Neary, Mangelsdorff & Brustman, 1972). Since the SSS can discriminate skydivers and non-skydivers (Hymbaugh & Garrett, 1974) and scuba divers and non-scuba divers (Biersner & LaRocco, 1983) then it could possibly discriminate persons who do monotonous work and those who do not engage in monotonous work.

#### Significance

If the SSS can discriminate between persons who are successfully employed in a monotonous work setting and those who are not, it possibly could be used as a screening and selection tool for monotonous occupations. For example, the SSS could aid in the reduction of turnover and absenteeism due to higher job satisfaction. The application of the SSS to the selection process could improve personnel managers ability to more closely match employee characteristics to the specific job characteristics. This could result in an improvement in the quality of work life for the employee and an improvement in production for the organization. More specifically, it is hypothesized that those persons who work in the assembly area of a factory work environment will score significantly lower on the total SSS score

and the BS subscale than those persons not employed in an assembly/factory environment.



## CHAPTER 2

## METHOD

Subjects

The subjects were 50 persons divided into two groups. Group A consisted of 25 persons, 15 females and 10 males. The subjects ranged in ages from 25-65 years old. All subjects in Group A were employees of a plastics molding and manufacturing company in a small midwestern town. Group A represented the monotonous task group due to the repetitious, unchanging nature of the work. The subjects in Group A were all high school graduates. The subjects were volunteers.

Group B consisted of 25 persons (14 females and 11 males) in the 25-65 year old range. They came from the population of a small midwestern town. More specifically, the subjects were college students enrolled in a medium size university in the town. Past research has relied extensively on college samples for subjects. Zuckerman and Neeb (1980) published college norm data for males and females. The norm data for males indicated a mean of 21.2 on the total SSS Form V score. The norm for female college students was 18.5 on the total SSS Form V score. The norm scores obtained by Zuckerman and Neeb (1980) were derived from samples similar to that of Group B, in that the subjects in

Group B were college students. The subjects in Group B were volunteers.

### Test

The Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS) Form V (Zuckerman, 1979) was used as the test instrument. The instrument is a 40-item, forced-choice questionnaire which yields four subscale scores and a total score. The subscales are based on factors found in American and English males and females (Zuckerman, Eysenck & Eysenck, 1978). Thrill and Adventure Seeking consists of items expressing desires to engage in sports or activities involving some physical risk such as mountain climbing, parachute jumping, or scuba diving. Experience Seeking contains items describing the desire to seek new experiences through the mind and senses, by living in a nonconforming life-style with unconventional friends, and through traveling to far-off places. Disinhibition was named for items describing the need to disinhibit behavior in the social sphere by drinking, partying, and seeking variety in sexual partners. Boredom Susceptibility items indicate an aversion for repetitive experience of any kind including routine work, and dull and predictable people. Other items indicate a restless reaction when things are unchanging.

The internal reliability of SSS Form V is .84 for

males and .85 for females. Retest reliability of the SSS Form V is .94 for a three week interval (M. Zuckerman, personal communication, July 17, 1987). The total score is the sum of the four 10-item subscales. The four subscales are moderately intercorrelated ranging from 0.26 to 0.47 justifying the use of a total score (Zuckerman & Neeb, 1980).

### Design

This research project had a 2 (Subject Gender: male or female) X 2 (Occupation: assembly worker or non-assembly worker) between subjects factorial design. A two-way analysis of variance was used to analyze the two independent variables, subject occupation and subject gender. Equal numbers of subjects were required. If equal numbers of subjects could not be obtained, the unweighted means analysis would be utilized. It was believed that subjects employed in the factory assembly area would score significantly lower on the total SSS score and the BS subscale than those subjects not employed in the factory assembly area. It was also believed that males from both the assembly worker group and non-assembly worker group will score significantly higher than females on the total SSS score.

### Materials

A consent form was presented to the subjects to read and sign. In addition, each participant was required to answer a demographic questionnaire. The demographic questionnaire asked the participants their current age, sex, marital status, educational level, occupation, and length of time in their current occupation. Subjects were then administered the SSS Form V (Zuckerman, 1979). The subjects in Group A were tested at their place of employment. They were tested in a two-door, 25.6" x 16.6" room that will contain 15 standard desks. Subjects in Group B will be tested in a two-door, 45.6' x 31.6' room that will contain 30 standard desks.

