

HEALTHFUL SEXUAL INTERACTIONS:  
"MASCULINITY" AND "FEMININITY" AS CONSTRAINTS

---

A DISSERTATION  
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT  
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE  
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION,  
RECREATION, AND DANCE

BY  
VICTORIA MEYER, M.A.

---

DENTON, TEXAS  
DECEMBER, 1988

Copyright c Victoria Meyer, 1989

All rights reserved

## DEDICATION

To my dear mother whose strength and life-long love for learning continues to be an inspiration to me.

To my terrific children, Ed, Mary, Joe, Tom, John and Liz (in chronological order). They have taught me far more about life than I could possibly teach them.

And especially to Ed, my very best friend and life-long partner. The best is yet to be.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am deeply grateful to Dr. Ruth Tandy who served as my dissertation committee chairperson. Her continual encouragement, her support, her patience, and her expertise have been invaluable. I have been privileged to have her for a mentor and for a friend.

A special thank you is extended to Dr. Judy Baker for her feminist perspective, her thoughtful suggestions, and her careful editing.

I would like to thank the other members of my committee: Dr. Roger Shipley for his encouragement, Dr. Melba Baldwin for her support, and Dr. David Marshall for his expertise in the statistical analysis of the data

I would like to thank my daughter Mary for her help with the computer application of the data.

I am thankful to Frances for her support and her good sense of humor.

I am appreciative of the many, many women who shared their experiences and insights with me.

Finally, I am grateful to be at Texas Woman's University where I have been allowed to speak "in a different voice".



COMPLETED RESEARCH IN HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION,  
RECREATION, AND DANCE  
Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas

A. Uhler  
Institutional Representative

MEYER, V. Healthful sexual interactions: "Masculinity" and "femininity" as constraints. Ph.D. in Health Education, 1988, 66 pp. (R. Tandy)

The relationship between sex role orientation and healthful sexual interactions was explored. Gender schema theory was used as the conceptual framework and the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) was used to determine subjects' sex role orientation. The Healthful Sexual Interactions Survey was developed by the author and used to measure subjects' sexual satisfaction and responsibility. Data were collected from 114 male and 180 female university students who were between the ages of 18 and 32. The analysis of variance and the t-test showed that the differences between the sexes and among the sex role groups on sexual satisfaction were not statistically significant. However, an analysis of variance showed significant differences between the sexes and between the groups classified as masculine and feminine on attitudes and behaviors related to pregnancy prevention. An Eta Square demonstrated that a greater percentage of the variance (10%) was related to sex than to sex role

orientation (6%). However, a definitive interpretation of the results was precluded because sex and sex-role orientation were confounded. The t-tests showed that males were significantly more sex-typed than females and that androgynous individuals were significantly more likely to confine their sexual interactions to mutually exclusive sexual relationships than those classified as masculine.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION .....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	iv
ABSTRACT .....	v
LIST OF TABLES .....	ix
Chapter	
I INTRODUCTION.....	1
Rationale for Study .....	1
Purpose of the Study .....	2
Statement of the Problem .....	2
Definition of Terms .....	3
Research Questions .....	4
Limitations .....	5
Delimitations .....	5
II REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE .....	6
Historical Perspectives .....	6
A Critique of Androgyny .....	7
Summaries of Research Specific to Sexual Interactions .....	10
Summaries of Research Specific to Pregnancy Prevention .....	12
A Critique of the Coitus-Assumption .....	13
III PROCEDURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY	16
Preliminary Procedures .....	16
The Research Instruments .....	17
Population and Sample .....	19
Data Collection .....	19
Treatment of the Data .....	20
IV FINDINGS OF THE STUDY .....	22
Description of the Sample .....	22
Analysis of the Data .....	24

V	SUMMARY, FINDINGS, DISCUSSION CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	35
	Summary of the Study .....	35
	Findings .....	36
	Discussion .....	38
	Conclusion .....	42
	Implications .....	42
	Recommendations .....	43
	REFERENCES .....	44
	APPENDIX	
A.	Bem Sex Role Inventory .....	52
B.	Healthful Sexual Interactions Survey ...	54
C.	Raw Data .....	59

## List of Tables

### Table

1.	Sex of Original Sample.....	23
2.	Sex of Subsample.....	23
3.	Age.....	24
4.	SRO by Sex.....	25
5.	SS by Sex.....	26
6.	SS by SRO.....	26
7.	Analysis of Variance of PP by Sex....	27
8.	Analysis of Variance of PP by Sex, Between and Within Groups.....	27
9.	Analysis of Variance of PP by SRO.....	28
10.	Analysis of Variance of PP by SRO, Between and Within Groups.....	29
11.	Percentage Distribution on "Reasons for Interacting Sexually".....	30
12.	Percentage Distribution on "Not Always Using Birth Control".....	31
13.	Percentage Distribution on "Presently Physically Intimate" .....	32
14.	Percentage Distribution on "Multiple Partners".....	33
15.	Percentage Distribution on "Type of Sexual Interactions".....	33

16.	Percentage of Subjects in Each Category Who Preferred an Exclusive Relationship and Felt That Marriage and Children were Important.....	34
-----	--	----

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Sexual interactions have the potential to bring pleasure, joy, and a feeling of interconnection to the participants. They also have the potential for creating feelings of inadequacy, exploitation, disease transmission, and unintentional pregnancies. Healthful sexual interactions are those which maximize overall satisfaction while minimizing harm to oneself and others.

Being able to engage in healthful sexual interactions requires a wide range of behaviors. Gender schema theory (Bem, 1984) proposes that individuals who have encoded information about themselves according to the cultural definition of maleness and femaleness (sex-typed individuals) are more likely to suppress behaviors considered inappropriate or undesirable for their sex. Because of this restriction on their range of behaviors, they may be less likely than androgynous individuals to successfully engage in healthful sexual interactions.

#### Rationale for study

Among the major social problems of today are the high rates of adolescent pregnancies, the current AIDS

epidemic, and sexual abuse of women and children. In addition, there is a high rate of sexual dysfunction and dissatisfaction which contributes to personal unhappiness. These negative consequences of sexual interactions may be due in part to the constraints placed on individuals by strong sex role socialization. Healthful sexual interactions require sensitivity, assertiveness, expressiveness, and a high degree of confidence. Perhaps those relatively unconstrained by cultural stereotypes of gender appropriateness (e.g., androgynous individuals) are more likely than highly sex-typed individuals to display these attributes. Thus it appeared appropriate to investigate the relationship between sex role orientation and healthful sexual interactions.

#### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship of sex role orientation and sex to healthful sexual interactions.

#### Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study was to determine if there is a relationship between sex role orientation and healthful sexual interactions. Also, whether healthful sexual interactions are more strongly related to sex role



orientation than sex. These determinations were made by the administration of a sex role orientation inventory and a healthful sexual interactions survey to college students enrolled in health classes at a midwestern land grant university.

#### Definition of Terms

The following terms were identified for the study:

Androgynous Individuals - those who endorse high levels of desirable "masculine" and "feminine" characteristics.

Coitus - Penile-vaginal intercourse.

Healthful Sexual Interactions - those which enhance one's feelings of overall sexual satisfaction while minimizing harm to oneself and others as measured by items 1 through 9, and 11 through 13 on the Healthful Sexual Interactions Survey (HSIS).

Sex - the demographic variables (e.g. male and female).

Sexual Interactions - any type of interaction that may be perceived by the respondent to be sexual in nature, from kissing and hugging to intimate conversation and/or genital stimulation. It may or may not include coitus and/or orgasms.

Sex Role Orientation - stereotypical behavior for males and females as culturally defined.

Sex-typed Individuals - those who have internalized society's sex-typed standards of desirable behavior for their own sex.

Undifferentiated - those who make only limited self-attributions of both masculine and feminine qualities.

#### Research Questions

The following research questions were identified for the study:

1. Are androgynous individuals more likely to perceive their sexual interactions to be more satisfying than "masculine" individuals?
2. Are androgynous individuals more likely to perceive their sexual interactions to be more satisfying than "feminine" individuals?
3. Are androgynous individuals more likely to perceive their sexual interactions to be more satisfying than "undifferentiated" individuals?
4. Is perceived sexual satisfaction more strongly related to sex role orientation than sex?
5. Are androgynous individuals more likely to have attitudes and behaviors more conducive to pregnancy prevention than "masculine" individuals?
6. Are androgynous individuals more likely to have

attitudes and behaviors more conducive to pregnancy prevention than "feminine" individuals?

7. Are androgynous individuals more likely to have attitudes and behaviors more conducive to pregnancy prevention than "undifferentiated" individuals?

8. Are attitudes and behaviors conducive to pregnancy prevention more strongly related to sex role orientation than sex?

#### Limitations

The limitations of this study were:

1. Reliance on honest self-reporting of the subjects,
2. Lack of privacy while answering questions,
3. Time constraints,
4. Results of the study being generalizable primarily to the population under study.

