FEMALE SEXUAL ORIENTATION: BEHAVIOR AND
DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

DISSERTATION

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By

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Past research on female sexual orientation has been sparse. The presence of methodological problems and inconsistencies in results obtained has made it difficult to draw definite conclusions. Sampling limitations, definitional problems, and the use of global categories have been some of the major methodological issues discussed. Results of previous research indicated that when objective personality tests are used, lesbians did not exhibit greater psychological disturbances than controls. Studies focusing on etiology (although often obtaining inconsistent findings) have pointed toward a history of tomboyish behavior, a mother who did not accept the traditional female role, and a disturbed parental relationship as possible important factors. Female homosexuals have been found to differ from male homosexuals in several areas of sexual practice, and appeared to resemble heterosexual females.

The present study investigated female sexuality by examining a range of experiential, historical, attitudinal, and behavioral variables, and conceptualizing sexual orientation along several dimensions on a heterosexual/homosexual continuum. The focus was on determining what, if any, important etiological factors emerged, as well as differences
in behavior, attitudes, and preferences among women with various sexual orientations. A pilot study (Phase 1) was conducted to develop a questionnaire. Subjects were 20 self-identified lesbians, 20 self-identified bisexuals, and 20 self-identified heterosexuals. Questionnaire items were found to be reliable ($C = .85, p < .01$). For Phase 2, the questionnaire was given to 207 volunteer subjects. Six dependent measures were constructed from items measuring several dimensions of sexual orientation: (a) sexual identity, (b) present sexual attraction, (c) presence and recognition of sexual attraction to females, (d) probability of having sexual relationship with female, (e) preference for sexual relationship with male and/or female in terms of sexual satisfaction, and (f) emotional satisfaction. Stepwise multiple linear regression analyses were conducted to determine the best model for predicting each dependent variable. The models derived were significant at the $p < .01$ level. The results supported the assumption of a heterosexual/homosexual continuum and the construing of sexuality along such dimensions as preference, attraction, and identity. Several conclusions were drawn from the results of the regression models. Family history items which predicted some (not all) dependent measures were presence of homosexual family member, degree of alcohol consumption by parent, degree of emotional disturbance of parent, and a mother who did not accept or adhere to the traditional female role. Other predictors included nonparticipation in organized
religion, attitudes toward homosexuality, nonadherence to traditional female sex-role prescriptions, high occupational level, and having a job in the creative arts. It was concluded that a nonconventionality factor could be interacting with certain experiential and situational variables to produce a bisexual or homosexual lifestyle. Consequently, the ideosyncratic variable nature of such a paradigm could partially explain inconsistencies in past research. Results of this study were comparable to previous ones indicating that the women were similar (across sexual orientations) in their emphasis on emotional aspects of a relationship, history of heterosexual dating and coitus, few (relative to males) sex partners, and a less (than males) actively assertive sexual pattern of behavior. Future research might include males in the investigation of the role of a nonconventionality factor in sexual orientation. Also, relationship between cognitive/perceptual styles and sexual orientation could be explored.
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FEMALE SEXUAL ORIENTATION: BEHAVIOR AND DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

It has been difficult to evaluate and conduct research on female sexual orientation. Several important methodological issues affected previous research and contributed to the lack of well-controlled, comprehensive studies in the area. Defining lesbianism has been a difficult issue and source of confusion within the research. Various methods have been used to define the homosexual sample. Typically, researchers (Thompson, McCandless, & Strickland, 1971; Thompson, Schwartz, McCandless, & Edwards, 1973) used scales or classification procedures designed to differentiate homosexuals from heterosexuals, and treated heterosexuality and homosexuality as homogeneous categories. Bell and Weinberg (1978) demonstrated the advantage of conceptualizing homosexuality along a continuum rather than a bi-polar, either/or dimension. They also stressed the importance of investigating differences among homosexuals as there was considerable variability within their homosexual sample.

Although researchers (Bell & Weinberg, 1978) have begun to approach the topic of homosexuality from a perspective which examines a difference among homosexuals, they have not expanded the investigation to include the complete continuum of heterosexuality/homosexuality. Bell and Weinberg (1978) noted the need for future research to broaden the perspective
taken to include all types of sexuality. More accurate and meaningful information could be obtained by substituting the use of cut-off scores to categorize groups with more complex and comprehensive views of sexual experience.

Another definitional issue (only recently examined) has been the need to distinguish between sexual behavior, sex-role adoption, sexual identity, gender identity, and sexual object preference. Ponse's (1978) study illustrated the problem of viewing sexuality in a simplistic, one-dimensional fashion. She found that two women may have the same proportion of heterosexual/homosexual partners with one identifying herself as homosexual and the other as bisexual or heterosexual. A more complete and valid understanding of sexuality could be obtained if it were conceptualized as a heterosexual/homosexual continuum along several dimensions of experience (identity, behavior, preference).

Ponse (1978) also discussed the problem of assuming that all dimensions of sexual experience varied in a consistent manner within the individual. She highlighted an important problem within some of the existing research on lesbians where consistency was assumed, and research hypotheses were made based upon this assumption.

The tendency to assume consistency where it may not be valid has also contributed to the lack of research available on female homosexuals. The majority of research has utilized
male samples (Morin, 1977) and generalized the results to females. Before these data should be used as a source for making hypotheses, the assumption should be tested that sexual orientation or sex of sexual partner was the primary determinant of personality/behavior. Results have not supported the assumption that female homosexuals were more similar to male homosexuals than to female heterosexuals. Female homosexuals have been found to resemble female heterosexuals in many areas of sexual and nonsexual behavior (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Ponse, 1978; Simon & Gagnon, 1967).

The majority of theories and research concerning homosexuality has focused on etiology. Many were influenced by Freudian theory, which assumed that deviation from a heterosexual object choice implied a disruption in the normal psychosexual developmental process. Research which focused on disturbance within the identification process and parental/child relationship revealed conflicting results. Such research treated homosexuality as an entity, without attempting to isolate various subgroups of homosexuals along different dimensions. Consequently, the theoretical assumption was made that homosexuals were basically alike because of the overriding influence of sex of sexual object choice. These authors also assumed an interrelationship among all aspects of psychosexual functioning. A number of possible etiological factors could contribute to the adoption of homosexual behavior or identity, and these may not be
the same for all women. Moving away from global categories such as homosexual to more specific operationally defined groups may help clarify and reveal any pertinent etiological factors.

The existence of negative attitudes towards homosexuals and unvalidated assumptions concerning their lifestyles, morals and sexual practices has been documented and discussed by several researchers (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Barnhouse, 1977; Levitt & Klassen, 1974; Ponse, 1978). Existing moral, psychological and cultural deviance attached to homosexuality could effect the research results obtained on lesbians and contribute to the difficulty of doing research in the area. A number of researchers have commented on the difficulty they had locating lesbian samples and/or obtaining the lesbians' cooperation and participation in studies (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Ponse, 1978; Thompson, McCandless, & Strickland, 1971).

Most of the research on lesbians has used nonrepresentative samples, mainly members of radical lesbian organizations and clinical populations (Kenyon, 1968; Saghir, Robins, Walbran, & Gentry, 1970; Siegelman, 1972). This makes generalization of results to other lesbians or comparing these specific groups of lesbians with unmatched heterosexual control groups methodologically unsound. The relationship has been explored between society's negative attitude toward lesbians and the lesbians lack of accessibility or willingness to participate in research. Ponse (1978) isolated several factors which
appeared to be affecting the lesbians' attitude toward participating: the belief that heterosexu- 
als were hostile toward 
lesbians and the feeling that heterosexu- 
sals were only interested in what lesbians did sexually. The problem has been circular 
because many people were also reticent about getting to know 
lesbians, preferred to keep lesbians isolated, and did not 
know how to recognize lesbians other than by using grossly 
deviant physical and behavioral cues (Levitt & Klassen, 1974; 
Ponse, 1978). Consequently, stereotypes or unvalidated assump-
tions were probably perpetuated.

The strength of the stigma and negative attitudes some 
people have had toward homosexuality has been explored in 
studies focusing on characteristics of those holding such 
attitudes (MacDonald & Games, 1974; Smith, 1971). It was found 
that those viewing homosexuality in the most negative terms 
were stereotypical, defensive in thinking, and cognitively rigid. 
One might hypothesize that the negative attitudes and assump-
tions about homosexuals would be very resistant to change.

The majority of treatment studies have focused on changing 
sexual orientation and not adjustment issues (Morin, 1977). 
Recently, researchers have begun to stress the importance of 
distinguishing between pathology presumed inherent in the 
homosexual orientation and psychological distress augmented 
by environmental factors. Thompson, McCandless, and Strickland 
(1971) mentioned the complex causal relationship between the 
lesbian's request for therapy and society's message that 
homosexuality was a sickness. The sources of stress and
support in lesbians' environments have not been fully explored. The varying availability of both stress and support in any given lesbian's (or heterosexual's) life would seem to be a crucial factor to consider when evaluating her psychological adjustment and when formulating therapeutic strategies.

**Psychological Adjustment**

Swanson, Loomis, Lukesh, Cronin, and Smith (1972) compared the clinical characteristics of a group of female homosexuals seeking treatment with those of a group of heterosexual females. The authors did not administer psychological assessment instruments, but reviewed the charts of the patients with a focus on childhood, social, work, and adult sexual adjustment. Subjects were matched according to age and nonhomosexual psychiatric diagnosis. In terms of pathological family constellations and childhood sexual trauma, the authors concluded that these factors were more related to psychiatric disorder than lesbianism (because of the high incidence of family pathology in both groups). Although both groups exhibited psychopathology, lesbians were found to have a higher incidence of drug abuse (alcohol, barbiturates, or amphetamines). They also more frequently had alcoholic fathers. The authors noted the lack of significant factors, both historical and clinical, which were specific to lesbians.

Riess, Safer, and Yotive (1974), in their review of psychological test data on lesbians, emphasized the overall difference between the research results derived from objective rather than projective instruments. They concluded that
early studies using projective measures were largely incomparable and were replete with methodological problems. The research finding that lesbians did not necessarily have masculine identification patterns (as measured by the projectives) reinforced the conclusion that results on male homosexuals could not be directly applied to lesbians, since projective studies typically found that male homosexuals were identified with their mothers (feminine identification).

The majority of authors utilizing objective measures have found less evidence of pathology in the lesbian group than did the authors using projective measures. Kenyon (1968) utilized a nonclinical group of lesbians (members of a lesbian organization) for subjects and found poorer psychological adjustment in lesbians than heterosexuals. However, Kenyon's study has been criticized on sampling grounds (Siegelman, 1972). His group of lesbians contained women with varying degrees of homosexual inclination and behavior (as measured by Kinsey's scale), yet subgroups were not analyzed separately. A study by Bell and Weinberg (1978) found that if lesbians were treated as a group, they appeared more psychologically disturbed than heterosexuals; however, the psychopathology was actually present in mainly one subgroup (dysfunctionals) of their sample. The "close-coupled" lesbians demonstrated less psychopathology than any other group, homosexual or heterosexual.

Another criticism of Kenyon's study was also made by Siegelman. He noted that although the lesbians scored higher
on neuroticism than the control group, the lesbians' scores on neuroticism were lower than the scores of neurotic samples. Again, sampling procedures both for experimental and comparison groups played an important role in the interpretation of results.

Most of the studies utilizing "objective" data were very consistent in that lesbians were not found to exhibit more psychopathology than heterosexual controls. Saghir, Robins, Walbran, and Gentry (1970), utilizing interview data (clinical psychiatric descriptions), found that although lesbians had a higher incidence of drug and alcohol abuse and suicide attempts, they did not necessarily exhibit other psychiatric disturbances. They were often high achievers and very productive interpersonally and functionally. In a later study, Saghir and Robins (1973) found that their homosexual female group did not differ from heterosexual females in terms of general personality characteristics—however, lesbians described themselves as being more masculine. Unlike the heterosexual females, lesbians defined masculinity in a woman in terms of social and occupational roles rather than just external appearance and mannerisms. The interviewers reported that a minority of the lesbians appeared to be masculine. The homosexual females considered competitiveness, aggression, and assertiveness as being masculine and as being characteristics they possessed. This finding was consistent with the results of objective test measures where lesbians were found to be more dominant, achievement-oriented, and competent—all stereotypes of masculinity (Broverman, I., Vogel, Broverman, O.
Clarkson, Rosenkrantz, 1972; Rosenkrantz, Vogel, Bee, Broverman, I., & Broverman, O., 1968).

Although utilizing several different objective personality measures (Eysenck Personality Inventory, Cattell's 16 PF, Scheier-Cattell Neuroticism Scale, Crowne Marlow Social Desirability Scale, and Personal Orientation Inventory) researchers (Freedman, 1967; Hopkins, 1969; Siegelman, 1972; Wilson & Green, 1971) found similar results when comparing female homosexuals and heterosexuals. In each case, either no difference in neuroticism or general adjustment was found between groups, or, the lesbian sample scored lower on neuroticism. Lesbian samples consistently scored higher on such factors as self-acceptance, self-sufficiency, independence, intellectual efficiency, dominance, assertiveness, capacity for status, and goal-directedness.

Thompson, McCandless, and Strickland (1971), using the Heilbrun Adjective Checklist, found that female homosexuals were more self-confident than female heterosexuals and the two female groups scored comparably on defensiveness and personal adjustment. They also found that although a higher incidence of homosexuals sought therapy, there was no difference found on personal adjustment or self-evaluation for those individuals who sought therapy and those who did not—thus indicating that perhaps the seeking of therapy by homosexuals may be often the result of factors other than either their homosexuality or psychological maladjustment.
Rosen (1974) also found that his lesbian sample scored within the normal range on every scale of the Adjective Checklist except for Counseling Readiness. He interpreted the relatively high overall score on this scale as indicating a feeling of being left out on the part of the lesbian. This could, in light of Thompson et al.'s findings, reflect a concern with society's stereotypes of lesbianism and a reaction to social pressure for conformity.

The research literature which focused on psychological adjustment of homosexual females (compared to heterosexual controls) illuminated several important factors. The problem of determining a consistent, operational definition of lesbianism existed across studies. Most authors used Kinsey's scale but they differed in terms of cut-off scores used for inclusion in their homosexual sample and did not consider varying dimensions of sexuality.

Other sampling problems have been elucidated. The variables used to match groups, and the characteristics of the comparison sample were considered to be crucial determinants. As Lewis and Schoenfeldt (1973) pointed out, when members of a radical homosexual organization were used for the homosexual sample, a control group was needed including heterosexual members of a radical group so differences between groups were not based on nonconformity. Even with such controls, it was difficult to equate the meaning and role various organizations play for lesbians and heterosexuals.
Also, when evaluating the "masculinity" of lesbians, the researchers needed to determine how lesbians and heterosexuals differed in their definitions of masculinity-femininity. They did not differentiate between gender identity and sex-role behavior. The lesbian may have preferred the "masculine" role but still considered herself to be female and feminine in other ways. Research has not illuminated any unequivocable etiological factors which could account for the step from preferring "masculine" role behavior to preferring same-sexed sexual partners.

