

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Title: DEATH ANXIETY, SELF-ESTEEM, AND LOCUS OF CONTROL OF FAMILIES

BELONGING TO A SELECTED FUNDAMENTALIST RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

Abstract approved:

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the attitudes of parents and their children toward death anxiety, self-esteem, and locus of control. These family units were members in good standing of a fundamentalist church. The research was done primarily to determine if a certain group of Christians held the same attitudes about death, themselves, and if they felt their lives were controlled by external or internal forces, than other populations.

A sample of 168 subjects were used in this study which consisted of 41 adult males, 51 adult females, 31 male children and 45 female children. Three separate instruments were utilized to measure their attitudes. These three instruments were the Death Anxiety Scale (DAS), the Texas Social Behavior Inventory-Form A (TSBI-A) and the Reid-Ware Three Factor Locus of Control (I-E). Each instrument was compiled into a booklet and were administered in each residential setting of the participants. Since

children (ages 12-18) were used, all subjects were asked to mark their responses in the booklet rather than use the separate answer sheet.

On their DAS scores all females scored significantly higher than the all male group with means of 6.07 and 4.86 respectively. Adult males, with the lowest mean of 3.63, had the least fear of death when compared to adult females, male and female children. The male children in this sample had the greatest fear of death. It was observed that children had a greater fear of death than did the parental group.

A study of the results of the TSBI-A (self-esteem) revealed that a mean of 42.68 for adult males and a mean of 42.10 for adult females were higher than the norm data of 40.45 for males and 40.64 for females. Parents scored significantly higher on the TSBI-A than did the children.

On the I-E scales it was found that adult females felt more controlled by fate, chance and/or luck (Fatalism) than did the adult males. Adult males felt the least controlled by external forces than any of the four groups.

The Social System Factor of the I-E revealed that there was a significant difference between female children and the adult males. Adult males in this fundamentalist group felt the least controlled by organizations, institutions, political influences and so forth.

On the Self-Control Factor, means ranged from a low of 2.05 (adult males) to a high of 2.78 (female children). No significant differences were found among these four groups.

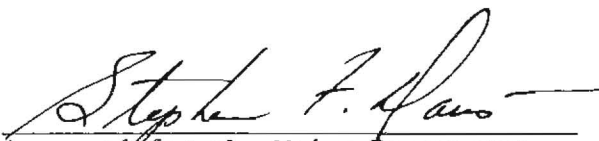
DEATH ANXIETY, SELF-ESTEEM, AND LOCUS OF CONTROL OF
FAMILIES BELONGING TO A SELECTED FUNDAMENTALIST
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

A Thesis
Presented to
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

According to Christian beliefs Heaven is a real place. Jesus declared it to be so when He said:

In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also" (John 14: 2, 3).

In spite of the materialistic age in which we live, fundamentalist religious organizations cling tenaciously to an afterlife belief; ". . . a real heaven with real people doing real things in real places" (Pierson, 1975, p. 239).

However, a fear of the unknown is the nature built into mankind. Through all his trials and tribulations, there are certain instincts inherent in man. To a Christian fear of death should be of little concern, yet, be his own nature man is fraught with fears, anxieties, pride, anger, and all forms of human emotions and feelings.

This study investigated the attitudes of parents and their children toward social behavior, death anxiety, and locus of control. These family units were members of a selected fundamentalist church group. Man has been destined to die since time began. With improved technology and greater understanding of the human body, death may be postponed and/or delayed, but never prevented. Life expectancy has been expanded in our modern society. Fulton and Geis (1965) stated:

The cultural context with which death is experienced in the United States and the institutionally sanctioned response to it have changed dramatically within the last few decades. Death, in America, is no longer exclusively a matter of religious concern, but has increasingly become a subject of scientific investigation. Theological explanations of the nature and purpose of human life are explicitly and implicitly challenged by medical and social science. So-called wonder drugs, modern hygiene, birth control and other discoveries and public welfare programs have not only extended the span of man's life, but have also caused him to question its meaning anew (p. 67).

Fulton and Geis (1965) found in their study that religion and religious activity appears to play ". . . a very intrinsic role in the gerontic individual's concept of death" (p. 110). Fulton and Geis (1965) concluded that the more firm a person's Christian beliefs or convictions, the more positive attitude they had toward death and even tended to look forward to death as they grew older. Levitt (1980) said, "It has been theorized that preoccupation with religion is a kind of defense against death anxiety" (p. 145).