#### Delimitations

The delimitations identified for the study were:

1. Volunteer students from a land grant midwestern university,
2. Undergraduate students enrolled in health education classes,
3. Subjects 18 years or older.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship of sex role orientation and sex to healthful sexual interactions. For this study, healthful sexual interactions were defined as those that are satisfying and with minimal risk for unintended pregnancies and disease transmission. An extensive literature review was done and selective studies are presented under the following headings: (a) Historical Perspectives (b) A Critique of the Concept of Androgyny (c) Summaries of Research Specific to Sexual Interactions (d) Summaries of Research Specific to Pregnancy Prevention and (e) A Critique of the Coitus-Assumption.

#### Historical Perspectives

Traditionally, it was believed that psychological well-being was facilitated only when an individual's biological sex was congruent with his or her prescribed sex role orientation (Kagen, 1964). Women were expected to be passive, submissive, and dependent. Men were expected to be aggressive, independent, and unemotional. These

characteristics were conceptualized as existing on a single bipolar dimension ranging from extreme masculinity at one end to extreme femininity at the other (Constantinople, 1973).

However, the rigid prescriptive nature of sex role socialization has been challenged. Maccoby (1966) found in her comprehensive analysis of sex differences that optimal cognitive functioning depends on a balance between traits considered masculine and those that are considered feminine. Block (1973) reviewed studies which supported her contention that those who integrate traits conventionally defined as masculine and those defined as feminine were able to achieve a higher level of functioning. It was theorized that "masculine" and "feminine" characteristics are not opposite poles of a single dimension, but instead two separate, orthogonal and equally important aspects of human personality. Those individuals who possessed characteristics considered both masculine and feminine were said to be androgynous. New instruments were developed to accomodate this change in thinking (Bem, 1974; Spence, Helmreich and Strapp, 1974, 1975).

#### A Critique of Androgyny

A major criticism of the concept of androgyny is that it

may inadvertently serve to reinforce, rather than break down, damaging sex role stereotyping (Beardsley, 1982). There is an implication that certain characteristics (e.g. independence) are masculine by nature and other characteristics (e.g. nurturance) are feminine by nature. Warren (1982) acknowledges the paradox of urging people to cultivate both "feminine" and "masculine" characteristics while at the same time saying that these characteristics ought not to be dichotomized. She suggests using various linguistic devices such as speaking only of so called feminine and/or masculine traits or enclosing these words in quotation marks. In this way, the provisional and metaphorical nature of these terms can be kept in mind (Warren, 1982).

In spite of these difficulties, the concept of androgyny has become a major focus in social psychological research. It allows researchers to contrast sex-typed individuals with a group whose thinking and behavior are less constrained by cultural stereotypes (Bem, 1984). Additional instruments were developed and older ones were redesigned to measure overlapping but nonidentical, operationally defined sex-role groups (Berzins, Welling & Wetter, 1978; Heilbrun, 1976). By using these sex role

inventories, investigators have attempted to assess the relationships between androgyny and a wide range of other variables (Lenney, 1979).

The works of researchers, most notably Spence and her associates, and Bem, have shown that androgynous individuals are more likely to display sex role adaptability across situations, without regard for behaviors stereotyped as more appropriate for one sex or the other (Bem, 1975; Spence and Helmreich, 1978). Conversely, sex-typed individuals actively avoid behaviors which they consider inappropriate for their own sex. Sex-typed individuals have reported psychological discomfort and negative feelings about themselves after engaging in behaviors considered inappropriate for their sex (Bem & Lenney, 1976).

However, in their review of published research on androgyny, Taylor and Hall (1982) found that it was primarily "masculinity," rather than androgyny, that seemed to be beneficial for individuals in our society. They found relatively large and consistently positive "masculinity" effects and less consistent and considerably smaller "femininity" effects as indicators of healthy psychological functioning. To be consistent with this theory, some researchers are suggesting that androgyny may be advantageous only for women (Heilbrun, 1981; Heilbrun and

Han, 1986; Jones, Chernovety, & Hasson, 1978). In his extensive research on sex roles, Heilbrun (1981) contends: "To the extent that androgyny proves to be advantageous, females represent a far more convincing target for sex-role renovation than the males" (p. 75).

#### Summaries of Research Specific to Sexual Interactions

An analysis of the traditional male role in sexual interactions suggests that highly sex-typed men are very much in need of sex-role renovation. Zilbergeld (1978) found that traditional men perceive sex as a proving of themselves, a way to conquer, as well as for physical release. Their overemphasis on performance may impede the sense of leisure and intimacy which is so important for satisfying relationships. Women, on the other hand, have been given the role of sexual gatekeepers, which necessitates suppression and control of their sexual feelings and expressions. This sense of control prevents them from actively influencing the kinds of stimulation they experience so as to increase their overall satisfaction (Allgeier and McCormick, 1983).

Emotional expressiveness is another important area where strong sex role socializations may constrain healthful sexual interactions. Davidson (1981) points out that the



traditional, socially prescribed male role mandates that men be emotionally inexpressive in general but allowed to show anger and annoyance. In contrast, women are expected to be more expressive of positive emotions, love and compassion, but less expressive of anger and annoyance. Davidson concludes that highly sex-typed individuals, both women and men, would be more inclined to pretend to have emotions different from their genuine feelings. Consequently, communication and understanding, so important in any type of interaction, will be inhibited.

According to traditional sexual scripts (Gagnon & Simon, 1973), a man is taught to take the initiative and to persist in attempts at sexual intimacy even when a woman indicates that she is not interested. A woman, according to traditional sexual scripts, is not supposed to indicate directly her sexual interest and is expected initially to resist a man's advances. The result of these sex role socialization processes normalizes sexual coercion (Check and Malamuth, 1983). In their study of college men, Mosher and Anderson (1986) found that a macho personality pattern predicted sexual aggression against women. Burt (1980) sees rape as the logical extension of a dominant-submissive, competitive, sex role stereotyped culture. She suggests

that a fruitful long-range strategy for rape prevention would be the elimination of sex role stereotyping. She concludes that our society needs to promote the idea of sexual interactions "...as a mutually undertaken, freely chosen, fully conscious interaction, in contradistinction to the too often held view that it is a battlefield in which each side tries to exploit the other while avoiding exploitation in turn" (p. 229).

#### Summaries of Research Specific to Pregnancy Prevention

While men are socialized to take the active role in sexual interactions, male passivity on issues of pregnancy prevention is also socially mandated (Luker, 1975). Needle and Knott (1977) found that the reasons given for non-use of contraception reflected the traditional sex-role learning about sexuality and fertility control. For highly sex-typed males, being contraceptively prepared or refusing to engage in coitus with a woman who is not contraceptively prepared is seen as incongruent with their socially prescribed roles. The consequence of this ideology is that half the people who could prevent unplanned pregnancies are less likely to do so because they perceive it as cross-sex behavior (Luker, 1975). MacCorquodale (1984) found that only those less constrained by traditional sex-role attitudes were likely to

believe that contraceptive responsibility should be shared.

Women's socialization has led them to believe that they should take exclusive contraceptive responsibility, and many women feel they do not have the "right" to ask their partners to share this. During interviews with women seeking abortions, Luker (1975) found that many of those who were contraceptively unprepared preferred to risk pregnancy rather than ask their partners to use condoms. These women had so internalized the odd notion that an unintended pregnancy is solely their fault, that they were unable or unwilling to ask their partners to share accountability.

The near-exclusion of males from responsibility for their own fertility has been reinforced by the low priority given to men by family planning agencies and by researchers interested in finding solutions to the high rate of unintended pregnancies (Edwards, 1987; Luker, 1975; Scales and Beckstein 1982). There is a growing awareness that family planning programs can succeed only when men are as concerned as women about the advantages of fertility regulation (David, 1986).

#### A Critique of the Coitus-Assumption

In our society, there is an assumption that coitus is the major means of sexual expression (Bernhard & Dan, 1986;

Hacker, 1986; Jackson, 1984; Zilbergeld, 1978). Reiss (1981) reasons that this coitus-assumption may be "...historically due to our traditional desire to produce workers or warriors" (p. 276). The vocabulary of researchers explicitly or implicitly reinforces this assumption by using the term "sex" when referring to coitus and the terms "foreplay" and "afterplay" as either preliminary or optional extras. In addition, this assumption puts limits on the possibilities for sexual satisfaction (Whatley, 1986). Denney, Field and Quadagno (1984) found that women were less likely than men to have orgasms during coitus and preferred noncoital sexual interactions. However, because of their socially defined passive sex role, they have difficulty communicating this to their partners.