Developmental Factors

Several researchers have attempted to determine the developmental causes of homosexuality. They often focused on the family constellation and dynamics in order to test Freudian hypotheses concerning psychosexual development and the etiology of homosexuality. Freud (1920/1955) stated that homosexuality could be traced to childhood and was based on same sex parental fixation (in the case of the female), opposite-sex parental fixation and/or fear of heterosexuality. Most theoretical formulations and research have been aimed at the male homosexual. Research examining the parental factor as an etiological source for lesbianism has been sparse and equivocal.

The majority of studies which investigated the lesbian's early family environment as an etiological variable found that some type of significant disruptive factor existed. However, there were differences in the nature of the disturbance and
the family members involved. A history of parental loss
(by death, divorce, or separation) was reportedly high in two
lesbian samples (Kenyon, 1968; Saghir & Robins, 1973). Some of
the lesbians reported having had poor childhood relationships
with their mothers (Saghir & Robins, 1973; Thompson, Schwartz,
McCandless, & Edwards, 1973) yet the majority of Rosen's (1974)
sample reported being closer to their mothers than fathers as
children and having liked their mothers best. The role of
the father in the process of sex-typing was stressed in
several studies (Poole, 1972; Thompson et al., 1973). Poole's
sample perceived the father as being unaffectionate and not
understanding whereas, Thompson et al.'s sample had feelings
of father acceptance, yet they rejected their fathers. The
importance of the father in the development of the daughter's
heterosexual behavior has been supported in the literature on
sex-typing and identification in which social-learning theorists
have found that fathers were more concerned with sex-typing in
their children, and that father-absence affected the female's
later heterosexual adjustment adversely (Heatherington, 1972).
Finally, in some studies, lesbians perceived their relationships
with both parents as being distant and negative (Kenyon, 1968;
Looney, 1973; Siegelman, 1974).

Siegelman discussed possible methodological causes for
the inconsistent findings in the literature as to the role of
parent/child relationships in the development of homosexuality.
He noted there was a difference between the parental background
of his sample of lesbians scoring low on neuroticism and those
scoring high on neuroticism. Level of adjustment could have functioned as a contaminating variable in past research, particularly where clinical groups were the major samples used. Siegelman also criticized the questionnaires used in previous studies, pointing out that the reliability and validity of such measures were rarely reported.

Other authors (Saghir & Robins, 1973; Siegelman, 1974) emphasized problems with interpreting retrospective perceptions of parental behavior. The perception of the relationship with parents and the manner in which the child reacted to parents based on her perceptions could be more important determining factors than actual parental behavior, which cannot be measured retrospectively. Also, it has been difficult to determine cause-effect directionality in the poor parent/child relationships without longitudinal research. This factor was especially important in the case of the frequently reported incidence of "tomboyish" behavior in lesbians (Acosta, 1975; Poole, 1972; Saghir & Robins, 1973; Thompson et al., 1973). As the authors pointed out, since so many of their sample of lesbians were tomboys as children and disdained or were disinterested in "female" games, perhaps the behavior of the prehomosexual child elicited rejection from the parent, rather than the parent producing tomboyish behavior through an initial rejection.

A rejection of the heterosexual role was hypothesized as being an important factor in the etiology of homosexual behavior (Acosta, 1975; Poole, 1972). Several authors
reported their lesbian samples as having perceived the relationship between parents as being poor (Kenyon, 1968; Loney, 1973; Rosen, 1974; Siegelman, 1974). Also, Poole found that his lesbian sample had mothers who appeared dissatisfied with their feminine role. Acosta emphasized the difference between gender identity, gender role, and sexual orientation. He, as others (Looney, 1973; Thompson et al., 1973), found that the homosexual female typically did not identify herself with the opposite sex but might have failed to adopt appropriate sex-typed behaviors. Thompson et al.'s sample perceived themselves as being females but described their behavior as being "masculine." These authors only speculated on how or what factors might produce the further progression from a rejection of female role behavior to the selection of females as sexual objects.

The only finding related to sex in the parental home which was obtained in these studies was that sex was not discussed in the family of many of the lesbians sampled (Poole, 1972; Rosen, 1974). Rosen was the only author to mention an etiological factor not related to parental home. He concluded that the nature of the first sexual experience was a vital factor in the assumption or rejection of heterosexuality. Who (male or female) the partner was, how enjoyable the experience was, what the girl's reaction to it was—all were viewed as being important variables.

Few authors reported information on the role of siblings in the etiology of lesbianism. Saghir and Robins (1973)
found that their lesbian sample had fewer siblings, particularly sisters, than did their heterosexual group. Kenyon (1968) reported a higher incidence of homosexual family members (especially mothers and brothers) in his lesbian sample.

Some authors focused on familial background as a developmental factor in lesbianism and found that the multiplicity of uncontrollable factors in their study (Saghir & Robins, 1973), or the overlap in homosexual and heterosexual's descriptions of parents made the drawing of definite conclusions impossible. Also, the results were clouded by not differentiating lesbians along other dimensions. The various groups of lesbians may have been very dissimilar in potentially relevant areas.

Research on the etiological factors leading to lesbianism has mainly explored family dynamics, parent/child relationships, and the lesbian's retrospective perception of her parents. Despite the inconsistencies in the research results, a few important factors have emerged. A history of tomboyish behavior and a rejection of the traditional female role can be seen both in descriptions of childhood preferences as well as the results of objective personality measures. The causal factors for this role-reversal were less clear but seemed to implicate the role of the father as a reinforcer of feminine behavior, the mother's nonacceptance of her female role, and a perceived disharmonious relationship between parents. Importance of the parents as models for heterosexual relationships thus might have been a factor. However,
authors did not usually focus on the possible interaction between these factors and a strong preference for "masculine" behavior. They also neglected the research finding that culture's stereotypes of femininity are less socially desirable than for masculinity (Rosenkrantz, P., Vogel, S., Bee, H., Broverman, I., & Broverman, O., 1965) which may have a decided impact on the girl's adoption and preference for the masculine role. There was also a lack of research clarifying what factors determined the preference for a female sex partner, which was something different from just preferring masculine activities. If socialization was the process by which a girl learned to focus on males for sexual satisfaction, then researchers needed to examine the role that certain socialization experiences had on sexual partner preference.

Environmental Factors

As researchers have begun to view lesbianism as a way of life rather than a clinical disease entity, information about the lesbian's day-to-day activities and relationships has been sought. Little nonclinical data have been examined and what studies existed suffered from sampling bias. Also, the nature of the information sought has necessitated the use of interviews and other self-report measures, which were difficult to standardize and control. The inclusion of well-controlled naturalistic observation studies would be helpful.

Mental health workers have begun to recognize that in order to counsel lesbians effectively, they needed to know what social and psychological sources of conflict and stress
existed in the homosexual's environment, as well as what psychosocial sources of support existed for the lesbian.
The results of this type study could also be utilized by mental health workers for relating unvalidated assumptions with concrete information concerning lesbian activities. Mental health workers also need to determine the magnitude of society's negative attitude towards the lesbian, the impact of such opinions upon the lesbian, and the amount of social change (or individual adjustment) needed in order to help alleviate psychological stress suffered by the lesbian as a result of discrimination and social stigma.

Sources of stress. Chafetz, Sampson, Beck, and West (1974) elaborated on how little was known about the processes which created sickness in the lesbian, since most research had examined whether or not lesbianism was a sickness. Chafetz et al. concentrated on areas of environmental stress and support for the lesbian. They and other authors (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Rosen, 1974; Schafer, 1976) found that from 1/3 to 1/2 of the lesbians sampled had at least one parent who knew of her homosexuality. Schafer, Chafetz et al., and Bell and Weinberg found that more lesbians had confessed their homosexuality to their mothers than to their fathers. Schafer's sample reported that of those confessing to their mothers, 1/5 of the relationships worsened, whereas, 1/3 of the relationships with the fathers deteriorated when they were told of their daughter's lesbianism. In some cases,
confiding their homosexuality tended to disturb rather than support the relationship between parent and child.

The conflict that the lesbian faced concerning whether she should tell her parents about her homosexuality existed in other social spheres. Although Schafer's sample endorsed practicing their homosexuality openly, they (as other samples) were selective about whom they told. The occupational setting seemed to be a particularly difficult area for openness. Most lesbians have feared negative sanctions in the work world. Two-thirds of Bell and Weinberg's (1978) sample reported their employers did not know their sexual orientation. In the Chafetz et al. (1974) study, 2/3 of the lesbians said that their jobs would be jeopardized if their homosexuality were discovered, and 56% experienced pressure to act heterosexual on their jobs. Necessity for maintaining this image in the job market can account for part of the socializing between lesbians and male homosexuals. Warren (1976) found that lesbians and homosexual males occasionally used each other for social partners because of the safety involved, and the mutual understanding about the needs and limits of the relationship.

Legally, although lesbians claimed to be bothered by police less than male homosexuals (Bell & Weinberg, 1978), they did experience legal discrimination, especially in the area of child custody. Courts assumed that lesbian mothers would have adverse psychological effects on their offspring. There were no data either to support or refute such claims.
It will be important to obtain long-term follow-up data on the effects on children raised by lesbian mothers.

Religion was a source of emotional, spiritual, and social support for many people—but according to the research, not for lesbians. The traditional view of the church towards homosexuality has been slow to change (Barnhouse, 1977), and few lesbians actively participated in religion. Rosen (1975) found about 1/2 of his sample had no religion and only 3/26 of the lesbians regularly attended church. Bell and Weinberg (1978) found similar results in that the majority of their homosexual sample was not religious in the conventional sense, and 3/4 had not attended church within the last 3 months. Chafetz et al. (1974) found religion was a source of stress rather than support, and that 90% viewed religion as being disapproving of homosexuality. Therefore, a turning to religion would have involved an increase in guilt and self-derogation.

Specific social institutions (such as family, church, and occupation) have offered little support for the lesbian, especially as a way of increasing self-respect and a positive self-identity. These institutions could be viewed as reflecting society's generally negative attitude toward the lesbian.

Levitt and Klassen (1974) conducted a 4-year investigation on a nationwide probability sample of Americans to determine their attitudes towards various sexual acts including homosexuality. They found that the public's bias against
homosexuals extended beyond moral disapproval to include occupational discrimination. Substantial majorities believed homosexuals should be barred from positions of influence and authority, 3/4 would restrict them from being ministers, schoolteachers, or judges, and 2/3 would bar them from medical practice and government jobs. The public believed that homosexuals would seduce children, would be high security risks in government service, and would corrupt co-workers. Nearly 50% felt that homosexuality could cause a civilization's downfall. Over 2/3 found homosexuality very much obscene and vulgar. Nearly 70% agreed that homosexuals act like the opposite sex and nearly 60% felt they had unusually strong sex drives.

The public also endorsed many unvalidated assumptions concerning the causes of homosexuality. About 62% believed homosexuality was a sickness which could be cured. Many felt that homosexuals were converted by older homosexuals, or that homosexuals turned to homosexuality because they could not attract members of the opposite sex.

In terms of legal controls, 59% felt there should be laws against sex acts between persons of the same sex. The authors devised a measure of homosexphobia and found that individuals high on their measure were typically rural, white, of a fundamentalist religion, and denied any homosexual behavior or fear of becoming homosexual. They were less likely to have had childhood sexual experiences and had more guilt when they
did occur. They tended to be more conservative and less lenient about accepting sex and sexual behavior in general.

Approximately a fourth of the sample had taken a sex education course in school with only 40% of these being taught anything about homosexuality. Of those who were taught something, over 2/3 were taught that it was always wrong.

Thus, apparently a large portion of those sampled considered homosexuality to be immoral, wrong, sick, and a threat to civilization. They wanted to isolate themselves and their children from the homosexual (over 80% preferred not to associate with homosexuals) and to enforce legal sanctions against them. With this kind of attitude, it was not surprising that the lesbian has not received much support from her environment, that she has felt ambivalent about making her lesbianism known, and that she has experienced psychological conflict and stress regarding her choice of homosexuality.

Sources of support. Several authors have been able to discover potential sources of support for the lesbian in her environment. Chafetz (1974) found that many lesbians maintained friendships with heterosexuals, with half their sample saying they had informed their female friends of their homosexuality. However, all the lesbians reported having heard heterosexuals say negative things about lesbians, and 70% said that such comments were made to them by people who knew they were lesbians. Thus, although lesbians did not isolate themselves
totally from heterosexuals, they often found it difficult to avoid derogatory remarks and attitudes.

The interrelationship between the Woman's Movement and lesbianism has been explored by several authors. Chafetz et al. (1974) found that 80% of the lesbian sample said the Woman's Movement had helped them. They especially endorsed the movement for its strides in helping society to consider women as people. The lesbians believed that the doctrines of the movement helped them accept their femininity, which was particularly crucial when they felt others viewed them as being masculine. The advent of the Woman's Liberation Movement has resulted in lesbians adopting more equitable relationships and moving away from the Butch-Femme roles (Martin & Lyon, 1972; Rosen, 1974). Ponse (1978) also found that role playing was characteristic of a minority of the lesbians and was much less frequent in lesbians who had recently joined the homosexual community. Martin and Lyon related that many lesbians adopted the stereotype roles in the beginning of a lesbian relationship, mainly because this was the only pattern for a relationship they had seen. With the movement toward more equitable male/female relationships and a stress on less rigid sex-role behavior, lesbians were more comfortable forming equal relationships between two women.

Blumstein and Schwartz (1976) thought the ideology of the Woman's Movement provided an environment conducive to the development of lesbian relationships. Since the literature
has revealed that many lesbians have not accepted or felt comfortable with the traditional female role, the importance of the movement (in providing a framework for rejecting female stereotypes without rejecting a female self-concept) could not be ignored, especially as a source of support for the lesbian. It provided a vehicle for making social contacts and a potential source for increasing self-esteem and promoting a more positive self-image (Ponse, 1978).

According to interviews and questionnaires, the major source of support for the lesbian was the homosexual community. The lesbian relied on her lesbian friends and lovers to fulfill a variety of needs and to serve a number of roles which might ordinarily be provided by family, religion, and other social institutions.

Simon and Gagnon (1974) examined the roles that the lesbian community played and found that not only did it function as a source of sexual contacts—but more importantly, through the subcultural language and ideology, the lesbian was able to resist society's claim that she was diseased, immoral, and undesirable. Ponse (1978) found that the lesbian community provided protection from stigma in the heterosexual world.

Cronin (1974) found that the lesbian's initial view of homosexuality was similar to society's negative definition. The conflict engendered by viewing lesbianism as reprehensible, yet feeling homosexual attractions, was decreased by actual exposure to homosexual relationships. Ponse's (1978)
sample reported that their negative stereotypes about homosexuality were broken down by familiarity with individual lesbians.

The nature of the lesbian relationship was found by Chafetz et al. (1974) to be an attractive incentive for lesbians. Their sample stated that they liked the compassion, communication, and understanding afforded by other lesbians. They also revealed that although they maintained contact with the heterosexual world, in a crisis situation they would always go to other lesbians for support. Schafer (1976) found that the lesbian turned to her subculture for reassurance and a sense of belonging to decrease feelings of isolation.