### Procedure

7 to 10 subjects in Group A were be administered the test instrument at one time. The subjects were given 30 minutes out of their regular work schedule to complete the consent form, demographic information form, and the SSS questionnaire. The subjects came from all three shifts at the factory. Each group completed the questionnaire at the same time in their work schedule.

Subjects in Group B were also administered the test instrument in three separate groups. Subjects in Group B were given 30 minutes to complete the consent

form, demographic information, and the SSS questionnaire.

## CHAPTER 3

## RESULTS

The total score and the four subscales of the SSS were analyzed using the two-way analysis of variance. The thrill and adventure seeking subscale analysis, the experience subscale analysis, and the boredom susceptibility subscale analysis failed to yield significant results. These results are summarized in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

The disinhibition subscale analysis yielded a significant gender effect,  $F(1, 46) = 9.73, p < .01$ . Visual inspection of the data indicated that males scored higher than females. The results of this analysis are summarized in Table 4.

Analysis of the total SSS scores yielded significance for the effect of gender,  $F(1, 46) = 7.31, p < .01$ . Inspection of the data indicated that males scored higher than females. These results are summarized in Table 5.

In summation, two significant findings were produced in analysis of the data. The analysis indicated that gender differences existed on the total SSS score and the disinhibition subscale. These results are supportive of hypothesis 3, which stated that males would score significantly higher than females.

Table 1  
Two-way Analysis of Variance  
Thrill and Adventure Seeking Subscale Scores For  
Subject Gender, Subject Occupation, and Subject Gender X  
Subject Occupation

Source	DF	MS	F
Subject Gender	1	27.86	3.90
Subject Occupation	1	.02	0.00
Gender X Occupation	1	16.68	2.34
Error	46	7.14	

Table 2  
Two-way Analysis of Variance  
Experience Seeking Subscale Scores For Subject  
Gender, Subject Occupation, and Subject Gender X  
Subject Occupation

Source	DF	MS	F
Subject Gender	1	4.05	0.97
Subject Occupation	1	10.58	2.52
Gender X Occupation	1	0.30	0.79
Error	46	4.19	

Table 3  
Two-way Analysis of Variance  
Disinhibition Subscale Scores For Subject  
Gender, Subject Occupation, Subject Gender X Subject  
Occupation

Source	DF	MS	F
Subject Gender	1	44.04	9.73*
Subject Occupation	1	0.72	0.16
Gender X Occupation	1	9.04	2.00
Error	46	4.52	

\*  $p < .01$

Table 4  
Two-way Analysis of Variance  
Boredom Susceptibility Subscale Scores For Subject  
Gender, Subject Occupation, and Subject Gender X  
Subject Occupation

Source	DF	MS	F
Subject Gender	1	.25	.07
Subject Occupation	1	.02	.94
Gender X Occupation	1	14.64	4.01
Error	46	3.65	

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Table 5  
Two-way Analysis of Variance  
Sensation Seeking Scale Total Scores For Subject  
Gender, Subject Occupation, and Subject Gender X  
Subject Occupation

Source	DF	MS	F
Subject Gender	1	208.05	7.31*
Subject Occupation	1	4.50	0.16
Gender X Occupation	1	96.22	3.38
Error	46	28.47	

\*  $p < .01$



## CHAPTER 4

## DISCUSSION

The present study compared the scores of assembly line workers and non-assembly workers on the Sensation Seeking Scale Form V (Zuckerman, 1979). The results failed to support hypothesis 1 which postulated that the SSS could discriminate between assembly area workers and non-assembly workers on the basis of total SSS score and the boredom susceptibility subscale. The results did however, strongly support past research findings in regard to gender differences on the SSS. The results indicated that a gender difference did exist on total SSS score and the disinhibition subscale scores. The thrill and adventure seeking subscale results did approach significance. Males have traditionally scored significantly higher on total SSS score and the disinhibition subscale than females, that result was replicated.

Hypothesis 2 stated that Group A, the assembly area workers would score significantly lower on the boredom susceptibility subscale than would persons in the non-assembly group. The results did not lend support to this hypothesis.