Snegroff (1986) found that the major stressor for college men during sexual interactions was their concern about their ability to achieve or maintain an erection. According to Masters and Johnson (1970), fear of inadequacy concerning performance is a major cause of sexual dysfunction in men. They estimate that at least half the marriages in this country are sexually dysfunctional or will be so in the near future. Some sex therapists are now

beginning to advocate noncoital intimacy and communication, rather than increased proficiency during coitus, to increase sexual satisfaction for both women and men (Pietropinto, 1986).

This literature review has shown that the constraints placed on individuals by sex-role socialization may decrease sexual satisfaction, inhibit honest communication, normalize sexual coercion, and decrease responsibility for fertility control. In addition, adherence to socially prescribed sexual behavior may contribute to sexual dysfunction.

## CHAPTER III

### PROCEDURES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship of sex role orientation and sex to healthful sexual interactions. Procedures are recorded in this chapter under the following headings: (a) Preliminary Procedures, (b) The Research Instruments, (c) Population and Sample, (d) Data Collection, and (e) Treatment of the Data.

#### Preliminary Procedures

The available related literature was reviewed and analyzed in preparation for the study. The original intent of this study was to investigate the antecedents of adolescent pregnancies. Attempts were made to obtain permission from several public high schools in the city of Chicago and outlying suburbs to survey students regarding their sexual interactions. However, in each case, permission was denied due to the "sensitive" nature of the study. An attempt was then made to gain permission at a Catholic University. After a review of the Healthful Sexual Interactions Survey by the university research committee, permission was denied. The committee felt that the survey

did not reflect the teachings of the Catholic Church. The research proposal along with copies of the two instruments were submitted to faculty members in the Health Education and Promotion department at a large land grant midwestern university. After a review of the instruments, permission was granted.

#### The Research Instruments

Two instruments, the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) and the Healthful Sexual Interactions Survey (HSIS), were used for this study. The BSRI consists of sixty personality characteristics: twenty are considered stereotypically feminine (e.g. affectionate, sensitive to the needs of others) and twenty are considered stereotypically masculine (e.g. dominant, assertive). The remaining twenty served as filler items (e.g. truthful, happy). Respondents were asked to describe themselves according to each characteristic using a 7 point rating scale ranging from 1 (never or almost never true) to 7 (always or almost always true). The coefficient alpha for both the "Femininity" and "Masculinity" scores was .78. (See Appendix A)

The HSIS was developed by the present investigator based on a review of the literature, personal interviews, group interactions, and two pilot studies. Personal interviews were conducted with counselors working in family

planning settings. Group interactions took place during and after sexuality workshops which were presented by the author on college campuses in Denton, Texas and Chicago. A number of students approached the author after the workshops to further discuss the materials covered on an individual basis.

After the first pilot study, it was necessary to make the term "sexual interactions" more explicit because many of the participants assumed that this term referred only to sexual intercourse. It was interesting to find that after the second pilot study, it was necessary to change the term "intercourse" to "coitus" and explicitly define it as penile-vaginal intercourse on the pregnancy prevention subscale. One participant who engaged in intercourse only with other men found the questions relating to pregnancy prevention confusing and irrelevant. The HSIS was shown to two associate professors of Psychology and two assistant professors of Health Education. After making minor suggestions they concurred that the survey was a valid measure of healthful sexual interactions. The HSIS reflects information gained from all of the above sources.

Subscales on the HSIS were established to aid in interpretation of the data. The Sexual Satisfaction scale (SS) (items 1 to 9) inquired about sexual satisfaction and



used a 4-point Likert format ranging from 4 (adds greatly) to 1 (is not relevant or adds nothing). The Pregnancy Prevention scale (PP) (items 11 to 13) inquired about attitudes and behaviors conducive to pregnancy prevention (see Appendix B). The Cronbach's alpha reliability value on the HSIS was .6140; the SS scale, .4594; the PP scale, .9013.

### Population and Sample

The participants were undergraduate students enrolled in both elective and required upper level health classes at a large land grant midwestern university (eleven First Aid classes, one Death and Dying class and one Women's Health class) during the first week of the Fall semester 1987. A self-selected sample of 294 students returned the research instruments. The responses of married students (14) and students who were either not engaging in sexual interactions or who chose not to answer questions relating to their sexual interactions (106) were not included in the subsample. Thus, 174 participants were designated as the subsample.

### Data Collection

The investigator was introduced to each class by the classroom teacher. Students were asked to volunteer to

participate after the purpose of the study was explained. The participants were advised of the personal nature of some of the questions and were informed that all information and responses were to be kept anonymous. They were instructed not to put their names on either instrument. They were encouraged to answer all questions but were told they could stop at any time. The packet containing the BSRI and the HSIS was given to each participant and the instruments were completed during the class period. They were placed by the subjects in a large brown envelope to assure anonymity.

#### Treatment of the Data

The difference/median split procedure was used to classify the subjects into masculine, feminine, androgynous, and undifferentiated sex role orientations on the basis of their BSRI scores. This method, as described by Orlofsky, Alsin and Ginsburg (1977), uses the difference between a subject's masculinity and femininity scores multiplied by a constant (2.322) to derive a t-ratio score. Subjects are categorized according to this score: "feminine" if greater than +1, "masculine" if less than -1; and "androgynous" or "undifferentiated" if the score lies between -1 and +1. The subject is classified as "undifferentiated" if in addition to the last condition, both the BSRI masculine and feminine

scores lie below their respective medians. The medians utilized were from the normative data on the Stanford sample (Bem, 1981); "femininity" 4.90, "masculinity" 4.95.

This method is an extension of Bem's (1974) procedure for calculating the balance between "masculinity" and "femininity" scores. Orlofsky et al. (1977) claim that this method is a more sensitive index of sex-role orientation than a simple median split.

Data were analyzed using a 2 X 4 (sex x sex role orientation) multivariate analysis of variance. A t-test was used to determine if the differences between the sexes on SS were statistically significant. Analyses of Variance were used to determine if the differences between the sexes on PP and the differences among the groups on SS and PP were statistically significant. An Eta Square test was used to determine the percentages of the variance related to sex and to SRO. Descriptive statistics were presented for the remaining items on the HSIS.

## CHAPTER IV

### Findings of the Study

A correlational study was conducted to determine the relationships of sex and sex role orientation to healthful sexual interactions. In this chapter, the findings are presented under the following headings: (a) Description of the Sample and (b) Analysis of the Data.

#### Description of the Sample

The original sample consisted of 294 subjects. The subsample consisted of 174 unmarried sexually active respondents who are presently engaging in sexual interactions and who completed both the BSRI and the HSIS. It was to this subsample that research questions relating to sexual satisfaction were addressed. Since virtually the only way a pregnancy can occur (barring the new reproductive technologies) is by coitus, only those subjects whose sexual activity included coitus were asked to complete the section relating to pregnancy prevention. Of the 174 subjects who answered questions relating to their sexual activity, 8 males and 30 females were either not presently coitally active or declined to answer the questions relating to

coital activity. Therefore, research questions relating to pregnancy prevention were based on 136 subjects. Table 1 illustrates the numbers and percentages of subjects in the original sample according to sex. Table 2 illustrates the numbers and percentages of subjects in the subsample according to sex.

Table 1

Sex of Original Sample.

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	114	38.8
Female	180	61.2

Note. n = 294

Table 2

Sex of Subsample.

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	70	40.2
Female	104	59.8

Note. n = 174

Table 3 presents the numbers and percentages of the subsample according to age. The age range of the subjects was 18-32; the mean, 20.60; the standard deviation, 1.83.

Table 3

Age.

Age	Number	Percent
18	15	8.6
19	32	18.4
20	38	21.8
21	53	30.5
22	20	11.5
23	6	3.4
24	3	1.7
25	4	2.3
26	2	1.1
32	1	.6

Note. n=174

#### Analysis of the Data

The BRSI was used to determine subjects' sex role orientation (SRO). The mean for the "masculinity" scores

was 5.115; standard deviation, 0.643; the range, 3.150. For the "femininity" scores, the mean was 5.006; the standard deviation, 0.593; the range, 3.200. A t-test comparing the percentages of individuals who were sex-typed showed that males were significantly more sex-typed than females at the .01 level of confidence. Table 4 illustrates the subjects in the subsample classified according to SRO and sex.

Table 4

SRO by Sex.

	Masc	Fem	Andro	Undiff
Male	49 (70.0%)*	5 (7.1%)	12 (17.1%)	4 (5.7%)
Female	17 (16.3%)	50 (48.1%)*	27 (26.0%)	10 (9.6%)

Note. n = 174    \*t = 2.98, p = .01. Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

The summary of the t-test for Sexual Satisfaction (SS) by sex is presented in Table 5. The difference between the groups was not significant at the .05 level of confidence.

Table 5

SS by Sex.

	Number	Mean	Std. Dev.	Range
Males	70	3.1685	.3843	1.7778
Female	104	3.1002	.3634	1.7778

Note.  $n = 174$   $t(172) = 1.19$ ,  $p = .24$ , n.s.