The importance of the social support offered by the lesbian subculture can be seen by the extent of the lesbian's involvement in it. Several studies (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Cotton, 1975; Ponse, 1978) found that lesbians selected lovers and friends of similar age, ethnic, racial, and economic backgrounds. Male homosexuals typically selected lovers who had different backgrounds from themselves—but friends from similar ones. The male homosexual separated the two functions of friend and lover. Lesbians more frequently preferred to live alone. The reasons lesbians gave for wanting to live with their lovers were companionship, security, and economic sharing. The Chafetz et al., Cotton, and Bell and Weinberg studies found that the majority of lesbians did not go to gay bars or cruise. Most of their socializing involved having couples over to their homes and becoming active in women's organizations or gay
political groups. They formed sexual relationships out of friendships, rather than seeking a sexual partner with only that object in mind. In studies where it was examined (Ponse, 1978; Rosen, 1974), lesbian samples said the characteristics they looked for most in their relationships were a long-term companion, understanding, intelligence, honesty, loyalty, kindness, and tenderness. According to the research, in some cases, the lesbian turned to women (sexually) in order to avoid certain social/psychological attributes existing in heterosexual relationships.

**Sexual Experiences: Heterosexual, Homosexual, Bisexual**

According to the research that has been conducted, the majority of lesbians have had heterosexual experiences in terms of dating, sexual intercourse, and in some cases marriage. Researchers studying the sexual histories of lesbians found that 89-95% have dated men (Hedblom, 1974; Saghir & Robins, 1973), 50-83% have had sexual intercourse with a male (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Hedblom, 1974; Kenyon, 1968; Saghir & Robins, 1973), 34% have been engaged, 19.5% have been pregnant (Kenyon), and 8-13% have been married (Hedblom, 1974; Kenyon, 1968). Bell and Weinberg (1978) recently found that more than 1/3 of the white lesbians and more than 1/2 of the black lesbians had been married at least once. Reports of having experienced orgasm with a male varied across samples, ranging from 9.8% to 66% (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Hedblom, 1974; Kenyon, 1968). In some studies (Schafer, 1976) it was found that the lesbians had
intercourse with men prior to their first homosexual experience and in some cases did not consider themselves homosexual until after they were married.

Research results have indicated that lesbians "come out" at a later age than do male homosexuals (Cronin, 1974; Saghir & Robins, 1973; Schafer, 1976; Simon & Gagnon, 1974). The first step in the process of forming a lesbian identity was the awareness of a feeling of attraction towards other females. Cronin (1974) found that this usually occurred between the ages of 15 to 19. Schafer's sample reported an interest in females developing at an average of 14.5 years of age, and Hedblom's sample also reported an average of 15 years. These researchers found there was usually a time-lapse from 3 to 4 years between the time when the female became aware of her feelings of attraction toward other women and the first physical contact (sexual intercourse) she had with women. Contrary to what was often assumed, Hedblom found that the initial homosexual contact was not usually the result of being seduced by a more experienced lesbian. He found that 50% of the lesbian sample had played the role of "seducer" in their first homosexual experience, and sexual thoughts about women preceded physical contact in 79% of the sample.

Typically, the first homosexual encounter took place within the confines of a stable and affectional relationship which had gradually culminated in sexual contact. The homosexual female generally identified herself as a lesbian after her first lesbian relationship. She did not enter into the
homosexual subculture until her homosexual identity had been established. Consequently, she differed from the male homosexual in that he came out within the subculture, but she did so within the confines of an emotional relationship. Simon and Gagnon (1974) believed this factor explained the more blatant, acting-out behavior of the male homosexual, since he experienced his identity formation in the subculture with its lack of stability and security.

Several authors (Cronin, 1974; Schafer, 1976; Simon & Gagnon, 1974) discussed the similarity in sexual behavior patterns of female homosexuals and heterosexuals. They emphasized that the lesbian's sexual coming out was related to the stereotypes of female sexual behavior in general. Because females were socialized to repress sexual feelings, the female homosexual had a higher threshold of awareness of sexual interest in other women. Thus, she became aware of her sexual preference and acted upon it at a later age than male homosexuals. She also discovered her sexual interest in women usually after developing an intense emotional friendship with a woman. This was opposite to what usually occurs with the male homosexual, where sexual contact was the target of the relationship, and emotional bonds (if developed) followed sexual intimacy. Schafer (1976) interpreted the fact that lesbians had their first homosexual contacts at a later age than female heterosexuals began intercourse with males as being the result of socialization pressures. Males typically pushed harder for sex whether in heterosexual
or homosexual relationships. Also, Schafer emphasized that during adolescence, as the lesbian became aware of her "differentness," much insecurity and conflict resulted. As she began the process of freeing herself from internalized societal norms, she typically increased her heterosexual activity. Society not only said that for a female to be normal she must marry and have children; these goals also made up traditional society's definition of success for the female. Thus the lesbian increased her heterosexual behavior as her awareness of homosexual attraction developed. Only after she had experienced her first lesbian relationship did she usually accept a lesbian identity and terminate heterosexual involvement. Hedblom (1974) noted this pattern occurred even though most of the lesbian's heterosexual experiences were considered to be unsatisfactory. Strong peer support for dating (and desires to be normal) overbalanced the negative experiences.

Schafer pointed out that the majority of "bisexual" lesbians engaged in heterosexual activity prior to homosexual encounters (and those females who had a lesbian experience first rarely had heterosexual relationships). Blumstein and Schwartz (1976) found the homosexual females who did engage in sex with men after establishing a lesbian identity usually did so as an experiment to see what it was like. Their reaction to sex with men was generally neutral to negative because of its "purely physical" nature. The lesbians reported there was a definite contrast between their
heterosexual and homosexual relationships—but the difference was not so much physical as it was emotional.

Martin and Lyon (1972) emphasized that heterosexuals were usually curious about what lesbians did sexually. They (and Ponse, 1978) found that lesbians (as women in general) were reticent about supplying details concerning their sex life, which may partially explain why lesbians were reluctant to participate in research. Saghir and Robins (1973) found that 79% of their lesbian sample engaged in masturbation compared to only 44% of the female heterosexuals. Masturbation occurred earlier in the female homosexual than in the male, but more males engaged in it. The forms of homosexual activity practiced by lesbians included manual-genital stimulation, full-body contact, oral-genital, and object-genital. The most frequent and earliest occurring was manual-genital. Full-body contact was practiced by 33% of the lesbians and was predominantly performed after the age of 20. Most lesbians practiced oral-genital contact (though usually not mutual) and again did so after 20 years of age. Only 27% ever inserted foreign objects into the vagina as part of their sexual activity.

Hedblom (1974) reported his sample as stating that 20% of their dates ended in sexual contacts, 98% of his sample preferred stable relationships to playing the field, and 90% felt that an emotional bond must precede sexual activity. Saghir and Robins (1973) found that the mean number of sexual outlets for lesbians never exceeded 2.5 per week, whereas,
homosexual males typically reported 4 per week. Lesbians engaged in longer-lasting relationships and were typically faithful. The majority of lesbians have had fewer sexual partners than do males homosexuals. Cotton (1975) found that 2/3 of his sample had only one previous lover. Saghir and Robins found that only 15% of the lesbians had more than 15 partners as compared to 94% of the male homosexuals. Bell and Weinberg (1978) found that 75% of lesbians had fewer than 15 partners whereas 75% of the male homosexuals had more than 100. This pattern again mirrored the contrasting sexual behavior of male and female homosexuals. It was found that virtually none of the lesbians had received or given payment for homosexual activity compared to 40% (Saghir & Robins) and 25% (Bell & Weinberg) of the males. Female homosexuals rarely cruised in public places (a frequent practice among males) and were less visible. Only 44% of the lesbians in Saghir and Robins' sample said they could recognize other lesbians, whereas 75% of the males said they could recognize other homosexuals. Thus, the lesbian can be viewed as forming long-term, faithful relationships usually begun in the context of an emotional involvement. Lesbian contacts were made through friends, thereby not necessitating visual recognition or blatant displays of homosexuality. The male, emphasizing the sexual component of the relationship, was more visible so that sexual contact could be more easily and quickly established. The lesbian's relationship (in its deemphasis of sex and focus on an emotional factor) resembled the
female heterosexual's search for a secure, stable involvement much more than it resembled the male homosexual's emphasis on transient sexual contacts.

Psychotherapy: Ethics and Issues

As therapists have become more aware of recent research emphasizing both the nonpathological nature of homosexuality and the role of social duress on the emotional disorders lesbians exhibit, several ethical questions concerning treatment of homosexuals have been raised. Davison (1976) discussed the issue of whether homosexuals should be encouraged to change sexual orientation or be helped to develop as a person and cope with societal pressures. He proposed that the decision to change homosexuals' sexual orientations implied a value judgement on the part of the therapist—that homosexuality is the source of discomfort. He also noted that most "voluntary" clients were not encouraged to choose freely their sexual preference because environmental stress may have been what was producing the desire for change.

Halleck (1976) also considered the ethical issue of changing homosexuals' sexual orientation and suggested a possible solution for the therapist. By discussing relevant environmental and psychological variables with the client, the therapist could maximize the probability of illuminating any of his (therapist's) prejudices so that the dialogue would provide a check on the therapist imposing his or society's value system on the client.
Russell and Winkler (1977) brought up an important role that clinicians could play in the issue of homosexuality: the mental health professional could influence whether society labeled the homosexual as psychologically pathological, and could work toward changing society's negative attitude and fear of homosexuality through educational and attitude-change programs.

Therefore, it has appeared necessary for the mental health worker to have a solid base of empirical data from which to draw conclusions. A review of the literature dealing with lesbians has revealed some inconsistencies, gaps, and lack of definitive answers. However, in the past, researchers have generally treated lesbianism as a specific clinical entity and have not examined female sexual orientation as a continuum across several dimensions of sexuality. Approaching the investigation of female homosexuality from a perspective which recognizes the variety of potential differences in their histories, behavior, attitudes, and feelings may clarify the conflicting and equivocal results of previous research. Also, stereotypes or overgeneralizations may be discouraged if individual differences among lesbians are recognized and explored.

The purpose of the present research was to (a) investigate female sexual orientation by examining a broad range of experiential, behavioral, and attitudinal variables using females representing various degrees of heterosexual/homosexual identity, behavior, preferences, and attraction; (b) determine
crucial background, familial, and experiential forces which might contain information as to what contributed to various types of female sexual orientation; and (c) examine the various sources of stress and support in the lesbian's environment, how the lesbian reacts to such factors, and how they differ from the heterosexual female's environment.

Method

Subjects

Phase 1: pilot study. Subjects for the pilot study were 20 self-identified female homosexuals, 20 self-identified female bisexuals, and 20 self-identified female heterosexuals. Subjects were recruited from a radical lesbian organization, a chapter of National Organization for Women, a Women Against Rape group, and university dormitory residents. Subjects ranged in age from 18 to 38 and primarily were from upper-middle class socioeconomic backgrounds. All participants were on a volunteer basis. No attempt was made to match lesbian subjects from organizations with control groups since the questionnaires were only analyzed for reliability and validity.

Phase 2: questionnaire. Subjects for Phase 2 were 207 women recruited from several sources in order to achieve a cross-section of females in terms of age, socioeconomic level, occupation, membership in organizations, and sexual orientation. Examples of sources for subjects included

1. Two chapters of National Organization for Women,
2. Several women's church groups,
3. A county health clinic,
4. University students, faculty, and friends,
5. Homosexuals recruited through homosexual contacts,
6. Women recruited through contacts in various businesses,
7. A chapter of American Association of University Women, and
8. Members of Women in Communications.

Instrument

A biographical information questionnaire was constructed to include a wide range of demographic, family history, educational, occupational, marital, dating, sexual, and attitudinal information. Selection of topics sampled was based upon results of past research and areas not adequately covered in previous studies. The questionnaire was revised following completion of the pilot study. The revised questionnaire (see Appendix A) contained a cover page including basic demographic information and some open-ended questions. The majority of items on the questionnaire were multiple choice. A partially blank page was included for comments, further information, and elaborations on topics covered within the questionnaire.

Procedure

Phase 1: pilot study. A pilot study was conducted in order to develop, evaluate, and refine questionnaire items. After permission was granted from appropriate Use of Human Subjects committees, subjects were solicited as follows.

1. Board chairpersons of women's organizations were contacted
and permission was granted to attend meeting and request volunteers. (2) Dormitory president was contacted and permission was granted to request volunteers from dormitory residents. Prospective subjects were read a brief introductory statement (see Appendix B) which explained the general purpose of the study and informed of potential risks. Volunteers were given consent forms (see Appendix C) which were signed and collected prior to handing out questionnaires (to insure anonymity). Subjects, upon completing the questionnaire, were asked about ambiguity of items, personal reaction to questionnaire, and suggestions for additional content areas. Subjects solicited from the dormitory participated in a second administration of the questionnaire (1 day later) in order to check for reliability of items.

Phase 2: questionnaire. Subjects were enlisted by several methods, depending on the sample source. Women's organizations, church groups, and classes were approached by making contact with their presidents/teachers/ministers, given a brief introduction as to the purpose of the study and the procedure subjects were to follow. A sample copy of the questionnaire was submitted so that board members could approve/disapprove participation. After permission was granted, questionnaires were distributed in the same manner as in pilot study, with one exception. Prestamped, preaddressed envelopes containing the questionnaire and statement of purpose were made available in one of the churches where total anonymity of subjects was desired. Also, packets of
questionnaires were distributed by contacts and in some cases mailed to contacts in other cities, so that a more representative sample of women could be obtained.

**Results**

**Phase 1: Pilot Study**

Test-retest reliability statistics were obtained for questionnaires of subjects who participated in the pilot study. Chi square analyses of individual subject and item reliabilities were conducted. Contingency coefficients on chi square values ranged from .85 to .89 (maximum $\chi^2 = .894$) on multiple-choice items which were found to be significantly reliable at the $p < .01$ level. Items on original questionnaire which had subjects characterize their parents and feelings about parents in an adjective checklist format were not found to be significantly reliable and were subsequently dropped from the questionnaire.

Further analysis of questionnaire items included the use of feedback from all subjects concerning item ambiguity, difficulty finding an appropriate multiple-choice alternative, and suggestions for other selectors. The original five-choice format was expanded in some cases to insure adequate choice coverage. To abbreviate the length of time necessary for completing the questionnaire, items dealing with an area of experience which might not apply to all subjects were grouped with the instructions to answer all such items choice number five (not applicable) when relevant. Demographic items with a potentially large range of alternative responses were changed
from a multiple-choice to a fill-in-the-blank format, as were two of the original adjective checklist items (ideal woman and ideal man). A coding procedure was developed for use in subsequent statistical analyses (see Appendix D).

Because of the exploratory nature of the study, qualitative or categorical items were retained in order that the length of the questionnaire be held to a minimum without sacrificing information. This measure necessitated recoding of questionnaire items for statistical purposes (see Appendix E).

**Phase 2: Questionnaire**

**Characteristics of the sample.** The sample ranged in age from 18 to 80 years. The largest number of women (53%) were in the 20-29 year.

Although the sample included Caucasian, Black, Latin American, and Oriental women, a disproportionate percentage (87%) of the sample was Caucasian. Therefore, generalizations to other racial groups will not be made.