Feifel (1959), in his article, cited the Talmud as stating that ". . . for all creatures, death has been prepared from the beginning" (p. 114). To our knowledge, man is the only animal who knows consciously that he has to die. "Death is something which we all must, sooner or later, come to grips with" (p. 114). Levitt (1980) concurred by stating:

The human animal is very probably the only living organism capable of foreseeing its own eventual demise as a consequence of natural causes. An animal may conceivably fear death when it is immediately impending.

Death anxiety in the human need have no relationship to threatening circumstances and may appear at an early age. Most people are aware that existence will eventually end, and it may be argued that fear of death is common, that it is an anxiety of some importance in human life (pp. 143-4).

The advent of the Christian doctrine whereby man was set free and equal brought about the emergence of man into a more free and just world. "The death and resurrection of the god-hero, once the symbol of the periodic renewal of natural life and of a rational sacrifice, now directs all hope to the transnatural life hereafter" (Marcuse, 1959, p. 71). Christian doctrine teaches that the supreme penalty must be paid so that man will find the ultimate fulfillment after his natural life has ended. Since Christ died on the cross paying for man's sins, it follows then that the death of the son of God bestows final sanction on the death of the son of man.

It appears that in these modern and troubled times there has been a trend toward religion. Religious organizations are reporting higher membership and better attendance than any other time in recent history. More revivalists are preaching to capacity audiences in large sophisticated cities in Europe and America and Orthodox Jewish groups are expanding their own religious school facilities (Alexandar & Alderstein, 1959). To answer the question of why there is an increased attraction of religion in times of distress, Alexander and Alderstein stated, ". . . it seems reasonably safe . . . to consider as a possibility the reduction of uncertainty and its somatic counterpart--the reduction of anxiety" (p. 271).

In their study (Nehrke, Bellucci, & Gabriel, 1977-78) on death anxiety, locus of control and life satisfaction in the elderly, three

different settings (general community, public housing, and nursing homes) were used with 20 men and 20 women from each setting. Results revealed that age segregated group living did ". . . desensitize the elderly to death anxiety" (p. 366), but factors such as health and extent of their independence were also important considerations in their findings. Nehrke, Bellucci, and Gabriel (1977-78) found no sex differences in death anxiety. Years of schooling was not related to death anxiety, and age was negatively related to death anxiety for their entire sample.

In his work with normal and mentally ill populations, Feifel said, "The degree of mental disturbance per se in the patients, . . . , has little effect on their over-all attitudes toward death" (pp. 118-119). Neither neurosis nor psychosis revealed attitudes toward death different from those found in normal subjects.

"Examination of the data along lines of sex suggests that women tend to think more frequently about death than do men" (Feifel, 1959, p. 119). Feifel explained, however, that there is no necessary relationship between thinking about death and fear of death. Several studies (Koob & Davis, 1977; Berman & Hays, 1973; Templer, Lester & Ruff, 1974) have found that women do have a significantly greater fear of death than men. Koob and Davis (1977) used military officers and their wives and found death anxiety was significantly higher for the wives. Yet, when compared with other previous research studies Koob and Davis found that overall ". . . both officers and wives had a lower fear of death than a number of other groups studied" (p. 261).

Berman and Hays (1973), using a sample of 300 college-age students, reported that females scored significantly higher on both death anxiety and a belief in the afterlife than their male counterparts. Another factor

experiences, the inability to complete projects, and the inability to care for dependents. Results, according to the authors, indicated that people fear death because it eliminates the attainment of an individual's goals which are an integral part of that individual's self-esteem. However, Davis, Martin, Wilee, and Voorhees (1978) reported the opposite conclusion from their research. Davis et al. found a negative or inverse relationship between death anxiety and self-esteem.

Rotter (1966) developed a scale for measuring internal and external control factors in an individual's life. Reid and Ware (1973; 1974), using the basic concepts and two factors of Rotter, devised the Reid-Ware Three Factor Locus of Control Scale to investigate the sense of powerlessness an individual has over his environment and how this feeling of powerlessness relates to his concept of death anxiety. Sadowski, Davis, and Loftus-Vergari (1979) researched the relationship between death anxiety and locus of control. Sadowski et al. used the Reid-Ware Three Factor Locus of Control Scale (1973; 1974) and Templer's (1970) Death Anxiety Scale. The Reid-Ware contains three subscales which are identified as Fatalism, Social System Control and Self-Control. Sadowski et al. administered both instruments to 164 males and 211 female college students. Death anxiety for males indicated their lives were controlled by fate or luck (Fatalism), whereas the females showed that death anxiety was related more to the influence of powerful others such as institutions, organizations, parents, and so forth.