The summary of the analysis of variance of SS by SRO is presented in Table 6. The differences among the groups were not significant at the .05 level at confidence.

Table 6

SS by SRO.

	Number	Mean	Std. Dev	Range
Masc	66	3.1585	.3481	1.5556
Fem	55	3.0202	.3455	1.7778
Andro	39	3.1915	.4363	1.7778
Undiff	14	3.2268	.3323	1.0000

Note.  $n = 174$   $F(3, 170) = 2.45$ ,  $p = .07$ , n.s.



The summary of the analysis of variance of Pregnancy Prevention (PP) by sex (for coitally active subjects) is given in Table 7 and Table 8. The attitudes and behaviors of the female subjects were significantly more conducive to pregnancy prevention than were the males at the .001 level of confidence.

Table 7

Analysis of Variance of PP by Sex.

	Number	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Err
Male	62	2.9651	.7007	.0890
Female	74	3.4099	.6133	.0713

Table 8

Analysis of Variance of PP by Sex, Between and Within Groups.

Source	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F* Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	6.6744	6.6744	15.5793	.0001
Within Groups	57.4078	.4284		
Total	64.0822			

Note. n = 136 \*Df = 1, 134, p = .001

The summary of the Analysis of Variance for PP by SRO is presented in Table 9 and Table 10. The behaviors and attitudes of those classified as "feminine" was significantly more conducive to pregnancy prevention than those classified as "masculine" at the .05 level of confidence. No other groups were significantly different from each other.

Table 9

Analysis of Variance of PP by SRO.

	Number	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Err.
Masc	56	3.0149	.6863	.0917
Fem	39	3.3504	.6304	.1099
Andro	30	3.3556	.7424	.1355
Undiff	11	3.2727	.5929	.1788

Table 10

Analysis of Variance of PP by SRO, Between and Within Groups.

Source	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	3.5785	1.1928	2.6023	.05
Within Groups	60.5057	.4584		
Total	64.0841			

Note.  $n = 136$   $F(3, 132) = 2.60$ ,  $P = .05$

The Eta Square showed that on the dependent variable, PP, a greater percentage of the variance (10%) was related to sex than to SRO (6%). A more definitive interpretation of the results was precluded because sex and SRO were confounded.

Item 10 on the HSIS was an open ended question in which subjects were asked the main reason for their sexual interactions. These are presented in Table 11. The category with the highest number of responses, (76 or 43.7%) related to "love". A large number of subjects, (56 or 32.2%) declined to answer the question. Additional responses included "pleasure" (23), "closeness" (14), and "maintaining the relationship" (5). All not in the first

two categories were combined to form the "other" category.

Table 11

Percentage Distribution on "Reasons for Interacting Sexually".

		Male	Female	Masc	Fem	Andro	Undiff
"Love"	(76)	40.0	46.2	34.8	52.7	53.8	21.4
No answer	(56)	34.3	30.8	33.3	25.5	35.9	42.8
"Other"	(42)	35.7	23.0	31.8	21.8	10.3	35.8

N = 174 Note: Exact wording of Item 10 is presented in Appendix B.

Table 12 provides percentages of respondents in each category who did not always use a method of pregnancy prevention. Of the 136 coitally active respondents, 81 (or 60.3%) reported that they always used birth control to prevent an unintended pregnancy. Item 14 on the HSIS was an attempt to learn reasons why the remaining 55 did not. The majority of subjects, 64% (or 36) who did not take sufficient responsibility for their fertility declined to explain their nonuse of birth control. Of those who did explain their nonuse, the category with the highest number of responses (8) was "carried away." The category "other" included "carelessness" (6), "none available" (4), and "non-

assertiveness" (1).

Table 12

Percentage Distribution on "Not Always Using Birth Control".

	Male	Female	Masc	Fem	Andro	Undiff
No answer (36)	69.7	57.1	73.1	50.0	61.5	66.7
"Carried away" (8)	15.2	14.3	15.8	16.7	23.1	0.0
"Other" (11)	15.2	28.6	11.1	33.3	15.4	33.3

N = 55 Note: Exact wording of Item 14 is presented in Appendix B. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 13 provides percentages for item 15 analogous to those in the previous table. In the section intended to study disease prevention, the subjects who were presently engaging in sexual interactions were asked if their sexual behavior included physical intimacy (Item 15). This was defined and explained in the HSIS as the "mixing of bodily fluids". Of the 174 subjects this question was addressed to, 119 (68.4%) answered "yes"; 30 (17.2%) "no"; and 25 (14.4%) declined to answer.

Table 13

Percentage Distribution on "Presently Physically Intimate".

	Male	Female	Masc	Fem	Andro	Undiff
Yes (119)	67.1	69.2	69.7	65.4	66.6	78.6
No (30)	20.0	15.4	16.7	16.4	23.1	7.1
No answer (25)	12.9	15.4	13.6	18.2	10.3	14.3

N = 174    Note: Exact wording of Item 15 is presented in Appendix B.

Table 14 provides percentages for item 16 according to sex and SRO. Of the 119 respondents who answered "yes" when asked if they were presently physically intimate (Table 13), 86 (72.2%) answered that either they or their partners had been physically intimate with at least one other person within the last 5 years (multiple partners); 33 answered "no." A t-test showed that those classified as androgynous were significantly more likely to have mutually exclusive sexual interactions than those classified as masculine at the .05 level of confidence.

Table 14

Percentage Distribution on "Multiple Partners".

		Male	Female	Masc	Fem	Andro	Undiff
Yes	(86)	73.5	71.4	81.0	71.4	57.7	72.8
No	(33)	26.5	28.6	19.0	28.6	42.3	27.2

N = 119      Note: Exact wording of Item 16 is presented in Appendix B.

The respondents who engaged in sexual interactions were asked if their interactions were heterosexual, homosexual or some combination (Item 21). Table 15 provides percentages for item 16 analogous to those in the previous tables.

Table 15

Percentage Distribution on "Type of Sexual Interactions".

		Male	Female	Masc	Fem	Andro	Undiff
Ex hetero	(150)	87.1	85.6	84.8	90.9	79.5	92.9
Pri hetero	(1)	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ex homo	(2)	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.1
No answer	(21)	11.4	12.5	13.6	9.0	17.9	0.0

N = 174      Note: Exact wording of Item 21 is presented in the Appendix B. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 16 provides percentages of the respondents in each category for Items 22, 23 and 24. All subjects (the original sample of 294) were asked if they would prefer mutually exclusive caring relations (Item 22), if it was important for them to some day marry (Item 23), and if it was important for them to some day have children (Item 24). The number of subjects who did not answer these questions were 35, 29, and 31, respectively. The alternatives on the 4-point Likert scale were reduced from 4 to 2 for ease in reporting.

Table 16.

Percentage of Subjects in Each Category Who Preferred an Exclusive Relationship and Felt That Marriage and Children Were Important.

	Male	Female	Masc	Fem	Andro	Undiff
Exclusive (259)	87.4	94.2	89.9	95.3	92.2	84.8
Marriage (265)	86.8	94.4	88.2	94.2	92.6	90.6
Children (263)	89.5	89.2	84.8	90.7	94.4	90.3

N for each group is in parentheses. Note: Exact wording of the questions is presented in Appendix B.



CHAPTER V  
SUMMARY, FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS,  
CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships of sex and sex role orientation to healthful sexual interactions. The original sample consisted of 114 male and 180 female undergraduate students at a large midwestern land grant university. The subsample, unmarried students who completed the section on sexual interactions, consisted of 70 males and 104 females.

Two instruments were used for the collection of data: the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) and the Healthful Sexual Interactions Survey (HSIS). The BSRI consists of sixty personality characteristics, forty used in determining subjects' sex role orientation and an additional twenty used as filler items. The HSIS was developed by the present investigator based on a review of the literature, personal interviews, group interactions and two preliminary studies. These instruments were administered to each subject and were completed during class time in the first week of the 1987 fall semester.

## Findings

The following research questions were addressed and significance determined at the .05 level of confidence.

1. Are androgynous individuals more likely to perceive their sexual interactions to be more satisfying than "masculine" individuals? The ANOVA did not show a significant difference.

2. Are androgynous individuals more likely to perceive their sexual interactions to be more satisfying than "feminine" individuals? The ANOVA did not show a significant difference.

3. Are androgynous individuals more likely to perceive their sexual interactions to be more satisfying than "undifferentiated" individuals? The ANOVA did not show a significant difference.

4. Is perceived sexual satisfaction more strongly related to sex role orientation than sex? This was not tested due to the insignificant relationships associated with sexual satisfaction.

5. Are androgynous individuals more likely to have attitudes and behaviors more conducive to pregnancy prevention than "masculine" individuals? The ANOVA did not show a significant difference.

