INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY, GENDER STEREOTYPES, AND ATTITUDES TO SEXUALITY

GARY WILLIAM WOOD

Doctor of Philosophy

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Thesis Summary

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The premise of this thesis is that Western thought is characterised by the need to enforce binary classifications in order to structure the world. Classifications of sexuality and gender both embody this tendency, which has been largely influenced by Judeo-Christian tradition. Thus, it is argued that attitudes to sexuality, particularly homosexuality are, in part, a function of the way in which we seek to impose structure on the world. From this view, it is (partly) the ambiguity, inherent in gender and sexual variation, which evokes negative responses.

Among the issues emerging from the literature review is the recommendation to discontinue the use of the term 'sex' for anything other that specific acts. 'Gender' is offered as the preferred term for any categorisation. The literature review draws from seemingly disparate academic disciplines, such as psychology, anthropology, theology, sociology and psychoanalysis, in order to provide a understanding of how gender and sexuality are organised. Several methods are employed (questionnaires, experiments, content analysis, and discourse analysis) to examine the extent to which intolerance of ambiguity and intolerance of gender-role non-conformity, affect attitudes to sexuality. The methodology, tentatively termed 'post-modern empiricism', also attempts to meet a number of the criticisms from qualitative researchers; mainly those concerned with reflexivity, subjectivity and the democratisation of the research process.

The thesis presents a series of inter-linked studies examining attitudes to various aspects of human sexuality, including the human body, non-procreative sex acts (anal and oral sex) and patterns of sexuality that depart from the hetero-homo dichotomy. The findings support the view that attitudes to sexuality are significantly informed by gender-role stereotypes, with negative attitudes linked to intolerance of ambiguity. Male participants show large differences in their evaluations of male and female bodies, and of male and female sexual actors, than do female participants. Male participants also shower greater negativity to gay male sexual activity than do female participants, but males perceive lesbian sexuality similarly to heterosexuality. Male bodies are rated as being less 'permeable' than female bodies and male actors are more frequently identified as being-the instigators of sexual acts. Crucial to the concept of heterosexism is the assumption that 'femininity' is considered inherently inferior to 'masculinity'. Hence, the findings provide an empirical basis for making connections between heterosexism and sexism, and therefore between the psychology of women, and gay and lesbian psychology.

Keywords: intolerance of ambiguity, gender stereotypes, attitudes to sexuality, heterosexism.

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I'm not sure what they would have made of it, but I dedicate this thesis to the memory of Nellie Florence Butcher and Clifford Bertram Butcher. I also dedicate it to my parents.

And to everyone who put obstacles in my way whether from malice, indolence or indifference I dedicate Psalm 27 v 2 (RSV).

Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

-CHAPTER ONE-

Sex, Gender and Sexuality

INTRODUCTION

The publication of George Weinberg's (1972) *Society and the Healthy Homosexual* heralded a change in emphasis in the scientific study of homosexuality. The introduction of a new word, *homophobia*, into the English language provided the catalyst for a more focused study of attitudes to homosexuality. Although the word homophobia made its first appearance in a short article a year earlier by Weinberg's research colleague (Smith, 1971), it is Weinberg (1972) who is usually credited with its invention (Davies, 1996; Forstein, 1988; Haaga, 1991; Herek, 2000). *Homophobia* is defined as 'the dread of being in close quarters with homosexuals' (Weinberg, 1972, p.4). Throughout his book, Weinberg (1972) describes the term 'homophobia' in a number of ways, namely as a phobia, as a prejudice and as a disease. In a bold opening line he states that he 'would never consider a patient healthy unless he had overcome his prejudice against homosexuality' (Weinberg, 1972, p.1). Weinberg (1972) also recognises that far from being an irrational fear, homophobia is the norm in Western civilisation albeit one that we would all be better off without. Thus Weinberg's (1972) position represents a shift from pathologising the target of prejudice (the homosexual) to pathologising its perpetrator (the homophobe). The introduction of such terms as 'sexism' or 'sexual harassment', according to Bryson (1992), helped to recognise certain experiences as oppressive and as such redefined reality from a feminist perspective. The same case may be made for the term 'homophobia' for the development of gay and lesbian studies.

When considering attitudes to sexuality, it is important, firstly, to consider the system in which they operate, namely in the context of attitudes to sex and gender. For Burr (1998), 'gender is the backcloth against which our daily lives are played out' (p.2). Simon (1996) describes gender as 'an essential hermeneutic of virtually all social experience and all responses to social experience' (p.88). Although notions of masculinity and femininity (gender roles) are conceptually independent of sexual orientation (Lips, 1997) they are commonly seen as closely related. Deviations from sexual norms are often equated with deviation from gender norms (Simpson, 1994a; Weinberg, 1972). Therefore, attitudes to

sexuality, on this view, are better understood as a function of what are considered culturally or socially appropriate behaviours for men and women (Simpson, 1994a; Weinberg, 1972). The commonly used phrase 'opposite sex' reflects the way in which men and women, are seen as polar opposites (Strong and DeVault, 1997). This division between male and female is commonly regarded as natural and inevitable and without transfer between the two. Furthermore, any behaviour that is considered as crossing gender lines is interpreted as a sign of pathology or else not taken seriously (treated as a joke) (Garfinkel, 1967). By considering the (sex and) gender system as the basis for attitudes to sexuality, deviations from sexual norms, in particular homosexuality, can be seen as the failure to fulfil traditional gender roles (DeCecco and Elia, 1993; Simpson, 1994a; Weinberg, 1972). However, this argument rests on the assumption that men and women are fundamentally different and the validity of this assumption needs to be evaluated.

Pop-psychologists such as John Gray (1992) in his best-selling *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus*, would have us believe that men and women are so markedly different that they might as well be from different planets. Bornstein (1998) characterises Gray's (1992) approach as 'quick-fix' essentialism, one that 'depends on the complete acceptance of the entire logical, linear, accept my-first-premise system in order for it to work' (p.123). The first premise in this case is that conflict and friction in relationships between men and women can be explained if we 'remember that men are from Mars and women are from Venus' (Gray, 1992, p.10). Crawford (1998) argues that academic psychology and professional psychology have done nothing to challenge the theoretical or empirical claims of Gray's approach. In fact, with the American Psychological Association having allowed Mars/Venus franchises to be advertised in its own publications, '[a]cademic and professional psychology have legitimized, rather than challenged, the simplistic dichotomies of Mars and Venus' (Crawford, 1998, p.19). The analogy of astronomy is also explored by Rothblatt (1995) who compares challenges to the binary gender paradigm with 'heretical' challenges to the 'earth-centred paradigm' of the universe. In terms of Kuhn's (1962, 1970) route to 'normal science', the Mars-Venus approach stems from the same 'commitment and . . . apparent consensus' (p.11) that enables the continuation of the bi-polar gender tradition. The Mars-Venus approach to

gender goes unquestioned because it does not represent a challenge but shares the same paradigm.

Burr (1998) reflecting on the treatment of 'sex differences' in psychological research, argues that the tendency to see gender as '(no more than) an interesting personality trait' (p.124) has led to sex comparisons being built into research designs almost automatically. There is also an over-emphasis or over-reporting of 'differences' in contrast to an under-reporting of gender similarities (Basow, 1992; Burr, 1998). Burr (1998) argues that the differences between men and women that do occur are often numerically small and often only statistically significant due to large sample sizes. For instance, boys nearly always receive higher average ratings in comparison to girls on measures of motor activity, such as physical exertion and rough and tumble play (Eaton & Enns, 1986; Maccoby & Jacklin, 1974). However, such findings often depend on which activities are considered 'active' and which are excluded. Girls may be just as active as boys, only in different ways (Fitzgerald, 1977). A meta-analysis by Eaton and Enns (1986) found that the average difference between boys' and girls' ratings on 'activity' was approximately one half of a standard deviation ($d = 0.49$). This would be considered a quite typical effect size, falling in the moderate range (Burn, 1996; Rosnow & Rosenthal, 1997). However, Basow (1992) helps put this figure into context. She explains that of those children scoring above average on activity-level ratings, 62% will probably be boys and 38% will probably be girls. One area in which girls are often thought to excel over boys is verbal skills (Feingold, 1988; Hyde & Linn, 1988). However, this difference is quite small, as shown by Hyde & Linn's (1988) meta-analysis where the overall difference was just over one-tenth of a standard deviation ($d = 0.11$). This means that of people scoring above average on verbal ability tests, 53% are probably girls and women and 48% are probably boys and men (Basow, 1992). This means that a person's score on a test of verbal ability is largely determined by factors other than their gender (Hyde, 1981). Gender differences in visual-spatial abilities vary from small to relatively large (in favour of males) depending on the different tasks examined (Basow, 1992). For instance, in spatial visualisation tasks, the gender differences found in studies considered prior to 1974 amounted to a less than a third of a standard deviation ($d = 0.30$). For studies considered after 1974, this had fallen to less than one seventh of a standard deviation ($d=0.14$) (Rosenthal & Rubin, 1982). Although some tests of mental rotation have found larger

gender differences (d = 0. 94) in favour of males, it has also been found that such differences may be reduced or even eliminated by training (Willis & Schaie, 1988).

One of the few areas in which there are pronounced gender differences is in attitudes to sex, particularly in the meaning attached to sex. Carroll, Volk & Hyde (1985) estimated than gender accounts for 31% of the variance in attitudes toward casual premarital sex compared with the variance accounted for in aggressive behaviours and visual-spatial skills of around 6%. Gender differences for the approval of sexual intercourse without love are among the strongest found, with an effect size (d) of 1.34 (Carroll et al, 1985). Basow (1992) summarises the differences in meanings attached to sex. Males have a greater tendency to see sex in terms of achievement, a demonstration of control or power, or just as a physical release. For females, there is a greater tendency to connect sex with feelings of affection and closeness. Thus, the general patterns in both male and female attitudes to sex are marked by gender-role conformity. Boys are taught to see sex as a way of proving their masculinity (Fasteau, 1974), and their conformity to the male gender role norm is seen to increase with sexual experience. For a female, increased sexual activity is associated with gender role non-conformity (Whitley, 1988). This 'double-standard' is illustrated by the disproportionate number of words coined to refer to a sexually promiscuous woman than to a sexually promiscuous man, with the latter being more likely to have a positive connotation (Anderson, 1988). A sexual promiscuous man might be called a 'stud' or 'stallion'. By contrast, a woman might be called a 'slut', 'slag', 'slapper', 'scrubber', 'tart' or 'whore'. Thus, the complement of a 'red-blooded male' is 'not a very nice girl'.

Before considering attitudes to sexuality in greater depth, it is necessary to address briefly some of the issues surrounding sex and gender, as well as clarify definitions of terms and their particular usage in the thesis. Terms such as 'sex' and 'gender' are often used interchangeably, though they are not synonymous (Money, 1988; Unger, 1979). For Bornstein (1998), this problem is eliminated if we use 'gender' to refer to any categorisation and 'sex' as the act and not the designation of any category. It is also important to recognise that definitions undergo changes over time and depend on the theoretical perspective from which they are offered. Plummer (1996, p.xiii) describes

gender as 'the surest of all ideas in the modern world and at the same time one of the most contested concepts in the social sciences'.

DEFINITIONS AND ISSUES: SEX AND GENDER

Traditionally, the distinction made between the terms 'sex' and 'gender' is that 'sex is rooted in biology' and 'gender is rooted in culture' (Strong and DeVault, 1997, p.122). Although biological and environmental factors cannot be fully separated (Basow, 1992) this provides a useful starting point for discussion.

Sex as a status

The term 'sex' is used to refer to the biological status of an individual, which comprises genetic, biological and anatomical information (Basow, 1992; Strong and DeVault, 1997). However, according to Harding (1998), external genitals represent the definitive sign of sex. It is mainly on this information that a human neonate is categorised as a 'boy' or a 'girl'. This distinction is usually made at birth but with advances in technology, it can be made earlier. For most people, this category does not change over a lifetime (Howard and Hollander, 1997). However, according to Rothblatt (1995), genital morphology represents only a partial definition of sex, which also includes other factors such as chromosomal sex, gonadal sex, hormonal sex and the sex of internal accessory organs. Evidence from studies of intersexed individuals (Money, 1988; Money and Ehrhardt, 1972) reveals that there is not a perfect correlation between these partial definitions of sex. According to Fausto-Sterling (1993), intersexed individuals may account for up to 4% of the population. It has been concluded from the study of such conditions that postnatal experience can override prenatal physiology (e.g. Money, 1988; Money and Ehrhardt, 1972). However, such conclusions are not without criticism, the main one being that they are based on an atypical sample and therefore findings cannot be generalised to the population as a whole (Diamond, 1965). Nevertheless, the implications of this criticism are important. In terms of sex, a fundamental unit of identity, the human race is not divisible by two (Fausto-Sterling, 1993) and therefore the binary model of sex/gender is inadequate.

Sex differences?

Although sex is conceived of having only two categories, that is 'male' and 'female', according to Rothblatt (1995) there is 'no hard and fast biochemical line that separates men from women' (p.9) but rather a continuum of biochemical levels. Thus, the majority of men are found at one end, with the majority of women at the other. However, there is a degree of variance and overlap in between. Therefore, when we speak of sex differences, even on a biological level, we are considering differences in degree and not in kind (Freimuth and Hornstein, 1982). For instance, Basow (1992) makes the point that both males and females have the same hormones, that is androgens (considered to be the male hormones) and oestrogen and progesterone (the 'female' hormones). The 'sex differences' lie in the differing amounts produced. When represented in terms of overlapping normal distribution curves, it becomes apparent that some genetic females have more androgens than genetic males, at least some of the time. In terms of the distinctions between the sexes based on hormone production, the evidence supports the view that they are not absolute but proportional (Gordon, 1983; Money and Ehrhardt, 1972). Furthermore, individuals of the same genetic sex may differ in the relative amounts and proportions of hormones they possess (Basow, 1992). Basow (1992) reviews the reported 'sex differences' on a whole range of areas and concludes that '[t]he similarities between the sexes are as notable, if not more notable than, the differences' (p.52). The brief review above provides some examples of this point. Money (1988) concurs that there are few sex differences that are 'immutable and irreducible' (p.54) and these relate to physical differences, most notably with regard to reproductive roles (Basow, 1992, Money, 1988).

The representation of human abilities and behaviours as overlapping normal curves offers the opportunity to appreciate collaterally both 'sex differences' and 'sex similarities' which presents a picture of human behaviour in stark contrast to Gray's (1992) 'different planet' approach.

Gender

Gender is defined as 'the culturally established correlates of sex' (Goffman, 1979, p.1) or 'the social significance of sex' (Burr, 1998, p.147). However, Bornstein (1998) suggests part of the problem lies in using the word 'sex' for two different but related

concepts (a designated category and the act(s) of sex). To counter this problem, Bornstein (1998) uses 'sex' to refer only to the act. The term 'gender' is then used for '[a]nything that categorises people' (p.26); this may include biological, psychological and sociological phenomena. This view would appear to be at odds with mainstream discussions of sex and gender (e.g. Basow, 1992; Strong and DeVault, 1997). Given the evidence reviewed above, it is clear that there is a strong social component to the interpretation of (biological) 'sex' as a bi-polar construct. McCormick and Allgeier (1983) use 'gender' exclusively in discussing biological and social factors appertaining to the classification of males and females. The partial definitions of biological gender are genetic gender (chromosomes), gonadal gender, hormonal gender and genital gender (McCormick and Allgeier, 1983). Hyde (1990) has also used this approach. Thus, the adoption of Bornstein's schematic representation (Figure 1.1) of 'sex and gender' helps to clarify the gender process as well as illustrating the inter-relationship between gender (that is, 'being') and 'having sex' (that is 'doing').

In accepting Bornstein's (1998) model it becomes necessary to question established definitions of gender such as those given above. Harding (1998) describes gender as 'the way the sexed body is lived' (p.44) thus indicating gender to be a socio-cultural phenomenon.

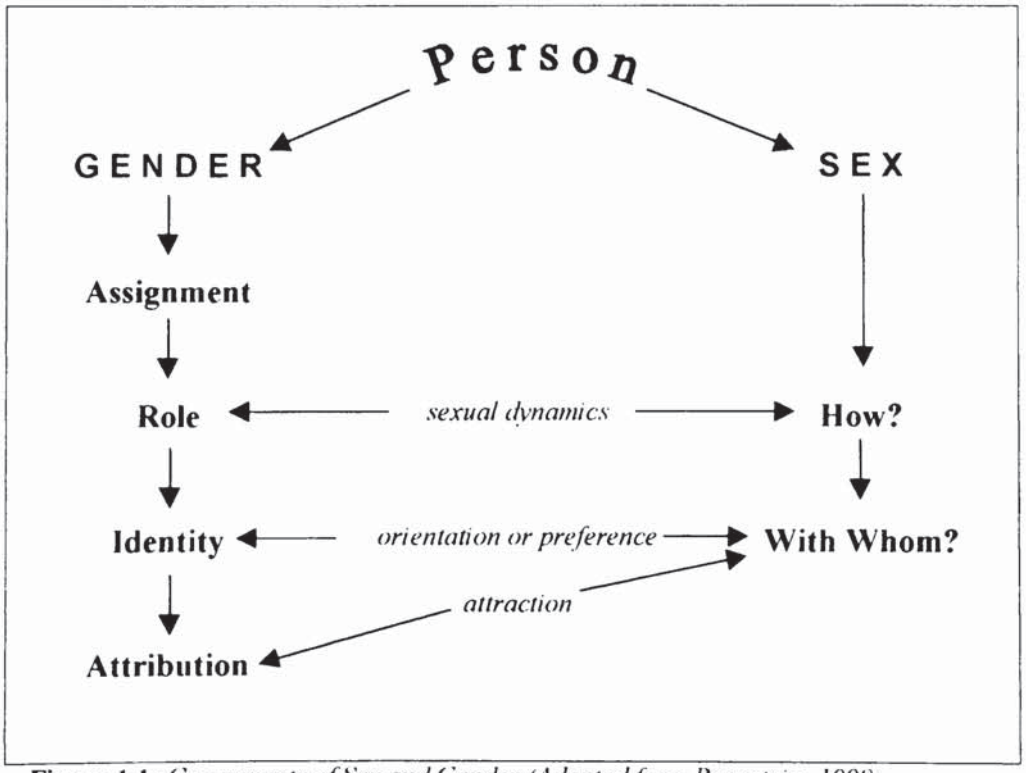


Figure 1.1: *Components of Sex and Gender (Adapted from Bornstein, 1998)*

Clearly, these definitions lose their meaning by rejecting the term 'sex' as a category definition. However, Bornstein's (1998) model gives emphasis to the idea of 'gender' as a process, a concept that is also captured by Harding's (1998) definition. Other writers concur with such a view (e.g. Plummer, 1986). Butler's (1990) characterisation of gender as a self-perpetuating performance is also reflected in the Bornstein (1998) model. The acceptance of this model (Figure 1.1) suggests that Harding's (1988) definition of gender is the most pertinent (with a slight modification), so that it reads: 'the way the *human* body is categorised and lived'. Simon (1996) describes gender as 'a complex of anticipations and instructions . . .[and] a major framework within which clues to identity are sorted, and within which individual erotic interests are elaborated' (p.88).

The process or performance of gender begins with the designation of 'boy' or 'girl' at birth. This is our *assigned gender* and is corroborated by our birth certificate, the name(s) we are given (Strong and DeVault, 1997) and the way we are dressed (Basow, 1992). *Assigned gender* sets in place a 'regulatory frame' (Butler, 1990, p.33), by which '[i]ndividuals become mutually intelligible' as human beings only insofar as they are assigned to one of two mutually exclusive categories' (Harding, 1998, p.44). As Strong and DeVault (1997) observe, one of the first questions asked upon seeing an infant is whether it is a boy or a girl. Assigning gender to the infant helps determine appropriate future social interaction. A number of studies have focused on the differences in interactional style between adults and infants (or young children) depending on the assigned gender of the infant (child). The most notable difference is that interaction with male infants tends to have a more physical emphasis in contrast to the more vocal style of interaction that tends to be used with female infants (Bee, Mitchell, Barnard, Eyres and Hammond, 1984; Maccoby and Jacklin, 1974). Research also shows that gender is an important factor in differences between parental approval (and disapproval) of children's behaviour (Fagot, 1978). Boys are seen to be under more pressure to conform to gender appropriate behaviour, especially from their fathers (Langlois and Downs, 1980). Therefore, boys are more likely to avoid 'sissy' behaviours than girls are to avoid 'tomboy' behaviours (Maccoby, 1980).

Gender roles are described by Plummer (1996) as social achievements based on cultural expectations of what it means to be male (and masculine) or female (and feminine).

Clearly, the performance of gender roles begins at an early age. Research shows that by three years of age, the majority of children acquire the ability to label their own and other people's gender. They are also able to distinguish between 'boy' and 'girl' behaviours (Kuhn, Nash and Bruckner, 1978; Thompson, 1975; Smith, Cowie and Blades, 1998). This is the age at which *gender identity* is acquired. The relationship between roles and identities is succinctly expounded by Money and Ehrhardt (1972), who state that 'gender identity is the private experience of the gender role, and gender role is the public expression of gender identity' (p.4).

It is not until the age of around seven years that children achieve what is known as *gender constancy*. This constitutes awareness that gender is a constant, namely that boys become men, and girls become women (Smith et al, 1998). Gender constancy may be achieved earlier if the child becomes aware of the genital difference between the sexes (Bem, 1989). However, it is important to note that a certain percentage of (seemingly) anatomically 'perfect' humans, namely transsexuals, experience a mismatch between sex and gender identity to the extent that they report feeling 'trapped in the wrong body' (Money, 1988). The Bornstein (1998) model refutes the notion of gender constancy. Gender remains a lifelong process of reaffirmation.

Gender Attribution, in Bornstein's (1998) model, is the process by which we decide whether someone is a man or a woman, 'or something indeterminable' (p.28). This decision is based on 'an intricate system of cues which include physical appearance and mannerisms to the context and the use of power, sexual orientation and cultural and sub-cultural myths, such as 'weaker sex, dumb blonde, strong silent type . . . [or] better half' (Bornstein 1994, p.29).

Gender-role stereotypes

Stereotypes are defined as 'strongly held overgeneralizations about people in some designated social category' (Basow, 1992, p.3) which, in the case of 'assigned gender', includes a range of beliefs about characteristics of men and women. Such beliefs are likely to include not only physical characteristics but also differences regarding typical behaviours and personality traits as well as societal roles (Howard and Hollander, 1997). Men are associated with traits that embody 'instrumentality'. They are seen as being

'forceful', 'aggressive', 'rational' and 'task-oriented'. By contrast, women are to embody of 'expressiveness' and are associated with traits such as being 'submissive', 'passive', 'irrational' and 'emotion-oriented' (Strong and DeVault, 1997; Howard and Hollander, 1997; Williams and Best, 1990). However, gender stereotypes do not remain at the descriptive level but also have a prescriptive aspect to them (Howard and Hollander, 1997). Thompson & Pleck (1986) argue that traditional masculinity is based on three factors: status, toughness and anti-femininity. Bem (1993) asserts that with the rigid polarisation of gender, even everyday behaviours fall short of these prescriptions, causing feelings of insecurity as people strive to become 'real women' and 'real men'. A number of authors have concluded that rigid adherence to gender roles can be bad for our health (Eisler, 1995; Harrison, 1978). Gender stereotypes are not necessarily harmful in and of themselves but in the way in which they are applied and enforced in the form of societal norms.

It has already been noted that genital morphology is the initial criterion for assigning gender. However, the implications of Erikson's (1978) observation of children at play suggest a link between anatomical differences and gender personality differences. He argues that observations of ten-year-old to twelve-year-old children at play revealed that boys tend to create more exterior based scenes often involving high towers and other protrusions whereas girls tend to create more interior based scenes. For Erikson (1978), play is not just limited to childhood, but something we pursue throughout our lives in our social interactions (it is only the toys that change). A comparison of behaviours and traits ascribed to male and female adults support this view (see Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: *Comparison of 'Masculine' versus 'Feminine' Personality Traits*

Masculine Traits	***Feminine Traits***
very dominant	very submissive
very active	very passive
very competitive	not all competitive
very worldly	very home-oriented
very skilled in business	not at all skilled in business
very adventurous	not at all adventurous

(Broverman, Vogel, Broverman, Clarkson & Rosekrantz, 1972)

As the above table shows, traits labelled masculine may be described as more 'external', as opposed to the 'internal' aspect of traits labelled feminine, in keeping with their respective genital signifiers. The Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI; Bem, 1974) reveals similar 'genitally-themed' patterns of traits. Thus, the shapes of human genitals (genital gender) provide a metaphor or model for understanding or categorising human behaviour. Rothblatt (1995) emphasises this point in her book, *The Apartheid of Sex*, by replacing the term 'men' with 'persons with penises' and 'women' with 'persons with vaginas'. Berne (1971, p.62) in a somewhat facetious account of the difference between male and female genital anatomy characterises the genitals of the male as 'an aggressive delivery system' and the female as being 'equipped to encourage and handle . . . deliveries'. Such characterisations are analogous to Gray's (1992) Mars and Venus: Mars is the Roman god of war, and Venus the goddess of love. The female pubic area, the 'mons veneris', means 'the mound of Venus'. Similarly, it is no coincidence that loss of penile erectile function is described as a 'loss of power' (impotence). Furthermore, the word 'vagina' is derived from a Latin word meaning *the sheath for a sword* (Muscio, 1998). In short, men *wield* and women *yield*. Clearly, Gray's (1992) classifications are thinly veiled genital metaphors.

Early 'masculinity-femininity' measures made the assumption that masculinity and femininity were opposing poles of a single dimension (Burr, 1998). Thus, one was expressed at the expense of the other. Bem's (1974) BSRI was an attempt to move away from this 'either masculine or feminine, but not both' gender paradigm (Bem, 1974, p.155). The crucial development was the use of separate measures for 'masculinity' (20 items) and 'femininity' (20 items) so that it was possible for an individual to score highly on both scales. Such a person is classified as 'androgynous' and deemed to be the most psychologically well balanced. The BSRI also contains a Social Desirability scale (20 items) and is designed 'to provide a neutral context for the Masculinity and Femininity scales' (p.156). However, a number of studies found that high 'masculinity scores' (by males or females) were a better predictor of psychological well-being than was androgyny (Morawski, 1987; Taylor and Hall, 1982; Whitley, 1984). The femininity scale includes a number of traits that focus on giving priority to the needs of others over one's own. These include traits such as being 'sensitive to the needs of others', 'eager to soothe hurt feelings' and 'yielding', added to which are 'childish and 'gullible'. Not

surprisingly, Bem (1974) has been criticised for incorporating traditional masculine qualities into the BSRI (Eisenstein, 1984) without questioning the stereotypes or the power inequalities from whence they are derived (Burr, 1998). Thus in this respect, a retrospective analysis of the BSRI reveals that Strong's and DeVault (1997, p.125) characterisation of gender stereotypes might be applied to it, namely that '[m]en should be men and women should be girls (only larger)'. Burr (1998) concludes that despite the shortcomings of the BSRI, it is still important to recognise the significance of Bem's (1974) contribution to the study of gender.

Bem's (1981) subsequent 'gender schema theory', departs from a personality trait approach and is described as a 'cognitive account of sex typing' (p.354). Masculinity, femininity and androgyny are now understood as dimensions by which people structure their world. The gender-schema may be described as 'a generalized readiness to process information on the basis of sex linked associations' (p.355). So instead of recommending that people become more androgynous, Bem (1981) now advocates that society should become less gender schematic. In the *Lenses of Gender*, Bem (1993) addresses more directly the issue of sexual inequalities. In this work, she posits that we view the world through three 'gender lenses', namely *biological essentialism, androcentrism* and *gender polarisation*. These three lenses encapsulate all of the points discussed above. Through the lens of *biological essentialism* we focus on reproductive biology as the primary signifier of gender difference (see Bornstein, 1998; Rothblatt, 1995; Tiefer, 1995; and Wood, 2000). The relative shapes of our genitals are used as the model for 'gendered' personality traits (Wood, 2000). Through the lens of *androcentrism*, it is all that is considered masculinity is prized above that considered feminine (Bornstein, 1998; Morawski, 1987; Whitley, 1984; and Wood, 2000). Through the lens of *gender polarisation* we view gender as having only two values (Bornstein, 1998; Fausto-Sterling, 1993; and Money, 1988). Burr (1998) maintains that psychologists often ignore the importance of social and political factors. Power differences between men and women are explained away by psychological ones, namely inherent gender differences in personality and behaviour (Carrigan, Connell and Lee, 1987; Howard and Hollander, 1997).

Having discussed the 'gender' component of Borstein's (1998) model, it is important to look at the 'sex' component: how we have sex, with whom we have sex and the interaction between gender and acts of sex. First we need to look at the context in which 'sex acts' are now understood and how sex acts have come to define our 'sexuality'.

THE MEDICALISATION OF SEX AND SEXUALITY

During the nineteenth century, psychiatry and sexology emerged as branches of medical practice concerned largely with sex (Goss, 1993: Hyde, 1990; Nye, 1999). Prior to this, the subject of sex was within the jurisdiction of religion (Hyde, 1990; Strong & DeVault, 1997). Thus, a new term 'sexuality' was coined and, with its advent, the moral concerns of the day were re-expressed as medical problems (Nye, 1999). Early students of sexuality were largely concerned with deviance and excesses of sexuality rather than its healthy functioning, thereby continuing the main preoccupations of religion (Strong & DeVault, 1997). Kinsey, Pomeroy and Martin (1948) argue that early scientific classifications were virtually identical to fifteenth century theological classifications.

Researchers such as Richard von Krafft-Ebing and Sigmund Freud both held the view that sex was inherently dangerous and was therefore in need of control (Strong & DeVault, 1997). The 'pathologies' studied by Krafft-Ebing included sadism, masochism and homosexuality (Hyde, 1990; Strong & DeVault, 1997). Freud's model of sexual development expressed a view that normative development equalled male development (Lips, 1997). According to this view, women were viewed as incomplete males (Strong & DeVault, 1997).

By contrast there were a number of more liberal thinking researchers such as Havelock Ellis, who challenged the 'abnormality' of a number of 'behaviours' such as masturbation and homosexuality (Hyde, 1990; Strong & DeVault, 1997). Nevertheless, it is the model of 'homosexuality as pathology' that has dominated the twentieth century. The main turning point heralding the demise of the illness model of homosexuality came in December 1973 when the American Psychiatric Association removed it from the list of mental disorders (Gonsiorek, 1991; Herek, 2000; Silverstein, 1991). The replacement category of 'ego-dystonic homosexuality' was used for people who were dissatisfied with their sexual orientation. After further revisions, this category was removed in 1986

(Gonsiorek, 1991). It was not until 1992 that homosexuality was removed from the tenth edition of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD10), the system used by psychiatrists and psychologists in Britain and Europe (Davies & Neal, 1996). According, to Neal & Davies (1996) the declassification of homosexuality as a mental illness has not prevented professionals from 'treating' it. Although there is no treatment available, these professionals still believe that homosexuality is in some way 'abnormal or disordered' (Neal & Davies, 1996, p.1).

The term 'homosexual' came into usage through late nineteenth century medical discourse (Goss, 1993; Halperin, 1993). It was originally used to describe a particular type of sexual dysfunction characterised by the failure to achieve an erection. This apparently left the sufferer with a fear of the 'opposite sex' and a loss of masculine power and, as a consequence, rendered them unable to resist being subjected to the sexual domination of 'real' men (Money, 1988). Although the term 'heterosexual' has become the opposite of 'homosexual', it originally had a negative meaning. It referred to a man who would have sex with anyone, male or female and in some ways is similar to the contemporary understanding of the term 'bisexual' (Katz, 1996). However, the 'heterosexual' evolved to become the 'standard of normative' sexuality against which homosexuality was pathologised (Goss, 1993). The determining factor in this approach was that early research on homosexuality involved a specific segment of the homosexual population, namely those confined to prisons, hospitals, or those not well-adjusted to their sexuality (Goss, 1993). The medical profession did not immediately take up the term 'homosexual'. Medical literature at the beginning of the twentieth century borrowed the terminology of 'homosexual subcultures' referring to effeminate 'homosexual' men as 'fairies' (e.g. Lichtenstein, 1921). The term 'trade' referred to a man who had sex with fairies. He was considered a 'normal' man who had wilfully perverted his sexual desire (nature). Whereas fairies were viewed with sympathy and in need of treatment, the men who had sex with them (trade) were viewed less favourably; they deserved only punishment (Lichtenstein, 1921). The medical term 'homosexual' when used, referred only to effeminate men who took the 'passive' role with masculine men, that is, trade (Chauncey, 1995). It was not until the second decade of the twentieth century that both partners in a same-sex sexual act were labelled 'homosexual' (Brill, 1913). The term 'homosexual' was also slow to enter common parlance and had not attained widespread

by the 1930s. There were also marked socio-economic of class differences in acceptance of the terminology. People of higher educational level were more likely to encounter the term. It may be that the term 'homosexual' was used by working-class circles to describe their sexuality much later than people from the middle and upper classes (Chauncey, 1995; Katz, 1996; Norton, 1997; Porter & Weeks, 1991).

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century heralded a significant change in the way sex acts were construed. The work of early sexologists saw same-sex desire as having different meanings for each of the participants. Sexual deviation, in the form of the passive 'homosexual' was gender deviation. A man who allowed himself to be penetrated by another man undertook the role traditionally ascribed to a female. By contrast, the active partner retained his masculine status, as his role did not deviate substantially from the role he would take in a male-female sex act. The transition came when 'the sex of the body with whom a man had sex became the arbiter of his heterosexual normality or homosexual abnormality' (Chauncey, 1995, p.125). Thus heterosexuality and masculinity became inextricably linked; both became defined by the absence (or denial) of homosexuality (same-sex desire). Fear of homosexuality or of being labelled 'homosexual' served to police the boundaries of masculinity. Weinberg (1972) challenged the societal implications of this view, not only for men labelled 'homosexual' but for everyone.

Homosexuality, Homophobia, Heterosexism and Heterosexuality

Within a few years of its introduction, the term 'homophobia' had acquired much broader usage than Weinberg's (1972) definition. It had become something of an 'umbrella term' for a wide range of attitudes to homosexuality (Millham, San Miguel and Kellogg, 1976). During the 1980s there were a number of criticisms (e.g. Herek, 1986; Plummer 1981) that the term has lost precision in being overextended and oversimplified. It had come to include negative (or non-positive) attitudes, beliefs and behaviours directed towards homosexual people and homosexual acts (Haaga, 1991; Herek, 1986; Plummer 1981). According to Haaga (1991, p.171), this 'broad-gauge usage of homophobia' has become counterproductive, concurring with Herek (1986) that it is more accurate to recognise a number of homophobias (see also Warner, 1999). Several authors have supported this multi-dimensional conceptualisation of homophobia, and some have offered suggestions

for replacement terminology (e.g. Herek, 1986; Hudson and Rickets, 1990; Millham et al, 1976; Morin and Garfinkle, 1978; Neisen, 1990; San Miguel and Millham, 1976 and Warner, 1999).

Apart from the issue of over-generality, there have also been criticisms concerning the linguistic inaccuracy of homophobia, which literally means the 'fear of sameness' (Haaga, 1991). Haaga (1991) argues that the problem with homophobia is that it is not a phobia at all but a form of prejudice. Sufferers from phobias come to see their fears as excessive and unreasonable and, recognising the irrationality of these fears, they are motivated to change. By contrast, homophobia is not perceived as an irrational fear (Haaga, 1991, Miller & Romanelli, 1991). According to Miller & Romanelli (1991), anti-gay prejudice is the consequence of a long established culturally based ethic. It privileges sex for procreation and thus heterosexuality over all other forms of sexual expression. Warner (1999, p.47) argues that:

> 'People are constantly encouraged to believe that heterosexual desire, dating, marriage, reproduction, childrearing and home life are not only valuable to themselves, but the bedrock on which every other value in the world rests. Heterosexual desire and romance are thought to be the very core of humanity. . . It is both nature and culture. It is the one thing celebrated in every film plot, every sitcom, every advertisement. It is the one thing to which every politician pays obeisance . . .'

According to this view, homosexuality poses a threat to the 'natural' order (Herek, 1986; Plummer, 1981). Far from being irrational, Haaga (1991) maintains that 'it's still okay to be anti-gay. People are encouraged to be homophobic – there is no condemnation as in the case of racism and sexism. . . (p.173). Neisen (1990) argues that the use of the term 'phobia' presents homophobia as an extreme pathological label that marginalises the problem and may discourage people from confronting their anxieties to homosexual people and homosexuality.

Of all the suggestions for replacement terminology, only the term 'heterosexism' has gained any currency. Heterosexism is defined by Herek (1986, p.925) as ' . . a value-system that prizes heterosexuality and assumes it is the only appropriate manifestation of love and sexuality and devalues homosexuality and all that is not heterosexual (p.925)'. The prefix 'hetero' redirects the emphasis to the origination of the prejudice rather than homophobia with the emphasis on the target (Neisen, 1990). Although homophobia and heterosexism are related, they differ in that the former is 'a sin of commission' whereas

the latter is a 'sin of omission'. Homophobia involves the active fear or loathing of homosexuality. Heterosexism, by contrast, involves wishing away lesbian and gay people or preferring not to recognise or acknowledge their existence (Herek, 1986, p.925).

Rubin (1984, 1993) contends that people use a series of bipolar hierarchies to sort good sex from bad sex, which she calls 'hierarchies of shame' (see Table 1.2). Warner (1999, p.37) argues that '[t]he received wisdom, in straight culture is that all of its different norms line up, that one is synonymous with the others'. Warner (1999) argues that the possession of male genitalia at birth sets up a chain reaction of assumptions, from the way a male is supposed to behave, to whom a male is supposed to desire and how. Thus, a whole identity is mapped out from birth to death, which involves 'trust in the superiority of heterosexuality no matter how tolerant you might wish to be' (Warner, 1999, p.38).

Table 1.2: *Hierarchies of Shame (Good versus Bad Sexuality)*

Good, Normal, Natural Blessed Sexuality	***Bad, Abnormal, Unnatural Damned Sexuality***
heterosexual	homosexual
married	unmarried
monogamous	promiscuous
procreative	non-procreative
non-commercial	commercial
in pairs	alone or in groups
in a relationship	casual
same generation	cross-generational
in private	in public
no pornography	pornography
bodies only	with manufactured objects
vanilla	sadomasochistic

(Adapted from Rubin, 1984, 1992, p.13-14).

Warner (1999) argues that '[h]eterosexuality is often a name for this entire package, even though attachment to the other sex is only one element' (p.38). Heterosexuality represents an attempt to reduce the enormous variety of human capacity to a smaller number of possible outcomes (Simon, 1996). According to Simon (1996), the success of the system relies on:

> 'a high degree of consensual meaning, shared meanings that tend to fit together almost seamlessly, since they are often experienced as being derived from a smaller number of

> master paradigms that, in turn, are all authorized by some universally shared, ultimate source of truth' (p.9).

According to this view Rubin's (1984, 1992) 'Good, Normal, Natural, Blessed Sexuality' (p.13) is synonymous with heterosexuality. A crossover at any point is a sign that the 'package might be recombined in an infinite number of ways' (Warner, 1999, p.38) which poses a threat to the integrity of the sequence. This is what Rubin (1984, 1993) describes as a 'domino theory of sexual peril' (p.14). According to this view, heterosexism is the mechanism by which 'we' police the boundaries and integrity of heterosexuality. Thus, heterosexism has a much broader remit than homophobia, which appears to be focused almost exclusively on homosexuality, particularly male homosexuality. By adopting the model suggested by Rubin (1984, 1993) and Warner (1999), it is possible to account for a much wider range of 'deviance'. Warner (1999) has also implied that heterosexuality has a masculine bias. This echoes Bornstein's (1994, 1998) view that to be male is to have the perfect gender, the standard by which we measure all else. Thus, heterosexism includes gender ideals as well as sexual ideals. The concept of homophobia tends to obscure the cultural standards that legitimise the fear of 'the other' whereas heterosexism makes them more transparent. Miller (1991, p.138) offers a series of interconnected binary opposites to elucidate the tensions between the gay man and the straight man:

front/back = penis/anus = fuck/be fucked = see/be seen = man/woman = straight man/gay man

The authentic heterosexual man, the 'real' man is represented is not only represented by the first item in each pair ('A') but also by the negation of the second item ('Not-A'). A crossover at any point disrupts the system. To this might be added 'good/bad'. The original meaning of the word 'bad' is derived from 'baeddel' or 'baedling' meaning a womanish man (Norton, 1997; Concise Oxford Dictionary, p.93). An unmanly man is the personification of 'badness'. Therefore, instead of seeing homophobia as a particularised fear (the fear of homosexuality), it becomes just one component of much broader heterosexism. The main theme that emerges from the various analyses of gender and sexuality is that homosexuality is viewed as the failure to fulfil traditional gender roles (DeCecco & Elias, 1993). Lesbian women, but more so gay men, transgress gender stereotype boundaries. They are considered to possess the characteristics and perform the roles of the 'opposite' gender (Black & Stevenson, 1984; Blumenfeld, 1992; Herek,

1986; Doty, 1993). Karr (1978) found that homosexual males were rated as being more tense, shallow, yielding, impulsive, passive and quiet than heterosexual males. Furthermore, homosexual males were also rated as less honest, healthy, stable, intellectual, friendly and clean, as a result of their homosexuality (Karr, 1978). It is significant that negative traits and stereotypically feminine traits were clustered together. The fear of being labelled homosexual is a strong motivation to maintain appropriate gender boundaries, particularly for men (Herek, 1986). Therefore, it is not surprising that the strongest negative attitudes to male homosexuality come from men (Kite & Whitley, 1996; McCreary, 1994), given a gender system that prizes masculinity and virility above that considered feminine (Doty, 1993). Isay (1989, p.128) argues that '[t]he roots of homophobia . . . lie in the hatred of what is perceived feminine in men'. Watney (1987) describes homophobia as 'displaced misogyny'. Love (1999, p.134) suggests that a more appropriate term for the 'perceived emasculating consequences' of homosexuality should be 'femmephobia'. The greater transgression of the gay man is in the assumption that in a sexual encounter one man must take the 'female' role (Bersani, 1994; Simpson, 1994a). Wood (2000) found that males rated the female anus as being a more sexual part of the body than the male anus. By contrast, there was no difference in females' ratings of male and female anuses. The idealised 'potent' male body is considered to be 'non-permeable' and 'endowed with physical closure' (Alonso & Koreck, 1993, p.116). In comparison to the male body, the female body is perceived as penetrable and 'women by "nature" are capable of being opened by men; they are destined to have their bodily integrity shattered' (Alonso & Koreck, 1993, p.117). Thus homosexuality, at least in the passive role, is tantamount to a man relinquishing his birthright; repudiating the privilege afforded by his genitals (Bersani, 1994; Simpson, 1994a). Homosexuality will therefore remain a 'problem' for as long as masculinity is prized over femininity. Henley & Pincus (1978) reported a strong positive correlation between sexist and anti-gay attitudes. Thus, sexism and heterosexism are both consequent on 'heteropatriarchal oppression' (Kitzinger & Perkins, 1993, p.77). Therefore, at the top of Rubin's (1984, 1993) 'hierarchies of shame' we should place 'man' and 'masculine' in the 'good' column and 'female' and 'feminine' in the 'bad' column. On the 'good' side we might also place 'gender-role congruent', as opposed to 'gender-role incongruent' on the 'bad' side. This helps to explain why lesbian sexuality is not viewed so negatively as is gay male sexuality, as it does not involve such a great gender role transgression. In fact,

heterosexual men often fetishise sex between two women (Whitley, Wiederman & Wryobeck, 1999) or at least regard it as being more closely related to heterosexuality (Price & Dalecki, 1998). Whitley et al (1999) suggest that exposure to pornography may account for the eroticisation of lesbians, noting that heterosexual pornography often includes images of sex between women.

Just as 'heterosexism' allows us to reconsider the relationship between gay men and women within the heterosexual order, it also allows us to reconsider those who cannot be classified as either heterosexual or homosexual, that is, bisexual people. Ochs and Diehl (1992) offer a selection of ('fairly typical', p.68) responses to bisexuality which are characterised by references to confusion, immaturity, insecurity, sexual obsession and immorality, shallowness and fickleness. Bisexuality is seen as a temporary phase and eventually the bisexual person will choose between heterosexuality and homosexuality. According to Ochs and Diehl (1992), the stereotype of bisexual people in the 'gay and lesbian community is 'associated with betrayal' (p.68) which is illustrated by some of the common terms and phrases used by both gay and heterosexual people to describe bisexuality. Phrases such as 'batting for both teams', 'best of both worlds' and 'sits on both sides of the church' all indicate conflict of interests, divided loyalties or outright treachery. The negative attitudes and feelings toward bisexuality have been termed biphobia, which is defined as the 'fear of the other and the fear of the space between categories' (Ochs and Deihl, 1992, p.69). Thus gay or lesbian persons holding these views are unwittingly giving approval to a system that 'others' them. Clearly, if bisexuality is not 'good', it belongs with the other 'bad' sexualities. However, more than this, it helps challenge the principles by which sexuality is organised, namely that it is both possible and desirable to dichotomise sexuality.

There is little in the way of empirical investigation of heterosexism and homophobia beyond attempts to develop and refine psychometric measures (Price & Dalecki, 1998) and attempts to find correlates and prevalence of sexual prejudice (Herek, 2000). According to Kite & Deaux (1986), many of the early attempts to produce measures of 'attitudes to homosexuality' or 'homophobia' were methodologically flawed or inadequately reported, thus casting doubt on their efficacy. They argue that many of the scales had been developed for particular research projects but 'with little attention given

to . . . the need to establish continuity in the field' (Kite & Deaux, 1986, p.138). In order to address these problems, Kite & Deaux (1986) produced their own measure of 'attitudes to homosexuality' offering full details of how the measure was constructed and tested, as well as evidence of reliability (alpha = 0.93 and test-retest reliability (r) = 0.71). Price & Dalecki (1998) have questioned whether a purely psychometric approach to the study of attitudes to homosexuality is too divorced from context to be of any ecological validity. In order to address this criticism, Price & Dalecki (1998) examined gender differences in students' evaluations of statements describing various sexual acts. They found that male participants perceived women and men having sex with women similarly. In contrast, they held markedly different, and more negative, perceptions of men having sex with men. The female participants perceived little difference between women and men having sex with women and men having sex with men. The main differences lay in the way they organised the various sexual acts. For instance, women drew a distinction between consensual and non-consensual acts, whereas for men, the gender of the actor was more important. Price & Dalecki (1998) conclude that such findings illustrate the connection between homophobia and the social construction of gender and power. Supporting this conclusion Sinn (1997) found that a measure of Masculinity Ideology (status, toughness & anti-femininity) was a significant predictor of homophobia and of adversarial views of sexual relationships.

Having considered the cultural context in which sex takes place, it is possible to consider the sexual acts themselves and the meanings they are given.

THE SEXUAL BODY

What is sex?

When considering the issues of 'how we have sex' and 'with whom we have sex' we first need to address the question: *What is sex?* According to Basow (1992, p.81) 'sex' for most people, including researchers, refers to the 'penile penetration of the vagina' or 'the vaginal engulfment of the penis'. However, this definition excludes any number of possible sexual behaviours such as kissing, fondling and even oral stimulation and tends to be based on an exclusively heterosexual model of sex (Basow, 1992).

The question of what exactly constitutes having 'had sex' or 'sexual relations' was the subject of fierce debate in the United States in recent years. Sanders & Reinisch (1999) conducted a survey of undergraduates (N=599) and found that 59% of respondents indicated that oral-genital contact did not constitute having 'had sex' and 19% did not consider penile-anal intercourse to constitute having 'had sex'. By contrast, 99.5% of respondents considered penile-vaginal intercourse as having 'had sex'. These findings highlight the primacy of penile-vaginal intercourse' in definitions of having 'had sex'. Sex for men is particularly focused on penile penetration (Basow, 1992; Zilbergeld, 1978) whereas female sexuality tends to include more variety in terms of enjoyable body parts and types of stimulation, with less interest or emphasis on penetration (Zilbergeld, 1978). This may account for the perceived differences in sex drive between men and women. It may not be a quantitative difference but rather a qualitative one (Basow, 1992). It may also account for the difference in attitudes of males and females towards lesbian and gay male sexuality. When discussing lesbian sexuality and its perception as 'not real sex' Bernard (1992) comments '[i]t would seem that a sexual act lacks social significance unless a penis is involved' (p.27). For males, lesbian sex may be equated with foreplay. According to Geer & Broussard (1990), there is a clear and well-recognised script of behaviours leading to penile-vaginal intercourse. Men and women appear to agree on the typical sequence of behaviours that lead to genital intercourse: kissing, caressing, manual stimulation of genitals, oral stimulation of genitals and finally penetration (Geer & Broussard, 1990). However, differences occur in evaluations of the level of arousal gained from each stage. Male arousal increases with each step, with penetration rated highest. The arousal levels for females do not follow the same linear path as found for men with (pre-penetrative) stimulation by the partner rating as being the most arousing (Geer & Broussard, 1990). Males also seem to be more likely to take the lead in heterosexual sexual contact and in terms of controlling the sexual interaction (Grauerholz & Serpe, 1985). Women exert a more negative control, resisting or encouraging sexual advances but not initiating them, although this pattern may be changing (Basow, 1992).

Tiefer (1995), in *Sex is Not A Natural Act* examines the problem of biology being privileged within the discourse of sexuality. Any sexual interaction between a man and a woman is naturalised by evidence of their potential to reproduce irrespective of where the

act occurs along the Geer & Broussard's (1990) script or the motive involved. However as Weinberg (1972) notes, 'reproduction is seldom the motive for sexual activity and . . . the human range of sexual possibilities develops independently of the desire to reproduce' (p.20). If sex is regarded as purely a matter of reproduction then according to Berne (1971, p.98), anything that 'interfered with natural reproduction' would be 'perversion'. When Tiefer (1995) argues that 'sex is not a natural act', she is reminding us that sex is imbued with cultural, historical and psychological significance. Heterosexuality is often assumed to be a natural and neutral category rather than a socially created one (Jagose, 1996; Katz, 1996; Simpson, 1994a). Katz (1996) argues that heterosexuality is but 'one particular historical arrangement of sexes and their pleasures' (p.14) and according to Tripp (1977) rather than being something that 'just happens', matters of sexuality are not left to chance but highly regulated. Sexuality is (has been) structured by the language we use (Harrison, 1995), by religion (Bem, 1993; Halls, 1997; Harrison, 1995; Tripp, 1977) by medicine (Goss, 1993; Halperin, 1993; Katz, 1996; Nye, 1999) and by the law (Jeffrey-Poulter, 1991; Moran, 1996; Spencer, 1995). It is important to note that none of these factors exert an independent force on structuring sexuality, but are closely inter-linked. The language we use does not exist in a vacuum but may have religious, medical or legal origins, or a combination of all three. Similarly, the regulation of sexuality began in canon law; was continued in common law, and therefore needs to be understood in this context. When biology is used to support the naturalness of sexuality, it is within the context of this complex network.

So rather than biology as a discipline being a privileged form of knowledge in discussions of sexuality as Tiefer (1995) suggests, it is a particularised version of biology that is given a privileged status, namely the biology of reproduction. Therefore, if we delimit the biology we may achieve a more unlimited view of sex. It is therefore necessary to revisit the biology of the human genital area.

The most notable fact from Table 1.3 is the correspondence between penis and clitoris. The clitoris is the centre of sexual arousal for the female and is structurally analogous to the penis, as it is formed from the same embryonic tissue (Basow, 1992; Strong & DeVault, 1997).

Table 1.3: *Comparable Structures in the Male/Female Reproductive Systems*

Male	*Female*
testes	ovaries
scrotum	labia majora
underside of penis	labia minora
glans (head) of penis	glans (tip) of the clitoris
corpus cavernosum	shaft (erectile tissue) of clitoris
-	vagina

(Source: Adapted from Rinzler, 1996, p.120)

However, whereas the penis functions to ejaculate semen, excrete urine and provide pleasure, the function of the clitoris is solely for sexual arousal, that is, for pleasure (Strong & DeVault, 1997). Thus, females may be described as having separate centres for sexual gratification (the clitoris) and reproduction (the vagina). Males do not have a structure that corresponds to the vagina. Whereas reproduction may require intercourse, sexual gratification (for women) does not (Basow, 1992). Thus, penile-vaginal intercourse suits the interests of men more than women, as has already been noted in the levels of arousal derived from the successive steps in Geer & Broussard's (1990) sexual script.

When considering sex for pleasure, or non-procreative sex, one act has been the subject of more regulatory control than any other, that is, anal intercourse. The next section examines attitudes to the anus and its sexual use.

The anus and its sexual use

Anal intercourse has never been just a sexual act. As 'an offence against God', it was categorised with heresy and witchcraft. As 'an injury done to the individual' it was cited amongst diverse offences from homicide to illegal marriage to burglary, thus highlighting a connection between 'the carnal order and property rights' (Moran, 1996, p.76). Buggery (sodomy) was later recast in the context of 'offences against the public order in general' (Moran, 1996, p.76). There is a fundamental shift in emphasis from private wrong (to the individual) to public wrong, 'a grave act done to the body politic' (Moran, 1996, p.7). The gravity of the punishment puts buggery on a par with treason (Jeffery-Poulter, 1991).

Morin (1998) in *Anal Pleasure and Health* argues that it is difficult to be neutral about the anus. For many people it represents 'the ultimate symbol of all that is unclean and revolting' (p.7). The anal area is experienced as something that should remain hidden; something unworthy of attention and yet at the same time, an area of the body that may be extremely sensitive and 'potentially among the most enjoyable' (Morin, 1998, p.7). The pleasurable sensations gained from defecation, according to Freud (1977) are a natural part of human sexual development. Such sensations last into adulthood (Agnew, 1986; Morin, 1998) but may cease to retain an erotic association. According to Freud (1977), the deployment of disgust acts as a culturally learned strategy to block the sexual interpretation of anal sensations. The anus becomes nothing more than 'a shitting organ' (Simpson, 1994a).

The anus is generally considered to have retained an erotic association for only a minority of people, most notably gay men (Miller, 1991; Simpson, 1994a; Sedgwick, 1991). However, there is evidence to suggest that it may have a much wider appeal (Hite, 1981; Morin, 1998; Peterson, 1983; Siedman and Reider, 1994; Simon, 1996; Smith, 1998, Warner, 1999). Siedman and Reider (1994) suggest that a figure of 10% seems a 'conservative estimate' (p.338) of the proportion of sexually active Americans who regularly practise heterosexual anal intercourse. However, there is little empirical evidence regarding the incidence of anal sex practice between lesbians or for heterosexual males in the receptive role. Morin (1998) only offers anecdotal evidence based on conversations with friends and therapist colleagues. This is perhaps not surprising given the heterocentric bias prevalent in academic psychology, as noted by Kitzinger (1990, 1996). Caster and May (1993) in *The Lesbian Sex Book* offer coverage of both anal sex and analingus (anal-oral contact) but no indication of incidence. Hite (1981) found that over half (53%) of the men who described themselves as heterosexual had tried some form of anal penetration (finger, vibrator or penis). A further nine per cent expressed an interest in trying it. The topic of anal intercourse with women in the insertive role has also appeared in lay publications such as *For Him Magazine* (FHM), a UK style magazine aimed at eighteen to twenty-four year old heterosexual men. The article was offered in response to the growing interest in anal sex and the use of vibrators and dildos among FHM readers (Smith, 1998). Warner (1999) notes that the sale of dildos has become increasingly used for 'role reversal by opposite-sex couples' (p.38)

and comments on the popularity of the heterosexual video entitled *Bend Over Boyfriend*. Finally, even the briefest of Internet (keyword) searches will yield a plethora of sites devoted to anal eroticism for a wide range of sexual audiences. It is sometimes difficult to discern the intended audience and appeal of some of the anal erotic material available, as in the case of the 'Butt Woman' series of videos, featuring penetrative anal acts between women.

Despite the disparate and enduring nature of attitudes to the anus, its erotic potential or plain human curiosity, academic psychology has contributed very little to our knowledge of 'anality' apart from reinforcing associations with danger. A survey of references to anal sexuality on the PsycINFO database of journals and book chapters published between 1967 and July 1997 found after screening out references focusing on HIV transmission or education, there were just 23 citations. These consisted primarily of small samples of college students and discussions of psychoanalytic theories about anality (Morin, 1998).

Discussion of the anus and its sexual use also benefits from an investigation of a 'delimited' biology. The anus and the perianal area contain tactile sensors and sensory fibres which together with a number of muscles are shared directly with the genitals (Agnew, 1986). In both women and men, orgasm results in *involuntary* contractions of the anal sphincter (Masters & Johnson, 1966; Storr, 1964). Furthermore, voluntary contractions of the external anal sphincter leads to a series of muscular reactions which pull on the penis or clitoris, 'potentially heightening sexual sensations' (Agnew, 1985, p.80, Masters, Johnson & Kolodny, 1994, Morin, 1986). The same interactive relationship also exists between the nervous structure of the anus and genitals, so much so that it is not possible to make an absolute distinction as to the origin of some nerve impulses (Agnew, 1986). Because of this 'extensive interaction' (Agnew, 1986, p.76), stimulation of either genitals or anus may produce a reaction in the other (Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin & Gerhard, 1953). The anus also has its own capacity analogous to the entrance to the vagina, both being 'richly supplied with nerves' (Agnew, 1986, p.90). The anterior rectal wall is adjacent to the prostate gland and seminal vesicles in males and the posterior wall of the vagina and uterus in females (Agnew, 1986; Marcio, Jorge and Wexner, 1997). Rectal stimulation can also cause the stimulation of other organs by

direct pressure (Agnew, 1985,p.90; Hite, 1981). It is possible for both men and women to experience orgasm from anal stimulation alone (Storr, 1964). The sensitivity to rectal stimulation appears to be equal for heterosexual subjects of both sexes (Masters & Johnson, 1966). Even people for whom anal stimulation has no erotic significance, a high degree of sensitivity still exists (Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin & Gerbhard, 1953)

Agnew (1986) cautiously concludes that it requires a particular kind of psychological disposition to interpret anal sensations as erotic. Given the intimate interaction between the anus and genitals, it would be more plausible to conclude that it takes a particular kind of psychological disposition *not* to interpret anal sensations as erotic. In an exploration of body apertures, Rozin, Nemeroff, Horowitz, Gordon and Voet (1995) conducted a series of experiments requiring participants to rate the 'pleasantness/unpleasantness' of the hypothetical insertion of a range of objects in to various bodily apertures. These included the mouth, ears, nostrils, the vagina, the anus and the penis. The researchers had to eliminate thirty percent of the participants (49/165) due to extreme ratings on the baseline measure of intrusion sensitivity (a cotton-bud painlessly inserted into various body apertures). For females, 58% of disqualifying scores were for anal contact and 38% for vaginal contact. For the heterosexual males, 76% of the disqualifying scores were for contact with the anus. Thus, the results indicate that heterosexual masculinity and anal penetration are incompatible.

Much of the literature reviewed so far has been characterised by binary systems, however the following section explores development of sexual and gender paradigms that move beyond the dichotomy.

NEW PARADIGM AND POST-PARADIGM SEXUALITIES

Beyond dichotomies

In 1948 the publication of Kinsey, Pomeroy and Martin's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* had the distinction of bringing private matters into a public forum with an exhaustive survey of all aspects of male sexual behaviour. Perhaps the most significant contribution of Kinsey et al's (1948) work was to question the validity of categorising sexuality as a dichotomy. Throughout the book, they are highly critical of the propensity

toward binary thinking in Western cultures. Figure 1.2 shows the Kinsey et al (1948) continuum of sexuality.

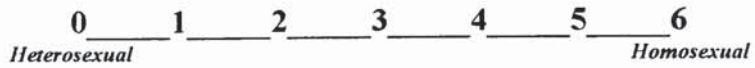


Figure 1.2: *The Kinsey Scale of Sexuality.*

A person's pattern of sexuality could be conceived of as a number of points between heterosexual (designated a zero) and homosexual (designated a 6) with five 'shades' of bisexuality in between. However, it is arguable as to where the point at which, for instance, heterosexuality becomes bisexuality. Do we consider a 'Kinsey 1' to be a 'fledgling' bisexual or an 'experimental' heterosexual? It should also be noted that there is still a dichotomy operating in the Kinsey scale. Homosexuality and Heterosexuality are seen as polar opposites and the classification is still based on gender. Whom we have sex with determines our sexuality. If we have sex with someone of the same gender, we are homosexual; if with the 'opposite' gender, we are heterosexual. The label 'bisexual' reinforces the notion that there are two options. Essentially the development is in terms of levels of measurement, that is, from a nominal categorisation to an ordinal scale. Nevertheless, it is important not to underestimate the influence of Kinsey et al's (1948) research on the way we have come to view sexuality.

The Kinsey approach combined sexual behaviour and sexual attraction and treated them as one dimension. Subsequent studies have attempted to take a multi-dimensional route in defining and categorising sexuality (e.g. Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Berkey, Perelman-Hall and Kurdek, 1990; Shively & DeCecco, 1979; Shively, Rudolph & DeCecco, 1979; Klein, Sepekoff & Wolf, 1985). A study comparing USA, UK and French samples found that there was a marked discrepancy in all three countries for reported levels of homosexual attraction and homosexual behaviour as Table 1.4 shows.

Sell et al (1995) found that between 16.3 and 20.8% of their sample reported 'at least some sexual attraction to the same sex or actual sexual contact . . . since age 15' (p.245). The aim of the research was to demonstrate that homosexuality is something 'other than simply sexual behaviour' (p.245).