"Once the individual develops the expectancy that reinforcements are contingent upon his behavior, he will generalize to other situations" (Patton & Freitag, 1977, p. 51). Patton and Freitag believe that the externally controlled person may become frustrated because he feels

helpless or incapable of influencing his destiny. If this occurs over a long period of time, the individual will remain in a constant state of anxiety and pain.

In a study using 79 male college students, Tolor and Reznikoff (1967) found relationships between repression-sensitization, an expectancy of internal or external control of reinforcement insight, and overt death anxiety were confirmed. It was found that: (1) the expectation internal control of reinforcement is significantly and positively related to insight; (2) subjects with sensitization tendencies have significantly greater overt death anxiety than subjects with repression defenses; and (3) subjects with external expectancies have significantly greater overt death anxiety than subjects with internal expectancies (p. 429).

Chapter 2

METHOD

Subjects

The population selected for this study consisted of people who belong to a fundamentalist church organization in the state of Kansas. Three separate communities in the state were drawn out of this particular population. This group of people were chosen because of their particular religious convictions. This research investigated familial attitudes and/or beliefs about anxiety, as related to death, self-esteem, and locus of control.

The family units used were considered members of this particular religious organization. The criteria used to determine membership was as follows:

1. Only families who were members of the church for two or more years.
2. Regular attendance was defined as families who attended church at least 80 percent (80%) of the time.
3. Only those families were used who were considered to be members in good standing by their church board.

From this population, a sample was drawn for participation in this study. If a family member refused to participate in this study then another family unit was selected. Upon completion of the data collection (March 1982), a total of 51 families were used in which there were 41 adult males, 51 adult females, 31 young males (ages 12-18), and 45 young

females (ages 12-18) for a total of 168 respondents and/or subjects.

Instruments

Three separate instruments were used in this study for determining the attitudes of these subjects toward death anxiety, self-esteem and locus of control. These three instruments were the Templer Death Anxiety Scale (1970), the Texas Social Behavior Inventory-Form A (1974) and the Reid-Ware Three Factor Locus of Control (I-E) Scale (1973; 1974).

Death Anxiety Scale (DAS). Death anxiety was measured by the Templer (1970) Death Anxiety Scale (DAS). This scale utilizes 15 true-false statements as pertains to an individual's fear of death and dying. Scores on the scale can range from 0 to 15. The validity of the DAS, as shown by Templer (1970), was significant when correlated with Boyar's (1964) Fear of Death Scale ($r = .74$), the Manifest Anxiety Scale ($r = .36$), and the Welsh Anxiety Scale ($r = .36$). The reliability (test-retest) of the DAS was reported by Templer (1970) to be .83. The DAS instrument has been included in Appendix A.

Texas Social Behavior Inventory-Form A (TSBI-A). Self-esteem was measured by the Texas Social Behavior Inventory-Form A (TSBI-A) (Helmreich & Stapp, 1974). The TSBI-A is a short form of the original Texas Social Behavior Inventory which contains 32 items. The TSBI-A consists of 16 multiple-choice statements relating to self-esteem and social competence. The subject is given five possible choices for their response. These choices range from "Not at all characteristic of me," "Not very", "Slightly", "Fairly", to "Very much characteristic of me".

Scoring is based on assigning values from 0 through 4 for each item with a 4 value indicating the subject's highest self-esteem. The final score that is used for each subject is based on the total number of points

obtained from the 16 statements. The maximum high self-esteem would be 64.

The TSBI-A yielded correlation coefficients with the original long form of .97 for both males and females. According to Helmreich and Stapp (1974) the TSBI-A ". . . can be used with confidence to provide reliable indices of self-esteem" (p. 475). The TSBI-A instrument has been placed in Appendix A.

Reid-Ware Three Factor Locus of Control (I-E). The Reid-Ware Three Factor Locus of Control (I-E) Scale (1973; 1974) is a 45 item (13 mock items) instrument consisting of forced-choice responses. Reid and Ware (1973; 1974) used three separate dimensions (Fatalism, Social System Control, and Self-Control) to measure the locus of control. Twenty-four of the items (12 each) measure "Fatalism" and "Social System Control" items, similar to those of the Rotter scale (1966), deal with luck, fate, control of powerful others, as well as the unpredictability of forces in a person's life.

For the third dimension, "Self-Control", Reid and Ware (1973; 1974) used eight items. The eight items indicate the degree to which an individual believes he or she is controlled or influenced by immediate impulses. External control is defined as those individuals who perceive events occurring due to fate or the powerful control of others. Internal control, subsequently, refers to those individuals who believe that the events in their lives are dependent upon their own behavior. Questionnaire #3, the Reid-Ware Three Factor Locus of Control (I-E), may be found in Appendix A.

