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RESEARCH ASPECT	STYLE	
	Convergent	Divergent
Focus	A phenomenon	A theory
Aim	To account fully for the phe- nomenon, using such theories as necessary	To utilize the theory fully, applying it to as many phenomena as possible
Yield	Explaining a great deal of the variance in the single phe- nomenon	Explaining a small amount of the vari- ance in many phenomena
Example	Hovland's studies of delayed ac- tion effects, of primacy/re- cency	Festinger's utilization of social compari- son theory, of dissonance theory
ndependent-vari- able manipula- tion	Gross operational manipulation in a group setting	Precise and intricately staged manipula- tion in a one-on-one situation
Dependent-variable measure	Elegantly scaled, multi-item	Gross, dichotomous single measures
Fest situation	Group testing	Individual testing
Number of cases	Large N	• Small N
Design	Multiple independent variables	Single independent variable
Extraneous vari- ables	Introduced as additional, orthog- onal variables in the design	Eliminated or held constant by elaborate situational devices
Inferential statistics	Elaborate regression analysis (ANOVA, CANOVA, trend analysis)	Less parametric statistics (chi-square, t-test)
Interaction effects	An encouraging indication of contact with complex reality	A discouraging indication of crude inde- pendent-variable manipulation

TABLE 24.1Convergent versus Divergent Research Styles as Regards
Pursuit of Issues from Study to Study

often settling for a single dichotomous measure, such as whether the participant asks for supportive or for attacking material or does or does not sign a petition; but as regards independent-variable manipulation, divergent theorists tend to be careful and elaborate, often using intricately staged situations to establish the different levels, applying them in one-on-one testing situations and eliminating participants who internal checks suggest have not been manipulated to the intended independent-variable level.

Consequences of the two styles extend to experimental design and statistical analysis. The convergent researcher tends to use rather elaborate designs, often