Table 1.4: *The Prevalence of Homosexual Behaviour and Attraction in Three National Samples*

	UNITED STATES		UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE	
	Male (%) (N=1288)	Female (%) (N=674)	Male (%) (N=1137)	Female (%) (N=696)	Male (%) (N=1506)	Female (%) (N=788)
1. Same sex sexual behaviour only	6.2	3.6	4.5	2.1	10.7	3.3
2. Same sex sexual attraction OR behaviour	20.8	17.8	16.3	18.6	18.5	18.5
Difference between 1 & 2	14.6	14.2	11.8	16.5	7.8	15.2

(Source: Sell, Wells & Wypij (1995))

Between 7.8% and 15.2% of their samples report incidences of homosexual attraction without having engaged in such behaviour (Sell et al, 1995).

Ellis, Burke & Ames (1987) make similar observations when looking at the differences between homosexual behaviour and homosexual fantasies. They found that of the males, who identified themselves as heterosexual, 71% reported having no intimate encounters with other males but 67% reported having no sexual fantasies about other males. For the females, there was a larger discrepancy. For the self-identified heterosexual females, 89% reported no intimate sexual encounters with other females but 73% reported no sexual fantasies about other females (Ellis et al, 1987). Of course, the results may be an artefact of the measurement system employed by Ellis et al (1987) which may have been unfamiliar to the participants. Participants were required to rate their sexual preference, behaviour, attraction and fantasies as separate percentages. The results from the paper were also awkwardly presented with a heterosexual person described as someone who reported a 0% sexual preference for the same gender. However, Sells et al (1995) employed a different (and simpler) rating system supporting the findings of Ellis et al (1987). This indicates that there is a discrepancy between ratings of sexual behaviour and sexual attraction and how people identify with sexual labels.

Klein, Sepekoff & Wolf (1985) propose a model of sexual orientation as a 'multi-variable dynamic process', which takes into account not only sexual attraction and behaviour but also sexual fantasy, emotional preference, social preference, self-identification and hetero/gay lifestyle. Each of these dimensions is rated on seven point scales. In addition, the individual rates the dimensions for their past, present (the last twelve months to the present day) and future (anticipated) propensities. The final 'categorisation' takes the form of a matrix of values.

Shively & DeCecco (1977) challenge assumptions about gender and sexuality in a slightly different way. They question the validity of treating homosexuality and heterosexuality as a single bi-polar construct and the same with masculinity and femininity. Often homosexuality-heterosexuality is expressed as a continuum as seen in Figure 1.2 above (The Kinsey Scale). Thus, one characteristic is expressed at the expense of the other. Instead, they propose that each characteristic be rated separately (see Figure 1.3).

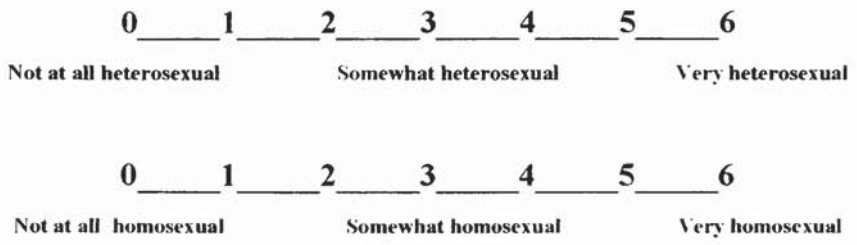


Figure 1.3: *Heterosexual-Homosexual Continua*

Furthermore, Shively & DeCecco (1977) propose two sets of continua to measure sexual orientation, one to measure the behavioural component and the other to measure the affective component. Thus, classification of sexuality is expressed by means of four ranked scales. Ellis et al (1987) have proposed that sexuality be measured as a continuous variable rather than a ranked variable. This offers even greater variation in ratings of sexual orientation.

As evidenced by the material reviewed above, the pursuit of a more inclusive definition of sexual orientation and the increasingly complex proposals for measurement have only served to expose the inadequacy of the labels: homosexual, heterosexual and bisexual, as points of identification. The increasingly sophisticated measurements of sexuality bring with them greater degrees of uncertainty. The simplicity of the bivalent system has been supplanted by the complexity of a multivalent one. This represents a fundamental shift from group trends to individual differences.

New health initiatives have also recognised the inadequacy of labels. The somewhat clumsy category of 'men who have sex with men' (MSM) is now often added to sexual health promotion materials. This is for the men who engage in sexual activity with other men but who do not identify or recognise themselves as gay, homosexual or even

bisexual (Dowsett, 1991). Sinfield (1998) describes the MSM category as heterosexually identified men who 'log into gay sex when they feel like it' (p.191). This is not a new phenomenon. Porter & Weeks (1991) interviewed older homosexual men in the United Kingdom who (around the 1930s and 1940s) referred to some men as 'trade'. They were not considered 'homosexual' but men who could be 'had' sexually. Chauncey (1995) in 1920s New York has also documented this phenomenon. Kinsey et al (1948) also referred to men who did not see themselves as homosexual but had sex with men. The term 'bi-curious' also regularly appears in the 'personal ads' of magazines and newspapers. The term denotes someone, usually a self-identified heterosexual man or woman, who likes to or wants to experiment with same-gender sexuality. A number of authors have questioned the distinction between 'doing' and 'being' gay (e.g. Weinberg, 1978; Warren & Johnson, 1972) that is, the difference between sexual behaviour and sexual identity.

In recent years, there has also been a growing dissatisfaction with the label 'gay' (Simpson, 1996; Sinfield, 1998). Simpson (1996) in *Antigay* argues that people who formerly identified as gay are now abandoning the label as a means of identification because they 'no longer believe its claim to interpret the world or make it a better place' (p.xvii). Similarly, Sinfield (1998) in *Gay and After*, looks at how gay identities have been constituted, how they have become 'unstable' (as have non-gay sexualities), and how they may change in the future. However, Queer Theorist Michael Warner (1999) has criticised the notion of 'post-gay'. He argues that it conceals the attempt to separate sex from identity in an effort to gain mainstream respectability. During the 1990s, here has been increase in the formerly negative term 'queer' (Jagose, 1996; Simpson, 1994b). According to Simpson (1994b), 'non-heterosexual' people reclaimed 'queer', as it was seen to be too powerful a term to remain in the hands of homophobes. The use of 'queer' was in part promoted by activist groups such as 'Queer Nation' and 'Outrage' and the emergence of 'queer theory' has promised radically new ways of thinking about sexuality (Duggan, 1992).

Queer Theory and Post-Paradigmatic Sexualities

So far, the proposed re-definitions of sexual identity still operate within a gender-based paradigm. The emergence of Queer Theory has offered the possibility of challenging fixed notions of 'gender' and 'sexuality' and the connections between them. More than

this, it has offered the opportunity to challenge what it means to be 'man' or 'woman'. Recent work has questioned the cohesiveness of masculinity and of femininity. Halberstam (1998) has taken the idea of gender as a performance (Butler, 1990; Simpson, 1994a) and has considered the notion of 'female masculinity', that is 'masculinity without men' (p.1). Connell (1995) explores the notion that the single definition of masculinity has fractured resulting in multiple definitions of masculinity. In popular culture, we are used to hearing about the 'new man' or the 'new lad' and even the 'new ladette' (Hickman, 1999) suggesting that different versions of gender identity can co-exist within the same culture. Bornstein (1994, 1998) describes her own experiences as a transsexual lesbian. She was born a biological male and underwent gender reassignment surgery. In an ironic twist to the story, her lesbian lover decided to undergo gender reassignment and after eighteen months of hormone therapy found himself becoming attracted to men (Harrison, 1997). Although this may be a rare occurrence, the very idea of male–to-female transsexual lesbian does question the link between gender and sexuality.

As a alternative to traditional genitally organised gender categories, Rothblatt (1995) offers a radical coloured coded paradigm for gender and sexual identity, which she describes as a 'deconstruction of sexual identity into objective, ungenitally infected elements' (p.115). This 'chromatic lexicon' is achieved by the interaction of three primary coloured elements of sexual identity. Thus, *activeness* is coded yellow, *passiveness* is blue and *eroticism* is coded red. Individuals rank themselves on three seven-point scales which provides 343 unique chromatic gender/ sexual identities (Rothblatt, 1995). The obvious benefit of this approach is that it appears to remove elements of 'masculinity' and 'femininity' from the gender equation. However, in practice it is questionable whether this system would overcome the pervasiveness of gender stereotypes with masculinity associated with aggression and femininity with passivity. Furthermore, a chromatic gender might be strongly determined by age, class and other social factors, thus obscuring 'real' power differences. Although it appears to remove the genital imperative from gender, chromatic gender may still be classified as paradigmatic. However, queer theorists argue for a rejection of any paradigm.

It is difficult to resist the temptation of discussing queer theory as if it presented a new paradigm for gender and sexuality. More accurately, queer theory represents what Simon (1996) calls a post-paradigm approach. In the opening lines of her introduction to 'Queer Theory', Jagose (1996) is almost apologetic for even attempting to produce an introductory account of the subject. Halperin (1995) has argued that 'the more it verges on becoming a normative academic discipline, the less queer 'queer theory' can plausibly claim to be' (p.113). Berlant and Warner (1995) argue that any attempt to summarise queer theory would be 'violently partial' (p.344). In response to these warnings, Jagose (1996) produces an account that does not attempt to 'stabilise the mobile field of queer identification' (p.2) but rather map the mobility. 'Queer' has been described as 'a zone of possibility' (Edelman, 1994, p.114) and by Jagose (1996) as being 'always infected by a sense of potentiality that it cannot quite articulate' (p.2). It is with the same caution that this brief discussion of 'queer theory' is offered, recognising that it is only a partial account limited by the scope and interests of this thesis.

Queer theory has much in common with other post-modern accounts of sexuality such as the concept of 'pomosexuality', short for post-modern sexuality (Queen & Schimel, 1997). Although there are subtle differences between them, it is perhaps easier, for the purposes of this thesis, to use Simon's (1996) term 'post-paradigmatic' to refer to all post-modern accounts of sexualities and/or gender(s). According to Simon (1996), the concept of pluralism dominates discourse about postmodernism reflected in the use of the term 'sexualities', much in the same way that Connell (1995) uses the term 'masculinities'. Throughout this chapter, there has been extensive discussion of how sexuality is rooted in a gender-based system. With post paradigmatic contexts this 'seamless integration of consensual meanings begins to dissolve' (Simon, 1996, p.9).

To give some idea of the implications of a post-paradigmatic approach, it is necessary to revisit briefly the work of Rubin (1984, 1993) and Warner (1999). Rubin's (1984, 1993) 'hierarchies of shame' (see Table 1.2) provides a list of interconnected dichotomies describing how 'good' sexuality is defined. Warner (1999) has argued that heterosexuality is dependent on the acceptance of a sequence of events and value positions. In order to achieve a post-paradigmatic approach, we need to reject the inevitability of Warner's (1999) sequence. Furthermore, if we replace Rubin's (1984,

1993) series of dichotomies with a series of continua (on ratio scales) and allow free movement between the 'good' and 'bad' side, we achieve two main things. Firstly, we make it impossible to draw the line between 'good' and 'bad' and consequently allow for an infinite variation in sexual (and gender) identity and practice. This renders a system of classification meaningless. Post-paradigmatic sexualities reminds us that so often 'states of desires . . . exceed our capacity to name them' (Edelman, 1994, p.4). Lessing (1996, p.158) argues that paradigm based theories of sexuality are ultimately nothing more than 'reflections of . . . values and preferences for particular styles of sexual relating' which achieve 'foundational status' by 'erasing contradictory stories of others' (p.155). The post-paradigmatic approach 'queers' us all. So in organising sexuality around 'queerness', post-paradigmatic approaches aim to be the voice(s) of all the disempowered and to stand for the abundance of social differences (Seidman, 1994). Lessing (1996) concludes with the hope that we can learn to withstand the uncertainty arising from suspension of forcing people into ready-made categories.

SUMMARY

This chapter has examined some of the main issues in the study of sex, gender and sexuality as well as attempting to offer clarification of essential terminology. A review of the literature has established that our attitudes to sexuality are rooted in our attitudes to gender and to what is considered appropriate behaviour for males and females. Heterosexuality is not just an arrangement of sexual attraction and behaviour, but a deeply ingrained ethic. It is a crucial factor in defining masculinity and femininity. Similarly, homosexuality is more than just a word for sexual acts between people of the same gender. It represents a transgression of gender boundaries, the basic units on which Western cultures are based and the power divisions that accompany them. The issue of categorisation can also be seen in the way bisexuality is perceived. At best, it is viewed as a period of transition or a period of confusion. At worst, it is derided as a sign of moral laxity, greediness and treachery. Homosexuality represents a deviation from the gender dichotomy and bisexuality doubles the deviation by departing from the hetero/homo dichotomy.

The dichotomy is central to organisation of sex, gender and sexuality in Western cultures. Thus sex, gender and sexual deviation are not solely issues of morality but issues of

discomfort with (or intolerance of) uncertainty or ambiguity. The literature review has shown that the main direction of research into sexuality and gender has been marked by a move away from simple models to ones that are more complex. More recently, post-paradigmatic approaches have called for a total abandonment of models.

Chapter 2 addresses the issues of categorisation, intolerance of ambiguity and the need to impose structure on one's environment as well as personality-based pre-dispositions for order. The chapter will also consider the work of Douglas (1969) and Sibley (1995) who argue that our attitudes to what is considered 'dirty' is in part a function of our need to impose structure.

- CHAPTER TWO -

Intolerance of Ambiguity & Related Concepts

INTRODUCTION

In Chapter One, the two main themes emerging from the literature were the inexorable link between gender and sexuality and also the inherent simplicity in the sexuality/gender system, that is, the use of binary categorisation (male/female, straight/gay). The assignment of gender at birth represents the most fundamental categorisation experienced and has implications for the life course of the individual. Gender as the 'backcloth' (Burr, 1998) may be likened to Toffler's (1980) 'hidden code', a common feature of all civilisations, described as 'a set of principles that run through all of its activities like a repeated design that affects every aspect of life from sex and sports to work and war' (p.59). Concepts of normality and decency, including appropriate gender-roles, help to maintain a degree of predictability in the world, providing an 'over-arching canopy of meaning for most of its members' (Plummer, 1981, p.64). Plummer (1981) asserts that this helps to maintain a cohesive view of the world and that 'we assume *our* world would crumble and *the* world would fall headlong into oblivion if we ceased to uphold our concepts of 'normality' and 'decency' (p.64). As discussed in Chapter 1, homosexuality represents a challenge to normality, decency and appropriate gender roles. However, the more we examine the nature of gender-role stereotypes, the more it becomes clear that the binary system belies their complexity. Rather just being a 'cognitive short cut', gender-role stereotypes embody an ideology and a system of values. An ideology is defined by Hogg and Vaughan (1998) as 'a systematically interrelated set of beliefs whose primary function is explanation. It circumscribes thinking, making it difficult for the holder to escape from its mould' (p.140).

There have been a number of attempts to link prejudiced attitudes to personality types, most notably the attempt by Adorno, Frenkel-Brunswick, Levinson & Sanford (1950) in *The Authoritarian Personality* to explain the rise of fascism in the 1930s (Whitley & Lee, 2000). A less overtly political project was *The Open and Closed Mind* (Rokeach, 1960). An essential feature of both works is the need to organise the environment using simple cognitive structures, which has been observed by Fiske and Taylor (1991) as a principal

feature of human thinking. Schaller, Boyd, Yohannes and O'Brien (1995) argue that some people have a much stronger need to structure and order their environments than do others. The failure to satisfy this need may be a source of anxiety when encountering a stimulus that it is difficult to process. This in turn may result in negative attitudes to that stimulus (Sibley, 1995). The implication of Sibley's (1995) argument is that attitudes to sexuality, specifically homosexuality and homosexual people, may in part be a function of the way we process information.

The remainder of this chapter will look at intolerance of ambiguity as both a cultural tendency and as a personality variable with its attendant individual differences. It will also provide a brief review of related concepts.

COSMOLOGY AND AMBIGUITY

In its broadest sense, a cosmology, as defined by Hoffman (1984) is a culturally specific account of how the universe came about, including the roles and functions of the culture's inhabitants and their relationship to outsiders. The earliest known cosmologies were religious accounts, whose primary purpose was to make sense of human experience. It is important not to underestimate the importance of these early accounts whose presence is still detectable in modern knowledge systems. Scarry (1985) argues that the Hebrew and Christian scriptures can be credited with 'sponsoring a civilization to a degree shared by no other isolated verbal text' (p.181). For instance, the influence of Judeo-Christian doctrine has been cited as an influence in psychology, psychiatry and medicine (Bem, 1993; Norton, 1997, Nye, 1999) and law (Jeffrey-Poulter, 1991; Moran, 1996; Spencer, 1995). This influence has been particularly notable in the way Western cultures structure matters of gender and sexuality (Bem, 1993; Hoffman, 1984; Norton, 1997).

Hoffman (1984) distinguishes between monotheistic cosmologies such as Judaism, Christianity and Islam, which have only one god and polytheistic cosmologies such as Hinduism, which has many. According to Hoffman (1984), there is a distinct different in the ways these two cosmologies structure the world. Monotheistic cosmologies are characterised by rigid boundaries between the realms of the mortal and the divine, and in terms of the roles and functions of people. By contrast, a polytheistic cosmology is

marked by less rigid boundaries between mortal and divine realms, with frequent interaction, even sexual intercourse, between the two. Gods in polytheistic religions may also exhibit the physical endowments of both genders. Sex is not considered a negative force, as in monotheistic religions, but may be used as part of a sacred ritual, as with ancient Egyptian and Canaanite religions (Hoffman, 1984). According to Hoffman (1984), this has led to differences in the ways that sex and gender are organised in everyday life. For monotheistic cosmologies, gender is viewed as a dichotomy of male and female, which are seen as polar opposites. Furthermore, the system does not allow for anomalies. By contrast, a polytheistic system allows a more relaxed approach to gender ambiguity and anomaly.

Another important consideration is how a particular cosmology deals with the gods from other religions. Whereas the polytheistic religion has no problems in recognising and incorporating other gods into its system, the monotheistic religions are marked by an antagonism to other belief systems. For instance, Native American belief systems would have had no problem in accepting Jesus Christ as a god, but did have problems accepting that there was only one God (Williams, 1986). Similar difficulties are well documented in the Old Testament of the Bible, with the Israelites proving resistant to the idea of accepting one God and rejecting all others. The Holiness Code in Leviticus (Chapters 18-26) deals with legislation against 'pollution from forbidden unions' (Fox, 1995, p.596). These laws ensured that the Israelite cultural identity remained separate and distinct from neighbouring cultures, namely the Egyptians and the Canaanites (Leviticus 18:1). Douglas (1969) argues that the main theme running throughout the Holiness Code is the integrity of boundaries. Distinctions between the sacred and the profane became paramount for the Israelite identity so that '[e]verything that suggests ambiguity and the breaking down of distinctions is forbidden' (Hoffman, 1984, p.37). The Holiness Code was therefore designed to protect the integrity of the Israelite identity from neighbouring cultures, which, as a result of their polytheistic cosmology, were more tolerant of ambiguity and blurred boundaries (Hoffman, 1984). According to Hoffman's (1984) argument, attitudes to homosexuality are at least in part a function of the need for gender boundaries. Sexual deviation is equated with gender deviation (Simpson, 1994a).

Support for Hoffman's (1984) argument can be found in William's (1986) analysis of sexual diversity in Native American cultures. He maintains that the move away from polytheism to Christianity was marked by a change in gender relationships with a move to a more negative view of women and gender diversity. Although originally revered in many Native American cultures, the *berdache*, a third gender, became a figure of shame. A berdache was a biological male (anatomically 'perfect') who undertook a 'not-man' role within the culture. Analysis of other cultures, however, suggests that Hoffman's (1984) argument cannot be fully supported. For instance, in Ancient Greece, there were distinct gender divisions and roles with women not recognised as citizens (Percy, 1994). In order to address this point it would seem that differences between monotheistic and polytheistic cosmologies may apply more to the male gender role, with polytheistic cultures recognising a broader range of behaviours congruent with a masculine identity. There is little in the way of empirical support for Hoffman's (1984) arguments except for a small study carried out by Randhawa (1996), who investigated monotheistic and polytheistic attitudes towards homosexual and heterosexual behaviour. Participants completed a number of psychometric measures including attitudes to homosexuality, religiosity and monotheism. The participants were split into two groups based on religious cosmology. Sikhs and Muslims represented monotheistic cosmology and Hindus represented polytheistic cosmology. It was found that despite significantly higher scores on the 'religiosity scale' for the polytheistic group (Hindus) this group obtained significantly lower scores (indicating lesser negativity) on the 'attitudes toward homosexuality' scale than did the monotheistic group (Sikhs and Muslims). The Sikh and Muslim group scored significantly higher than the Hindu group on scores for 'monotheism'. These results provide tentative support for Hoffman's (1984) hypothesis.

A number of authors have theorised about the process whereby humans structure their respective worlds and have applied it to religious accounts (e.g. Douglas, 1969; Leach, 1976; Sibley, 1995). According to Leach (1976), language is used to 'cut up' the continuum of human experience into meaningful units, which Sibley (1995, p.32) refers to as 'crisp sets'. Language is also used to join these units of understanding back together to give a sense of relationship between them (Leach, 1976). One might employ the analogy of the statistical concept of *levels of measurement*. A continuum may be reduced to a dichotomy in the same way that ratio data may be reduced to nominal data. The

problem lies in trying to force continuous variables into discrete (artificial) categories that rarely occur in nature (Kinsey, Pomeroy and Martin, 1948; Leach 1976).

Western thought is characterised by a tendency to use binary classification as a way of structuring experience (Douglas, 1969; Hoffman, 1984; Kinsey, Pomeroy and Martin, 1948; Leach, 1976; Sibley, 1995). The laws of Western thought are summarised by Russell (1978, p.40): (i) The law of identity: *Whatever is, is;* (ii) The law of contradiction: *Nothing can both be and not be;* (iii) The law of excluded middle: *Everything must either be or not be.* However, Sibley (1995) argues that it is not always possible to enforce simple binary separation when faced with complex phenomena and, inevitably, these laws must be broken.

Both Leach (1976) and Sibley (1995) use Venn diagrams to discuss issues of boundary maintenance and exclusion. The intersection of sets creates what Sibley (1995) refers to as 'liminal zones or spaces of ambiguity' (p.33), signified by the grey area in Figure 2.1. Sibley (1995) explains that 'For the individual or group socialized into believing that the separation of categories is necessary or desirable, the liminal zone is a source of anxiety' (p.33).

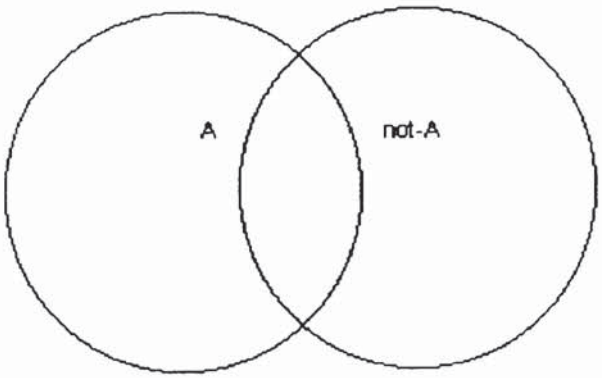


Figure 2.1: *Binary Categorisation and Zone of Ambiguity in Social Categorisations (Adapted from Sibley, 1995, p.33).*

Individuals or groups are then motivated to eliminate these spaces of ambiguity. Douglas's (1969) analysis of Leviticus holds that things considered 'unclean' are things that do not fit in the code of classification and are designated as 'matter out of place' (Bauman, 1997; Douglas, 1969; Leach, 1976; Sibley, 1995). The Holiness Code represents a protocol for 'rituals of separation' (p.41). This idea is similar to some of the

material discussed in Chapter 1 on gender (Butler, 1990; Simpson 1994) and heterosexism. Both might be considered 'rituals of separation' as neither of them are purely 'natural' categories, as they require repeated performance and regulation. The result of both gender boundary maintenance and heterosexism is binary separation.

Douglas's (1969) analysis also extends to the human body, which she considers as a model of a 'bounded system' (p.115). Bodily orifices are represent points of migration or gateways (Douglas, 1969; Leach, 1976; Sibley, 1995) between the inside and outside of the body and for this reason are points of vulnerability (Douglas, 1969). This is in accord with Alonso & Koreck's (1993) comparison of male and female bodies (Chapter 1). From the analysis of the anus in Chapter 1, it can be seen that it also fulfils the criteria for a zone of ambiguity. It functions both as part of the digestive system but also as an erogenous zone. The taboos and regulation of anal eroticism resulting in shame regarding the anus may also be considered 'rituals of separation'. Thus, the sexual use of the anus lies within the liminal zone, the grey area between A and not-A. Similarly, homosexuality as a form of gender deviation also resides in the liminal zone between A and not-A, between man and not-man.

Douglas (1969), Leach (1976) and Sibley (1995) have argued that Western societies exhibit the need for structure and a tendency towards binary separation of human experience. Douglas's (1969) considers 'dirt' as 'matter out of place' or 'that which must not be included if a pattern is to be maintained' (p.53). Bauman (1997) suggested that this categorisation may also be applied to people, much in the same way as the ancient Israelites did. Some types of people may be considered obstacles to the proper organisation of society, and so become 'dirt' and are treated as such (Bauman, 1997). Sibley (1995) argues that Western societies are founded on the concept of exclusion, whereby 'others' such as women, people of colour, older people, gypsies, Jews, Gay men and Lesbians are all to some extent designated 'outsiders'. In the context of attitudes to sexuality, Karr (1978) observed that among the traits assigned to homosexual males was that they were rated less clean than were their heterosexual counterparts. Furthermore, the overall pattern observed by Karr (1978) was that negative traits and feminine traits were clustered together. The results suggest a link between gender deviation and attitudes to homosexuality. According to Sibley (1995), at the heart of the marginalisation of

'outsiders' is the tendency of powerful groups to 'purify' and to create a fear of minorities. Outsiders have all been designated 'dirty' or 'defiled' or 'impure' to some extent which has legitimised the exclusion of their voices, representation, knowledge and experience from mainstream culture.

The evidence reviewed so far indicates a possible association between the designation of dirt and the classification of the ambiguous and the exclusion of 'others' (Bauman, 1997; Douglas, 1969; Hoffman, 1984; Leach, 1976; Sibley, 1995). This material has all focused on 'ambiguity' at the socio-cultural level. However, the need to reduce or eliminate ambiguity has also been studied by psychologists at an individual level.

IN/TOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY AS A PERSONALITY VARIABLE

Around the same time that Kinsey et al (1948) were challenging Western concepts of sexuality, Frenkel-Brunswick (1948, 1949) was formulating the concept of 'intolerance of ambiguity' (IA) as a personality variable. This concept later became incorporated in *The Authoritarian Personality* (Adorno, Frenkel-Brunswick, Levinson & Sandford, 1950). Sidanius (1978) describes authoritarian personality theory as 'an essentially psychoanalytic cosmology in which an individual's personality is considered to be an integrated whole and consisting of structurally isomorphic organizations from domain to domain' (p.215). As Sidanius (1978) explains, if the individual holds 'hierarchic, status conscious, authoritarian, power based and rigid attitudes' (p.215) within the family, then he or she is expected to hold similar views in other relationships, and also toward social and political issues. Adorno et al (1950) also postulated that part of the authoritarian personality included problems with achieving intimacy. It is worth noting that Sidanius's (1978) description might also be used to characterise traditional gender roles and the relation between them.

One of the main criticisms levelled at Adorno et al's (1950) *The Authoritarian Personality* was that it was restricted to the politically right wing (Tetlock, 1984; Whitley & Lee, 2000). Rokeach's (1960) *The Open and Closed Mind* offered a depoliticised version expounding a more general intolerance called 'dogmatism' or 'closed-mindedness' (Hogg & Vaughan, 1998; Tetlock, 1984; Whitley & Lee, 2000). 'Intolerance of ambiguity' was also identified as an attribute of 'the prejudiced

personality' in Allport's (1954) *The Nature of Prejudice*. Prejudiced people, according to Allport (1954) have a greater cognitive need to dichotomise than do non-prejudice people. This phenomenon has been observed in childhood with prejudiced children being more likely (than their non-prejudiced counterparts) to hold the view that people can be divided into just two types: 'the weak and the strong' (p.400). Adults show similar tendencies, such as ethnically prejudiced males holding the view that there are only two kinds of women: 'the pure and the bad' (p.400). Allport (1954) suggests that 'prejudiced people' demand 'a clear-cut structure in their world, even if it is a narrow and inadequate structure' (p.403), so that:

> 'Where there is no order they impose it. When new solutions are called for they cling to tried and tested habits. Wherever possible they latch onto what is familiar, safe, simple, definite' (Allport, 1954, p.403).

Thus, what emerged from the late 1940s through to the 1960s was a tendency to explain prejudice in terms of individual personality dispositions. A person intolerant of ambiguity according to this view tends to use black and white categories, ignoring 'grey toned reality' (Merrill, Camacho, Laux, Lorimor, Thornby & Vallibona, 1994, p.316). The result is that they tend to 'arrive at immediate, even if premature closure' (p.316). By contrast, a person tolerant of ambiguity is receptive to new ideas and is able to examine concepts from different perspectives (Frenkel-Brunswick, 1949; Merrill et al, 1994). It is worth pointing out that although much of the language used to describe IA has a cognitive aspect. Frenkel-Brunswick (1949) originally conceived of IA as an emotional, social and perceptual variable.

Perhaps the most significant contribution to the concept of 'intolerance of ambiguity' (IA) was made by Stanley Budner (1962) who produced an extensive study of the concept. He attempted to provide a detailed definition of IA, to identify component dimensions, to produce a measurement of IA and to illustrate some of the situations in which IA may be a significant variable. Intolerance of ambiguity is defined as the extent to which an individual feels threatened by an ambiguous situation (Budner, 1962; Yurtsever, 2000). Budner (1962) identified an 'ambiguous situation' as 'one which cannot be adequately structured or categorized by the individual' (p.30). He also identified three particular types of situation likely to pose problems to the individual, namely those characterised by novelty, complexity or insolubility. 'Novelty' refers to a

new situation with the absence of familiar cues; 'complexity', to situations where there are a great number of cues to be taken into account and 'insolubility' refers to situations in which different cues give contradictory messages.

Budner (1962) also discusses the perception of threat and the consequential reactions. He suggests that individual responses to stimuli are likely to take at least two forms, which he categorises as *phenomenological* and *operative*. At the phenomenological level, 'the individual perceives, evaluates and feels' (p.30) and at the operative level, the individual 'behaves or acts' (p.30). According to Budner (1962), the responses to threat can be classified as either *submission* or *denial*. 'Submission' refers to the recognition of some situation or fact of existence as being unalterable. 'Denial' refers to some kind of act to alter circumstances to fit the desires of the perceiver. Thus, Budner (1962) identifies four main response types elicited by the threat of situations characterised by novelty, complexity or insolubility:

(a) *phenomenological denial (repression and denial)*
(b) *phenomenological submission (anxiety and discomfort)*
(c) *operative denial (destructive or reconstructive behaviour)*
(d) *operative submission (avoidance behaviour)*

The concepts of IA and 'rigidity' are closely related and have been treated as approximately equivalent (MacDonald, 1970). However, the distinction between the two concepts has been discussed by a number of researchers (e.g. Budner, 1962; Eysenck, 1954; MacDonald, 1970). Intolerance of Ambiguity relates more to the content of stimuli, where a particular kind of stimulus evokes a particular response (Budner, 1962; MacDonald, 1970). Durrheim & Foster (1997) support the view that IA is a content specific construct. Rigidity, on the other hand, refers more to a particular tendency to respond, irrespective of the content of the stimuli. IA operates more at the situational level, whereas rigidity operates more like a general personality characteristic (Budner, 1962), what MacDonald (1970) calls 'a singular response mode' (p.792).

Budner's (1962) IA scale has been the most widely used in research and has attracted a great deal of attention (Furnham, 1994). It has been shown to correlate with conventionality, various aspects of religiosity (including dogmatism about one's religious

beliefs), attitudes favouring censorship and authoritarianism (Budner, 1962) and ethnocentricism (Block & Block, 1951; O'Connor, 1951). However, much of this attention has focused on the low internal consistency of the scale (e.g. Benjamin, Riggio & Mayes, 1996; Furnham, 1994). While Furnham (1994) has proposed a revised four-factor model, Benjamin et al (1996) have argued that it should no longer be used as a measure of IA. Some of the points raised by Benjamin et al (1996) need to be addressed. Budner (1962) originally reported alpha reliabilities ranging from 0.39 to 0.62, depending on the sample tested. The average figure (α=0.49) was acknowledged to be low. George & Mallery (1999) offer general guidance as to the acceptability of alpha values. According to them, an alpha value of 0.49 falls into the 'unacceptable range'. An alpha value greater than 0.70 is generally considered 'acceptable' (George & Mallery, 1999) although, Furnham (1994) considers an alpha level of 0.60 to be a (barely) acceptable minimum for short scales. Numerous other studies have failed to produce alpha levels in this range. Furnham (1994) reported an alpha level of 0.59 and McClain (1993) reported a figure of 0.60. Both of these figures are 'poor to questionable' by George & Mallery's scale. Sobal & DeForge (1992) reported alpha values of 0.63 and 0.64. More recently, however, Yurtsever (2000) reported an alpha value of 0.89 for Budner's IA scale. This puts the scale into George & Mallery's (1999) 'good to excellent' range. Despite conflicting (sometimes low) alpha values, Budner's (1962) IA scale is perhaps the most widely used in 'intolerance of ambiguity' research. Given this fact, and Benjamin et al's (1996) conclusions, it is worth exploring the reasons for the enduring appeal and continued use of Budner's (1962) scale.

Budner (1962) offered clear reasons for the low internal reliability of his scale. The scale has equal number of positively and negatively scored items and is therefore free from acquiescence (affirmative response bias). Secondly, Budner (1962) argues that as IA is a multidimensional construct, this increased complexity leads to a reduced reliability estimate. Nevertheless, the test-retest reliability is high (r=0.85). Benjamin et al (1996) ignore the multidimensionality of the construct and assume the construct is unidimensional. They claim that they are attempting to *replicate* Furnham's (1994) factor analysis and yet opt for a different method of factor analysis. Although Budner (1962) claimed his scale was primarily for native English speakers, the first language of the majority of the sample used by Benjamin et al (1996) was not English. However, a

confirmatory analysis of a considerably reduced sample of native English speakers did yield similar results.

Benjamin et al (1996) conclude that low alpha values indicate that a test is multidimensional or else poorly constructed. However, Boyle (1991) has questioned the need for high internal consistency. Boyle (1991) asks: '[d]oes item homogeneity indicate internal consistency or item redundancy in psychometric scales?' (p.291). One scale reported to have high internal consistency is Norton's (1975) 'Measurement of Ambiguity Tolerance' (MAT-50). Furnham (1994) reported an alpha value of 0.89 for the MAT-50. The MAT-50 is notable in that it contains 61 items, making it the longest of all 'in/tolerance of ambiguity' scales. It also shows an imbalance between positive and negative responses with only six reverse coded items. Therefore, Boyle's (1991) comments about item redundancy and Budner's (1962) comments on acquiescence need to be seriously considered with respect to Norton's (1975) scale. A clear example of item redundancy can be found in McLain's (1993) study which has an alpha value of 0.86, indicating high internal consistency. However, this may not be so surprising considering six of the twenty-two items contain the words 'ambiguity' or 'ambiguous'. Furthermore, the words 'situation' or 'situations' appear twelve times.

A number of authors have proposed revisions to Budner's (1962) scale (e.g. Furnham, 1994; Sidanius). In Furnham's (1994) revision, a four-factor factor solution was proposed. The following factors were identified: (i) predictability; (ii) variety and originality; (iii) clarity, and (iv) regularity. The Sidanius (1975) revision proposed a greater number of factors (using principal components analysis), although he was unable to interpret one of the factors. Nevertheless, his interpretation does highlight some of the themes that constitute an 'intolerance of ambiguity'. His seven factor model is (i) need for certainty; (ii) uninterpretable factor; (iii) self-confidence; (iv) need for security; (v) fear of initiative; (vi) intolerance of ambiguity; (vii) need for the familiar.

Subsequent research on 'intolerance of ambiguity' has been somewhat sporadic (e.g. Furnham, 1994; MacDonald, 1970; Norton, 1975; Rydell, 1966). Indeed much of the work has been dedicated to developing measures of IA and to testing established measures. However, during the 1990s there has been a renewed interest in IA research

especially in the business world, which is faced with rapidly changing environmental conditions (Lipshitz & Strauss, 1997; Yurtsever, 2000). IA and intolerance of uncertainty have also become important considerations in medical training and practice (e.g. Merrill, Camacho, Laux, Lorrimor, Thornby & Vallbona, 1994 and Schor, Pilpel & Benbassat, 2000).

RELATED CONCEPTS

This section will review a number of related concepts, that is, research that has offered similar theories similar to IA. Several of the concepts considered overlap to varying degrees. The first concept reviewed is Freud's notion of the *Anal Character*. This concept has been extended by Fisher to include *Back* (of the body) *Awareness*. Running parallel to Freud's second psychosexual stage (the anal phase) is Eriksons's second psychosocial phase of *Autonomy versus shame and doubt*. Wrightsman's (1992) 'Assumptions of Human Nature' were in part derived from a review of major personality theories including authoritarianism, dogmatism and the stage theories of Freud and Erikson amongst others. Wrightsman (1992) also reviewed fictional accounts of extreme forms of human behaviour. More recently the concept of *Personal Need for Structure* has offered a reworked version of IA with a cognitive emphasis (e.g. Neuberg & Newsom, 1993).

(i) Psychodynamic Theories

Psychoanalysis and derivative psychodynamic theories have been influential in explaining how humans structure their worlds and have indeed helped shape our experience and understanding of what it means to be human. As noted above, Sidanius (1978) has characterised authoritarian personality theory as a 'psychoanalytic cosmology' (p.215). Burr (1998) argues that '[o]f all the schools of psychological thought, psychoanalysis has had the most to say about gender and has been tremendously influential' (p.8). Psychoanalytic theory also considers the role of bodily awareness in the development of personality, most notably in Freud's psychosexual stages (Freud, 1977). A child learns to question 'What am I?' and 'Where is the boundary of myself?', as well as the status of bodily excretions. Therefore, this section will briefly review three psychodynamic theories most pertinent to this thesis.

(a) Freud and the Anal Character

Freud proposed (1977) that individuals progress through a series of psychosexual stages which he called oral, anal, phallic, latency and genital. Each of these stages presents the individual with a conflict and if it is not resolved then a fixation occurs at a particular stage, which has repercussions for adult behaviour and personality (Bullough, 1994). When faced with stressful life events or situations, adults may regress to the psychological stage at which they became fixated as a child (Eysenck, 1998).

Freud (1977) in *Character and Anal Erotism*, originally published in 1908, argues that people fixated at the anal stage are particularly *orderly*, *parsimonious* and *obstinate*. He argues that each of these words covers a 'small group or series of inter-related traits' (p.209). The concept of 'orderly' might include bodily cleanliness, conscientiousness in carrying out minor duties and trustworthiness. It may also be extended to include 'correct', 'tidy', 'regular', 'decent' and 'proper'. Parsimony or thriftiness may turn to avarice and obstinacy may develop into defiance (Freud, 1977).

The origin of the anal character derives from problems encountered during toilet training when, according to Freud (1977), such infants refuse to empty their bowels to gain additional (sexual) pleasure from defecation. He suggests that 'such people are born with a sexual constitution in which the erotogenicity of the anal zone is exceptionally strong' (p.210). The 'anal stage' lasts from approximately eighteen months to three years (Eysenck, 1998). From the beginning of the child's fifth year until puberty, shame, disgust and morality are formed to oppose or block the pleasure associated with the various erogenous zones. Pleasure derived from anal stimulation is particularly susceptible to social and cultural disapproval in Western societies (Freud, 1977). Freud (1977) concludes that the character traits of orderliness, parsimony and obstinacy are 'to be regarded as the first and most constant results of the sublimation of anal erotism' (p.211). Although Freud's theories were primarily formulated through qualitative methods (i.e. case studies), there has been a limited amount of quantitative support. For example, Centers (1978, p.168) provided correlational evidence to support Freud's (1977) assertion that the traits of orderliness, parsimony and obstinacy 'belong together' (see also Fisher & Greenberg, 1978, Howarth, 1982 and Kline, 1972). Furthermore, Centers (1978) reported a modest but statistically significant correlation between anal

character traits and social severity in attitudes to people on welfare and attitudes to teenagers. This indicates that people identified as having anal character traits, are more likely to take a severe rather than a permissive or lenient stance on social issues.

(b) Fisher and 'Back Awareness'

Fisher (1970, 1973) develops the concept of the anal character to include the individual's awareness of the back of their body, based on Kubie's (1965) hypothesis that children are socialised to hate and reject parts of their bodies. He particularly focused on the negative feelings children develop to their anuses, which become associated with dirt and filth. Kubie (1965) argued that in order to deal with the sense of having bad or dirty body parts, the individual projects this negativity onto others. He suggested that a component of racism was derived from this need to deny negative feelings toward one's own body. This has been described by Katz (1960) as the 'ego-defensive function' of attitudes. Fisher (1978) conducted a series of studies to test Kubie's (1965) view. Several of his findings supported Kubie's hypothesis. He found statistically significant relationships between negative feelings about the colour 'black' and measures of dirt-anality. For males, high scores on measures of thrift were significantly correlated to the colour 'black'. For both males and females, negative attitudes to Black people were significantly correlated with higher *thrift* and *cleanliness* scores.

Fisher (1973) found that high 'back awareness' (a higher awareness of the back of one's body) was positively and significant related to concern with dirt and cleaning behaviour. High back awareness was also correlated with a higher recall for words with anal associations (such as bottom, rear, strain, expel and smell). Scores on measures of both frugality and stubbornness were significantly correlated with high back awareness. Finally, back awareness was a significant predictor of homosexual anxiety amongst men.

(c) Erikson's second psychosocial stage: Autonomy versus shame and doubt

The human tendency to dichotomise has its roots in childhood and begins with the concepts of 'clean/dirty' and 'public/private' (Leach, 1976; Simpson, 1994). Erikson's second psychosocial phase (Erikson, 1965), roughly corresponds to Freud's anal phase (Stevens, 1983) and is the time when children first question 'What am I?' and 'Where is the boundary of myself?' as well as the status of their bodily excretions. The child learns

to distinguish between 'me' and 'not-me' (Leach, 1976). The outcome of this phase in a child's life, according to Erikson (1965) is the resolution of *autonomy versus shame and doubt*. Either the child develops a sense of autonomy and self-esteem or else they are left with feelings of shame and doubt about their own capacity for self-control. This phase signifies the emergence of the private self and, with it, the first knowledge that some parts of the body (e.g., the anus) must remain hidden (Simpson, 1994).

(d) Wrightsman's Assumptions about Human Nature

In *Assumptions about Human Nature*, Lawrence S. Wrightsman (1992) argues that people have a philosophy of human nature that shapes their attitudes toward and interaction with other people. Such philosophies develop from a number of sources, such as observation of the behaviour of other people and the opinions expressed by others, especially people who teach or train us in some way. Emergent philosophies are tested, re-tested, and subsequently refined. The other major source of philosophy development is the personality of the individual (Wrighstman, 1992).

Wrightsman (1992) presents a review of all major personality theories as well as examples from literature and proposes six factors or sub-components that make up an individual's philosophy of human nature. These are (i) *trustworthiness*, (ii) *strength of will and rationality*, (iii) *altruism*, (iv) *independence*, (v) *complexity*, and (vi) *variability*. Thus, an individual's philosophy of human nature is based on their perception of how human nature is evaluated on each of these dimensions. Are people trustworthy? Are people generally strong-willed and rational or weak-willed and irrational? Are people basically good and altruistic or selfish and fundamentally bad? Are people complex or simple? and so on. The two factors that have parallels with much of the material reviewed in this thesis are the concepts of *complexity* and *variability*. When human beings are viewed as a homogeneous group, cultural or individual differences are not so readily tolerated (Yurtsever, 2000).

The following section will review two concepts that do not fit into the psychodynamic category.

(ii) Other Constructs

This section includes a brief description of two constructs. The first is religiosity, which is included as a system for providing structure. The second is Personal Need for Structure, (PNS), which has made a recent appearance in the literature. It has been formulated from the same sources as IA but has a stronger cognitive emphasis.

(a) Religiosity

The literature reviewed in this chapter argues that the religious cosmologies are not only systems used to explain the world, but also systems that maintain cultural identity and a particular view of the world. A number of researchers have argued that religious people are more likely to hold negative views of homosexuality (e.g. Herek, 1984). There is a tendency to infer that religiosity is the cause of intolerance. However, Halls (1997) argues that even people with little religious commitment use the Biblical scripture to support their arguments when it suits them to do so. A review of the IA literature (especially Budner, 1962) suggests we might view religiosity in two ways. We might argue that religious people are intolerant (of ambiguity). Alternatively, we might argue that people who are intolerant of ambiguity are drawn to religion to provide a greater degree of structure for their views of the world.

Research on religiosity has distinguished between *intrinsic* and *extrinsic* religiosity (Allport & Ross, 1967). Allport & Ross (1967) offers two character profiles to distinguish intrinsic from extrinsic religiosity. People with an intrinsic orientation have internalised their religion and then follow it completely. In effect, they live by their religion. Individual needs are of less significance and should be 'brought into harmony with the religious beliefs and prescriptions' (Allport & Ross, 1967, p.434). By contrast, people with an extrinsic orientation 'use religion for their own ends' (Allport & Ross, 1967, p.434). Religious beliefs are lightly held or else selectively shaped to fit the needs of the individual (security, solace, social, distraction, status or self-justification). Allport & Ross (1967) state that in theological terms, such individuals turn to God 'without turning away from self' (p.434). Earlier research by Allport & Kramer (1946) found that churchgoers were more intolerant of ethnic minorities than were non-attenders. However, persons with an extrinsic religious orientation were found to be more prejudiced than those with an intrinsic orientation (Allport & Ross, 1967). This finding seems counter-

intuitive when applied to attitudes to homosexuality, or at least it suggests that the relationship is not as straightforward as Allport & Ross (1967) suggest. Subsequent research has shown the extrinsic scale contains a number of sub-factors (Kirkpatrick, 1989).

The intrinsic religious orientation is what Schlenker & Forsyth (1977) have described as an idealistic ethical belief position. This is characterised by an adherence to universal moral principles and by the view that morally right behaviour leads to good consequences (and *vice versa*). In an examination of the relationship between ethical beliefs and IA, Yurtsever (2000) found that there was a significant positive correlation between 'idealism' and 'intolerance of ambiguity'. *Relativists*, by contrast, reject universal moral principles (Schlenker & Forsyth, 1977). In this view, the morality of a particular action depends on the context (Forsyth & Nye, 1990). Yurtsever (2000) found that 'relativism' was significantly positively correlated with a tolerance of ambiguity. Thus, contrary to Allport & Ross's (1967) conclusion, these findings suggest that a person with an intrinsic orientation should hold attitudes that are more negative toward homosexuality. McFarland (1989) has noted that '[l]ittle is known about the relations between religious orientations and other, non-racial prejudices' (p.326). However, he concludes that the limited evidence indicates that 'intrinsic religion relates positively to prejudice against women [and] homosexual persons' (McFarland, 1989, p.326). Herek (1987) found intrinsic religiosity positively correlated with prejudice against gay men and lesbians but found extrinsic religion unrelated to either. Herek (1987) and McFarland (1987) have both reported positive relationships between intrinsic religiosity and fundamentalism. Furthermore, McFarland (1989) has reported a positive relationship between fundamentalism and negative attitudes to homosexuality. Thus, the findings indicate that the relationship between religiosity and prejudice, especially non-racial prejudice, is more complex that Allport & Ross (1976) originally proposed.

Despite considerable research on religious orientation, measures have focused almost exclusively on Christianity for both intrinsic and extrinsic orientations (e.g. Allport & Ross, 1967; Gorsuch & McFarland, 1972; Gorsuch & McPherson, 1989). Randhawa (1996) and Horton (1997) developed a short-form measure of religious orientation, in conjunction with the present author, that could be used for any religion. The use of

shorter measures of religious orientation has been discussed at length and tested by Gorsuch & McFarland (1972) and Gorsuch & McPherson (1989). Gorsuch & McFarland (1972) examine the differences in validity between single-item measures and multiple-item measures. They argue that the choice between single-item and multiple-item measures rests on the balance between the number of items and sample size. They suggest that measures with a small number of items are more likely to be effective with larger samples (around 100 participants or more).

(b) Personal Need for Structure

The late 1980s through to the early 1990s saw the introduction and development of a personality construct called *Personal Need for Structure* (PNS) (e.g. Neuberg & Newsom, 1993). Although the concept has the same roots as IA research, Personal Need for Structure (PNS) has a stronger cognitive flavour (Neuberg & Newsom, 1993). The works of Adorno et al (1950) and Frenkel-Bruswick (1949) are briefly mentioned, however Budner (1962) and other IA researchers are not mentioned at all in research on PNS (e.g. Neuberg & Newsom, 1993; Moskowitz, 1993 and Schaller, Boyd, Yohannes & O'Brien, 1995). Neuberg & Newsom (1993) argue that PNS differs from other concepts such as authoritarianism, dogmatism and IA, in that they are much broader concepts and may only contain a sub-component relating to cognitive simplicity and structure. By contrast, PNS focuses directly on these constructs but without any reference to psychodynamic theories. Thus, a person exhibiting a desire for simple structure is described as:

> 'one leading a simple, tightly organized life, both cognitively and behaviorally. . . These individuals should be especially likely to establish and enjoy routines [and] prefer familiar social situations. . . In sum, such individuals are motivated to seek out simply structured ways of dealing with their worlds' (Neuberg & Newsom, 1993, p.114-15).

Neuberg & Newsom (1993) found that high scores on a measure of PNS were more likely to apply gender stereotypes when drawing inferences about people based on ambiguous behaviour. Subsequently, Smith & Gordon (1998) found that PNS scores were significant predictors of attitudes towards lesbians and gay men. Furthermore, male participants with high PNS scores also scored higher on a measure of attitudes towards lesbians and gay men (indicating higher negativity) than did males with a low PNS score. A similar pattern was observed for the female participants. Overall, the male

sample scored significantly higher on the measure of attitudes to lesbians and gay men than did the female sample (Smith & Gordon, 1998).

THE FUNCTION OF ATTITUDES

Katz (1960) argues that attitudes serve four main functions. As a *knowledge function*, they help to structure the world and help to organise and process information. All of the material reviewed in this chapter is indicative of this function (to varying degrees). As a *utilitarian function*, attitudes help us to achieve goals and avoid punishments. This is particularly true of gender stereotypes, heterosexism and religiosity. Attitudes may also serve a *value-expressive function* in that they make a statement about who we are. Again, gender stereotyping, heterosexism (as well as sexism, racism, ageism and so on) and religiosity may all serve this function. Finally, attitudes may serve an *ego-defensive function*, where individuals may project onto others the things they want to deny in themselves. This is illustrated by the work of Douglas (1969), Fisher (1973) and Sibley (1995). Katz (1960) suggests that attitudes may serve different functions for different people. However, Himmerlfarb & Eagly (1974) argue that there is a degree of overlap between the various functions (as has been demonstrated here). They argue that the four functions may be different parts of an overall process of need reduction.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Chapter 1 discussed the relationship between gender, sex and sexuality and how they are characterised in terms of binary classification. The way we categorise sex and sexuality are products of the way we divide the human race into two discrete categories (male and female) with corresponding roles and personality traits. More recently, post-paradigmatic approaches have challenged the inevitability of this chain of connections. Thus, we are presented with two distinct ways of organising the world. The binary gender paradigm (and strict regulation of the human body) represents a 'clean' and clear model of sexuality, characterised by low ambiguity and great certainty. In contrast, the post-paradigmatic approach presents us with the exact opposite, a 'dirty' and foggy view of sexuality marked by high ambiguity and great uncertainty. Homosexuality represents a challenge to the certainty of the gender-based paradigm of sexuality.

This chapter has reviewed material about intolerance of ambiguity, first as a cultural disposition and then as a personal (individual) disposition. Therefore, the individual's need for structure can only be understood in terms of a wider cultural propensity. Howitt (1991) argues that '[o]ne can only be tolerant of the intolerable' (p.113). For Western cultures, ambiguity is intolerable. It is neither the intention of this thesis to offer IA as an alibi or apology for sexism and heterosexism, nor indeed to individualise the problems. It has been demonstrated in this review that there are strong connections between sexism and heterosexism. Henley & Pincus (1978) argue that '[t]he intercorrelation of prejudices is thus explained as growing out of an ideology which incorporates certain related elitist notions and provides the mechanisms for perpetuating them' (p.89).

Of all the measures reviewed, IA most accurately describes the tensions over the need for the binary classification of gender, sex and sexuality as frequently discussed in research on sex and gender. The concept of IA has been by psychoanalytic principles and therefore has a resonance with the work of Douglas (1969) and Sibley (1995). The three main psychodynamic theories reviewed above all contain two common themes: the relationship of the individuals to their anuses (and bodies in general) and the need for imposing structure on the world. It was noted in Chapter 1 that that the regulation of anal eroticism has been a driving force in the regulation of sexuality. Therefore, IA, the anal character, shame, religiosity and the need for simple structure are all inextricably linked. Whilst it is not necessary to endorse all of the principles of psychoanalysis, a number of converging themes have emerged from the material reviewed. They all contain three main elements: dirt (shame), a need for structure, and the relationship of human beings to their own bodies (and those of others). Budner (1962) and Durrheim & Foster (1997) consider IA to be a reaction to specific stimuli that they perceive or interpret as ambiguous. Therefore, as a personality variable it has a situational basis. Traditional approaches to personality were criticised by Mischell (1968) who argued that they had a tendency to overestimate the consistency of internal factors at the expense of situational ones. Bass (1990) has suggested that novel situations override internal factors. Later, Mischel (1981) adopted an interactionist approach, thus recognising the importance of both internal characteristics and situational factors, and the ways in which one may influence the other. From the material reviewed, an interactionist approach appears to be the most appropriate approach to IA for the purposes on this thesis. Intolerance of

ambiguity includes a cultural disposition to use dichotomous categories but is also dependent on interactions between situations, specific stimuli and the individual.

The next chapter reviews the research background of attitudes, addresses methodological issues from the quantitative versus qualitative debate, sets out the methodology for the thesis and provides an outline of the structure for its empirical content.

-CHAPTER THREE-

Research Background, Methodology and Reflexivity

INTRODUCTION

The first two chapters have reviewed the literature pertinent to this thesis. The first chapter provided definitions of major terms and concepts and addressed some of the issues central to the study of gender and sexuality. The main theme to emerge from Chapter 1 was the pervasive nature of gender-roles and how they affect our attitudes to sex and sexuality. The second chapter considered the need of humans to impose a simple structure on their worlds. This entailed a review of material concerning intolerance of ambiguity and related concepts.

The aims of this chapter are to outline the research questions, to review the research background to the thesis, to discuss the thesis methodology and to summarise the remaining structure of the thesis. The review of the research background to the thesis considers some of the tensions between quantitative and qualitative methodologies and suggests ways of addressing these issues. There is also a brief discussion of the problems encountered when studying 'sensitive issues' in psychology and how these have a bearing on the methodology adopted. Before summarising the outline for the remainder of the thesis, there is a brief statement regarding the rationale for studying attitudes to sexuality.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The review of the literature in this thesis has yielded two main questions when considering attitudes to sexuality (heterosexism and homophobia). Firstly, the case has been made that, attitudes to sexuality and the way people organise and perform sexuality are in part a function of the way in which they 'gender' the world. The basic categories of male and female serve as a template whereby sexual interaction is structured. Therefore, attitudes to sexuality are in part a function of attitudes to gender, the differing values placed on male/masculine and female/feminine, and the perceived 'power relationship' between

them. Therefore the thesis examines the effects of gender and gender-roles on attitudes to sexuality.

The second question to emerge is the influence of the need to organise the world according to a binary system, as in the case of gender. Hence, attitudes to sexuality and sexual behaviour may in part be a function of the relative ease with which information may be dichotomised. It is recognised that there may be individual differences in the need for simple structure so that ambiguous information may evoke different levels of tolerance from person to person. It is argued that it is intolerance of ambiguity that contributes to negative attitudes toward people or behaviour deviating from the male/female and homo/hetero dichotomies. The thesis also investigates the role of binary categorisation and intolerance of ambiguity on attitudes to homosexuality.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Social Psychology and Attitudes

A review of the history of social psychology in the twentieth century by McGuire (1986) reveals the dominance of the study of attitudes in three main periods. The first of these peaks was the era of attitude measurement and the relationship of attitudes to behaviour during the 1920s and 1930s. During this time Social Psychology was defined as the study of attitudes (McGuire, 1986). During the 1950s and 1960s, attitude research became dominant again within social psychology but this time the focus was on the dynamics of attitude change. Within this era one of the approaches was the functional approach to the study of attitudes. According to this view 'the reasons for holding or for changing attitudes are found in the functions they perform for the individual, specifically the function of adjustment, ego-defense, value expression and knowledge' (Katz, 1960, p.163). These themes are particularly applicable to much of the material discussed in Chapter 2, especially the last three. As an *ego-defensive* function, attitudes are a projection of what the individual may wish to deny in themselves. As a *value-expressive* function, attitudes make a statement about who we are. As a *knowledge* function, attitudes help us to structure the world and organise information (Katz, 1960). For instance, as explained by Katz (1960), '[e]go defensive attitudes. . .can be aroused by threats, appeals to hatred and repressed impulses and authoritarian suggestion' (p.163). Expressive

attitudes are triggered by cues related to the individual's value system and the need to assert his or her self image. The most relevant to this thesis, however, is the knowledge function of attitudes. This is 'based upon the individual's need to give adequate structure to his [or her] universe. The search for meaning, the need to understand, the trend toward better organization of perceptions and beliefs to provide clarity and consistency for the individual' (Katz, 1960, p.170). These frames of reference, according to Katz, help us understand what would otherwise be 'an unorganized chaotic universe' (p.175). For Dewey (1910) they are a way of introducing definiteness and distinction, consistency and stability of meaning in the world. According to Katz (1960), definiteness and stability are 'provided in good measure by the norms of our culture, which give the otherwise perplexed individual ready-made attitudes for comprehending his [or her] universe' (p.175).

More recently, there has been renewed interest in attitude research. Since the 1980s the focus has been on the structure of individual attitudes, the organisation within attitude systems and how they are linked to other personal systems (McGuire, 1986). This renewed interest in attitudes has continued throughout the 1990s (Eagly & Chaiken, 1993; Hogg & Vaughan, 1998) as predicted by McGuire (1986).

The Measurement of Attitudes

The use of questionnaires has become a standard method of attempting to measure attitudes. Typically, respondents are asked whether they agree or disagree with a series of statements about a particular attitude object (Himmelfarb & Eagly, 1974; Hogg & Vaughan, 1998; Oppenheim, 1992). This method is known as attitude scaling and the most popular procedure for the measurement of attitudes to questionnaires is the Likert Scale (Oppenheim, 1992), named after its inventor Rensis Likert. The main advantages of Likert's Method of Summated Ratings (Likert, 1932) are that it is easy to construct a scale (Shaw, 1966) and the method offers a range of responses (usually five or seven points) for the respondent, rather than simply 'agree or disagree' (Hogg & Vaughan, 1998; Oppenheim, 1992). It also offers the opportunity of including items that are not obviously related to the attitude in question (Shaw, 1966), thus 'enabling subtler and deeper ramifications of an attitude to be explored' (Oppenheim, 1992, p.200). The

inclusion of such items enable researchers to explore links to other constructs and to 'uncover the strands and interconnections of [an attitude's] various components' (Oppenheim, 1992, p.200).

The main criticism of the Likert scale is that the same total score may have been obtained in a number of different ways. Thus, the same scores may have quite different meanings (Hogg & Vaughan, 1998; Oppenheim, 1992). Nevertheless, according to Oppenheim (1992), Likert scales 'tend to perform very well when it comes to reliable, rough ordering of people with regard to a particular attitude' (p.200). The work of Osgood, Suci & Tannenbaum (1957) on the concept of the semantic differential took a different approach to the measurement of attitudes. Osgood et al (1957) focused on the meaning that people give to a concept or a word and attempted to map them in a hypothetical semantic space using three main dimensions: *evaluation*, *potency* and *activity*. The technique uses a number of bipolar scales, with the terminal points defined by an adjective and its antonym. Between the two words is a seven-point rating scale. Participants are required to make a mark at one of the points to reflect their attitude to the attitude object. Marks made closest to the terminal points reflect the strongest attitudes (Oppenheim, 1992; Osgood et al, 1957). The technique has been useful in the clinical setting, for instance to make comparisons between the self and significant others. These ratings do not provide objective assessments but rather are (subjective) snap judgements (Oppenheim, 1992). However, one of the benefits of using the technique is that the individual supplies his or her own frame of reference. Furthermore, as Oppenheim (1992) argues 'once we assemble a considerable number of subjective impressions they almost cease to be subjective and come to represent some kind of 'objectified subjectivity'' (p.230). By taking multiple measurements, it is possible to subject the ratings to statistical analysis, such as factor analysis (Oppenheim, 1992). A variant on the semantic differential approach is the use of graphic rating scales, with the seven-point scale being replaced by a straight line. Participants are required to indicate their attitude by making a mark at any position on the line (Oppenheim, 1992). This has the benefit of allowing a greater range of possible scores.

However, the semantic differential technique is not without its critics. The main criticism is that the labels used may mean different things to different people at different times (Hogg & Vaughan, 1998; Oppenheim, 1992). However, the use of several scales increases the reliability of the measure (Hogg & Vaughan, 1998). Furthermore, the problem of meaning may be addressed to some extent by a combination of techniques. Combinations of Likert Scales and Semantic Differential scales have been used to investigate complex issues (Hogg & Vaughan, 1998), such as the prediction voting behaviour (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980).