Procedure

Since this study was dependent upon the family unit, the researcher visited each family participant's home. The three instruments, previously, discussed, made up the data collection booklet. Each subject was handed a questionnaire booklet and was asked not to discuss any item until after all family members had completely finished.

Because children were used as a part of this study, it was determined that all family members would simply mark their responses in the instrument booklet and not use the regular answer sheet. For tabulation of these subject's responses, the researcher used the standard answer sheet on which all three questionnaire responses were marked per subject according to their answers. On the answer sheet, Appendix A, the researcher was also able to tabulate the gender and age of each subject.

Directions and/or instructions were given and read by the investigator. It took approximately 1 to 1½ hours for completion of the instrument booklet by the subjects.

Chapter 3

RESULTS

There were a total of 168 subjects used in this study. Of the four separate groups, 41 were adult males, 51 were adult females, 31 were male children and 45 were female children. Ninety-two of the subjects were classified as parents and 76 of the subjects were classified as children. According to gender classification, however, 72 subjects were males and 96 subjects were females.

DAS Analysis

A 2X2 unweighted means analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to ascertain whether significant differences in DAS scores existed between males and females, as well as between parents and children. Females were found to have a mean of 6.07 (standard deviation = 3.03) and the mean for males was 4.86 (standard deviation = 3.12). Females had significantly higher DAS scores than males, $F(1,164) = 4.94$, $p < .05$ (Tables 1 & 2, Appendix B).

The mean value obtained for the 92 parents was 4.85 (standard deviation = 3.08) and the mean for the 76 children was 6.41 (standard deviation = 2.96). Children had significantly higher DAS scores than parents, $F(1,164) = 13.31$, $p < .01$ (Tables 1 & 2, Appendix B).

Results of the 2X2 unweighted means ANOVA revealed a significant interaction between gender and family status, $F(1,164) = 6.25$, $p < .05$. Since there was a significant interaction between the two independent

variables, gender and family status, a specific-comparisons test was performed using Newman-Keuls' test for an unequal number of subjects (Winer, 1971, pp. 216-218). In general, males with a mean of 4.86 (standard deviation = 3.12), females with a mean of 6.07 (standard deviation = 3.03), and parents with a mean of 4.85 (standard deviation = 3.08), indicates that when the female children were combined with their male counterparts an interaction effect was the result, and this group had the highest mean of 6.41 (standard deviation = 2.96). Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix B summarize the results of the ANOVA test for the DAS scores.

TSBI-A Analysis

Again, a 2X2 unweighted means analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to determine if there were significant differences in the TSBI-A scores with respect to gender and family status. A mean of 40.93 (standard deviation = 7.65) was found for all females, while a mean of 41.38 (standard deviation = 6.50) was found for males. Females and males did not score significantly different on the TSBI-A, $F(1,164) = .08$, $p > .05$ (Tables 3 & 4, Appendix B).

Parents were found to have a mean of 42.36 (standard deviation = 6.09), and children had a mean of 39.61 (standard deviation = 8.09). Parents had significantly higher TSBI-A scores than children, $F(1,164) = 6.14$, $p < .05$ (Tables 3 & 4, Appendix B).

No significant interaction was found between the two independent variables, gender and family status, $F(1,164) = .05$, $p > .05$. Table 4 in Appendix B summarizes the ANOVA test for the TSBI-A scores.

Locus of Control Analysis (I-E)

To ascertain gender and family status differences in willingness to assign locus of control, a 2X2X3 (B-B-W) split-plot design (three factor mixed design) ANOVA was performed. The total I-E scores revealed means of 3.15 for adult males, 4.19 for adult females, 3.70 for male children and 4.16 for female children. Using Newman-Keul's (Winer, 1971, pp. 216-218) test for an unequal number of subjects, a specific comparisons test was done. It was found that adult males with a mean of 3.15 scored significantly lower on all three I-E factors than did the adult females with a mean of 4.19 and female children with a mean of 4.16, $F(3,164) = 4.46$, $p < .05$ (Table 6, Appendix B).

Fatalism (Factor 1). The Newman-Keul's (Winer, 1971, pp. 216-218) specific comparisons test for an unequal number of subjects was performed. It was found that a mean of 6.02 for adult females (standard deviation = 2.12) was significantly higher than the mean of 4.85 for adult males, $F(2,328) = 158.68$, $p < .001$ (Table 6, Appendix B). The specific comparisons test revealed no other significant differences when all other groups were compared with respect to "Fatalism".