6. Are androgynous individuals more likely to have attitudes and behaviors more conducive to pregnancy prevention than "feminine" individuals? The ANOVA did not show a significant difference.

7. Are androgynous individuals more likely to have attitudes and behaviors more conducive to pregnancy prevention than "undifferentiated" individuals? The ANOVA did not show a significant difference.

8. Are attitudes and behaviors conducive to pregnancy prevention more strongly related to sex role orientation than sex? The Eta Square analysis showed a greater percentage of the variance (10%) related to sex than to sex role orientation (6%).

In addition to the findings related to the research questions, it was found that females reported attitudes and behaviors significantly more conducive to pregnancy prevention than males ( $p = .001$ ). Those subjects classified as feminine reported attitudes and behaviors significantly more conducive to pregnancy prevention than those classified as masculine ( $p = .05$ ). Males were significantly more likely to be sex-typed than females ( $p = .01$ ). Those subjects classified as androgynous were significantly more likely to confine their sexual interactions to mutually exclusive sexual relationships than those classified as

masculine ( $p = .05$ ).

### Discussion

There were no significant differences in perceived sexual satisfaction between the sexes or among the sex role groups. However, there was a trend in the expected direction. Those classified as androgynous and undifferentiated, the less sex-typed groups, perceived their sexual interactions to be more satisfying than those who were sex-typed. The group with the lowest scores were those classified as feminine. This trend does suggest that sex role socialization, especially "femininity" may interfere with an individual's ability to interact sexually in a way that is perceived as satisfying.

The significant difference on attitudes and behaviors conducive to pregnancy prevention between the sexes is in agreement with virtually all published research in recent years. Since, biologically speaking, pregnancy is the result of combined fertility, it seems reasonable to assume that this perceived near-exclusive female responsibility for pregnancy prevention is socially constructed. It is interesting to note that those classified as androgynous scored highest on the PP scale followed closely by those classified as feminine. The group classified as masculine

had the lowest scores. However, because of the relatively small androgynous group, the only significant difference was between the feminine and masculine groups. These results suggest that perhaps those characteristics associated with "femininity" possessed by subjects classified as both androgynous and feminine, but relatively lacking in subjects classified as undifferentiated and masculine, may promote responsibility for one's own fertility. However, the present study showed that a larger percentage of the variance relating to fertility control was attributed to sex rather than SRO. It is important to note, however, that a definitive interpretation of these results was not possible due to the confounding of sex of subject and subject's sex role orientation.

Only a small percentage of the variance (16%) associated with fertility control was accounted for in this study. Since sexual interactions do not occur in isolation, it seems reasonable to assume that the power imbalance prevalent in male-female relationships in our society would account for a greater percentage of the variance. Indeed, Jorgensen, King and Torrey (1980) found that the less interpersonal power and influence a teenage female has in a heterosexual relationship, the greater the pregnancy risk

she faces as a function of both increased frequency of coitus and decreased utilization of contraception.

In response to the question asking subjects to give the main reason for their sexual interactions, the largest percentage of subjects (43%) gave the most socially acceptable answer, "for love". This is not in agreement with published research. In addition, a high percentage of subjects (32%) declined to answer the question. Perhaps the lack of privacy while taking the survey precluded an honest response to this question.

It is interesting to note that of the 174 subjects who were asked if their sexual interactions included "physical intimacy" only 119 answered "yes". Since a larger number of subjects (136) answered "yes" when asked if their interactions included coitus, there is uncertainty as to whether the subjects were honest in their reply or if they misunderstood the question. The former may be due to the lack of privacy referred to earlier. The latter may possibly be due to the explanation given for the term "physical intimacy" which was "the mixing of bodily fluids". There is a strong association of this term with a description of risk factors for AIDS. This may have been a way for those subjects who answered either "no" (30) or simply did not answer the question (25) to deny that their

behavior may place them at risk for this disease. An alternate explanation might be that the coitally active subjects who answered "no" to the mixing of bodily fluids were both truthful and correct. By the proper use of condoms, bodily fluids do not "mix" during coitus.

Because of incomplete and, at times, conflicting information about transmission of the virus associated with AIDS, it is difficult to assess the degree of risk for this disease. However, there is a consensus that those who engage in intimate sexual interactions with multiple partners are at greater risk for AIDS and, of course, other sexually transmitted diseases than those who are in a closed relationship (e.g. a relationship where neither the subject nor his or her partner has any physically intimate sexual contact with any other person). In this study, those classified as androgynous were most likely to be in a closed relationship; those classified as masculine, least likely. By using the criterion of a closed relationship only, this study suggests that "androgynous" individuals were at least risk for disease transmission while "masculine" individuals were at greatest risk.

When those subjects who were sexually active were asked if their sexual interactions were exclusively

heterosexual, exclusively homosexual or a combination, only two subjects stated their interactions were exclusively homosexual while only one subject's sexual interactions included both same sex and cross sex partners. This is not in agreement with earlier studies which showed that by age 20, 37% of males and 9% of females have had sexual experiences with members of the same sex (Kinsey, Pomeroy, and Martin, 1948; Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin and Gebhard, 1953). Of the 174 subjects to whom this question was addressed, 21 declined to answer. Again, the lack of privacy in taking this survey may have precluded an honest response.

### Conclusions

The study did not show a significant difference between the sexes or among the sex role groups on sexual satisfaction. Females reported attitudes and behaviors more conducive to pregnancy prevention than males. Those classified as feminine reported attitudes and behaviors more conducive to pregnancy prevention than those classified as masculine. A larger percentage of the variance on the PP scale was related to sex rather than sex role orientation.

### Implications

Although the enormity of the sexually related social



problems covered in this paper is universally acknowledged, there is no consensus on how these problems can be reduced. Frequently, they are studied separately and the relationship between them and the way our society is structured are not addressed. Perhaps an effective strategy for primary prevention of these concerns is to recognize the need to change the way that women and men are socialized and to rectify the power imbalance that exists between the sexes in our society today.

### Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered for further research studies:

1. Interviews, rather than surveys, should be used to allow more flexibility for the researcher and a more accurate assessment of the position of the interviewee.
2. Privacy must be assured when the information is of a personal nature.
3. The relationship between perceived power differential and healthful sexual interactions should be explored.
4. The effects of sex role orientation on same-sex versus cross-sex couples should be explored.

## REFERENCES

- Allegeier, E. & McCormick, N. B. (1983). Changing boundaries: Gender roles and sexual behavior. Palo Alto: Mayfield.
- Beardsley, E. L. (1982). On curing conceptual confusion. In M. Vetterling-Bruggin (Ed.), "Femininity", "masculinity", and "androgyny" (pp. 197-202). Totowa, NJ, Littlefield, Adams and Co.
- Bem, S.L. (1974). The measurement of psychological androgyny. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 42, 155-162.
- Bem, S. L. (1975). Sex-role adaptability: One consequence of psychological androgyny. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 31, 634-643.
- Bem, S. L. (1981). Bem Sex-Role Inventory: Professional Manual, Palo Alto: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.
- Bem, S. L. (1984). Androgyny and gender schema theory: A conceptual and empirical intergration. In R. A. Dienstier (Ed.), Nebraska Symposium on Motivation (179-226). Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

- Bem, S.L. & Lenney, E. (1976). Sex typing and the avoidance of cross-sex behavior. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 33, 48-54.
- Bernhard, L., & Dan, A. (1986). Redefining sexuality from women's own experiences. Nursing Clinics of North America, 21, 125-136.
- Berzins, J. I., Welling, M.A., & Wetter, R. E. (1978). A new measure of psychological androgyny based on the Personality Research Form. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 46, 126-138.
- Block, J. H. (1973). Conceptions of sex role: Some cross-cultural and longitudinal perspectives. American Psychologist, 21, 512-26.
- Burt, M. R. (1980). Cultural myths and supports for rape. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 38, 217-230.
- Check, J. V. P., & Malmuth, N. M. (1983). Sex role stereotyping and reactions to depictions of stranger versus acquaintance rape. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 45, 343-356.
- Constantinople, A. (1973). Masculinity-femininity: An exception to a famous dictum? Psychological Bulletin, 80, 389-407.

- David, H. P. (1986). Population, development, and reproductive behavior: Perspectives for population and health psychology. American Psychologist, 41, 309-312.
- Davidson, L. R. (1981). Pressure and pretense: Living with gender stereotypes. Sex Roles, 7, 331-347.
- Denney, N. Field, J & Quadagno, D. (1984). Sex differences in sexual needs and desires. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 13, 223-245.
- Edwards, S. R. (1987). Adolescent boys and sex: Irresponsible or neglected? SIECUS Report, xv (4), 1-5.
- Gagnon, J. H., & Simon, W. (1973). Sexual conduct: The social sources of human sexuality. Chicago: Aldine.
- Hacker, S. (1986). Telling it like it is: A challenge to the field of sex education. Journal of Sex Education and Therapy, 11, 13-17.
- Heilbrun, A. B. Jr. (1976). Measurement of masculine and feminine sex-role identities as independent dimensions. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 44, 183-190.
- Heilbrun, A. B. Jr. (1981). Human Sex Role Behavior. New York: Pergamon Press.