Over 50% of the women had never been married. See Table 1 for a description of the sample's marital status.

Of the 79 women who had been married at least once 10 had been sexually active with females. There were 21 women who had not had sexual intercourse with either males or females. One of these was married; the rest were single. A majority of the women (70%) had no children, with only 9% having more than three children.
Table 1

Sample Distribution of Marital Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percent of Sample$^a$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a n = 207$

Slightly more than 50% of the sample had attended some college, with 31% more of the women completing college and/or some postgraduate training. At the time of testing, 52% of the sample was employed full-time, with a majority of these engaged in professional, managerial, or white-collar occupations. Table 2 included distributions of educational and occupational level as well as type of occupation of the sample.

Parental income ranged from less than $10,000 to over $25,000 per year. More than 50% of the parents made at least $15,000 per year. The sample's parents represented all levels of educational attainment as presented in Table 3.

The women reported types of occupation for their fathers and mothers both while the subject was a child and at present.
Table 2

Education and Occupation of Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Percent of Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business School</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-College</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Status</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed full-time</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed part-time</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer work</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Managerial</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Arts</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical, Sales, Business</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory, Trade</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service--Food, Janitor, Aide</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in Labor Market</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ n = 207 \]
Table 3

Parental Educational Level\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th></th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary or less</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some High School</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School graduate</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business School</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post College</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\({\text{\(n = 207\)}}\)

Over half of the subjects (54%) indicated that their mothers were not employed while the subject was a child, or at present. Table 4 includes the distribution of maternal and paternal employment histories.

The subjects were asked to indicate both their family's and their own religious affiliation. The sample came from predominantly Protestant backgrounds; however, 1/3 of the women reported they did not belong to an organized religion.

Almost half (46%) of the sample were originally from the Southwestern United States, 15% were from the Northwest, and 14% from the Midwest. Nine of the women were foreign born. The women were predominantly from cities with populations of
Table 4
Paternal and Maternal Employment History\(^\text{a}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Employment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional or Managerial</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Arts</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business, Sales, Clerical</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor or Trade</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service (Unskilled)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Employed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous Employment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional or Managerial</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Arts</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business, Sales, Clerical</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory or Trade</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service (Unskilled)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Employed</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{a}n = 207\)

less than 50,000 (44%), or from cities greater than 500,000 (25%).

Characteristics of sample's sexual history. Over 50% of the women first learned about sexual intercourse from peers.
A family member was the informant in only 31% of the cases, with the mother being the primary source (20%). Only 3% of the sample reported they had learned about sex from sex-education classes in school. Similarly, there was a lack of open discussion of sex in the women's homes, as 45% reported sex was never discussed and only 12% said that sex was discussed openly. Few women reported knowing of a practicing homosexual family member (82% said none). The most frequently endorsed category by those women who did know of a homosexual member was "other" (7%) and 3% said they had a homosexual sibling. When the sample was classified according to sexual identity (see item 124, Appendix A), it was found that a larger percentage of lesbians (12%) had a homosexual sibling than did heterosexuals (3%). None of the bisexuals knew of having a homosexual sibling. A greater percentage of lesbians and bisexuals (14%) than heterosexuals (4%) reported having a homosexual nonnuclear family member.

Only 2% of all the women had not begun to date prior to age 20. Over 50% of them first dated between the ages 14-16. Frequency of dating during adolescence varied within the sample. Heterosexual petting, like dating, occurred in the majority of cases. Almost 15% of the women in the sample had never engaged in sexual intercourse. Almost 50% of those who had began their sexual activity between the ages 17-19. Only 4% of the women first had intercourse prior to age 14. There was variation in the number of sexual partners the women reported having. See Table 5 for distribution of number of sex partners and number of sex partners within the past year.
Table 5
Number of Male Sex Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Partners</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-7</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>8-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 or more</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous Year</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or more</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ n = 207 \]

Of those women who had sexual intercourse with a male, 17% had never experienced an orgasm. The women indicated that, on the average, the age of first orgasm was later than the onset of sexual intercourse. Only 8% of the women had experienced an orgasm during intercourse prior to the age of 17. Almost half of the women who engaged in intercourse experienced an orgasm most of the time, while 1/3 occasionally had orgasms, and 4% did not know.
There were 25% of the women who reported being sexually active with another woman. Almost 50% of the women who had engaged in sex with another woman did not do so prior to age 20. Approximately half of their partners were also at least 20 years old. When asked what their reaction was to their first homosexual experience, 2/3 of the women reported it was good; they enjoyed it. Some of the women (11%) reported they had felt indifferent about the experience and these women occasionally elaborated on their reactions. One woman wrote that following an adolescent homosexual experience, "I liked it and was stimulated by the experience but never did it again or felt like I wanted to. I guess the opportunity never arose again." Another said, "Although I felt no negative feelings, I also felt no positive ones. I catalogued it in my bank of experiences." Some of the women (17%) reported that although they enjoyed the experience, they felt guilty or ashamed afterwards. A minority (5%) of the women said they did not enjoy the experience.

When the women who had had homosexual experiences were asked how many different female sex partners they had had, 2/3 indicated they had fewer than 5. Only 11% of them reported having had more than 10 partners.

The most frequently cited age of first orgasm with a woman was over 20 (50%) which would be expected considering the relatively late age most of the women became sexually active with other women. The subjects reported a high frequency of orgasm with female partners, with 2/3 reporting almost always.
All of the women who had engaged in sex with another woman reported having practiced manual genital stimulation. Full body contact was the next most frequently endorsed activity (87%), followed by oral-genital (70%), and insertion of foreign object (32%). Several of the women who reported being sexually active with women mentioned that they felt that questions focusing on sexual behavior distorted the nature of their relationships. These women wanted to emphasize the emotional/love aspects of the relationship. For example, one woman wrote: "There was not one question that asked about the love women have and display for each other as friends, lovers, and partners. There is much more to our lives than sexual relationships."

Very few of the women who had engaged in homosexual experiences reported that they met their partners at bars (4%). Frequently endorsed sources included friends (31%), work and school (20%), and organizations (16%). Few women went to bars for their "dating" activity (9%). Over half attended cultural activities or movies. Although many of the women reported having played the initiatee role in their first homosexual contact (41%), over 3/4 said they did not consistently play either an active or passive role in the majority of their contacts.

The women who had been sexually active with men were asked to evaluate the amount of sexual and emotional satisfaction they had in their relationships. They were also asked to indicate how many close, emotional relationships they had
had with male partners. The majority of women reported they received at least some emotional satisfaction; however, 10% said they received no emotional satisfaction. When the women's responses were analyzed in terms of sexual identity (see item 124, Appendix A), it was found that 44% of the lesbians, 3% of the bisexuals, and 5% of the heterosexuals felt unsatisfied emotionally. None of the lesbians felt she was well satisfied emotionally in her sexual relationships with men. Three-fourths of the women had 3 or fewer close relationships with male partners. Almost 20% reported having had no close relationships. In terms of sexual identity, the lesbians were more likely to say they had no close relationships with male partners (44%) than were the bisexuals (10%) or heterosexuals (13%). A larger percentage of bisexuals reported more close relationships with male partners than did either of the other groups. However, the bisexuals were also sexually active with more partners than were the lesbians or heterosexuals.

The sample also differed in terms of the amount of sexual satisfaction they felt they had received from male partners. Over half (62%) rated their sexual satisfaction as good or excellent. The self-identified lesbians were more likely to report poor satisfaction with males (55% of lesbians, 11% of bisexuals, 13% of heterosexuals).

Some of the women reported having been very satisfied with males emotionally, but receiving poor sexual satisfaction. However, none of the women reported that they received little emotional satisfaction and excellent sexual satisfaction.
Women who reported having been sexually active with other women were asked to rate the degree of emotional/sexual satisfaction they derived from these relationships, as well as the number of close relationships they had had with female partners.

Over 3/4 of the women who were sexually active with women said they were well-satisfied or totally satisfied emotionally. None of the self-identified lesbians reported little emotional satisfaction; however, 15% of the self-identified bisexuals and all of the self-identified heterosexuals (who had homosexual experiences) reported little or no emotional satisfaction. One-half of the women who were sexually active with women reported having had 1-2 close relationships with women. The self-identified lesbians varied in the number of close female partners, with 23% reporting more than 5, 40% reporting 3-5, and 36% saying 1-2. Of the (sexually active) bisexuals 70% said they had 1-2 close relationships with female partners, 20% had 3-5, and 10% had none.

In terms of sexual satisfaction, 80% of women who were sexually active with other women reported good to excellent sexual satisfaction in their relationships with women. A majority of the self-identified lesbians (65%) reported excellent sexual satisfaction as compared to 42% of the bisexuals and none of the heterosexuals.

Marital satisfaction. The women who were or had been married were asked to respond to items measuring marital satisfaction and sexual behavior within the marriage. The women were more likely to rate their general marital
satisfaction as being positive or negative rather than neutral. Almost half reported being very well-satisfied with their marriages, whereas half said they were not satisfied. This statistic would include, however, those women who were divorced or separated.

The major sources of stress in the marriage varied, with money mentioned slightly more often than sex or family problems (23% versus 15%). Although some of the women indicated that the sexual adjustment in their marriage was ideal (16%) or bad (12%), a large percentage (43%) said it was not a problem. Sexual intercourse within marriage was more likely to occur once a week or less (43%); however, there was a lot of variation within the sample. Some women (5%) reported having intercourse less than once a year; whereas, others (26%) reported a frequency of more than 3 times per week. The majority (61%) of the women said they had an orgasm during sex with their husbands most of the time. However, 10% said they never had an orgasm and 22% reported being orgasmic less than half the time.

All of the self-identified lesbians who had been married said that their marriages were unsatisfactory. Of the bisexuals who had been married, 11% said they were very satisfied with their marriage, 10% said they were satisfied, and 3% were unsatisfied.

**Attitude about homosexuality.** The questionnaire contained a section designed to measure the women's attitudes towards homosexuality, beliefs about the cause of homosexuality,
and whether homosexuals should have restricted rights, privileges, and legal status. Only one woman said she believed homosexuality was a disease that someone was born with; however, 6% of the women believed it was an illness. One-half of the women perceived homosexuality as a natural alternative to heterosexuality, with 88% of the self-identified lesbians, 83% of the bisexuals and 40% of the heterosexuals selecting that choice. A little over half of the sample thought that homosexuality was neither good nor bad in and of itself, and 2/3 of the women indicated they did not think homosexuals needed psychiatric care just because they were homosexuals. The women were more divided about whether homosexuality should be legalized. Although 84% of the self-identified lesbians and 76% of the bisexuals said they thought it should be legalized, only 27% of the heterosexuals did. More of the heterosexuals (40%) said they had no opinion. Three-fourths of the sample thought homosexuals should have all legal rights and privileges.

Masculinity and femininity constructs. The women were asked to describe their ideal image of a male and female. These responses were rated by two independent raters (inter-rater reliability = .92) according to the Rosenkrantz et al. (1968) list of masculine-feminine stereotypes and Bem's (1974) Sex Role Inventory. The responses were rated on a scale of 1-5, with 1 representing masculine, 5 feminine, and 3 neutral. Each adjective or characteristic was given a score and the algebraic sum was used for the total rating.
Over half the sample described their ideal woman as being androgynous or the sum of traits listed contained a balance of masculine/feminine characteristics, 21% described her in terms of feminine stereotypes, and 14% used traditionally masculine characteristics. The self-identified lesbians were more likely (24%) to describe her in traditionally masculine terms, compared to bisexuals (17%), and heterosexuals (12%).

Over half the women described their image of the ideal man in androgynous terms or with a balance of masculine-feminine items. The remaining women were more likely to describe him as having masculine (29%) rather than feminine (5%) attributes. There was variation within the sample when the women were categorized according to sexual identity, with 20% of the self-identified lesbians describing the male in feminine terms, as compared to 2% of the heterosexuals and 7% of the bisexuals.

**Dimensions of sexual orientation.** The women were asked to respond to items measuring several dimensions of sexual orientation. These items included (a) present sexual attraction to males and/or females, (b) recognition of sexual attraction to female at anytime, (c) probability of having a sexual relationship with a woman, (d) preference for a male or female sexual partner for emotional satisfaction, (e) preference for a male or female sexual partner for sexual satisfaction, and (f) sexual identity.

When the women were asked to categorize themselves in terms of sexual identity, 72% chose heterosexuality, 12% homosexuality and 14% bisexuality. Some of the women indicated
that this was difficult to do, for example: "To date, my sexual relationships have been only with males. However, I may have relationships with females in the future. What am I?"

In terms of emotional satisfaction, 70% of the women stated they preferred a sexual relationship with a male, with 20% preferring females, and 10% stating no preference. The distribution was slightly different for sexual satisfaction, with 74% of the women preferring males and 16% women. Again, some of the women reported problems specifying a preference when their experience had been limited to one sex. For example, one woman said, "My answers to questions dealing with heterosexual compared to homosexual are limited, as I've never had an experience with another female, so I can only assume that my relationships with men are more satisfying to me. They might not be, but I don't know that." And another wrote, "If I had the same amount of experience with women, I might well have No preferences." Or yet another said, "I feel the joy to be found with a man is great--I don't know if the same could be found with a woman for me."

Although sexual identity was strongly related to preference, there was some variation within groups. All of the self-identified lesbians reported they preferred women for both emotional and sexual satisfaction; however, 24% of the bisexuals preferred males for emotional satisfaction, 35% preferred females, and 38% had no preference. The majority of heterosexuals (90%) preferred males; however, 4% preferred females for emotional satisfaction, and 4% had no preference.
For sexual satisfaction, 41% of the bisexuals preferred males, 28% preferred females, and 28% had no preference. Heterosexuals' responses indicated that 93% of them preferred males; however, 2% preferred females, and 4% had no preference.

A larger variation in responses was found in the item measuring probability of homosexual relationship. Over a third of the women (36%) reported that they might have a relationship with a woman, 25% had, and 40% said they definitely would not. A majority (92%) of the self-identified lesbians had had a sexual relationship with a woman and 8% had not, but felt they might. Two-thirds of the bisexuals had, with 31% indicating they might and 3% saying they would not. Only 3% of the heterosexuals had; however, 43% said they might and 54% said they definitely would not.

A majority of the women said they were presently attracted to males only, but 40% said they were aware of being attracted to females at some time, and 6% reported they did not know if they had ever been sexually attracted to women.

**Prediction models.** Step-wise multiple linear regression analyses were conducted to determine the best model for predicting each of the six dependent variables. Items used for the independent variables included those demographic, attitudinal, and history items which were intercorrelated with the dependent variables at the $p < .01$ level (see Appendix F for list of variables and intercorrelations). Sexual behavior and satisfaction items were not included in this analysis as they were confounded with the dependent variables.
The linear model derived for the dependent variable which measured preference for male or female sex partner in terms of emotional satisfaction (item 98 on questionnaire, Appendix A) has been included in Table 6.