Social System Control (Factor 2). As a result of the Newman-Keul's test (Winer, 1971, pp. 216-218) it was found that two groups differed significantly from the adult males. The adult males with a mean of 2.54 (standard deviation = 2.17) scored significantly lower on this I-E factor than female children with a mean of 4.11 (standard deviation = 1.64) and adult females with a mean of 3.84 (standard deviation = 2.19), $F(2,328) = 158.68$, $p < .001$ (Tables 5 & 6, Appendix B). All other comparisons revealed no significant differences among the groups.

Self-Control (Factor 3). The specific comparisons test performed on this factor indicates there were no significant differences for the four separate groups. The range of the means for this factor was from the lowest mean of 2.05 for adult males (standard deviation = 1.75) to the highest mean of 2.78 for female children (standard deviation = 1.41).

The ANOVA results revealed no significant interaction effects, $F(6, 328) = 0.97, p > .05$. Tables 5 and 6 in Appendix B summarize the results of the I-E scores.

Chapter 4

DISCUSSION

Results of this study supported the findings of Davis, Martin, Wilee, and Voorhees (1978), Koob and Davis (1977), and Templer, Lester and Ruff (1974). On their DAS scores all females scored significantly higher than the all male group with means of 6.07 and 4.86 respectively. Templer and Ruff (1971) reported that for "normal" segments of the population DAS means ranged from 4.5 to 7.0. This fundamentalist religious group of all males approached the lower limit of Templer and Ruff's range. Adult males, however, with a mean of 3.63 fell below this limit and, of course, had the lowest death anxiety when compared to the other three groups (adult females, male children, and female children). The adult females' mean of 5.82 showed a higher level of death anxiety than the adult males.

It was also found that of these four sample groups, male children had the highest level of death anxiety with a mean of 6.48. Female children, with a mean of 6.36, were slightly lower in their DAS scores, closer in agreement with a variance of 6.45, while the male children were more varied in their responses with a variance of 12.12. Thus, male children had the greatest fear of death and were the most varied in their responses to the DAS than any other group.

When children were compared with the parental group, children scored significantly higher on the DAS than parents with means of 6.41 and 4.85 respectively. Adult males were the closest in agreement on their responses

with a variance of 4.42, as compared to the variance of 11.44 for the adult females.

The findings of this study would disagree with the results of the research of Nehrke, Bellucci, and Gabriel (1977-78) as females did have a greater fear of death than did males. It was also observed that children have a much greater fear of death than do parents.

The TSBI-A scores revealed that no significant differences existed between all females in this sample when compared to all males. The mean of 40.93 was slightly lower for the females than the mean of 41.38 for the males. Females were more varied in their responses with a variance of 58.52 than the males with a variance of 42.25.

Parents did differ significantly from the children on the self-esteem instrument as their mean was 42.36 as compared to a mean of 39.61 for the children. As a group, children varied much more in their responses (variance = 65.44) than parents (variance = 37.09).

In studying the four groups separately, it was observed that the range for the TSBI-A means was relatively small. The range of these four means was from 39.58 for female children to a mean of 42.68 for the adult males. While parents had slightly higher means than the children, it appeared that children reflected nearly the same level of self-esteem. Research investigating the relationship between parent and child self-esteem was not cited in this study.

Adult females were the least varied (variance = 35.34) in their responses to the TSBI-A, and female children were the most varied (variance = 82.25) in their responses. Male children were less varied in their responses (variance = 41.26) regarding self-esteem than were the female children, yet, slightly more varied than the adult males (variance

= 39.05) responses.

Diggory and Rothman (1961) concluded that the higher the self-esteem the higher the death anxiety. The findings of this study did not indicate an agreement with their results. As a group, these fundamentalists had a moderately high level of self-esteem. Helmreich and Stapp (1974) reported that the mean for males was 40.45 and for females it was 40.64 on their normative data for the TSBI-A (p. 475). Results of this study did not indicate a relationship between death anxiety and self-esteem. However, Davis, Martin, Wilee, and Voorhees (1978) found a negative relationship between death anxiety and self-esteem.

The results of the Reid-Ware Three Factor (I-E) Locus of Control (1973; 1974) revealed that adult males scored significantly lower on all three factors than did female adults and the children. Adult females, with a mean of 6.02, felt more controlled by fate, chance and/or luck (Fatalism) than did the adult males. Sadowski, Davis, and Loftus-Vergari (1979) found that males were more controlled by fate or luck, which differed from the findings of this study. In fact, adult males, with a mean of 4.85, felt the least controlled by external forces such as fate, luck and/or chance of any of the four groups.