- Heilbrun, A. B. & Han, Y. (1986). Sex differences in the adaptive value of androgyny. Psychological Reports, 59, 1023-1026.
- Jackson, M. (1984). Sex research and the construction of sexuality: A tool of male supremacy? Women Studies International Forum, 7, 43-51.
- Jones W. H., Chernovety, M. E., & Hasson, R. D. (1978). The enigma of androgyny: The differential implications for males and females. Journal of Counselling and Clinical Psychology, 46, 289-313.
- Jorgensen, S. R., King, S.L., & Torrey, B.A. (1980). Dynamic and network influences on adolescent exposure to pregnancy risk. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 42, 141-155.
- Kagen, J. (1964). Acquisition and significance of sex-typing and sex-role identity. In M. L. Hoffman & L. W. Hoffman (Eds.), Review of child development research (Vol. 1, pp. 137-167). New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Kinsey, A., Pomeroy, B., & Martin, C. (1948). Sexual behavior in the human male. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co.

- Kinsey, A., Pomeroy, B., Martin, C., & Gebhard, P.  
(1953). Sexual behavior in the human female.  
Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co.
- Lenney, E. (1979). Concluding comments on androgyny: Some intimations of its mature development. Sex Roles, 5, 829-840.
- Luker, K. (1975). Taking chances: Abortion and the decision not to contracept. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Maccoby, E. (1966). The development of sex differences. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- MacCorquodale, P. L. (1984). Gender roles and premarital contraception. Journal of Marriage and Family, 46, 57-63.
- Masters, W. H., & Johnson, V. (1970). Human Sexual Inadequacy. Boston: Little, Brown.
- Mosher, D. L., & Anderson, R. D. (1986). Macho personality, sexual aggression, and reactions to guided imagery of realistic rape. Journal of research in personality, 29, 77-94.
- Needle, R. H., & Knott, P. (1977). Contraception and the college freshman. Health Education, 8, 23-24.

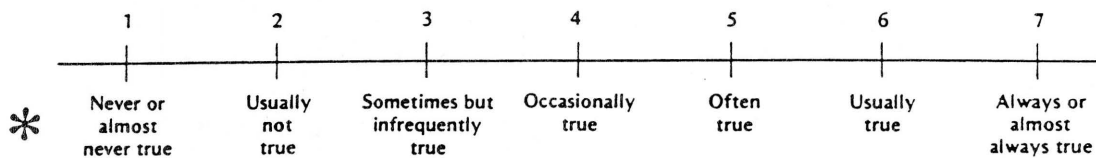
- Orlofsky, J., Alsin, A., & Ginsburg, S. (1977). Differential effectiveness of two classification procedures on the Bem Sex Role Inventory. Journal of Personality Assessment, 41, 414-416.
- Pietropinto, A. (1986). Male contributions to female sexual dysfunction. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 20, 84-91.
- Reiss, I. (1981). Some observations on ideology and sexuality in America. Journal of Marriage and Family, 43, 271-283.
- Scales, P., & Beckstein, D. (1982). From macho to mutuality: Helping young men make effective decisions about sex, contraception and pregnancy. In I. R. Stuart and C. F. Wells (Eds.), Pregnancy in Adolescence (pp. 264-289). New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.
- Snegroff, S. (1986). The stressors of non-marital sexual intercourse. Health Education, 18, 21-23.
- Spence, J. T., & Helmreich, R. L. (1978). Masculinity & Femininity: Their psychological dimensions, correlates, and antecedents. Austin: University of Texas Press.

- Spence, J. T., Helmreich R., & Strapp J. (1974). The Personal Attributes Questionnaire: A measurement of sex-role stereotypes and masculinity-femininity. JSAS. Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology, 4, 43.
- Spence, J. T., Helmreich, R., & Strapp, J. (1975). Ratings of self and peers on sex-role attributes and their relations to self-esteem and conceptions of masculinity-femininity. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 43, 568-571.
- Taylor, M., & Hall, J. (1982). Psychological Androgyny: Theories, methods, and conclusions. Psychological Bulletin, 92, 347-366.
- Warren, M. A. (1982). Is androgyny the answer to sexual stereotyping? In M. Vetterling-Braggen (Ed.), "Femininity", "masculinity", and "androgyny" (pp. 170-186). Totowa, NJ: Littlefield, Adams & Co.
- Whatley, M. (1986). Integrating sexuality issues into the nursing curriculum. Journal of Sex Education and Therapy, 11, 23-36.
- Zilbergeld. B. (1978). Male sexuality: A guide to sexual fulfillment. Boston: Little, Brown.



## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A  
BEM SEX ROLE INVENTORY



Defend my own beliefs		Adaptable		Flatterable	
Affectionate		Dominant		Theatrical	
Conscientious		Tender		Self-sufficient	
Independent		Conceited		Loyal	
Sympathetic		Willing to take a stand		Happy	
Moody		Love children		Individualistic	
Assertive		Tactful		Soft-spoken	
Sensitive to needs of others		Aggressive		Unpredictable	
Reliable		Gentle		Masculine	
Strong personality		Conventional		Gullible	
Understanding		Self-reliant		Solemn	
Jealous		Yielding		Competitive	
Forceful		Helpful		Childlike	
Compassionate		Athletic		Likable	
Truthful		Cheerful		Ambitious	
Have leadership abilities		Unsystematic		Do not use harsh language	
Eager to soothe hurt feelings		Analytical		Sincere	
Secretive		Shy		Act as a leader	
Willing to take risks		Inefficient		Feminine	
Warm		Make decisions easily		Friendly	

	a	b	Class
R.S.			
S.S.			
	a - b		SS diff.



APPENDIX B  
HEALTHFUL SEXUAL INTERACTIONS SURVEY

## HSIS

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_ If married, # of years \_\_\_\_\_

Please do not put your name of this survey. Your answers will remain completely anonymous. Therefore, if you choose to participate, please answer as truthfully as possible.

This is a survey about sexual interactions. Since people express their sexuality in a wide variety of ways, the term "sexual interaction" is used here to refer to any type of interaction that you perceive as sexual in nature. This may include kissing and hugging, fondling, intimate conversation and/or genital stimulation. It may or may not include coitus (penile-vaginal intercourse) and/or orgasms.

Most people find that some aspects of their sexual interactions add to their overall sexual satisfaction and other aspects detract from it. Sexual satisfaction refers to your perceived overall feeling of satisfaction from any type of sexual interaction. Please keep in mind, every time you read the phrase "sexual interaction", it is used very broadly as indicated above. The word "partner" refers to your usual or most recent partner.

Are you presently interacting with someone sexually?      Yes      No

If you answered "no" to the above, you may continue reading if you like but there is no need to answer again until # 22.

The letters below form a scale between two extremes. Please circle the letter which best describes where you fall on each scale. If you need to clarify an answer, feel free to make additional comments anywhere on this paper. Remember, this survey is about your own perceptions and experience, not how you think things should be. Therefore, there are no correct responses.

1. The pleasure I receive during sexual interactions

Adds greatly to my overall sexual satisfaction.	A.....B.....C.....D	Is not relevant or adds nothing to my overall sexual satisfaction.
---	---------------------	---

2. Concerns about whether or not my partner will like my body

Detracts greatly from my overall sexual satisfaction.	A.....B.....C.....D	Is not relevant or does not detract at all from my overall sexual satisfaction.
---	---------------------	--

3. Concern about the ability of my body to function well sexually

Detracts greatly from my overall sexual satisfaction.	A.....B.....C.....D	Is not relevant or does not detract at all from my overall sexual satisfaction.
---	---------------------	--

4. A feeling that there is equal power in our sexual interactions

Adds greatly to  
my overall sexual  
satisfaction.

A.....B.....C.....D

Is not relevant or  
adds nothing to my  
overall sexual

5. The pleasure I give my partner during sexual interactions

Adds greatly to  
my overall sexual  
satisfaction.

A.....B.....C.....D

Is not relevant or  
adds nothing to my  
overall sexual

6. Feeling pressure from my partner to do things I'd rather not do

Detracts greatly  
from my overall  
sexual satisfaction.

A.....B.....C.....D

Is not relevant or  
does not detract at  
all from my overall  
sexual satisfaction.

7. A feeling that the way I'm interacting sexually is "right" for me

Adds greatly to  
my overall sexual  
satisfaction.

A.....B.....C.....D

Is not relevant or  
adds nothing to my  
overall sexual

8. Feeling uncomfortable asking my partner to do things that please me

Detracts greatly  
from my overall  
sexual satisfaction.