Hypothesis 3 stated that males in both Group A and Group B would score significantly higher than females in

those groups. Hypothesis 3 was strongly supported by the subsequent analysis. Past research has indicated that gender differences do exist on the total score of the SSS and three of the four subscales (Zuckerman, Eysenck and Eysenck, 1978; Zuckerman & Neeb, 1980). The cause of this apparent gender difference on the total SSS score is unknown, but score differences on the basis of gender have occurred in a vast majority of published data in the past decade.

Two recommendations for future research evolved from the present study. It is important to note that while the subjects from the assembly area were adequate, improvements could have been made in the sample. All subjects had been engaged in the actual assembly of parts during the previous month, but the sample did include persons who at the time of the test administration were not engaged in the actual assembly of parts. Ideally, all members of the assembly worker group would be participants in the assembly process at the time of test administration. Another recommendation regards the comparison group used in the present study. In this study a group outside the work environment was compared to the assembly area group. In retrospect, it would be ideal to compare two groups within the same work setting, but engaged in different jobs (high

sensation versus low sensation). That would improve the applicability of the study results to the specific work setting. This change would also provide a stronger theoretical base on which to embark on other applied research projects in the realm of sensation seeking.

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Appendix A  
Informed Consent Document

**Please read the following statements and if you agree with them, sign your name in the indicated area. After you have signed the document, please complete the demographic information. Thank You.**

I agree to participate in the study conducted by Todd Olson. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between demographic variables ( age, gender, occupation, marital status and education) and sensation seeking. However, I am aware that I may stop participating in this study at any time, for any reason.

I realize that approximately 30 minutes of my time will be required for participation in this study. I understand my confidentiality will be respected and neither my name nor identifying data will be used in any report of this research.

Having considered the above factors, I hereby consent and agree to participate in the study.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix B

**Demographic Information**

SEX : Female \_\_\_ Male \_\_\_

What is your current age ? \_\_\_

What is your current marital status ?

Single \_\_\_

Married \_\_\_

Divorced \_\_\_

Widowed \_\_\_

What is the highest level of education you have achieved ?

Some High School \_\_\_

High School Graduate \_\_\_

Some College \_\_\_

College Graduate \_\_\_

What is your occupation ? \_\_\_\_\_

How long have you worked in this occupation ? \_\_\_\_\_



Appendix C  
Sensation Seeking Scale - Form V

**DIRECTIONS:** Each of the items below contains two choices, A and B. Please indicate on your answer sheet which of the choices most describes your likes or the way you feel. In some cases you may find items in which both choices describe your likes or feelings. Please choose the one which better describes your likes or feelings. In some cases you may find items in which you do not like either choice. In these cases mark the choice you dislike least. **Do not leave any items blank.**

It is important you respond to all items with only one choice, A or B. We are interested only in your likes or feelings, not how others feel about these things or how one is supposed to feel. There are no right or wrong answers. Please be frank and give your honest appraisal of yourself.

1. **A.** I like wild uninhibited parties.  
**B.** I prefer quiet parties with good conversation.
2. **A.** There are some movies I enjoy seeing a second or even a third time.  
**B.** I can't stand watching a movie that I've seen before.
3. **A.** I often wish I could be a mountain climber.  
**B.** I can't understand people who risk their necks climbing mountains.
4. **A.** I dislike all body odors.  
**B.** I like some of the earthy body smells.
5. **A.** I get bored seeing the same old faces.  
**B.** I like the comfortable familiarity of everyday friends.
6. **A.** I like to explore a strange city or section of town by myself, even if it means getting lost.  
**B.** I prefer a guide when I am in a place I don't know well.
7. **A.** I dislike people who do or say things just to shock or upset others.  
**B.** When you can predict almost everything a person will do and say he or she must be a bore.
8. **A.** I usually don't enjoy a movie or play where I can predict what will happen in advance.  
**B.** I don't mind watching a movie or play where I can predict what will happen in advance.
9. **A.** I have tried marijuana or would like to try marijuana.  
**B.** I would never smoke marijuana.
10. **A.** I would not like to try any drug which might produce strange and dangerous effects on me.  
**B.** I would like to try some of the drugs that produce hallucinations.
11. **A.** A sensible person avoids activities that are dangerous.  
**B.** I sometimes like to do things that are a little frightening.
12. **A.** I dislike "Swingers".  
**B.** I enjoy the company of real "Swingers".