Oppenheim (1992) notes that the arrival of computer software packages has offered new opportunities for a more versatile use of attitude scaling, allowing researchers to perform detailed procedures previously too laborious to conduct. Thus, internal consistency checks have become a matter of routine. According to Oppenheim (1992), computer analysis has improved the quality of survey research and to some extent has 'extended the life-span' (p.207) of attitude scaling. However, developments in attitude theories and in qualitative methods have challenged the usefulness of attitude scaling techniques, attempting to provide greater insight into the subtlety and complexity of attitudes (Oppenheim, 1992).

The Challenge of Qualitative Research

The three eras of attitude research summarised above are all based upon the quantification of attitudes in some way. However, this paradigm has been described as 'fraught with difficulties' (Parker, 1994, p.1) in that by reducing information to numbers, much of the context is lost (Parker, 1994). These concerns gave way to what has been called 'new paradigm' social psychology, with an emphasis on qualitative methods. Perhaps most importantly, the role of the researcher and his or her relationship with the people studied began to be reconsidered (Parker, 1994). Qualitative research is defined by Parker (1994) as 'the interpretative study of a specified issue or problem in which the researcher is central to the sense that is made' (p.2). This represents a departure from the conventional view of science as 'empirical objectivity' (Banister, Burman, Parker, Taylor and Tindall, 1994, p.v). The challenge of qualitative research to the notion of objectivity is explained by Parker (1994):

> 'When researchers, whether quantitative or qualitative, believe that they are being most objective by a keeping a distance between themselves and their objects of study, they are actually themselves producing a *subjective* account, for a position of distance is still a position and it is all the more powerful if it refuses to acknowledge itself as such' [original emphasis] (p.13)

According to Parker (1994), qualitative research offers a different way of addressing the relationship between objectivity and subjectivity. The approach used by quantitative research is to assume that 'the diminution of one. . . will lead to an increase in the other' (p.13). By contrast, qualitative research uses subjectivity as a resource. In particular, a qualitative researcher will explore the ways in which their own subjectivity has defined the object of study (Parker, 1994). Arguably, the lack of such reflexivity in mainstream psychology has led to the accusations that bias has found its way into many so-called 'objective' accounts. For instance, Burman (1994) has argued that the objectivity found in mainstream psychology is culturally masculine, while Ussher (1991) has described it as misogynistic. Honeychurch (1996) and Kitzinger (1990) have addressed the problems of heterosexism in mainstream and feminist psychology. The problems of racism in mainstream psychology have been addressed by Howitt (1991) and in feminist psychology by Howitt (1995) and Sayal-Bennett (1991). Others have looked more generally at the subject of 'sensitive topics' within psychology (e.g. Boynton & Wood, 1998).

As the concept of 'attitudes' is central to this thesis, it is important to address criticisms raised by social constructionist approaches. As Burr (1995) explains, attitudes 'invite us to think of structures residing inside the person which are part of that person's make-up and which determine or at least greatly influence what the person does, thinks and says' (p.49). According to Burr (1995), 'such 'essences' from a social constructionist perspective have no place . . . and have no status as explanations of things people say' (p.50) in a social constructionist perspective. Instead, spoken and written language are viewed as 'manifestations of discourse' (Burr, 1995, p.50), and rather than originating with the person, they have their origin in 'the discursive culture that those people inhabit' (Burr, 1995, p.50). However, the social constructionist approaches to sexuality, particularly homosexuality, have been criticised for a number of reasons. Some authors have argued that 'extreme' social constructionism and behaviourism share similar basic assumptions in that they are both reductionist and deterministic (e.g., Burr, 1995; Norton, 1997). For

Norton (1997), arguing from an essentialist standpoint, the main criticism of social constructionism is that its theorists often jettison the personal experience of individuals and historical context (p.21) if they conflict with theory. Therefore, extreme social constructionism may not be any better disposed to giving a voice to the people they study than is positivist psychology. However, as an alternative, less extreme social constructionist approaches put an emphasis on the 'historical and cultural relativity of knowledge' (Burr, 1995, p.9). According to Burr (1995), this approach has been 'taken up by those who wish to give psychology a political cutting edge' (p.9).

Combining Methods: Triangulation

Although quantitative and qualitative approaches offer seemingly different views of psychology, it is important to note, as Parker (1994) states, that 'it is not necessary to set quantitative and qualitative traditions in diametric opposition to one another' (p.1). Parker (1999) argues that 'any retreat to set 'methods' will end up restricting our understanding of the complexity and multiplicity of meaning' (p.2). Coolican (1998) summarises the various positions in the debate on the use of qualitative and quantitative methods. He offers the following five positions:

(a) No qualitative data

(b) Qualitative data converted to quantitative data

(c) Qualitative data can support quantitative findings

(d) Qualitative and qualitative methods are equal but different

(e) Qualitative methods only

The two extreme positions are (a) and (e). Position (a) is described by Coolican (1998) as being favoured by 'extreme positivists' whereas position (e) is described as the 'more political and ideological position' (Coolican, 1998, p.723). For instance, Tavris (1993) and Ussher (1992) argue that the use of a positivist epistemology and methodology serves to promote and reinforce the distance and power relationships between the researcher and participants. Furthermore, the extreme positivist approach is described as being inherently sexist (Tavris, 1993, Ussher, 1992). The other three positions, offered by Coolican (1998) take a more moderate or pragmatic approach to the selection of methods. An example of position (b) is content analysis, whereby qualitative data are quantified through the use of

numerical codes and ratings. With position (c) qualitative methods, such as interviews, are used to provide ideas for quantitative measurement or to provide insight into the meaning of quantitative findings. Position (d) uses both qualitative and quantitative methods, depending on the research question. However, in some instances, qualitative methods may be used by some researchers as a second best approach, when the use of quantitative methods is not feasible (Henwood & Pidgeon, 1996).

There are numerous examples of the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. For instance, Mann (1999) uses focus-groups, in-depth interviews, written autobiographical accounts and quantitative analyses. Cumberbatch & Wood (1995), in their analysis of media stereotypes of Germans, used content analysis and discourse analysis of films, newspapers, television programmes and holiday brochures. This use of multiple methods is known as 'triangulation', defined by McQueen & Knussen (1999) as '[t]he use of different sources or points of view to enhance the interpretation of data' (p.245). By adopting this approach to research we may increase our confidence that the results are more than an artefact of the method (Tindall, 1994). As seen above, triangulation may be used when working with a solely quantitative approach (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980) to provide corroboration of meaning. It has also been suggested as means of dealing with issues of researcher reflexivity, even when dealing with a solely qualitative framework (Bevan & Bevan, 1999). Bevan & Bevan (1999) suggest that group interviews offer researchers the opportunity of becoming 'more influenced by the realities of respondents' (p.26) and are 'less dependent on academic assessment and funding audiences' (Bevan & Bevan, 1999, p.26).

Confirming Parker's (1994) suggestion that quantitative and qualitative methods need not be diametrically opposed to one another, it is worth noting that group interviews were used in the 1920s by social psychologists to develop survey instruments and also as a market research technique (Bogardus, 1926; Kitzinger, 1994; Wilkinson, 1998). During the 1950s 'focussed interviews' with groups were used by the sociologist Robert Merton to examine reactions to wartime propaganda (Merton, Fiske & Kendall, 1956). Although by the late 1980s, focus groups had 'virtually disappeared from the social sciences' (Morgan, 1988, p.11), in recent years there has been a resurgence in their use (Lunt &

Livingstone, 1996; Morgan, 1997). They are now a widely used method of gathering data for social sciences, in marketing and in public opinion research (Myers, 1998). Most notably, focus groups have become a significant feature of opinion polling and policy development for political parties (Wring, 1998).

There are various definitions of focus groups. Beck, Trombetta & Share's (1986) definition of as a focus group as 'an informal discussion among selected individuals about specific topics' (p.73) places the emphasis on the interactive quality, that is the informal group discussion. Hughes & DuMont's (1993) definition of 'group interviews employing relatively homogeneous groups to provide information about topics specified by the researchers' (p.776) suggests a stronger demarcation between the researcher and the researched. Wilkinson (1998) highlights three key features of focus group methodology: (i) focus groups provide access to 'participants' own language, concepts and concerns' (p.188); (ii) they 'encourage the production of more fully articulated accounts' (p.190) and (iii) they offer an 'opportunity to observe the process of collective sense-making' (p.193).

THESIS METHODOLOGY

Queering the Research

Given the accusations of bias against mainstream psychology, Honeychurch (1996) asks whether it is possible to conduct 'queer' research 'within the heterosexual epistemological frameworks' (p.339) prevalent in academia. This question is particularly pertinent to this thesis. Boynton (1998) has discussed at length the problems and issues encountered in researching pornography and prostitution, particularly as a woman researching these areas. One of the main problems associated with studying 'sensitive issues' is that researchers are often over-identified with their research by participants, academic colleagues and other agents (see also Ussher, 1989). There are often assumptions made that the researcher has a greater personal investment (and involvement) in this kind of research than research on more 'neutral' topics (Boynton & Wood, 1998; Honeychurch, 1996; Wood, 1999). Boynton (1998, p.85) argues that research on subjects which 'challenge the familiar' is often equated with a loss of objectivity. Ussher (1989) has commented on how her research was not considered 'real psychology' by her male colleagues. Thus, the question

posed by Honeychurch (1996) raises a very real concern that has been similarly expressed by feminist researchers (e.g. Wilkinson, 1999). Should people adopt a theoretical and methodological framework that has traditionally ignored them or cast them as outsiders?

Burr (1995, p.160) argues that '[e]xperimenters within the traditional scientific paradigm, are able to stand back from their own humanity and reveal the objective nature of the phenomena under study without bias and without 'contaminating' the results with 'leakage' from their own personal involvement'. Honeychurch (1996) argues that '[a]ny endeavour to queer the operations of research is threatening to conventional theory' (p.353). He argues that this might even include the act of studying 'sensitive topics' or addressing some of the biases within mainstream psychology (see also Boynton, 1998). Such endeavours may be characterised by others as subjective (Boynton, 1998), theoretically unsound or methodologically faulty (Honeychurch, 1996). This phenomenon illustrates what Burr (1995) characterises as the impossibility of objectivity, 'since each of us, of necessity, must encounter the world from some perspective or other' (p.160).

Therefore, I intend to dispense with the 'objectivity-talk' (Burr, 1995, p.160) and to discuss the methodology of the thesis, including personal reasons and motivations for writing a thesis on attitudes to sexuality and why I have approached it in the way I have.

A Reflexive Account

The choice of methods has been informed by various sources and experiences, some of them theoretical, some pragmatic and some personal. Honeychurch (1996) poses a number of dilemmas for some studying sexuality. The main challenge is how to operate from a position that challenges the familiar, while not having the research dismissed as 'novelty value' (see Wood, 1999), theoretically and methodologically flawed or hopelessly subjective. In Chapter 1, I discussed the way in which a particular view of biology puts boundaries on the way we view sex and by delimiting the biology we get a delimited view of sex. To put this another way, it is not the biology that is problematic but the way in which it is applied. The choice of questions determines our view of appropriate sexuality, not biology.

It has been noted above that all mainstream psychology contains varying types and degrees of bias. However, even when some of these biases are addressed, the same accusations remain, as in the case of feminist psychology. The epistemological and methodological frameworks may change but the 'song remains the same'. Despite attempts to address reflexivity and power-imbalances between researcher and participants, qualitative researchers have still not fully addressed these issues (Burr, 1995). According to Burr (1995):

> 'Reflexivity also refers to the equal status, within discourse analysis, of researchers and their respondents, as well as of the accounts offered by each. This means that discourse analysts must find a way of building into their research opportunities for participants to comment upon their own accounts and those of the researcher' (p.181).

In order to address this 'problem', Bevan and Bevan (1999) have recommended the use of group interviews to address issues of power imbalances in dyadic interviews. Parker & Burman (1993) and Marks (1993) have expressed the concern that attempts to include more fully the contribution of participants have still not adequately addressed the issues of power in the research process. Marks (1993) concludes, that, despite such efforts, the interpretations of the researcher still carry greater authority than the interpretations of 'the researched'. Burr (1995) argues that reflexivity may only 'bring about the illusion of 'democratisation' of the research relationship, which is worse that what is strives to replace' (p.181). Thus, it might be argued that 'democracy–talk' has replaced 'objectivity-talk' and that both types of 'talk' obscure the inequalities of power rather than address them.

Thus, there appears to be little difference in an approach that regards human beings as a complex of learned responses, from one that sees us as a bunch of chemicals, or from one that sees us as a repertoire of linguistic ploys. All of these approaches are reductionist. In each case, the person conducting the research has the power to model human behaviour and experience from their own perspective. When any model is compared to the 'real thing', there is always an element of error by the very nature of model making. The degree and type of the error are determined by the model maker and his/her choice of modelling techniques. Thus one important aspect of reflexivity is to recognise the limitations of the

chosen method and to take them into account when using the model to explain 'real world' phenomena.

Coolican (1998) characterises the 'extreme' qualitative approach as a political one but does not acknowledge that the attempt to remain neutral (objective) is also a political position, in that if it does not challenge the cultural biases of the day, by default it supports them. The 'neutral' position may include some or all of the biases discussed above. This would appear to be the strongest criticism of the (extreme) quantitative position. The position of neutrality or objectivity according to Honeychurch (1996) is white, male and heterosexual and the problem is that these 'values' frequently go unchallenged or unacknowledged. Ussher (1992, 1993) for example has taken the approach that to use a quantitative methodology is akin to using the tools of the 'enemy', or oppression. However, this is in some way like rejecting trousers because they are symbols of oppression. In the preface to *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, Ocsar Wilde stated that '[t]here is no such thing as a moral or immoral book. Books are well written, or badly written. That is all' (Wilde, 1985, p.21). Similarly, methods are well utilised or badly utilised. This applies not only to their execution but also to how the results are interpreted.

The methodology of this thesis has a political motivation in that I have chosen primarily quantitative methods to address the paucity of empirically based research on homophobia. The literature revealed that the principal methods of studying attitudes to homosexuality have been surveys and the development of psychometric tests. More recent research on sexuality, particular gay and lesbian research has often favoured a qualitative approach (as has feminist research). This may be partly motivated by a rejection of search traditions that have 'othered' them/us. Much of the research in these areas is also largely theoretical or discussion based.

For a number of studies in the thesis, I use an experimental approach, with the stimulus information presented in the form of questionnaire booklets. However, for the purposes of most of the analyses I make use of the 'heterosexual male' position as the point of neutrality rather than ignoring its existence. In doing this, I am attempting to make 'neutrality' account for itself. The use of quantitative methods in a more 'transparent way'

addresses some of the main criticisms levelled at quantitative methods. However, the report writing third-person style and statistical analyses are still employed, thus using the 'authority' of the privileged position accorded to each of these. This methodological approach is tentatively termed 'post-modern empiricism'.

The thesis also uses a number of methods from psychometrically based surveys, to experimentally based questionnaires, to semi-structured group interviews (focus groups). My position on the quantitative-qualitative debate fluctuates between the middle three positions summarised by Coolican (1998) above. Overall, the thesis follows position (c), namely that qualitative data are used to support quantitative findings. Thus I allow the political imperative of this approach to override my personal position that qualitative and quantitative methods are different but equal. The first empirical chapter is entirely quantitative (Chapter 4), using a series of psychometric tests with Likert scale responses, the next three empirical chapters are mainly quantitative with the addition of some qualitative data converted to quantitative form for the purpose of content analysis. The quantitative measures are mainly semantic-differential scores, with additional items in the form of categorical responses. The items requiring categorical responses are also paired with prompts ('Say why?') and spaces to allow participants to justify those responses in their own words.

Finally, the methodology seeks to create a feedback loop by incorporating participants' understandings (Reason & Rowan, 1981; Tindall, 1994) from the focus group discussions. This goes some way to address (at least partly) issues of power differences between researcher and researched (Burr, 1995).

It is important to mention that the resistance to my research area has also had an effect on how I have approached the thesis. Boynton (1998) and Ussher (1989) both offer similar accounts of how their research has been 'othered' by their colleagues, and the pressures to do 'good' research.

Choice of participants

The choice of participants was mainly made on pragmatic grounds. As part of the course requirement of the first year Statistics and Research Methods course (in the Psychology Group at Aston University) students may opt to participate in eight hours of research, in lieu of one laboratory report. The majority of participants were drawn from this group. The option of doing a laboratory report blurs the distinction between 'volunteer' and 'non-volunteer' although the majority of the students opted for the research hours. However, one of the problems of sampling from the psychology undergraduate population at Aston University is the low proportion of male students. In order to balance the numbers, 53 male students were recruited from Business School and the School of Life and Health Sciences. The only proviso was that their course must include psychology or sociology.

McNemar (1946, p.333) once stated that '[t]he existing science of human behavior is largely the science of the behavior of sophomores' thus indicating the dominance of psychology undergraduates as research participants. A number of surveys confirmed McNemar's observation, showing the that on average 80% (median) of the participants in studies drawn from a range of journals during the 1960s were psychology undergraduates (Rosnow & Rosenthal, 1997). This trend continued into the 1980s (Sears, 1986). More recently, Valentine (1992) has estimated the proportion of undergraduates participants at 75%. These figures sit somewhat uneasily with criticism of Freud's work most commonly offered in almost any introductory psychology textbook, that is, the inadequacy of his sampling methods (e.g. Malim & Birch, 1998). Therefore, although the sampling methods used in this thesis have a strong precedent, I would like to offer some reasons why the use of psychology undergraduates is not a weakness of the thesis. Firstly, a student population is the most practical given the repeated measures design. Such a design is unlikely to be 'popular' with the general population, as noted by McQueen & Knussen (1999). However, a profile of the types of people who usually hold negative views to homosexuality and a student population reveals some interesting themes.

According to Herek (1984), people holding negative attitudes to homosexuality are likely to be older and less well educated. They are also more likely to be less sexually

permissive, more likely to hold restrictive attitudes about gender roles and are more likely to manifest high levels of authoritarianism and related personality characteristics. By contrast, undergraduates are more likely to be well educated and usually younger (McQueen & Knussen, 1999). According to Rosnow & Rosenthal (1997), volunteer participants tend to be of higher intelligence than are non-volunteers, but not when recruiting for more unusual topics such as sexual research. Volunteers also tend to be unconventional when the topic has to do with sex, being less authoritarian and more self-disclosing than are non-volunteers. Undergraduates (mostly) fall within the age range (18-30 years) which is 'popularly believed to have absorbed many feminist and egalitarian tenets' (Smithson, 1999, p.44). This age group is also considered to display converging gender roles (Wilkinson, 1994). Therefore, undergraduates in many ways represent a particularly difficult sample when examining attitudes to sex, being younger, better educated and, possibly, less gender-typed. Therefore, if the research detects differences in this sample, it is reasonable to expect that they may be even more pronounced in a sample more representative of the general population.

Why attitudes to sexuality?

Much of the initial work for the thesis has not been used. Early reading focused on Biblical attitudes to sexuality. I found the argument that the Bible explicitly prohibits (or even refers to) homosexuality to be a spurious one. A great deal of time went into attempting to contextualise the passages in scripture that supposedly address homosexuality. This work led me to read the writings of Mary Douglas and it is from there that the present thesis evolved. Rather than looking at religiosity as a predictor or 'cause' of anti-gay prejudice, Douglas (1969) presented a view that focused on underlying motives and processes. I subsequently read the work of Sibley (1995) and Leach (1976) that had applied Douglas's (1969) theory to the disciplines of social geography and communications theory respectively. Karr (1978) reported that homosexual people were judged to be less clean as a result of their homosexuality and, it was at this point that I began to formulate some of the research questions. Thus, the suggested link between 'dirt' and 'ambiguity' provided the basis for the thesis. Apart from the reasons cited above, my main intention was to provide supporting evidence to bring together a number of disciplines, such as psychology,

anthropology, psychoanalysis, social geography and theology, by using the 'privileged' discourse of numbers.

I now refer to the 'other' research as psychotheology, in which I intend to continue to use psychological approaches to address the issues of scripture and sexuality. An example of this work is shown in Appendix 1 and was presented at the International Conference on Discourse and Social Order at Aston Business School in 1998.

Whether or not I label my own sexuality as straight, gay, bisexual or post-paradigmatic is, for me, redundant as far as the thesis is concerned. I have already stepped out of 'neutrality' by the mere fact that I am studying sexuality. However, being male is perhaps more salient to the way I have approached this thesis, as the subject matter mainly deals with male homosexuality and penetrative sex.

TECHNICAL DETAILS

This section deals with some of the more technical methodological issues encountered in the thesis design. These include data collection, data coding, computer input, data cleaning and data transformation, as well as the selection and standardisation of confidence levels throughout the thesis.

Data Collection

The design of the thesis involved repeatedly testing the same group of participants using a number of questions and experimental stimulus material presented in questionnaire booklets. Participants were given the option of completing the series of questionnaires in one sitting or over a number of sittings. In order to limit the completion of personal details to once only, a PIN (personal identification number) system was devised. The suggestion given was the last three digits of the participant's postcode. This gave a number that was specific to the individual participant, and was easy for them to remember. Thus, the questionnaires could be easily matched from previous sittings, whilst protecting the participant's anonymity.

Data Coding

All of the questionnaire data needed coding after completion. The Likert Scale items did not contain any numerical reference points on the original questionnaires (only linguistic ones). Therefore, all Likert scale items had to be coded (1 to 7) before computer input. All of the questionnaires were coded by the main researcher and a paid assistant. In order to minimise error, a series of acetate templates were made. These were placed over the questionnaires in order to match the participant's mark with a corresponding number.

The other main measurement type used was the semantic-differential graphic scale. Participants were required to make a mark along an unmarked line between two terminal points, one labelled with an adjective (word or phrase) and the other with its antonym. In order to transform the participants mark into a suitable form for computer entry, each of the lines were measured in millimetres (from the left-hand side of the line). These values were input to SPSS for Windows for analysis.

However, two possible sources of error were identified: (i) the possibility of slight differences between the two coders, and (ii) the repositioning of the ruler for each of the scales (the scales were presented in blocks of four to seven). In order to address these potential problems, two precautions were undertaken. Instead of using rulers, graph paper with millimetre and centimetre squares was photocopied onto acetate sheets, this allowed all of the scales in one block to be measured without the need for repositioning the measuring device. The acetate sheets were examined and tested on dummy items before use. This measurement device also partly addressed the problem of difference in the scores between coders. However, in order to address the issue fully a selection of questionnaires were recoded. Six sets of questionnaires (three from each coder) were selected at random and then recoded by the alternative coder. Pearson correlations were then calculated to ascertain the level of agreement between coders, for each of the individual studies. The results from these tests are reported in the individual chapters.

Data Cleaning

In order to ensure the accuracy of the data input to SPSS for Windows, all data were cleaned prior to analysis. The data were printed out in batches of 25 cases for all of the

studies. Each item was checked against the original questionnaire. When all of the data had been checked, amendments were then made to the computer records. All missing values were coded as –99.

Data Transformation

All data were initially input to computer without regard to reverse coded items. All reverse coding was executed using the 'compute' function on SPSS for Windows after data cleaning was completed.

The Use of Factor Analysis

Some of the studies use a number of similar items in order to attempt to measure participants' attitudes. Therefore factor analysis was employed to investigate any incidence of item redundancy and provide a rationale for the amalgamation of some of the measurement items. As the process was primarily an exploratory one, the minimum requirement was used for factor extraction, that is, for eigenvalues for 1 and above. A number of these analyses yielded factor solutions comprising two or three large factors with several smaller ones. Although a scree-plot test may have supported solutions with a fewer number of larger factors, the decision was made to include all factors (with eigenvalues greater than 1) in the summary tables but include full SPSS (for Windows) output in the Appendices. This decision may not satisfy statistical 'purists' but is both in keeping with both the intended purpose of the technique for this thesis (and indeed the thesis methodology as a whole). Therefore, when items were grouped together in larger factors they were amalgamated. Cronbach's alpha coefficients were calculated for support. However, when items were scattered across a number of smaller factors this was taken to indicate their 'uniqueness' and therefore they should remain as separate items.

The factor analysis summary tables given in the main body of the text contain labels (interpretations') for all factors including the smaller ones. These labels are for illustrative purposes and at best can only be considered speculative. Although the factor solutions are discussed in the thesis, this 'evidence' is only utilised to offer supplementary support for more robust and compelling findings. These points of caution are reiterated throughout the thesis.

Confidence Levels of Statistical Tests

(a) Confidence Levels and Type 1 Error

Rather than conduct a MANOVA, which often produces complex results (that may be difficult to interpret), a series of simpler ANOVAs were conducted. The main benefit of multivariate analyses is that they reduce the overall error inherent in multiple testing. In order to address this problem of Type 1 error a confidence level of $p<0.01$ was used. For the multiple comparison tests, a confidence level of $p<0.002$ was used. Although the number of individual tests and multiple comparison tests may differ in subsequent chapters, these figures will be used throughout the thesis. The main reason is to maintain a consistent significance level throughout the thesis, to avoid the confusion of changing figures for each analysis. While, this practice may not be statistically correct, the margin of error was reckoned to be minimal. Any variation on this practice will be stated when describing the individual analyses.

(b) Mauchley's Test of Sphericity and Homogeneity of Covariance

For both repeated-measures ANOVA and mixed (split-plot) design ANOVA, the Mauchley's Test of Sphericity for homogeneity of covariance was conducted. When the test was significant for any of the following analyses, the more conservative Greenhouse-Geisser test is reported (Kinnear & Gray, 1999). This is indicated by the phrase 'Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted' after the p-value, otherwise the usual 'sphericity assumed' value is given. This procedure is adopted throughout the thesis.

GENDER DIFFERENCES

Although references to gender differences will be made throughout the thesis they are to be understood as a comparison of 'social positions' rather than an intimation of essentialism.

SEXUALITY DIFFERENCES

Participants were asked to identify their sexuality using the Kinsey et al (1948) continuum of sexuality. However, the small numbers that identified with positions K1 to K6 ('predominantly heterosexual' to 'exclusively homosexual') meant that it was not possible

to offer meaningful comparisons of the various sexualities. Any analysis of sexuality was therefore restricted to the use of 'sexuality' as a predictor variable in regression analyses.

The final section of this chapter offers a broad outline of the structure of the remainder of the thesis.

OUTLINE OF THE EMPIRICAL STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS

This thesis employs a number of methods in the examination of attitudes to sexuality. The next six chapters are devoted to data collection and analysis. Chapters 4 to 8 are primarily quantitative, although they involve different approaches to the research questions.

The empirical investigation begins (Chapter 4) with a psychometric investigation of predictors of attitudes to homosexuality. This approach has become the main approach in this area. The chapter comprises two main studies. The first examines the relationship between Wrightsman's (1992) Assumptions about Human Nature and attitudes to homosexuality, with a particular emphasis on the factors of 'complexity' and 'variability'. The second study is an attempt to test the theories put forward by Douglas (1966) and Sibley (1995) that any stimuli humans perceive to be dirty partly reflects an indication of the difficulties they encounter when trying to classify such stimuli. Rather than a matter of hygiene, it is a problem of categorisation. The study uses measures of 'intolerance of ambiguity', 'attitudes to dirt' and 'religiosity' as well as participants age, gender and sexuality as predictors of 'attitudes to homosexuality'. This second study is the first a series of studies all involving the same sample of participants. Chapter 5 provides an exploration of gender, attitudes to the human body and how these relate to attitudes to sexuality. The next two chapters consider attitudes to non-procreative sex acts. Chapter 6 investigates attitudes to anal sex, and Chapter 7 uses the same design to examine attitudes to oral-genital acts. Both of these studies utilise a mixed (split-plot) experimental design. For each of the studies, the roles and genders of two sexual actors were manipulated to produce same-gender and mixed-gender couples in which the actors performed in either gender-role congruent or gender-role incongruent ways. The various acts and actors were evaluated on a series of rating scales. The aim of the studies was to compare the evaluations of non-procreative acts in different contexts. Chapter 8, the last of the

quantitative chapters, investigates attitudes to the various positions of sexual identity/ orientation along Kinsey et al's (1948) sexual continuum, both for male and female sexual actors. Again, mixed (split-plot) experimental designs were employed to compare a series of evaluations across the different contexts.

The penultimate chapter (Chapter 9) has a qualitative emphasis and presents the findings of a series of focus group discussions. The chapter quotes extensively from the transcripts of the discussions in which participants define major terms and discuss some of the results from the empirical chapters. The closing chapter presents a summary of the thesis, a review and discussion of the main findings, a discussion of some of the limitations of the thesis and suggestions for further research. Finally, it presents conclusions together with an assessment of the contribution made by the thesis to our understanding of gender and sexuality.

-CHAPTER FOUR-

Psychometric Measures

INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter reviewed the research background to the thesis, addressed methodological issues and stated the main research questions. The thesis will employ a predominantly quantitative methodology using a number of different methods but mainly surveys and experiments. This chapter focuses on the use of psychometric measures in two surveys. Such studies have been widely employed in the study of attitudes to sexuality.

The first study examines the relationship between Wrightsman's (1991) Assumptions about Human Nature and Attitudes to Homosexuality. Wrightsman (1991) identified six factors which make up our overall philosophy of human nature. These are (i) trustworthiness; (ii) strength of will and rationality; (iii) altruism; (iv) independence; (v) complexity; and (vi) variability. However for the purposes of this thesis, the two most pertinent factors are complexity and variability, as these closely parallel much of the material reviewed in Chapter 2.

The second study is an attempt to examine Douglas's (1969) argument that there is a connection between what is considered 'dirty' and that which is deemed difficult to classify using an 'either/or' binary system. Thus on this view, negative attitudes to homosexuality are in part a function of a intolerance of gender ambiguity argued by Bersani (1994) and Simpson (1994a). Karr (1978) found that homosexual males were rated as being less clean than their heterosexual counterparts. Negative traits and feminine traits were clustered together suggesting a relationship between 'cleanliness' and gender deviation. According to Douglas (1969) attitudes to 'dirt' are in part a function of in/tolerance of ambiguity. This study uses Budner's (1963) Intolerance of Ambiguity Scale together with measures of 'attitudes to dirt' and religiosity.

The analyses for both studies will be composed mainly of regression analyses with various statistical tests for finer analysis. The measure of attitudes to homosexuality used in this

study is the Kite and Deaux (1986) scale. However, a number of changes were made to this scale which will be discussed in the method section (materials) of Study 2.

The final section of this chapter has two main aims. Firstly, it explores the relationship between the various psychometric measures employed in the first two studies. Secondly, it employs a number of other psychometric measures mentioned in the literature review Chapter 2 such as Gorsuch & McFarland's (1972) measures of *Intrinsic* and *Extrinsic* religiosity. Correlational evidence will be provided as a means of validating the Short-form Religiosity scale and the Attitudes to Dirt scale used in Study 2. It also explores the relationship between the Personal Need for Structure (PNS) scale and various constructs such as Budner's IA Scale and Attitudes to Homosexuality.

STUDY 1: WRIGHTSMAN'S ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT HUMAN NATURE AND ATTITUDES TO HOMOSEXUALITY

METHOD

Participants

There were 952 participants in this study. The ages ranged from 14 years to 77 years. The mean age for the total sample was 27.0 years (SD=12.1). Four hundred and fifty three males took part with a mean age of 27.1 years (SD=12.0). Four hundred and eight seven females took part with a mean age of 26.8 years (SD=12.2). Gender was not identified for twelve participants. Although all age groups are represented, the majority (63%: 604/952) of the participants were in the age range 18 to 24 years. An opportunity sample was used with all participants known to confederates of the experimenters.

Materials

A questionnaire containing a shortened version of Wrightsman's (1991) PHN scale was the main research instrument used. The selection criterion for the items was based on highest loadings from Wrightsman's (1991) factor analysis. For each factor, the positively coded item with the highest loading and the reverse coded item with the highest loading were selected. The other measures were also in a shortened format due to limited space. Two items from the Short-form Religiosity scale were used to measure 'religiosity'. Two

items were used to measure attitudes to homosexuality and were selected based on face validity alone (see Appendix 2).

Design and Procedure

This study employs a survey method to explore the relationship between a number of psychometric measures using (multiple) regression analysis.

All participants completed a two-part questionnaire. The first part examined *National Stereotypes* and the second part examined *Assumptions about Human Nature*, with two additional questions relating to attitudes to homosexuality. Only the second part of the questionnaire was used for the purposes of this study. As an opportunity sample was used, it was not possible to match the conditions under which the questionnaires were completed. The questionnaires were coded and inputted to SPSS for Windows (Version 8) for analysis.

RESULTS

The results comprise a regression analysis plus a series of correlations and other statistical tests to examine the relationships and significant differences between various groups of participants (based on age, gender, religiosity and so on).

(a) Regression Analysis

The (multiple) regression analysis is shown in Table 4.1. The predictor variables were the short-form versions of the factors from Wrightsman's (1992) *Assumptions about Human Nature*, namely *trustworthiness, strength of will, altruism, independence, complexity, variability*. The predictor variables also included a measure of participants' religiosity and their age and gender. The criterion variable was the sum of two items relating to attitudes to homosexuality. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 3.

The model (Table 4.1) accounted for slightly less than 17% of the variance. The strongest predictors of 'attitudes to homosexuality' (ATH) were participant age, participant gender and the sum of the scores on the religiosity items.

Table 4.1: *Regression Model Predicting Attitudes to Homosexuality from Wrightsman's Assumptions about Human Nature*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality / **Predictor Variables**: (see below)			
R = 0.408	**R Square** = 0.167	**F**= 20.063	**p**<0.01
Predictors	**Beta**	**t value**	**Significance**
(constant)	-	8.651	p<0.001
TRUSTWORTHINESS	-0.087	-2.658	p<0.01
STRENGTH OF WILL	0.005	0.174	p=0.862 (ns)
ALTRUSISM	-0.055	-1.721	p=0.086 (ns)
INDEPENDENCE	0.019	0.620	p=0.536 (ns)
COMPLEXITY	-0.069	-2.191	p<0.05
VARIABILITY	-0.090	-2.850	p<0.01
RELIGIOSITY	0.208	6.663	p<0.001
AGE	0.220	6.963	p<0.001
GENDER	-0.176	-5.730	p<0.001

Among the factors from Wrightsman's Assumptions about Human Nature, the significant predictors were *trustworthiness, complexity* and *variability.*

(b) Correlation Coefficients between ATH and Significant Predictors

The results in Table 4.2 showed a number of significant correlations between ATH and the predictors from the previous regression analysis.

Table 4.2: *Summary of Correlation Coefficients between ATH and their Significant Predictors.*

	Age	**Gender**	**Religiosity**	**Trust-worthiness**	**Complexity**	**Variability**
ATH	r= 0.244 p<0.0005 (N=946)	r= -0.173 p<0.0005 (N=938)	r = 0.242 p<0.0005 (N=935)	r = -0.061 p=0.061 (N=946)	r = -0.113 p<0.0005 (N=945)	r = -0.138 p<0.0005 (N=944)

A small but significant correlation between age and ATH indicated that older people were more likely to hold attitudes that were more negative to homosexuality than were younger people. The negative correlation between ATH and gender indicated that males were more likely to hold negative attitudes (to homosexuality) than were females. The mean score for the male group was 7.58 (SD=3.91) compared to the mean score for the female group of 6.12 (SD=4.47). The difference between the male and female participants was statistically significant (t=5.33, df=936, p<0.001).

INTERIM SUMMARY

The results from the regression analysis indicate that a person holding negative views about homosexuality is more likely to be a religious older male who holds the belief that there is little variability in human nature. The results also provide tentative evidence to suggest that such a person may also consider humans simple as opposed to complex. However, these interpretations should be treated with caution given the magnitude of the correlation coefficients. There is a certain parallel between Freud's (1977) anal personality and the description emerging from the above analysis. Again, this must be interpreted with caution. The limitations of this study and the findings are discussed in Chapter 10 (Discussions and Conclusions).

The next study is the first in a series involving the same group of participants. It focuses on the relationship between various psychometric constructs and attitudes to homosexuality (ATH).

STUDY 2: INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY, ATTITUDES TO DIRT, RELIGIOSITY AND ATTITUDES TO HOMOSEXUALITY

Douglas (1969) has argued that our attitudes to dirt are in part a function of our need for order. This study examines this hypothesised relationship using a number of psychometric measures.

METHOD

Participants

There were 258 participants in this study. Their ages ranged from 18 years to 47 years, although 61% (158/258) were aged 18-19 years. One hundred and forty-eight females took part with a mean age of 20.25 years (SD=4.40). One hundred and ten males took part with a mean age of 21.12 years (SD=4.38). The slight difference in gender group means was not significant ($t=1.571$, $df=256$, $p=0.117$). All participants were undergraduate students at Aston University, drawn from the Business School and the School of Life and Heath Sciences. Seventy-one per cent (183/258) of participants rated themselves are 'exclusively heterosexual' on the Kinsey scale. All participants volunteered

to complete the study either for course module credits or the participation fee. The fee of five pounds was paid for 90 minutes participation time, which involved the completion of a series of questionnaires.

Materials

The questionnaire for the study comprised four psychometric measures plus a number of questions about personal details of participants. The psychometric measures were (i) Intolerance of Ambiguity (Budner, 1962); (ii) Attitudes toward Homosexuality Scale (Kite & Deaux, 1986); (iii) Short-form Religiosity Scale; (iv) Attitudes to Dirt.

The Short-form Religiosity Scale was based on Randhawa's (1996) religiosity scale. Horton (1997) reported an alpha value of 0.83, indicating good internal consistency (George & Mallery, 1999) and high test-restest reliability ($r=0.98$, $p<0.001$). The 'Attitudes to Dirt' scale comprises fourteen questions relating to the presence of dirt and germs. This was a composite measure assembled to reflect the concerns in the 'dirt and germs' sub-scales of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder measures (Chan, 1990; Hodgson and Rachman, 1977; Kaplan, 1994). In addition, one item (13) was included as a composite of the items relating to general concern over 'bodily dirt' sub-scale from Fisher's (1970, 1973) 'Body Distortion Questionnaire'. Preliminary findings reported by Horton (1997) indicate acceptable to good internal consistency (George & Mallery, 1999) with an alpha value of 0.79 and high test-retest reliability ($r=0.82$, $p<0.01$).

The Kite & Deaux (1986) 'Attitudes toward Homosexuality' scale was amended in a number of ways, for use with the present sample. Firstly the wording of the items so that the word 'homosexual' was used as an adjective and not a noun, so instead of 'homosexuals', the items read 'homosexual people' (see McFarland, 1989). One item from the original scale was omitted, namely '*The love between two males or two females is quite different from the love between two persons of the opposite sex*'. It has been found in previous studies that this item does not discriminate between people who hold negative views about homosexuality and those who hold positive views (Horton, 1997; Wood, 1994). It was also proposed that a second item be omitted for the purposes of analysis, namely '*Homosexuality, as far as I am concerned is not sinful*'. The concept of 'sin' is a

religious one and therefore may (falsely) increase the strength any relationship between attitudes to homosexuality and religiosity. The item was included in the questionnaire in order investigate the effects on statistical analyses of its omission or retention. The original version of the Kite & Deaux (1986) scale is shown in Appendix 4a. The front page of the questionnaire contained the instructions for completion and general information about the study (for the complete questionnaire, see Appendix 4b).

The initial design of the questionnaire required participants to indicate their ethnicity. This information was to be used purely to monitor the demographic breakdown of the group. However, a number of Caucasian participants, asked the researchers what should they 'put for ethnicity' or questioned whether they had an ethnicity. The questionnaire was redesigned to include a range of options for 'ethnicity', including 'White/Caucasian'. Nothing else about the questionnaire was changed.

Design & Procedure

This study employs a survey method to explore the relationship between a number of psychometric measures using (multiple) regression analyses.

All of the questionnaires were completed in one of three psychology laboratories at Aston University. The laboratories were similar in layout and relatively free from distractions and extraneous noise. Participants were asked to read the instructions carefully before attempting the questionnaire. No time limit was given for completion but in practice the time taken to complete the questionnaire averaged 10 to 15 minutes. All participants were thanked for their participation.

The questionnaires were later coded and the data entered into the SPSS for Windows (Version 8) and cleaned prior to analysis, using the procedure outlined in Chapter 3 (Technical Details). This questionnaire was used as a 'registration' for participation in further studies (see Chapter 3: Data Collection)

RESULTS

The issue of reliability has become a central one in the use of psychometric measures. Therefore, results from this sample are offered in order to address some of these concerns.

(i) Reliability of Measures

A series of Cronbach's alpha coefficients were calculated to assess the reliability of the psychometric measures used. The measures for 'Attitudes to Homosexuality', 'Attitudes to Dirt', and 'Short-form Religiosity' were all within George & Mallery's (1999) 'good' and 'excellent' ranges, with alpha values of 0.92, 0.81 and 0.90 respectively. Although still within the 'questionable' range (George & Mallery, 1999) with an alpha value of **0.60**, Budner's IA scale nevertheless showed a higher alpha value than that reported by Budner (1962), that is **0.49**. The present result was the same as that of McClain (1993) (i.e. α=**0.60**). Analysis of the individual items showed that by deleting one item from the scale (Q7), the internal consistency rose slightly to α=0.65. This figure is comparable to the findings of Sobal and DeForge (1992) who obtained alpha coefficients of 0.63 and 0.64.

A Pearson correlation was conducted to assess the effect of the removal of the 'sinful' item in the ATH scale. The correlation coefficient between the original ATH scale and Religiosity scale was 0.28 ($p<0.0005$, N=256) compared with a coefficient of 0.25 ($p<0.0005$, N=256) when the item was removed. This indicates the original scale may well enhance the relationship between high ATH scores and high Religiosity scores. Thus, the removal of this item was justified for the purposes of further analysis.

(ii) Regression Analyses

This section contains a number of regression analyses examining the relationship between Budner's (1962) IA scale and attitudes to homosexuality. The Budner scale has been previously used as both a unidimensional and a multidimensional measure. Budner (1962) originally proposed a three-dimensional structure (*complexity*, *novelty* and *insolubility*). Furnham (1994) more recently has proposed a four-dimensional structure (*predictability*, *variety & originality*, *clarity*, and *regularity*). This will therefore explore the various structural proposals as well as offering a new structure. The study will also explore the

relationship between the various structures in order to attempt to ascertain the 'core' factor of Budner's (1962) scale.

(a) Budner's (1962) IA Scale as a Unidimensional Construct

The first regression analysis was conducted to test the power of Budner's (1962) IA Scale as a predictor of ATH. The scale was treated as a one-factor measure (sum of all items). A hierarchical regression model was used, with earlier steps including extraneous variables such as (i) time of testing (ii) participant's self-rated sexuality (Kinsey Scale) (iii) participant's age and (iv) participant's gender. The remaining predictor variables included (i) Short-form Religiosity Scale score, (ii) Attitudes to Dirt Scale score and (iii) Budner's IA Scale score.

Under 'STEP', Table 4.3 shows the order in which the variables were entered into the model and the corresponding increase in variance for which they accounted. Under 'PREDICTORS' the table shows the relative predictive power of each variable.

Table 4.3: *Regression Model Predicting Attitudes to Homosexuality from Budner's Intolerance of Ambiguity, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity and Personal Characteristics.*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality / **Predictor Variables**: (see below)					
R = 0.560	R Square = 0.313		F (7, 248) = 16.150		p <0.001
STEP (Predictors)	**R Square**	**Change in R Square**	**Percentage Change (variance)**	**F**	**df**	**Significance**
1. TIME OF TESTING	0.000	0.000	0	0.018	1,254	p=0.894 (ns)
2. SEXUALITY	0.029	0.029	2.9	7.625	1,253	p<0.01
3. AGE	0.033	0.003	0.3	0.909	1,252	p=0.341 (ns)
4. GENDER	0.169	0.136	13.6	41.101	1,251	p<0.001
5. RELIGIOSITY	0.234	0.065	6.5	21.232	1,250	p<0.001
6. ATTITUDES TO DIRT	0.255	0.021	2.1	7.017	1,249	p<0.01
7. INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY	0.313	0.058	2.5	21.000	1,248	p<0.001
PREDICTORS	**Beta**		**t-value**		**Significance**
(Constant)			2.048		p=0.042 (ns)
TIME OF TESTING	-0.077		-1.348		p=0.168 (ns)
SEXUALITY	0.147		2.777		p<0.01
AGE	-0.100		-1.855		p=0.065 (ns)
GENDER	-0.381		-7.011		p<0.001
RELIGIOSITY	0.218		4.013		p<0.001
ATTITUDES TO DIRT	0.110		2.018		p<0.05
INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY	0.247		4.583		p<0.001

This regression model (Table 4.3) accounted for 31.3% of the variance in ATH scores. The single largest predictor was GENDER which accounted for 13.6% of the variance. The second best predictor was RELIGIOSITY (6.5%). INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY accounted for 5.8% of the variance, SEXUALITY for 2.9% and ATTITUDES TO DIRT for 2.1%. All of these were significant predictors. AGE accounted for only 0.3% of the variance which was not surprising given the homogeneous nature of the sample. TIME OF TESTING added no significant predictive power to the regression model. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 5.

Correlation Coefficients between ATH and Significant Predictors

Table 4.4 shows a (small to) moderate significant negative correlation of –0.358 between ATH scores and gender.

Table 4.4: *Summary of Correlation Coefficients between ATH and their Significant Predictors.*

	Gender	Religiosity	Intolerance of Ambiguity	Attitudes to Dirt
ATH	r= -0.358 p<0.0005 (N=258)	r= 0.250 p<0.0005 (N=256)	r= 0.291 p<0.0005 (N=258)	r= 0.184 p<0.005 (N=258)

Males gained higher ATH scale scores (M=48.02, SD=19.38) scores than did females (M=35.89, SD=12.29) indicating that male attitudes to homosexuality are comparatively more negative.

The results from Table 4.4 also showed that there was a small but significant positive correlation between ATH scores and religiosity, indicating that greater religiosity is associated with attitudes that are more negative to homosexuality. Similarly, the small but significant positive correlation between ATH scores and IA scores indicates that a greater intolerance of ambiguity is associated with attitudes that are more negative to homosexuality. Finally, the small but significant positive correlation between ATH scores and dirt indicates that a greater intolerance or fear of 'dirt and germs' is associated with attitudes that are more negative to homosexuality.

The next section examines the individual components of Budner's IA scale as predictors of ATH.

(b) Budner's (1962) IA scale as a multidimensional construct (Complexity, Novelty and Insolubility).

The second (multiple) regression analysis was conducted to assess the predictive power of the three sub-components from Budner's (IA) scale (*complexity, novelty* and *insolubility*). Following the results of the previous analysis, this regression analysis omits two variables, TIME OF TESTING and AGE. The predictors GENDER, SEXUALITY, RELIGIOSITY and ATTITUDES TO DIRT were entered on the first step. Each of Budner's (1962) factors was entered on the remaining steps to ascertain their individual contribution to the model. For the sake of brevity, the individual t-tests will only be reported for COMPLEXITY, NOVELTY and INSOLUBILITY. A summary of the results is shown in Table 4.5. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 6.

Table 4.5: *Regression Model Predicting Attitudes to Homosexuality Sub-components of Budner's Intolerance of Ambiguity*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality / **Predictor Variables**: (see below)						
R = 0.548	R square = 0.301		F (7, 245) = 15.036		p<0.001	
STEP (Predictors)	**R Square**	**Change in R Square**	**Percentage Change (variance)**	**F**	**df**	**Significance**
1. SEXUALITY, GENDER, RELIGIOSITY, ATTITUDES TO DIRT.	0.236	0.236	23.6	19.173	4,248	p<0.001
2. COMPLEXITY	0.292	0.055	5.5	19.304	1,247	p<0.001
3. NOVELTY	0.299	0.007	0.7	2.454	1,246	p=0.118 (ns)
4. INSOLUBILITY	0.301	0.002	0.1	0.680	1,245	p=0.410 (ns)
PREDICTORS	**Beta**		**t-value**		**Significance**	
COMPLEXITY	0.192		3.187		p<0.005	
NOVELTY	0.094		1.537		p=0.126 (ns)	
INSOLUBILITY	0.045		0.825		p=0.410 (ns)	

The model accounted for just over 30% of the ATH scores. COMPLEXITY was the only significant predictor of Budner's (1962) three factors and accounted for 5.5% of the variance in ATH scores. The correlation between ATH and complexity was 0.260 ($p<0.0005$, $N=257$) indicating that an intolerance of complexity is associated with attitudes to homosexuality that are more negative. The other two factors, NOVELTY and INSOLUBILITY combined accounted for only 0.9% of the variance. Neither were significant predictors.

(c) Furnham's (1994) revised multidimensional version of Budner's (1962) IA scale.

The following regression analysis (Table 4.6) examines the predictive power of Furnham's (1994) revision of Budner's IA Scale. Again, a hierarchical regression was conducted with SEXUALITY, GENDER, RELIGIOSITY and ATTITUDES TO DIRT entered on the first step. Furnham's factors, that is, PREDICTABILITY, VARIETY & ORIGINALITY, CLARITY and REGULARITY were entered one by one on each successive step. A summary of the results is shown in Table 4.6. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 7.

Table 4.6: *Regression Model Predicting Attitudes to Homosexuality using Furnham's (1994) Revised Factor Structure for Budner's IA Scale*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality / **Predictor Variables**: (see below)						
R = 0.554	R square = 0.307		F (8,244)=13.527		p<0.001	
STEP (Predictors)	**R Square**	**Change in R Square**	**Percentage Change (variance)**	**F**	**df**	**Significance**
1. SEXUALITY, GENDER, RELIGIOSITY, ATTITUDES TO DIRT.	0.236	0.236	23.6	19.173	4,248	p<0.001
2. PRECITABILITY	0.276	0.040	4.0	13.550	1,247	p<0.001
3. VARIETY & ORIGINALITY	0.305	0.030	3.0	10.459	1,246	p<0.005
4. CLARITY	0.307	0.002	0.2	0.626	1,245	p=0.430 (ns)
5. REGULARITY	0.307	0	0	0.006	1,244	p=0.938 (ns)
PREDICTORS	**Beta**		**t-value**		**Significance**	
PREDICTABILITY	0.148		2.418		p<0.05	
VARIETY & ORIGINALITY	0.175		3.150		p<0.005	
CLARITY	0.046		0.792		p=0.429 (ns)	
REGULARITY	-0.004		-0.078		p=0.938 (ns)	

The strongest predictors of ATH from Furnham's (1994) revised factors were the largest two factors, PREDICTABILITY and VARIETY & ORIGINALITY, which accounted for 4% and 3% of the variance respectively. Both were statistically significant. The remaining two factors combined (CLARITY & REGULARITY) account for only 0.2% of the variance. The correlation between ATH scores and predictability ($r=0.270$, $p<0.0005$, $N=258$) indicates that a greater need for predictability is associated with attitudes that are more negative to homosexuality. Furthermore, a greater intolerance of variety and originality was also associated with attitudes to homosexuality that are more negative ($r=0.179$, $p<0.005$, $N=257$).

(c) Regression analysis from proposed revised factor structure from present sample.

Factor analysis

A factor analysis using the present sample yielded five factors (accounting for 50.85% of the variance). The factor extraction method used was Principal Components Analysis and the rotation method was Varimax (with Kaisser Normalization). Given the dispute over the number of factors contained in Budner's IA scale, the following analysis was primarily an exploratory one. Therefore, the requirement for factor extraction was set to the minimum criteria, that is, to extract factors with an eigenvalue of one and above. All factor loadings of less than 0.3 were suppressed to ease interpretation. A summary of the factor analysis is shown in Table 4.7 and the complete SPSS output is given in Appendix 8.

Table 4.7: *Summary of Factor Analysis of Budner's IA Scale using Present Sample and Corresponding Correlation Coefficients*

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
% of variance	16.93%	12.06%	7.96%	7.23%	6.68%
	r	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*
COMPLEXITY	0.461 (p<0.001)	0.544 (p<0.001)	-	-	-
NOVELTY	0.716 (p<0.001)	-	-	-	-
INSOLUBILITY	-	-	-	-0.499 (p<0.001)	-
PREDICAT-ABILITY	0.674 (p<0.001)	-	0.575 (p<0.001)	-	-
VARIETY & ORIGINALITY	-	0.805 (p<0.001)	-	-	0.427 (p<0.001)
CLARITY	0.870 (p<0.001)	-	-	-	-
REGULARITY	-	-	-	-	-
NEW FACTOR NAME	NEED FOR CLARITY & FAMILARITY	ORIGINALITY INTOLERANCE	NEED FOR SIMILARITY & REGULARITY	TOLERANCE OF INSOLUBILTY	NEED FOR SIMPLICITY & DEFINITION

The procedure for interpreting the factors involved a number of steps. First, the individual item loadings were inspected. Keywords were listed for each item and then checked using a thesaurus for correspondence and overlap. The factors were saved to SPPS for Windows as variables. Correlation coefficients were calculated to examine the relationships between Budner's original and Furnham's revised sub-components. A summary of the factor analysis solution and correlations with other sub-components are shown in Table 4.7. Only significant correlation values greater than 0.4 are shown. The following regression analysis examines the predictive power of the revised factors.

The regression model used the five revised factors as predictors together with GENDER, AGE, ATTITUDES TO DIRT and RELIGIOSITY. The model accounted for 31.2% of the variance. Only the first two (largest) revised factors were significant predictors of ATH, that is NEED FOR CLARITY & FAMILIARITY (Factor 1) and ORIGINALITY INTOLERANCE (Factor 2). ORIGINALITY INTOLERANCE accounted for the largest percentage of variance at 4.5%, with NEED FOR CLARITY & FAMILARITY accounting for 2.8%. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 9.

The small but significant correlation between ATH scores and Originality Intolerance ($r=0.208$, $p<0.005$, $N=257$) indicates that originality intolerance is associated with attitudes to homosexuality that are more negative. Furthermore, a greater need for clarity and familiarity is also associated with attitudes to homosexuality that are more negative ($r=0.233$, $p<0.0005$, $N=258$).

(d) Exploratory analysis on individual questions (Intolerance of Ambiguity, Attitudes to Dirt and Religiosity) and ATH scores.

The final regression analysis was conducted to explore the relative predictive power of individual scale items from the three psychometric scales (IA, Attitudes to Dirt and Religiosity). Initially a stepwise regression was conducted to isolate the significant predictors. A hierarchical regression analysis was then conducted to determine the percentage of variance accounted for by each item. A summary of the results is presented in Table 4.8.

Items from the various scales are referred to in a shorthand form in the table with alphanumeric digits in brackets to identify the source scale. A key is shown at the foot of the table. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 10.

This model accounted for 40.1% of the variance in ATH scores. Following SEXUALITY and GENDER, the single best predictor of ATH scores was Budner's (1962) IA question '*Often the most interesting and stimulating people are those who don't mind being different and original*' (B9).

Table 4.8: *Exploratory Regression Analysis using Individual Items from Three Psychometric Measures as Predictors of ATH*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality / **Predictor Variables**: (see below)					
R=0.633	R square = 0.401		F (7,245) = 23.408		p<0.001
STEP (Predictors)	**R Square**	**Change in R Square**	**Percentage Change (variance)**	**F**	**df**	**Significance**
1. SEXUALITY, GENDER	0.153	0.153	15.3	22.640	2,250	p<0.001
2. ORIGINAL PEOPLE (B9)	0.280	0.127	12.7	43.935	1,249	p<0.001
3. RELIGION RELEVANCE (R4)	0.343	0.063	6.3	23.727	1,248	p<0.001
4. DIRTY BODY PARTS (D13)	0.380	0.037	3.7	14.819	1,247	p<0.001
5. SIMPLE TASKS (B6)	0.391	0.011	1.1	4.374	1,246	p<0.05
6.OBSESSED WITH CLEANLINESS (D8)	0.401	0.10	1.0	3.924	1,245	p<0.05
PREDICTORS	**Beta**		**t-value**			**Significance**
(Constant)			1.897			p=0.059 (ns)
GENDER	-0.285		-5.609			p<0.001
SEXUALITY	0.131		2.640			p<0.01
ORIGINAL PEOPLE	0.350		7.021			p<0.001
RELIGION'S DAILY RELEVANCE	0.251		5.043			p<0.001
DIRTY BODY PARTS	0.185		3.613			p<0.001
SIMPLE TASK	0.102		2.061			p<0.05
OBSESSED WITH CLEANLINESS	0.099		1.981			p<0.05

KEY: ***B*** = *Budner's IA Scale;* ***D*** = *Attitudes to Dirt Scale, and* ***R***= *Short-form Religiosity Scale.*

The next best predictor was an item from the Short-form Religiosity Scale, '*My religion has great relevance to my life on a day to day basis*' (R4), which accounts for 6.3% of the variance. An item from the Attitudes to Dirt scale accounted for 3.7% of the variance; '*I would consider some parts of the body to be essentially dirty*' (D13). The remaining two items combined accounted for just over 2.0% of the variance. One item was from the IA scale (*In the long run it is possible to get more done by tackling small, simple problems as opposed to large complicated ones;* B6). The other item was from the Attitudes to Dirt Scale (*I would consider myself obsessed with cleanliness in comparison to other people;* D8).

INTERIM SUMMARY

This study presented a series of exploratory regression analyses to examine the predictive power of various psychometric measures (IA, Attitudes to Dirt and Religiosity) and in the case of IA, its sub-components. The analyses have presented a number of configurations of Budner's Intolerance of Ambiguity Scale, including a revised version from a factor analysis of the responses from the present sample. Although there are variations in the

sub-components arising from the various re/configurations of Budner's IA scale, there is still enough similarity to conclude that attitudes to sexuality are in part linked (shaped by) a need for structure. Whether this need is characterised by an intolerance of complexity, an intolerance of variety and originality, the need for predictability or the need for clarity and familiarity, all of these expressions (factor names) approximate a need for structure. The next section examines the intercorrelations between the various constructs and sub-components used in Study 1 and Study 2.

STUDY 3: CONSTRUCT INTERCORRELATIONS

The third study takes the form of a number of additional questionnaires administered for the purposes of: (i) establishing the relationship between Study 1 and Study 2; (ii) examine the relationship between IA and the more recent concept of PNS (iii) to provide evidence of construct validity for the Short-form Religiosity Scale.

METHOD

Participants

All participants were from the sample as described in Study 2 above. There were varying numbers of participants for the three questionnaires administered. All of the questionnaires were introduced late in the research process, which explains their reduced numbers. The numbers of participants are shown for the individual analyses. In all cases, there were roughly equal numbers of male and female participants.

Materials

In addition to the questionnaires used in study 1 and study 2, three other questionnaires were used. These were: (i) Assumptions about Human Nature Questionnaire (Complexity and Variability factors); (ii) Questions about Religion (Gorsuch & McFarland's (1972) intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity measures), and (iii) Personal Need for Structure (Neuberg & Newsom, 1993). The three questionnaires are shown in Appendix 11.

Design & Procedure

This study was conducted to offer (i) correlational evidence linking Studies 1 and 2, (ii) to offer evidence of construct validity for the Short-form Religiosity Scale, and (iii) to assess the relationship between IA and the relatively new measure of PNS.

The procedure was the same as that outlined in Study 2 above.

RESULTS

(i) Intolerance of Ambiguity and Assumptions About Human Nature

In order to examine the relationship between Wrightsman's Assumptions about Human Nature and Budner's Intolerance of Ambiguity, a series of Pearson correlation coefficients were computed. A full correlation matrix of all variables used in Study 1 and Study 2 is shown in Appendix 12.

(a) Wrightsman's Complexity Factor

Table 4.9 shows a number of correlations with Wrightsman's Complexity factor. Budner's Complexity and IA are included to examine the connection between Study 1 and Study 2. The remaining items were included, as the only statistically significant correlates.

Table 4.9: *Summary of Correlation Coefficients between Wrightsman's Complexity and Various Scale Sub-components.*

	BUDNER'S INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY	BUDNER'S COMPLEXITY	BUDNER'S NOVELTY	FURNHAM'S CLARITY	NEED FOR CLARITY & FAMILARITY	NEED FOR SIMPLICITY & DEFINITION
WRIGHTSMAN'S COMPLEXITY	r = 0.113 p=0.169 (ns) (N=149)	r = 0004 p<0.961 (ns) (N=149)	r = 0.251 p<0.005 (N=149)	r = 0.276 p<0.005 (N=149)	r= 0.277 p<0.005 (N=149)	r= -0.195 p<0.05 (N=149)

The correlation coefficients were relatively small. The strongest relationships were between Wrightsman's Complexity and the Need for Clarity & Familiarity (r= 0.277, p<0.005), Furnham's Clarity (r= 0.276, p<0.005) and Budners's Novelty (r= 0.251, p<0.005). Interestingly, there was virtually no relationship between Wrightsman's Complexity and Budner's Complexity (r= 0.004, p=0.961) as was expected. Wrightsman's factor focuses on the assumption that human beings are complex (or simple) whereas Budner's factor focuses on the in/tolerance of complex situations. There was also no

significant relationship between Wrighstman's Complexity and Budner's Intolerance of Ambiguity taken as a unidimensional construct (r=0.113, p=0.169).

(b) Wrightsman's Variability Factor

Table 4.10 shows a number of correlations with Wrightsman's Variability factor. Budner's IA was included to examine the connection between Study 1 and Study 2.

Table 4.10: *Summary of Correlation Coefficients between Wrightsman's Variability and Various Scale Sub-components.*

	BUDNER'S INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY	FURNHAM'S CLARITY	NEED FOR CLARITY & FAMILARITY
WRIGHTSMAN'S VARIABILITY	r= 0.161 p<0.05 (N = 149)	r= 0.222 p<0.01 (N = 149)	r= 0.240 p<0.005 (N = 149)

The remaining items were included, as the only statistically significant correlates. There was a small but significant relationship between Wrightsman's Variability and Budner's IA as a unidimensional construct (r= 0.161, p<0.05) and Furnham's Clarity (r= 0.222, p<0.01). The strongest relationship was with the Need for Clarity and Familiarity (r= 0.240, p<0.005) and although statistically significant was still quite small (see Table 4.10).

(i) Intolerance of Ambiguity and Personal Need for Structure

Table 4.11 shows the relationship between the construct 'Personal Need for Structure' (PNS) and Budner's IA scale and its sub-components. Only the statistically significant correlations are shown.