For the Social System Control Factor, the female children scored the highest with a mean of 4.11. This group differed significantly from the adult males with a mean of 2.54. Adult males also differed significantly from the adult females with a mean of 3.84, indicating that adult males in this fundamentalist group felt the least control from organizations, institutions, political influences, and so forth.

On the Self-Control Factor, means ranged from a low of 2.05 (adult Males) to a high of 2.78 (female children). No significant differences

were found among these four groups with respect to the self-control measure.

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APPENDIX A

Evaluation Instruments

Questionnaire #1

DEATH ANXIETY SCALE

Please circle the following statements True or False as they apply to you:

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. I am very much afraid to die. | True | False |
| 2. The thought of death seldom enters my mind. | True | False |
| 3. It doesn't make me nervous when people sit and talk about death. | True | False |
| 4. I dread to think about having to have an operation. | True | False |
| 5. I am not at all afraid to die. | True | False |
| 6. I am not particularly afraid of getting cancer. | True | False |
| 7. The thought of death never bothers me. | True | False |
| 8. I am often distressed by the way time flies so very rapidly. | True | False |
| 9. I fear dying a painful death. | True | False |
| 10. The subject of life after death troubles me greatly. | True | False |
| 11. I am really scared of having a heart attack. | True | False |
| 12. I often think about how short life really is. | True | False |
| 13. I shudder when I hear people talking about a World War III. | True | False |
| 14. The sight of a dead body is horrifying to me. | True | False |
| 15. I feel that the future holds nothing for me to fear. | True | False |

Questionnaire #2

TEXAS SOCIAL BEHAVIOR INVENTORY-FORM A

1. I am not likely to speak to people until they speak to me.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

2. I would describe myself as self-confident.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

3. I feel confident of my appearance.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

4. I am a good mixer.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

5. When in a group of people, I have trouble thinking of the right things to say.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

6. When in a group of people, I usually do what the others want rather than make suggestions.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

7. When I am in disagreement with other people, my opinion usually prevails.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

8. I would describe myself as one who attempts to master situations.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

9. Other people look up to me.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

10. I enjoy social gatherings just to be with people.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

11. I make a point of looking other people in the eye.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

12. I cannot seem to get others to notice me.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

13. I would rather not have very much responsibility for other people.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

14. I feel comfortable being approached by someone in a position of authority.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

15. I would describe myself as indecisive.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

16. I have no doubts about my social competence.

a	b	c	d	e
Not at all character- istic of me	Not very	Slightly	Fairly	Very much character- istic of me

Questionnaire #3

REID-WARE THREE FACTOR LOCUS OF CONTROL SCALE

This questionnaire is a measure of personal beliefs: obviously there are no right or wrong answers. Each item consists of a pair of alternatives lettered (A) and (B). Please select the one statement from each pair (and only one) which you more strongly believe to be more true rather than the one you think you should choose or the one you might like to be true.

Please answer these items carefully, but do not spend too much time on any one item. Be sure to choose one of the options for every item. Mark the letter of the statement (A or B) on the answer sheet.

In some cases you may discover that you believe both statements or neither one. In such cases be sure to select the one you more strongly believe to be the case as far as you are concerned. Also try to respond to each item independently when making your choice: do not be influenced by your previous choices.

1. (A) Various sports activities in the community help increase solidarity amongst people in the community.
(B) Various sports activities in the community can lead to rivalry detrimental to solidarity in the community.
2. (A) War brings out the worst aspects of men.
(B) Although war is terrible, it can have some value.
3. (A) There will always be wars no matter how hard people try to prevent them.
(B) One of the major reasons we have wars is because people do not take enough interest in politics.
4. (A) Even when there is nothing forcing me, I have found that I will sometimes do things I really did not want to do.
(B) I always feel in control of what I am doing.
5. (A) There are institutions in our society that have considerable control over me.
(B) Little in this world controls me, I usually can do what I decide to do.
6. (A) I would like to live in a small town or rural environment.
(B) I would like to live in a large city.

7. (A) For the average citizen becoming a success is a matter of hard work, luck has little or nothing to do with it.
(B) For the average guy getting a good job depends on being in the right place at the right time.
8. (A) Patriotism demands that the citizens of a nation participate in any war.
(B) To be a patriot for one's country does not necessarily mean he must go to war for his country.
9. (A) In my case getting what I want has little or nothing to do with luck.
(B) It is not always wise for me to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow.
10. (A) Sometimes I impulsively do things which at other times I definitely would not let myself do.
(B) I find I can keep my impulses in control.
11. (A) In many situations what happens to people seems to be determined by fate.
(B) People do not realize how much they personally determine their own outcomes.
12. (A) College students should be trained in times of peace to assume military duties.
(B) The ills of war are greater than any possible benefits.
13. (A) Most people do not realize the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings.
(B) For any guy, there is no such thing as luck.
14. (A) If I put my mind to it I could have an important influence on what a politician does in office.
(B) When I look at it carefully, I realize it is impossible for me to have any really important influence over what politicians do.
15. (A) With fate the way it is, many times I feel that I have little influence over the things that happen to me.
(B) It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.