The results indicated that the overall test of goodness of fit of the regression model was significant at the $p < .01$ level, $F(9, 162) = 20.72$. The directionality of the predictors included in the model revealed that on the continuum of male, no preference, female, a relative preference for females was positively associated with the belief that homosexuality was a natural alternative to heterosexuality; membership in feminist/lesbian organizations; presence of homosexual family member; not wanting to have children; preference for sports as a childhood activity; marital dissatisfaction; a positive attitude about homosexual legal rights; and, perceiving the father as being emotionally disturbed (refer to questionnaire items 117, 145, 16, 74, 42, 146, 76, 121, 25 in Appendix A).

The linear model derived for the dependent variable measuring preference of male or female sex partner for sexual satisfaction (item 99 on questionnaire, Appendix A) was included in Table 7.

The regression model was tested for overall goodness of fit, $F(9, 162) = 17.17$, $p < .01$. The directionality of the items retained in the model indicated that a relative preference for females (on the male, no preference, female continuum) was positively associated with a preference
Table 6

Model Equation and Statistical Results for the Multiple Regression of Emotional Satisfaction with Study Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variable</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>Std-Beta</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>117: Homosexuality—cause</td>
<td>-.238</td>
<td>-.148</td>
<td>.102</td>
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<td>.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>145: Organization—Lesbian</td>
<td>.974</td>
<td>.304</td>
<td>.182</td>
<td>28.57</td>
<td>.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>16: Family Member—Homosexual</td>
<td>.547</td>
<td>.261</td>
<td>.118</td>
<td>21.43</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>74: Desire for child</td>
<td>-.361</td>
<td>-.162</td>
<td>.129</td>
<td>7.85</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42B: Liked sports</td>
<td>-.292</td>
<td>-.157</td>
<td>.102</td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146: Organization—Feminist</td>
<td>.209</td>
<td>.111</td>
<td>.112</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76: Marital Satisfaction</td>
<td>.229</td>
<td>.128</td>
<td>.100</td>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121: Homosexual Rights</td>
<td>-.241</td>
<td>-.130</td>
<td>.111</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25: Disturbed Father</td>
<td>-.108</td>
<td>-.116</td>
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Summary of Analysis of Variance for Whole Model

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R Square = .54
Multiple R = .73
Table 7
Model Equation and Statistical Results for the Multiple Regression of Sexual Satisfaction with Study Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Equation</th>
<th>B</th>
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<th>Std-Beta</th>
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<th>P</th>
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<td>Independent Variable</td>
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<tr>
<td>119: Criminality--</td>
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<td>-.140</td>
<td>.010</td>
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<td>Homosexuality</td>
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<tr>
<td>145: Organization--</td>
<td>.822</td>
<td>.271</td>
<td>.181</td>
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<td>Lesbian</td>
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<td>16: Family Member--</td>
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<td>.298</td>
<td>.120</td>
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<td>Homosexual</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42B: Liked Sports</td>
<td>-.282</td>
<td>-.160</td>
<td>.102</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74: Desire for child</td>
<td>-.250</td>
<td>-.119</td>
<td>.128</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117: Homosexuality--</td>
<td>-.217</td>
<td>-.142</td>
<td>.099</td>
<td>4.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>cause</td>
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<td>76: Marital</td>
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<td>4.27</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
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<td>Satisfaction</td>
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<td>27: Father-Alcohol</td>
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<td>.040</td>
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<td>26: Mother-Alcohol</td>
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Summary of Analysis of Variance for Whole Model

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</table>

R Square = .49

Multiple R = .70
for legalizing homosexuality; membership in feminist/lesbian organizations; presence of homosexual family member; preference for sports as childhood activity; not wanting to have children; belief in homosexuality as a natural alternative to heterosexuality; marital dissatisfaction; and, amount of alcohol consumption by the mother and father (items 119, 145, 16, 42, 74, 117, 76, 27, 26, Appendix A).

The regression model for the dependent variable measuring present sexual attraction (see Appendix A, item 111) has been included in Table 8.

The overall goodness of fit of the regression model was significant, $F(9, 162) = 20.13$, $p < .01$. The directionality of the items retained in the model indicated that present sexual attraction to females (along a male only, both, female only continuum) has been positively associated with belief that homosexuality was a natural alternative to heterosexuality; membership in lesbian organizations; preference for sports as a childhood activity; marital dissatisfaction; belief that homosexuals should have all legal rights and privileges; alcohol consumption by the father; selecting a creative arts profession; and, not wanting to have children (items 117, 145, 16, 42, 76, 121, 27, 133, 74, Appendix A).

The regression model derived for the dependent variable measuring probability of homosexual relationship (item 122, Appendix A) was included in Table 9.
Table 8

Model Equation and Statistical Results for the Multiple Regression of Present Attraction with Study Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variable</th>
<th>Model Equation</th>
<th>Std-Beta</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>117: Homosexuality—cause</td>
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<td>-.192</td>
<td>9.06</td>
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<td>16: Family Member—Homosexual</td>
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<td>.290</td>
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</tr>
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<td>42B: Liked Sports</td>
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<td>76: Marital Satisfaction</td>
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<td>121: Homosexual Rights</td>
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<td>27: Father-Alcohol</td>
<td>-.641</td>
<td>-.108</td>
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<td>.01</td>
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<td>133: Occupation—Creative Arts</td>
<td>-.254</td>
<td>-.102</td>
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<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74: Desire for Child</td>
<td>-.194</td>
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Summary of Analysis of Variance for Whole Model

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R Square = .53

Multiple R = .73
Table 9

Model Equation and Statistical Results for Multiple Regression of Probability of Homosexual Behavior with Study Variables

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<tr>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
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<th>Std-Beta</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>119: Criminality-Homo</td>
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<td>.156</td>
<td>.106</td>
<td>5.34</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117: Cause-Homo</td>
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<td>.161</td>
<td>.099</td>
<td>6.17</td>
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<td>27: Father-Alcohol</td>
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<td>145: Organization-Homo</td>
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<td>.01</td>
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<td>132: Job Level</td>
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<td>.147</td>
<td>.036</td>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8: Religion</td>
<td>.295</td>
<td>.179</td>
<td>.094</td>
<td>9.71</td>
<td>.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>16: Family Member-Homo</td>
<td>-.328</td>
<td>-.163</td>
<td>.116</td>
<td>7.94</td>
<td>.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>42: Liked Dolls</td>
<td>-.239</td>
<td>-.134</td>
<td>.101</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121: Rights-Homo</td>
<td>.259</td>
<td>.144</td>
<td>.114</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74: Desire for child</td>
<td>.213</td>
<td>.099</td>
<td>.122</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142: Mother's prior Job</td>
<td>-.149</td>
<td>-.097</td>
<td>.085</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36: Mother's attitude to Role</td>
<td>.136</td>
<td>.083</td>
<td>.095</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
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Summary of Analysis of Variance for Whole Model

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<th>Source</th>
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<td>Regression</td>
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<td>4.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>46.25</td>
<td>0.29</td>
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</table>

R Square = .55

Multiple R = .74
The regression model was analyzed for overall goodness of fit, $F (12, 159) = 16.15, p < .01$. The independent variables retained in the model indicated that a greater probability of engaging in homosexual behavior has been positively related to belief that homosexuality should be legalized; belief that homosexuality was a natural alternative to heterosexuality; membership in lesbian organizations; a high occupational status; nonmembership in organized religion; presence of homosexual family member; not preferring dolls, sewing, cooking as childhood activities; belief that homosexuals should have all legal rights and privileges; not wanting to have children; having a mother who worked when one was a child; and, having a mother who disliked the traditional female role (items 119, 117, 27, 145, 132, 8, 16, 42, 121, 74, 142, 36, Appendix A).

The regression model for the dependent variable measuring whether subject has ever been attracted to a female (item 123 Appendix A) was included in Table 10.

The test for overall goodness of fit of the model was significant, $F (15, 156) = 10.74, p < .01$. The directionality of the independent variables retained in the model indicated that recognition of sexual attraction to females has been associated with belief that homosexuality should be legalized; membership in lesbian organization; the presence of emotional disturbance (perceived) in the mother; presence of homosexual family member; belief that homosexuals should have all legal rights and privileges; a high parental
Table 10

Model Equation and Statistical Results for Multiple Regression of Attraction towards Females with Study Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>Std-Beta</th>
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<th>P</th>
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<tr>
<td>117: Cause-Homo</td>
<td>.419</td>
<td>.218</td>
<td>.133</td>
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<tr>
<td>119: Criminality-Homo</td>
<td>.192</td>
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<td>.138</td>
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<td>145: Organization-Homo</td>
<td>-.721</td>
<td>-.188</td>
<td>.228</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24: Disturbed Mother</td>
<td>.151</td>
<td>.149</td>
<td>.058</td>
<td>6.69</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16: Family Member-Homo</td>
<td>-.393</td>
<td>-.157</td>
<td>.153</td>
<td>6.62</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121: Rights-Homo</td>
<td>.347</td>
<td>.156</td>
<td>.152</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Parent Income</td>
<td>-.638</td>
<td>-.095</td>
<td>.040</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142: Mother's prior</td>
<td>-.227</td>
<td>-.118</td>
<td>.111</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42B: Liked Sports</td>
<td>.122</td>
<td>.547</td>
<td>.138</td>
<td>.78</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76: Marital</td>
<td>-.205</td>
<td>-.096</td>
<td>.131</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132: Job Level</td>
<td>.831</td>
<td>.102</td>
<td>.047</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8: Religion</td>
<td>.238</td>
<td>.116</td>
<td>.129</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148: Ideal Woman</td>
<td>-.147</td>
<td>-.123</td>
<td>.074</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27: Father-Alcohol</td>
<td>.741</td>
<td>.091</td>
<td>.049</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42: Liked Dolls</td>
<td>-.205</td>
<td>-.093</td>
<td>.142</td>
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<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>2.238</td>
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</table>
income; a mother who worked when subject was a child; preference for sports as childhood activity; marital dissatisfaction; higher professional status; nonmembership in organized religion; a less traditionally feminine image of the ideal woman; alcohol consumption of father; and, a negative preference for dolls, sewing, and cooking as childhood activity (items 17, 119, 145, 24, 16, 121, 2, 142, 76, 132, 8, 148, 22, Appendix A).

The regression model* for the dependent variable measuring sexual identity (item 124, Appendix A) was included in Table 11.

The test for overall goodness of fit was significant, \( F (7, 164) = 24.50, p < .01 \). A relative position on the homosexual end of the continuum was related to belief that homosexuality should be legalized; membership in lesbian organization; presence of homosexual family member; not wanting to have children; preference for sports as childhood activity; marital dissatisfaction; and, belief that homosexuals should have all legal rights and privileges.
Table 11

Model Equation and Statistical Results for Multiple Regression of Sexual Identity with Study Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variable</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>Std-Beta</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>119: Criminality-Homo</td>
<td>-.260</td>
<td>-.184</td>
<td>.094</td>
<td>7.75</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145: Organization-Homo</td>
<td>.951</td>
<td>.344</td>
<td>.156</td>
<td>36.39</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16: Family Member-Homo</td>
<td>.527</td>
<td>.290</td>
<td>.104</td>
<td>25.63</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74: Desire for child</td>
<td>-.272</td>
<td>-.142</td>
<td>.113</td>
<td>5.76</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42B: Liked Sports</td>
<td>-.209</td>
<td>-.130</td>
<td>.099</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76: Marital Satisfaction</td>
<td>.203</td>
<td>.131</td>
<td>.088</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121: Rights-Homo</td>
<td>-.191</td>
<td>-.119</td>
<td>.099</td>
<td>3.73</td>
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(Constant) .925

Summary of Analysis of Variance for Whole Model

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<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
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<td>Regression</td>
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<td>.01</td>
</tr>
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<td>Residual</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>40.53</td>
<td>9.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

R Square = .51
Multiple R = .71

Sources of stress and support. The degree to which women utilized various environmental sources of support and the existence of potential stress, especially for lesbians and bisexuals, were examined. When applicable, the sample's responses were analysed according to self-reported sexual identity for items measuring degree of religious affiliation.
and participation in organized religion; parental knowledge of homosexual/bisexual orientation; parental reaction to subject's sexual orientation; job satisfaction and awareness of coworkers of subject's homosexuality/bisexuality; casual and close friends' awareness and reaction to subject's homosexuality/bisexuality; type of support system used when having a personal problem; and, participation and involvement in feminist and/or lesbian organizations (items, 8, 13, 17, 18, 44, 49, 51, 53, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 145, 146 in Appendix A).

Both self-identified lesbians and bisexuals were more likely not to belong to organized religion than were the heterosexuals (44%, 62%, 24% respectively); however, a relatively large percentage (36%) of lesbians indicated they belonged to some nontraditional form of religion. More of the bisexuals said they were neither religious nor did they place importance on church (69%) than did the lesbians (36%) or heterosexuals (34%). The lesbians tended to say they were either very religious or not at all religious in comparison to heterosexuals who were less likely to be very involved in religion (32% versus 16%).

When asked if their parents were aware of their sexual orientation, more of the bisexuals (45%) than lesbians (28%) responded that both parents were aware. The bisexuals were also more likely to report that their parents accepted their sexual orientation (41%) than did the lesbians (12%).
Both the heterosexuals (33%) and lesbians (20%) were more likely to be unemployed than were the bisexuals (7%). Of those women employed, the heterosexuals, bisexuals, and homosexuals were similar in their evaluation of job satisfaction, with 90% of the lesbians, 89% of the bisexuals, and 86% of the heterosexuals rating their jobs as good or excellent. Nearly half of both the lesbians and bisexuals who worked reported that either all or some of their coworkers knew of their sexual orientation, with more of the lesbians (26% versus 12%) not knowing if their coworkers knew. The lesbians were almost evenly divided on whether it would upset them if their coworkers knew their sexual orientation and did not accept it (48% yes, 52% no). Slightly more of the bisexuals (60%) said it would not upset them. The heterosexuals were the only group in which subjects reported they would be most likely to go to their parents with a personal problem but only 4% of them indicated that preference. Slightly more than half (55%) of the bisexuals, 44% of the lesbians and 43% of the heterosexuals said they would go to a female friend; 16% of the lesbians, 3% of the bisexuals, 7% of the heterosexuals would go to a male friend; 36% of the lesbians, 35% of the bisexuals, and 32% of the heterosexuals would go to their lovers; and, 4% of the lesbians, 3% of the bisexuals, and 13% of the heterosexuals would confide in no one.

Both the lesbians and bisexuals indicated that their close friends were more likely to know about their sexual orientation than their casual friends. Almost 2/3 of both
lesbians and bisexuals (64%) reported that most or all of their close heterosexual friends knew their sexual orientation. One-half of the bisexuals and 44% of the lesbians reported that most or all of their casual friends knew. Over half the women (55%) reported that their friends who knew of the subjects' sexual orientation fully accepted it, 6% said their friends tried to change them, and 17% said the relationship became cooler once their friends knew the subject's sexual orientation. However, none of the bisexuals and only 8% of the lesbians said they regretted that their friends knew they were homosexual/bisexual.

The majority of women sampled were not active in lesbian organizations. Only 36% of the self-identified lesbians and 14% of the bisexuals belonged to one or more such organizations. Most of the heterosexuals (81%) and over half the lesbians (64%) and bisexuals (59%) did not belong to feminist groups.