Table 4.11: *Summary of Correlation Coefficients between Personal Need for Structure and Budner's IA Scale and its Sub-components.*

	Bud-IA	Bud-Nov	Bud-Comp	Furn-Pred	Furn-Clar	Furn-Reg	Need-Clar/Fam	Need-Sim/Reg	Dirt
PNS	r=0.421 p<0.001 (N=74)	r=0.490 p<0.001 (N=74)	r=0.267 p<0.05 (N=74)	r=0.461 p<0.001 (N=74)	r=0.297 p<0.01 (N=74)	r=0.331 p<0.005 (N=74)	r=0.378 p<0.001 (N=74)	r=0.288 p<0.05 (N=74)	r=0.331 p<0.005 (N=74)

KEY: *PNS = Personal Need for Structure; Bud-IA = Budner's Intolerance of Ambiguity; Bud-Nov = Budner's Novelty; Furn-Pred = Furnham's Predictability; Furn-Clar = Furnham's Clarity; Furn-Reg = Furnham's Regularity; Need-Clar Fam = Need for Clarity and Familiarity; Need-Sim Reg = Need for Similarity & Regularity; Dirt = Attitudes to Dirt.*

PNS was moderately related to Budner's Novelty and Furnham's predictability as well as to the Budner's IA scale as a whole However, it was not significantly correlated with ATH (r=-0.056, p<0.636, N=74).

(i) Short-form Religiosity Scale: Construct Validity

(a) Intrinsic and Extrinsic Religiosity

To establish the construct validity of the Short-form Religiosity Scale, a sample of participants completed Gorsuch & McFarland's (1972) intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity scales. In order to counter the 'Christian' bias in the scale, a number of alternative versions of questions were included. For example, the phrase 'place of worship' replaced 'church'. This only affected the question wording for the Intrinsic Religiosity scale. The results are shown in Table 4.12.

The results indicate that there is a strong relationship between the Short-form Religiosity Scale and both Intrinsic and Extrinsic Religiosity measures.

Table 4.12: A *Summary of the Correlation Coefficients between the Short-Form Religiosity Scale and Intrinsic and Extrinsic Religiosity Scales.*

	INTRINSIC RELIGIOSITY	REVISED INTRINSIC RELIGIOSITY	EXTRINSIC RELIGIOSITY
SHORT-FORM RELIGIOSITY SCALE	r = 0.862 p<0.01 N=79	r = 0.810 p<0.01 N=78	r= 0.708 p<0.01 N=78

The results suggest that the Short-form Religiosity scale has a slightly stronger correspondence to Intrinsic Religiosity.

(b) Short-form Religiosity and other constructs

Table 4.13 shows a summary of the relationships between the Short-form Religiosity scale and other constructs and sub-components in Studies 1 and 2.

Table 4.13: A *Summary of the Correlation Coefficients between the Short-Form Religiosity Scales and Constructs and Sub-components from Study 1 and 2.*

	ATTITUDES TO HOMOSEXUALITY	FURNHAM'S PREDITABILITY	NEED FOR SIMILARITY & REGULARITY
SHORT-FORM RELIGIOSITY	R= 0.250 p<0.0005 N=256	R= 0.133 p<0.05 N=256	r= 0.188 p<0.005 N=256

The results indicated that higher scores on the Short-form Religiosity scale are related to higher scores on measures of 'predictability' and the ' need for similarity & regularity'. This measure of 'similarity & regularity' contains items signifying a need for shared values. Thus, homosexuality may be seen as being incompatible with intrinsic religiosity. This was confirmed by two additional correlation coefficients between ATH and Gorsuch & McFarland's (1972) intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity measures. ATH was significantly correlated (albeit slightly to moderately) with intrinsic religiosity ($r=0.340$, $p<0.005$, $N=77$). However, there was so significant correlation between ATH and extrinsic religiosity ($r=0.224$, $p>0.05$, $N=77$).

(c) Short-form Religiosity scale – suggested improvements

Although evidence of high reliability and construct validity has been offered, comments from the participants suggest that the scale may benefit from a number of refinements. The scale presently contains items that assume that the respondent does have some religious affiliation, for example item 4 states 'My religion has great relevance to my life on a day to day basis'. Therefore, in order to extend the applicability of this item, the word 'my' could be omitted. Item 3 states 'I visit my place of worship regularly'. In order to extend the applicability of this item, the item should also be reworded to allow for the possibility that the respondent may not have a place of worship. At present, the items are measured on a seven-point scale from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. Revised versions should include scales that indicate a frequency of attendance, from 'never' to 'at least once a day'. The revised scale is shown in Appendix 13.

(i) Attitudes to Dirt

Table 4.14 shows a summary of the relationship between the Attitudes to Dirt scale and other constructs and sub-components in Study 1 and 2.

Table 4.14: A *Summary of the Correlation Coefficients between the Attitudes to Dirt Scale, Constructs, and Sub-components from Study 1 and 2.*

	BUDNER'S INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY	BUDNER'S NOVELTY	FURNHAM'S PREDICTABILITY	CLARITY & FAMILARITY	PERSONAL NEED FOR STRUCTURE	ATTITUDES TO HOMOSEXUALITY
ATTITUDES TO DIRT	r= 0.176 p<0.005 (N=258)	r= 0.202 p<0.001 (N=258)	r= 0.215 p<0.001 (N=248)	r= 0.219 p<0.001 (N=258)	r = 0.432 p<0.005 (N=74)	r= 0.184 p<0.005 (N=258)

The strongest correlation with Attitudes to Dirt was the Personal Need for Structure scale ($r=0.432$, $p<0.005$). This indicates a connection between the need for a structured world and intolerance of dirt or 'matter out of place'.

Originality Intolerance

Table 4.15 shows some of the strongest correlations of the various constructs and sub-components from Studies 1 and 2. The Originality Intolerance sub-component was strongly related to Furhnam's Variety & Originality and to Budner's Complexity. To a lesser extent, it was also related to Budner's Novelty and Furnham's Predictability.

Table 4.15: A *Summary of the Correlation Coefficients between the Originality Intolerance Sub-component and Various Constructs, and Sub-components from Study 1 and 2.*

	FURNHAM'S VARIETY & ORIGINALITY	BUDNER'S COMPLEXITY	BUDNER'S NOVELTY	FURNHAM'S PREDICTABILITY
ORIGINALITY INTOLERANCE	r=0.885 p<0.0005 (N=257)	r=0.747 p<0.0005 (N=257)	r=0.262 P<0.0005 (N=257)	r=0.240 p<0.0005 (N=257)

Need for Clarity & Familiarity

Table 4.16 shows some of the strongest correlations of the various constructs and sub-components from Studies 1 and 2. The results show that the Need for Clarity & Familiarity sub-component was strongly related to Furnham's Clarity, Budner's Novelty and Furnham's Predictability. To a lesser extent, it was also related to Budner's Complexity and Personal Need for Structure.

Table 4.16: A *Summary of the Correlation Coefficients between the Need for Clarity & Familiarity Sub-component and Various Constructs, and Sub-components from Study 1 and 2.*

	FURNHAM'S CLARITY	BUDNER'S NOVELTY	FURNHAM'S PREDICTABILITY	BUDNER'S COMPLEXITY	PERSONAL NEED FOR STRUCTURE
NEED FOR CLARITY & FAMILIARITY	r=0.836 p<0.0005 (N=258)	r=0.784 p<0.0005 (N=258)	r=0.752 p<0.0005 (N=258)	r=0.478 p<0.0005 (N=257)	r=0.401 p<0.0005 (N=74)

CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter has presented three studies exploring the interrelationship between various psychometric constructs and their relative strength in predicting attitudes to homosexuality. The first study examined the relationship between Wrightsman's (1992)

Assumptions about Human Nature and ATH. The results provide limited support for the argument that attitudes to homosexuality are in part a function of a person's general assumptions about the nature of the human condition. In this instance, a belief that humans are simple beings who do not vary much in their basic characteristics. The results also indicated that the participant's gender, age and religiosity were also important factors in predicting ATH. Thus, the people most likely to hold attitudes that are more negative about homosexuality tend to be older, male and more religious. However, these findings must be interpreted with caution, as each of the measurement constructs only comprised two items. Therefore, the reliability of these measures must remain questionable.

The second study used a number of psychometric measures (in full) to predict ATH but also to test Douglas's (1969) hypothesis that attitudes to dirtiness are in part a product of our need to structure the world. Douglas (1969) suggests that anything that is difficult to classify, that is ambiguous, is also considered dirty. The results of the regression analyses and the various configurations of Budner's IA scale provided support for Douglas's hypothesis. Nevertheless, the model presented in this chapter does not account for a large proportion of the variance in ATH scores, indicating that many more factors may need to be taken into account.

The various regression analyses also provided an opportunity to reappraise the usefulness of Budner's IA scale. Benjamin, Riggio & Mayes, (1996) have argued that the use of Budner's IA scale should be discontinued in its present form, although their arguments are flawed on a number of levels, as discussed in Chapter 2. Although, Benjamin et al (1996) failed to replicate Furnham's (1994) four factor reconfiguration, the present findings show a strong correspondence to Furnham's solution. Part of the problem is that 'ambiguity' is a difficult concept to define and attempts to produce a standardised all purpose practicable solution may prove futile. It is notable in all reconfigurations that the largest (and often the second largest factor) is a significant predictor of attitudes to homosexuality suggesting an equivalence or approximation of meaning among the different versions.

One solution is to adopt a more flexible approach to the construct. Instead of chasing the definitive IA scale or factor structure, the scale could be used in a way more pertinent to

the sample being studied by producing sample specific solutions in conjunction with other measures. The present study has sought to use both regression analysis and factor analysis in a more adaptable way. For instance, the final regression analysis in Study 2 examined the predictive value of individual items in order to suggest possible avenues of exploration. Thus rather merely adhering to quantification, the approach has embraced some aspects of qualitative methodology.

The results from this chapter have provided evidence for the reliability and validity for the two newly developed psychometric measures, namely 'Attitudes to Dirt' and the 'Short-form Religiosity' scale. The Short-form Religiosity scale has been shown to have high internal consistency and correlates strongly with 'Intrinsic Religiosity'. Thus provides a useful option to reduce the number of (religiosity) items on a questionnaire, particularly when participant fatigue is an issue. Nevertheless, the scale might be improved by subtle wording changes in order enhance its reliability and validity. These changes will be discussed in the final chapter. The Attitudes to Dirt Scale may have more limited uses. However, it may prove useful, in conjunction with other measures, as a less transparent means of measuring a need for a structured environment.

The next chapter explores one of themes emerging from Study 2. One of the items from the Attitudes to Dirt was a significant predictor of ATH, *'I would consider some parts of the body to be essentially dirty'* (D13). Chapter 5 explores the relation between Attitudes to the Human Body, Sex, Gender and Attitudes to Homosexuality.

-CHAPTER FIVE-

Gender and the Human Body

INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter presented a number of regression analyses to examine the strength of various predictors of 'attitudes to homosexuality', as measured by Kite & Deaux's (1986) scale. The final regression analysis in Chapter 4 used individual items as predictors, from three psychometric measures, namely Budner's (1962) Intolerance of Ambiguity (IA) scale, Attitudes to Dirt and the Short-form Religiosity scale. From the 'attitudes to dirt' scale, item 13 ('I would consider some parts of the body to be essentially dirty') was a significant predictor.

A number of authors have argued that biology is privileged with discourse on sexuality and gender (Bem, 1993; Bornstein, 1998; Rothblatt, 1995: Tiefer, 1995), particularly reproductive biology (Bem, 1993; and Wood, 2000). It has also been argued that 'gendered' personality traits are thinly veiled genital metaphors (Wood 2000), a notable example of this being Gray's (1992) Venus/Mars metaphor. Furthermore in the discussion of attitudes to (homo)sexuality, one part of the body evokes particularly strong feelings, namely the anus (Morin, 1998). Although the anus is most often associated with gay men (Simpson, 1994a), anal eroticism has been found to have a much wider appeal (see Hite, 1981; Morin, 1998, and Warner, 1999). Given that there are no differences between the male anus and the female anus in terms of physiology or erotic capacity, it represents an opportunity to explore whether there are any differences in attitudes to the anus when it is located on the male body or female body. The mouth represents another possible site of investigation. Alonso & Koreck, (1993, p.116) argue that whereas the male body is considered 'non-permeable', the female body by contrast is predestined to be 'opened by men'. This chapter will assess this claim. The aims of this chapter are twofold. Firstly to establish which parts of the human body are 'essentially dirty' and secondly to examine attitudes to various parts of the body (principally those considered to be erogenous zones) and their relationship to gender and ATH.

The chapter is divided three sections. The aim of the first section is to attempt to elucidate the 'dirty' body parts alluded to in item 13. The following sections are relatively brief: the second section involves a more general examination of the human body and the correspondence of dirtiness ratings to ratings on other scales (weakness/strength, positive/negative, attractive/unattractive, and sexual/non-sexual). The final section examines the relationship between attitudes to the human body and ATH (and other related measures).

METHOD

Participants

There were 232 participants in this study. The ages of participants ranged from 18 years to 47 years, with a mean age of 20.69 years (SD=4.56). There were 100 males (Mean age=21.28, SD=4.47) and 126 females (Mean age=20.22, SD=4.60). The difference in mean ages across genders was not significant (t=-1.738, df=224, p=0.084). Completion of the psychometric study in Chapter 4 (Study 2: Intolerance of Ambiguity, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity and Attitudes to Homosexuality) was a pre-requisite for participation in the present study. The recruitment conditions and criteria were the same as for Chapter 4 (Study 2). All participants volunteered to complete the study either for course module credits or the participation fee (see Chapter 3 for details).

Materials

The Human Body questionnaire (HBQ; see Appendix 7) was based on Fisher's (1970, 1973) 'Body Focus Questionnaire' with a number of refinements for the present study. The number of body areas/parts to be investigated was restricted to those that might be considered erogenous zones, or parts of the body commonly employed in sexual acts. These were hands, mouth, genitals, chest, breasts, buttocks, anus and thighs and four general body zones (front, back, upper and lower body). A total of twelve body parts/ areas were considered. Five ratings were required for each body part/ area with separate ratings for male and female bodies.

The bi-polar rating scales were:

weakness	_____	**strength**
positive	_____	**negative**
attractive	_____	**unattractive**
sexual	_____	**non-sexual**
dirty	_____	**clean**

Participants were required to make a cross on the line at a point which best reflected their attitudes to the particular body part/ area in questionnaire. Thus stronger feelings were associated with the extreme points of the scale and central placings represented more neutral feelings. Each of the lines was 72 millimetres long, allowing for a range of scores from zero to 72. The length of the line was selected for practical reasons alone.

Ordering of Items

A simple pseudo-random system was used in order to determine the order of items in the questionnaire. First, the body parts/ zones were written on a number of slips of paper. These were drawn one by one from a container. This determined the order of the body parts. The same procedure determined the order of the bi-polar scales. As each item was drawn, a coin was tossed to determine whether the item would be reversed (tails for reversal). However, the same grouping for the scales was used for all body parts/ zones.

Design and Procedure

The study uses an exploratory survey design to explore the effects of gender on attitudes to the human body. Two aspects of gender are explored, the gender of participants and the gender of stimulus material (male and female bodies). The questionnaire design affords the opportunity of a variety of statistical analyses but mixed (split plot) design ANOVAs, multiple regression and factor analyses were mainly employed.

A 1% confidence level is adopted throughout this chapter for the main analyses. All multiple comparison tests use a standard value of 0.002, as outlined in Chapter 3 (Research Background, Methodology and Reflexivity).

Although the factors under consideration may change for each analysis (ANOVA), the main factors for investigation are:

Within-subjects factors

(a) **GENDBODY** which refers to effects of ratings for male or for female bodies

(b) **BODYZONE**, which refers to the effects of ratings for the four general body zones: upper body, lower body, front of the body, or back of the body.

Between-subjects factors

GENDER which refers to the ratings of either male or female participants.

All of the questionnaires were completed in one of three psychology laboratories at Aston University. The laboratories were similar in layout and relatively free from distractions and extraneous noise. Participants were asked to read the instructions carefully before attempting the questionnaire. No time limit was give for completion but in practice the time taken to complete averaged 10 to 15 minutes. All participants were thanked for their participation.

The questionnaires were later coded and the data input to the SPSS for Windows (Version 8) and cleaned prior to analysis, using the procedure outlined in Chapter 3. To measure the degree of agreement between the two coders, six sets of questionnaires were drawn at random. Each of these was re-coded by the alternative coder. The two sets of measurements were entered into SPSS for Windows (Version 8) and a Pearson correlation was calculated. The result was a near perfect correlation ($r=0.998$, $p<0.0005$, $N=707$) indicating high agreement between coders.

RELIABILITY OF HBQ RATING SCALES

In order to examine the internal consistency of the five rating scales from the HBQ, alpha values were calculated. Each of the scales comprised the values from the 24 (12 male, 12 female) body areas rated. The alpha values for the five rating scales were all within George & Mallery's (1999) 'good to excellent' ranges indicating high internal

consistency. The alpha values for the individual scales were: 'Weakness/Strength' (0.91); 'Positive/Negative' (0.88); 'Attractive/Unattractive' (0.84); 'Sexual/Non-sexual' (0.87); and 'Dirty/Clean' (0.96).

RESULTS

The results are divided into three sections. The first section attempts to address the question posed by the final regression analysis in Chapter 4, namely to identify the specific parts of the body considered 'essentially dirty'. The remaining sections extend the analyses to include the other rating scales employed in the measurement of attitudes to the male and female body.

As outlined in Chapter 3, for all of the analyses, the more conservative Greenhouse-Geisser test is reported when the Mauchley's Test of Sphericity for homogeneity of covariance result was significant. In each instance, this will be indicated after the result, otherwise the standard 'sphericity assumed' value will be given.

1. SOME PARTS OF THE BODY ARE ESSENTIALLY DIRTY

Item 13 (*I would consider some parts of the body to be essentially dirty*) from the 'attitudes to dirt' scale proved a significant predictor of ATH in Chapter 4. In order to ascertain the location of the 'dirty' body parts, the first set of analyses uses eight items from the Human Body Questionnaire. These are: (i) male front of body; (ii) female front of body; (iii) male upper body; (iv) female upper body; (v) male back of body; (vi) female back of body; (vii) male lower body, and (viii) female lower body.

Overall Mean Dirtiness Ratings

To examine the differences in ratings of the general body zones, the first analysis considers the mean body zone ratings, that is, the mean scores for male and female bodies. The mean 'dirtiness' ratings and maximum and minimum ratings are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: *Overall Mean 'Dirtiness' Ratings for the Human body, including Maximum and Minimum Ratings*

BODY ZONE:	*Minimum Dirtiness Rating*	*Maximum Dirtiness Rating*	*Mean Dirtiness Rating*	*Standard Deviation*
UPPER BODY (N=223)	0	41.50	13.28	11.80
FRONT OF BODY (N=224)	0	51.50	17.47	12.35
BACK OF BODY (N=224)	0	63.50	20.04	14.32
LOWER BODY (N=224)	0	57.50	23.06	14.15

A comparison of the overall mean (dirtiness) ratings for the general body zones shows that the upper body is rated lowest (M=13.28, SD=11.80) with the smallest range of scores (0 - 41.50). The lower body receives the highest dirtiness rating (M=23.06, SD=14.32) and has a larger range of scores (0 – 57.50). The widest range of scores is for ratings of the back of the body (0 – 63.50) with the second highest mean rating (M=23.04, SD=14.32).

Significant Differences in Overall Means for General Body Zones

A repeated-measures ANOVA was performed which showed a significant difference between ratings (dirtiness) of BODYZONE [F (3, 221)=52.475, $p<0.0005$]. A series of paired-sample t-tests was then performed for Multiple Comparison tests to highlight the differences (see Table 5.2).

All of the comparisons between the four general body zones show significant differences in ratings of dirtiness. For example, there are significant differences between ratings of the upper body and the lower body.

Table 5.2: *Multiple comparison tests (paired-sample t-tests) for four general body zones (BODYZONE).*

	UPPER BODY	**FRONT OF BODY**	**BACK OF BODY**	**LOWER BODY**
UPPER BODY	-	$p<0.0005$ ($t = 6.178$, $df = 222$)	$p<0.0005$ ($t = -8.497$, $df = 222$)	$p<0.0005$ ($t = -12.061$, $df = 221$)
FRONT OF BODY	-	-	$p<0.001$ ($t = -3.229$, $df=223$)	$p<0.0005$ ($t = -6.619$, $df = 222$)
BACK OF BODY	-	-	-	$p<0.001$ ($t = -3.237$, $df = 222$)
LOWER BODY	-	-	-	-

There are also significant differences between ratings of the back of the body and the front of the body. The following analyses look at the gender differences in body zones.

Mean Dirtiness Ratings of Gendered Bodies

Table 5.3 shows the mean ratings of male and female bodies ('dirtiness' rating). The table shows mean ratings of 'dirtiness' for the whole sample and the rank order of those means (1 equals highest dirtiness ranking). Table 5.3 also shows separate mean ratings (and rankings) for the male and female samples.

Table 5.3: *Mean Ratings of 'Dirtiness' for Male and Female Bodies.*

	OVERALL SAMPLE		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
BODY ZONE:	*Mean 'Dirtiness' Rating (SD)*	*Rank position of Mean*	*Mean 'Dirtiness' Rating (SD)*	*Rank position of Mean*	*Mean 'Dirtiness' Rating (SD)*	*Rank position of Mean*
Male Upper Body	14.09 (12.92) N=223	7	16.17 (13.49) N=100	6	12.41 (12.25) N=123	8
Female Upper Body	12.43 (12.62) N=224	8	11.85 (11.93) N=100	8	12.90 (13.18) N=124	7
Male Front of Body	19.27 (13.72) N=224	4	19.30 (13.55) N=100	5	19.25 (13.91) N=124	3
Female Front of Body	15.68 (13.47) N=224	6	14.64 (14.09) N=100	7	16.52 (12.94) N=124	6
Male Lower Body	24.65 (15.43) N=224	1	27.33 (15.18) N=99	1	22.52 (15.43) N=125	1
Female Lower Body	21.46 (14.58) N=224	3	21.87 (14.40) N=99	3	21.14 (14.78) N=125	2
Male Back of Body	21.59 (15.73) N=224	2	26.20 (16.98) N=100	2	21.59 (15.73) N=224	4
Female Back of Body	18.50 (15.51) N=224	5	20.68 (15.13) N=100	4	16.74 (13.80) N=124	5

The highest means (hence the parts of the body rated most dirty) are for the lower body of males (see Table 5.3), with an overall mean of 24.65 (SD=15.43), and for the male back of the body with a mean of 21.59 (SD=15.73). However, the difference in means was slightly above the required significance level [t=-3.089, df=222, p=0.0023]. However, when comparing the means for male lower body and female lower body (M=21.59, SD=15.73) there was a significant difference (t=4.698, df=223, p<0.0005). As the rating for the female lower body was the highest rating for the female body, it can be concluded that the rating of the male lower body was significantly higher than any rating of the female body.

For the male only sample, the means for these two areas of the body are 27.33 (SD=15.18) for the male lower body and 26.20 (SD=16.98) for the male back of body. For both male and female participants the male lower part of the body has the highest

rank (that is the highest 'dirtiness' rating). However, differences occur in the second highest rank with the male back of the body occupying the second highest rank for the male sample but with the female lower body ranked second highest for the female sample. The upper part of the human body for both males and females receives the lowest 'dirtiness' ratings.

Significant Differences in Body Dirtiness Rating

In order to examine the significant differences on 'dirtiness' ratings for male and female participants, a mixed-design ANOVA was conducted. There were two within-subjects factors (BODYZONE and GENDBODY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main effects

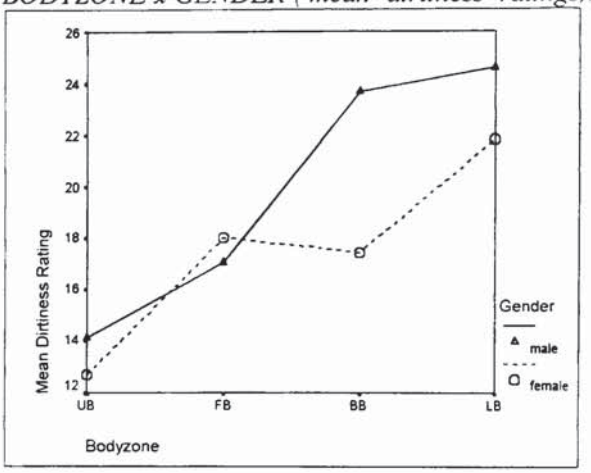
The results show a significant main effect of BODYZONE [F (1, 2.873) = 55.198, $p<0.0005$ *] and GENDBODY [F (1,1) = 51.571, $p<0.0005$] but no significant main effect of GENDER [F (1, 220) = 2.577, $p=0.011$]. Comparison of the cell means for GENDBODY show that the male body was given higher overall mean 'dirtiness' ratings (M=22.45) than the female body (M=17.37). A series of multiple comparison tests were also conducted to isolate the significant differences for the other factors and interactions. The multiple comparison tests for BODYZONE are shown in Table 5.2.

Interactions

There were also significant interactions of BODYZONE x GENDER [F (1, 2.873) = 7.029, $p<0.0005$ *] and GENDBODY x GENDER [F (1, 1) = 19.976 = $p<0.005$].

Figure 5.1 provides an illustration of the interaction of BODYZONE x GENDER The four body zones examined were: *upper body* (UB), *front of the body* (FB), *back of the body* (BB) and, *lower body* (LB).

Figure 5.1: *Interaction of BODYZONE x GENDER (mean 'dirtiness' ratings).*



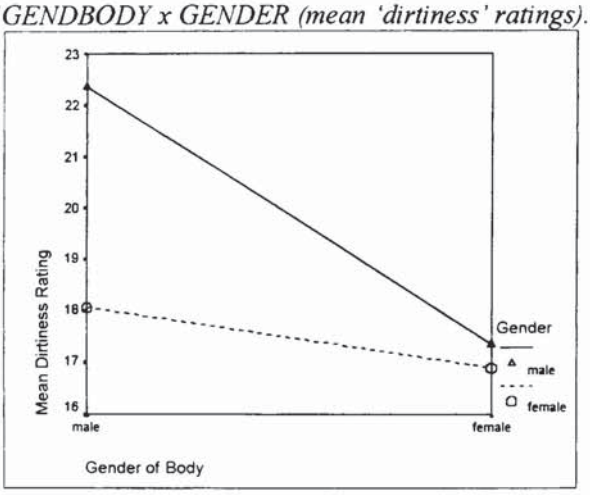
The means for both male and female participants show that the front of the body (FB) received higher 'dirtiness' ratings than did the upper body (UB). There was no significant gender difference between 'dirtiness' ratings given to UB (t=0.826, df=221, p=0.410) nor for FB (t=-0.551, df=222, p=0.582). The only significant gender difference was for 'dirtiness' ratings given to the back of the body (BB: t=3.204, df=197.708, p<0.002: *adjusted for unequal variances*). Figure 5.1 shows that there was a difference between male 'dirtiness' ratings of the FB and the BB. This difference was statistically significant (t=-4.550, df=99, p<0.0005). However, for the female participants the difference in ratings between the FB and the BB was not significant (t=0.753, df=123, p=0 453). Furthermore, whereas the difference between males' ratings of BB and LB (lower body) was not statistically significant (t=-0.639, df=98, p=0.524), for the differences between females' ratings (BB vs LB), it was significant (t=-4.142, df=123, p<0.0005).

Figure 5.2 illustrates the interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER. The mean 'dirtiness' ratings male and female participants were lower ratings for the female body than for the male body. However there is a much greater gender difference between dirtiness ratings given to the male body than given to the female body, as Figure 5.2 shows.

For GENDBODY x GENDER, there was no significant difference between male sample mean ('dirtiness') ratings and female sample mean ('dirtiness') ratings for the female body (t=0.0388, df=221, p=0.698). Although the p-value for the ratings of the male body

was below the 1% level, it fell just above the declared significance level of $p<0.002$ ($t=2.695$, $df=220$, $p=0.008$).

Figure 5.2: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'dirtiness' ratings).*



However, this still suggests that there is a greater degree of agreement about 'dirtiness' ratings with respect to female bodies than for male bodies.

BODY QUADRANT AND DIRTINESS RATINGS

In order to examine the differences of rating of body quadrants, a number of products were calculated from the eight ratings of (general) body dirtiness ratings considered so far (that is, upper body, front of body, lower body and back of body for male and females). Firstly the mean ratings were calculated (that is, of male and female body zones). These figures were then used to calculate a product for each of the body zones (see Table 5.4):

(i) **UPPER FRONT OF BODY (UF)** = *Upper body rating x Front of body rating*

(ii) **UPPER BACK OF BODY (UB)** = *Upper body rating x Back of body rating*

(iii) **LOWER FRONT OF BODY (LF)** = *Lower body rating x Front of body rating*

(iv) **LOWER BACK OF BODY (LB)** = *Lower body rating x Back of body rating*

The lower back of the body received the highest dirtiness rating, followed by the lower front of the body. It is interesting to note that the upper back of the body receives a higher dirtiness rating than does the upper front of the body.

Table 5.4: *Body Quadrant Ratings (Mean Products of Human Body Zone Ratings)*

N=223	UPPER BODY	LOWER BODY
FRONT OF BODY	325.23	502.24
BACK OF BODY	366.48	532.96

BODY QUADRANTS AND PSYCHOMETRIC MEASURES

In order to explore the relationship between the four body quadrants and the psychometric measures examined in Chapter 4, several Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated. A number of statistically significant (but small) relationships were found. Only the significant values are reported in Table 5.5.

The largest of these correlations (although still relatively small) are all for the lower-back of the body and ATH, Short-form Religiosity and Item 13 (Attitudes to Dirt).

Table 5.5: *Correlations (Pearson's) between Body Quadrants and Psychometric Measures*

	ATH *r (p)*	Short Form Religiosity Scale *r (p)*	Item 13 (Attitudes to Dirt) *r (p)*
Upper-front of Body	-	0.151 ($p<0.05$) N=222	-
Upper-back of Body	-	0.149 ($p<0.05$) N=222	-
Lower-front of Body	0.162 ($p<0.05$) N=223	0.198 ($p<0.01$) N=222	0.165 ($p<0.05$) N=223
Lower-back of Body	0.221 ($p<0.01$) N=223	0.217 ($p<0.01$) N=222	0.212 ($p<0.01$) N=223

No significant correlations were found between the body zones 'dirtiness' ratings and scores on Budner's IA scale (or its individual components).

LOCATING THE 'ESSENTIALLY DIRTY' BODY PARTS

In order to identify the body parts considered 'essentially dirty', a stepwise (multiple) regression analysis was conducted using HBQ 'dirtiness' ratings as predictors of item 13 ('Some parts of the body are essentially dirty') scores. The predictor variables were (i) all 'dirtiness' ratings from the HBQ (hands, anus, mouth, thighs, buttocks, genitals, chest/breasts and nipples) for both male and female bodies, (ii) participants' gender and

(iii) participants' self-declared (Kinsey scale) ratings of sexuality. Table 5.6 shows only the significant predictors. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 10a.

Table 5.6: *Regression Analysis of Item 13 (I would consider some parts the body to be essentially dirty) using HBQ 'Dirtiness' Ratings.*

Criterion Variable: Item 13 (Some parts of the body are essentially dirty) **Predictor Variables**: (see below)			
R = 0.314	**R Square** = 0.98	**F** =11.570	p<0.001
Predictors	**Beta**	**t value**	**Significance**
(constant)	-	6.338	p<0.001
Male genitals - dirty	0.199	2.577	p<0.05
Male anus - dirty	0.159	2.064	p<0.05

The model accounts for 9.8% of the variance and comprises only two items. Both of the items are ratings from the lower-back of the male body, that is, 'dirtiness' ratings of the male genitals and the male anus. These results suggest that the parts of the body considered 'essentially' dirty are the male anus and genitals. In Chapter Four, Item 13 was a significant predictor of ATH. Therefore, the next analysis uses the 'dirtiness' ratings for all parts of the body to ascertain their strength as predictors of ATH.

HBQ 'DIRTINESS' RATINGS AS PREDICTORS OF ATH

A stepwise (multiple) regression analysis was conducted to ascertain the strength of 'dirtiness' ratings of individual body parts as predictors of ATH. The criterion variable was the total score from the ATH scale. The predictor variables were the same as for the previous analysis. Table 5.7 shows the results of the analyses. Only the significant predictors are shown. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 10b.

Table 5.7: *Regression Analysis for HBQ 'Dirtiness' Ratings as Predictors of Attitudes to Homosexuality (ATH)*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality / **Predictor Variables**: (see below)			
R = 0.485	**R Square** = 0.235	**F** = 21.648	p<0.001
Predictors	**Beta**	**t value**	**Significance**
(constant)	-	9.923	p<0.001
Male genitals - dirty	0.219	3.019	p<0.001
GENDER	-0.292	-4.755	p<0.005
Male anus - dirty	0.175	2.452	p<0.05

The model accounts for 23.5% of the variance and comprises three items, participant's gender and the 'dirtiness' ratings for the male genitals and the male anus.

INTERIM SUMMARY

In order to ascertain which parts of the body are considered 'essentially dirty' a series of analyses have isolated, systematically and progressively, two parts of the body, namely the male genitals and the male anus. In order to examine these body areas in more detail, a further series of analyses explored all ratings given to the anus and the genitals

2. BEYOND 'DIRTINESS': MORE INCLUSIVE RATINGS

The section moves beyond the 'dirtiness' rating of body parts and offers a more inclusive analysis of parts of the human body. Thus, the following analyses use all five ratings from the Human Body Questionnaire, that is 'sexual/ non-sexual', 'attractive/ unattractive', 'positive/ negative', 'strength/ weakness' and 'dirty/ clean'. However, the analyses are restricted to four body parts, namely anus, genitals, mouth and hands. The mouth and hands were selected to offer comparisons to the analyses of anus and genitals. The mouth offers the opportunity of examining a bodily orifice in the upper body employed in sexual activity. The hands are included as a part of the body commonly employed in sexual activity (fondling, masturbation and digital intercourse) but also have a variety of non-sexual functions.

(i) The Genitals

The mean ratings from the HBQ for male and female genitals are shown in Table 5.8. The five rating scales are (i) dirty/ clean, (ii) sexual/ non-sexual, (iii) attractive/ unattractive, (iv) positive/ negative, and (v) strength/ weakness. Scores range from zero to 72 and high scores indicate the first item in a pair (low scores indicate the second item).

For all of the five rating scales, the female sample award the male genitals slightly higher ratings than for female genitals. However the differences between ratings given to female and male genitals are notably greater, especially for ratings of 'attractiveness'.

Table 5.8: *Mean Ratings from the Human Body Questionnaire for Male and Female Genitals*

GENITALS	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating (SD) For male (Mg) and female (Fg) genitals (N=225)		*Mean rating (SD) for male (Mg) and female (Fg) genitals (N=100)*		*Mean rating (SD) for male (Mg) and female (Fg) genitals (N=125)*	
Dirty/ Clean	Mg	27.54 (16.66)	Mg	31.20 (19.77)	Mg	24.57 (17.21)
	Fg	26.02 (17.49)	Fg	29.05 (18.17)	Fg	23.60 (16.61)
Sexual/ Non-sexual	Mg	57.63 (17.34)	Mg	51.45 (21.28)	Mg	62.61 (11.17)
	Fg	59.34 (15.38)	Fg	62.73 (11.22)	Fg	56.64 (17.61)
Attractive / Unattractive	Mg	37.05 (21.65)	Mg	31.85 (21.15)	Mg	41.24 (21.20)
	Fg	43.91 (20.23)	Fg	52.07 (16.60)	Fg	37.43 (20.57)
Positive / Negative	Mg	50.49 (17.30)	Mg	48.34 (18.25)	Mg	52.21 (16.38)
	Fg	53.22 (15.18)	Fg	57.38 (12.76)	Fg	49.88 (16.16)
Strength/ Weakness	Mg	44.48 (18.99)	Mg	43.10 (18.74)	Mg	45.60 (19.19)
	Fg	45.54 (18.71)	Fg	46.71 (18.42)	Fg	44.60 (18.95)

In order to determine whether there were any significant differences in the ratings of the genitals, a series of mixed (split-plot) design ANOVAs were conducted. There was one within-subjects factor (GENDBODY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The results are shown in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: *Summary of Results of Mixed (Split-plot) Design ANOVA for HBQ Ratings of Male and Female Genitals*

GENITALS	Within-subjects GENDER OF BODY	Between-subjects GENDER (of participant)	Interaction GENDBODY x GENDER
Dirty / Clean	p=0.030 (ns) [F (1, 221) = 4.778]	p<0.01 [F (1, 221) = 7.100]	p=0.483 (ns) [F (1, 221) = 0.495]
Sexual / Non-sexual	p=0.044 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 4.121]	p=0.139 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 2.210]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 44.850]
Attractive / Unattractive	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 29.482]	p=0.245 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 1.362]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 62.407]
Positive / Negative	p<0.01 [F (1, 222) = 7.559]	p=0.363 (ns) F(1, 222) = 0.829]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 27.387]
Strength/ weakness	p=0.388 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 0.748]	p=0.945 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 0.005]	p=0.107 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 0.107]

Main effects

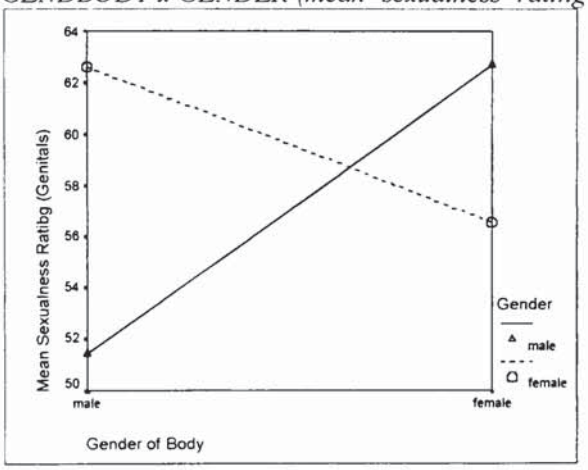
The results showed a significant main effect of GENDBODY (Gender of Body) on two scales, namely 'attractive/unattractive' and 'positive/negative'. In both instances, the female genitals received significantly higher ratings than did the male genitals (see Table 5.8 for overall sample means). There were also significant main effects of GENDER on the 'dirty/clean' scale, with male genital genitals receiving significantly higher 'dirtiness' ratings than did female genitals (see Table 5.8 for means).

Interactions

There were also significant interactions of GENDBODY x GENDER for three scales ('sexual/non-sexual'; 'attractive/unattractive'; and 'positive/negative').

Figure 5.3 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for the mean ratings of the genitals on the 'sexual/non-sexual' scale.

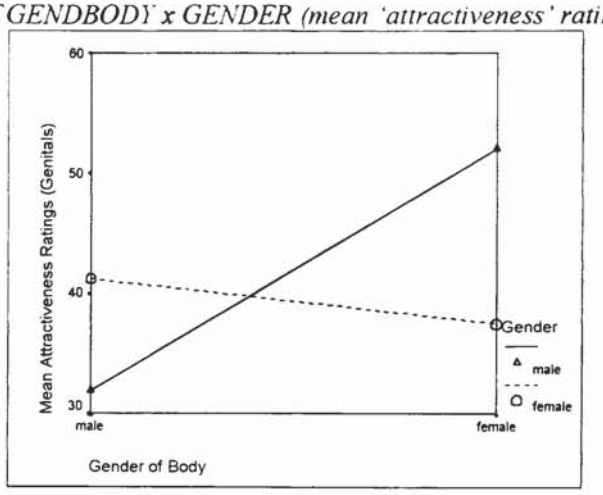
Figure 5.3: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'sexualness' rating of the genitals)*



Male participants gave lower 'sexualness' ratings for the male body than for the female body. For female participants the pattern was reversed and the difference between the mean ratings given to male and female bodies was not so marked as for the male participants.

Figure 5.4 provides an illustration of the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for the 'attractive/unattractive' scale. The interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER for mean ratings of 'attractiveness' (Figure 5.4) was similar to that for the ratings of 'sexualness' (see Figure 5.3). Male participants gave lower ratings of 'attractiveness' for the male body than for the female body. For female participants the pattern was reversed, although the difference between the mean ratings given to male and female bodies was not so marked as for the male participants.

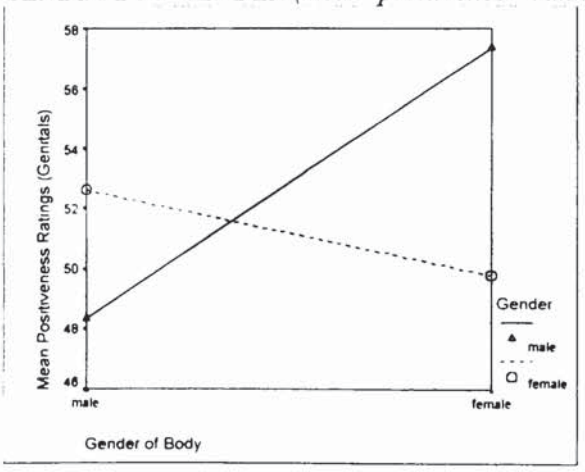
Figure 5.4: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'attractiveness' rating of the genitals)*



This difference was illustrated by a comparison of the differences in ratings. There was a difference of 20.22 (52.07 – 31.85) between the 'attractivess' ratings of male and female genitals given by the male sample. This was compared to a much smaller difference of 3.81 (41.24 – 37.43) between 'attractiveness' ratings of male and female genitals given by the female sample. There was a significant difference between these two figures (t=7.723, df=188.605, p<0.0005: *adjusted for unequal variances*).

Figure 5.5 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for the 'positive/negative' scale. The pattern of mean ratings for the male and female participants was similar to that of the previous two interactions (Figure 5.3 & Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.5: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'positiveness' ratings of the genitals)*



The next analysis examined ratings given to the anus.

(ii) The Anus

The mean ratings from the HBQ for the male and female anus are shown in Table 5.10. The five rating scales are: (i) dirty/ clean, (ii) sexual/ non-sexual, (iii) attractive/ unattractive, (iv) positive/ negative, and (v) strength/ weakness. Scores range from zero to 72 and high scores indicate the first term in the pair (low scores indicate the second term).

There are notable differences between the male and female sample ratings for male and female anuses. The mean ratings from the female sample show very little difference when rating the male and female anus. However, ratings from the male sample show large differences for the male and female anus. The largest differences are for ratings on the 'sexual/ non-sexual' scale and the 'attractive/ unattractive' scales. The male sample give a mean 'sexual' rating of 36.34 (SD=21.84) to the female anus compared to a mean rating of 19.88 (SD=18.92) for the male anus (see Figure 5.7).

Table 5.10: *Mean Ratings from the Human Body Questionnaire for the Male and Female Anus*

ANUS		OVERALL *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Ma) and female (Fa) anus (N=225)*		MALE SAMPLE *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Ma) and female (Fa) anus (N=100)*		FEMALE SAMPLE *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Ma) and female (Fa) anus (N=125)*	
Dirty/ Clean	Ma	46.21 (17.76)		Ma	47.51 (18.92)	Ma	45.19 (16.81)
	Fa	42.04 (17.78)		Fa	41.23 (18.51)	Fa	42.68 (17.22)
Sexual/ Non-sexual	Ma	22.30 (19.01)		Ma	19.88 (18.92)	Ma	24.22 (18.93)
	Fa	29.82 (21.72)		Fa	36.45 (21.84)	Fa	24.56 (20.21)
Attractive / Unattractive	Ma	17.90 (16.91)		Ma	16.93 (16.98)	Ma	18.66 (16.88)
	Fa	26.10 (21.40)		Fa	33.55 (22.43)	Fa	20.25 (18.66)
Positive / Negative	Ma	29.07 (16.78)		Ma	28.99 (17.00)	Ma	29.14 (16.67)
	Fa	32.66 (17.94)		Fa	38.06 (17.70)	Fa	28.38 (17.01)
Strength/ Weakness	Ma	30.96 (14.15)		Ma	30.16 (14.32)	Ma	31.58 (14.05)
	Fa	31.67 (14.84)		Fa	33.77 (14.44)	Fa	30.01 (15.00)

Similarly, the mean 'attractive' rating given by the male sample to the female anus was 33.55 (SD=22.43) compared to 16.93 (SD=16.98) for the male anus. A third rating for which there is a notable difference is for the 'positive/ negative' scale. The male sample give the female anus a mean 'positive' rating of 38.06 (SD=17.70) compared to 28.99 (SD=17.00) for the male anus. There are also differences in the male sample's ratings of

the male and female anus on the 'dirty/ clean' scale, although not so marked as for other scales.

In order to determine whether there were any significant differences in the ratings of the anus, a series of mixed (split-plot) design ANOVAs were conducted. As before, there was one within-subjects factor (GENDBODY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The results are shown in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11: *Summary of Results of Mixed (Split-plot) Design ANOVA for HBQ Ratings of the Male and Female Anus*

ANUS	**Within-subjects GENDER OF BODY**	**Between-subjects GENDER (of participant)**	**Interaction GENDBODY x GENDER**
Dirty / Clean	p<0.0005 [F (1, 221) = 46.311]	p=0.844 (ns) [F (1, 221) = 0.039]	p<0.005 [F (1, 2210 = 8.376]
Sexual / Non-sexual	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 54.812]	p=0.122 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 2.412]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 50.442]
Attractive / Unattractive	p<0.0005 [F (1, 223) = 65.005]	p=0.011 (ns) [F (1, 223) = 6.609]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 223) = 44.181]
Positive / Negative	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 21.483]	p=0.025 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 5.087]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 30.006]
Strength/ weakness	p=0.172 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 1.878]	p=0.517 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 0.421]	p<0.001 [F (1, 222) = 12.170]

Main Effects

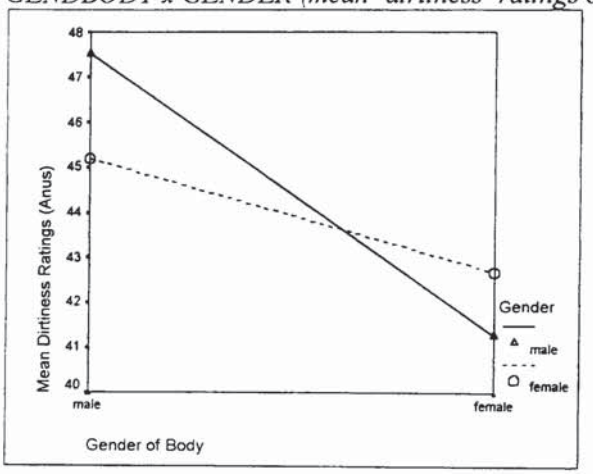
There was a significant main effect of GENDBODY for ratings on all scales except 'strength/ weakness'. The male anus received significantly higher 'dirtiness' ratings, whereas the female anus received significant higher ratings on the 'sexual', 'attractive' and 'positive' scales.

Interactions

There were also significant interactions of GENDBODY x GENDER for all rating scales. Figure 5.6 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for ratings of the anus on the 'dirty/clean' scale.

The pattern of means for the male participants' ratings showed greater differences. Compared with the female participants, the males give higher ratings of dirtiness to the male anus and lower ratings of dirtiness to the female anus (see Table 5.10 for means).

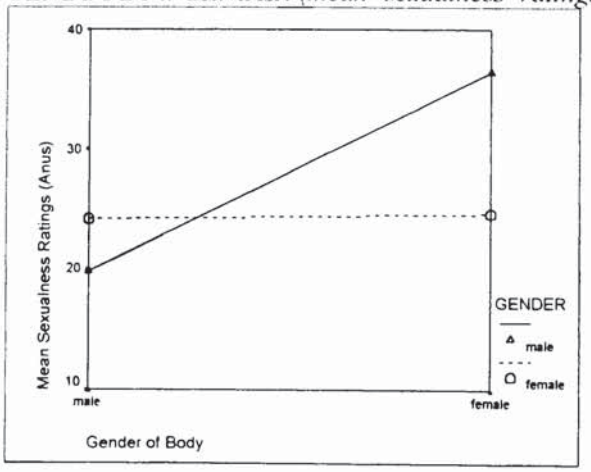
Figure 5.6: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'dirtiness' ratings of the anus)*



The male anus was given significantly higher mean 'dirtiness' rating by male participants ($t=6.240$, $df=97$, $p<0.0005$). However the differences in means fell just above the required significance level of $p<0.002$ for the female participants ($t=3.124$, $df=124$, $p=0.005$). There were no significant gender differences in ratings given to the male anus ($t=0.967$, $df=221$, $p=0.334$), nor for the female anus ($t=-0.0605$, $df=222$, $p=0.546$).

Figure 5.7 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for ratings of the anus on the 'sexual/non-sexual' scale.

Figure 5.7: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'sexualness' ratings of the anus)*

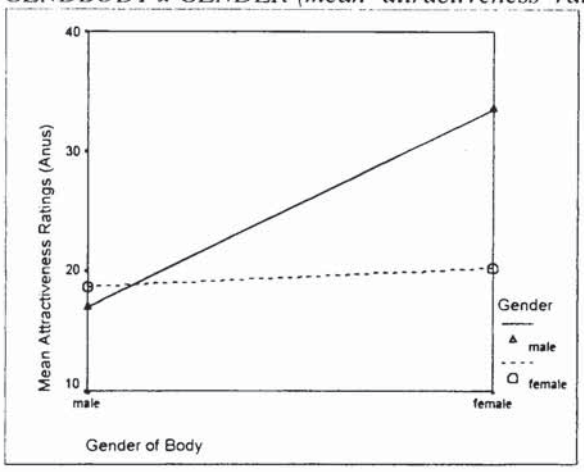


As can be seen (Figure 5.7), whereas ratings of 'sexualness' were approximately the same for both contexts (male and female anus), for the male participants the mean ratings of 'sexualness' were higher for the female anus than for the male anus. For the female participants, the mean 'sexualness' rating of the male anus was 24.22 compared to a mean rating of 24.56 for the female anus. The difference in means was not statistically

significant (t=-0.274, df=124, p=0.785). However for the male participants, the mean 'sexualness' rating for the male anus was 19.88 compared to 36.45 for the female anus. This difference was statistically significant (t=-8.209, df=98, p<0.0005). Whereas there was no significant gender difference in ratings given to the male anus (t=-1.703, df=222, p<0.090), the female anus was rated significantly more 'sexual' than the male anus (t=4.219, df=222, p<0.0005).

Figure 5.8 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for ratings of the anus on the 'attractive/unattractive' scale. The pattern of means to that for rating of 'sexualness' of the anus (see Figure 5.7).

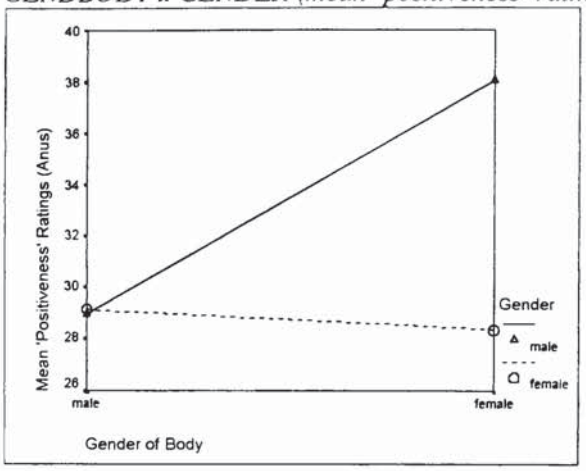
Figure 5.8: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'attractiveness' ratings of the anus)*



Ratings of 'attractiveness' of the anus given by the female participants were only marginally higher for the female anus compared with ratings for the male anus. This difference was not statistically significant (t=-1.539, df=125, p=0.126). However male participants showed a much greater difference between ratings given to the male anus and the female anus. Thus males rated the female anus significantly more 'attractive' than the male anus (t=-7.623, df=98, p<0.0005). Whereas there was no significant gender difference in ratings given to the male anus (t=-0.759, df=223, p=0.0449), the female anus was rated significantly more 'attractive' than the male anus (t=4.746, df=189.606, p<0.0005: *adjusted for unequal variances*).

Figure 5.9 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for ratings of the anus on the 'positiveness' scale, which showed a similar pattern to the previous two analyses ('sexualness' and 'attractiveness') of the anus (Figures 5.7 and 5.8).

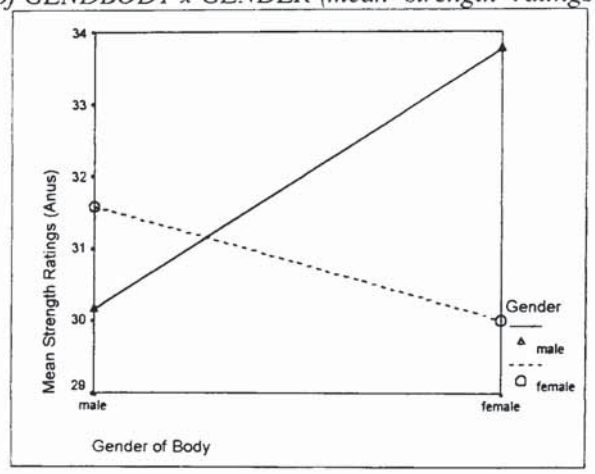
Figure 5.9: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'positiveness' ratings of the anus)*



Whereas ratings of 'positiveness' from female participants were approximately the same for both contexts (male and female anus), the male participants gave markedly higher ratings of 'positiveness' for the female anus, compared with their ratings of the male anus. For the female participants, the mean 'positiveness' rating for the male anus was 29.14 compared with 28.38 for the female anus. The difference in means was not statistically significant ($t=0.995$, $df=124$, $p=0.322$). However, in contrast, for the male participants, the mean 'positiveness' rating given to the male anus was 16.93 compared to a mean rating given to the female anus of 33.55. This difference was statistically significant ($t=-5.114$, $df=98$, $p<0.0005$). Furthermore, whereas there was no significant gender difference in ratings (of 'positiveness') given to the male anus ($t=-0.065$, $df=222$, $p=0.949$), the female anus was rated significantly more 'positive' than the male anus ($t=4.156$, $df=222$, $p<0.0005$).

Figure 5.10 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for ratings of the anus on the 'strength/weakness' scale. Male participants gave higher 'strength' ratings for the female anus compared with the male anus. For the female participants, the pattern was reversed, and the difference between the mean ratings given to male and female bodies was not so marked as for the male participants.

Figure 5.10: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'strength' ratings of the anus).*



There were no significant differences between ratings of 'strength' given to the male anus and the female anus from either the male sample (t=-2.433, df=98, p=0.017) or from the female sample (t=2.592, df=124, p=0.011). There were no significant gender differences in ratings given to the male anus (t=-0.746, df=222, p=0.4546) nor for ratings given to the female anus (t=1.892, df=222, p=0.060).

In order to explore the gender differences further, two further analyses of body parts were conducted, one for the mouth and the second for the hands. Analysis of the human mouth afforded the opportunity to establish whether the gender differences in attitudes to the anus also applied to other bodily orifices.

(iii) The Mouth

The mean ratings from the HBQ for the male and female mouth are shown in Table 5.12. As before, the five rating scales are (i) dirty/ clean, (ii) sexual/ non-sexual, (iii) attractive/ unattractive, (iv) positive/ negative, and (v) strength/ weakness. Scores range from zero to 72 and high scores indicate the first term in the pair (low scores indicate the second term). Again, there is a marked difference between the ratings given to the male mouth by the male and female samples whereas the ratings for the female mouth are not markedly different. As before, the largest differences are for ratings on the 'sexual', 'attractive' and 'positive' scales.

Table 5.12: *Mean Ratings from the Human Body Questionnaire for the Male and Female Mouth*

MOUTH		OVERALL *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Mm) and female (Fm) mouth (N=225)*		MALE SAMPLE *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Mm) and female (Fm) mouth (N=100)*		FEMALE SAMPLE *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Mm) and female (Fm) mouth (N=125)*	
Dirty/ Clean	Mm	19.46 (15.10)	Mm	24.25 (15.62)	Mm	15.66 (13.58)	
	Fm	16.12 (13.45)	Fm	17.68 (13.74)	Fm	14.88 (13.14)	
Sexual/ Non-sexual	Mm	50.16 (18.23)	Mm	40.27 (19.88)	Mm	57.99 (12.05)	
	Fm	53.72 (17.43)	Fm	57.20 (13.74)	Fm	50.96 (19.49)	
Attractive / Unattractive	Mm	50.94 (17.98)	Mm	39.13 (18.58)	Mm	60.30 (10.44)	
	Fm	58.00 (12.71)	Fm	58.23 (11.22)	Fm	57.82 (13.81)	
Positive / Negative	Mm	55.06 (14.12)	Mm	48.19 (13.97)	Mm	60.46 (11.73)	
	Fm	58.57 (12.65)	Fm	57.35 (11.90)	Fm	59.54 (13.19)	
Strength/ Weakness	Mm	50.30 (15.05)	Mm	46.05 (14.57)	Mm	53.66 (14.62)	
	Fm	49.64 (17.05)	Fm	48.14 (17.32)	Fm	50.83 (16.80)	

In order to determine whether these differences were statistically significant, a series of mixed (split plot) design ANOVAs were conducted. As before, there was one within-subjects factor (GENDBODY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The results are shown in Table 5.13

Main Effects

The results showed a significant main effect of GENDBODY for four of the ratings, that is 'dirty', 'sexual', 'attractive', and 'positive', and a significant main effect of GENDER for all five of the ratings.

The female mouth was rated significantly more 'sexual', more 'attractive' and more positive than the male mouth. However, the male mouth was rated significantly more 'dirty' than the female mouth (see Table 5.12 for overall sample means). The male participants' mean rating of the mouth (M=20.97) was significantly higher on the 'dirty/clean' scale than was the mean rating from the female participants (M=15.27). The female participants' mean rating (M=54.48) was significantly higher than male participants' mean rating (M= 48.73) for 'sexualness' of the mouth. For 'attractiveness' of the mouth, the mean rating from the female participants (M=59.01) was significantly higher than that from the male participants (M=48.68).

Table 5.13: *Summary of Results of Mixed (Split-plot) Design ANOVAs for HBQ Ratings of the Male and Female Mouth*

MOUTH	Within-subjects GENDER OF BODY	Between-subjects GENDER (of participant)	Interaction GENDBODY x GENDER
Dirty / Clean	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 39.236]	p<0.005 [F (1,222) = 10.153]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) =24.341]
Sexual / Non-sexual	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 12.551]	p<0.001 [F (1, 222) = 10.884]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 73.478]
Attractive / Unattractive	p<0.0005 [F (1,222) = 53.682]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 2220 = 50.106]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 92.387]
Positive / Negative	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 19.481]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) =25.385]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 28.296]
Strength/ weakness	p=0.743 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 0.108]	p<0.01 [F (1, 222) = 8.099]	p<0.05 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 4.726]

For 'positiveness' of the mouth, the mean rating from the female participants (M=59.96) was significantly higher than that from the male participants (M=52.77). For ratings of 'strength' of the mouth, the mean rating from the female participants (M=52.25) was significantly higher than that from the male participants (M=47.09).

Interactions

There were also significant interactions of GENDBODY x GENDER for the ratings of the human mouth from four of the scales, that is, 'dirty/clean', 'sexual/non-sexual', 'attractive/unattractive' and 'positive/negative'.

Figure 5.11 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for mean ratings on the 'dirty/clean' scale. The mean 'dirtiness' ratings for the mouth given by the female participants were only slightly lower for the female mouth compared with the male mouth. For the female participants, the mean 'dirtiness' rating of the male mouth was 15.66 compared to a mean of 14.88 for the female mouth. The difference between these two means was not statistically significant (t=5.725, df=98, p=0.132). However, for the male participants, the mean 'dirtiness' rating for the male mouth was 24.25 compared with 17.68 for the female mouth. This difference was statistically significant (t=5.725, df=99, p<0.0005). Furthermore, whereas the gender difference for mean 'dirtiness' ratings of the male mouth was significant (t=4.397, df=222, p<0.0005), the gender difference was not significant for 'dirtiness' ratings of the female mouth.

Figure 5.11: *Interaction of GENDBODY x GENDER (mean 'dirtiness' ratings of the mouth).*

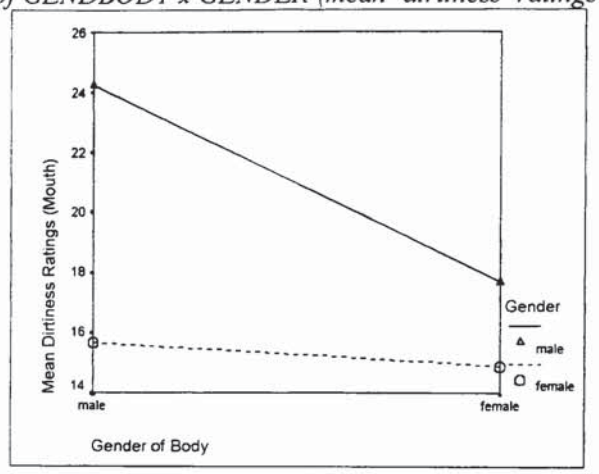
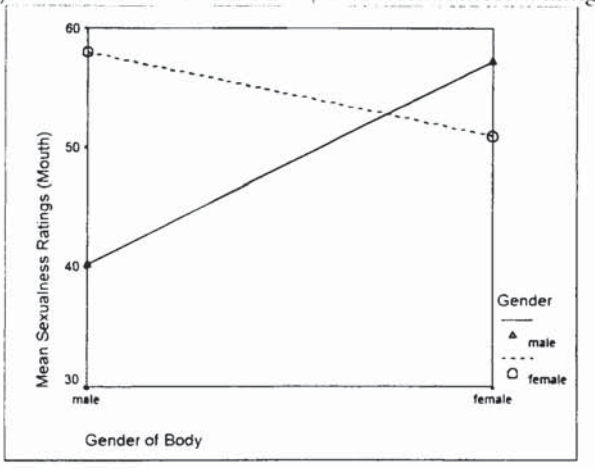


Figure 5.12 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for mean ratings of the mouth on the 'sexual/non-sexual' scale.