A.....B.....C.....D

Is not relevant or  
does not detract at  
all from my overall  
sexual satisfaction.

9. The positive feelings I have for my partner after we interact sexually

Adds greatly to  
my overall sexual  
satisfaction.

A.....B.....C.....D

Is not relevant or  
adds nothing to my  
overall sexual

10. My main reason for interacting sexually with my partner is

## SECTION 2

If you are not presently coitally active (engaging in penile-vaginal intercourse), please skip to SECTION 3.

11. How likely are you to discuss with your partner effective methods of pregnancy prevention?

Very likely

A.....B.....C.....D

Not at all likely

12. If there were no means available to prevent the possibility of an unintended pregnancy, would you refuse to engage in coitus?

Yes                      No                      Not sure

13. When you engage in coitus, how frequently do either you or your partner use birth control?

Always      Much of the time      Infrequently      Never      Not sure

If your answer to the previous question was "always", skip to SECTION 3

14. Please explain what would your main reason be for engaging in coitus without using a method to prevent pregnancy.

### SECTION 3

The phrase "physically intimate" is used in this section to refer to sexual interactions that include the mixing of bodily fluids. Since semen and vaginal secretions are "mixed" during coitus, anyone who is coitally active is, of course, physically intimate. However, oral-genital and anal-genital interactions are also included in this category.

15. Are you presently engaging in physically intimate sexual interactions as defined above?

Yes      No

If you answered "no", please skip to SECTION 4

16. Have you or your partner had any physically intimate sexual interactions with any other person(s) in the last 5 years?

Yes      No

It has been suggested that only those who have been in a mutually exclusive physically intimate sexual relationship for at least 5 years and have not had any contact with contaminated blood can be sure that their intimate sexual contacts do not put them at risk for contracting AIDS. For other sexually transmitted disease, a period considerably shorter than five years is suggested. Therefore, if you answered "yes" to the above question, you may also skip to SECTION 4.

17. How likely are you to discuss with your partner effective methods of preventing a sexually transmitted disease?

Very likely                      A.....B.....C.....D                      Not at all likely

18. If there were no means available to prevent the possible transmission of a sexually transmitted disease, would you refuse to engage in sexual behavior that may place you or your partner at risk?

Yes      No      Not sure

19. How often do you use protection (e.g. condoms) when engaging in physically intimate contact that may place you or your partner at risk of contracting a sexually transmitted disease?

Always              Most of the time              Infrequently              Never

If you answered "always" to the above question, please skip to SECTION 4

20. Please explain your main reason for engaging in intimate sexual interactions without using a method for disease prevention.

#### SECTION 4

21. Have your sexual interactions been:

Exclusively heterosexual	Primarily heterosexual	A mixture of both	Primarily homosexual	Exclusively homosexual
-----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

22. If given the opportunity, to what extent would you prefer to limit your sexual interactions to a mutually exclusive caring relationship.

Strongly preferred      A.....B.....C.....D      Not at all preferred

23. How important is it for you to some day marry?

Very important              A.....B.....C.....D              Not at all important

24. How important is it for you to some day have children?

Very important              A.....B.....C.....D              Not at all important

I appreciate the time you took in answering these questions. All those completing this survey will be given the preliminary results of my findings before the end of the semester.

Additional comments:



## APPENDIX C

### RAW DATA

ID.	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Years Married	"Maleline"	"Female"	SRO	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18	Item 19	Item 20	Item 21	Item 22	Item 23	Item 24
001	22	2	1	00	4.85	5.60	2	3	3	2	3	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
002	26	2	1	00	4.20	4.70	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	
003	21	2	1	00	4.65	4.65	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
004	21	2	1	00	5.05	5.35	3	3	2	4	2	4	1	3	4	3	0	1	4	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
005	21	2	1	00	5.65	5.10	1	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		
006	21	2	1	00	6.25	5.80	1	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	1	4	0	1	1	4	4	4	0	1	1	3	1
007	21	2	1	00	4.70	4.85	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
008	19	2	1	00	5.30	4.65	1	3	3	3	3	4	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
009	18	2	1	00	4.40	4.90	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
010	19	2	1	00	4.70	5.85	2	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
011	20	1	1	00	5.35	4.70	1	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
012	23	2	1	00	5.60	5.79	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
013	20	2	1	00	4.25	4.10	4	3	2	3	3	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
014	23	1	2	01	4.45	5.10	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	9	4	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
015	23	2	1	00	5.05	4.90	3	4	3	4	2	3	1	4	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
016	20	1	1	00	5.45	4.75	1	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
017	20	1	1	00	5.60	4.90	1	3	1	4	3	3	4	1	2	4	0	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	0	1	1	4	3
018	20	1	1	00	6.05	5.20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1
019	19	1	1	00	4.75	4.90	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	7	3	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
020	20	2	1	00	4.90	4.90	4	4	2	2	3	4	1	4	2	3	0	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
021	21	2	1	00	5.40	4.55	1	4	2	3	1	4	4	2	4	4	1	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
022	19	1	1	00	5.35	5.00	3	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	4	2	4	0	1	1	1	2
023	25	1	1	00	5.45	4.60	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2
024	21	1	1	00	5.53	3.95	1	4	3	2	4	4	1	4	1	4	4	2	1	3	0	1	1	3	4	2	4	1	3	1	1
025	21	1	1	00	4.80	4.70	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2
026	23	1	1	00	4.30	4.95	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
027	22	1	1	00	5.50	3.85	1	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
028	18	2	1	00	4.60	5.50	2	3	2	3	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
029	20	1	1	00	6.00	5.80	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
030	21	2	1	00	4.05	5.70	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
031	23	2	1	00	3.75	4.70	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
032	22	1	1	00	4.45	5.00	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	4	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
033	21	2	1	00	5.65	5.25	3	3	4	4	1	2	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
034	22	1	1	00	5.90	4.75	1	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	1	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
035	21	2	1	00	5.55	4.80	1	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	
036	22	1	1	00	5.84	4.20	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	2	5	1	1	4	4	0	5	1	1	1		
037	22	1	1	00	6.35	4.85	1	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	
038	22	1	1	00	5.10	5.35	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		
039	21	1	1	00	3.05	4.10	1	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	8	4	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2
040	24	1	1	00	5.45	5.05	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	4	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
041	22	2	1	00	4.75	5.35	2	3	2	3	1	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	2	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
042	47	2	2	25	5.15	4.35	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
043	35	2	2	04	4.95	4.20	1	3	3	4	4	3	1	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
044	20	2	1	00	4.60	4.95	4	3	4	1	4	3	1	4	4	4	5	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3





ID.	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Years Married	"Masculine"	"Feminine"	SRO	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18	Item 19	Item 20	Item 21	Item 22	Item 23	Item 24		
134	19	2	1	00	4.70	6.25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1		
135	22	2	1	00	4.85	4.40	1	4	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		
136	20	2	1	00	3.70	5.40	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	2	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		
137	19	2	1	00	5.30	6.20	2	4	2	3	4	4	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		
138	19	2	1	00	5.90	5.65	3	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1		
139	22	1	1	00	4.95	4.25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3		
140	21	1	1	00	6.70	5.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2		
141	18	1	2	00	5.67	3.84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3		
142	19	2	1	00	5.20	5.05	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2		
143	19	2	1	00	5.63	4.80	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		
144	20	2	1	00	4.90	5.60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1		
145	20	2	1	00	4.15	5.45	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
146	21	1	1	00	4.15	5.45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	0	4	1	1	1		
147	23	1	1	00	5.95	5.15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
148	20	1	1	00	4.65	4.35	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2		
149	22	2	1	00	5.10	5.35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
150	22	1	1	00	3.85	4.40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2		
151	22	2	1	00	4.60	4.85	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		
152	20	2	1	00	4.50	5.45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1		
153	21	2	1	00	4.95	4.70	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1		
154	21	2	1	00	3.50	4.40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
155	19	1	1	00	6.30	5.75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
156	19	1	1	00	4.63	5.45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
157	21	2	1	00	5.90	4.85	1	4	2	3	4	4	2	4	2	4	0	4	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	18	1	1	00	4.00	3.95	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	2	
159	19	2	1	00	6.00	5.70	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
160	19	2	1	00	5.60	5.05	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	20	1	1	00	5.30	5.20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
162	20	2	1	00	5.45	5.60	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	
163	19	2	1	00	5.20	5.55	3	4	3	3	3	4	1	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	19	2	1	00	5.20	5.15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
165	19	2	1	00	4.20	5.00	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	
166	20	1	1	00	4.05	4.80	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
167	19	2	1	00	3.79	5.35	2	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	21	2	1	00	4.25	5.30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
169	20	1	1	00	5.10	4.30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	2	
170	18	1	1	00	5.70	5.45	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	22	1	1	00	4.65	5.45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	
172	19	2	1	00	4.65	4.75	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	
173	20	2	1	00	4.75	4.70	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
174	23	1	1	00	5.60	5.05	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	
175	18	1	1	00	4.45	4.50	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	
176	20	1	2	02	5.25	4.80	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	18	2	1	00	5.00	4.45	1	3	2	2	2	4	1	4	2	4	5	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	3