**Discussion**

The results of the study support the assumption of a heterosexual/homosexual continuum in terms of overt behavior. Women have varying amounts of sexual experience with exclusively male partners, male and female partners, and only females. Although in many cases overt sexual behavior appears related to other dimensions of sexuality (such as sexual identity), there is no one-to-one correspondence. Therefore, it seems that meaningful information about how women experience
their sexuality can be obtained by conceptualizing sexuality along different dimensions.

The dimension of sexual identity appears to be both a continuum and variable within the individual. Some women have difficulty classifying themselves as heterosexual, bisexual, or homosexual because potential sexual experiences could not be predicted. The concept of a discontinuity of sexual identity also is found in Ponse's (1977) sample of women. Sexual identity appears to be a more complex operation than just a reflection of either sexual attraction, preference, or behavior. One-fourth of the women in this study engage in sexual activities with other females, which is a larger percentage than found in other surveys (Hunt, 1974; Kinsey et al., 1953). However, these surveys report incidence of homosexuality (10-15%) which is comparable to the 12% self-identified lesbians in this sample. Since 83% of the lesbians engage in heterosexual coitus (same percentage found by Bell & Weinberg, 1978) and 8% of the lesbians do not have sexual relationships with females, identifying oneself as lesbian apparently is not solely a reflection of behavior. Also, 33% of the bisexuals report not having sexual relationships with females and a few of the heterosexuals (3%) have.

More women express a previous attraction to women at some point than are presently attracted to them. More women indicate they might engage in a homosexual relationship than say they already have. Consequently, it appears that the removal of immediacy (a distancing variable) may be an
important factor in terms of illuminating what forces are operating in the adoption of a sexual orientation. Because of the power of labels and the taboos associated with homosexual attraction and behavior (Barnhouse, 1977), it may be very difficult or threatening to admit to such tendencies. This hypothesis is supported both by the increase in number of women admitting to either prior attraction or potential behavior, and by the comments women made about the difficulty in admitting to a homosexual experience. However, the admission that one might engage in a specific behavior indicates that such an alternative has not been excluded and may, depending on circumstances, be actuated.

Opportunity seems to be an important factor in determining whether the potential is realized. Several women commented that although the alternative of a sexual relationship with a woman is not ruled out, neither has the opportunity arisen. There may be influences which would lead to a woman being more likely to seek out actively such opportunities. Some of the items which relate to the various dimensions of sexual orientation may help illuminate some probable predisposing factors, such as the presence of a parent who consumes too much alcohol or is emotionally disturbed. These conditions could suggest a deficit in emotional needs for security. Since women in this study do not differ in their perceptions of how much their parents cared for them or how their parents got along with each other, it appears that parental rejection or other problems in parental relationship are not the relevant
factors. But perhaps within the familial environment there is some need not being met which generates attempts at fulfillment through other alternatives. The idea that excessive use of alcohol by parent(s) could lead to selecting nonconventional sexual orientations is not supported. The regression models cannot be interpreted as prediction statements since many women with alcoholic parents do not seek out other women and many homosexuals do not have alcoholic parents. However, another prominent finding which suggests that needs not being met lead to the seeking of alternatives is that the lesbian women rate their sexual relationships with men and their marriages as being unsatisfactory.

Another factor which may be rather strongly contributing to the recognition of attraction to females and the increased potential of translating that attraction into behavior is the presence of and exposure to an environment where such behavior is acceptable. Since the behavior in question violates conventional mores concerning sexual behavior, some precedent for nonconventional behavior may be needed. The women in the sample who were more likely to admit to having been attracted to females, a preference for female sex partners, a higher probability for homosexual relations, and a bisexual or lesbian identity also indicated that they came from environments where nonconformity may have been modeled. Some of the women had family members who adopted homosexual lifestyles; many had mothers who adopted a nontraditional female role (worked while subject was a child); and mothers who were
more likely to be perceived as being dissatisfied with the traditional female role.

Nonconformity, as manifested in the women's sexuality, appears to be present in other aspects of the women's lifestyles and attitudes. The women seem to reject the rigid adherence to sex-role prescriptions as evidenced by their preference for sports and nonpreference for "feminine" childhood activities, their higher professional status and desire not to have children, and their ideal female constructs which include "masculine" attributes such as assertiveness, ambition, and a focus on career. They are also likely not to belong to organized religion. These women are most clearly differentiated from other women (except for sexual behavior) by their attitudes towards homosexuality. This endorsement of liberal attitudes towards homosexual rights and the presence of nonstereotypical views of homosexuals does not appear to be merely the result of lesbians wanting homosexual rights. A few lesbians and bisexuals do not endorse legalization of homosexuality nor do they believe homosexuality is a natural alternative to heterosexuality. Also, many heterosexual women respond in the liberal direction. What this response may reflect is a lack of cognitive rigidity as found by Smith (1971) and MacDonald and Games (1974). These authors found that authoritarian personality, cognitive rigidity, and intolerance of ambiguity were associated with negative attitudes towards homosexuality. Those with more positive attitudes also perceive the sexes in less
dichotomized and stereotyped ways. Therefore, a lack of cognitive rigidity may be an important factor in breaking taboos and being receptive to nonconventional beliefs, attitudes, reactions, and behavior.

A lack of cognitive rigidity and a nonconventional, nonconforming mode of perception, and approach to problem solving are characteristics of creative thought processes. The increased likelihood of these women to be in the creative arts could support the hypothesis of a lack of cognitive rigidity. Additionally, since many people within the arts adopt alternative sexual orientations, an atmosphere is created where nonconventional sexual expression is condoned. Therefore, receptive women are provided the opportunity to actuate their potential for nonconventional sexual behavior.

Since there are women within the arts and women with nonconventional lifestyles and attitudes who do not engage in homosexual behavior and vice versa, it would seem that none of these factors are sufficient to predict the adoption of a lesbian identity. There may not be a single model which can successfully delineate the etiology of lesbianism because the process apparently involves a combination and interaction between cognitive styles and ways of construing the world, a receptivity to and awareness of alternatives and dissatisfaction with existing circumstances, and the appropriate opportunity occurring in an acceptable atmosphere at the right time. The complex, ideosyncratic and variable nature
of the equation could explain why past research has not been able to delineate a consistent model for etiology.

The results indicate nonsexual items that best differentiate the women are those within the general rubric of a lack of acceptance and adherence to social prescriptions. One might hypothesize that if society's mandates about homosexuals and the sex-role standards for women were removed, then all women would be bisexuals or lesbians. However, the results do not support this hypothesis, but indicate that without the mandates one might only be able to differentiate the women in terms of sexual behavior—which varies among all women.

Similarities among the women in this study, despite different sexual orientations, support previous research (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Simon & Gagnon, 1974). An emphasis on the emotional/psychological aspects of a relationship is found in the women of all sexual orientations. Women may rate a relationship satisfactory emotionally if it is sexually unsatisfactory; however, a relationship which is not emotionally satisfying could not be good sexually. Thus, sexual satisfaction appears to be contingent on other aspects of the relationship. An emotional emphasis is found in the multiple-choice responses and in open-ended comments. One woman wrote: "Tried casual sex—have decided its either all or nothing with me. I am not sexually or emotionally satisfied unless I feel special and cared about."
The similarity in sexual patterns found among females noted by other researchers (Cronin, 1974; Schafer, 1976; Simon & Gagnon, 1974) is supported by the results of this study. The pattern of sexual behavior indicates that the majority of women (homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual) date males during adolescence, engage in petting, and have heterosexual coitus. The women tend to have relatively (compared to males) few (less than 8) sex partners (males or females) and begin sexual activity at a relatively (compared to males) late age (over 17). These findings are consistent with female socialization practices which deemphasize active sexuality and promote the double standard. A lack of sexual knowledge and the presence of sexual naivety in the women is further illustrated by their comments: "I was 26 years old before I was even aware of homosexuality;" "When I grew up, all were forbidden to speak about it (sex), therefore not knowing much about it. Misunderstandings and misinformation leads to big problems." The women, in general, are portrayed as usually conforming to sex-role standards, especially during adolescence.

The women in this sample who engage in lesbian relationships are similar to women in previous research in terms of sexual practices. They, too, differ from homosexual males in number of sex partners, age of first homosexual experience, percentage who are heterosexually active, and percentage previously married. The different socialization standard for male sexuality would promote a more aggressively active
sexual lifestyle and earlier awareness of sexual issues. Since males are also typically considered to be more field independent, less conforming, and more likely to rebel (Waber, 1977), this might explain the greater percentage of male (compared to females) homosexuals, as well as the earlier age of onset of homosexual activity.

Sexual orientation does not differentiate the women in several areas of behavior and experience. The majority of all the women seek out female friends for personal support, perceive their parents as caring for them, and indicate that friends and/or family have the highest priority in their value system.

Previous researchers reporting on sources of stress in the homosexual's environment used only self-identified lesbians, but results in this study are comparable for both lesbians and bisexuals. The present research reveals that 28% of the lesbians and 45% of the bisexuals think that both parents are aware of their sexual orientation, which seems comparable to the 1/3 to 1/2 reported by other authors (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Schafer, 1976). In the present study, few of the lesbians who think their parents are aware of their lesbianism believe they accept it, although half of the bisexuals think their parents do. It would seem that this sample's lesbians feel uncomfortable about revealing their sexual orientation to parents, and when they do it is not met with acceptance. The lesbians are considerably more open about their orientation with friends, with over
half saying most of their close and casual friends know. This figure is comparable to that found in other studies (Chafetz et al., 1974).

The bisexuals in the study are the least likely to utilize organized religion as a support system. Although many of the lesbians (44%) do not, a large percentage of them have turned to nonconventional religious affiliations, consequently still using religion as a support system. The lesbians are much more similar to heterosexuals in their religious activity than to bisexuals.

In comparison to previous samples examined, the women in this study are less active, as a group, in feminist organizations. The bisexuals are slightly more active in such groups. Most of the lesbians do not belong to lesbian radical organizations, which suggested that this sample may differ from those obtained in research which exclusively relied on lesbian radical organization members.

The lesbians in this sample are comparable to other samples in terms of sexual practices, dating patterns, and sources of partners. Very few lesbians cruise publically in bars, but rather meet potential partners through mutual friends, or at work or school. As in other samples, these lesbians typically have their first homosexual relationship at a relatively late age (20) and after having engaged in heterosexual behavior. As with other recent studies, these lesbians do not assume a consistent "butch-femme" role
pattern but report they sometimes play an initiating role and sometimes do not.

Psychological adjustment per se is not examined in this study but the results indicate that the lesbians, as in other studies, are not less productive professionally, but rather tend to be in a higher occupational level. However, women who do not have exclusively heterosexual preferences are more likely, as in some previous studies, to have a parent who consumed (and sometimes abused) alcohol. Since this study does not utilize personality adjustment measures, it is not possible to ascertain if the subgroup of women with parents who abused alcohol differs from other women in terms of adjustment.

Lesbians and bisexuals in this study value personality characteristics which have been traditionally defined as masculine, such as achievement oriented, assertive, and competent. This finding is consistent with previous research results, and indicates that the women with nonconventional sexual orientations construe femininity in nontraditional, albeit "healthy" terms (Broverman et al., 1972).

It is clear that there is considerable individual variation among women in many aspects of sexual behavior, experience, and preference; however, for the most part, the women share many commonalities. Sexual orientation appears to be a complex dimension which can be effected and determined by different life experiences for different people. The results suggest that a nonconventionality factor may be present
in women who have a higher probability for being attracted to other women and for actuating this attraction. This non-conventional aspect is manifested in several areas, of which sexuality is only a subset. Some recent directions in the research examining the relationship between field independence, late maturation, and conformity (Waber, 1977) may reveal information pertinent to the adoption of non-conventional sexual orientations. At this state in the research on sexuality and how it functions as an integral part of the total person, the existence of a cognitive/perceptual factor which interacts with experiential and personality variables to determine sexual orientation cannot be ruled out.

In future research, a more complete assessment of the role of a nonconventional orientation in the selection of a homosexual or bisexual lifestyle could be obtained by enlarging the sample studied to include both males and females. It would be illuminating to ascertain if a similar process occurs in males as in females, or if males differ because of certain unique aspects of their socialization and/or biology. Also, obtaining larger samples, although difficult considering sampling limitations, would be helpful in order to determine the nature of any subgroup differences.

Another issue which might be explored would be determining if and to what extent cognitive/perceptual factors such as field independence influence sexual orientation. Personality characteristics of field independent women (as enumerated in past research) are similar to those of lesbian samples
obtained by Freedman (1967), Hopkins (1969), Siegleman (1972), and Wilson and Green (1971).

Levitt and Klassen's 1974 survey of Americans' attitudes towards homosexuality revealed a negative attitude in more of the population than was found in the present study. The difference found may be the result of the time factor, sampling differences, or that the Levitt and Klassen study did not differentiate between male and female respondents. Consequently, it might be interesting to update analyses of attitudes towards homosexuals and to determine if consistent differences exist between males' and females' attitudes.
Appendix A

Behavioral History and Orientation

No. _____

Instructions Part I

Read each question and write your answer in the space provided. Do not skip any questions and work as quickly as you can.

1. What was your date of birth? ______ month day year
   present age __

2. What is your race? __________

3. What is your present occupational status (employed, unemployed)? __________

4. What is your present occupation? __________

5. If you could choose any occupation, what would you like to be? __________

6. What grade level have you completed? __________

7. What is or was your major in college? __________

8. What was your favorite subject in high school? ______

9. What level of education did your father (step-father) complete? __________

10. What level of education did your mother (step-mother) complete? __________

11. What was your father's occupation while you were growing up? __________ now __________

12. What was your mother's occupation while you were growing up? __________ now __________

13. What area of the United States are you originally from? __________

14. What organizations do you or have you belonged to? ______
15. How would you describe your image of the ideal woman? (briefly)

16. How would you describe your image of the ideal man? (briefly)

Instructions Part II

Read each question and select the one best answer. Write the number of your answer in the space provided in the right hand margin. Answer all items making sure you have written a number in each space. Work as rapidly as you can.