Figure 5.12: *Interaction of GENDER x GENDBODY (mean 'sexualness' ratings of the mouth)*



Male participants' mean ratings of 'sexualness' were lower for the male mouth than for the female mouth. The means for female participants showed the reverse pattern, although not so marked. For the female participants, the mean 'sexualness' rating of the male mouth was 57.99 compared with a mean 'sexualness' rating of 50.96 for the female mouth. The difference in means was statistically significant ($t=4.167$, $df=124$, $p<0.0005$). For the male participants, the mean 'sexualness' rating for the male mouth was 40.27 compared with 57.20 for the female mouth. This difference was also statistically significant ($t=-7.334$, $df=98$, $p<0.0005$). The gender difference for 'sexualness' ratings of the female mouth fell just above the required $p<0.002$ level ($t=2.803$, $df=219.231$*,

p=0.0006 */* adjusted for unequal variances*). However there was a significant gender difference for 'sexualness' ratings of the male mouth (t=-7.809, df=153.092, p<0.0005: *adjusted for unequal variances*).

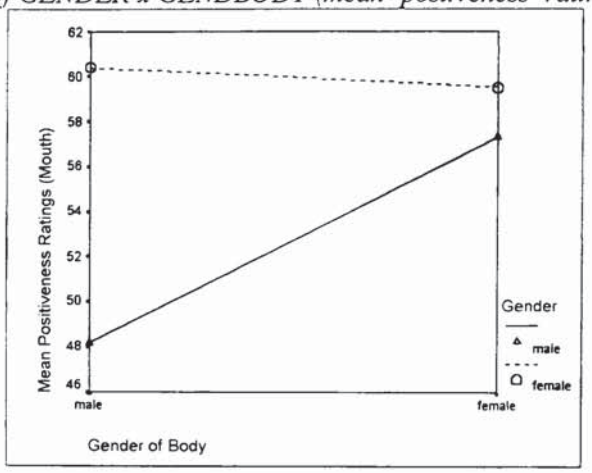
Figure 5.13 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for mean ratings of the mouth on the 'attractive/non-attractive' scale. Ratings of 'attractiveness' of the mouth from the female participants were approximately the same for both contexts (male and female bodies). However, the male participants gave higher ratings for the female mouth compared with the male mouth. The male and female participants agreed on ratings of the female mouth ('attractiveness') but differed on ratings of the male mouth. The mean 'attractiveness' rating for the male mouth given by the female participants was 57.82, compared to 60.30 given to the male mouth. The difference was not statistically significant (t=1.899, df=124, p=0.060).

Figure 5.13: *Interaction of GENDER x GENDBODY (mean 'attractiveness' ratings of the mouth)*

However, for the male participants, the mean rating of 'attractiveness' given to the male mouth was 39.13, compared to a rating of 58.23 for the female mouth. This difference was statistically significant (t=-10.226, df=98, p<0.0005). Furthermore, whereas there was no significant gender difference between 'attractiveness' of the female mouth (t=0.240, df=223, p=0.811), there was a significant gender difference for 'attractiveness' ratings of the male mouth (t=-10.136, df=145.959, p<0.0005: *adjusted for unequal variances*).

Figure 5.14 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for mean ratings of the mouth on the 'positive/negative' scale.

Figure 5.14: *Interaction of GENDER x GENDBODY (mean 'postiveness' ratings of the mouth)*



The pattern of means was similar pattern to the previous analysis ('attractiveness' of the mouth – see Figure 5.13). Mean ratings of 'positiveness' of the mouth from the female participants were approximately the same for both contexts (male and female bodies). However, the male participants gave higher 'postiveness' ratings for the female mouth compared with the male mouth. For female participants, there was only a small difference between mean the rating of 'positiveness' of the male mouth (M=60.46) compared with the mean ratings of the female mouth (M=59.54). This difference was not statistically significant (t=0.650, df=124, p=0.517). However, for the male participants, the mean rating 'positiveness' was 48.19, compared with a rating of 57.35 for the female mouth. This difference was statistically significant (t=-6.968, df=98, p<0.0005). Furthermore, whereas there was no significant gender difference in mean 'positiveness' ratings given to the female mouth (t=-1.287, df=222, p<0.199), there was a significant gender difference in ratings of the male mouth (t=-7.008, df=190.721, p<0.0005: *adjusted for unequal variances*).

The results show significant gender differences for all ratings of the male mouth, but only one significant difference for ratings of the female mouth ('sexualness'). The pattern of results is different to the analyses of the anus. For the analyses of the anus, there was general agreement between the male and female samples about the ratings of the male

anus, but significant differences between their ratings of the female anus. For the analysis of the mouth, there is general agreement about the female mouth but disagreement regarding the male mouth. In both instances, the male ratings seem at odds with expected gender patterns. The results showed distinct patterns in the way that the male and female sample rated the male and female mouth, as also seen for the previous analyses. The next analysis examined whether this pattern was repeated for ratings of the hands.

(iv) The Hands

The mean ratings from the HBQ for the male and female hands are shown in Table 5.14. As before, the five rating scales are (i) dirty/ clean, (ii) sexual/ non-sexual, (iii) attractive/ unattractive, (iv) positive/ negative, and (v) strength/ weakness. Scores range from zero to 72 and high scores indicate the first term in the pair (low scores indicate the second term).

Table 5.14: *Mean Ratings from the Human Body Questionnaire for Male and Female Hands*

HANDS		OVERALL *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Mh) and female (Fh) hands (N=225)*		MALE SAMPLE *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Mh) and female (Fh) hands (N=100)*		FEMALE SAMPLE *Mean rating (SD) for the male (Mh) and female (Fh) hands (N=125)*	
Dirty/ Clean	Mh	24.43 (18.04)	Mh	29.32 (18.54)	Mh	20.49 (16.68)	
	Fh	15.60 (15.16)	Fh	18.01 (15.36)	Fh	13.68 (12.86)	
Sexual/ Non-sexual	Mh	37.13 (20.07)	Mh	29.04 (18.87)	Mh	43.65 (18.64)	
	Fh	39.44 (17.71)	Fh	43.82 (17.43)	Fh	35.90 (17.20)	
Attractive / Unattractive	Mh	45.69 (18.29)	Mh	36.97 (17.75)	Mh	52.72 (15.53)	
	Fh	51.76 (13.95)	Fh	50.64 (14.68)	Fh	52.67 (13.32)	
Positive / Negative	Mh	54.93 (15.18)	Mh	51.23 (16.07)	Mh	57.91 (13.78)	
	Fh	53.90 (13.38)	Fh	52.45 (13.84)	Fh	55.06 (13.93)	
Strength/ Weakness	Mh	58.47 (13.08)	Mh	55.90 (13.93)	Mh	60.53 (12.02)	
	Fh	43.48 (17.95)	Fh	38.63 (17.62)	Fh	47.39 (17.30)	

Examination of the means shows similar patterns of gender differences as for other body parts (genitals, anus and mouth). However, the ratings of male and female hands from the female sample show slightly more pronounced differences, for instance the ratings on the 'dirtiness', 'sexualness' and 'strength' scales. The largest difference was on the 'strength' scale, with the female sample rating the male hands higher than female hands on this scale. This is also the largest difference in female sample ratings for any of the four body parts examined. The pattern of ratings for the hands given by the male sample

confirms the patterns seen for other body parts.The only rating for which there is parity with female ratings is for the 'positiveness' of the hands.

A mixed (split-plot) design was conducted to determine whether the observed differences in ratings were statistically significant. As with previous analyses, there was one within-subjects factor (GENDBODY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The results for the five ANOVAs are shown in Table 5.15.

Main Effects

The results show significant main effects of GENDBODY on ratings of 'dirtiness', 'sexualness', 'attractiveness' and 'strength'. From comparison of the marginal means it emerged that male hands (M=24.90) were rated significantly more 'dirty' than female hands (M=15.89). However, female hands (M=39.86) were rated significantly more 'sexual' than male hands (M=36.84). Female hands (M=51.65) were also rated significantly more 'sexual' than male hands (M=44.85). Perhaps not surprisingly, male hands (M=58.17) received significantly higher ratings on 'strength' than female hands (M=43.01).

Table 5.15: *Summary of Results of Mixed (Split-plot) Design ANOVAs for HBQ Ratings of Male and Female Hands*

HANDS	Within-subjects GENDER OF BODY	Between-subjects GENDER (of participant)	Interaction GENDBODY x GENDER
Dirty / Clean	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 76.687]	p<0.001 [F (1, 222) = 12.178]	p=0.027 (ns) [F (1, 2220 = 4.987]
Sexual / Non-sexual	p<0.01 [F (1, 222) = 7.303]	p=0.104 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 2.670]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 74.901]
Attractive / Unattractive	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 30.327]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 29.251]	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 30.796]
Positive / Negative	p=0.399 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 0.714]	p<0.01 [F (1, 222) = 8.073]	p=0.036 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 4.464]
Strength/ weakness	p<0.0005 [F (1, 222) = 123.296]	p<0.0005 [F (1,222) = 18.494]	p=0.123 (ns) [F (1, 222) = 2.391]

There were also a number of significant main effects of GENDER on ratings of the hands, that is, 'dirty/clean', 'attractive/unattractive', 'positive/negative', and 'strength/weakness'. Male participants rated the hands significantly more 'dirty' than did females, with means of 23.66 and 17.14 respectively. However, female participants rated the hands as more 'attractive' than did males (with means of 52.70 and 43.80

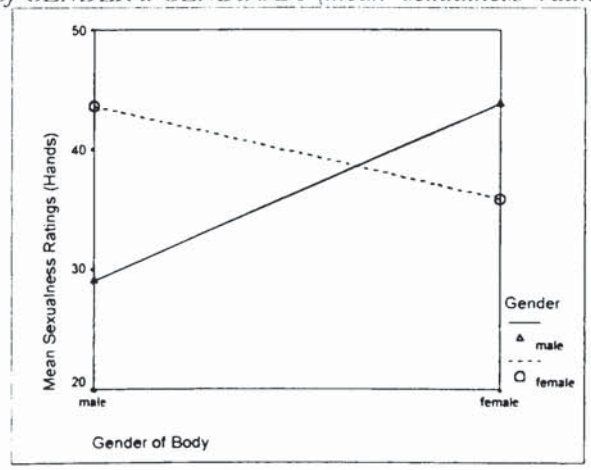
respectively). Female participants also rated the hands more 'positive' than did males (with means of 56.48 and 51.84 respectively). Female participants also rated the hands more highly on the 'strength/weakness' scale than did males, with means of 53.91 and 47.26 respectively.

Interactions

There were also significant interactions of GENDBODY x GENDER for two ratings, that is, 'sexualness' and 'attractiveness'.

Figure 5.15 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for ratings of 'sexualness' for the hands. For male participants, the mean rating of 'sexualness' was higher for female hands than it was for the male hands. Mean ratings for female participants showed an opposite trend. There was a significant difference between ratings of 'sexualness' of the hands given by the female participants to male hands compared with female hands ($t=4.826$, $df=4.826$, $p<0.0005$). There was also a significant differences for 'sexualness' ratings of male and female hands, given by the male participants ($t=-7.014$, $df=99$, $p<0.0005$). However, the differences between the ratings for male hands and female hands was more marked for the male participants (see Table 5.14 for a comparison of means).

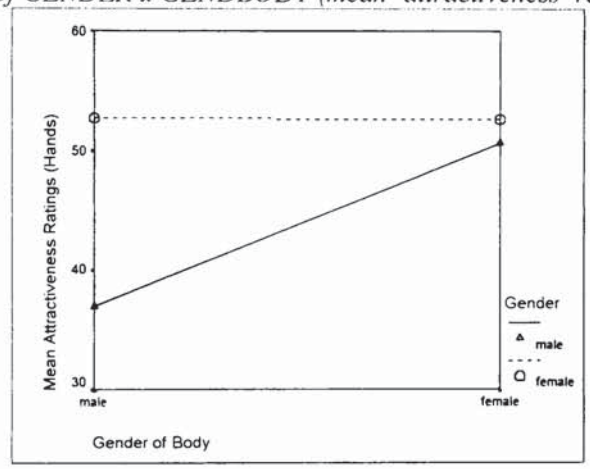
Figure 5.15: *Interaction of GENDER x GENDBODY (mean 'sexualness' ratings of the hands)*



There were significant gender differences for 'sexualness' ratings of male hands ($t=-5.798$, $df=222$, $p<0.0005$) and for female hands ($t=3.406$, $df=222$, $p<0.001$). However, the difference was more marked for 'sexualness' ratings of male hands.

Figure 5.16 illustrates the GENDBODY x GENDER interaction for ratings of 'attractiveness' for the hands. Ratings of 'attractiveness' of the hands from the female participants were approximately the same for both contexts (male and female bodies). However, for the male participants mean ratings for the female body were higher than for the male body. Thus, there is a greater degree of agreement (between male and female participants) for ratings of the female hands compared with the male hands in terms of their ratings of 'attractiveness'.

Figure 5.16: *Interaction of GENDER x GENDBODY (mean 'attractiveness' ratings of the hands)*



For female participants there was no significant difference between their ratings of male hands and female hands (t=0.034, df=123, p=0.973). However there was a significant difference between ratings of male hands and female hands given by the male participants (t=-6.816, df=99, p<0.0005). Furthermore, whereas there was no significant gender difference for ratings of 'attractiveness' given to female hands (t=-1.086, df=222, p=0.279), there was a significant gender difference for ratings of 'attractiveness' for the male hands (t=-7.079, df=222, p<0.0005).

INTERIM SUMMARY

Although the Human Body questionnaire contained items for other body parts, the analyses presented above are most pertinent to the thesis. Nevertheless, they show a distinct pattern in gender differences with respect to how male and female participants evaluate the bodies of the same gender and other gender. These differences are sustained

for ratings of the genitals, the anus and for body parts less 'sexually' specific and arguably more 'neutral', such as the mouth and the hands.

Earlier in this Chapter, ratings of dirtiness were used in a regression analysis to predict ATH scores (see Table 5.7). The final section of the chapter examines the relationship between all ratings of the human body (five scales) and attitudes to homosexuality.

3. ATTITUDES TO THE HUMAN BODY AS PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDES TO HOMOSEXUALITY

This section reports the results of two multiple regression analyses. The first analysis examines the predictive strength of attitudes to general body zones (upper, lower, front and back) for ATH, in conjunction with some of the predictor variables from Chapter 3. The second analysis uses the same predictors as the first analysis, but also includes the ratings for individual body parts as predictors of ATH, again in conjunction with some of the predictor variables from Chapter 3. In both instances, a number of combinations were tried. However, only the models explaining the highest proportion of variance are reported.

(i) General Body Zones as Predictors of ATH

A stepwise (multiple) regression analysis was conducted to ascertain the predictive strength of ratings of the general body zones (upper, lower, front and back) to ATH. The analysis also included a number of predictors from the previous chapter, namely Budner's 1A, Item 13 from the Attitudes to Dirt scale, Religiosity, participants age, gender and sexuality (self-declared Kinsey rating). The criterion variable was the total score from the ATH scale. Table 5.16 shows the results of the analysis. Only the significant predictors are shown. A full correlation matrix is shown in Appendix 10c.

The regression model accounts for 35.5% of the variance. The strongest two predictors are GENDER (beta=-0.315) and dirtiness ratings of the male back of the body (beta=0.306). Males achieved higher scores on ATH (indicating that they hold attitudes that are more negative to homosexuality) and negative attitudes to the back of the body were related to higher scores on ATH.

Table 5.16: *Regression Analysis for HBQ General Body Zone Ratings as Predictors of Attitudes to Homosexuality (ATH)*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality / **Predictor Variables**: (see below)			
R = 0.596	**R Square** = 0.355	**F** = 14.444	p<0.0005
Predictors	**Beta**	**t value**	**Significance**
(constant)	-	2.254	p<0.05
GENDER	-0.315	-5.296	p<0.0005
IA (TOTAL SCORE)	0.197	3.428	p<0.001
RELIGIOSITY	0.221	3.888	p<0.0005
ITEM 13 (DIRT)	0.157	2.677	p<0.01
MALE BACK Of BODY (DIRTY)	0.306	3.174	p<0.005
SEXUALITY	0.126	2.241	p<0.05
FEMALE BACK OF BODY (DIRTY)	-2.50	-2.614	p<0.01
FEMALE BACK OF BODY (ATTRACTIVE)	-0.149	-2.487	p<0.05

(ii) General Body Zones and Individual Body Parts as Predictors of ATH

The second stepwise (multiple) regression analysis examines the predictive strength of ratings of the individual body parts from the HBQ to ATH (see Table 5.17). The body parts included were hands, anus, mouth, thighs, buttocks, genitals, chest, breasts and nipples. As before, the analysis also included a number of predictors from the previous chapter, namely Budner's IA, Item 13 from the Attitudes to Dirt scale, Religiosity, participants age, gender and sexuality (self-declared Kinsey rating). The criterion variable was the total score from the ATH scale. A full correlation matrix of significant predictors is shown in Appendix 10d.

Table 5.17: *Regression Analysis for HBQ Ratings as Predictors of Attitudes to Homosexuality (ATH)*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality / **Predictor Variables**: (see below)			
R = 0.638	**R Square** = 0.407	**F** = 13.368	p<0.005
Predictors	**Beta**	**t value**	**Significance**
(constant)	-		
MALE GENITALS (DIRTY)	0.246	3.904	p<0.0005
MALE BUTTOCKS (ATTRACTIVE)	-0.340	-4.719	p<0.0005
RELIGIOSITY	0.228	4.017	p<0.0005
ITEM 13 (DIRTY BODY PARTS)	0.192	3.247	p<0.001
COMPLEXITY	0.130	2.293	p<0.05
FEMALE GENITALS (DIRTY)	0.194	3.092	p<0.005
MALE ANUS (WEAKNESS)	-0.137	-2.265	p<0.05
FEMALE BACK OF THE BODY (ATTRACTIVE)	-0.221	-3.349	p<0.001
FEMALE BUTTOCKS (POSITIVE)	0.182	2.888	p<0.005
MALE BACK OF THE BODY (ATTRACTIVE)	0.162	2.154	p<0.05

Table 5.17 shows the results of the analysis. Only the significant predictors are shown. The model accounts for almost 41% of the variance. With the inclusion of the individual body parts, the individual identifying variables such as gender and sexuality are no longer significant predictors. With the exception of religiosity and Budner's (1962) complexity, all other predictors relate to the human body. Of particular interest is the rating of the male anus. Its rating as a source of 'weakness' (negative t value) is a significant predictor of ATH, whereas one might expect its 'sexualness' to be more apposite. It is notable that none of the ratings of 'sexualness' are significant predictors of ATH.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Two main findings emerged from analysis of the Human Body Questionnaire. Firstly, it was possible to conclude that the body parts considered 'essentially dirty' were the male genitals and the male anus. This strongly suggests that participants interpret the word 'homosexual' and 'homosexuality' in the ATH scale to refer to male-to-male sexuality, even though the terminology employed referred to homosexual 'people' or 'persons'. Furthermore, the results also suggest that 'homosexuality' and 'anal sexuality' are inexorably linked as far as the present sample was concerned. This finding supports Simpson's (1994) assertion that the anus has come to symbolise homosexuality.

The second main finding from the Human Body Questionnaire was the different ways in which the male and female samples rated same gender and cross gender body parts. The results indicate that the male sample used different criteria from the female sample in rating the various body parts. The female sample appeared to use one set of criteria when rating male and female bodies, whereas the male sample appeared to use two sets of gender-specific criteria. Comparison of the two styles of rating strongly suggests that the female sample use more 'objective' criteria for evaluating human bodies than does the male sample. The ratings of the male sample appear to be highly subjective, in that all ratings are related either to sexual attraction or to the sexual objectification of the female body. At the same time, the male sample appears to 'suppress' evaluations of the male body, thus further widening the gap between their ratings of male and female bodies. This pattern provides an example of Bem's (1993) lens of gender polarisation. It can be seen from the results that males show a greater susceptibility to the use of this lens, than

do females. The findings show that male participants consider female non-genital orifices (mouth and anus) to be more 'sexual' than male. This suggests that the model of penile-vaginal procreative intercourse validates or 'naturalises' the penetration of other female bodily orifices. This is an example of how the lens of *biological essentialism* (Bem, 1993) colours our view of gender The results support Alonso & Koreck's (1993) view that the male body is '[e]ndowed with physical closure' (p116) whereas women 'by nature' are 'destined to have their bodily integrity shattered' (p117). Thus, a male who allows his bodily orifices to be penetrated by another may be considered as having crossed 'appropriate' gender boundaries.

The next two chapters continue to explore attitudes to the human body, particularly those considered 'dirty', by examining attitudes to non-procreative sexual acts, namely anal sex and oral sex. Both of these sexual acts may be considered purely 'recreational' and therefore free from the biological imperative associated with penile-vaginal penetration. They also offer the opportunity to examine in closer detail the gender differences in the sexualisation of the human body.

- CHAPTER SIX -

Non-Procreative Sex Acts 1: Anal Sex

INTRODUCTION

The aims of the previous chapter were two-fold. First, to identify the parts of the body considered 'essentially dirty', following on from the regression analysis in Chapter 4, and second to undertake a general exploration of attitudes to the body. The main points of interest were the extent to which various body parts are considered sexual and the extent to which the gender of the body plays a part in evaluations of 'sexualness'. The differences in the evaluations of male and female participants were also examined.

The examination of the human body revealed that the lower body was rated the most 'dirty', particularly the lower back of the body. Further investigation identified the male anus and genitals to be the 'dirtiest' parts of the body. Furthermore, ratings of these body parts were found to be significant predictors of attitudes to homosexuality (ATH). These findings support the view that the 'anus' has come to symbolise homosexuality (Bersani, 1994; Simpson 1994a). A clearly emerging theme was also the way in which attitudes to male and female bodies differed, even when considering body parts for which there is identical function and physiology. For example, the anus and the mouth of a female were rated more 'sexual' than the anus and mouth of a male. Such findings indicate that the model of penile-vaginal procreative intercourse validates or 'naturalises' the penetration of other female bodily orifices, thus supporting Alonso & Koreck's (1993, p.116) view that women 'by nature' are destined to be 'opened by men' whereas the idealise male body is impermeable. The differences in evaluation of male and female bodies in Chapter 5 suggests that a male crosses gender appropriate boundaries if he allows the integrity of his body to be breached, that is, if he allows himself to be penetrated.

The aim of this chapter is to explore in detail the sexual use of the anus and the mediating effects of gender. Since both males and females share the same ano-rectal physiology and

capacity for sexual stimulation (Agnew, 1986), the act of anal intercourse offers the opportunity to examine the various gender combinations of couples who might engage in the act. This allows the possibility of considering males and females in both penetrative and receptive roles, in both mixed-gender and same-gender pairings. The possible combinations are shown below using the more neutral terms of **inserter** (penetrative role) and **insertee** (receptive role):

MIXED-GENDER COUPLES (HETEROSEXUAL

- (1) **Standard:** male inserter with female insertee **(HtS)**
- (2) **Reversed**: female inserter with male insertee **(HtR)**

SAME-GENDER COUPLES (GAY & LESBIAN)

- (3) **Gay:** male inserter with male insertee **(G)**
- (4) **Lesbian:** Female inserter with female insertee **(L)**

A constraining factor in this design is that Reversed Heterosexual (HtR) couple and the Lesbian (L) couple require the use of a sexual-aid (penis-shaped object) for the execution of the act. Nevertheless, there is still scope to make comparisons between males and females in gender congruent sexual roles and in gender incongruent ones. The study will focus on the fundamental issue of whether anal sex is considered to be an 'unnatural' act irrespective of the context in which it is performed, or whether its 'unnaturalness' may be mitigated when it is performed in a gender-role congruent heterosexual context (HtS).

The analysis of the anal sex questionnaires will be divided into four sections. The first section addresses the 'instigation' of the act. The main areas of interest here are whether the person in the inserter (penetrative) role or the person in the insertee (receptive) role is more likely to instigate an act of anal intercourse. The section will also examine reasons or motives for instigating the act. The analysis also examines the relationship between the gender of sexual actors and the likelihood of instigation. The second section considers how the sexual act is evaluated in relation to the same act performed by different combinations of sexual actors. The third section concentrates on the evaluation of the sexual actors, both in terms of their relationship to the ratings of their partner but also to other actors in other pairings. The remaining analyses extend some of the themes explored

in previous chapters, namely the relationship between anal sex and the human body and attitudes to homosexuality, intolerance of ambiguity and other related concepts.

METHOD

Participants

There were 193 participants in this study. The ages ranged from 18 years to 47 years, with a mean age of 20.84 years (SD=4.77). Ninety-two males (mean age=21.47, SD=4.56) and 101 females (mean age 20.27, SD=4.90) took part. The difference in the mean age of male and female samples was not significant (t=-1.083, df=186, p=0.280). Completion of the psychometric study in Chapter 4 (Study 2: Intolerance of Ambiguity, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity and Attitudes to Homosexuality) was a pre-requisite for participation in the present study. The recruitment conditions and criteria are the same as for Chapter 4 (Study 2). All participants volunteered to complete the study either for course module credits or the participation fee.

Materials

The Anal Sex questionnaire (see Appendix 18) was split into two sections. The first section comprised eight questions selected (for face validity) to provide some indication of the participants' 'attitudes to anality'. The remaining section comprised four brief descriptions detailing the gender of two actors engaged in the act of anal sex:

1. *Male's penis/ penis-shaped object penetrating female's anus*
2. *Female with penis-shaped object penetrating male's anus*
3. *Male's (A) penis/ penis-shaped object penetrating male's (B) anus*
4. *Female (B) with penis-shaped object penetrating female's (B) anus*

Participants were asked to consider each of these sex acts and make a number of responses based only on the information given. They were asked to decide which partner they considered the most likely to instigate the act and why. The remaining responses took the form of ratings on a number of line scales (similar to those used in Chapter 4).

The first set of evaluations were for the sex act and used the following four bi-polar scales:

normal	_____	**abnormal**
unnatural	_____	**natural**
dirty	_____	**clean**
appropriate	_____	**inappropriate**

The next two sets of evaluations related to sexual actors and used the following seven bi-polar rating scales:

masculine	_____	**unmasculine**
feminine	_____	**unfeminine**
passive	_____	**active**
heterosexual	_____	**homosexual**
immoral	_____	**moral**
clean	_____	**dirty**
well-adjusted	_____	**maladjusted**

Participants were required to make a cross on the line at a point which best reflected their attitudes to the particular sexual act/actor in the questionnaire. Two measures of gender were taken, one for masculinity and one for femininity, for both male and female actors. This was to address the argument put forward by a number of researchers that masculinity and femininity are not diametrically opposed (e.g. Bem, 1974). This chapter examines the relationship between the two scales. The homosexuality-heterosexuality scale was chiefly employed to ascertain whether participants were correctly identifying the context of hypothetical situations presented and mainly for this reason, only one scale was used. A secondary reason was to maintain brevity and (relative) simplicity in the required responses.

For each of the scales, stronger feelings were associated with the extreme points of the scale and central placings represented feelings that are more neutral. Each of the lines was 70 millimetres, allowing for a range of scores from zero to 70 (with a mid-point of 35). The length of the line was selected for practical reasons alone. The same pseudo-random ordering technique was used for the items on the questionnaire as described in Chapter 5.

The front page of the questionnaire contained the instructions for completion and general information about the study.

Design and Procedure

A mixed (split-plot) design was employed to examine the differences in attitudes to anal sex acts and combinations of actors (male and female) in insertive (penetrative) and insertee (receptive) roles. Although the factors under consideration may change for each analysis, the main factors for investigation are:

Within-subjects factors

(a) **CONTEXT** which refers to either a mixed-gender or same-gender pairing of sexual actors

(b) **GENDACTOR** which refers to the gender of the sexual actors (male or female).

(c) **ROLE** refers to the role taken in the sex act, that is inserter or insertee

(d) **PAIR** refers to the pairing of sexual actors in four possible combinations: (i) Standard Heterosexual (HtS), (ii) Reversed Heterosexual (HtR), (iii) Gay (G), and (iv) Lesbian (L).

Between-subjects factors

GENDER which refers to the ratings of either male or female participants.

Any other factors will be specified for individual analyses.

All of the questionnaires were completed in one of three psychology laboratories at Aston University. All of the laboratories were similar in layout and relatively free from distractions and extraneous noise. Participants were asked to read the instructions carefully before attempting the questionnaire. No time limit was given for completion but in practice it averaged 10 to 15 minutes. All participants were thanked for their participation.

The questionnaires were later coded and the data input to SPSS for Windows (Version 8) and cleaned prior to analysis using the procedure outlined in Chapter 3. To measure the

degree of agreement between the two coders, six sets of questionnaires were drawn at random. Each of these was re-coded by the alternative coder. The two sets of measurements were entered into SPSS for Windows (Version 8) and a Pearson correlation was calculated. The result was a near perfect correlation ($r=0.998$, $p<0.0005$, $N=432$) indicating high agreement between coders.

RESULTS

In the first instance, evidence of reliability is provided for the 'attitudes to anality' scale. The main results are then divided into five main sections: (i) instigation of the sex act; (ii) evaluation of the sex act; (iii) evaluation of the (sexual) actors; (iv) anal sex, gender and the human body, and (v) anal sex and attitudes to homosexuality.

Reliability of the Attitudes to Anality Scale

A Cronbach's alpha of 0.87 was computed for the eight questions in the 'attitudes to anality' scale, indicating high internal consistency. A factor analysis (Principal Components Analysis) produced a single factor solution comprising loadings for all items in the scale (although it only accounted for 58% of the variance). These results indicate that the 'attitudes to anality' scale may be treated as a single construct and the individual items summed. The complete SPSS output for the factor analysis is given in Appendix 19

Instigation of the Act of Anal Sex

The following results examine the issue of instigation (or initiation) of anal sex acts. The aim of the analyses is to establish which of the sexual actors (inserter or insertee) are most likely to instigate an act of anal sex and the reasons why.

(a) Who instigates?

Table 6.1 shows the frequencies of responses for each of the four couples. Although the questionnaire only offered two options, that is, either 'inserter' or 'insertee', a small number of participants circled both options and added confirmatory comments that they considered the matter of instigation to be equally apportioned. Although these figures have been included in the table for completeness, they have not been taken into account in the Chi-square tests for significant differences within each group (that is, inserter vs.

insertee). However, they have been included for the between-groups analyses, that is, the difference between the various couples.

A number of general themes emerged from an examination of Table 6.1. For couples 1 (heterosexual) and 2 (homosexual), the males performing in gender congruent ways (i.e. the penetraters) were seen as being the instigators of anal sex.

Table 6.1: *The Instigation of Anal Intercourse in Mixed and Same Sex Couples*

COUPLE:		INSTIGATOR (Anal Sex)			SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE * Inserter vs. Insertee only (Chi Square Test) (df=1)
		INSERTER*	INSERTEE *	EQUAL (Both/ Neither)	
1. **Standard Heterosexual (HtS)** Male inserter & female insertee	192	151 (78.6 %)	29 (15.1 %)	12 (6.3 %)	p<0.001 (χ^2= 82.689)
2. **Reversed Heterosexual (HtR)** Female inserter & male insertee	189	74 (39.2 %)	107 (56.2 %)	8 (4.2 %)	p=0.014 (χ^2= 6.017)
3. **Gay (G)** Male inserter & male insertee	183	113 (61.7 %)	41 (22.4 %)	29 (15.8 %)	p<0.001 (χ^2= 33.662)
4. **Lesbian (L)** Female inserter & female insertee	184	86 (46.7 %)	78 (42.4 %)	20 10.9 %	p=0.532 (ns) (χ^2= 0.390)
SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE Between couples (1-4) Cochran Q tests (df=3)		P<0.001 (Q=99.939)	p<0.001 (Q=111.939)	p<0.001 (Q=24.659)	-

However, there was a greater degree of mutuality of instigation for the gay couple (less difference between inserter/insertee frequencies and a higher frequency for equal instigation (both)). The greatest degree of mutuality could be seen in couple 4 (lesbian) where there was no significant difference between inserter/insertee roles (χ^2=0.390, p=0.532). Couple 3 (heterosexual with female inserter) departed from the pattern of inserter as instigator. Although the male was being penetrated, he was still more likely to be allocated the 'instigator' role.

Multiple Comparison Tests

A series of multiple comparison (McNemar) tests were performed to isolate the significant differences. These are shown in Tables 6.2 to 6.4 below. In order to maintain an overall significance level of 5% (and limit the possibility of Type 1 error), the Bonferroni method has been employed. The revised confidence level for the individual cells is set at $p<0.00833$ (0.05/ 6, where six is the number of possible comparisons).

(a) Inserter Instigator

Table 6.2 shows the multiple comparison tests for differences in instigation by inserter between the four couples.

Table 6.2: *Multiple Comparison Tests (McNemar) for Significant Differences of Instigation by Inserter between Groups (HtS, HtR,G, L).*

COUPLE/ INSERTER	**1. Standard Heterosexual** (Male inserter)	**2. Reversed Heterosexual** (Female inserter)	**3. Gay** (Male inserter)	**4. Lesbian** (Female inserter)
1.Standard Heterosexual (Male inserter)	-	$p<0.001$ ($\chi^2=66.391$)* N=192	$p<0.001$ ($\chi^2=22.667$)* N=189	$P<0.001$ ($\chi^2=48.658$)* N=190
2. Reversed Heterosexual (Female inserter)	-	-	$p<0.001$ ($\chi^2=22.368$)* N=189	$p=0.106$ (ns) ($\chi^2=2.618$)* N=190
3. Gay (Male inserter)	-	-	-	$p<0.001$ ($\chi^2=11.458$)* N=190
4. Lesbian (Female inserter)	-	-	-	-

Note: * *All χ^2 values have been corrected for continuity (automatically by SPSS for Windows Version 8)*

The only comparison for which there was no significant difference was between the Reversed Heterosexual (HtR) couple and the Lesbian (L) couple for which the female was in the inserter role in both cases (Table 6.2).

(b) Insertee Instigator

Table 6.3 shows the multiple comparison tests for differences in instigation by insertee between the four couples.

The results (Table 6.3) show that there was no significant difference between couple 1 and couple 2 in terms of instigation by the receptive (insertee) partners, despite the difference in their gender.

Table 6.3: *Multiple Comparison Tests (McNemar) for Significant Differences in Instigation by Insertee between Groups (HtS, HtR, G & L).*

COUPLE/ INSERTEE	1.Standard Heterosexual (Female insertee)	2. Gay (Male insertee)	3. Female inserter Male insertee	4. Female inserter Female insertee
1.Male inserter Female insertee	-	p=0.045 (ns) (χ^2=4.033) N=189	p<0.001 (χ^2=66.391) N=192	p<0.001 (χ^2=35.446) N=190
2. Male inserter Male insertee	-	-	p<0.001 (χ^2=46.313) N=189	p<0.001 (χ^2=21.121) N=188
3. Female inserter Male insertee	-	-	-	p<0.001 (χ^2=11.860) N=190
4. Female inserter Female insertee	-	-	-	-

Couple 1 had a female insertee with a male partner and couple 2 had a male insertee with a male partner. However, there was a significant difference between couple 3 and couple 4 when the situation was reversed. Both inserters were female but the gender of the insertee partner differed (couple 3 had a male insertee and couple 4 had a female insertee).

(c) Equal Instigation (Both/Neither)

Table 6.4 shows the multiple comparison tests for differences in the assignment of 'equal instigation' between the couples, that is, the sex act was a joint decision.

Table 6.4: *Multiple Comparison Tests (McNemar) for Significant Differences for Equal Instigation between Couples in Heterosexual, Gay and Lesbian Contexts*

COUPLE	1.Male inserter/ Female insertee	2. Male inserter / Male insertee	3. Female inserter / Male insertee	4. Female inserter/ Female insertee
1.Male inserter/ Female insertee	-	p<0.001* N=189	p=0.791* (ns) N=192	p=0.078* (ns) N=190
2. Male inserter/ Male insertee	-	-	p<0.001 (χ^2=13.885) N=189	p=0.093* (ns) N=188
3. Female inserter / Male insertee	-	-	-	p=0.013* (ns) N=190
4. Female inserter/ Female insertee	-	-	-	-

Note: * *Binomial distribution used by SPSS for Windows Version 8.*

Table 6.4 shows that the Gay couple were considered significantly more likely to have jointly instigated the anal sex act than were the Standard Heterosexual couple or the Reversed Heterosexual Couple. There were no significant differences for the other comparisons. The results suggest that the gay couple is viewed as more egalitarian than are the heterosexual couples.

Reasons for Instigation

The reasons given for the instigation of anal sex were coded into six categories on the basis of frequency of use: (i) giving pleasure; (ii) receiving pleasure; (iii) personal choice; (iv) power/ dominance/ control; (v) doing the act / being active; (vi) other. All of category labels were derived from phrases used by the participants and were grouped together based on similarity of wording. The 'other' category was a miscellaneous category comprising reasons for which there was only one mention. It was necessary to multiple code some of the reasons. For example, a reason such as 'to receive pleasure and dominate' was coded under reasons (ii) and (iv) above. Table 6.5 shows a summary of the reasons for instigation of anal sex.

The most frequently cited reason for the instigation of anal sex by males in a heterosexual couple (columns 1 and 3) was 'receiving pleasure', whether the male was the inserter or the insertee. When the male played the insertee role in anal sex (with a woman), the second most frequently cited reason for instigation (by the male) was 'personal choice'.

Table 6.5: *Comparison of Reasons for Instigating Anal Intercourse*

	1. Standard Heterosexual Male Inserter Female Insertee			**2. Gay** Male Inserter (a) Male Insertee (b)			**3. Reversed Heterosexual** Female Inserter Male Insertee			**4. Lesbian** Female Inserter (a) Female Insertee (b)		
REASON:	**M**	**Both**	**F**	**M(a)**	**Both**	**M(b)**	**F**	**Both**	**M**	**F(a)**	**Both**	**F(b)**
Giving pleasure	8	3	0	12	6	3	7	1	1	17	3	0
Receiving pleasure	45	3	9	23	8	22	3	1	47	3	4	37
Personal choice	14	0	14	5	0	13	8	1	37	4	0	29
Power	22	0	0	24	1	0	14	0	3	22	1	0
Active partner	15	0	1	22	0	0	11	0	0	16	0	0
Other	34	8	6	14	21	5	19	3	8	13	11	9

'Power' was also a frequently cited reason for instigating anal sex. For all four couples, 'power' is more frequently associated with the inserter instigator (see Table 6.5) The following analyses examine attitudes to the act of anal intercourse.

Evaluation of the Anal Sex Act

The act of anal intercourse was examined under four conditions, varying the gender combination of actor pairs and the gender of the actor roles. The combination of possible male and female partners produced two mixed-gender pairings and two same-gender pairings: (a) male inserter/ female insertee (standard heterosexual); (b) female inserter/ male insertee (reversed heterosexual); (c) male inserter/ male insertee (gay), and (iv) female inserter/ female insertee (lesbian).

Each of the conditions were rated using four constructs: (i) normal/abnormal; (ii) natural/unnatural; (iii) dirty/clean; (iv) appropriate/ inappropriate.

Factor Analysis of Measurement Scales

In the first instance a factor analysis (Principal Components Analysis, VARIMAX rotation) was conducted to explore evidence of any item redundancy. The results of the factor analysis could then be used to justify the amalgamation of some of the measurement scales. As this process was primarily exploratory, the minimum requirement was used for factor extraction, that is, for eigenvalues of 1 and above. Factor loadings of less than 0.3 were suppressed to ease interpretation. This produced a three-factor solution accounting for 78.61% of the variance. A summary of the results is shown in Table 6.6. The complete SPSS output for the factor analysis is given in Appendix 20.

Table 6.6: *Summary of Factor Analysis for Items Evaluating Attitudes to Anal Sex Acts in Heterosexual, Gay and Lesbian Contexts.*

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3
% variance	61.59	9.60	7.42
NAME	*Gender non-conformity (Normal, natural & appropriate)*	*Gender conformity (Normal, natural & appropriate)*	*Dirtiness*

Factor 1 (gender incongruent sex-roles) comprised the responses for gay, lesbian and reversed heterosexual on the three constructs 'normal/abnormal', 'natural/unnatural' and 'appropriate/ inappropriate'. Factor 2 (gender congruent sex-roles) contained the same constructs as Factor 1 but for the standard heterosexual pair only. Factor 3 (dirtiness) comprised the 'dirty/clean' ratings from all four pairings (see Table 6.6).

These findings indicate that three of the rating scales were measuring a similar concept and provide an opportunity to collapse the ratings of 'normal', 'natural' and 'appropriate' to a single construct for the remaining analyses. In order to confirm the feasibility of aggregating the scores from the three scales, a series of Cronbach's alpha values were calculated:

	Alpha
Standard Heterosexual (normal, natural & appropriate):	0.93
Reversed Heterosexual (normal, natural & appropriate):	0.91
Gay (normal, natural & appropriate):	0.93
Lesbian (normal, natural & appropriate):	0.93

The following analyses therefore used the aggregate scores for 'normal/ abnormal', 'natural/ unnatural' and 'appropriate/ inappropriate' to form one new variable. The three existing constructs appeared to measure the degree to which a sexual act (and the actors) conformed or did not conform to 'traditional sexual norms'. As all the constructs were reversed scored (i.e. high scores indicating negativity), the new construct was called 'non-conformity to sexual norms'. Higher scores indicated a higher degree of non-conformity. The 'dirty/clean' scale remained as a single variable for the purposes of further analyses.

(i) Non-conformity to sexual norms (normal, natural & appropriate)

The mean ratings for 'conformity to sexual norms' are shown in Table 6.7. High scores indicate greater degrees of non-conformity. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of non-conformity with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest non-conformity and the rank of 4 signifying the least.

Inspection of the mean ratings (see Table 6.7) for 'conformity to sexual norms' revealed distinctly different pictures when comparing the means of male and female ratings. For males, the greatest non-conformity was seen in the pairings that involve males in the insertee role: the reversed heterosexual couple and the gay couple. For females, the greatest rated degree of non-conformity was for the lesbian couple and the reversed heterosexual couple. Both of these pairings involved a female in the inserter role. The greatest disagreement can be seen in the ratings of the gay couple. The female sample

rated the standard heterosexual couple (M=107.95, SD=52.42, rank=3) as being more non-conformist than the gay couple (M=106.89, SD=54.97, rank=4). The male sample give a mean of rating of 132.69 (SD=57.03) to the gay couple. This was the greatest difference between male and female samples for the four pairings examined.

Table 6.7: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) for Ratings of 'Non-conformity to Sexual Norms' for Acts of Anal Intercourse for Heterosexual, Gay & Lesbian Couples.*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
COUPLE:	***Mean rating of non-conformity (SD) N=193***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of non-conformity (SD) N=92***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of non-conformity (SD) N=101***	***Rank position of mean rating***
1. Standard Heterosexual (HtS)	106.09 (52.47)	4	104.04 (52.73)	4	107.95 (52.42)	3
2. Reversed Heterosexual (HtR)	131.70 (50.52)	1	136.90 (49.07)	1	126.69 (51.59)	2
3. Gay (G)	119.19 (57.29)	2	132.69 (57.03)	2	106.89 (54.97)	4
4. Lesbian (L)	128.25 (52.61)	3	128.07 (51.60)	3	128.41 (53.77)	1

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed with one within-subjects factor (PAIR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the composite rating 'non-conformity to sexual norms' ('normal', 'natural' and 'appropriate'). The range of possible scores was zero to 210.

Main effects

The results showed a significant main effect of PAIR [F (2.6997, 515.109) = 31.662, $p<0.0005$]. However, there was not a significant main effect of GENDER [F (1, 191) = 1.357, p=0.246]. Table 6.8 shows a series of multiple comparison tests (paired-sample t-tests) to ascertain the between-group differences. The ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' given to the Standard Heterosexual pair were significantly lower than for those given to the other three pairs of actors. The only comparison for which there was not a significant difference was between the Reversed Heterosexual pair and the Lesbian pair.

Both pairings had a female in the inserter role and as such both required the use of a sexual aid (penis-shaped object).

Table 6.8: *Multiple Comparison Tests (Paired-sample t-tests) of 'Non-conformity to Sexual Norms' Ratings for Acts of Anal Intercourse within Heterosexual (HtS & HtR), Gay (G) and Lesbian (L) Couples.*

	1.Standard Heterosexual (HtS)	2.Reversed Heterosexual (HtR)	3.Gay (G)	4.Lesbian (L)
1. Standard Heterosexual (HtS)	-	p<0.0005 (t=8.668, df=192)	p<0.0005 (t=-3.610, df=192)	p<0.0005 (t=-8.174, df=192)
2. Reversed Heterosexual (HtR)	-	-	p<0.0005 (t=4.159, df=192)	p=0.181 (ns) (t=1.343, df=192)
3. Gay (G)	-	-	-	p<0.001 (t=3.262, df=192)
4. Lesbian (L)	-	-	-	-

Interactions

There was a significant interaction of PAIR x GENDER [F (2.6997, 515.109) = 10.593, p<0.0005]. Figure 6.1 illustrates the PAIR x GENDER interaction for the 'Non-conformity to Sexual Norms' composite measure. The four pairs of sexual actors were (i) Standard Heterosexual (HtS); (ii) Reversed Heterosexual (HtR); (iii) Gay (G); and (iv) Lesbian (L).

Figure 6.1: *Interaction of PAIR x GENDER (mean 'non-conformity to sexual norms' ratings for acts of anal intercourse)*

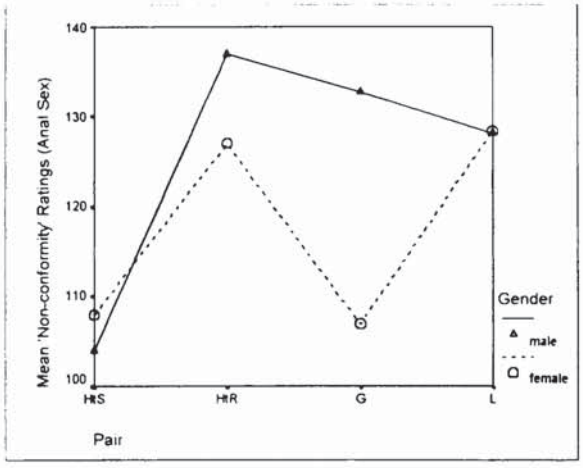


Figure 6.1 shows that there was little difference in the mean ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' given by the male and female participants (see Table 6.7 for means). The difference was not statistically significant (t=-0.516, df=191, p=0.606). The means for both male and participants were higher for the Reversed Heterosexual (HtR) context compared with the Standard Heterosexual (HtS) context, although the difference was

more marked for mean ratings given by the male participants. Again, the differences between the mean ratings ('non-conformity to sexual norms) given by male and female participants was not statistically significant (t=1.369, df=191, p=0.173). The profile for the male participants showed slightly lower ratings for the Gay context (than for HtR), whereas the ratings from the female participants were markedly lower. This time there was a significant gender difference in ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' for anal sex in a Gay context (t=3.199, df=191, p<0.005). Finally, there was closer agreement for ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' between male and female participants for anal sex in a lesbian context, with no significant gender difference between the mean ratings (t=-0.044, df=191, p=0.965).

The pattern of ratings indicates that for male participants, a greater degree of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' was marked by a departure from the sexual pairing described as 'Standard Heterosexual), that is, a male inserter with a female insertee. However, for female participants, greater ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual-norms' was marked by the use of sexual aids (penis-shaped object) to complete the act of anal intercourse, that is Reversed Heterosexual (female inserter with a male insertee) and the Lesbian pairing (Female inserter with a female insertee).

(ii) **Dirtiness**

The mean ratings for 'dirtiness' are shown in Table 6.9. Higher scores indicate greater degrees of dirtiness. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of dirtiness, with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest dirtiness rating and the rank of 4 signifying the least.

Although there were only small differences in mean 'dirtiness' ratings, they still showed similar patterns to the 'non-conformity' ratings in the previous analysis. Again, the most notable difference lay in the male and female evaluations of the gay couple. Whereas, females rated the act of anal intercourse between males as the third dirtiest with a mean of 37.88 (SD=18.59), the male sample rated the gay couple as the dirtiest, with a mean of 42.88 (SD=42.88).

Table 6.9: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank positions of means) of Ratings of 'Dirtiness' for Acts of Anal Intercourse for Heterosexual, Gay & Lesbian Couples.*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (SD) N=193	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (SD) N=92***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (SD) N=101***	***Rank position of mean rating***
1. Standard Heterosexual	37.38 (17.94)	3	37.79 (17.33)	4	37.00 (18.54)	4
2. Reversed Heterosexual	40.21 (17.78)	2	39.88 (18.04)	2	40.52 (17.63)	1
3. Gay	40.26 (18.57)	1	42.88 (18.30)	1	37.88 (18.59)	3
4. Lesbian	38.19 (18.91)	4	38.02 (18.47)	3	38.34 (19.39)	2

Both males and female agreed that the act of anal intercourse in a standard heterosexual context was the least 'dirty' (see Table 6.9).

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed with one within-subjects factor (PAIR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was rating from the 'dirty/clean' scale. The range of possible scores was zero to 70. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main effects

The results showed a significant main effect of PAIR [F (2.830,540.611) =5.181, $p<0.005$*]. Again, there was no significant main effect of GENDER [F (1, 191)=0.258, p=0.612]. Table 6.10 shows the multiple comparison (paired-sample t-tests) for ratings of 'dirtiness' for anal sex for the four couples (HtS, HtR, G & L).

Table 6.10: *Multiple Comparison Tests (Paired-sample t-tests) of 'Dirtiness' Ratings for Acts of Anal Intercourse within Heterosexual (HtS & HtR), Gay (G) and Lesbian (L) Couples.*

	1.Standard Heterosexual (HtS)	**2.Reversed Heterosexual (HtR)**	**3.Gay (G)**	**4.Lesbian (L)**
1. Standard Heterosexual (HtS)	-	p<0.005 (t=2.828, df=192)	p<0.001 (t=-3.412, df=192)	p=0.407 (ns) (t=0.832, df=192)
2. Reversed Heterosexual (HtR)	-	-	p=0.959 (ns) (t=-0.51, df=192)	p=0.020 (ns) (t=2.354, df=192)
3. Gay (G)	-	-	-	p<0.05 (ns) (t=-2.321, df=192)
4. Lesbian (L)	-	-	-	-

The anal sex acts in the Heterosexual (R) context and the Gay context were rated significantly higher on ratings of 'dirtiness' than was the Heterosexual (S) context. However, there was no significant difference between 'dirtiness' ratings in the Lesbian context when compared with the Heterosexual (S) context.

Interactions

There was a significant interaction of PAIR x GENDER [F (2.830,540.611) =4.002, $p<0.01$*] for the ratings on the 'dirtiness' scale (see Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: *Interaction of PAIR x GENDER (mean 'dirtiness' ratings for acts of anal intercourse)*

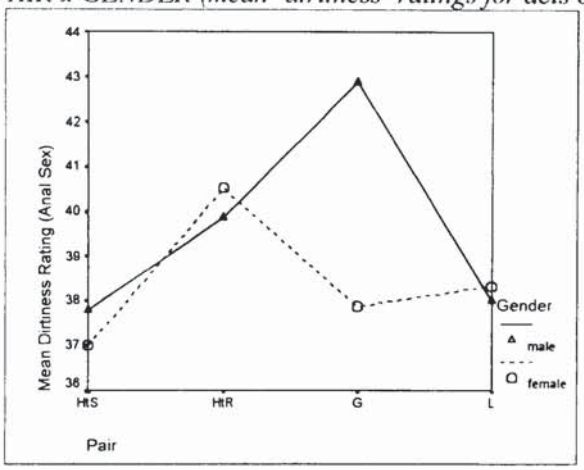


Figure 6.2 shows that the both male and female participants mean ratings of 'dirtiness' of anal sex were higher in the Reversed Heterosexual (HtR) context than in the Standard Heterosexual (HtS) to the context (HtR). However, whereas the ratings from the male participants were higher still for anal sex in a Gay (G) context, for female participants, the mean ratings were of a similar magnitude to those for the Standard Heterosexual (HtS) context. There was no significant difference between the ratings ('dirtiness') given by the female participants for the Standard Heterosexual (HtS) pair compared with the Gay (G) pair ($t=0.734$, $df=100$, $p=0.465$). Whereas there was a significant difference between ratings given by the male participants for the two couples (HtS and G) ($t=-4.419$, $df=91$, $p<0.0005$).

The analyses for ratings 'non-conformity to sexual norms' and for 'dirtiness' (of the act of anal intercourse) suggested a gender demarcation in terms of the sexual use of the anus.

The female anus was considered more amenable to penetration than was the male anus (particularly by male participants).

The next analysis will examine the evaluations of the sexual actors in the anal sex act.

Evaluation of the (Sexual) Actors

Each of the actors (inserter/insertee) was evaluated using seven constructs: (i) masculine/ unmasculine; (ii) feminine/unfeminine; (iii) passive/active; (iv) heterosexual/homosexual; (v) immoral/moral; (vi) well-adjusted/maladjusted, and (vii) dirty/clean.

In order to explore evidence of item redundancy and therefore the possibility of reducing the number of variables to be considered a factor analysis (Principle Components Analysis, VARIMAX rotation) was performed using evaluations of the sexual actors (inserters and insertees). As this process was primarily exploratory, the minimum requirement was used for factor extraction, that is, for eigenvalues of 1 and above. Factor loadings of less than 0.3 were suppressed to ease interpretation. The complete SPSS output for the factor analysis is given in Appendix 21

From the 56 variables entered, a 10-factor solution was produced (see Table 6.11), accounting for 77.60% of the variance. The first two factors accounted for over 45% of the variance in scores. Factor 1 was named 'moral adjustment' and included the ratings from the 'moral/immoral' and 'well-adjusted/ maladjusted' scales. A Cronbach's alpha of 0.98 was computed for these 16 items, indicating high internal consistency. These results supported the decision to combine the two scales in future analyses. The second largest factor comprised the 'dirty/clean' ratings. These two factors contained all the items that might be described as 'general social judgements' expressing the degree to which the person in question 'fits in' with social norms of morality. The remaining factors were items all related to aspects of gender and sexuality (masculine/ unmasculine, feminine/unfeminine, active/ passive and heterosexual/ homosexual).

Table 6.11: *Summary of Factor Analysis for Items Evaluating Attitudes to Male and Female Actors in Anal Sex Acts in Heterosexual (HtS & HtR), Gay (G) and Lesbian (L) Contexts.*

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
%age of variance	34.86	10.65	7.19	5.45	4.61
Name	*Moral adjustment*	*Dirtiness*	*Gender*	*Active/ passive (Male)*	*Active/ passive (Female)*
	FACTOR 6	**FACTOR 7**	**FACTOR 8**	**FACTOR 9**	**FACTOR 10**
%age of variance	3.85	3.71	2.95	2.36	1.96
Name	*Traditional Heterosexuality*	*	*	*	*

Note: * *no discernible interpretation*

Therefore, the results showed evidence of item redundancy. Based on this evidence and corresponding alpha values, some of the items were combined. However, several of the items were distributed across a number of factors and so were used as single measures. The labels given to the smaller factors are for illustrative purposes and should be interpreted with caution.

Therefore, in further analyses, the rating scales (following on from the factor analysis) were grouped under one of two headings: (i) gender and sexuality ratings, and (ii) general social judgements. The rating scales are divided as follows:

Gender and sexuality

masculine/ unmasculine

feminine/ unfeminine

hetero homosexual

active/ passive

General social judgements

moral adjustment

dirty/ clean

The issues most pertinent to the thesis are those involving direct comparisons between actors performing similar roles in different contexts and comparisons of the same roles when performed by different genders. The following analyses examine separately the ratings of 'sexuality and gender' for inserters and insertees. The number of cross-category comparisons (inserter vs. insertee) is limited to those most pertinent to the thesis. A further set of analyses is presented, using the same format for the 'general social judgement' ratings.

Gender and Sexual of Sexual Actors

(i) Sexuality

The mean ratings for 'sexuality' of actors are shown in Table 6.12. The ranged of scores is from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'homosexual' and low scores indicating 'heterosexual'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'homosexuality' with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest level of 'homosexuality' and the rank of 4 signifying the least.

Examination of the mean ratings (Table 6.12) for the overall sample showed that the male and female in the Standard Heterosexual context were rated as the least 'homosexual'. The highest rating on the scale was for the insertee in the gay context, followed by the gay inserter. The mean ratings showed that lesbian females are rated as less 'homosexual' than were gay men. Furthermore, a lesbian insertee was rated as less 'homosexual' than was her inserter partner.

Table 6.12: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Sexuality' for Male and Female Inserters and Insertees in Anal sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'sexuality' (SD) N=193	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'sexuality' (SD) N=92***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'sexuality' (SD) N=101***	***Rank position of mean rating***
INSERTERS						
Male (HtS)	21.15 (16.79)	7	21.45 (17.15)	7	20.87 (16.54)	6
Male (G)	61.71 (9.31)	2	61.86 (9.23)	2	61.57 (9.42)	2
Female (HtR)	24.26 (17.93)	6	25.78 (16.76)	6	22.88 (19.91)	7
Female (L)	54.99 (13.22)	3	53.59 (13.86)	3	56.27 (12.53)	3
INSERTEES						
Female (HtS)	19.47 (15.68)	8	18.77 (13.95)	8	20.10 (17.15)	8
Female (L)	51.82 (15.65)	4	50.25 (14.94)	4	53.29 (16.22)	4
Male (G)	62.12 (9.59)	1	62.59 (9.62)	1	61.70 (9.60)	1
Male (HtR)	34.00 (19.61)	5	37.45 (18.65)	5	30.83 (20.02)	5

Comparing the males in the Standard Heterosexual context and the Reversed Heterosexual context, the male insertee was rated as more 'homosexual' than was the male in the inserter role. Comparison of the male and female sample mean ratings showed gender differences in the ratings of gender role conformity and non-conformity. For example, males rated a lesbian insertee as less 'homosexual' than did females. Males rated the insertee male in the heterosexual context as being more 'homosexual' than did the female

sample. Thus gender-roles appear to have a stronger effect on male ratings than they do on female ratings.

To ascertain the statistical significance of these differences, a mixed-design ANOVA was conducted with three within-subjects factors (ROLE, CONTEXT and GENDACTOR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating on the 'heterosexual/ homosexual' scale.

Main effects

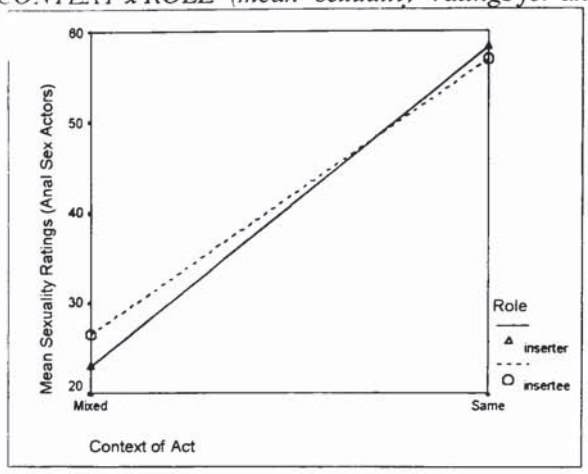
The results showed a significant main effects of CONTEXT [$F(1, 188) = 553.424$, $p<0.0005$], GENDACTOR [$F(1, 188) = 127.051$, $p<0.0005$] but no significant main effect of GENDER [$F(1, 188) = 0.405$, $p=0.525$]. The main effect for ROLE fell just above the required (1%) confidence level [$F(1, 188) = 6.499$, $p=0.012$]. There were also a number of significant interactions. Comparison of the marginal means showed that actors in a same-gender context (M=57.60) were rated significantly more 'homosexual' than were actors in a mixed-gender context (M=24.69). Male actors received significantly higher 'homosexual' ratings than did female actors (M=44.75 compared with 37.54).

Interactions

There were significant interactions for CONTEXT x ROLE [$F(1, 188) = 35.520$, $p<0.0005$], CONTEXT X GENDER [$F(1, 188) = 7.863$, $p<0.01$], ROLE x GENDACTOR [$F(1, 188) = 67.419$, $p<0.0005$] and for CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR [$F(1, 188) = 36.355$, $p<0.0005$]. The interaction for GENDACTOR x GENDER was just above the required (1%) confidence level [$F(1, 188) = 5.747$, $p=0.018$].

The following series of figures illustrate these interactions. Figure 6.3 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE (for 'sexuality' ratings of anal sex actors), where CONTEXT refers to whether the act was performed in a *mixed* gender context (HtS and HtR) or a *same* gender context (G and L). ROLE refers to whether the sexual actors played the inserter (penetrative) or insertee (receptive) role in the act.

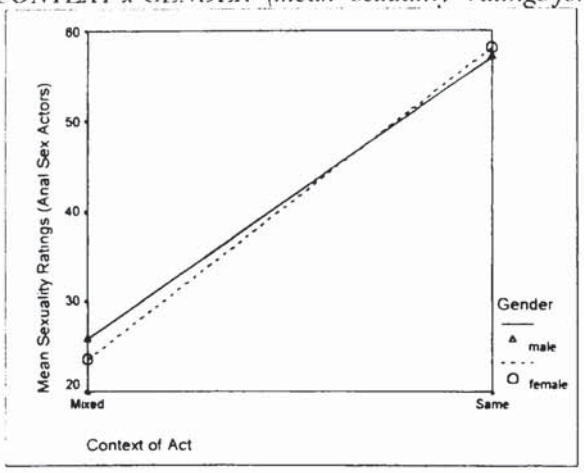
Figure 6.3: *Interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE (mean 'sexuality' ratings for anal sex actors).*



As can be seen, both inserters and insertees were rated more 'homosexual' when performing an anal sex act in a same-gender context that when in a mixed-gender context. However, the graph also showed that for the mixed-gender context, the actor in the inserter role was seen as more heterosexual than was the person in the insertee role. For each of the roles showing that for the same-gender context, the person in the inserter role was rated more 'homosexual' than was the person in the insertee role. However, this overall trend does not take into account the gender of the actors in each role.