ID.	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Years Married	"Masculine"	"Feminine"	SBO	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18	Item 19	Item 20	Item 21	Item 22	Item 23	Item 24	
178	20	1	1	00	5.20	4.65	1	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	
179	20	1	1	00	5.00	4.65	4	3	2	2	3	4	2	3	2	4	0	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	4	3	4	1	2	2	1	
180	19	2	1	00	6.15	5.20	1	4	3	2	1	3	1	4	1	4	0	4	2	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
181	19	2	1	00	4.65	5.05	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	
182	22	2	1	00	4.70	5.50	2	3	2	2	4	4	1	4	2	3	0	3	2	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	
183	22	1	1	00	6.20	4.30	1	3	4	2	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	2	4	0	1	1	1	3	
184	21	2	1	00	3.70	5.05	2	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	
185	21	2	1	00	4.75	5.50	2	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	
186	18	1	1	00	6.30	4.45	1	3	2	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	
187	21	2	1	00	5.30	5.30	3	3	3	2	3	4	1	4	2	4	0	4	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	
188	20	2	1	00	4.60	5.30	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	
189	19	1	1	00	5.10	4.65	1	3	2	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	
190	19	2	1	00	4.58	5.80	2	4	1	1	3	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
191	22	2	1	00	5.75	4.90	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	
192	21	2	1	00	4.85	4.60	4	3	2	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	0	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	
193	19	1	1	00	4.60	5.60	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
194	23	2	1	00	3.85	4.75	2	4	2	2	3	4	1	3	2	4	0	4	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	
195	22	1	1	00	5.60	4.45	1	3	2	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	0	4	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
196	19	2	1	00	5.20	5.40	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	1	1	4	2	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	
197	18	2	1	00	5.05	4.85	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
198	19	1	1	00	4.35	5.00	2	4	2	2	3	4	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	
199	18	2	1	00	4.65	4.75	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	
200	20	1	1	00	5.90	5.85	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	1	3	5	1	1	4	1	2	6	1	1	2	2	
201	19	2	1	00	4.55	4.80	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	
202	19	2	1	00	5.50	5.90	3	4	2	4	3	4	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
203	22	1	2	02	6.60	5.75	1	4	1	1	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
204	32	2	1	00	5.35	4.70	1	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	2	4	0	4	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	
205	20	2	1	00	3.95	4.75	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	1	3	1	2	
206	19	1	1	00	5.30	4.85	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	
207	20	1	1	00	6.35	5.35	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	1	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
208	19	1	1	00	5.30	5.55	3	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	0	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	3	2	
209	24	2	1	00	4.50	4.74	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	2	4	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	
210	19	2	1	00	5.00	6.15	2	4	2	2	3	4	1	4	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
211	21	2	1	00	4.80	5.05	3	3	3	2	2	4	1	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
212	19	1	1	00	5.80	4.95	1	4	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	
213	22	1	1	00	6.00	4.50	1	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	
214	21	2	1	00	5.90	5.55	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	
215	20	1	1	00	5.30	4.70	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
216	22	2	2	01	4.00	5.20	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	4	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
217	20	2	1	00	6.55	5.05	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	0	1	1	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	
218	18	1	1	00	5.85	4.95	1	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	0	3	2	3	0	1	1	4	4	3	0	1	1	1	1	
219	19	2	1	00	4.15	5.10	2	4	3	3	1	3	1	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	
220	21	2	1	00	5.00	4.45	1	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	4	
221	19	2	1	00	5.65	5.45	3	3	2	3	4	4	2	3	2	4	0	3	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

ID.	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Years Married	"Males"	"Females"	SBO	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18	Item 19	Item 20	Item 21	Item 22	Item 23	Item 24	
222	21	1	1	00	5.70	5.05	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
223	19	2	1	00	4.30	5.95	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	3	2	4	4	4	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
224	19	2	1	00	4.80	5.15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
225	21	2	1	00	5.28	5.83	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
226	21	1	1	00	5.05	3.70	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
227	18	1	1	00	6.20	4.95	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
228	18	2	1	00	5.05	4.75	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
229	20	2	1	00	5.40	4.90	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	
230	20	2	1	00	5.95	5.05	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
231	18	1	1	00	4.90	4.30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	
232	19	1	1	00	5.35	5.05	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
233	20	1	1	00	5.85	4.45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
234	20	2	1	00	4.30	4.90	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
235	19	1	1	00	5.50	4.20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	
236	21	1	1	00	5.40	4.60	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	3	4	4	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
237	23	1	1	00	4.40	4.80	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
238	21	1	1	00	5.45	4.05	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	
239	21	1	1	00	4.90	4.15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	
240	26	2	3	00	4.75	4.90	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	
241	20	2	1	00	3.85	5.50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
242	22	2	1	00	5.55	5.40	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	
243	21	1	1	00	4.10	3.20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	
244	37	2	2	18	5.95	5.70	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
245	19	1	1	00	5.00	5.15	3	2	1	2	4	4	1	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	21	2	1	00	5.05	5.30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
247	21	2	1	00	5.37	5.10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
248	21	2	1	00	3.65	5.80	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	
249	21	2	1	00	4.85	5.60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
250	21	2	1	00	4.45	4.30	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	
251	21	2	1	00	4.75	5.75	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
252	20	2	1	00	4.65	5.45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
253	19	2	1	00	4.10	4.80	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
254	20	1	1	00	4.90	4.55	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1
255	19	2	1	00	5.10	5.35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	
256	20	2	1	00	4.30	5.05	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	21	2	1	00	4.40	5.20	2	3	3	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
258	18	2	1	00	4.80	5.75	2	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
259	20	2	1	00	4.80	5.65	2	4	3	1	3	4	1	4	1	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
260	20	2	1	00	4.55	5.35	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
261	23	1	1	00	5.10	5.10	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	0	4	2	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
262	21	2	1	00	4.85	5.30	2	4	2	2	3	3	1	4	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
263	21	2	1	00	4.25	4.75	2	4	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
264	26	1	1	00	5.45	4.00	1	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	18	2	1	00	4.60	5.05	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	1	4	3	2	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3



ID.	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Years Married	"Maleline"	"Femaleline"	SRO	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18	Item 19	Item 20	Item 21	Item 22	Item 23	Item 24
266	18	2	1	00	5.25	5.20	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
267	22	1	1	00	5.50	4.85	1	4	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	3	0	4	2	3	0	1	1	4	4	3	0	1	2	4	4
268	21	2	1	00	4.63	5.25	2	4	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	4	4	4	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
269	22	2	1	00	5.05	5.70	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
270	21	2	1	00	4.45	5.45	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	5	4	2	4	0	1	3	4	4	4	0	1	1	2	2
271	21	2	1	00	4.20	5.25	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
272	20	2	1	00	4.95	6.20	2	4	3	3	4	4	1	4	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
273	20	2	1	00	4.00	5.55	2	4	1	3	4	4	1	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
274	19	2	1	00	3.90	5.25	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1
275	27	2	2	03	4.90	4.65	4	3	3	4	1	4	1	4	3	4	0	4	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
276	21	2	1	00	4.50	5.35	2	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
277	21	2	1	00	5.75	5.85	3	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
278	21	2	1	00	4.30	4.90	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	3	1	0	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	1
279	19	2	1	00	6.15	6.45	3	4	1	1	3	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1
280	20	1	1	00	5.90	4.50	1	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	4	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
281	20	1	1	00	5.35	4.70	1	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	1	3	0	1	1	1	4	3	0	1	1	1	1
282	20	2	1	00	5.75	5.80	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
283	21	2	1	00	3.90	4.30	4	3	2	2	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	1
284	21	2	1	00	4.75	4.10	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	3	0	3	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1
285	21	2	1	00	3.95	4.84	2	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
286	21	2	1	00	4.85	5.70	2	2	3	1	4	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	4	4	1	0	1	1	2	4
287	21	2	1	00	4.35	5.00	4	3	2	3	2	4	1	4	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
288	22	2	1	00	5.15	5.05	3	3	1	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
289	20	2	1	00	5.30	5.20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
290	23	2	1	00	4.45	5.75	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
291	22	1	1	00	5.35	5.00	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
292	24	1	1	00	5.55	5.05	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
293	20	1	1	00	6.15	3.50	1	4	3	3	3	4	4	1	4	4	1	4	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	4	1	1
294	20	2	1	00	4.35	5.00	2	4	3	3	1	4	3	3	4	1	4	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
295	20	1	1	00	5.40	4.90	1	4	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	3	4	4	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1