16. (A) When I put my mind to it I can constrain my emotions.
- (B) There are moments when I cannot subdue my emotions and keep them in check.
17. (A) Every person should give some of his time for the good of his town or country.
- (B) People would be a lot better off if they could live far away from other people and never have to do anything for them.
18. (A) As far as the affairs of our country are concerned, most people are the victim of forces they do not control and frequently do not even understand.
- (B) By taking part in political and social events the people can directly control much of the country's affairs.
19. (A) People cannot always hold back their personal desires; they will behave out of impulse.
- (B) If they want to, people can always control their immediate wishes and not let these motives determine their total behavior.
20. (A) Many times I feel I might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin.
- (B) In most cases I do not depend on luck when I decide to do something.
21. (A) Our federal government should promote the mass production of low rental apartment buildings to reduce the housing shortage.
- (B) The best way for our government to reduce the housing shortage is to make low interest mortgages available and stimulate the building of low cost houses.
22. (A) I do not know why politicians make the decisions they do.
- (B) It is easy for me to understand why politicians do the things they do.
23. (A) Although sometimes it is difficult, I can always willfully restrain my immediate behavior.
- (B) Something I cannot do is have complete mastery over all my behavioral tendencies.
24. (A) In the long run people receive the respect and good outcomes they worked for.
- (B) Unfortunately, because of misfortune or bad luck, the average guy's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries.

25. (A) With enough effort people can wipe out political corruption.
(B) It is difficult for people to have much control over the things politicians do in office.
26. (A) Letting your friends down is not so bad because you cannot do good all the time for everybody.
(B) I feel very bad when I have failed to finish a job I promised I would do.
27. (A) By active participation in the appropriate political organizations people can do a lot to keep the cost of living from going higher.
(B) There is very little people can do to keep the cost of living from going higher.
28. (A) It is possible for me to behave in a manner very different from the way I would want to behave.
(B) It would be very difficult for me to not have mastery over the way I believe.
29. (A) In this world I am affected by social forces which I neither control nor understand.
(B) It is easy for me to avoid and function independently of any social forces that may attempt to have control over me.
30. (A) It hurts more to lose money than to lose a friend.
(B) The people are the most important thing in this world of ours.
31. (A) What people get out of life is always a function of how much effort they put into it.
(B) Quite often one finds that what happens to people has no relation to what they do, what happens just happens.
32. (A) Generally speaking, my behavior is not governed by others.
(B) My behavior is frequently determined by other influential people.
33. (A) People can and should do what they want to do both now and in the future.
(B) There is no point in people planning their lives too far in advance because other groups of people in our society will inevitably upset their plans.

34. (A) Happiness is having your own house and car.
(B) Happiness to most people is having their own close friends.
35. (A) There is no such thing as luck, what happens to me is a result of my own behavior.
(B) Sometimes I do not understand how I can have such poor luck.
36. (A) More emphasis should be placed on teaching the principles of Christianity in the public schools.
(B) Christianity should not be included in a school curriculum; it can be taught in church.
37. (A) Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are at least partly due to bad luck.
(B) People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make.
38. (A) Self-regulation of one's behavior is always possible.
(B) I frequently find that when certain things happen to me I cannot restrain my reactions.
39. (A) The average man can have an influence in government decisions.
(B) This world is run by a few people in power and there is not much the little guy can do about it.
40. (A) When I make up my mind, I can always resist temptation and keep control of my behavior.
(B) Even if I try not to submit, I often find I cannot control myself from some of the enticements in life such as overeating or drinking.
41. (A) My getting a good job or promotion in the future will depend a lot on my getting the right turn of fate.
(B) When I get a good job, it is always a direct result of my own ability and/or motivation.
42. (A) Successful people are mostly honest and good.
(B) One should not always associate achievement with integrity and honor.
43. (A) Most people do not understand why politicians behave in the way they do.
(B) In the long run people are responsible for bad government on a national as well as on a local level.

44. (A) I often realize that despite my best efforts some outcomes seem to happen as if fate planned it that way.
- (B) The misfortunes and successes I have had were the direct result of my own behavior.
45. (A) Most people are kind and good.
- (B) People will not help others unless circumstances force them to.