Figure 6.4 illustrates the interaction for CONTEXT x GENDER (for mean 'sexuality' ratings of anal sex actors).

Figure 6.4: *Interaction of CONTEXT x GENDER (mean 'sexuality' ratings for anal sex actors).*

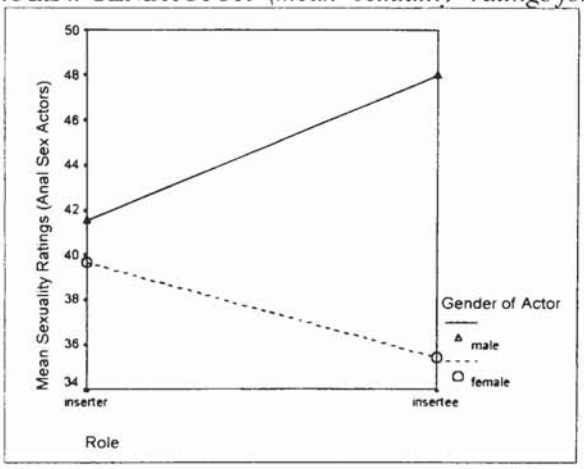


Both male and female participants rated sexual actors in a same-gender context as more 'homosexual' than actors in a mixed-gender context. However, female participants rated actors in a mixed-gender context as more 'heterosexual' than did male participants. Male

participants rated actors in a same-gender context as slightly less 'homosexual' than did female participants. However, as this analysis did not include information regarding the gender of the actor, this general trend must be interpreted with caution.

Figure 6.5 illustrates of the interaction for ROLE x GENDACTOR (for mean 'sexuality' ratings of anal sex actors). For female sexual actors the insertees were rated less 'homosexual' than were the inserters.

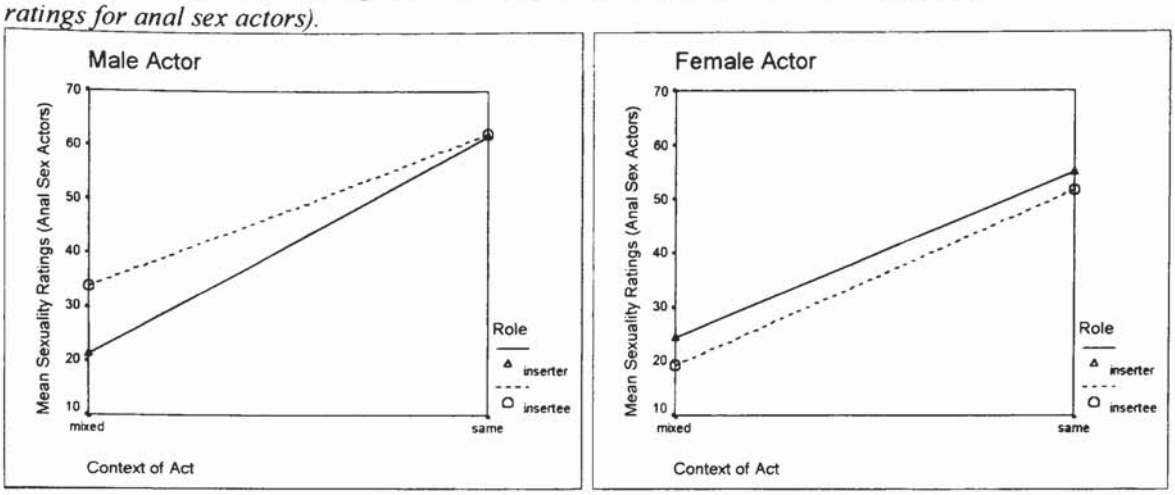
Figure 6.5: *Interaction of ROLE x GENDACTOR (mean 'sexuality' ratings for anal sex actors).*



The reverse trend was observed for the male sexual actors who were rated more 'homosexual' in the insertee role than in the inserter role.

Figure 6.6 illustrates the interaction for CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR (for mean 'sexuality' ratings of anal sex actors). Comparison of the means for the male and female sexual actors showed that for both inserter and insertee roles, the ratings for 'homosexuality' were higher in the same-gender context than in the mixed-gender context. The insertee role was rated significantly more 'homosexual' than was the inserter role in the mixed-gender context (HtR: $t=9.318$, $df=191$, $p<0.0005$). However, for the same-gender context (G), there was no significant difference in ratings of 'homosexuality' between the inserter and insertee roles ($t=-0.997$, $df=192$, $p=0.320$). For the female sexual actors, both the inserter and insertee roles were given higher 'homosexual' ratings in the same-gender context than when in the mixed-gender context.

Figure 6.6: *Graphs illustrating interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR (mean 'sexuality' ratings for anal sex actors).*



However, the difference between mean ratings for the two roles remained virtually constant. There was significant difference between 'homosexuality' ratings for inserters and insertees in the mixed-gender context ($t=3.532$, $df=192$, $p<0.001$) and in the same-gender context ($t=3.509$, $df=190$, $p<0.001$).

The results clearly indicate the effects of gender-role on ratings of homosexuality. Most notably, the results show that male gender-deviation is rated as more homosexual than is comparative female gender deviation.

Masculinity and Male Sexual Roles

The mean ratings for 'masculinity' are shown in Table 6.13. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'very masculine' and low scores indicating 'very unmasculine'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'masculinity', with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest level of 'masculinity' and the rank of 4 signifying the least. The male inserter in the Standard Heterosexual context had the highest mean rating of masculinity, followed by the male inserter in the Gay context. The male insertee in the Reversed Heterosexual context had a lower 'masculinity' rating than did the gay inserter. The lowest rating was for the gay insertee . Comparing the ratings for the male and female samples, the male participants had both the highest mean rating and the lowest mean rating.

Table 6.13: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Masculinity' for Male Actors in Inserter and Insertee Roles in Anal Sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'masculinity' (SD) N=193	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'masculinity' (SD) N=92***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'masculinity' (SD) N=101***	***Rank position of mean rating***
Male inserter (HtS)	52.65 (13.879)	1	52.89 (13.25)	1	52.43 (14.49)	1
Male insertee (HtR)	32.92 (20.40)	3	28.30 (18.86)	3	37.13 (20.92)	3
Male inserter (G)	45.64 (16.98)	2	42.77 (18.02)	2	48.26 (15.61)	2
Male insertee (G)	27.39 (19.42)	4	22.28 (17.72)	4	32.05 (19.82)	4

The highest rating was for the male inserter in the Standard Heterosexual context (M=52.89, SD=13.25) and the lowest rating was for the male insertee in the Gay context (M=22.28, SD=17.72). The greatest differences between male ratings and female ratings were for their ratings of the gay sexual actors. There was general agreement between males and females for the order in which they place actors in terms of 'masculinity' ratings.

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There were two within-subjects factors (CONTEXT and ROLE) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating of 'masculinity' of males on the 'masculine/ unmasculine' scale. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main effects

The results showed a significant main effect of CONTEXT [F (1, 191) = 47.064, $p<0.0005$], ROLE [F (1, 191) = 192.852, $p<0.0005$*], and a significant main effect of GENDER (of participant) [F (1,191)=11.480, $p<0.001$]. Comparison of the marginal means revealed that male actors in a mixed-gender context (M=42.69) were rated significantly more 'masculine' than were those in a same-gender context (M=36.34). Furthermore, male actors performing the inserter role (M=49.08) were rated significantly more 'masculine' than were those in insertee roles (M=29.94). It was also found that

female participants gave significantly higher 'masculinity' ratings (M=42.47) than did their male counterparts (M=36.56).

Interactions

There were no significant interactions, although the interaction of ROLE x GENDER was just above the required confidence level of 1% [F (1, 191) = 6.052, p=0.015]

The results indicated that there were different attitudes to males and females in respect of the meaning associated with penetration. Clearly, for males, penetration was more likely to be seen as a loss of masculinity.

Femininity and Female Sexual Roles

The mean ratings for 'femininity' are shown in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Femininity' for Female Actors in Inserter and Insertee Roles in Anal Sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'femininity' (SD) N=193	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'femininity' (SD) N=92***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'femininity' (SD) N=101***	***Rank position of mean rating***
Female Insertee (HtS)	49.18 (17.57)	1	49.11 (15.04)	1	43.51 (19.28)	1
Female Insertee (L)	41.20 (17.31)	2	44.72 (14.07)	2	38.00 (19.32)	2
Female inserter (HtR)	29.70 (18.52)	3	30.57 (18.76)	3	28.91 (18.36)	3
Female Inserter (L)	25.56 (17.49)	4	26.51 (16.77)	4	24.68 (18.15)	4

The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'very feminine' and low scores indicating 'very unfeminine'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'femininity', with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest level of 'femininity' and the rank of 4 signifying the least.

The female insertee in the Standard Heterosexual couple context (HtS) had the (overall) highest mean rating of 'femininity'. The inserter in the Lesbian (L) context received the lowest rating. There was a division between the inserters and insertees, with a female

performing the gender-congruent role of insertee rated as more 'feminine' than one performing the gender-incongruent role (inserter). The insertee in a Lesbian (L) context is seen as being more 'feminine' than was an inserter in a Heterosexual (HtR) context.

Female's ratings of 'femininity' across all contexts are lower than male ratings, with the largest gender differences occurring for the insertee roles. These differences are smaller (by about half) than the gender differences observed for the masculinity ratings of male actors, especially those in Gay (G) contexts.

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There were two within-subjects factors (CONTEXT and ROLE) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating of 'femininity' of males from the 'feminine/ unfeminine' scale.

Main effects

The results showed significant main effects of CONTEXT [$F(1,190) = 29.315$, $p<0.0005$] and ROLE [$F(1,190) = 165.910$, $p<0.0005$]. There was no significant main effect of GENDER (of participant) [$F(1, 190)=3.974$, $p=0.048$]. There were no significant interactions.

Comparison of the marginal means revealed female sexual actors in a mixed-gender context were rated significantly more feminine (M=39.18) than were those in a same-gender context (M=33.56). Female actors in the insertee role were rated significantly more 'feminine' (M=44.02) than were those in the inserter role (M=27.72).

Again, the results indicated that there were different attitudes to males and females in respect of the meaning associated with penetration. Clearly, for females, departure from the insertee role was more likely to be seen as a loss of 'femininity'. Thus, the results from the analyses of both 'masculinity' and 'femininity' highlight the specificity of gender roles within sexual acts.

Masculinity versus Femininity

Pearson correlations were calculated for the pairs of gender ratings ('masculinity' and 'femininity') for each of the sexual actors. As expected, all of the correlation coefficients were negative, indicating that the measures were inversely proportional to one another. Although all of the correlation coefficients were statistically significant ($p<0.0005$), there were no perfect correlations. The lowest correlation coefficients were for the lesbian insertee ($r=-0.545$, $p<0.0005$, $N=193$), the heterosexual female insertee ($r=-0.555$, $p<0.0005$, $N=192$) and the lesbian inserter ($r=-0.575$, $p<0.0005$, $N=192$). The correlation coefficients between the gender ratings of all the other gender actors were in the range -0.642 to -0.627. However, it is important to note that it is not possible to discern, at this stage, whether these findings are indication of the participants beliefs or attitudes about gender, an artefact of the measurement system, or a combination of both.

The concepts of 'activity' and 'passivity' are fundamental terms in the stereotypes of masculinity and femininity and the next analysis examines the use of the 'active/passive' ratings for sexual actors.

Active/Passive

These analyses will include all sexual actors, male and female, inserters and insertees. The mean ratings for 'activeness' are shown in Table 6.15. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'active' and low scores indicating 'passive'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'activeness', with the rank of 1 signifying the 'most active' and 8 signifying the 'least active'.

Examination of the mean ratings of 'activeness' for the sexual actors revealed a division between inserters and insertees. Inserters were rated more 'active' than were insertees for all couples.

Table 6.15: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Activeness' for Male and Female Inserters and Insertees in Anal Sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'activeness' (SD) N=193	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'activeness' (SD) N=92***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'activeness' (SD) N=101***	***Rank position of mean rating***
INSERTERS						
Male (HtS)	59.22 (9.76)	1	58.08 (11.28)	1	60.26 (8.06)	1
Male (G)	58.24 (10.08)	2	57.02 (11.39)	2	59.35 (8.62)	2
Female (HtR)	56.53 (12.99)	4	55.38 (13.74)	4	57.58 (12.24)	4
Female (L)	56.66 11.39)	3	55.45 (12.01)	3	57.77 (10.74)	3
INSERTEES						
Female (HtS)	27.99 (20.40)	8	27.25 (19.22)	8	28.66 (21.50)	8
Female (L)	29.43 (19.94)	7	28.79 (18.78)	7	30.01 (21.03)	7
Male (G)	30.03 (21.34)	6	29.82 (21.37)	5	30.22 (21.42)	6
Male (HtR)	31.55 (20.51)	5	29.55 (20.42)	6	33.37 (20.53)	5

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with three within-subjects factors (ROLE, CONTEXT, and GENDACTOR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating on the 'active/passive' scale.

Main effects

There were significant main effects of ROLE [F1, 190)=306.816, p<0.0005] and GENDACTOR [F (1, 190)=22.143, p<0.0005] but no significant main effects of CONTEXT [F (1, 190)=0.288, p=0.592] nor GENDER [F (1,190)=1.837, p=0.177]. There were no significant interactions.

Comparison of the marginal means showed that sexual actors in the inserter role were considered significantly more 'active' (M=57.61) than were those in the insertee role (M=29.60). Male actors were rated significantly more 'active' (M=44.68) than were female sexual actors (M=42.54). Although the gender of the actor is an important factor, the most critical factor in defining 'activeness' is the sexual role. The implication from these findings is that the 'inserter' is seen as the one doing the act and the 'insertee' as the partner having something done to them. This is substantiated by the reasons offered for instigating anal sex described above, where phrases such as 'active partner' and 'the one doing the act' tended to occur together. The 'gender of actor' appears to compound the perceived 'activeness' of the sexual actor.

General social judgements

Moral adjustment

The mean scores for the composite measure 'moral adjustment' ('moral/ immoral' & 'well-adjusted/ maladjusted') for male and female actors in both inserter and insertee roles (in anal sex acts) are shown in Table 6.16. The range of possible scores was zero to 140. High scores indicated 'morally adjusted' and low scores indicated 'morally maladjusted'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'moral adjustment', with the rank of 1 signifying the most 'adjusted' and 8 signifying the least 'adjusted'.

Although the means all fell close to the mid-point (70) of the possible range (zero to 140) of scores for the overall sample, there were still notable differences in the male and female samples. For the male sample, the two highest mean ratings of 'moral adjustment' were for the Standard Heterosexual (HtS) couple. The mean rating for the male inserter (HtS) is 75.53 (SD=31.20) and for the female insertee the mean rating was 74.53 (SD=30.63). The next highest pair of mean ratings was for the Reversed Heterosexual (HtR) couple.

Table 6.16: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Moral Adjustment' for Male and Female Inserters and Insertees in Anal Sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'moral adjustment' (SD) N=193	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'moral adjustment' (SD) N=92*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'moral adjustment' (SD) N=101*	*Rank position of mean rating*
INSERTERS						
Male (HtS)	76.76 (30.93)	2	75.53 (31.20)	1	78.19 (30.76)	2
Male (G)	69.24 (34.71)	7	61.85 (35.09)	6	76.05 (33.09)	6
Female (HtR)	73.61 (32.09)	3	68.93 (32.85)	3	77.91 (30.92)	3
Female (L)	67.68 (32.29)	8	62.43 (32.52)	7	72.46 (31.48)	8
INSERTEES						
Female (HtS)	77.08 (30.30)	1	74.53 (30.63)	2	79.40 (29.95)	1
Female (L)	69.33 (31.96)	6	63.84 (31.11)	5	74.33 (32.05)	7
Male (G)	70.07 (35.77)	5	61.58 (37.60)	8	77.88 (32.26)	4
Male (HtR)	72.73 (32.40)	4	67.36 (32.79)	4	77.67 (31.39)	5

The lowest two mean ratings were for the gay and lesbian actors in gender-incongruent roles. The mean rating for the male insertee was 61.58 (SD=31.11) and the mean rating for the Lesbian inserter was 62.43 (SD=32.52). The pattern emerging for the male scores of 'moral adjustment' appears to be shaped by 'heterosexual superiority' and gender-role congruence. The female sample means were consistently higher than were their male

counterparts for all sexual actors. Overall, the patterns of the means indicate that there is little perceived difference for females in terms of 'moral adjustment' between gender-role congruent sexual behaviours and gender-incongruent ones.

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with three within-subjects factors (ROLE, CONTEXT, and GENDACTOR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating of 'moral adjustment'.

Main effects

There was a significant main effect of CONTEXT [$F(1,188)=38.529$, $p<0.0005$] but no significant main effects of ROLE [$F(1, 188)=1.465$, $p=0.228$], nor of GENDACTOR [$F(1, 188)=0.150$, $p=0.974$], nor of GENDER (of participant) [$F(1, 188)=5.442$, $p<0.05$].

Comparison of the marginal means showed that sexual actors in a mixed-gender context were rated significantly higher on 'moral adjustment' ($M=75.10$) than were sexual actors in a same-gender context ($M=60.02$).

Interactions

There were a number of significant interactions: CONTEXT x GENDER [$F(1, 188)=9.331$, $p<0.005$], ROLE x GENDACTOR [$F(1, 188)=10.647$, $p<0.001$] and CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR [$F(1, 188)=8.816$, $p<0.005$].

Figure 6.7 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x GENDER. The mean 'moral adjustment' ratings given by both male and female participants were lower in the same-gender context compared with the mixed-gender context. This difference was more pronounced for ratings given by male participants. The mean scores given by the male participants were lower for both contexts than were female participants' ratings. However, the difference was not significant for the mixed-gender context ($t=-1.630$, $df=190$, $p=0.105$) and just above the required significance level ($p<0.002$) for the same-gender context ($t=-2.785$, $df=189$, $p=0.006$).

Figure 6.7: *Interaction of CONTEXT x GENDER (mean 'moral adjustment' ratings of anal sex actors).*

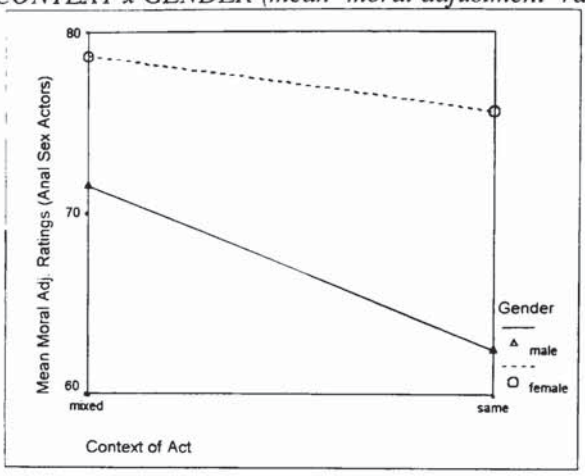
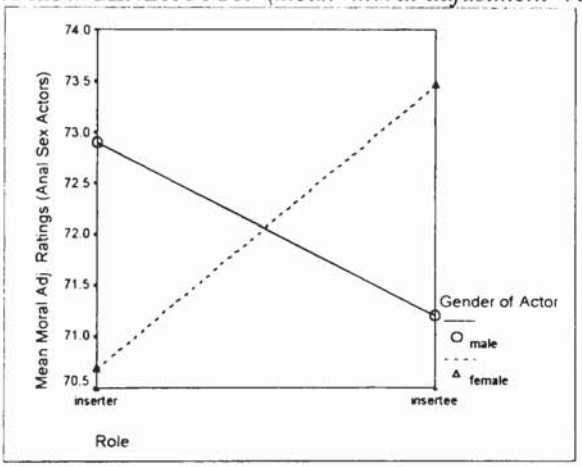


Figure 6.8 illustrates the interaction of ROLE x GENDACTOR (for mean ratings of 'moral adjustment' for anal sex actors).

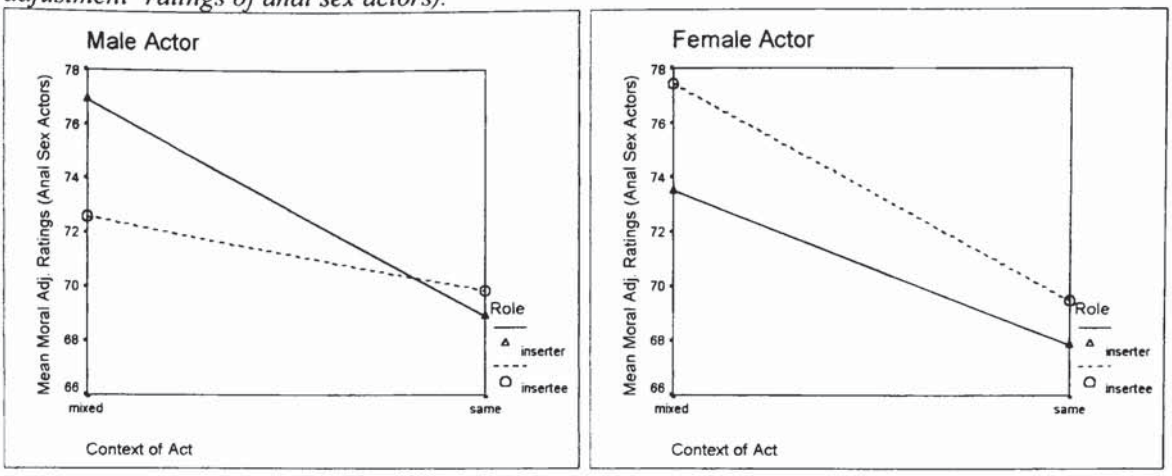
Figure 6.8: *Interaction of ROLE x GENDACTOR (mean 'moral adjustment' ratings of anal sex actors).*



The 'moral adjustment' ratings were lower for male sexual actors in the insertee role than for those in the inserter role. The opposite trend was observed for female sexual actors. The trends reflect traditional gender stereotypes that males should penetrate and females should be penetrated. Therefore, adherence to 'traditional' gender roles indicates a higher degree of 'moral adjustment'.

Figure 6.9 shows a graphical illustrations of the interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR (for mean ratings of 'moral adjustment' for anal sex actors). There was a similar trend for both male and female actors, in that mean ratings of 'moral adjustment' were lower for the same-gender context than they were for the mixed-gender context.

Figure 6.9: *Graphs illustrating interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR (mean 'moral adjustment' ratings of anal sex actors).*



For the male sexual actor in the inserter role, ratings of 'moral adjustment' were significant lower for the same-gender context than for the mixed-gender context. ($t=4.771$, $df=191$, $p<0.0005$). However, there was not a significant difference in ratings ('moral adjustment') for male sexual actor in the insertee role between the two contexts ($t=1.701$, $df=190$, $p=0.090$). The difference between ratings of the male inserter and male insertee in the mixed-gender context was just above the required significance level ($p<0.002$) ($t=-2.760$, $df=191$, $p=0.006$). However, the difference in ratings of 'moral adjustment' for the inserter and insertee in the same-gender was clearly not significant ($t=-0.954$, $df=190$, $p=0.342$). The results indicate that the high moral adjustment for the male actor was associated with the inserter role in a mixed-gender context, that is, the 'traditional heterosexual male'. Not surprisingly, for the female sexual actor, high moral adjustment was associated with the insertee role in the mixed-gender context, that is, the traditional heterosexual female'. The implication of these findings is that sexual actors who performed the act of intercourse are rated higher in terms of 'moral adjustment' in gender-congruent roles than in gender incongruent roles. Thus, an element of moral adjustment is gender-role conformity.

For the female sexual actors in the mixed-gender context, the difference between the ratings of 'moral adjustment' between the inserter and insertee role fell slightly above the required significance level of $p<0.0002$ ($t=-3.075$, $df=191$, $p=0.0024$). There was no significant difference between 'moral adjustment' ratings for the inserter and insertee role

in the same-gender context (t=-2.40, df=192, p=0.026). However, when comparing the same role across the two contexts, there was a significant difference in 'moral adjustment' ratings for insertees (t=-6.391, df=192, p<0.0005), with actors in the mixed-gender context receiving higher 'moral adjustment' ratings. Similarly, there was also a significant difference in 'moral adjustment' ratings for the inserter role, with actors in the same-gender context receiving lower ratings. (t=4.526, df=191, p<0.0005).

The overall pattern indicates that the main factor affecting ratings of 'moral adjustment' for actors engaged in anal intercourse was primarily, the context in which the sex act occurs. Actors in heterosexual contexts received higher ratings than did those in gay or lesbian contexts. The ratings were also dependent on the gender of the rater, with gender differences most notable in the 'moral adjustment rating' of gay men, both in the inserter role [t=-2.886, df=190, p<0.005] and the insertee role [t=-3.230, df=190, p<0.001]. Gender-role congruence was also an important factor, with role-congruence (that is, male inserter and female insertee) receiving higher 'moral adjustment' ratings than when one or both of the partners performed in a gender-role incongruent manner.

The final set of analyses of ratings of sexual actors examines ratings on the 'dirty/ clean scale'.

Dirty/Clean

The mean ratings from the 'dirty/ clean' scale are shown in Table 6.17 for all male and female actors. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'dirty' and low scores indicating 'clean'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'dirtiness' with the rank of 1 signifying the most 'dirty' (least 'clean') and signifying the least 'dirty' (most 'clean').

The mean ratings all clustered around the mid-point of the scale (35) showing that there were no great overall differences for 'dirtiness' between the different actors. The ratings of the female sample were particularly densely packed around the mid-point. However, the male ratings had a slightly larger range, although any conclusions from these figures must be interpreted cautiously.

Table 6.17: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Dirtiness' for Male and Female Inserters and Insertees in Anal Sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (SD) N=193	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (SD) N=92***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (SD) N=101***	***Rank position of mean rating***
INSERTERS						
Male (HtS)	36.58 (18.47)	6	36.48 (17.61)	6	36.68 (19.32)	3
Male (G)	38.85 (19.34)	2	40.91 (19.97)	2	36.97 (19.58)	2
Female (HtR)	36.28 (18.81)	7	37.14 (18.59)	7	35.49 (19.06)	8
Female (L)	37.34 (19.59)	5	38.23 (18.73)	5	36.53 (20.39)	6
INSERTEES						
Female (HtS)	35.95 (18.40)	8	35.91 (17.21)	8	35.99 (19.51)	7
Female (L)	37.75 (19.12)	3	39.00 (18.23)	3	36.61 (19.92)	4
Male (G)	39.35 (19.39)	1	41.47 (19.40)	1	37.40 (19.27)	1
Male (HtR)	37.62 (18.54)	4	38.72 (17.83)	4	36.61 (19.20)	4

The two highest means were for the gay inserter and gay insertee, which when taken in the context of other findings, suggested that the male sample considered same-sex actors engaged in anal intercourse to be slightly more 'dirty' than those in a standard heterosexual couple.

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with three within-subjects factors (ROLE, CONTEXT, and GENDACTOR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating from the 'dirty/ clean' scale.

Main Effects

There was a significant main effect of CONTEXT [$F(1, 189)=10.286$, $p<0.005$] and a significant main effect of GENDACTOR [$F(1, 189)=11.488$, $p<0.005$]. There was no significant main effects of ROLE [$F(1,189)=1.799$, $p=0.181$] or of GENDER [$F(1, 189)=0.680$, $p=0.411$] and there were no significant interactions.

In terms of ratings of 'dirtiness' of sexual actors performing anal sex actors, there were two influential factors, namely GENDACTOR and CONTEXT. Male actors received slightly higher mean 'dirtiness' ratings (M=38.11) than did female sexual actors (M=36.77). Actors in a same-gender context received slightly higher 'dirtiness' ratings (M=38.32) than did actors in a mixed-gender context (M=36.57).

ANAL SEX AND ATTITUDES TO HOMOSEXUALITY

To explore the predictive power of 'attitudes to anality' on 'attitudes to homosexuality' a regression analysis was executed including the predictor variables discussed in Chapter 4.

The predictor variables were: GENDER (of participants), AGE (of participants), ATTITUDES TO DIRT, RELIGIOSITY, Budner's three intolerance of ambiguity factors (COMPLEXITY, NOVELTY & INSOLUBILITY), ATTITUDES TO ANALITY and SEXUALITY (of participants). The criterion variable was the score from the ATTITUDES TO HOMOSEXUALITY (ATH) scale and the method of entry for the predictor variables was stepwise (see Table 6.18). A full correlation matrix is given in Appendix 22.

Table 6.18: *Regression Analysis for Predictors of ATH (including 'Attitudes to Anality')*

Criterion Variable: Attitudes to Homosexuality **Predictor Variables**: (see below)			
R = 0.603	**R Square** = 0.364	**F** = 34.741	p<0.0005
Predictors	**Beta**	**t value**	**Significance**
(constant)	-	3.525	p<0.001
GENDER	-0.425	-7.168	p<0.0005
ATTITUDES TO ANALITY	0.370	6.173	p<0.0005
COMPLEXITY	0.217	3.626	p<0.0005

The model accounted for 36.4% of the variance with three significant predictors (GENDER, ATTITUDES TO ANALITY & COMPLEXITY). As with previous regression analyses, the strongest predictor of ATH was the GENDER of participants. The inclusion of 'ATTITUDES TO ANALITY' affected the predictive value of variables that had been significant in previous analyses. With the inclusion of ATTITUDES TO ANALITY, the variables of RELIGIOSITY and ATTITUDES TO DIRT ceased to be statistically significant predictors. The implication is that the 'ATTITUDES TO ANALITY' variable was, to some degree, fulfilling the same predictive function as attitudes to RELIGIOSITY.

There was a small but significant correlation between 'ATTITUDES TO ANALITY' and 'RELIGIOSITY' ($r=0.236$, $p<0.005$, $N=118$) indicating that more religious people were more likely to hold attitudes that were more negative to 'anality'. It may be inferred from

this finding that religious people may be slightly more likely to dwell on the anus and anal sex acts when considering the subject of homosexuality.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

The results from this chapter have built upon the results from the Human Body Questionnaire, which established gender differences in attitudes to body parts and their sexual function. The anus is considered more sexual when part of the female body than when part of the male body. These results suggest that a male is considered to cross gender appropriate boundaries if he allows the integrity of his body to be breached (penetrated). The results from the present chapter supported this assertion. The sexual use of the anus is rated less negatively when it occurs in a standard heterosexual context than in a reversed heterosexual context or in lesbian and gay contexts. Again, these findings support Alonso & Koreck's (1993) view that the idealised view we have of the male body is that of impenetrability whereas the female body by contrast is predestined to be penetrated. The results support the argument that some of the negative attitudes toward anal sex are in part due to gender-role transgression (see Bersani, 1994; and Simpson, 1994a) rather than to merely unconditional negativity to the act itself. Gender-role transgression is rated more negatively for male actors than for female actors. The results add further support to Bem's (1993) view that our attitudes to gender are viewed through the lenses of *biological essentialism, androcentrism* and *gender polarisation*. As concluded in the previous chapter, males appear more susceptible to the use of these lenses, than are females.

The results from Chapter 5 also revealed similar differences in ratings of the male and female mouth. Therefore, the next chapter will examine attitudes to the sexual use of the mouth, that is, for genital contact. The report of the study follows a similar framework to that of the present chapter but extends the analysis to explore attitudes to simultaneous mutual oral-genital contact (popularly called a '69'). The findings will also be related to previous studies (including the present one).

-CHAPTER SEVEN-

Non-Procreative Sex Acts 2: Oral Sex

INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter examined attitudes to the act of anal sex and how the gender of the actors and their respective roles can mitigate negative evaluations of the act. The overall conclusion was that 'inappropriate' acts appear to be less 'inappropriate' if they are performed in a more 'appropriate' context. In this case, 'appropriate' refers to a heterosexual gender-role congruent context. This chapter looks at another non-procreative sex act that may be performed by various gender combinations of sexual actors. The difference between anal sex and oral sex is that the latter may have greater universal appeal in that it forms an integral part of the standard sexual script for many people (Geer & Broussard, 1990).

Whereas anal sex may be seen as an analogue of vaginal intercourse, oral sex is more likely to be viewed as foreplay. It is seen as something that leads to 'real sex' (Geer & Broussard, 1990) where 'real sex' is usually defined as penile-vaginal intercourse (Sanders & Reinisch, 1999). Another distinction is in the nature of the roles played within the oral sex act. In the case of fellatio (the oral stimulation of male genitals), the 'insertee' role (the oral person) plays a more active role than the inserter (the genital person). For cunnilingus (the oral stimulation of female genitals), it is arguable whether there are inserter or insertee roles, however the 'oral' person is thought to play the more active role. This presents a complete reversal of roles when compared with anal or vaginal intercourse. A further distinction is that couples may engage in simultaneous mutual oral-genital stimulation, the act popularly referred to as a 69 (where the numbers symbolise the juxtaposition of the bodies). The possible combinations of oral-genital contact are shown below using the terms 'oral' and 'genital' person to signify the respective roles:

MIXED-GENDER COUPLES (HETEROSEXUAL)

- **Fellatio:** genital male with oral female (HF)
- **Cunnilingus:** genital female with oral male (HC)

SAME-GENDER COUPLES (GAY & LESBIAN)

- **Fellatio:** genital male with oral male (GF)
- **Cunnilingus:** genital female with oral female (LC)

SIMULTANEOUS MUTUAL ORAL GENITAL ACTS (69)

- **Mixed-gender**
- **Same-gender (female)**
- **Same-gender (male)**

METHOD

Participants

There were 200 participants in this study. The ages ranged from 18 years to 47 years with a mean age of 20.81 years (SD=4.75). There were 90 males (Mean age =21.48, SD=4.61) and 110 females (Mean age=20.26, SD=4.81). There was no significant difference between mean ages of male and female participants (t=-1.808, df=198, p=0.072). Completion of the psychometric study in Chapter 4 (Study 2: Intolerance of Ambiguity, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity and Attitudes to Homosexuality) was a pre-requisite for participation in the present study. The recruitment conditions and criteria are the same as for Chapter 4 (Study 2). All participants volunteered to complete the study either for course module credits or the participation fee.

Materials

The Oral Sex Questionnaire (see Appendix 23) comprised a series of descriptions of oral sex acts using the same format as the Anal sex questionnaire (Chapter 6). The questionnaire contained seven brief descriptions of oral sex acts each involving changes in the gender and roles of the partners. The first four descriptions involved 'one-way' genital acts, with an individual orally stimulating the genitals of another. The remaining three descriptions involved simultaneous mutual acts or oral-genital stimulation. The descriptions were as follows:

1. *Female's mouth stimulating male's genitals*
2. *Male's mouth stimulating female's genitals*
3. *Male's (A) mouth stimulating male's (B) genitals*
4. *Female's (A) mouth stimulating female's (B) genitals*
5. *Male & female simultaneously stimulating each other's genitals orally (69).*
6. *Two females simultaneously stimulating each other's genitals orally (69).*
7. *Two males simultaneously stimulating each other's genitals orally (69).*

For descriptions 1 to 4, participants were required to use the same rating criteria as for the Anal sex questionnaire (see chapter 6), that is: (a) decide which partner they considered the most likely to instigate the act and say why; (b) rate the act on four bi-polar scales, namely:

normal	_____	**abnormal**
unnatural	_____	**natural**
dirty	_____	**clean**
appropriate	_____	**inappropriate**

and (c) rate each of the actors on seven bi-polar scales, namely:

masculine	_____	**unmasculine**
feminine	_____	**unfeminine**
passive	_____	**active**
heterosexual	_____	**homosexual**
immoral	_____	**moral**
clean	_____	**dirty**
well-adjusted	_____	**maladjusted**

For descriptions 5 to 7, as the acts described were for simultaneous mutual oral-genital contact, participants were only require to rate the act on the four bi-polar scales. The same pseudo-random ordering technique was used for the items on the questionnaire as described in Chapter 5.

The front page of the questionnaire contained the instructions for completion and general information about the study.

Design and Procedure

A mixed (split-plot) design was employed to examine the differences in attitudes to oral-genital sex acts and combinations of actors (male and female) in 'oral' (penetrative) and 'genital' roles.

Although the factors under consideration may change for each analysis, the main factors for investigation are:

Within-subjects factors

(a) **CONTEXT** which refers to either a mixed-gender or same-gender pairing of sexual actors

(b) **GENDACTOR** which refers to the gender of the sexual actors (male or female).

(c) **ROLE** refers to the role taken in the sex act, that is inserter or insertee

(d) **ACTS** refers to the various mixed-gender and same gender oral-genital acts: heterosexual fellatio (HF), heterosexual cunnilingus, (HC), gay fellatio (GF) and lesbian cunnilingus (LC). In the analyses of simultaneous mutual oral genital acts, there are only three levels: gay, lesbian and heterosexual.

Between-subjects factors

GENDER which refers to the ratings of either male or female participants.

Any other factors will be specified for individual analyses.

All of the questionnaires were completed in one of three psychology laboratories at Aston University. All of the laboratories were similar in layout and relatively free from distractions and extraneous noise. Participants were asked to read the instructions carefully before attempting the questionnaire. No time limit was given for completion but in practice the time taken to complete averaged 10 to 15 minutes. All participants were thanked for their participation.

The questionnaires were later coded and the data input to SPSS for Windows (Version 8) and cleaned prior to analysis, using the procedure outlined in Chapter 3. To measure the degree of agreement between the two coders, six sets of questionnaires were drawn at

random. Each of these was re-coded by the alternative coder. The two sets of measurements were entered into SPSS for Windows (Version 8) and a Pearson's correlation was calculated. The result was a near perfect correlation ($r=0.997$, $p<0.0005$, $N=502$) indicating high agreement between coders.

RESULTS

The results are divided into four main sections: (i) instigation of the oral sex act (fellatio or cunnilingus); (ii) instigation of the oral sex act; (iii) evaluation of the (sexual) actors, and (iv) evaluation of acts of simultaneous mutual oral sex (69) in heterosexual, gay and lesbian context

Instigation of the Act of Oral Sex

The following results deal with the instigation (or initiation) of the act of oral sex and endeavours to establish which of the partners ('oral' or 'genital') is most likely to instigate the act and why.

(a) Who instigates?

The frequencies of participants' responses concerning who was most likely to instigate an act of oral sex are shown in Table 7.1. As with the Anal Sex study, although the questionnaire only offered two options ('oral' or 'genital' person), a small number of participants circled both options. They also added confirmatory comments that they considered the matter of instigation to be equally apportioned. Although these figures have been included in the table for completeness, they have not been taken into account in the Chi-square tests for significant differences within each group (that is, oral vs. genital). However, they have been included for the between-groups analyses, that is the difference between the various couples.

The 'oral' person was considered the instigator of heterosexual cunnilingus, gay fellatio and lesbian cunnilingus. However, the distinction was not so clear for the instigation of heterosexual fellatio. It was the only act for which the genital person was more likely to be the instigator, although there was not a significant difference between 'oral' and 'genital' instigation [$\chi^2= 1.890$, $p = 0.169$].

Table 7.1: *The Instigation of Oral Sex (Fellatio and Cunnilingus) in Mixed and Same Sex Couples*

COUPLE	N	INSTIGATOR (ORAL SEX)			SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE: *Oral vs. Genital only (Chi Square Test) (df=1)
		ORAL PERSON*	GENITAL PERSON*	EQUAL (Both/ Neither)	
1. **Fellatio (Ht) (Male genitals/ female mouth)**	198	86 (43.4%)	105 (53.0%)	7 (3.5%)	p=0.169 (ns) (χ^2= 1.890)
2. **Cunnilingus (Ht)** (Female genitals/ male mouth)	198	135 (68.2%)	53 (26.8%)	10 (5.1%)	p<0.0005 (χ^2=35.766)
3. **Fellatio (G)** (Male genitals/ male mouth)	195	111 (56.9%)	66 (33.8%)	16 (8.2%)	p<0.001 (χ^2= 11.441)
4. **Cunnilingus (L)** (Female genitals/ female mouth)	197	131 (66.5%)	48 (24.4%)	16 (8.1%)	p<0.0005 (χ^2= 38.486)
SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE: Between couples (1 – 4) Cochran Q tests (df=3)	-	p<0.0005 (Q=62.110)	p<0.0005 (Q=79.274)	p<0.05 (Q=10.800)	-

Multiple Comparison Tests

A series of McNemar Change tests were performed for multiple comparisons. These are shown in tables 7.2 to 7.4 below. In order to maintain an overall significance level of 5% (and limit the possibility of Type 1 error), the Bonferroni method was employed. The revised confidence level for the individual cells is set at p<0.00833 (0.5/ 6, where six is the number of possible comparisons).

(a) Instigation by 'oral' person

Table 7.2 shows the multiple comparison tests for differences in instigation by the 'oral' person between the four couples.

Table 7.2: *Multiple Comparison Tests (McNemar) for Significant Differences in Instigation by 'Oral' Person for Heterosexual, Gay & Lesbian Oral-Genital Stimulation.*

	Fellatio (Heterosexual)	Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	Fellatio (Gay)	Cunnilingus (Lesbian)
Fellatio (Heterosexual)	-	P<0.0005 (χ^2=35.629)* N=197	p<0.0005 (χ^2=14.205)* N=194	p<0.001 (χ^2=10.537)* N=196
Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	-	-	p<0.005 (χ^2=10.023)* N=195	p=0.755 (ns) (χ^2=0.098)* N=195
Fellatio (Gay)	-	-	-	p<0.0005 (χ^2=72.782)* N=195
Cunnilingus (Lesbian)	-	-	-	-

Note: * *All χ^2 values have been corrected for continuity (automatically by SPSS for Windows Version 8)*

There were significant differences for all combinations except between lesbian and heterosexual cunnilingus. The frequency of instigation by the oral person in an oral-genital encounter was significantly lower for heterosexual fellatio than for any of the other sex acts. There was no significant difference between the frequencies of instigation by the oral actor for lesbian or heterosexual cunnilingus.

(b) Instigation by 'genital' person

Table 7.3 shows the multiple comparison tests for differences in instigation by the 'genital' person between the four couples.

Table 7.3: *Multiple Comparison Tests (McNemar) for Significant Differences in Instigation by 'Genital' Person for Heterosexual, Gay & Lesbian Oral-Genital Stimulation.*

	Fellatio (Heterosexual)	Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	Fellatio (Gay)	Cunnilingus (Lesbian)
Fellatio (Heterosexual)	-	p<0.0005 (χ^2=38.462) N=197	p<0.0005 (χ^2=26.449) N=194	p<0.0005 (χ^2=45.833) N=196
Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	-	-	p<0.05 (ns) (χ^2=4.447) N=195	p=0.626 (ns) (χ^2=0.237) N=196
Fellatio (Gay)	-	-	-	p<0.005 (χ^2=9.031) N=195
Cunnilingus (Lesbian)	-	-	-	-

The frequency of instigation by the genital actor was significantly higher for heterosexual fellatio than for any of the other sex acts.

(c) Equal instigation

Table 7.4 shows the multiple comparison tests for differences in equal instigation between the four couples.

Table 7.4: *Multiple Comparison Tests (McNemar) for Significant Differences in 'Equal' Instigation of Heterosexual, Gay & Lesbian Oral-Genital Stimulation.*

	Fellatio (Heterosexual)	Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	Fellatio (Gay)	Cunnilingus (Lesbian)
Fellatio (Heterosexual)	-	P=0.508* (ns) N=197	p=0.022* (ns) N=194	p=0.022* (ns) N=196
Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	-	-	p=0.109* (ns) N=195	p=0.180* (ns) N=196
Fellatio (Gay)	-	-	-	p=1.000 (ns) N=195
Cunnilingus (Lesbian)	-	-	-	-

Note: * *Binomial distribution used by SPSS for Windows Version 8.*

There were no significant differences between any of the groups for the joint instigation of an oral sex act. The results showed that for heterosexual oral sex, the male partner was more likely to instigate the act, whether in the 'oral' or 'genital' role. For both lesbian and gay oral sex acts, the person in the oral role was considered more likely to instigate the act.

Reasons for Instigation

The reasons given for the instigation of oral sex were coded using the same six categories as for the 'Anal Sex' study: (i) giving pleasure; (ii) receiving pleasure; (iii) personal choice; (iv) power/ dominance/ control; (v) doing the act / being active; (vi) other. All of category labels were derived from phrases used by the participants and were grouped on the basis of similarity of wording. The 'other' category was a miscellaneous category comprising reasons for which there was only one mention. It was necessary to multiple code some of the reasons. For example, a reason such as 'personal choice, to receive pleasure' was coded under reason (ii) and (iii) above. Table 7.5 shows a summary of the reasons for instigation of oral sex.

The most frequently cited reason for the instigation of heterosexual fellatio was 'receiving pleasure' (80 times) and was attributed to the male actor. The second most frequently cited reason was 'personal choice' (27 times), this time attributed to females. For heterosexual cunnilingus the most frequently cited reason for instigation was 'giving pleasure' (40 times) and was attributed to males.

Table 7.5: *Comparison of Reasons for Instigating Oral Sex Acts*

	Heterosexual Fellatio			Heterosexual Cunnilingus			Gay Fellatio			Lesbian Cunnilingus		
REASON:	F	Both	M	M	Both	F	M(a)	Both	M(b)	F(a)	Both	F(b)
Giving pleasure	19	5	2	40	2	1	35	3	1	45	2	1
Receiving pleasure	5	2	80	7	2	33	5	2	41	4	3	34
Personal choice	27	-	1	11	1	6	13	-	2	25	-	2
Power	2	-	4	10	-	-	5	-	6	6	-	2
Active Partner	13	-	2	19	-	-	24	-	-	21	-	-
Other	15	2	12	37	5	11	11	11	10	19	11	7

The second most frequently cited reason was 'receiving pleasure' (27 times) and is attributed to females. Thus, in heterosexual oral-genital contact, it was the male who is considered most likely to act as instigator.

(i) Evaluation of Oral Sex Acts

In the first instance a factor analysis (Principal Components Analysis, VARIMAX rotation) of the items rating oral sex acts (28 items) was conducted to explore evidence of any item redundancy. The results of the factor analysis could then be used to justify the amalgamation of some of the measurement scales. As this process was primarily exploratory, the minimum requirement was used for factor extraction, that is, for eigenvalues of 1 and above. All factor loadings less than 0.3 were suppressed to ease interpretation. This produced a three-factor solution accounting for 75.83% of the variance. A summary of the results is shown in Table 7.6. The full SPSS output for the factor analysis is given in Appendix 24.

Table 7.6: *Summary of Factor Analysis for Items Evaluating Attitudes to Oral Sex Acts in Heterosexual, Gay and Lesbian Contexts.*

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3
%age of variance	33.32	26.80	15.71
NAME	*Gay & lesbian Oral Sex (Normal, natural & appropriate)*	*Heterosexual Oral Sex (Normal, natural & appropriate)*	*Dirtiness*

The results were similar to those for the anal sex act factor analysis described in Chapter 6. Factors 1 and 2 comprised the 'normal', 'natural' and 'appropriate' constructs, again suggesting that they could be collapsed into a single construct for the remaining analyses. As a means of confirmation, a Cronbach's alpha was calculated (18 items). The value of 0.96 indicated that the three constructs could be amalgamated to form a single construct which was labelled 'non-conformity to sexual norms'. The dirty/clean scale remained as a single variable for the purposes of analysis.

Non-conformity to sexual norms (normal, natural & appropriate)

The mean ratings for 'non-conformity to sexual norms' are shown in Table 7.7. Higher scores indicated greater degrees of 'non-conformity'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of non-conformity, with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest 'non-conformity' and the rank of 4 signifying the least.

Table 7.7 shows large differences between the 'non-conformity' ratings of heterosexual oral sex compared to gay and lesbian oral sex. There was no difference in male and female ratings of lesbian cunnilingus and only small differences between male and female ratings of heterosexual fellatio.

Table 7.7: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Non-conformity to Sexual Norms' for Oral-Genital Acts for Heterosexual, Gay & Lesbian Couples.*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=193	***Rank position of rating***	***Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=90***	***Rank position of rating***	***Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=101***	***Rank position of rating***
1. Fellatio (Heterosexual)	44.47 (36.84)	3	45.11 (37.47)	4	43.94 (36.48)	3
2. Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	44.03 (39.14)	4	50.99 (43.03)	3	38.34 (34.82)	4
3. Fellatio (Gay)	114.23 (60.25)	1	130.14 (58.76)	1	101.08 (58.52)	1
4. Cunnilingus (Lesbian)	98.31 (53.43)	2	98.27 (51.94)	2	98.33 (54.85)	2

The largest gender difference was for 'non-conformity' ratings of gay fellatio, with a male sample mean rating of 130.14 (SD=58.76) compared to a female sample mean rating of 101.08 (SD=58.52). The other difference occurred in the ratings of heterosexual cunnilingus with the male sample giving a mean rating of 50.99 (SD=43.03) for 'non-conformity' compared with a mean rating of 38.34 (SD=34.82) given by the female sample.

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There was one within-subjects factor (ACTS) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' (a composite of the 'normal', 'natural' and 'appropriate' scales). All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted.

Main Effects

The results showed a significant main effect of ACTS on 'non-conformity' ratings [F (1,753, 343.515)=249.278, p<0.0005 *] but no significant main effect of GENDER [F (1, 196)=3.544, p=0.061].

In order to isolate the significant differences (ACTS) a series of multiple comparison tests were conducted. The results are shown in Table 7.8. The four oral sex acts examined were; (i) heterosexual fellatio (HF); (ii) heterosexual cunnilingus (HC); (iii) gay fellatio (GF); and (iv) lesbian cunnilingus (LC)

Table 7.8: *Multiple Comparison Tests (Paired-sample t-tests) of Heterosexual, Gay and Lesbian Oral Sex Acts on Measures of 'Non-conformity to Sexual Norms'*

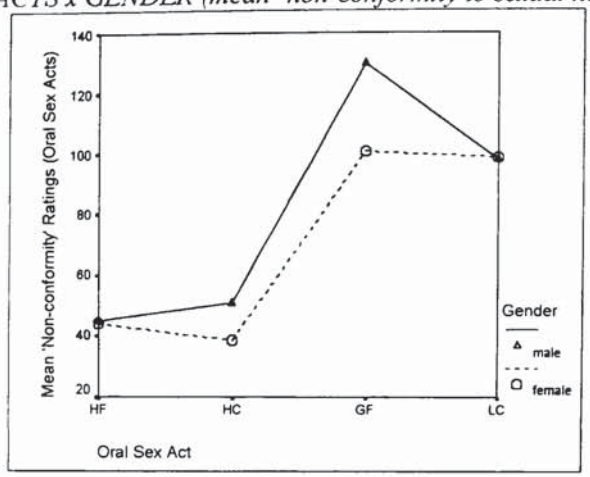
ACTS	Fellatio (Heterosexual)	Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	Fellatio (Gay)	Cunnilingus (Lesbian)
Fellatio (Heterosexual)	-	p<0.832 (ns) (t=0.213, df=198)	p<0.0005 (t=-17.218, df=197)	p<0.0005 (t=-16.509, df=198)
Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	-		p<0.0005 (t=-17.090, df=198)	p<0.0005 (t=15.698, df=199)
Fellatio (Gay)	-	-	-	p<0.0005 (t=-5.611, df=198)
Cunnilingus (Lesbian)	-	-	-	-

The only comparison for which there was no significant difference was between heterosexual fellatio and heterosexual cunnilingus (t=0.213, df=198, p<0.0832). The significant difference was notable when comparing the two same-gender oral-genital acts, that is, between gay fellatio and lesbian cunnilingus (t=5.611, df=198, p<0.0005). Gay fellatio showed a significantly higher rating for 'non-conformity to sexual norms' than did lesbian cunnilingus.

Interactions

There was a significant interaction of ACTS x GENDER for 'non-conformity' ratings [F (1.753, 343.525)=8.760, p<0.0005*] for oral sex acts (see Figure 7.1). For both male and female participants, the lowest scores were given to heterosexual fellatio and heterosexual cunnilingus.

Figure 7.1: *Interaction of ACTS x GENDER (mean 'non-conformity to sexual norms' for oral sex acts).*



However, there was a greater degree of agreement between 'non-conformity' ratings of heterosexual fellatio (HF) than for heterosexual cunnilingus (HC), although there were no significant gender differences in either case (HF: t=0.0223, df=197, p=0.0823; HC: t=2.252, df=170.047*, p=0.026: **adjusted for unequal variances*). However, it is worth noting that male participants gave heterosexual cunnilingus a higher 'non-conformity' rating than they did for heterosexual fellatio. This implies that for males, fellatio conforms to sexual norms more so than cunnilingus. The graph also shows close agreement between male participants' and female participants' ratings for lesbian cunnilingus. The difference between mean ratings was negligible and not statistically significant (t=-0.008, df=198, p=0.994). However, there was a significant gender difference for 'non-conformity' ratings for gay fellatio (t=3.840, df=197, p<0.001).

It is also worth noting that there were no significant gender differences in the mean scores of 'non-conformity' for either the act of heterosexual fellatio (t=0.223, df=197, p=0.823) or for lesbian cunnilingus (t=-0.008, df=198, p=0.994). However, there was a significant gender difference for gay fellatio (t=3.480, df=197, p<0.001). The remaining comparison for heterosexual cunnilingus was not statistically significant with respect to the confidence level of 1%, however, it was still below the 5% level. It is worth noting that heterosexual cunnilingus was given a higher rating of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' by males with a mean of 50.99 (SD=43.03) compared to a mean rating of 38.4 (SD=34.82) given by females. For males, fellatio conformed to sexual norms more so than cunnilingus.

(ii) Dirtiness

The mean ratings for 'dirtiness' are shown in Table 7.9. High scores indicated greater degrees of 'dirtiness'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of dirtiness with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest dirtiness rating and the rank of 4 signifying the least.

Table 7.9: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Dirtiness' Oral-Genital Acts for Heterosexual, Gay & Lesbian Couples.*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (S.D.) N=193	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (S.D.) N=92*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (S.D.) N=101*	*Rank position of mean rating*
Fellatio (Heterosexual)	25.70 (17.15)	3	26.29 (17.09)	4	25.20 (17.26)	3
Cunnilingus (heterosexual)	24.22 (17.56)	4	28.24 (18.46)	3	20.93 (16.13)	4
Fellatio (Gay)	34.03 (19.55)	1	37.39 (19.34)	1	31.26 (19.37)	1
Cunnilingus (Lesbian)	30.27 (18.54)	2	30.42 (17.15)	2	30.15 (19.69)	2

A comparison of the overall means shows that there were only small differences in the 'dirtiness' ratings for the four oral-genital sexual acts. Gay fellatio was given the highest 'dirtiness' rating. This higher figure was attributable to the 'dirtiness' rating from the male sample.

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. The factors were the same as for the 'non-conformity' analysis with one within-subjects factor (ACTS) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the ratings from the 'dirty/clean' scales. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed a significant main effect of ACTS ratings of 'dirtiness' ratings [$F(2.370, 464.580)=36.692$, $p<0.0005$ *] but no significant main effect of GENDER [$F(1, 196)=2.566$, $p=0.111$].

A series of multiple comparison tests (paired sample t-tests) was conducted to isolate the significant differences for ACTS. The results are shown in Tables 7.11.

Table 7.10: *Multiple Comparison Tests (Paired-sample t-tests) of 'Dirtiness' Ratings for Oral-Genital Acts, within Heterosexual (HtS & HtR), Gay (G) and Lesbian (L) Couples.*

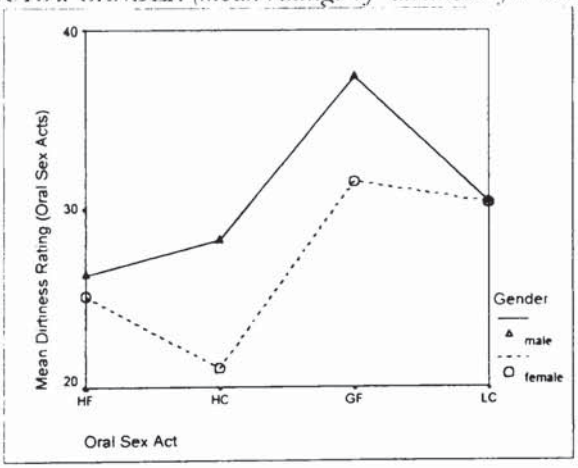
ACTS	Fellatio (Heterosexual)	Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	Fellatio (Gay)	Cunnilingus (Lesbian)
Fellatio (Heterosexual)	-	p=0.135 (ns) (t=1.501, df=198)	P<0.0005 (t=-7.313, df=197)	p<0.0005 (t=-4.511, df=198)
Cunnilingus (Heterosexual)	-		p<0.0005 (t=-7.840, df=198)	p<0.0005 (t=5.640, df=199)
Fellatio (Gay)	-	-	-	p<0.0005 (t=-4.429, df=198)
Cunnilingus (Lesbian)	-	-	-	-

The only comparison for which there was not a significant difference was between heterosexual fellatio and heterosexual cunnilingus. Gay and lesbian acts were given significantly higher ratings of 'dirtiness' than were heterosexual acts.

Interactions

There was a significant interaction of ACTS x GENDER for ratings of 'dirtiness' [F (2.370, 464.580)=5.345, p<0.005*]. Figure 7.2 illustrates the interaction ACTS x GENDER for mean ratings of 'dirtiness'.

Figure 7.2: *Interaction of ACTS x GENDER (mean ratings of 'dirtiness' for oral sex acts.*



Male participants rated heterosexual fellatio the least 'dirty' of oral sex acts, followed closely by heterosexual cunnilingus and lesbian cunnilingus. The highest 'dirtiness' rating given by male participants was for gay fellatio. In contrast, female participants rated heterosexual cunnilingus less 'dirty' than heterosexual fellatio. Females' 'dirtiness' rating of gay fellatio was only slightly higher than was their rating of lesbian cunnilingus. There were no significant gender differences in 'dirtiness' ratings for any of the sex acts.

although the differences in ratings for heterosexual cunnilingus were just above the required ($p<0.002$) significance level ($t=2.988$, $df=198$, $p=0.003$).

There were no significant differences between the ratings of heterosexual cunnilingus given by the male sample ($t=-1.381$, $df=89$, $p=0.171$). However there was a significant difference between 'dirtiness' ratings for these two sex acts given by the female participants ($t=3.678$, $df=108$, $p<0.0005$). For males there was not a significant difference in 'dirtiness' ratings between heterosexual cunnilingus and lesbian cunnilingus ($t=1.627$, $df=89$, $p=0.107$). However, the difference in rating between the two types of cunnilingus was significant ($t=5.932$, $df=109$, $p<0.00050$ for the female participants. Furthermore, there was no significant difference in females' ratings of gay oral sex compared with lesbian oral sex ($t=-1.196$, $df=108$, $p=0.234$). However, for males, the significant difference between ratings of these two acts was significant ($t=-4.941$, $df=89$, $p<0.0005$). Thus the results indicated that males tend to distinguish between male and female homosexuality. Whereas male participants gave male homosexuality the most negative ratings, they tended to rate lesbian sexuality and heterosexuality similarly. Female participants by contrast did not distinguish between male and female homosexuality.

The next analysis examines the evaluations of the sexual actors in the anal sex act.

(i) Evaluation of the (Sexual) Actors

Each of the actors (oral/ genital) was evaluated using the same seven constructs as for the actors performing the anal sex act (Chapter 6): (i) masculine/ unmasculine; (ii) feminine/ unfeminine; (iii) passive/ active; (iv) heterosexual/ homosexual; (v) immoral/ moral; (vi) well-adjusted/ maladjusted, and (vii) dirty/ clean.

Again, in order to explore evidence of item redundancy and therefore reduce the number of variables to be considered, a factor analysis (Principal Components Analysis, VARIMAX rotation) was performed using evaluations of the sexual actors (oral and genital). As this process was primarily exploratory, the minimum requirement was used for factor extraction, that is, for eigenvalues of 1 and above. Factor loadings of less than 0.3 were suppressed to ease interpretation. From the 56 variables entered, a 13-factor

solution was produced, accounting for 80.19% of the variance. A summary is shown in Table 7.11. The full SPSS output is given in Appendix 25.

The largest factor accounted for 30.93% of the variance and contained the 'moral' and 'well-adjusted' ratings for the actors in the gay and lesbian oral-genital acts. Factor 2 (dirtiness) contained the 'dirty/clean' items for all actors and accounted for 11.37% of the variance. There were separate factors for 'heterosexual adjustment' (Factor 4) and 'heterosexual morality' (Factor 7) which accounted for 5.43% and 3.47% of the variance respectively. A notable feature of the solution was the extent to which items for sexuality and gender were spread across a number of factors and particularly the way in which they were split between heterosexual and 'non-heterosexual' factors. The 'sexuality' items were split between two factors. Factor 5 contained the 'sexuality' items for gay and lesbian actors (accounting for 4.96% of the variance). The corresponding items for heterosexual actors (male and female) were contained in Factor 8 (3.21% of the variance).

Table 7.11: *Summary of Factor Analysis for Items Evaluating Attitudes to Male and Female Actors in Oral-Genital Sex Acts within Heterosexual, Gay and Lesbian Contexts.*

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6	FACTOR 7
%age of variance	30.93	11.37	6.08	5.43	4.96	3.78	3.47
NAME	*Gay & lesbian moral adjustment*	*Dirtiness*	*Heterosexual gender*	*Heterosexual adjustment*	*Gay & lesbian sexuality*	*Active passive (Genital person)*	*Heterosexual morality*
	FACTOR 8	**FACTOR 9**	**FACTOR 10**	**FACTOR 11**	**FACTOR 12**	**FACTOR 13**	-
% of variance	3.21	2.55	2.35	2.13	2.08	1.84	-
NAME	*Hetero-sexuality*	*Active passive (Oral person)*	*Femininity of females*	*Masculinity: Gay oral person*	*Masculinity: Gay genital person*	*Lesbian masculinity*	-

The masculinity items for gay actors were split between Factor 11 (2.13% of the variance) and Factor 12 (2.01% of the variance) which showed a distinction between the masculinity of the 'oral' person and the 'genital' person. Factor 13 (1.84% of the variance) contained items for lesbian 'masculinity'. The 'active/passive' items were split between two factors. Factor 6 contained the items for the 'genital' actors (3.78% of the variance) and Factor 9 (2.65% of the variance), the corresponding items for the 'oral' actors.