1. What is your approximate yearly income?
   1) $5,000 a year or less
   2) $5,000-10,000 a year
   3) $10,000-15,000 a year
   4) $15,000-25,000 a year
   5) over $25,000 a year

2. What is your parents' approximate yearly income?
   1) less than $10,000 a year
   2) $10,000-15,000
   3) $15,000-25,000
   4) $25,000 or over
   5) parents' no longer living
   6) not applicable

3. What was the size of your home town?
   1) rural area
   2) 5,000-50,000
   3) 50,000-100,000
   4) 100,000-500,000
   5) over 500,000
4. What is the present marital status of your parents?
   1) never married
   2) married
   3) separated
   4) divorced
   5) widowed
   6) other

5. If parents were widowed, separated, divorced or remarried, with whom did you live?
   1) mother
   2) father
   3) grandparents
   4) institution
   5) other
   6) not applicable

6. How stable has your father's employment been?
   1) stable
   2) occasional (every 3-5 years) job changes
   3) frequent (more than once every 3 years) job changes
   4) frequently unemployed
   5) don't know
   6) not applicable

7. To what church does your family belong?
   1) Protestant
   2) Catholic
   3) Jewish
   4) other
   5) none
   6) not applicable

8. To what church do you belong?
   1) Protestant
   2) Catholic
   3) Jewish
   4) none
   5) other

9. How often did your father attend church while you were growing up?
   1) twice a week or more
   2) once a week
   3) once a month
   4) once or twice a year
   5) never
   6) not applicable
10. Your mother ---
   1) twice a week or more
   2) once a week
   3) once a month
   4) once or twice a year
   5) never
   6) not applicable

11. How often do you attend church?
   1) twice a week or more
   2) once a week
   3) once a month
   4) once or twice a year
   5) never

12. How would you describe your parents?
   1) very religious, place importance on church
   2) not very religious, but place importance on church
   3) very religious, but not placing importance on church
   4) not very religious, not placing importance on church
   5) not applicable

13. Would you describe yourself as being
   1) very religious, place importance on church
   2) not very religious, but place importance on church
   3) very religious, not placing importance on church
   4) not very religious, not placing importance on church

14. From whom did you first learn about sexual intercourse?
   1) mother
   2) father
   3) sibling (brother or sister)
   4) peers (friends)
   5) sex education class
   6) other

15. Which best describes your home as a child?
   1) sex was never discussed
   2) sex was discussed but in the context of reproduction
   3) sex was discussed but not in mixed (male & female) company
   4) sex was openly discussed
   5) other
   6) not applicable
16. Are any members of your family practicing homosexuals/bisexuals?
   1) mother is
   2) father is
   3) sibling is (brother or sister)
   4) other
   5) none
   6) don't know (or not applicable)

17. Are your parents aware of your sexual orientation (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual)?
   1) mother is (or was)
   2) father is (or was)
   3) both parents are (or were)
   4) neither is (or was)
   5) don't know
   6) not applicable

18. What is your parents' attitude towards your sexual orientation? (or was, if parents now dead)
   1) mother accepts, father rejects
   2) mother rejects, father accepts
   3) both accept
   4) both reject
   5) don't know
   6) not applicable

19. What was your birth order among your brothers and sisters?
   1) only child
   2) oldest
   3) middle child
   4) youngest child
   5) other
   6) don't know

20. How many brothers or half-brothers do you have?
   1) none
   2) one
   3) two
   4) three or more
   5) don't know

21. How many sisters or half-sisters do you have?
   1) none
   2) one
   3) two
   4) three or more
   5) don't know
22. Have any of your brothers or sisters been emotionally disturbed?
   1) yes
   2) no
   3) don't know
   4) not applicable

23. Have any of your brothers or sisters abused alcohol/drugs?
   1) yes
   2) no
   3) don't know
   4) not applicable

24. My mother appears to be or has been
   1) emotionally disturbed
   2) frequently upset but not emotionally disturbed
   3) about like everyone else
   4) more emotionally healthy than most people
   5) not applicable

25. My father appears to be or has been
   1) emotionally disturbed
   2) frequently upset but not emotionally disturbed
   3) about like everyone else
   4) more emotionally healthy than most people
   5) not applicable

26. My mother drank alcoholic beverages
   1) almost daily and always to excess (5 or more drinks/day)
   2) almost daily but moderately (less than 5 drinks/day)
   3) to excess once or twice a week (5 or more drinks)
   4) only irregularly and never to excess
   5) never
   6) not applicable

27. My father drank alcoholic beverages
   1) almost daily and always to excess (5 or more drinks/day)
   2) almost daily but moderately (less than 5 drinks/day)
   3) to excess once or twice a week (5 or more drinks)
   4) only irregularly and never to excess
   5) never
   6) not applicable
28. When it came to deciding things in my parents' home
   1) my father made all decisions
   2) my father made all important decisions, my mother made some decisions
   3) neither parent was especially in charge
   4) my mother made most decisions, father made some
   5) my mother made all decisions
   6) not applicable

29. My mother was a woman who
   1) didn't depend on her husband for her happiness
   2) was no more dependent on her husband than most women
   3) was very dependent on her husband
   4) not applicable

30. My father was a man who
   1) didn't depend on his wife for his happiness
   2) was no more dependent on his wife than most men
   3) was very dependent on his wife
   4) not applicable

31. As a child and adolescent
   1) my parents were strict and I was often punished
   2) I was punished, but not frequently
   3) I was almost never punished
   4) not applicable

32. In my childhood home
   1) there were daily quarrels between my parents
   2) there were quarrels between my parents about weekly
   3) occasionally, less than once a week, there were quarrels
   4) there were never disagreements between my parents
   5) not applicable

33. As a child, I was more of a
   1) "mama's girl"
   2) "daddy's girl"
   3) neither 1 or 2 fits me
   4) not applicable

34. How affectionate was your father during your childhood?
   1) very affectionate
   2) warm
3) did not outwardly show affection, but cared for me
4) cold
5) not applicable

35. How affectionate was your mother during your childhood?
1) very affectionate
2) warm
3) did not show affection outwardly, but cared for me
4) cold
5) not applicable

36. What best describes your mother or step-mother’s attitude towards the traditional female role?
1) she accepted it and enjoyed being a woman
2) she accepted it but didn’t enjoy being a woman
3) she rejected the role but enjoyed being a woman
4) she rejected the role and didn’t enjoy being a woman
5) not applicable

37. How much do you think your father cared for you as a child?
1) not at all
2) very little
3) average
4) quite a lot
5) I was his favorite child
6) not applicable

38. How much do you think your mother cared for you as a child?
1) not at all
2) very little
3) average
4) quite a lot
5) I was her favorite child
6) not applicable

39. What is or was your college grade point average (4.0 = A)?
1) 3.5-4.0
2) 3.0-3.4
3) 2.5-2.9
4) less than 2.5
5) not applicable
40. In elementary school, what was your relationship with your teachers?
   1) got along well with all teachers
   2) got along well with most but not all teachers
   3) did not get along well with most teachers

41. What was your relationship with teachers in high school?
   1) was liked by all teachers
   2) was liked by most but not all teachers
   3) was not liked by most teachers
   4) neither liked nor disliked by most teachers
   5) not applicable

42. As a child, I preferred to
   1) play with dolls, cook or sew
   2) play sports
   3) read, draw or play a musical instrument
   4) other

43. As a child, I preferred
   1) male playmates
   2) female playmates
   3) to have both male and female playmates
   4) to be with adults
   5) to play alone

44. The majority of my close friends have been
   1) other females my own age
   2) males my own age
   3) family members
   4) adults
   5) have had few or no close friends

45. Which would you consider the ideal job situation?
   1) work entirely as your own boss
   2) take orders from certain people for a few tasks
   3) be told what to do but not how to do it
   4) be told what to do and ways to do it
   5) be told exactly what to do and how to do it

46. Which would you most like to do in the next 5 years?
   1) have no plans
   2) get more fun out of life
   3) have a happy home life
   4) make a discovery or create a work of art
   5) find a satisfying job
47. Which of the following means the most to you now?
   1) professional status and authority
   2) money
   3) family and/or friends
   4) organized religion
   5) having fun

48. In the past 2 years I have had ____ jobs.
   1) same job
   2) 2-4
   3) more than 4
   4) not applicable

49. I would rate my present job as being
   1) excellent, I am very satisfied with it
   2) good, I am satisfied with it for now
   3) unsatisfactory, I am looking for other work
   4) not applicable

50. My coworkers are aware of my sexual orientation
   (homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual)
   1) all are
   2) some are aware, others are not
   3) none are aware
   4) don't know
   5) not applicable

51. My supervisors at work are aware of my sexual orientation
   1) yes
   2) some are, others aren't
   3) no
   4) I don't know
   5) not applicable

52. I believe my coworkers
   1) know my sexual orientation and accept it
   2) know my sexual orientation and don't accept it
   3) don't know my sexual orientation, wouldn't accept it
   4) don't know my sexual orientation, would accept it
   5) other
   6) not applicable

53. It would upset me if my coworkers knew my sexual orientation and didn't accept it.
   1) yes
   2) no
   3) not applicable
54. At what age did you first start dating (heterosexual)?
   1) before age 14
   2) 14-16
   3) 17-19
   4) 20 or older
   5) never dated men

55. At what age did you first kiss a male (nonfamily member)?
   1) before age 14
   2) 14-16
   3) 17-19
   4) 20 or older
   5) never

56. At what age did you first engage in petting with a male?
   1) before age 14
   2) 14-16
   3) 17-19
   4) 20 or older
   5) never

57. At what age did you first have sexual intercourse with a male?
   1) before age 14
   2) 14-16
   3) 17-19
   4) 20 or older
   5) never

58. At what age did you first have an orgasm while engaging in sexual intercourse with a male?
   1) before age 14
   2) 14-16
   3) 17-19
   4) after age 20
   5) never had an orgasm during sexual intercourse with a male
   6) never had sexual intercourse with a male

59. How often did you date males between ages of 14-18?
   1) several times a week
   2) once a month or more
   3) several times a year
   4) it varied a lot
   5) never

60. How often do you have an orgasm during sexual intercourse with a male?
   1) almost always
   2) occasionally
3) never
4) never had sexual intercourse with a male
5) don't know

61. With how many different males have you had sexual intercourse?
   1) 15 or more
   2) 8-14
   3) 2-7
   4) 1
   5) none

62. With how many different sexual partners (male) have you had intercourse in the past year?
   1) 10 or more
   2) 5-9
   3) 2-5
   4) 1
   5) none

63. I am currently involved in a sexual relationship with a male which includes intercourse.
   1) yes
   2) no

64. My current sexual relationship with a male
   1) has lasted less than 1 month
   2) has lasted 1-6 months
   3) has lasted 6 months to 2 years
   4) is over 2 years old
   5) not applicable

65. I am currently having a relationship with a male (includes sexual intercourse) and living with the same male.
   1) yes
   2) no
   3) not having sexual relationship with a male
   4) yes, but also having sex with other males

66. During the past 3 months I have had sexual intercourse with a male approximately ____ times per week.
   1) none
   2) 1-2
   3) 3-4
   4) 5-6
   5) 7 or more
67. I would rate the degree of sexual satisfaction I have had with men as being
   1) poor
   2) satisfactory
   3) good
   4) excellent
   5) not applicable

68. I would rate the amount of emotional satisfaction I have had with men (with whom I've had sex) as being
   1) none
   2) some
   3) well satisfied
   4) almost totally satisfied
   5) never had sexual relationship with a man

69. I have had ____ close emotional relationships with male sexual partners
   1) none
   2) 1
   3) 2-3
   4) 4-5
   5) 6 or more
   6) not applicable

70. What is your present martial status?
   1) single
   2) married
   3) separated
   4) divorced
   5) widowed
   6) other

71. At what age were you married for the first time?
   1) 16 or younger
   2) 17-20
   3) 21-25
   4) over 25
   5) not applicable

72. How many times have you been married?
   1) none
   2) 1
   3) 2
   4) 3
   5) 4 or more

73. How many children do you have?
   1) none
   2) 1-2
Appendix A—Continued

3) 3-4
4) 5 or more

74. What is your attitude towards having children?
1) don't want children now or in the future
2) don't want children now, may in the future
3) want children now
4) have children now, don't want more
5) don't know

75. How many children would you like to have?
1) none
2) 1
3) 2
4) 3
5) 4 or more

Questions 76-82 concern women who are or have been married. If you've never been married, put number 5 on the appropriate spaces for these items. If previously married, answer items in terms of most recent marriage.

76. How would you describe your general satisfaction with your marriage?
1) very satisfied
2) satisfied
3) neither satisfied nor particularly unsatisfied
4) unsatisfied
5) not applicable

77. What would you say is the major cause of friction in your marriage?
1) money
2) sex
3) family
4) other
5) not applicable

78. How would you describe the sexual adjustment in your marriage?
1) the sexual adjustment is probably ideal
2) it is not a problem to me or my spouse
3) either I or my spouse have complained that it could be better
4) there is a great deal of strain and unhappiness about it
5) not applicable

79. Toward my spouse I am
1) quite warm and affectionate
2) about as affectionate as most people
3) distant, but not unfriendly
4) cold
5) not applicable
80. Toward me my spouse is
   1) quite warm and affectionate
   2) about as affectionate as most people
   3) distant, but not unfriendly
   4) cold
   5) not applicable

81. My husband and I have sexual intercourse
   1) once a year or less
   2) once a week or less but more than once a year
   3) 2-3 times a week
   4) more than 3 times a week
   5) not applicable

82. I have an orgasm during sexual intercourse with my husband
   1) never had orgasm during sexual intercourse with my husband
   2) less than 50% of the time, but have had them with him
   3) almost all the time
   4) always
   5) not applicable

If you have never had a sexual relationship with a female, write #5 in the appropriate spaces for items 83-94.

83. At what age did you first have a sexual experience with a female?
   1) less than 14 years old
   2) 14-16
   3) 17-19
   4) 20 or older
   5) not applicable

84. After my first sexual experience with a female I felt
   1) good, I enjoyed it
   2) bad, I enjoyed it but felt guilty and/or ashamed
   3) bad, I did not enjoy it
   4) indifferent
   5) not applicable

85. What was the age of your first female sexual partner?
   1) less than 14 years old
   2) 14-16
   3) 17-19
   4) 20 or older
   5) not applicable

86. Between the ages 15-18, I dated females
   1) once a year or less
   2) more than once a year, less than once a month
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3) I had my first orgasm during sex with a female</td>
<td>1) when I was less than 14 years old</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) between ages of 14-19</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) at age 20 or older</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4) never had an orgasm with a female</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5) not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. I have an orgasm during sexual intercourse with a female</td>
<td>1) almost every time or always</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) frequently, more than half the time</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) seldom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4) never</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5) not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>89. How many different female sexual partners have you had in the last</td>
<td>1) 10 or more</td>
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<tr>
<td>year?</td>
<td>2) 6-10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) 2-5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4) 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5) not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>90. How many different female sexual partners have you had?</td>
<td>1) more than 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) 6-10</td>
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<td>3) 2-5</td>
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<td>4) 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5) not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>91. I have been involved in my current sexual relationship with a female</td>
<td>1) more than 2 years</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) 1-2 years</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) 6 months to a year</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) less than 6 months</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5) not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. During the past 3 months, I have had sexual intercourse with a</td>
<td>1) 5 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female approximately _____ times a week.</td>
<td>2) 3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) 1-2</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>4) 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5) not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. I have had _____ close emotional relationships with female sex</td>
<td>1) more than 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partners</td>
<td>2) 3-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
94. I would rate the amount of sexual satisfaction I have had with females as being
1) poor  
2) satisfactory  
3) good  
4) excellent  
5) not applicable

95. I am currently involved in a sexual relationship with a female
1) yes  
2) no

96. I am currently having a sexual relationship with a female and living with the same female
1) yes  
2) no  
3) yes, but also having sexual relationships with others  
4) not having sexual relationship with a female

97. I would rate the amount of emotional satisfaction I have had in sexual relationships with females as being
1) very little or none  
2) some  
3) well satisfied  
4) almost totally satisfied  
5) not applicable

98. In terms of emotional satisfaction, I would prefer having a sexual relationship with a
1) male  
2) female  
3) no preference

99. In terms of sexual satisfaction I would prefer
1) a relationship with a male  
2) a relationship with a female  
3) no preference