ANSWER SHEET

Questionnaire #1 (DAS)

1. True False
2. True False
3. True False
4. True False
5. True False
6. True False
7. True False
8. True False
9. True False
10. True False
11. True False
12. True False
13. True False
14. True False
15. True False

Questionnaire #3 (Reid-Ware)

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. A B | 16. A B | 31. A B |
| 2. A B | 17. A B | 32. A B |
| 3. A B | 18. A B | 33. A B |
| 4. A B | 19. A B | 34. A B |
| 5. A B | 20. A B | 35. A B |
| 6. A B | 21. A B | 36. A B |
| 7. A B | 22. A B | 37. A B |
| 8. A B | 23. A B | 38. A B |
| 9. A B | 24. A B | 39. A B |
| 10. A B | 25. A B | 40. A B |
| 11. A B | 26. A B | 41. A B |
| 12. A B | 27. A B | 42. A B |
| 13. A B | 28. A B | 43. A B |
| 14. A B | 29. A B | 44. A B |
| 15. A B | 30. A B | 45. A B |

Questionnaire #2 (TSBI-A)

1. a b c d e
2. a b c d e
3. a b c d e
4. a b c d e
5. a b c d e
6. a b c d e
7. a b c d e
8. a b c d e
9. a b c d e
10. a b c d e
11. a b c d e
12. a b c d e
13. a b c d e
14. a b c d e
15. a b c d e
16. a b c d e

Gender and Age

Male: _____

Female: _____

Under 18: _____

Over 18: _____

APPENDIX B

Tables

Table 1

Number, Means, and Standard Deviations for the Death Anxiety Scale (DAS) Scores According to Gender and Family Status

Groups	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation
<u>Gender:</u>			
Males	72	4.86	3.12
Females	96	6.07	3.03
<u>Family Status:</u>			
Parents	92	4.85	3.08
Children	76	6.41	2.96

Table 2

ANOVA Summary Table for the Death Anxiety Scale (DAS) Scores According to Gender and Family Status

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	<u>F</u>
Gender (A)	1	43.14	43.14	4.94*
Family Status (B)	1	116.13	116.13	13.31**
Interaction (A X B)	1	54.54	54.54	6.25*
Error	164	1430.98	8.73	
Total	167	1644.79		

*Significant at the .05 level

**Significant at the .01 level

Table 3

Number, Means, and Standard Deviations for the Texas Social Behavior Inventory-Form A (TSBI-A) Scores According to Gender and Family Status

Groups	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation
<u>Gender:</u>			
Males	72	41.38	6.50
Females	96	40.93	7.65
<u>Family Status:</u>			
Parents	92	42.36	6.09
Children	76	39.61	8.09

Table 4

ANOVA Summary Table for the Texas Social Behavior Inventory-Form A (TSBI-A) Scores According to Gender and Family Status

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F
Gender (A)	1	4.28	4.28	0.08
Family Status (B)	1	313.68	313.68	6.14*
Interaction (A X B)	1	2.70	2.70	0.05
Error	164	8383.63	51.12	
Total	167	8704.29		

*Significant at the .05 level

Table 5

Number, Means, and Standard Deviations for the Reid-Ware Three
Factor Locus of Control (I-E) Scores According to Gender
and Family Status

Group	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation
<u>Fatalism (Factor 1):</u>			
Male Parents	41	4.85	2.99
Female Parents	51	6.02	2.12
Male Children	31	5.45	2.39
Female Children	45	5.60	1.40
<u>Social System Control (Factor 2):</u>			
Male Parents	41	2.54	2.17
Female Parents	51	3.84	2.19
Male Children	31	3.42	1.69
Female Children	45	4.11	1.64
<u>Self-Control (Factor 3):</u>			
Male Parents	41	2.05	1.75
Female Parents	51	2.71	1.86
Male Children	31	2.23	2.03
Female Children	45	2.78	1.41

Table 6

ANOVA Summary Table for the Reid-Ware Three Factor Locus
of Control (I-E) Scores According to Gender and
Family Status

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	<u>F</u>
Between-Subjects	167	1243.24	(NC) ¹	
Groups (B)	3	93.80	31.27	4.46*
Error	164	1149.44	7.01	

Within-Subjects	336	1647.42	(NC) ¹	
Treatments (C)	2	802.86	401.43	158.68**
Interaction (C X A)	6	14.79	2.46	0.97
Error	328	829.77	2.53	
Total	503	2890.66		

¹NC - not computed

*Significant at the .05 level

**Significant at the .01 level