The structure of the factor solution did not provide such a compelling an argument for the amalgamation of the 'moral' and 'adjustment' scales. The loadings were grouped together under one factor for the anal sex study (Chapter 6). For the above factor analysis they divided between heterosexual and homosexual items. In order to gain supporting evidence, a series of Cronbach's alpha values were calculated for each of the oral-genital acts:

Heterosexual fellatio ('moral' & 'adjusted'):	0.94
Heterosexual cunnilingus ('moral' & 'adjusted'):	0.92
Gay fellatio ('moral' & adjusted'):	0.94
Lesbian cunnilingus ('moral' & 'adjusted'):	0.93

All of the values indicated high internal consistency and supported the amalgamation of the two scores, thus keeping the same analytic structure as for the anal sex study (Chapter 6). The analyses will be grouped under two headings:

Gender and sexuality	**General social judgements**
masculine/ unmasculine	*moral adjustment*
feminine/ unfeminine	*dirty/ clean*
hetero/homosexual	
active/ passive	

As for Chapter 6 (anal sex), the issues most pertinent to the thesis are those involving direct comparisons between actors performing similar roles in different contexts and comparisons of the same roles when performed by different genders. The following analyses will examine separately the ratings of 'sexuality and gender' for the 'oral' and 'genital' actors. The results from the above factor analysis have already indicated that there is some degree of separation between these actors in terms of ratings on the 'active/ passive' scale. Similarly, there was also a split between gender ratings especially for the lesbian and gay related measures. Again, the number of cross-category comparisons (oral vs. genital) will be limited to those most pertinent to the thesis, namely those for gender-role conformity/ non-conformity A further set of analyses will be presented using the same format for the 'general social judgement' ratings.

Gender and Sexuality of Sexual Actors

(i) Sexuality

The mean ratings for 'sexuality' of actors are shown in Table 7.12. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'homosexual' and low scores indicating 'heterosexual' (not at all homosexual). The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'homosexuality', with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest level of 'homosexuality' and the rank of 4 signifying the least (i.e. heterosexuality).

Inspection of the overall means showed that the highest 'homosexuality' rating was given to the gay male actors, followed by the two lesbian actors. The gay and lesbian oral actors received slightly higher ratings than did their 'genital' actor counterparts. Conversely, the heterosexual male and female oral actors receive slightly lower ratings than did their genital actor counterparts.

Table 7.12: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Sexuality' for Male and Female Actors in Both 'Oral' and 'Genital' Roles for Oral Sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'sexuality' (S.D.) N=198	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'sexuality' (S.D.) N=90*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'sexuality' (S.D.) N=108*	*Rank position of mean rating*
ORAL						
Female (Ht)	11.65 (11.12)	7	10.76 (9.65)	7	12.38 (12.21)	6
Male (Ht)	9.70 (10.09)	8	10.38 (9.98)	8	9.15 (10.19)	8
Female (L)	58.95 (10.68)	3	58.09 (11.17)	3	59.66 (10.27)	3
Male (G)	61.69 (10.01)	1	61.18 (11.41)	1	62.10 (8.73)	1
GENITAL						
Male (Ht)	13.32 (12.54)	5	13.32 (12.60)	5	13.32 (12.54)	5
Female (Ht)	11.71 (11.31)	6	13.03 (11.56)	6	10.62 (11.04)	7
Female (L)	55.62 (14.48)	4	53.36 (15.13)	4	57.44 (13.73)	4
Male (G)	60.21 (12.19)	2	58.71 (14.58)	2	60.21 (12.19)	2

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with three within-subjects factors (ROLE, CONTEXT and GENDACTOR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating on the 'heterosexual/ homosexual' scale.

Main Effects

There were significant main effects of CONTEXT [$F(1, 194) = 1383.647$, $p<0.0005$] and GENDACTOR [$F(1, 194) = 31.003$, $p<0.0005$]. Inspection of the marginal means showed that the mixed-gender context received a rating of 11.62 and the same-gender context received a rating of 58.93 on the 'sexuality' scale, with high figures indicating a

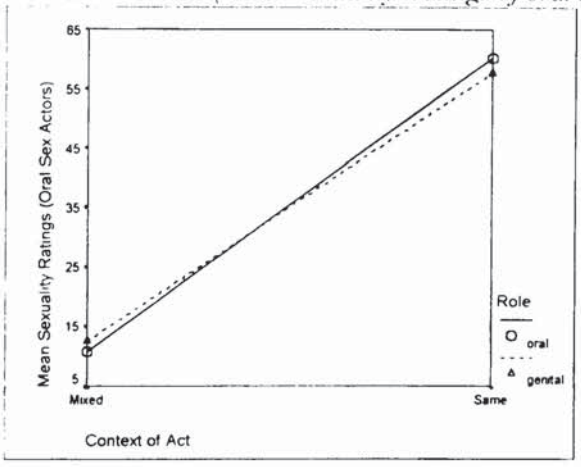
high degree of homosexuality. The differences between 'sexuality' ratings for the gender of actors were relatively small, with male actors rated slightly more 'homosexual' (M=36.18) than were female actors (M=34.37). There were no significant main effects of ROLE [F (1, 194) = 0.810, p=0.369] or of GENDER [F (1, 194) = 301.999, p=0.155]. There were a number of significant interactions.

Interactions

There were significant interactions of CONTEXT x ROLE [F (1, 194) = 32.467, p<0.0005], CONTEXT x GENDACTOR [F (1, 194) = 19.556, p<0.0005] and ROLE x GENDACTOR [F (1, 194) = 14.727, p<0.0005].

Figure 7.3 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE for mean ratings of 'sexuality' of the sexual actors.

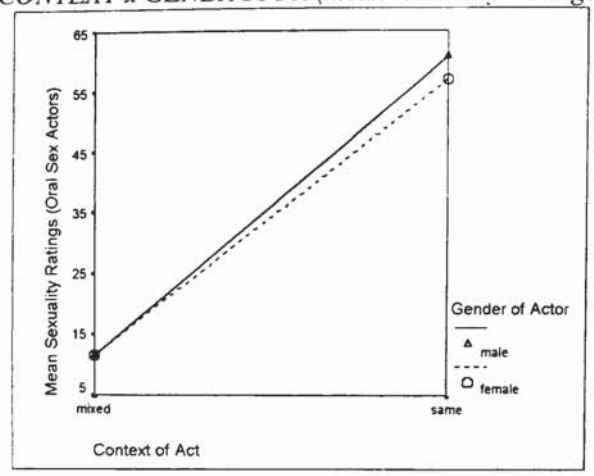
Figure 7.3: *Interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE (mean 'sexuality' ratings of oral sex actors).*



The oral role in the mixed-gender rating received a slightly lower 'sexuality' (indicating that they were less homosexual) score than did the genital role. However, for the same-gender context the oral role received a slightly higher 'sexuality' rating (indicating that they were more homosexual) suggesting that the oral role was more indicative of sexual identity than was the genital role. The reasons for this trend will be discussed in the following analyses.

Figure 7.4 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x GENDACTOR for ratings of 'sexuality' of the oral sex actors.

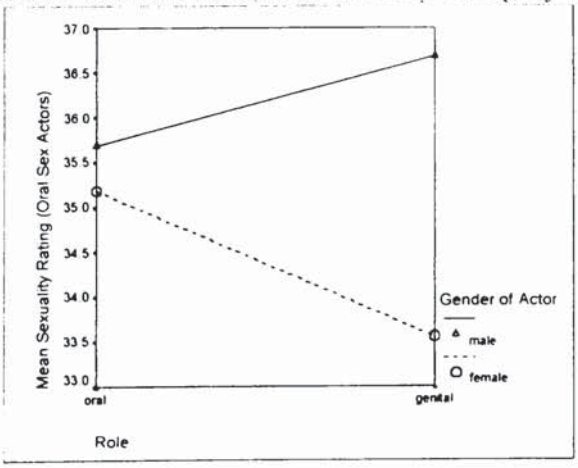
Figure 7.4: *Interaction of CONTEXT x GENDACTOR (mean 'sexuality' ratings of oral sex actors).*



Although there was agreement for 'sexuality' ratings given to male and female actors in the mixed-gender context, the male actor in the same-gender context was rated slightly more 'homosexual' than was the female actor in the same-gender context. The difference was statistically significant (t=5.917, df=193, p<0.0005). There was no significant difference between 'sexuality' ratings for actors in the mixed-gender context (t=-0.227, df=196, p=0.821).

Figure 7.5 illustrates the interaction of ROLE x GENDACTOR for mean ratings of 'sexuality' of the sexual actors.

Figure 7.5: *Interaction of ROLE x GENDACTOR (mean 'sexuality' ratings of oral sex actors).*



For male actors the ratings of 'homosexuality' were higher for the genital role than for the oral role. However for female actors the reverse trend was observed, with genital

actors rated less 'homosexual' than were oral actors. It is important to note that this analysis did not take into account the context in which the oral sex act occurred.

Comparison of the ratings given to the sexual actors within each context revealed that there were significant differences between the oral and genital roles for males in the mixed-gender context ($t=5.316$, $df=196$, $p<0.0005$) with the oral actor rated slightly more 'heterosexual' ($M=9.70$, $SD=10.09$) than was the genital actor ($M=13.32$, $SD=12.54$). However, there was no significant difference between ratings of female actors in the mixed-gender context (i.e. oral vs. genital) ($t=-0.191$, $df=197$, $p=0.849$). There was a significant difference between female actors (oral vs. genital) in the same-gender context ($t=3.991$, $df=198$, $p<0.0005$) with oral actors rated slightly more 'homosexual' ($M=58.95$, $SD=10.68$) than were genital actors (55.62, $SD=14.48$). Although the ratings for the gay male actors (same-gender context) showed a similar pattern to the lesbian actors (same-gender context), the difference was not statistically significant ($t=2.255$, $df=199$, $p=0.025$). Gay male oral actors were given a rating of 61.29 ($SD=10.01$) compared with 60.21 ($SD=12.19$) for the genital actors. The general pattern of these findings suggests that the performance of the oral role is the more definitive in the rating of sexuality.

Masculinity and Male Sexual Roles (in Oral Sex Acts)

The mean ratings for 'masculinity' are shown in Table 7.13. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'very masculine' and low scores indicating 'very unmasculine'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'masculinity', with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest level of 'masculinity' and the rank of 4 signifying the least.

Examination of the means showed that the heterosexual roles, both oral and genital were given the highest 'masculinity' rating. The largest gender difference was for the 'oral' role in gay fellatio, with males giving a much lower rating of masculinity. Although there were no differences between the 'oral' and 'genital' roles in heterosexual oral acts (fellatio and cunnilingus), there were larger differences between 'oral' and 'genital' for the gay oral act.

Table 7.13: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Masculinity' for Male Actors in Oral and Genital Roles in Oral Sex Acts*

MALES	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'masculinity' (S.D.) N=193	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'masculinity' (S.D.) N=92***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'masculinity' (S.D.) N=101***	***Rank position of mean rating***
Genital (Ht) (Fellatio)	53.77 (13.84)	1	53.26 (14.46)	1	54.20 (13.37)	2
Genital (G) (Fellatio)	40.90 (19.33)	3	38.01 (19.79)	3	43.26 (18.70)	3
Oral (Ht) (Cunnilingus)	53.85 (13.69)	2	53.13 (13.28)	2	54.45 (14.05)	1
Oral (G) (Fellatio)	31.53 (20.64)	4	24.73 (19.12)	4	37.09 (20.23)	4

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was conducted. There were two within-subjects factors (CONTEXT and ROLE) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating of the 'masculinity' of males from the 'masculine/ unmasculine' scale.

Main Effects

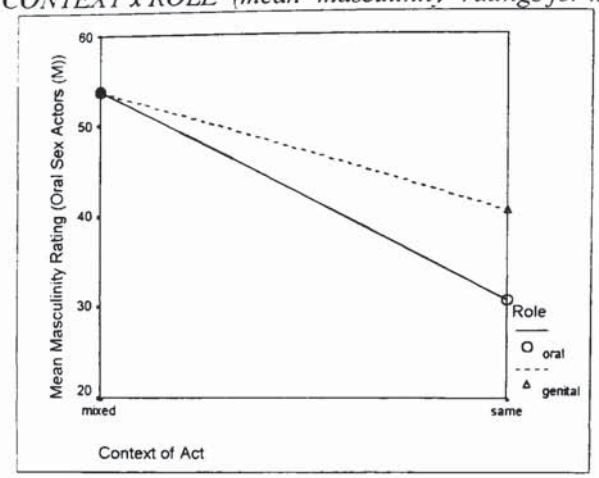
The results showed significant main effects of CONTEXT [F (1, 197) = 178.036, $p<0.0005$], ROLE [F (1, 197) = 31.406, $p<0.0005$] and GENDER [F (1, 197) = 9.527, $p<0.005$]. Comparison of the marginal means showed that male actors in the mixed-gender context were rated more 'masculine' (M=53.74) than were male actors on the same-gender context (M=35.81). The genital role was rated more 'masculine' (M=47.22) than was the oral role (M=43.33). Female participants gave higher 'masculinity' ratings (M=47.27) than did male participants (M=42.28). There were also a number of significant interactions.

Interactions

The results showed significant interactions of CONTEXT x ROLE [F (1, 197) = 39.560, $p<0.0005$] and CONTEXT x GENDER [F (1, 197) = 8.411, $p<0.005$]. The following series of graphs illustrate the interactions.

Figure 7.6 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE for mean 'masculinity' ratings for male oral sex actors (oral and genital roles)

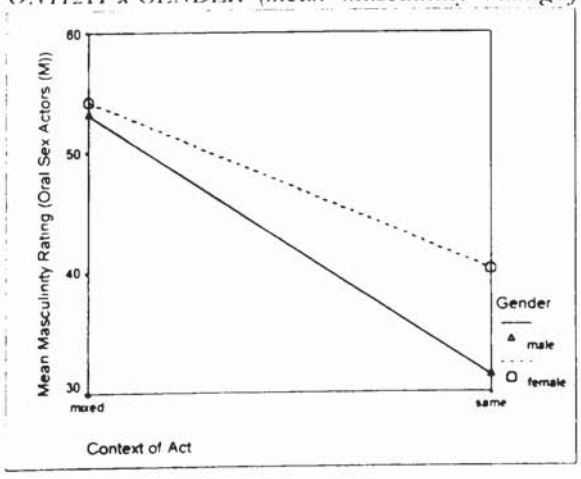
Figure 7.6: *Interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE (mean 'masculinity' ratings for male oral sex actors).*



Whereas in the mixed-gender context ratings of 'masculinity' were similar for oral and genital actors, in the same-gender context the oral actors received lower 'masculinity' ratings than did the genital actors. There was no significant difference between the oral actor and the genital actor in the mixed-gender context on ratings of 'masculinity' (t=-0.037, df=198, p=0.097). However, there was a significant difference between 'masculinity' ratings given to the oral actor and the genital actor in the same-gender context (t=-6.868, df=199, p<0.0005) with the genital actor rated more 'masculine'. The oral actor was rated significantly more 'masculine' in the mixed-gender context than when in the same-gender context (t=14.064, df=199, p<0.0005). The genital actor was also rated significantly more masculine in the mixed-gender context than in the same-gender context (t=8.263, df=198, p<0.0005).

Figure 7.7 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x GENDER for mean 'masculinity' ratings for male oral sex actors.

Figure 7.7: *Interaction of CONTEXT x GENDER (mean 'masculinity' ratings for male oral sex actors).*



As can be seen from Figure 7.7 'masculinity' ratings given by both male participants (t=11.167, df=89, p<0.0005) and female participants (t=7.656, df=108, p<0.0005) were lower for the same-gender context compared with the mixed-gender context. This difference was greater for male participants'. There was no significant gender difference between 'masculinity' ratings for male actors in the mixed-gender (heterosexual) context (t=-0.635, df=197, p=0.526). However, there was a significant gender difference between 'masculinity' ratings of male actors in the same-gender (gay) context (t=-3.644, df=198, p<0.0005).

The next set of results will examine the ratings of femininity of the various female actors engaged in oral sex acts.

Femininity and Female Sexual Roles (in Oral Sex Acts)

The mean ratings for 'femininity' are shown in Table 7.14. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'very feminine' and low scores indicating 'very unfeminine'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'femininity', with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest level of 'femininity' and the rank of 4 signifying the least.

Table 7.14: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Femininity' for Female Actors in Oral and Genital Roles in Oral Sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
FEMALES	*Mean rating of 'femininity' (S.D.) N=199*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'femininity' (S.D.) N=90*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'femininity' (S.D.) N=109*	*Rank position of mean rating*
Oral (Ht) Fellatio	50.79 (15.04)	2	52.98 (14.21)	2	48.98 (15.53)	2
Oral (L) Cunnilingus	37.77 (17.94)	4	38.74 (17.69)	4	36.97 (18.19)	4
Genital (Ht) Cunnilingus	55.76 (13.78)	1	55.73 (13.76)	1	55.78 (13.86)	1
Genital (L) Cunnilingus	44.61 (17.74)	3	45.37 (17.32)	3	43.97 (18.14)	3

Examination of the means showed general agreement in terms of the rank order of 'femininity' ratings. The highest 'femininity' rating was for the genital female in a heterosexual context, followed by the oral female in a heterosexual context. The female actor rated least 'feminine; was the oral female in the lesbian context. The largest gender

difference in scores was for the heterosexual oral female, who was rated less 'feminine' by female participants.

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There were two within-subjects factors (CONTEXT and ROLE) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating of 'femininity' of females from the 'feminine/ unfeminine' scale.

Main Effects

The results showed significant main effects of CONTEXT [$F(1, 195) = 140.782$, $p<0.0005$], and ROLE [$F(1, 195) = 46.096$, $p<0.0005$]. There was no main effect of GENDER [$F(1, 195) = 1.158$, $p=0.283$] and no significant interactions. Examination of the marginal means showed that female actors in the mixed-gender context ($M=53.26$) were rated more 'feminine' than were those in the same-gender context ($M=41.26$). Furthermore, female actors in genital role ($M=50.15$) were rated more 'feminine' than were those in the oral role ($M=44.38$).

The following analysis examines the relationship between ratings of 'masculinity' and 'femininity'.

Masculinity versus Femininity

Pearson correlations were calculated for the pairs of gender ratings (masculinity and femininity) for each of the sexual actors. As expected, all of the correlation coefficients were negative, indicating that the measures were inversely proportional to one another. As with the analysis of sexual actors in an act of anal sex, although all of the correlation coefficients were statistically significant ($p<0.0005$), there were no perfect correlations. The lowest correlation coefficients were for the lesbian female genital actor ($r=-0.450$, $p<0.0005$, $N=198$) and the heterosexual male genital actor ($r=-0.497$, $p<0.0005$, $N=199$). The highest correlation coefficients were for the gay male actors, with a value of ($r=$) -0.659 ($p<0.0005$, $N=198$) for the gay male oral actor and a value of ($r=$) -0.646 ($p<0.0005$, $N=199$) for the gay male genital actor. As with the analysis of gender ratings for the anal sex actors, it is important to note that it is not possible to discern, at this

stage, whether these findings are indication of the participants beliefs or attitudes about gender, an artefact of the measurement system, or a combination of both.

As with Chapter 6 (anal sex) the constructs of 'activity' and 'passivity' are considered together with how the various roles and contexts of oral-genital acts affect such ratings.

Active/Passive

These analyses will include all sexual actors, male and female, in both 'oral' and 'genital' roles. The mean ratings for 'activeness' are shown in Table 7.15. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'active' and low scores indicating 'passive'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'femininity', with the rank of 1 signifying the most 'active' (least 'passive') and signifying the least 'active' (most 'passive').

Examination of the means showed a division between oral and genital actors with the oral actors rated as being more 'active' than are their genital counterparts.

Table 7.15: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Activeness' for Male and Female, Oral and Genital Actors in Oral Sex Acts.*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'activeness' (S.D.) N=199	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'activeness' (S.D.) N=90*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'activeness' (S.D.) N=109*	*Rank position of mean rating*
ORAL						
Female (Ht)	56.12 (14.54)	3	56.08 (14.65)	2	56.16 (14.52)	3
Male (Ht)	58.81 (11.07)	1	56.80 (12.17)	1	60.45 (9.84)	1
Female (L)	55.37 (14.25)	4	54.44 (14.41)	4	56.12 (14.45)	4
Male (G)	56.27 (14.12)	2	55.33 (15.31)	3	57.04 (13.10)	2
GENITAL						
Male (Ht)	30.48 (21.57)	5	31.09 (21.78)	5	29.98 (21.48)	5
Female (Ht)	26.13 (20.24)	8	25.33 (20.51)	8	26.79 (20.08)	6
Female (L)	26.99 (20.31)	7	28.44 (20.89)	7	25.79 (19.83)	8
Male (G)	27.75 (20.65)	6	28.93 (20.87)	6	26.79 (20.51)	6

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with three within-subjects factors (ROLE, CONTEXT, and GENDACTOR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating from the 'active/passive' scale.

Main Effects

The results showed significant main effects of ROLE [F (1, 197) = 310.369, p<0.0005] and GENDACTOR [F (1, 197) = 15.037, p<0.0005]. There was no significant main effect of GENDER [F (1, 197) = 0.062, p=0.804]. The main effect of CONTEXT fell just above the required 1% confidence level [F (1, 197) = 5.597, p=0.019]. There were no significant interactions, although the interaction of CONTEXT x GENDER fell just above the required 1% confidence level [F (1, 197) = 6.046, p=0.015].

The results showed that the 'oral' role was considered the most 'active', with an overall cell mean of 56.58, compared to a cell mean of 27.87 for the genital role. Males were rated as slightly (but significantly) more 'active' than were females, with cell means of 43.31 and 41.14 respectively.

The oral person was considered the one to be performing the act and therefore the most 'active'. The results of the 'active/ passive' analysis in Chapter 6 (anal sex) revealed that the person in the insertive role was considered to be the one performing the act and was therefore seen as the 'active' partner. These results illustrate the different ways in which the term 'active' might be construed.

The following analyses examine the effects of context, role and gender of actor on ratings of 'moral adjustment' and 'dirtiness'.

General social judgements

Moral adjustment

The mean scores for the composite measure 'moral adjustment' ('moral/ immoral' & 'well-adjusted/ maladjusted') for male and female actors in both oral and genital roles (in oral sex acts) are shown in Table 7.16. The range of possible scores was zero to 140, with high scores indicating 'morally adjusted' and low scores indicating 'morally maladjusted'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'moral adjustment' with the rank of 1 signifying the most 'adjusted' and 8 signifying the least 'adjusted'.

Examination of the means showed a split between heterosexual and homosexual (gay & lesbian). The highest overall mean ratings of 'moral adjustment' were for the heterosexual female genital actor (M=98.47, SD=27.75) and the heterosexual genital

male actor (M=97.60, SD=28.86). The lowest ratings for 'moral adjustment' were for the gay actors with a mean of 75.30 (SD=35.34) for the gay male genital actor and a mean of 73.85 (SD=36.59) for the gay male oral actor.

Table 7.16: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Moral Adjustment' for Male and Female Actors in Oral and Genital Roles in Oral Sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
ACTORS	*Mean rating of 'moral adjustment' (S.D.) N=199*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'moral adjustment' (S.D.) N=90*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'moral adjustment' (S.D.) N=109*	*Rank position of mean rating*
ORAL						
Female (Ht)	96.02 (26.92)	3	93.25 (27.18)	3	98.28 (26.62)	3
Male (Ht)	79.60 (16.41)	4	80.67 (17.76)	4	78.72 (15.24)	7
Female (L)	78.81 (31.57)	5	75.71 (32.07)	6	81.32 (31.09)	6
Male (G)	73.85 (36.59)	8	63.23 (38.47)	8	82.71 (32.55)	4
GENITAL						
Male (Ht)	97.60 (28.86)	2	95.01 (28.46)	2	99.75 (25.39)	2
Female (Ht)	98.47 (27.75)	1	94.68 (28.57)	1	101.57 (26.79)	1
Female (L)	75.67 (15.29)	6	77.45 (16.31)	5	74.24 (14.33)	8
Male (G)	75.30 (35.74)	7	67.05 (37.33)	7	81.90 (33.13)	5

The gender differences in ratings was seen by participants' evaluations of gay and lesbian actors, with male participants tending to rate the gay actors more negatively and female participants rating lesbian actors more negatively. The largest differences between male and female participants were for their ratings of the gay male actors.

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with three within-subjects factors (ROLE, CONTEXT, and GENDACTOR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating of 'moral adjustment'.

Main Effects

The results showed significant main effects of CONTEXT [F (1, 189) = 156.673, $p<0.0005$], ROLE [F (1, 189) = 36.330, $p<0.0005$] and GENDACTOR [F (1, 189) = 30.400, $p<0.0005$]. There was no significant effect of GENDER although the effect was still below the 5% probability level [F (1, 189) = 4.122, $p=0.044$]. There were also a number of significant interactions. Actors in the mixed-gender context were rated higher for 'moral adjustment' (M=92.96) than were actors in the same-gender context. Actors in the genital role were rated higher for 'moral adjustment' (M=86.55) than were actors in

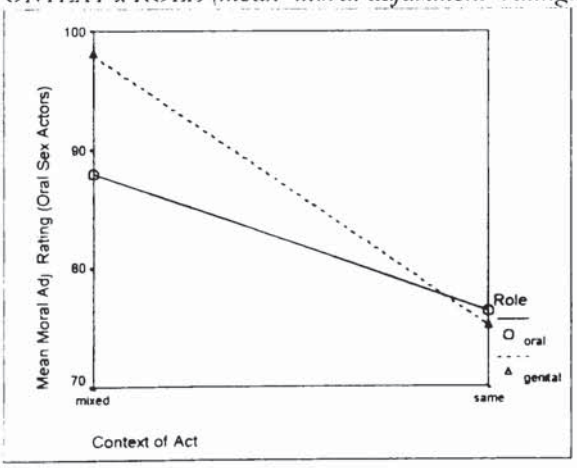
the oral role (M=82.16). Female actors were rated higher for 'moral adjustment' (M=87.27) than were male actors (M=81.44).

Interactions

There were significant interactions of CONTEXT x ROLE [F (1,189)= 19.853, p<0.0005], CONTEXT x GENDACTOR x GENDER [F (1,189) = 12.428, p<0.005], ROLE x GENDACTOR [F (1,189) = 16.600, p<0.0005] and CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR [F (1,189) = 18.784, p<0.0005]. The interaction of GENDACTOR x GENDER fell just above the required (1%) confidence level [F (1,189) = 6.742, p=0.01].

Figure 7.8 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE (for 'moral adjustment' ratings given to oral sex actors). The 'moral adjustment' ratings were lower for actors in the same-gender context than for those in the mixed-gender context (oral: t=5.151, df=192, p<0.0005; genital: 15.1541, df=196, p<0.0005). This difference was greater for ratings given to actors in the genital role.

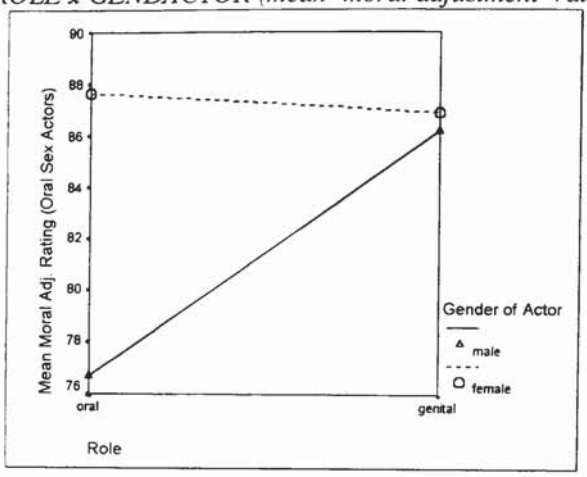
Figure 7.8: *Interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE (mean 'moral adjustment' ratings for oral sex actors).*



However, whereas there was a significant difference between ratings of the two roles in the mixed-gender context (t=-6.513, df=197, p<0.0005), the ratings for the two roles were similar in the same-gender context with no significant difference between the two (t=1.092, df=192, p=0.276).

Figure 7.9 illustrates the interaction of ROLE x GENDACTOR (for 'moral adjustment' ratings given to oral sex actors).

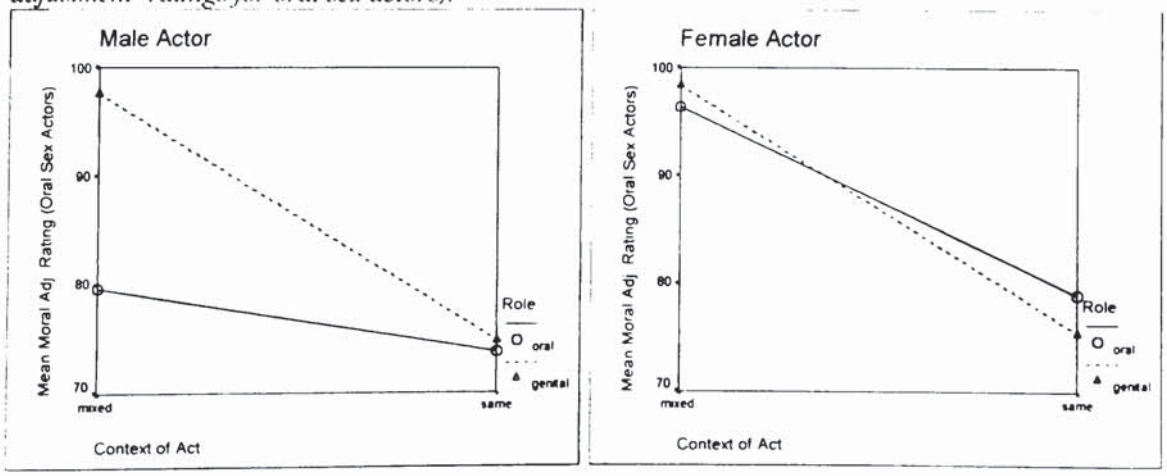
Figure 7.9: *Interaction of ROLE x GENDACTOR (mean 'moral adjustment' ratings for oral sex actors).*



There was no significant difference in 'moral adjustment' ratings given to female actors between the oral role and the genital role (t=0.590, df=192, p=0.556). However, there was a significant difference for male actors for ratings of 'moral adjustment' between the oral and genital roles (t=-6.869, df=192, p<0.0005). There was no significant difference between 'moral adjustment' ratings given to male and female actors in the genital role (t=-0.316, df=196, p=0.752). However there was a significant difference between 'moral adjustment' ratings given to male and female actors in the oral role (t=-6.425, df=192, p<0.0005). Therefore, for male actors, the oral role was rated as indicating less 'moral adjustment'.

Figure 7.10 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR (for 'moral adjustment' ratings given to oral sex actors).

Figure 7.10: *Graphs illustrating interaction of CONTEXT x ROLE x GENDACTOR (mean 'moral adjustment' ratings for oral sex actors).*

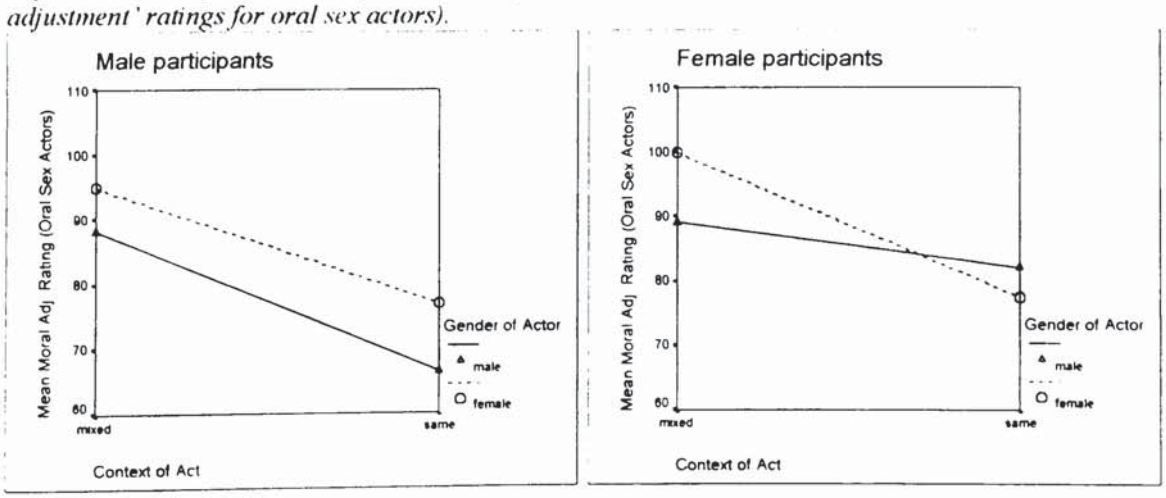


The pattern of means was similar for male and female actors for the genital role. The 'moral adjustment' ratings were significantly lower for the same-gender context compared with the mixed-gender context (male actor: t=10.660, df=196, p<0.0005; female actor: t=10.705, df=197, p<0.0005). For the oral role, there was no significant difference between 'moral adjustment' ratings given to actors in same-gender context compared to the mixed-gender context (t=1.782, df=197, p=0.076). However, female oral actors were given significantly lower 'moral adjustment' ratings in the same-gender context compared with the mixed-gender context (t=9.328, df=194, p<0.0005).

Oral males in the mixed-gender context were rated significantly lower for 'moral adjustment' than were genital males in the same context (t=-6.532, df=198,p<0.0005). For female actors there was no significant difference between the oral role and the genital role in the mixed-gender context (t=-2.003, df=197, p=0.047). Similarly, there were no significant differences between 'moral adjustment' ratings for the oral and genital roles in the same-gender context for female actors (t=1.353, df=194, p=0.178) or for the male actors (oral vs. genital) in the same-gender context (t=-1.478, df=195, p=0.141). The results suggest that ratings of male oral actors are the anomaly.

Figure 7.11 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x GENDACTOR x GENDER (for 'moral adjustment' ratings given to oral sex actors).

Figure 7.11: *Graphs illustrating interaction of CONTEXT x GENDACTOR x GENDER (mean 'moral adjustment' ratings for oral sex actors).*



The profiles of means for the female actor given by the male and female participants showed a similar pattern. The ratings of 'moral adjustment' were lower for the same-

gender context when compared with ratings for the mixed-gender context. However, as for the previous analysis (see Figure 7.9) it is the profile for the male actors that appeared anomalous, particularly for ratings given by male participants.

A series of independent-sample t-tests were also computed to examine the gender differences in 'moral adjustment' ratings and the only significant result was for ratings of the gay male oral actor, with male participants giving significantly lower ratings than did females (t=-3.860, df=196, p<0.0005). The only other comparison close to the significance level was for the gay male genital actor, again with male ratings lower than female ratings (t=-2.962, df=196, p=0.003). It is noteworthy that there were no significant gender differences for 'moral adjustment' ratings of the lesbian oral actor (t=-1.241, df=195, p=0.216) or of the lesbian genital actor (t=1.476, df=196, p=0.141).

The final set of analyses of ratings of sexual actors will examine the ratings on the 'dirty/ clean scale'.

Dirty/Clean

The mean ratings from the 'dirty/ clean' scale are shown in Table 7.17 for all male and female actors. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'dirty' and low scores indicating 'clean'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'dirtiness' with the rank of 1 signifying the most 'dirty' (least 'clean') and 8 signifying the least 'dirty' (most 'clean').

Table 7.17: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Dirtiness' for Male and Female Oral and Genital Actors in Oral sex Acts*

	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (S.D.) N=193	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (S.D.) N=92*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'dirtiness' (S.D.) N=101*	*Rank position of mean rating*
ORAL						
Female (Ht)	26.25 (17.38)	5	28.09 (17.08)	5	24.72 (15.56)	5
Male (Ht)	25.44 (17.14)	6	28.88 (17.75)	4	22.63 (16.17)	6
Female (L)	30.32 (18.49)	3	30.56 (17.65)	3	30.14 (19.21)	3
Male (G)	33.84 (19.97)	1	37.60 (19.77)	1	30.76 (19.68)	1
GENITAL						
Male (Ht)	24.22 (16.26)	7	26.19 (16.58)	7	22.58 (15.87)	7
Female (Ht)	23.61 (17.21)	8	25.76 (16.83)	8	21.85 (17.40)	8
Female (L)	28.46 (17.86)	4	27.78 (16.31)	6	29.01 (19.09)	4
Male (G)	33.55 (19.59)	2	36.98 (18.97)	2	30.75 (19.72)	2

Although even the highest ratings of 'dirtiness' were only around the mid-point of the scale, there were still a number of differences, most notably between heterosexual and homosexual (gay and lesbian) ratings. The two highest mean scores were for the gay actors and the next highest were for the lesbian actors. The ratings for the heterosexual actors were split between the oral and genital actors, with the oral actors receiving slightly higher 'dirtiness' ratings than the genital actors. None of the mean ratings for the female participants rose above the midpoint (35). However, the male participants' ratings were generally higher, with two ratings slightly higher than the midpoint, both for the gay actors. Again the largest gender differences were for the 'dirtiness' ratings of the gay actors.

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with three within-subjects factors (ROLE, CONTEXT, and GENDACTOR) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating from the 'dirty/ clean' scale.

Main Effects

The results showed significant main effects of CONTEXT [$F(1, 196) = 73.296$, $p<0.0005$], ROLE [$F(1, 196) = 13.445$, $p<0.0005$] and GENDACTOR [$F(1, 196) = 19.309$, $p<0.0005$] but no significant main effect of GENDER [$F(1, 196) = 2.297$, $p=0.131$]. Actors in the same-gender context were rated more 'dirty' ($M=31.74$) than actors in the mixed-gender context ($M=25.06$). Actors in the oral role were rated more 'dirty' ($M=29.19$) than were actors in the genital role ($M=27.61$). Male actors were rated more 'dirty' ($M=29.53$) than were female actors ($M=27.27$). There were also a number of significant interactions.

Interactions

There were significant interactions for GENDACTOR x GENDER [$F(1, 196) = 14.873$, $p<0.0005$], CONTEXT x GENDACTOR [$F(1, 196) = 25.081$, $p<0.0005$] and CONTEXT x GENDACTOR x GENDER [$F(1, 196) = 8.413$, $p<0.005$]. The interactions are illustrated with the following series of graphs.

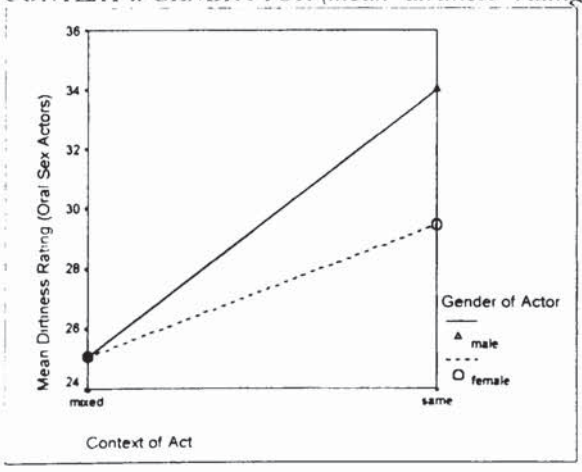
Figure 7.12 illustrates the interaction of GENDACTOR x GENDER (for 'dirtiness' ratings given to oral sex actors).

Figure 7.12: *Interaction of GENDACTOR x GENDER (mean 'dirtiness' ratings for oral sex actors).*

Ratings of 'dirtiness' given by female participants were similar for male and female actors. There was no significant difference between these ratings (t=0.497, df=108, p=0.620). However, there was a significant difference between the 'dirtiness' ratings given by male participants, with male actors rated significantly more 'dirty' (t=4.652, df=88, p<0.0005). There was no significant gender difference for 'dirtiness' rating given to the female actor (t=0.597, df=196, p=0.551). Although there was a larger gender difference for 'dirtiness' ratings of the male actor, this was just above the required (p<0.002) confidence level (t=2.460, df=197, p=0.015)

Figure 7.13 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x GENDACTOR (for 'dirtiness' ratings given to oral sex actors).

Figure 7.13: *Interaction of CONTEXT x GENDACTOR (mean 'dirtiness' ratings for oral sex actors).*

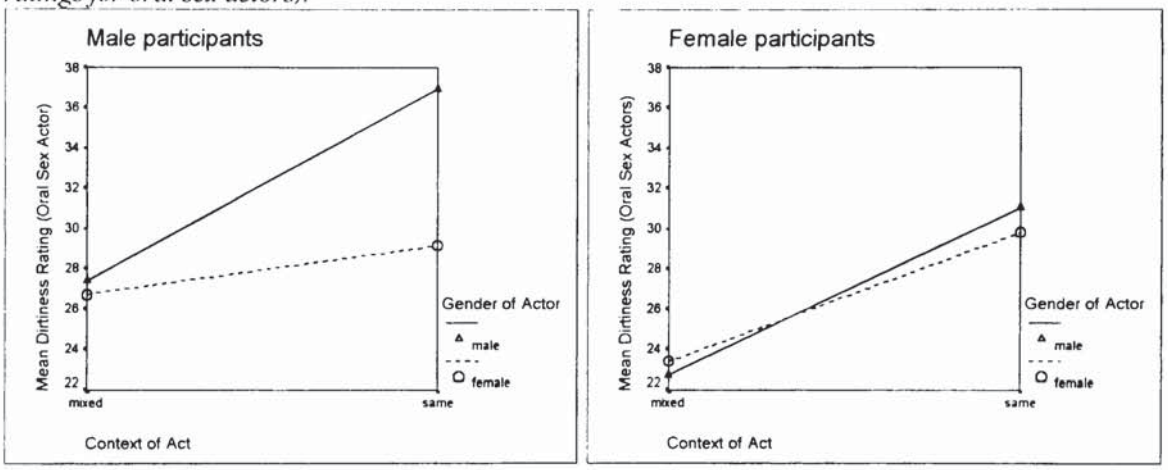


Ratings of 'dirtiness' were significantly higher for both male and female actors in the same-gender context than for the mixed-gender context (male actor: t=8.864, df=198,

p<0.0005; female actor: t=5.990, df=197, p<0.0005). This difference was greater for male actors. There was no significant difference between 'dirtiness' ratings given to male and female actors in the mixed-gender context (t=0.236, df=198, p=0.813). However there was a significant difference between ratings given to male and female actors in the same-gender context (t=4.587, df=198, p<0.0005). Gay men were rated more 'dirty' than were lesbian women.

Figure 7.14 illustrates the interaction of CONTEXT x GENDACTOR x GENDER (for 'dirtiness' ratings given to oral sex actors).

Figure 7.14: *Graphs illustrating interaction of CONTEXT x GENDACTOR x GENDER (mean 'dirtiness' ratings for oral sex actors).*



The profile of means indicates that it was the male participants who discriminated between male and female actors in the same-gender context. There was a significant difference between 'dirtiness' ratings given by male participants to male and female actors in the same-gender context (t=4.959,df=98, p<0.0005). However, there was no significant difference between 'dirtiness' ratings given by female participants for male and female actors in the same-gender context (t=1.254, df=108, p=0.212).

Again, the results confirmed that male participants' ratings given to gay male sexuality were more negative than were those given to lesbian sexuality. Female participants made no significant distinction between the two.

The next analyses examine the differences between simultaneous-mutual oral-genital stimulation (69) in three contexts: heterosexual, gay and lesbian.

(ii) Evaluation of acts of simultaneous-mutual oral-genital sex (69) in heterosexual, gay and lesbian contexts

Acts of simultaneous mutual oral-genital stimulation (69) offered the possibility of considering oral sex acts where both partners are simultaneously active and passive. The analyses will follow the same pattern as for the analyses of oral sex acts described above, namely ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' and ratings of dirtiness.

Non-conformity to Sexual Norms

The mean ratings for 'non-conformity to sexual norms' are shown in Table 7.18. High scores indicate greater degrees of non-conformity. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of non-conformity, with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest non-conformity and the rank of 3 signifying the least.

Examination of overall means showed that the gay act is given the highest 'non-conformity' rating, with the rating of the lesbian sex act in second place. The sex act for the heterosexual couple was given the lowest rating indicating that it conforms more closely to sexual norms than the other two acts.

Table 7.18: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Non-conformity to Sexual Norms' for Simultaneous Mutual Oral-Genital Acts.*

ACTS	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=200	*Rank position of rating*	*Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=90*	*Rank position of rating*	*Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=110*	*Rank position of rating*
Heterosexual 69	49.49 (42.28)	3	52.72 (42.41)	3	46.85 (42.18)	3
Gay 69	112.90 (60.41)	1	129.05 (58.46)	1	99.69 (59.00)	1
Lesbian 69	98.30 (55.77)	2	99.72 (54.40)	2	97.15 (57.09)	2

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There was one within-subjects factor (ACTS) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the composite rating of 'non-conformity' to sexual norms' (normal, natural & appropriate). All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed a significant main effect of ACTS [F (1.420, 281.074) =208.087, p<0.0005 *] but no significant effect of GENDER [F (1, 198) = 3.795, p=0.053].

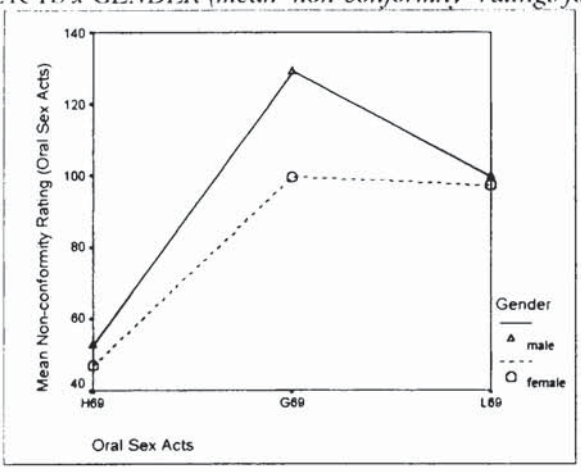
The rating of 'non-conformity' for the mutual oral sex act in the heterosexual context was significantly lower than was the rating for both the gay context (t=15.731, df=199, p<0.0005) and the lesbian context (t=13.804, df=199, p<0.0005). The 'non-conformity' rating for the lesbian context was significantly lower than was the rating for the gay context (t=6.536, df=199, p<0.0005).

Interactions

There was a significant interaction of ACTS x GENDER [F (1.420, 281.074) = 9.806, p<0.0005 *].

Figure 7.15 illustrates the interaction of ACTS x GENDER for 'non-conformity ratings' given to mutual oral sex acts.

Figure 7.15: *Interaction of ACTS x GENDER (mean 'non-conformity' ratings for mutual oral sex acts).*



The 'non-conformity' ratings were significantly higher for gay mutual oral sex acts (G69) than for heterosexual mutual oral sex acts (H69). This applied to both male participants (t=12.537, df=89, p<0.0005) and female participants (t=10.189, df=109, p<0.0005). However, the difference in 'non-conformity' ratings was more marked for male participants. So whereas there was no significant gender difference between ratings of 'non-conformity' in the heterosexual context (H69: t=0.976, df=198, p=0.330), there was

a significant gender difference for 'non-conformity' ratings in the gay context (G69: t=3.516, df=198, p<0.002). Male's ratings in the gay context were higher than were female's ratings. The mean ratings were similar for 'non-conformity' ratings for the lesbian context (L69) so that there was no significant gender difference for ratings for oral sex acts in the lesbian context (t=0.324, df=198, p=0.747). For male participants, the 'non-conformity' ratings were significantly lower for lesbian acts compared with gay acts (t=6.799, df=89, p<0.0005). The difference between lesbian and gay acts was not significant (t=2.357, df=109, p=0.02) for ratings given by females

The results showed that gay oral sex was rated as having the highest 'non-conformity to sexual norms'. Heterosexual oral sex was rated as being more closely related to lesbian oral sex than it was to gay oral sex. Males showed greater negativity to gay oral sex than did women to either gay oral sex or lesbian oral sex.

Dirty/ Clean

The mean ratings for the 'dirty/ clean' scale are shown in Table 7.19 for all male and female actors. The range of scores was from zero to 70, with high scores indicating 'dirty' and low scores indicating 'clean'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'dirtiness', with rank 1 signifying the most dirty and 8 signifying the least dirty.

Table 7.19: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Dirtiness' for Male and Female Genital Actors in Oral Sex Acts.*

ACTS	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=200	*Rank position of rating*	*Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=90*	*Rank position of rating*	*Mean rating of non-conformity (S.D.) N=110*	*Rank position of rating*
Heterosexual 69	49.49 (42.28)	3	52.72 (42.41)	3	46.85 (42.18)	3
Gay 69	112.90 (60.41)	1	129.05 (58.46)	1	99.69 (59.00)	1
Lesbian 69	98.30 (55.77)	2	99.72 (54.40)	2	97.15 (57.09)	2

Examination of the means showed the same pattern as with the other results, namely that the gay sex act was rated more negatively than were the lesbian and heterosexual acts. Again, the largest gender difference was for the gay act, although there was little difference in ratings of the lesbian act.

In order to ascertain whether the differences were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There was one within-subjects factor (ACTS) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating from the 'dirty/ clean' scale. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed a significant main effect of ACTS [F (2, 312.299)=54.584 *] but no significant effect of GENDER [F (1, 198) = 3.207, p=0.075].

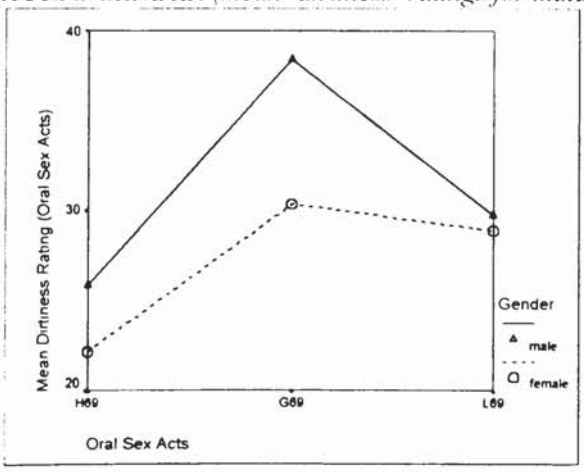
The rating of 'dirtiness' for the mutual oral sex act in the heterosexual context was significantly lower than the ratings for both the gay context (t=8.317, df=199, p<0.0005) and the lesbian context (t=6.049, df=199, p<0.0005). The 'dirtiness' rating for the lesbian context was significantly lower than was the rating for the gay context (t=5.580, df=199, p<0.0005).

Interactions

There was also a significant interaction of ACTS x GENDER [F (2, 312.299) = p<0.005*].

Figure 7.16 illustrates the interaction of ACTS x GENDER (for 'dirtiness' given to mutual oral sex acts).

Figure 7.16: *Interaction of ACTS x GENDER (mean 'dirtiness' ratings for mutual oral sex acts).*



'Dirtiness' ratings for gay mutual oral sex acts (G69) were higher than for heterosexual mutual oral sex acts (H69). This applied to both male participants (t=6.538, df=89,

$p<0.0005$) and female participants ($t=5.279$, $df=109$, $p<0.0005$). However, this difference was more pronounced for ratings given by male participants. There was no significant gender difference between ratings of 'dirtiness' in the heterosexual context (H69: $t=1.513$, $df=198$, $p=0.132$) and although the gender difference for 'dirtiness' in the gay context was greater, the difference was just above the required ($p<0.002$) confidence level (G69: $t=2.918$, $df=198$, $p=0.004$). Male's ratings in the gay context were higher than were female's ratings. The mean ratings were similar for 'dirtiness' ratings for the lesbian context (L69) so that there was no significant gender difference for ratings for oral sex acts in the lesbian context ($t=0.325$, $df=198$, $p=0.745$). For the male participants, the mean 'dirtiness' ratings for oral sex acts in the lesbian context was significantly lower than for oral acts in the gay context ($t=5.421$, $df=89$, $p<0.0005$). For female participants the difference in 'dirtiness' ratings between lesbian and gay acts was not statistically significant ($t=2.211$, $df=109$, $p=0.029$).

Again, the results show the most negative ratings were given to the gay oral sex act.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter has continued the line of enquiry begun in Chapter 5 (Gender and the Human Body) which established gender differences in attitudes to body parts and their sexual function. Chapter 6 (Anal Sex) looked at attitudes to the sexual use of the anus in different context. It was found that anal sex in a traditional gender-congruent heterosexual setting was viewed less negatively than when it occurred in other contexts, especially when compared to anal sex in a gay context.

This chapter has focused on the sexual use of the mouth, in oral-genital stimulation. It was also found in Chapter 5 (Gender and the Human Body) that a female mouth was considered to be more sexual that its male equivalent. The results have revealed even stronger differences between sex acts in 'heterosexual' and 'homosexual' (gay and lesbian) contexts (than for the analysis of anal sex). This is due to the wider acceptance of oral sex practices across contexts. However, the most notable difference is between male and female ratings of lesbian and gay oral sex acts and actors. While there is very little difference in their rating of lesbian acts and actors, there are strong gender differences in their ratings of gay acts and actors. These results provide support for Price & Dalecki's

(1998) view that lesbian sex and heterosexual sex receive similar evaluations indicating that lesbianism may be viewed as an 'extension' of heterosexuality.

The results support the argument that a strong component of negative attitudes toward 'homosexuality' is gender-role transgression. Part of one's gender-role is the sexual union with someone of the other gender. So although the genital actor in any given combination has an equivalent physical experience, the gender of the oral partner has a strong impact on attitudes to that experience. As with the previous two chapters, these findings provide support for Alonso & Koreck's (1993) assertion that the idealised male body is non-permeable. Again, the results providing supporting evidence for Bem's (1993) gender lenses (*biological essentialism, androcentrism & gender polarisation*) with male participants showing a greater tendency to view gender and sexuality through these lenses.

Chapter 6 (Anal Sex) and the present chapter (Oral Sex) have focused on attitudes to sexual acts in an absolute way. The acts themselves by nature of the combination of actors may be categorised as 'heterosexual' or 'homosexual'. The next chapter examines attitudes to general patterns of sexuality rather than specific acts. Weinberg (1978) has commented on the difference between 'doing' homosexuality and 'being' homosexual. Chapter 8 will use the Kinsey et al (1948) continuum of sexuality, to explore attitudes to general patterns of sexuality along a continuum from 'exclusively heterosexual' to 'exclusively homosexual', with various degrees of bisexuality in between.

-CHAPTER EIGHT-

Continua of Sexuality

INTRODUCTION

The previous two chapters (6 & 7) have examined attitudes to specific sex acts (anal sex and oral sex) across different contexts, namely heterosexual, gay and lesbian. The results showed that sex acts are rated less negatively when located in a gender-role congruent heterosexual context than when located in gay or lesbian contexts, or even in a heterosexual context with traditional gender roles reversed. However, both of the chapters were set in the binary paradigm of sexual identity/ orientation, that is 'heterosexual' versus 'homosexual'. The aim of the present chapter is to examine attitudes to sexual identities/ orientations that depart from the binary model.

Kinsey, Pomeroy and Martin's (1948) continuum of sexuality retains 'exclusive heterosexuality' and 'exclusive homosexuality' as terminal points but offers a range of possible identities or orientations in between. Thus, the Kinsey scale offers the next logical development in an examination of attitudes to sexuality. As discussed in Chapter 1, the Kinsey scale contains five points of bisexuality, all with a slightly different emphasis. The mid-point represents 'pure' bisexuality, that is, equal attraction to both males and females. These stages of bisexuality are what Douglas (1969) and Sibley (1994) might characterise as *zones of ambiguity*. This view has a resonance with Och and Diehl's (1992, p.69) definition of biphobia as 'the fear of a space between categories'. The previous two chapters have demonstrated that negative attitudes to homosexuality are in part informed by attitudes to gender role ambiguity (transgression). The Kinsey scale presents an opportunity to test the theory that attitudes to patterns of sexuality that depart from the binary model (hetero/homo) are in part a function of an intolerance of ambiguity.

Price & Dalecki (1998) have demonstrated that the attitudes toward male sexuality are different to those directed towards female sexuality, particularly the attitudes held by males. The findings from the previous three chapters (5, 6 & 7) have supported this view.

Therefore, this chapter initially presents separate examination of attitudes to the various points of sexual identity/ orientation for male and female actors. Comparisons of the findings are also offered. The analyses are divided into a number of sections. The first section considers male and female sexuality separately and focuses on the importance of 'sexual behaviour' and 'sexual attraction' in naming an individual's sexuality. The second section describes factor analyses of the rating scales evaluating the points of sexuality. Separate analyses are conducted for male and female sexualities. The third section examines the attitudes to each of the seven Kinsey points of sexual identity/ orientation. The analyses examine together attitudes to male and female sexuality. The final section will explore relationships between the results from this chapter and previous chapters, particularly Chapter 4 (Psychometric Measures). The chapter concludes with a brief summary of the results.

METHOD

Participants

There were 157 participants in this study with ages ranging from 18 to 47 years with a mean age of 21.08 years (SD=4.89). There were 81 males (Mean age=21.54, SD=4.36) and 76 females (Mean age=20.58, SD=5.38). There was no significant difference in the mean age of males and females ($t=1.237$, $df=155$, $p=0.218$). Completion of the psychometric study in Chapter 4 (Study 2: Intolerance of Ambiguity, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity and Attitudes to Homosexuality) was a pre-requisite for participation in the present study. The recruitment conditions and criteria are the same as for Chapter 4 (Study 2). All participants volunteered to complete the study either for course module credits or the participation fee.

Materials

Two questionnaires (see Appendix 26), identical in format, were used for this study (one for male sexuality and one for female sexuality). Each questionnaire contained seven brief descriptions of sexual orientation based on Kinsey et al's (1948) scale. Each description contained two statements, one referring to sexual attraction and one to sexual behaviour. The level of sexual attraction and sexual behaviour was varied across the seven descriptions although there was concordance between attraction and behaviour within

each description. The format was the same for the 'male sexuality' and 'female sexuality' questionnaires. The seven descriptions were as follows:

1 AN ADULT FEMALE:
   (a) Sexual Attraction: Only to males
   (b) Sexual Behaviour: Only with males

2 AN ADULT FEMALE:
   (a) Sexual Attraction: Predominantly to males, occasionally to females
   (b) Sexual Behaviour: Predominantly with males, occasionally with females

3 AN ADULT FEMALE:
   (a) Sexual Attraction: Mainly to males, more than occasionally to females
   (b) Sexual Behaviour: Mainly with males, more than occasionally with females

4. AN ADULT FEMALE:
   (a) Sexual Attraction: Both sexes equally
   (b) Sexual Behaviour: Both sexes equally

5. AN ADULT FEMALE:
   (a) Sexual Attraction: Mainly to females, more than occasionally to males
   (b) Sexual Behaviour: Mainly with females, more than occasionally with males

6 AN ADULT FEMALE:
   (a) Sexual Attraction: Predominantly to females, occasionally to males
   (b) Sexual Behaviour: Predominantly with females, occasionally with males

7 AN ADULT FEMALE:
   (a) Sexual Attraction: Only to females
   (b) Sexual Behaviour: Only with females

The descriptions were presented in the questionnaire in random order. Participants were required to make a number of responses in different formats:

(i) Describe the person's sexuality in his or her own words, based on the description.

(ii) Identify which item was the most important in forming their description, that is, attraction, behaviour or both.

(iii) Rate the person described on eight scales, as follows:

normal	_____	**abnormal**
ambiguous	_____	**unambiguous**
natural	_____	**unnatural**
passive	_____	**active**
dirty	_____	**clean**
masculine	_____	**unmasculine**
feminine	_____	**unfeminine**
moral	_____	**immoral**

Participants were required to make a cross on the line at a point which best reflected their attitudes to the particular points on Kinsey et al's (1948) continuum of sexuality, as described in the questionnaire. Thus stronger feelings were associated with the extreme points of the scale and a central placing represented feelings that are more neutral. Each of the lines was 58 millimetres, allowing for a range of scores from zero to 58. The length of the line was selected for practical reasons alone. The same pseudo-random ordering technique was used for the items on the questionnaire as described in Chapter 5.

The front page of the questionnaire contained the instructions for completion and general information about the study.

Design and Procedure

A mixed (split-plot) factorial design was employed to examine the differences in attitudes to the seven points along Kinsey et al's (1948) continuum of sexual identity/ orientation. Although the factors under consideration may change for each analysis, the main factors for investigation are:

Within-subjects factors

(a) **KINSEY** which refers to effects of measuring ratings at each of the seven points (K0 to K6) along the Kinsey scale of sexuality.

(b) **GENDACTOR** which refers to effects of measuring ratings for male or female sexual actors.

Between-subjects factors

GENDER which refers to the ratings of either male or female participants.

All of the questionnaires were completed in one of three psychology laboratories at Aston University. All of the laboratories were similar in layout and relatively free from distractions and extraneous noise. Participants were asked to read the instructions carefully before attempting the questionnaire. No time limit was given for completion but in practice the time taken to complete averaged 10 to 15 minutes. All participants were thanked for their participation.

The questionnaires were later coded, which involved measuring each of the line scales. The measurements were entered into SPSS for Windows (Version 8). All data were cleaned prior to data analysis using the procedure outlined in Chapter 3. To measure the degree of agreement between the two coders, six sets of questionnaires were selected at random. Each of these (six male sexuality questionnaires and six female sexuality questionnaires) was re-coded by the alternative coder. The two sets of measurements were entered into SPSS for Windows (Version 8) and a Pearson correlation was calculated. The result was a near perfect correlation ($r=0.9997$, $p<0.0005$, $N=667$) indicating high agreement between coders.

RESULTS

The results are divided into four sections: (i) Sexual attraction, behaviour and labels (male and female); (ii) factor analyses of the ratings for male and female sexualities, and (iii) evaluation of sexual identity as defined by points along the Kinsey scale, including cross-gender comparisons.