100. I prefer having a sexual relationship with a female rather than a male because
1) it is more physically satisfying  
2) it is more emotionally satisfying  
3) both 1 and 2  
4) have had sexual relationship with female but don't prefer females  
5) never had sexual relationship with both males and females
I have engaged in the following sexual activities with a female:

101. manual-genital stimulation
   1) yes
   2) no

102. oral-genital stimulation
   1) yes
   2) no

103. full body contact
   1) yes
   2) no

104. insertion of foreign object into the vagina
   1) yes
   2) no

105. I meet the majority of my female dating partners
   1) through mutual friends
   2) at bars
   3) at organizations
   4) at work or school
   5) other
   6) not applicable

106. A typical date with a female would involve the following
   1) going to bars
   2) entertaining at home
   3) going to parties
   4) attending, plays, movies, concerts
   5) other
   6) not applicable

107. Approximately how many of your dates with females end in sexual intercourse?
   1) all
   2) 50%-99%
   3) 25%-49%
   4) less than 25%
   5) not applicable

108. The easiest way to tell if a woman is homosexual is
   1) nonverbal messages
   2) verbal messages--what she says
   3) to be told by others she is homosexual
   4) other
   5) don't know how to tell

109. My first homosexual contact was
   1) initiated by my partner
   2) initiated by me
3) neither of us took initiative, it just happened
4) not applicable

110. In the majority of my sexual contacts with women
1) I take the initiating role
2) my partner takes the initiating role
3) it varies
4) not applicable

111. At the present time, I am sexually attracted to
1) males only
2) females only
3) both males and females
4) no one

112. When I have a personal problem I am most likely to confide
1) in my parents
2) in my lover
3) in female friends
4) in male friends
5) in no one

113. What proportion of your heterosexual friends (casual) are aware of your sexual orientation?
1) all are
2) most are
3) a select few are
4) none are
5) not applicable

114. What proportion of your close heterosexual friends are aware of your sexual orientation?
1) all
2) most are
3) a select few are
4) none are
5) not applicable

115. Which of the following reactions did you experience most often when your friends learned of your homosexuality/bisexuality?
1) relationship between us became cooler
2) they tried to change me
3) unreserved acceptance
4) other
5) they don't know
6) not applicable

116. I regret my friends know of my homosexuality/bisexuality
1) yes
2) no
3) they don't know
4) not applicable
117. The following best describes my belief about what causes female homosexuality.
1) Its a disease, something someone is born with
2) Its the result of family upbringing
3) Its the result of a bad sexual experience with a man
4) Its a natural sexual alternative to heterosexuality
5) other

118. The following best describes my attitude towards homosexuality.
1) I think it is morally wrong
2) I think it is an illness and they shouldn't be blamed
3) I don't think it is either good or bad, depends on person
4) no opinion
5) other

119. I believe homosexuality should be
1) a criminal offense
2) decriminalized
3) legalized
4) no opinion

120. I believe homosexuals need psychiatric care
1) yes
2) no, not just because they're homosexuals
3) don't know

121 I believe homosexuals should
1) be barred from some professions and isolated from children, but have all legal rights
2) be barred from some professions, have restricted legal rights
3) have all legal rights and privileges
4) no opinion

122. If the opportunity arose, would you engage in a homosexual relationship or experience?
1) yes, I have and liked it
2) might, given the right conditions
3) I have, but didn't like it
4) never under any conditions
5) I don't know

123. Have you ever been attracted to a member of the same sex?
1) yes
2) no
3) I don't know
124. I consider myself to be
   1) exclusively heterosexual
   2) exclusively homosexual
   3) bisexual

125. I feel I was able to answer these questions openly and honestly.
   1) yes
   2) no

I would appreciate any comments you have concerning either problems you had answering the questionnaire or feelings and experiences you have had which you felt were not adequately reflected in questionnaire items. Thank you
Appendix B

Introductory Statement

The purpose of this study is to investigate a number of experiences, attitudes and feelings women have, and how these things relate to female psychosexual development. Hopefully, this type of research will help clarify some of the myths, stereotypes, and unknown areas of female sexuality. If you choose to participate in the study, you will be asked to fill out a questionnaire which covers a wide range of items--some are very personal and deal with your sexual behavior and attitudes, some are more general and do not relate to sexual behavior. You will not be asked to identify yourself in any way. Your answer sheets will remain anonymous and confidential. If for any reason you feel this may be uncomfortable for you, feel free not to volunteer.

Unfortunately, a questionnaire can often leave one feeling that much is left unanswered or that items seem too dry and do not reflect feelings. Therefore, feel free to add any comments or experiences you feel are pertinent to this study on the last page. Thank you for your time and concern.
Appendix C

Consent Form

RESEARCH INVOLVING HUMAN SUBJECTS
CONSENT TO SERVE AS A SUBJECT IN RESEARCH

BEHAVIORAL AND SURVEY RESEARCH FORM

I consent to serve as a subject in the research investigation entitled: _____________________________________________

The nature and general purpose of the research procedure have been explained to me. This research is to be performed by or under the direction of Dr. __________, who is authorized to use the services of others in the performance of the research.

I understand that any further inquiries I make concerning this procedure will be answered. I understand my identity will not be revealed in any publication, document, recording, video-tape, photograph, computer data storage, or in any other way which related to this research. Finally, I understand that I am free to withdraw my consent and discontinue participation at any time following notification of the Project Director.

Signed _____________________________ (Subject)

Date _____________________________ A.M.

Time _____________________________ P.M.

Witness--(Auditor)

Investigator
Appendix D

Coding for Questionnaire: Part 1

Race: Caucasian = 1, Black = 2, Latin American = 3, Oriental = 4

Occupational Status: Employed = 1, Unemployed = 2, Part-time = 3, Volunteer = 4

Occupational Level: Professional = 1, White Collar = 2, Blue Collar = 3, Agriculture = 4, Unemployed = 5

Occupational Type: Professional, Managerial = 1, Clerical, Sales, Business = 2, Trade, Factory = 3, Service (Unskilled) = 4, Agriculture = 5, Arts = 6, Unemployed = 7

Educational Level: Not Applicable = 1, Elementary = 2, Graduate = 3, High School = 4, High School Graduate = 5, Business School = 6, Some College = 7, College Graduate = 8, Post-Grad. = 9

Major: Science, Math = 1, Engineer = 2, Law = 3, Humanities = 4, Social Science = 5, Creative Arts = 6, Business = 7, Education = 8, Not Applicable = 9

High School Subject: Math = 1, Science = 2, English = 3, History, Social Science = 4, Arts = 5, Business = 6, Physical Education = 7, Not Applicable = 8

Geographical Region: NW = 1, NE = 2, MW = 3, SE = 4, SW = 5, W = 6, N = 7, S = 8, Not Applicable = 9

Organizational Membership: None = 1, 1 = 2, 2 = 3, 3 = 4, ...

Ideal Woman & Man: Masculine = 1, Neutral = 3, Feminine = 5

Masculine Adjectives: Self-reliant, independent, objective, dominant, masculine, active, athletic, competitive, leader, logical, self-confident, ambitious, assertive, intelligent, father, husband

Neutral Adjectives: Conscientious, happy, reliable, truthful, friendly, self-actualized, content, peaceful
Feminine Adjectives: Passive, affectionate, emotional, feminine, sympathetic, gentle, tactful, childlike, wife, mother, need for security, dependent, submissive, expressive
Appendix E

Recoding of Questionnaire Items

The following items were recoded for statistical purposes:

1. Items 20, 21, 24, 25, 32, 34 recoded (5 = missing data) in order to preserve continuum. Choice 5 (not applicable) contained a negligible number of cases.

2. Items 28, 148, 149 recoded (6 = missing data) to preserve continuum. Choice 6 (not applicable) contained negligible number of cases.

3. Item 27 recoded (0, 6 = missing data). These choices contained negligible number of cases.

4. Items 3, 40, 45, 54, 55, 66, 75, 101, 102, 103 recoded (0 = missing data) as 0 represented a coding error.

5. Item 31 recoded (4, 5 = missing data) in order to preserve continuum. Choice 4 (not applicable) contained negligible number of cases and choice 5 was a coding error.

6. Items 4, 42B, 70B, 131 recoded (2 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary out of categorical items. Other binary options included in other items, when necessary.

7. Items 6, 22, 23, 42, 44, 70, 74, 125, 130, 145 to 147 recoded (1 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary out of category items. When applicable, the similar choices were grouped together or else new items were created.

8. Item 19 was recoded (1 = 1) Else = 2) (6 = missing data) to create binary item and to remove not applicable category. Items 19B and 19C created to take care of other binary options.

9. Item 2 recoded (5, 6 = 1) (1 = 2) (2 = 3) (3 = 4) (4 = 5) to create continuum by grouping "not applicable" with smallest salary.

10. Item 5 recoded (6 = 1) (1 = 2) (2 = 3) (Else = 4) to create continuum: both parents, one parent, neither parent.

11. Item 7 recoded (5, 6 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary out of categorical item using some religion versus none as options.

12. Items 8, 14 recoded (4 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary out of categorical items. Item 8 changed to some versus...
no religion; item 14 to largest category versus other.

13. Items 9, 10 recoded to group two "never" categories together and thus create continuum.

14. Items 12, 13 recoded (1 = 1) (2 = 3) (3 = 2) (Else = 4) to create continuum of religiosity of parents and of self.

15. Item 15 recoded (1, 6 = 1) (4 = 3) (Else = 2) to create continuum of openness of discussing sex in the home.

16. Items 16, 59, 144 recoded (5 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary items using "none" or "never" category versus other.

17. Items 46B, 86, 108 recoded (5 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary items using "none" or "don't know" versus other.

18. Items 18, 43, 121, 42C recoded (3 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary items using "both" or "all" versus other.

19. Item 17 recoded (3 = 1) (1, 2 = 2) (Else = 3) to create continuum of both versus one versus none.

20. Items 29, 30, 33 recoded (1 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary items.

21. Items 36, 84, 105, 106, 120, 134, 118B recoded (1 = 1) (2 = Else) to create binary items using total versus other.

22. Items 39, 87, 92, 93 recoded (1 = 1) (2 = 2) (3 = 3) (Else = 4) to create continuum by collapsing "never" categories.

23. Items 83, 89, 90, 91, 107 recoded (0 = missing data) to extract coding error and preserve continuum.

24. Item 41 recoded (3 - 4) (4 = 3) to create continuum.

25. Items 46, 49, 115, 118, 119, 112B recoded (3 = 1) (Else = 2) (0 = missing data) to extract coding error, and create binary items. The choice with majority of cases or most different used versus other options.

26. Item 47 recoded (3 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary item.

27. Item 48 recoded (1, 4 = 1) (2 = 2) (3 = 3) to create continuum grouping no job categories together.

28. Item 53 recoded (0, 4, 5, 6 = missing data) (1 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary items using "yes" versus other and eliminating coding errors.
29. Item 58 recoded \((1 = 1) \ (2 = 2) \ (3 = 3) \ (4 = 4) \ (\text{Else} = 5)\) to create continuum by collapsing two "never" categories.

30. Item 64 recoded \((1 = 2) \ (2 = 3) \ (3 = 4) \ (4 = 5) \ (5 = 1)\) to create continuum by putting "none" category first.

31. Item 65 recoded \((0, 4, 7 = \text{missing data}) \ (1 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary item of "yes" versus other. Item 65B created to take care of other binary option and was coded \((2 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\).

32. Item 67, 94 recoded \((5 = 1) \ (1 = 2) \ (2 = 3) \ (3 = 4) \ (4 = 5)\) to create continuum by putting "none" before "poor" category.

33. Item 68 recoded \((5, 1 = 1)\) to create continuum by collapsing "none" categories.

34. Item 69 recoded \((1, 6 = 1)\) to create continuum by collapsing "none" categories.

35. Items 71, 132 recoded \((1 = 1) \ (2 = 3) \ (3 = 3) \ (\text{Else} = 4)\) to create continuum.

36. Items 76, 79, 80, 88, 110B, 70B, recoded \((1, 2 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary items using similar categories grouped together.

37. Items 77, 112 recoded \((2 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary items.

38. Items 81, 113, 114 recoded \((2, 3, 4 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary items.

39. Items 55, 104 recoded to remove coding errors.

40. Items 78, 82, 79B, 80B recoded \((3, 4 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary items collapsing similar items together.

42. Items 85, 76B recoded \((4 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary items. Other important options in items 85B and 76.

43. Item 109 recoded \((1 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary item. Items 109B and 109C created to take care of other options.

44. Item 110 recoded \((3 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary item using "neither" versus other. Other options in item 110B.

45. Item 111 recoded \((2 = 3) \ (3 = 2)\) to create continuum of male, both, female.

46. Item 116 recoded \((1, 3 = 1) \ (\text{Else} = 2)\) to create binary item.
47. Item 117 recoded (4 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary item using the disimilar option versus other.

48. Item 124 recoded (2 = 3) (3 = 2) to create continuum.

49. Item 126 recoded (1 = 2) (2 = 3) (3 = 4) (4 = 5) (5 = 6) (6 = 7) (7 = 8) (8 = 9) (9 = 1) to create continuum of date of birth.

50. Item 113 recoded (1 = 1) (6 = 2) (2 = 3) (3 = 4) (4 = 5) (5 = 6) to create continuum of occupation types.

51. Item 136 recoded (1 = 1) (5, 8 = 2) (7 = 3) (4, 3 = 4) (6 = 5) to create continuum of major subjects going from hard subjects to "softer" ones.

52. Item 137 recoded (1, 2 = 1) (4 = 2) (6 = 3) (3 = 4) (5 = 5) (7 = 6) to create continuum same as in Item 136.

53. Item 140 recoded (1, 6 = 1) (2 = 2) (3 = 3) (4 = 4) (5 = 5) to create continuum of most to least skilled job.

54. Items 142, 143 recoded (7 = 1) (Else = 2) to create binary of employed versus unemployed.

55. Item 33B created from Item 33 to take care of other binary option.

56. Item 141B created to have continuum of employment type.

57. Items 134B and 133B created and coded (6 = 1) (Else = 2) for theoretical purposes to determine if creative arts discriminates.

58. Item 115B created to take care of other binary option and coded (1, 2, 4 = 1) (Else = 2).

59. Item 111B created to take care of the other binary option and was coded (1, 2 = 1) (Else = 2).

60. Item 106B created to take care of the other binary option and was coded (2, 3, 4, 5 = 1) (Else = 2).

61. Item 84B created to take care of other binary option and was coded (2, 3 = 1) (Else = 2).

62. Item 85B created to take care of other binary option and was coded (1, 2, 3 = 1) (Else = 2).

63. Item 70C was created to take care of other binary option and was coded (3, 4 = 1) (Else = 2).
64. Item 65B was created to take care of other binary options and was coded \((2 = 1)\) \((\text{Else} = 2)\).

65. Item 122 recoded \((3 = 1)\) \((2, 5 = 2)\) to create continuum of probability of homosexual behavior.

\(^a\)See Appendix A for content of questions.
## Appendix F

### Intercorrelations Between Independent Variables and Dependent Measures

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*See Appendix A for content of questions.*
References


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