13. A. I find that stimulants make me uncomfortable.  
B. I often like to get high (drinking alcohol or using marijuana).
14. A. I like to try new foods that I have never tasted before.  
B. I order the dishes with which I am familiar , so as to avoid disappointment and unpleasantness.
15. A. I enjoy looking at home movies or travel slides.  
B. Looking at someone's home movies or travel slides bores me tremendously.
16. A. I would like to take up the sport of water-skiing.  
B. I would **not** like to take up the sport of water-skiing.
17. A. I would like to try surf-board riding.  
B. I would **not** like to try surf-board riding.
18. A. I would like to take off on a trip with no pre-planned or definite routes, or timetable.  
B. When I go on a trip I like to plan my route and timetable fairly carefully.
19. A. I prefer the "down-to-earth" kinds of people as friends.  
B. I would like to make friends in some different groups like artists or "hippies".
20. A. I would **not** like to learn to fly an airplane.  
B. I would like to learn to fly an airplane.
21. A. I prefer the surface of the water to the depths.  
B. I would like to go scuba diving.
22. A. I would like to meet some persons who are homosexual (men or women) .  
B. I stay away from anyone I suspect of being homosexual.
23. A. I would like to try parachute jumping.  
B. I would never want to try jumping out of a plane with or without a parachute.
24. A. I prefer friends who are excitingly unpredictable.  
B. I prefer friends who are reliable and predictable.
25. A. I am not interested in experience for its own sake.  
B. I like to have new and exciting experiences and sensations even if they are a little frightening, unconventional or illegal.
26. A. The essence of good art is in its clarity, symmetry of form and harmony of colors.  
B. I often find beauty in the clashing colors and irregular forms of modern paintings.
27. A. I enjoy spending time in the familiar surroundings of home.  
B. I get very restless if I have to stay around home for any length of time.

28. **A.** I like to dive off the high board at the swimming pool.  
**B.** I don't like the feeling I get standing on the high board (or I don't go near it at all).
29. **A.** I like to date members of the opposite sex who are physically exciting.  
**B.** I like to date members of the opposite sex who share my values.
30. **A.** Heavy drinking usually ruins a party because some people get loud and boisterous.  
**B.** Keeping the drinks full is the key to a good party.
31. **A.** The worst social sin is to be rude.  
**B.** The worst social sin is to be a bore.
32. **A.** A person should have considerable sexual experience before marriage.  
**B.** It's better if two married persons begin their sexual experience with each other.
33. **A.** Even if I had the money I would not care to associate with flighty persons like those in the "Jet Set".  
**B.** I could conceive of myself seeking pleasures around the world with the "Jet Set".
34. **A.** I like people who are sharp and witty even if they do sometimes insult others.  
**B.** I dislike people who have their fun at the expense of hurting the feelings of others.
35. **A.** There is altogether too much portrayal of sex in movies.  
**B.** I enjoy watching many of the sexy scenes in movies.
36. **A.** I feel best after taking a couple of drinks.  
**B.** Something is wrong with people who need liquor to feel good.
37. **A.** People should dress according to some standards of taste, neatness and style.  
**B.** People should dress in individual ways even if the effects are sometimes strange.
38. **A.** Sailing long distances in small sailing crafts is foolhardy.  
**B.** I would like to sail a long distance in a small but seaworthy sailing craft.
39. **A.** I have no patience with dull or boring persons.  
**B.** I find something interesting in almost every person I talk with.
40. **A.** Skiing fast down a high mountain slope is a good way to end up on crutches.  
**B.** I think I would enjoy the sensations of skiing very fast down a high mountain slope.

## Appendix D

**SENSATION SEEKING SCALE (SSS) ANSWER FORM**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1.	—	—	14.	—	—	30.	—	—
2.	—	—	15.	—	—	31.	—	—
3.	—	—	16.	—	—	32.	—	—
4.	—	—	17.	—	—	33.	—	—
5.	—	—	18.	—	—	34.	—	—
6.	—	—	19.	—	—	35.	—	—
7.	—	—	20.	—	—	36.	—	—
8.	—	—	21.	—	—	37.	—	—
9.	—	—	22.	—	—	38.	—	—
10.	—	—	23.	—	—	39.	—	—
11.	—	—	24.	—	—	40.	—	—
12.	—	—	25.	—	—			
13.	—	—	26.	—	—			
			27.	—	—			
			28.	—	—			
			29.	—	—			