Attraction versus Behaviour (Male Sexuality)

Table 8.1 shows the frequency counts for the main determinant for labelling (male) sexuality identity/ orientation for each of the seven points along the Kinsey scale, with K0 signifying 'exclusively heterosexual', K6 signifying 'exclusively homosexual' and K3 being the mid-point of 'pure bisexuality'.

To test for significant differences between the three determinants of 'attraction', 'behaviour' and 'both equally', a Chi-square was performed for each of the Kinsey points (rows). A second Chi-square test was also performed to test for the significant differences between 'attraction' and 'behaviour' only (that is, excluding the frequency counts for 'both equally'). Again, a test was performed for each of the Kinsey points. To test for the differences in frequency counts for 'attraction', 'behaviour' and 'both equally' across the points of the Kinsey scale (columns), Cochran's Q tests were performed.

Table 8.1 shows that at all levels of the Kinsey scale there are significant differences between 'attraction', 'behaviour' and 'both equally'.

Table 8.1: *Sexual Attraction and Behaviour as Determinants of (Male) Sexuality Labelling*

KINSEY SCALE	DETERMINANT			SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE
	Attraction (A) f (%)	**Behaviour (B)** f (%)	**Both Equally (E)** f (%)	(i) A & B & E (df=2) (ii) A & B only (df=1)
K0: Exclusively heterosexual	15 (9.9)	23 (15.2)	113 (74.8)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=117.669$) (ii) $p=0.194$ ($\chi^2=1.684$) (ns)
K1: Predominantly heterosexual	12 (7.9)	48 (31.8)	91 (60.3)	(i) $p< 0.0005$ ($\chi^2=62.159$) (ii) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=21.600$)
K2: Mainly Heterosexual	11 (7.1)	43 (27.9)	100 (64.9)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=79.182$) (ii) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=18.963$)
K3: Bisexual	11 (7.2)	22 (14.5)	119 (78.3)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=139.434$) (ii) $p=0.056$ ($\chi^2=3.667$) (ns)
K4: Mainly homosexual	17 (10.8)	43 (27.4)	97 (61.8)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=63.643$) (ii) $p<0.001$ ($\chi^2=11.267$)
K5: Predominantly homosexual	11 (7.5)	42 (28.6)	94 (63.9)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=71.796$) (ii) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=18.132$)
K6: Exclusively homosexual	14 (9.2)	25 (16.4)	113 (74.3)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=116.224$) (ii) $p=0.078$ ($\chi^2=3.103$) (ns)
SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE (Cochran's Q) (df=6)	p=0.679 (ns) (Q=3.981)	p<0.0005 (Q=49.725)	p<0.0005 (Q=46.540)	-

However, when considering only 'attraction' and 'behaviour' there were no significant differences for K0, K3 and K6. The other points (K1, K2, K4 and K5) showed significant differences between 'attraction' and 'behaviour'.

When considering 'attraction' only across the seven points of the Kinsey scale, there were no significant differences. However, both the 'behaviour' and the 'both equally' column showed significant differences between the points on the Kinsey scale. In order to isolate the significant differences, a series of multiple comparison tests were performed.

The 'behaviour' column in Table 8.1 shows two distinct clusters of frequency values. The frequency counts for K0, K3 and K6 are similar, being 23, 22 and 25 respectively. There was no significant difference between these frequencies ($Q=0.560$, $df=2$, $p=0.756$). The remaining frequencies were also similar in value, namely K1, K2, K4 and K5 (48, 43, 43 & 42 respectively). There was no significant difference between these frequencies ($Q=1.372$, $df=3$, $p=0.712$). Comparing the highest value in the first cluster (K6=25) and the lowest value in the second cluster (K5=42), there was a significant difference ($Q=8.257$, $df=1$, $p<0.005$). This indicates that there was a significant difference between the first and second cluster.

The column headed 'both equally' in Table 8.1 also showed similar clusters of frequencies. The frequency counts for K1, K2, K5 and K5 being 91, 100, 97 and 94 respectively. There was no significant difference between these values ($Q=3.638$, $df=3$, $p=0.303$). The remaining values for K0, K3 and K6 were 113, 119 and 113 respectively. There was no significant difference between these values ($Q=1.563$, $df=2$, $p=0.458$). Comparing the highest value in the first cluster (K2=100) and the lowest value in the second cluster (K0 & K6 = 113), there was a significant difference ($Q=7.302$, $df=2$, $p<0.05$). Again, this indicated that there was a significant difference between the first and second cluster.

The results indicated that for K0 (exclusively heterosexual), K3 ('pure' bisexual) and K6 (exclusively homosexual), the labelling of sexuality was based on the consideration of both 'sexual attraction' and 'sexual behaviour' equally. However, for the remaining points on the Kinsey scale (K1, K2, K4 and K5), there was a greater emphasis placed on 'sexual

behaviour', for the labelling of sexuality. The same analysis was conducted for female sexuality.

Attraction versus Behaviour (Female Sexuality)

Table 8.2 shows the frequency counts for the main determinant for labelling (female) sexuality identity/ orientation, for each of the seven points along the Kinsey scale. The tests for significant differences were the same as those described for the analysis of male sexuality.

The results in Table 8.2 showed the same pattern as for the analysis of male sexuality (Table 8.1). At all levels of the Kinsey scale there were significant differences between 'attraction', 'behaviour' and 'both equally'. However, when considering only 'attraction' and 'behaviour' there were no significant differences for K0, K3 and K6. The other points (K1, K2, K4 and K5) showed significant differences between 'attraction' and 'behaviour'.

Table 8.2: *Sexual Attraction and Behaviour as Determinants of (Female) Sexuality Labelling*

KINSEY SCALE FEMALES	DETERMINANT			SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE
	Attraction (A) f (%)	Behaviour (B) f (%)	Both Equally (E) f (%)	(i) A & B & E (df=2) (ii) A & B only (df=1)
K0: Exclusively heterosexual	15 (9.8)	26 (17.0)	112 (73.2)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2=110.63$) (ii) $p=0.086$ ($\chi^2=2.951$) (ns)
K1: Predominantly heterosexual	19 (12.8)	39 (26.2)	91 (61.1)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2= 55.624$) (ii) $p<0.01$ ($\chi^2= 6.897$)
K2: Mainly Heterosexual	17 (11.0)	47 (30.5)	90 (58.4)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2= 52.455$) (ii) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2= 14.063$)
K3: Bisexual	14 (9.0)	21 (13.5)	120 (77.4)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2= 13.6.039$) (ii) $p=0.237$ ($\chi^2=1.400$) (ns)
K4: Mainly homosexual	16 (10.5)	41 (27.0)	95 (62.5)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2= 64.355$) (ii) $p<0.001$ ($\chi^2=10.965$)
K5: Predominantly homosexual	15 (9.9)	41 (27.2)	95 (62.9)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2= 66.172$) (ii) $p<0.001$ ($\chi^2= 12.071$)
K6: Exclusively homosexual	12 (8.3)	22 (15.2)	111 (76.6)	(i) $p<0.0005$ ($\chi^2= 122.910$) (ii) $p=0.086$ ($\chi^2= 2.941$) (ns)
SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE (Cochran's Q) (df=6)	p=0.571 (ns) (Q=4.787)	p<0.0005 (Q=49.683)	p<0.0005 (Q=51.541)	-

As with male sexuality, analysis of the frequency counts for 'attraction' across all seven points showed that there was no significant difference. Again, both the 'behaviour' and the 'both equally' columns showed significant differences between the points on the Kinsey

scale. In order to isolate the significant differences, a series of multiple comparison tests was conducted.

The 'behaviour' column in Table 8.2 showed a similar pattern of clustering to the analysis of male sexuality. The frequency counts for K0, K3 and K6 were similar, that is, 26, 21 and 22 respectively. There was no significant difference between these frequencies ($Q=1.660$, $df=2$, $p=0.449$). The remaining frequencies were also similar in value, namely K1, K2, K4 and K5 (39, 47, 41 & 41 respectively). There was also no significant difference between these frequencies ($Q=3.449$, $df=3$, $p=0.327$). Comparing the highest value in the first cluster (K0=26) and the lowest value in the second cluster (K1=42), there was a significant difference but only at the 5% level ($Q=4.545$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$). This result must therefore be interpreted cautiously.

Thus, the results showed the same patterns for both male and female sexuality although results from the multiple comparison tests indicated that the pattern was stronger for male sexuality than it was for female sexuality.

Labelling Sexuality

Participants were asked to offer descriptions of sexuality based on the pairs of statements (attraction and behaviour). For the purposes of analysis, these descriptions were coded under one of seven headings. These were based on an inspection of the raw data. It was found that a number of broad categories emerged that roughly approximated the Kinsey scale. Each category was coded from 0 to 6 which were used for analysis with SPSS for Windows .The categories used for analysis (and coded values) were:

(i) ***Heterosexual (coded '0')***

This category was used for single use of the word 'heterosexual' or 'straight' or statements that include an unqualified preference for the 'other' sex.

(ii) ***Heterosexual modified (coded '1'***

This category was used when the label 'heterosexual' was modified or qualified in some way either by single words such as 'mainly' or 'predominantly' or other statements such as 'confused' or 'experimenting'

(iii) ***Bisexual/ heterosexual partiality (coded '2')***

This category was used when the label of 'bisexual' was modified or qualified to indicate heterosexual partiality

(iv) ***Pure Bisexual (coded '3')***

This category was used for single words such as 'bisexual' or 'bi' or other unqualified statements of equal attraction/ behaviour to/with both sexes.

(v) ***Bisexual/ homosexual partiality (coded '4')***

As for (iii) but with a homosexual partiality

(vi) ***Homosexual modified (coded '5')***

The homosexual equivalent of (ii)

(vii) ***Homosexual (coded '6')***

The homosexual equivalent of (i)

A number of words were also coded that appeared in the 'qualifying' or 'modifying' statements in the descriptions. The use of the words 'normal', 'natural', 'abnormal' or 'unnatural' were coded together with instances indicating that the person in the description was 'unsure' or 'confused' about their sexuality.

(a) Male Sexuality (Labels)

Table 8.3 shows a summary of the results of the analysis of participants' descriptions for each of the points on the Kinsey scale for male sexuality. Comparison of the overall means shows a rise from K0 to K6. Placed in order they match the Kinsey value attached to the stimulus material (attraction and behaviour statements). The greatest degree of agreement was for K0 (99.3%), K3 (98.6%) and K6 (96.5%). The remaining points (K1, K2, K4 and K5) showed a wider range of descriptions. However, the majority of descriptions referred to some degree of bisexuality. Analysis of the modifying or qualifying statements showed that the word 'normal' was most likely to be used when describing 'exclusive heterosexuality' (11 times). Words such as 'confusion' or phrases like 'unsure of sexuality' were most likely to be used with K1 (10 times), K2 (10 times), K4 (7 times) and K5 (7 times).

Table 8.3: *Summary of Labels used to Describe the Seven Points of Sexuality on Kinsey's Scale (Males)*

KINSEY	Hetero (0) f(%)	Hetero-modified (1) f(%)	Bisexual/ Hetero-partial (2) f(%)	Pure Bisexual (3) f(%)	Bisexual/ Homo-partial (4) f(%)	Homo-Modified (5) f(%)	Homo (6) f(%0	Overall Mean (SD)
K0	139 (99.3)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.7)	0.04 (0.51)
K1	10 (7.2)	28 (20.1)	15 (10.8)	81 (58.3)	1 (0.7)	4 (2.9)	-	2.34 (1.12)
K2	5 (3.5)	17 (12.0)	21 (14.8)	94 (66.2)	2 (1.4)	3 (2.1)	-	2.56 (0.93)
K3	-	1 (0.7)	-	143 (98.6)	-	-	1 (0.7)	3.01 (0.30)
K4	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	-	89 (60.1)	23 (15.5)	23 (15.5	11 (7.4)	3.66 (1.04)
K5	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	-	74 (51.0)	19 (13.1)	39 (26.9)	11 (7.6)	3.86 (1.12)
K6	5 (3.5)	-	-	-	-	-	139 (96.5)	5.79 (1.10)

It was also noted during the analysis that one word was frequently misspelled. For the descriptions of K0, the word 'heterosexual' was misspelled 39 times out of 149, that is for 26.2% of the participants.

(b) Female Sexuality Labels

The same analysis was also conducted for the descriptions of female sexuality. Table 8.4 shows a summary of the results of the analysis of participants' descriptions for each of the points on the Kinsey scale for female sexuality. As with the analysis for male sexuality, comparison of the overall means showed a rise from K0 to K6. Placed in order they match the Kinsey value attached to the stimulus material (attraction and behaviour statements). Again, the greatest degree of agreement was for K0 (99.3%), K3 (98.6%) and K6 (88.1%). The level of agreement of the female K6 label was lower than for the male K6 label. There does not appear to be any plausible explanation for this result except questionnaire completion error. As with the analysis of male sexuality, there was a wider range of descriptions for the remaining points (K1, K2, K4 and K5). Again, the majority of descriptions referred to some degree of bisexuality.

Analysis of the modifying or qualifying statements showed that the word 'normal' was most likely to be used when describing 'exclusive heterosexuality' (12 times). Words such as 'confusion' or phrases like 'unsure of sexuality' were most likely to be used with K1,

K2, K4 and K5 (6, 9, 9 & 9 times respectively). As with the male analysis, the word 'heterosexual' was misspelled 39 times out of 148, that is for 26.4% of the participants.

Table 8.4: *Summary of Labels used to Describe the Seven Points of Sexuality on Kinsey's Scale (Females).*

KINSEY	Hetero (0) f(%)	Hetero-modified (1) f(%)	Bisexual/ Hetero-partial (2) f(%)	Pure Bisexual (3) f(%)	Bisexual/ Homo-partial (4) f(%)	Homo-Modified (5) f(%)	Homo (6) f(%0	Overall Mean (SD)
K0	139 (99.3)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.7)	0.04 (0.51)
K1	11 (8.0)	31 (22.6)	16 (11.7)	74 (54.0)	1 (0.7)	3 (2.2)	1 (0.7)	2.26 (1.17)
K2	4 (2.9)	19 (13.6)	22 (15.7)	93 (66.4)	-	2 (1.4)	-	2.51 (0.89)
K3	-	-	-	143 (98.6)	1 (0.7)	-	1 (0.7)	3.03 (0.26)
K4	4 (2.8)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)	91 (63.6)	21 (14.7)	15 (10.5)	8 (5.6)	3.40 (1.11)
K5	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)	3 (2.1)	73 (50.7)	17 (11.8)	29 (20.1)	19 (13.2)	3.84 (1.26)
K6	13 (9.1)	2 (1.4)	-	-	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	126 (88.1)	5.36 (1.81)

The most common misspellings were 'hetrosexual' and 'hetrasexual'. For both the male and female analyses the word 'bisexual' was also misspelled on a few occasions (four times for K3), the two misspellings being 'biosexual' and 'bysexual'. There were no misspellings of 'homosexual'.

Before examining the various evaluations of the points on the Kinsey scale, two factor analyses were conducted, one for each of the male and female sexuality questionnaires. Again, the primary reason for these analyses was to detect any item redundancy and in so doing, to provide a rationale for combining some of the measurement scales.

Factor Analysis: Male Sexuality

A factor analysis was performed for the rating scale responses for the male sexuality questionnaire (56 items). Principal components extraction was used with Varimax rotation. As this process was primarily exploratory, the minimum requirement was used for factor extraction, that is, for eigenvalues of 1 and above. All factor loadings below 0.3 were suppressed to ease interpretation. This produced a 10-factor solution accounting for 79.19% of the variance. A summary of results is show in Table 8.5. The full SPSS output for the factor analysis is given in Appendix 27.

The most notable feature of the factor analysis was that some of the measurement constructs were grouped according to sexual orientation, namely 'normal/ natural', 'masculinity' and 'ambiguity'. Factor 1 contains 'normal/abnormal' and 'natural/unnatural' items for all sexual orientations except exclusive heterosexuality, the scores for which were located in Factor 7. There were three factors for masculinity (3, 8 & 9).

Table: 8.5 *Summary of Factor Analysis of Rating Scale Items Evaluating Attitudes to Male Sexual Identity/Orientation Classified by the Kinsey Scale.*

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
%age of variance	34.88	9.88	7.79	6.14	5.66
NAME	*Normal/ natural (Non-heterosexual)*	*Dirtiness*	*Bisexual & Gay masculinity*	*Active/ passive*	*Ambiguity (Bisexual)*
	FACTOR 6	**FACTOR 7**	**FACTOR 8**	**FACTOR 9**	**FACTOR 10**
%age of variance	4.09	2.89	2.52	2.50	1.84
NAME	*Morality*	*Normal / natural (heterosexual)*	*Bi-curious masculinity*	*Hetero-sexual masculinity*	*Ambiguity (Heterosexual & Gay)*

Factor 3 contained masculinity items (and negative femininity items) for all sexual orientations from (pure) bisexual (K3) to exclusive homosexual (K6). Factor 8 contained 'masculinity' items (and negative 'femininity' items) from the 'mainly heterosexual' (K2) and 'predominantly heterosexual' (K1) sexual orientations and has been labelled 'bi-curious masculinity'. Factor 9 contained the masculinity item and negative femininity item for the 'exclusive heterosexual' (K0). The 'ambiguity' items were distributed across two factors (5 & 10). Factor 5 contained the 'ambiguity' items for all sexual orientations except 'exclusive heterosexual' (K6) and 'exclusive homosexuality' (K0), which were contained in Factor 10. Factor 2 contained all items for 'dirtiness'. Factor 4 contained all 'active/passive' items and Factor 6 contained all 'moral/immoral' items.

For the purposes of future analyses, the 'normal' and 'natural' items were combined to form a single variable. A Cronbach's alpha was computed to provide support for this amalgamation. The alpha value of 0.95 (for the 14 items) indicated high internal consistency.

Factor Analysis: Female Sexuality

A factor analysis was also performed for the rating scale responses for the female sexuality questionnaire (56 items) with the same purpose of detecting item redundancy. Principal

components extraction was used with Varimax rotation. Again, as this process was primarily exploratory, the minimum requirement was used for factor extraction, that is, for eigenvalues of 1 and above. Factor loadings less than 0.3 were suppressed to ease interpretation. This produced an 11-factor solution accounting for 78.54% of the variance. However, the eleventh factor was uninterpretable, containing only one cross-loaded item (morality). The factor analysis was repeated with the maximum number of factors set to ten, to produce a solution comparable to the 'male sexuality' factor analysis. The revised ten-factor solution accounted for 77.10% of the variance and is shown in Table 8.6. The full SPSS output for the factor analysis is given in Appendix 28.

The largest factor (1) represented 34.43% of the variance and comprised the 'normal' and 'natural' items for all but the 'exclusively heterosexual' (K0) category. Factor 2 (9.85% of the variance) contained all the 'dirtiness' ratings except the item relating to 'exclusive heterosexuality'. Factor 3 contained all the ratings on the 'active/passive' scale and accounts for 7.30% of the variance. Factor 4 was labelled 'lesbian femininity' and accounts for 5.59% of the variance.

Table 8.6: *Summary of Factor Analysis of Rating Scale Items Evaluating Attitudes to Female Sexual Identity Orientation Classified by the Kinsey Scale.*

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
%age of variance	34.43	9.85	7.30	5.59	5.31
NAME	*Normal /natural (Non-heterosexual)*	*Dirtiness (Non-heterosexual)*	*Active passive*	*Lesbian femininity*	*Heterosexual femininity and morality*
	FACTOR 6	**FACTOR 7**	**FACTOR 8**	**FACTOR 9**	**FACTOR 10**
%age of variance	3.92	3.39	2.78	2.37	2.16
NAME	*Ambiguity (Bisexual)*	*Femininity (Bisexual & Bicurious)*	*Masculinity*	*Morality*	*Ambiguity (Heterosexual & Lesbian)*

Factor 5 contained a number of items, all relating to the 'exclusively heterosexual' (K0) category: 'normal/abnormal', 'natural/unnatural', 'moral/ immoral', 'feminine/not-feminine' and 'dirty/clean'. This factor accounted for 5.31% of the variance and has been labelled 'heterosexual femininity & morality'. Factor 6 (3.92%) comprises the 'ambiguity' items from all sexual categories except 'exclusively heterosexual' (K0) and 'exclusively homosexual' (K6). These two items made up Factor 10 (2.16%). Factor 7 (3.39%) contained the remaining 'femininity' ratings and has been labelled 'bisexual and bi-curious

femininity'. Factor 8 contained a number of items rating 'masculinity' (2.78%). Factor 9 contained the 'morality' items (2.37%), although a number of the items were cross-loaded on other factors such as Factors 1 and 2.

The results suggested that the 'normal' and 'natural' ratings could be amalgamated to form a single variable for the purposes of further analyses. A Cronbach's alpha value of 0.96 was computed for the 14 items, which indicated high internal consistency, thus supporting the amalgamation of items.

INTERIM SUMMARY

A number of themes emerged from the initial analyses of male and female sexuality. When considering the labelling of sexuality and the decisive factors, there appears to be little difference between male and female sexuality (see Tables 8.1 and 8.2). The more familiar labels of 'heterosexual' (K0), 'bisexual' (K3) and 'homosexual' (K6) were considered to be more integrated in terms of behaviour and attraction. When asked to identify the factor most influential in determining their label (attraction or behaviour) there were no significant differences. However the remaining categories of 'predominantly heterosexual' (K1), 'mainly heterosexual' (K2), 'mainly homosexual' (K4) and 'predominantly homosexual (K5) show an increase in behaviour as the deciding factor in labelling without a corresponding increase in attraction. The analyses of the actor labels used (see Tables 8.3 and 8.4) confirm this pattern, with greater agreement for the labelling of K0, K3 and K6 in comparison to the other categories where the sexual actors were more likely to be described as 'confused'. The incidental finding that over a quarter of the participants incorrectly spelt 'heterosexual' may simply indicate their lack of familiarity with the word in comparison with 'homosexual' and to a lesser extent 'bisexual'. A person is assumed to be 'heterosexual' in media sources unless specified otherwise. Thus, people may be more familiar with the word 'homosexual'.

Although the factor solutions are broadly similar for male and female sexuality, there are a number of distinct differences in the ways in which masculinity and femininity ratings are grouped. For the factor analysis of the items evaluating female sexuality solution, the ratings for heterosexual femininity and morality are grouped together under Factor 5

(Table 8.6), whereas for analysis of male sexuality the 'morality' ratings are all grouped together in one factor (Factor 6, Table 8.5). The implication is that femininity and morality are more closely linked than are masculinity and morality. However, for both analyses, the gender ratings are spread across a number of factors, suggesting that masculinity and femininity differ across the contexts of heterosexual, bisexual and homosexual.

The following analyses will examine evaluations of the seven points on the Kinsey scale.

EVALUATION OF SEXUALITY

From the results of the above factor analyses, the rating scales may be divided into two groups for the purposes of further analysis, as for the analyses in Chapters 6 (anal sex) and Chapter 7 (oral sex):

Gender	**General social judgements**
masculine/ unmasculine (males only)	*non-conformity to sexual norms*
feminine/ unfeminine (females only)	*dirty/ clean*
active/ passive	*ambiguity*

The first two analyses will examine separately the ratings of 'masculinity' for male sexuality and the ratings of 'femininity' for female sexuality. The remaining analyses will examine ratings for male and female sexuality together.

Gender and Sexuality

(a) Male Sexuality and Masculinity

The mean ratings for 'masculinity' are shown in Table 8.7. The range of scores was from zero to 58, with high scores indicating 'masculine' and low scores indicating 'unmasculine'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'masculinity' with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest level of 'masculinity' and the rank of 7 signifying the least.

Examination of the overall mean ratings showed a decrease in 'masculinity' as 'homosexuality' increased (that is, from K0 to K6). Comparing the male and female sample means, the decrease in 'masculinity' was more marked for the male sample. From

K0 to K1, the masculinity rating for the male sample fell by 11.6 (from 43.76 to 32.16). For the female sample, the fall was 6.39 (from 43.57 to 37.18).

Table 8.7: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Masculinity' for Male Sexuality on the Kinsey Scale*

KINSEY SCALE/ MALES	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'masculinity' (SD) N=156	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'masculinity' (SD) N=80***	***Rank position of mean rating***	***Mean rating of 'masculinity' (SD) N=76***	***Rank position of mean rating***
K0	43.67 (12.85)	1	43.76 (13.40)	1	43.57 (12.34)	1
K1	34.59 (12.16)	2	32.16 (12.89)	2	37.18 (10.82)	2
K2	33.16 (11.69)	3	30.19 (11.72)	3	36.32 (10.87)	3
K3	29.00 (11.74)	5	26.76 (12.01)	4	31.40 (11.01)	5
K4	29.03 (13.44)	4	25.66 (12.80)	5	32.59 (13.26)	4
K5	27.75 (12.46)	6	24.93 (12.87)	6	30.77 (11.33)	6
K6	26.25 (15.27)	7	22.73 (15.45)	7	29.96 (14.26)	7

However, the means for the female sample did not show a continuous fall, with the masculinity rating rising between K3 and K4, compared with a fall in ratings in the male sample. Further analysis will determine whether this rise is statistically significant.

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with one within-subjects factor (KINSEY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the ratings of masculinity. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed significant main effects of KINSEY [F (3.562, 545.031) = 66.436, $p<0.0005$ *] and GENDER [F (1, 153) = 11.173, $p<0.001$].

Interactions

There was no significant interaction of KINSEY x GENDER [F (3.562, 545.031) =2.741, p=0.034/ *].

Multiple Comparison Tests

To isolate the significant differences in masculinity ratings for the seven-points on the Kinsey scale, a series of multiple comparison tests (paired-sample t-tests) was calculated.

The results showed a significant difference (t=-11.040, df=154, p<0.0005) in masculinity ratings between 'exclusive heterosexuality' (K0) and 'exclusive homosexuality' (K6). The results also showed a significant difference (t=-7.899, df=154, p<0.0001) between K0 and the next highest masculinity rating, that is for K1 ('predominantly heterosexual'). This demonstrates that any degree of homosexuality, from 'occasional' (K1) to 'exclusive' (K6), has the effect of significantly reducing masculinity ratings.

Comparing the masculinity ratings from the opposite end of the scale (K6) with decreasing levels of homosexual behaviour and attraction, it was only when homosexuality forms the lesser part of sexuality (that is, K2, mainly heterosexual) that 'masculinity' ratings showed a significant increase, from 26.25 (K6) to 33.16 (K6) (t=-4.841, df=154, p<0.0005). The results also showed significant gender differences in ratings of 'masculinity' overall, with a male sample cell mean rating of 29.45, compared to 34.45 for the female sample. As the ratings of K0 were virtually the same for the male and female samples, the results indicate that males equate homosexuality with a greater loss of 'masculinity' than do females.

Female Sexuality and Femininity

The mean ratings for 'femininity' are shown in Table 8.8. The range of scores was from zero to 58, with high scores indicating 'feminine' and low scores indicating 'unfeminine'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'femininity', with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest level of 'femininity' and the rank of 7 signifying the least.

Table 8.8: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Femininity' for Female Sexuality on the Kinsey scale*

KINSEY SCALE/ FEMALES	OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
	Mean rating of 'femininity' (SD) N=154	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'femininity' (SD) N=79*	*Rank position of mean rating*	*Mean rating of 'femininity' (SD) N=75*	*Rank position of mean rating*
K0	45.12 (11.28)	1	44.45 (11.69)	1	45.83 (10.87)	1
K1	37.27 (11.58)	2	36.30 (11.40)	2	38.29 (11.76)	2
K2	36.65 (12.91)	3	35.61 (12.22)	3	37.75 (13.59)	3
K3	31.40 (12.54)	5	31.50 (10.85)	4	31.30 (14.18)	7
K4	32.31 (12.44)	4	30.34 (11.95)	5	34.39 (12.68)	4
K5	30.69 (12.44)	6	29.89 (13.26)	6	31.52 (14.45)	6
K6	29.12 (15.23)	7	26.79 (15.76)	7	31.59 (14.35)	5

Examination of the overall mean ratings showed a decrease in 'femininity' as homosexuality increases (that is, from K0 to K6). Comparing the male and female sample means, the decrease in 'femininity' was only slightly greater for the male sample. There was a greater difference for the analysis of 'masculinity' and male sexuality. Again, the female sample means did not show a continuous fall, with the rating for the female bisexual (K3) rated the least 'feminine' overall.

In order to determine whether the differences were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed with one within-subjects factor (KINSEY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the ratings of 'femininity'. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

The results showed a significant main effect of KINSEY [$F(4.192, 637.258) = 53.096$, $p<0.0005$ *] but no significant main effect of GENDER [$F(1, 152) = 2.178$, $p=0.142$]. There was also no significant interaction of KINSEY x GENDER [$F(4.192, 637.258) = 1.234$, $p=0.295$ *].

A number of multiple comparison tests (paired-sample t-tests) were calculated to isolate the significant differences in 'femininity' ratings for the seven points on the Kinsey Scale. The results showed a significant difference ($t=10.723$, $df=153$, $p<0.0005$) in 'femininity' ratings between 'exclusive heterosexuality' (K0) and 'exclusive homosexuality' (K6). As with the analysis of 'masculinity' for male sexuality, the results also showed a significant difference ($t=8.019$, $df=153$, $p<0.0005$) in 'femininity' ratings between 'exclusive heterosexuality' (K0) and the next highest 'femininity' rating, that is, for K1 ('predominantly heterosexual'). Again, this demonstrates that any degree of homosexuality, from 'occasional' (K1) to 'exclusive' (K6), has the effect of significantly reducing 'femininity' ratings.

The ratings from the opposite end of the scale (K6) were then compared with decreasing levels of homosexuality (K5 down to K1). There was a significant increase in 'femininity' ratings from K6 to K4 ($t=3.287$, $df=153$, $p<0.001$) but no significant difference between K0 and K3 ($t=1.990$, $df=153$, $p=0.048$). There was a significant difference between K6

and K2 ($t=6.042$, $df=153$, $p<0.0005$). Although this presented a contradictory picture, the anomalous K3 rating was largely due to the ratings from the female sample. However, the overall conclusion, albeit a tentative one, is that femininity ratings are increased by lesser degrees of heterosexuality than those required to increase masculinity ratings. This suggests that ambiguity is more easily tolerated in female sexuality. Male sexuality appears more susceptible to 'black and white' distinctions.

The most notable difference between the analyses of 'masculinity' and 'femininity' was that there are no significant gender differences in ratings of 'femininity'. It was concluded in the analysis of 'masculinity' ratings that males equate homosexuality with a greater loss of 'masculinity' than do females. However, the reverse was not true for females' ratings of femininity. Therefore, homosexuality appears to be more problematic in terms of gender deviation for males.

Masculinity versus Femininity

As with the previous two studies (anal and oral sex), Pearson correlations were calculated for the pairs of gender ratings (masculinity and femininity), this time for each of actors described by the points on the Kinsey et al (1948) scale. Again, as expected, all of the correlation coefficients were negative, indicating that the measures were inversely proportional to one another. All correlation coefficients were statistically significant ($p<0.0005$). The coefficients for the male actors ranged from –0.727 to –0.568. The strongest relationship was between the two gender ratings for K3 on the scale, that is 'pure bisexuality'. For the female actors the strength of the relationship between the two gender ratings was weaker, ranging from –0.668 to –0.343. For the female actor ratings, 'pure bisexuality' (K3) showed the weakest relationship between the two gender ratings. Again the results are difficult to interpret, nevertheless, the findings do suggest that bisexuality has different implications in terms of gender labelling for males and females. However, when considered in conjunction with the factor analyses for male sexuality (Table 8.5) and female sexuality (Table 8.6), the findings strongly suggest that male and female sexuality and gender were evaluated in different ways. Both factor analyses showed separate factors for heterosexual and non-heterosexual gender. Factor 8 in the female sexuality factor analysis comprised positively loaded 'masculinity' items. The male

sexuality factor analysis did not have any comparable grouping of 'femininity' items. Thus, it may be tentatively concluded that 'femininity' and female sexuality are in part evaluated in terms of 'masculinity'. Some of the material in Chapter 1 discussed the way in which high scores on 'masculinity' measures were better predictors of psychological well-being than was androgyny (e.g. Morawski, 1987; Whitley, 1984). Thus while men are evaluated partly in terms of a negation of femininity (see Thompson & Pleck, 1983), women are measured against a masculine ideal (see Bornstein, 1998).

The remaining analyses will examine differences in ratings of points of sexuality along the Kinsey scale for male and female actors together. The next analyses examine the ratings of 'activeness'.

(b) Active/Passive

The mean scores of 'active/passive' ratings showed only small differences between the seven points of the Kinsey scale, so that a tabular illustration (with rank positions of means) would be superfluous and add little to the illustration of results. It is therefore omitted. A mixed-design ANOVA was performed with two within-subjects factors (GENDACTOR and KINSEY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER), with ratings from the 'active/passive' scale as the dependent variable. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed no main effects of either GENDACTOR [F (1,150) = 0.889, p=0.347], KINSEY [F (4.364, 654.659) =2.709, p=0.025 *] or GENDER [F (1,150) = 0.092, p=0.762].

Interactions

There was one significant interaction of GENDACTOR x KINSEY [F (4.936, 740.331) =5.388. p<0.0005 *].

The results show that the 'activeness' ratings are slightly higher for male actors. The findings in Chapter 6 (anal sex) and Chapter 7 (oral sex) indicated that 'activeness' was

understood simply in terms of who performed the act. The findings in the present chapter might therefore indicate that male actors with some incidence of homosexuality are seen as more sexually active. However this conclusion is only speculative.

General Social Judgements

(a) Non-conformity to Sexual Norms

The mean ratings for 'non-conformity to sexual norms' are shown in Table 8.9. High scores indicate greater degrees of non-conformity. The scores ranged from zero to 116, so that, the higher the score: the higher the 'non-conformity to sexual norms'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of non-conformity, with the rank of 1 signifying the greatest non-conformity and the rank of 14 signifying the least. Separate rankings for male and female actors are also given.

The highest overall mean rating of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' was for the K3 male (pure bisexual), with a mean of 58.36 (SD=30.85). Both the male and female samples showed the highest means for the K3 male. The lowest overall mean was for the 'exclusively heterosexual' male actor, with a rating of 17.89 (SD=16.56).

Table 8.9: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) for Ratings of 'Non-conformity to Sexual Norms' for Male and Female Sexual Identity/Orientation Classified by the Kinsey Scale.*

KINSEY SCALE Gender of Actor		OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
		Mean rating of 'non-conformity' ***(SD)*** ***N=157***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*	***Mean rating of 'non-conformity'*** ***(SD)*** ***N=76***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*	***Mean rating of 'non-conformity'*** ***(SD)*** ***N=81***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*
K0	M	17.89 (16.56)	14 (m7)	18.06 (17.42)	14 (m7)	17.71 (15.71)	13 (m7)
	F	18.31 (18.39)	13 (f7)	20.82 (20.08)	13 (f7)	15.68 (16.41)	14 (f7)
K1	M	48.33 (28.51)	10 (m6)	53.31 (28.20)	10 (m6)	43.01 (28.05)	10 (m6)
	F	45.27 (28.20)	12 (f6)	48.74 (26.22)	12 (f6)	41.61 (29.89)	12 (f6)
K2	M	53.61 (29.55)	7 (m5)	58.02 (28.96)	9 (m5)	48.91 (29.62)	3 (m2)
	F	47.09 (28.28)	11 (f5)	51.38 (29.80)	11 (f5)	42.57 (29.25)	11 (f5)
K3	M	58.36 (30.85)	1 (m1)	63.87 (29.81)	1 (m1)	52.49 (31.04)	1 (m1)
	F	57.18 (30.87)	2 (f1)	62.03 (28.59)	5 (f1)	52.07 (32.51)	2 (f1)
K4	M	55.61 (30.52)	4 (m3)	62.87 (29.81)	4 (m4)	48.67 (29.76)	4 (m3)
	F	52.88 (29.54)	8 (f3)	58.58 (27.88)	8 (f4)	46.88 (30.23)	7 (f3)
K5	M	56.37 (30.43)	3 (m2)	63.60 (29.46)	3 (m3)	48.56 (29.69)	5 (m4)
	F	54.28 (29.59)	6 (f2)	59.75 (26.25)	6 (f2)	48.45 (31.94)	6 (f2)
K6	M	54.93 (33.18)	5 (m4)	63.75 (32.23)	2 (m2)	45.53 (31.75)	8 (m5)
	F	52.09 (33.64)	9 (f4)	59.03 (31.88)	7 (f3)	44.80 (34.10)	9 (f4)

The male and female 'exclusively heterosexual' actors received the lowest mean ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms'.

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There were two within-subjects factor (GENDACTOR, KINSEY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' (a composite of the 'normal' scales). All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed significant main effects of GENDACTOR [F (1, 153) = 11.331, $p<0.001$], KINSEY [F (6, 388.827) = 131.338, $p<0.0005$*] and GENDER [F (1, 153) = 8.302, $p<0.005$].

Male actors were rated higher on 'non-conformity' (M=49.44) than were female actors (M=46.64). Male participants gave higher 'non-conformity' ratings (M=53.37), than did female participants (M=42.71). A series of multiple comparison tests were conducted to isolate the significant differences between the various points on the Kinsey scale (KINSEY).

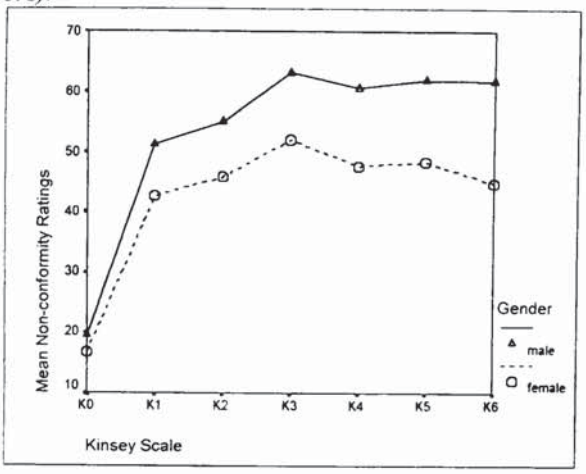
The results showed a significant difference (t=-12.892, df=154, $p<0.0005$) in ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' between 'exclusive heterosexuality' (K0) and 'exclusive femininity' (K6). There was also a significant difference (t=-12.996, df=154, $p<0.0005$) in 'non-conformity' ratings between K0 and the K1 (predominantly heterosexual). As with the analyses of 'masculinity' and 'femininity', this demonstrates that any degree of homosexuality from 'occasional' (K1) to 'exclusive' (K6) has the effect of significantly increasing the sexual actor's rating with respect to 'non-conformity to sexual norms'.

Interactions

There was a significant interaction for KINSEY x GENDER [F (6, 918) = 3.551, $p<0.002$]. The interaction GENDACTOR x KINSEY was not significant [F (4.930, 754.332) = 2.616, p=0.024*].

Figure 8.1 illustrates the interaction KINSEY x GENDER for mean ratings of 'non-conformity' for male and female sexual actors.

Figure 8.1: *Graph illustrating the interaction KINSEY x GENDER (mean 'non-conformity' ratings for male and female sexual actors).*



The profiles of means in Figure 8.1 showed that any degree of homosexuality represented a greater degree of 'non-conformity to sexual norms'. This pattern was observed for the profiles of both male and female participants. At all levels of the Kinsey scale, the mean ratings of 'non-conformity to sexual norms' given by the male sample were higher than those given by the female sample. Table 8.10 gives the results of a series of independent sample t-tests.

There was no significant difference between male and female ratings of K0, K1, K2 and K3. Although only the ratings of K6 showed a clear gender difference, K5 and K4 were close to the significance level.

Table 8.10: *Multiple Comparison Tests of Ratings of gender differences in 'Non-conformity to Sexual Norms' for Points of Sexuality along the Kinsey Scale.*

KINSEY SCALE	t value	df	Significance
K0	1.050	153	p=0.295 (ns)
K1	2.138	154	p=0.034 (ns)
K2	2.130	154	p=0.035 (ns)
K3	2.323	154	p=0.021 (ns)
K4	2.977	154	p=0.003 (ns?)
K5	3.026	153	p=0.003 (ns?)
K6	3.391	154	p<0.001

The results indicate that when homosexuality forms the main part of sexual identity/orientation for a sexual actor, that actor is seen as showing higher levels of 'non-conformity to sexual norms'. This implies that homosexuality, as a whole, is more problematic for males than it is for females.

The next analysis examines the ratings from the 'dirty/ clean' scale.

(b) Dirty/Clean

The mean ratings from the 'dirty/ clean' scale are shown in Table 8.11 for all male and female actors. The range of scores was from zero to 58, with high scores indicating 'dirty' and low scores indicating 'not dirty' (clean). The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'dirtiness' with the rank of 1 signifying the most 'dirty' (least 'clean') and 14 signifying the least 'dirty' (most 'clean'). Separate rankings for male and female actors are also given.

Table 8.11: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Dirtiness' for Male and Female Sexual Identity Orientation Classified by the Kinsey Scale.*

KINSEY SCALE/ Gender of Actor		OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
		Mean rating of 'dirtiness' ***(SD)*** ***N=156***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*	***Mean rating of 'dirtiness'*** ***(SD)*** ***N=76***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*	***Mean rating of 'dirtiness'*** ***(SD)*** ***N=80***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*
K0	M	15.70 (12.23)	13 (m7)	16.53 (12.20)	14 (m7)	14.83 (12.29)	13 (m7)
	F	15.01 (11.98)	14 (f7)	16.73 (11.87)	13 (f7)	13.19 (11.89)	14 (f7)
K1	M	21.56 (13.17)	8 (m6)	23.51 (12.49)	8 (m6)	19.51 (13.64)	8 (m6)
	F	20.45 (13.53)	10 (f4)	22.86 (12.74)	10 (f4)	17.91 (13.95)	11 (f5)
K2	M	23.28 (13.86)	5 (m5)	25.54 (13.69)	5 (m5)	20.91 (13.72)	4 (m4)
	F	19.50 (12.22)	12 (f6)	21.03 (10.53)	12 (f6)	17.89 (13.66)	12 (f6)
K3	M	23.85 (14.31)	3 (m3)	26.11 (13.72)	3 (m3)	21.47 (14.32)	1 (m1)
	F	22.01 (14.37)	6 (f1)	23.73 (12.73)	6 (f1)	20.18 (15.83)	7 (f1)
K4	M	23.29 (14.29)	4 (m4)	25.76 (13.91)	4 (m4)	20.69 (14.32)	5 (m5)
	F	21.44 (13.76)	9 (f2)	23.37 (12.60)	9 (f3)	19.37 (14.73)	9 (f3)
K5	M	24.11 (14.54)	1 (m1)	26.63 (14.32)	2 (m2)	21.46 (14.39)	2 (m2)
	F	21.98 (13.69)	7 (f3)	23.56 (11.70)	7 (f3)	20.29 (15.45)	6 (f2)
K6	M	24.00 (15.26)	2 (m2)	26.71 (15.35)	1 (m1)	21.15 (14.73)	3 (m3)
	F	20.33 (14.20)	11 (f5)	22.32 (13.29)	11 (f5)	18.22 (14.90)	10 (f4)

Examination of the means showed the lowest ratings of dirtiness are for K0 male and female actors. Although the differences between ratings were quite small, the highest

ratings of dirtiness were for the male K5 and K6 actors. Again, there were differences between the male and female sample mean ratings. The highest ratings of 'dirtiness' for the male sample was male K6, followed by male K5, male K3 and male K4, whereas the highest 'dirtiness' rating for the female sample was the male K3 followed by male K5, male K6 and male K2. The lowest dirtiness rating for the male sample was the male K0, followed by the female K0, female K2 and female K6. For the female sample, the lowest 'dirtiness' rating was for the female K0, followed by the male K0, female K2 and female K1. It would appear that the female sample view male bisexuality more negatively than female bisexuality. Males rated male homosexuality the most negatively but their rating of lesbianism (female homosexuality) was among the most positive.

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There were two within-subjects factor (GENDACTOR, KINSEY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating from the 'dirty/ clean' scale. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed significant main effects of GENDACTOR [F (1, 149) = 28.522, $p<0.0005$] and KINSEY [F (6, 403.564) = 34.239, $p<0.0005$ *] but no significant main effect of GENDER [F (1, 149) = 5.898, $p=0.016$] although the p-value falls just above the required confidence level.

Comparison of the means showed that male actors were rated more 'dirty' (M=22.40) than were female actors. After calculating the overall mean for each of the points on the Kinsey scale, a series of multiple comparison tests (paired-sample t-tests) were calculated to isolate the significant differences for KINSEY. The lowest overall mean of 'dirtiness' for points on the Kinsey scale was for K0 (M=15.40, SD=11.33). The highest mean was for K5 (M=23.17, SD=13.37). There was a significant difference between K0 and K3 (t=-7.435, df=152, $p<0.0005$). The was also a significant difference between the second lowest mean rating (K1, M=21.16, SD=12.55) and K0 (t=-6.646, df=152, $p<0.00050$) Therefore, the rating of 'dirtiness' was significantly lower for 'exclusive heterosexuality'

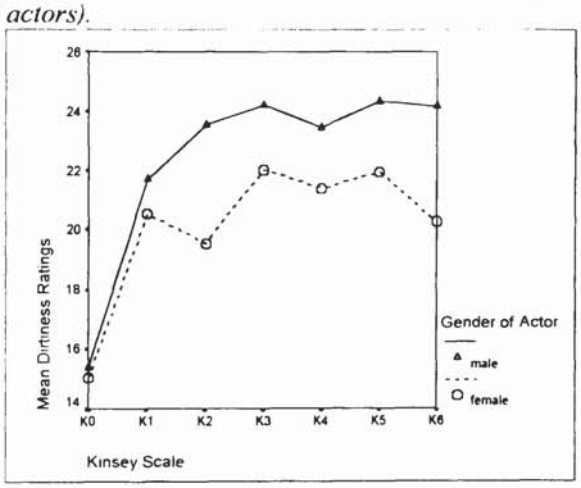
than for any sexuality involving any homosexuality (from 'occasional ' to 'exclusive' homosexuality).

Interactions

The only significant interaction was for GENDACTOR x KINSEY [F (6, 764.003) =4.382, p<0.0001 *].

Figure 8.2 illustrates the interaction GENDACTOR x KINSEY for mean ratings of 'dirtiness' for male and female sexual actors. The profiles of means show that any degree of 'homosexuality' represented a greater degree of 'dirtiness'. This pattern was observed for the profiles of both male and female participants.

Figure 8.2: *Graph illustrating the interaction GENDACTOR x KINSEY (mean 'non-conformity' ratings for male and female sexual actors).*



At all levels of the Kinsey scale, the mean ratings of 'dirtiness' given by the male sample were higher than those given by the female sample. Table 8.12 gives the results of a series of independent sample t-tests.

Table 8.12: *Multiple Comparison Tests (Paired-sample t-tests) for Comparisons of Male and Female Actors at each Point along the Kinsey Scale.*

KINSEY SCALE (male vs. female)	t value	df	Significance
K0	0.886	152	p=0.377 (ns)
K1	1.638	153	p=0.103 (ns)
K2	5.390	151	p<0.0005
K3	3.291	152	p<0.001
K4	2.767	152	p=0.006 (ns)
K5	3.326	152	p<0.001
K6	4.730	152	p<0.0005

The results showed significant differences between male and female actors for K2, K3, K5 and K6 with male actors receiving higher 'dirtiness' ratings in all cases. Although the remaining comparisons were not statistically significant, the mean ratings of male actors were higher in all cases.

The next analysis examines the 'ambiguity' ratings for each level of the Kinsey scale.

(c) Ambiguity

The mean ratings from the 'ambiguity' scale are shown in Table 8.13 for all male and female actors. The range of scores was from zero to 58, with high scores indicating 'ambiguous' and low scores indicating 'unambiguous'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'ambiguity', with the rank of 1 signifying the most 'ambiguous' and 14 signifying the least 'ambiguous'. Separate rankings for male and female actors are also given.

Table 8.13: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Ambiguity' for Male and Female Sexual Identity/Orientation Classified by the Kinsey Scale.*

KINSEY SCALE / Gender of Actor		OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
		Mean rating of 'ambiguity' ***(SD)*** ***N=156***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*	***Mean rating of 'ambiguity'*** ***(SD)*** ***N=76***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*	***Mean rating of 'ambiguity'*** ***(SD)*** ***N=80***	***Rank position of rating*** *(separate ranks for male & female actors)*
K0	**M**	14.38 (15.04)	14 (m7)	12.68 (14.89)	14 (m7)	16.22 (15.08)	13 (m6)
	F	15.58 (15.89)	13 (f7)	14.77 (15.85)	13 (f7)	16.46 (15.99)	14 (f7)
K1	**M**	33.01 (13.39)	8 (m4)	32.17 (14.30)	8 (m5)	33.93 (12.36)	9 (m4)
	F	33.02 (13.04)	7 (f4)	31.61 (13.18)	9 (f4)	34.55 (12.79)	7 (f4)
K2	**M**	34.51 (13.28)	4 (m2)	33.61 (13.82)	4 (m2)	35.49 (12.70)	5 (m2)
	F	35.58 (12.46)	2 (f2)	33.95 (13.18)	3 (f2)	37.36 (11.44)	1 (f1)
K3	**M**	32.41 (16.84)	10 (m5)	32.91 (17.84)	6 (m4)	31.87 (15.79)	10 (m5)
	F	32.81 (16.55)	9 (f5)	31.61 (17.68)	9 (f4)	34.11 (15.25)	8 (f5)
K4	**M**	34.70 (13.15)	3 (m1)	34.04 (14.03)	2 (m1)	35.41 (12.18)	6 (m3)
	F	36.22 (12.92)	1 (f1)	36.79 (13.44)	1 (f1)	35.62 (12.38)	3 (f2)
K5	**M**	34.41 (13.46)	5 (m3)	33.25 (14.66)	5 (m3)	35.66 (12.01)	2 (m1)
	F	33.98 (14.04)	6 (f3)	32.49 (14.75)	7 (f3)	35.58 (13.13)	4 (f3)
K6	**M**	19.21 (16.92)	12 (m6)	18.43 (17.40)	12 (m6)	20.06 (16.45)	11 (m7)
	F	19.33 (16.86)	11 (f6)	19.06 (17.96)	11 (f6)	19.63 (15.71)	12 (f6)

The lowest overall mean ratings of 'ambiguity' were for the male and female K0 ('exclusive heterosexuality'), with the second lowest pair of mean ratings for male and female K6 ('exclusive homosexuality'). The degrees of bisexuality in between showed

notably higher ratings. An interesting feature is that the highest overall mean ratings were for female sexuality (F4 and F2). In fact, the mean ratings given to female actors generally appeared higher than those given to male actors.

In order to ascertain whether the differences in means were statistically significant, a mixed-design ANOVA was performed. There were two within-subjects factors (GENDACTOR, KINSEY) and one between-Subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating from the 'ambiguous' scale. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed a significant main effect of KINSEY [F (6,396.450) =84.058, $p<0.0005$*] but no significant main effect of GENDACTOR [F (1, 1500 - 1.1136, $p=0.288$] or GENDER [F (1,150) = 1.204, $p=0.274$].

Overall means were calculated for each of the points on the Kinsey scale. A series of multiple comparison tests (paired-sample t-tests) were then calculated to isolate the significant differences for KINSEY.

Firstly, the lowest two mean ratings were compared. The results showed a significant difference ($t=-3.768$, $df=152$, $p<0.0005$) between K0 ('exclusive heterosexuality') and K6 ('exclusive homosexuality') with higher ratings of 'ambiguity' for the latter. The third lowest mean rating was for K3 ('pure bisexuality') and the results show a significant difference between K6 and K3 ($t=8.277$, $df=152$, $p<0.0005$). These results demonstrated that there was a significant difference in ambiguity ratings between all levels of bisexuality and 'exclusive heterosexuality' and between all levels of bisexuality and 'exclusive homosexuality'. Finally in order to examine the difference between the five levels of bisexuality (K1 to K5), two comparison tests were performed. In order of magnitude, the overall means were K3, K1, K5, K2 and K4. Thus, comparisons were made between K3 and K1 and also between K3 and K4. The results showed no significant differences between K1 and K3 ($t=0.402$, $df=153$, $p=0.688$). Similarly, there was no significant

difference between K3 and K4 as the p-value fell just above the required confidence level (t=-2.778, p=0.006).

The final rating analysis is for the 'immorality' scale

(d) Immorality

The mean ratings from the 'immorality' scale are shown in Table 8.14 for all male and female actors. The range of scores was from zero to 58, with high scores indicating 'immorality' and low scores indicating 'morality'. The rank positions indicate the relative degrees of 'immorality' with the rank of 1 signifying the most 'immoral' and 14 signifying the least 'immoral'. Separate rankings for male and female actors are also given.

Examination of means showed that K0 (exclusive heterosexuality) on the scale was given the lowest rating of immorality. There were only very small differences in the 'immorality' ratings given to the remaining points on the scale (K1 – K6).

Table 8.14: *Comparison of Mean Scores (and Rank Positions of Means) of Ratings of 'Morality' for Male and Female Sexual Identity/Orientation Classified by the Kinsey Scale.*

KINSEY SCALE: Gender of Actor		OVERALL		MALE SAMPLE		FEMALE SAMPLE	
		Mean rating of 'immorality' (SD) N=156	*Rank position of rating (separate ranks for male & female actors)*	*Mean rating of 'immorality'* (SD) N=76	*Rank position of rating (separate ranks for male & female actors)*	*Mean rating of 'immorality'* (SD) N=80	*Rank position of rating (separate ranks for male & female actors)*
K0	M	15.79 (12.18)	14 (m7)	17.96 (12.51)	14 (m7)	13.47 (11.46)	14 (m7)
	F	16.62 (12.43)	13 (f7)	19.36 (12.48)	13 (f7)	13.70 (11.78)	13 (f7)
K1	M	26.29 (14.11)	10 (m6)	28.70 (13.47)	10 (m6)	23.71 (14.41)	10 (m6)
	F	25.71 (14.02)	12 (f6)	28.04 (12.73)	11 (f3)	23.21 (14.97)	11 (f5)
K2	M	28.25 (14.95)	3 (m2)	30.74 (14.00)	5 (m4)	25.59 (15.56)	3 (m2)
	F	25.95 (14.30)	11 (f5)	27.44 (12.80)	12 (f2)	24.38 (15.67)	8 (f4)
K3	M	28.94 (15.19)	2 (m1)	31.14 (14.89)	2 (m2)	26.56 (15.57)	2 (m1)
	F	29.15 (15.38)	1 (f1)	31.04 (13.27)	3 (f7)	27.15 (17.19)	1 (f1)
K4	M	28.21 (14.55)	4 (m3)	30.69 (13.66)	6 (m5)	25.56 (15.08)	4 (m3)
	F	27.56 (14.45)	6 (f2)	30.11 (13.08)	7 (f6)	24.85 (15.42)	6 (f3)
K5	M	28.07 (14.85)	5 (m4)	31.49 (13.88)	31 (m1)	24.41 (15.06)	7 (m4)
	F	27.06 (14.58)	8 (f3)	29.15 (12.93)	9 (f4)	24.86 (15.92)	5 (f2)
K6	M	27.44 (16.32)	7 (m5)	30.79 (16.31)	4 (m3)	23.87 (15.66)	9 (m5)
	F	26.38 (15.75)	9 (f4)	29.53 (15.08)	8 (f5)	23.05 (15.85)	12 (f6)

However, the highest mean scores of 'immorality' given by the overall sample, are for the female and male sexual actors at K3 on the Kinsey, the category of 'pure bisexual'.

A mixed-design ANOVA was performed to ascertain whether the differences were significant. There were two within-subjects factors (GENDACTOR and KINSEY) and one between-subjects factor (GENDER). The dependent variable was the rating from the 'immoral/ moral' scale. All results marked * were Greenhouse-Geisser adjusted

Main Effects

The results showed significant main effects of KINSEY [F (6,300.181) =59.430, $p<0.0005$*] and GENDER [F (1,149) = 7.305, $p<0.01$] but no significant main effect of GENDACTOR [F (1, 149) = 4.860, p=0.029].

Comparison of the cell means for the male and female sample showed that overall, males gave higher ratings (M=28.45) of 'immorality' than did female participants (M=23.13). A series of multiple comparison tests (paired-sample t-tests) were calculated to isolate the significant differences of KINSEY. The lowest overall mean rating of 'immorality' was for K0 (exclusive heterosexuality) with a cell mean of 16.09. The remaining cell means cluster around 27 and 28. The second lowest cell mean was K5 (26.66). The comparison tests showed a significant difference between K0 and K5 (t=-9.052, df=151, $p<0.0005$). This demonstrates that any incidence of homosexuality results in significantly greater immorality ratings. There were no significant interactions.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

The previous chapters in this thesis examined attitudes to sexuality from within the binary model, that is heterosexual versus homosexual. The previous findings have indicated that attitudes to sexuality and gender are inter-linked and that sexual deviation is in some ways an extension of gender deviation, as argued by Simpson (1994). This might also be described as 'gender-role ambiguity'. This chapter has focused on attitudes to sexuality that depart from a binary model and has used the continuum model of sexuality as offered by Kinsey et al (1948).

A number of interesting themes have emerged from the results, generally supporting the view that an intolerance of ambiguity is a deciding factor in attitudes to sexuality. The results indicate that gender is viewed differently for different sexualties and that

'authentic' masculinity and 'authentic' femininity are the preserve of heterosexuality. The presence of homosexuality to any degree reduces ratings of masculinity (in males) and femininity (in females). Throughout the various analyses, the five degrees of bisexuality were more difficult to name and were rated more negatively than heterosexuality and (to a lesser extent) homosexuality. For the male sample, homosexuality tends to be more problematic than lesbianism is for the female sample. The female sample appears to rate bisexuality more negatively. While for the male sample the chief issue is the loss of masculinity, for the female sample the issues may have more to do with fidelity. These findings add further support to Price & Dalecki's (1998) view that there is a connection between homophobia and the construction of gender and power. The results also support the view that attitudes to bisexuality are in part a function of an intolerance of ambiguity, or as Och & Diehl (1993, p.69) state 'the fear of a space between categories'. Again the differences in patterns of ratings given by males and females indicates that males are more susceptible to viewing gender through Bem's (1993) lenses of *biological essentialism*, *androcentrism* and *gender polarisation*. The results indicate that the perceived loss of masculinity is a strong determinant in forming attitudes to sexuality.

This chapter concludes the empirical chapters in the thesis. In Chapter 9, the results from a series of focus group discussions are presented including examples of language used to discuss some of the issues and themes raised in the thesis. The focus groups also offered the opportunity of discussing the empirical findings with groups of people similar to the original sample of participants. This will go some way to addressing the issue of democratisation in the research process by incorporating participants' understandings (see Tindall, 1994) into the final discussion of the results from the thesis.

-CHAPTER NINE-

Talking about Gender and Sexuality

INTRODUCTION

The previous five chapters have been primarily quantitative in focus and have detailed a series of findings mostly with the same sample of participants. These studies have provided a detailed and complex set of findings. A number of the items on the questionnaires required participants to give reasons for their responses, such as why they thought a particular sexual actor instigated the act. However, these responses were limited to single words and phrases and were converted to quantitative forms for the purpose of content analysis. Although the studies described in Chapters 4 to 8 have used a number of different methods (survey, experiment and content analysis), the studies have not provided participants with an opportunity to fully discuss the concepts involved. Chapter 3 discussed issues of democratisation in the research process and Tindall (1994) has argued that research needs to incorporate the participants' understandings. Therefore, in order to create a dialogue between researcher and participants, as well as to capture examples of the language used to define terminology and to discuss issues in the areas of sexuality and gender, a series of focus groups was conducted. Rather than attempting to define gender differences in the way participants express themselves or attempt to 'gender' the accounts, the approach suggested by Stokoe (1998) was used. Instead, the study focused on how participants talked about gender categories. This approach is reflected in the choice of title for the chapter, which was derived from Stokoe's (1998) paper. The use of focus group discussions also provided the opportunity of gaining reactions to the quantitative findings. This goes some way to address issues of power difference between researcher and researched.

METHOD

Seven focus groups were assembled comprising 31 participants in total (24 females and 7 males). All participants were students at the Psychology Institute at Aston University, 28 undergraduates (26 first year students and 2 second year students and 3 post-graduates. The undergraduate participants were recruited via 'research' notice boards and by

personal appeals before lectures. First year undergraduates took part to gain research hours credit, which formed part of the requirement for their statistics and research methods module. The second year students took part out of interest and in preparation for a lecture (Focus groups for psychological research). The focus group for the postgraduate students was run by request of the Postgraduate Tutor and convenor of the 'Advanced Techniques' module. Each group consisted of between three and six participants. Four groups were single gender groups (three all female groups and one all male group) and three were mixed gender groups. The groups were comprised of a mixture of standard age and mature age students.

The focus group sessions were conducted in a psychology laboratory, which was made more hospitable by the addition of comfortable seating, adjusting the lighting, drawing blinds, importing plants and providing refreshments. The room was relatively free from distractions and extraneous noise. On entering the room, all participants were welcomed and offered refreshments. After they were all seated, they were given a brief talk about focus group design and ground rules. They were informed that the session would be taped and ensured of confidentiality.

A semi-structured guide was used, covering the main themes of the thesis. These included definitions of terminology such as gender and sexuality. The issues addressed included the extent to which gender and sexuality can be grouped into discrete categories and how people related to their bodies. Participants were given the opportunity of asking questions as well as bringing up any of their own issues. The focus groups lasted for thirty to forty-five minutes with an additional ten to 20 minutes for signing research credit forms, asking questions or partaking of further refreshments. The participants were all thanked for their participation All of the groups were conducted by the same researcher (the author) during October, 1999. All of the focus groups were audio-taped. Four of the focus group interview tapes were transcribed by a paid assistant and checked by the author, who also transcribed the remaining three tapes.

The selection of quotations below was guided by the issues covered in the literature search (mainly Chapter 1) and by the results from the empirical findings. Before any

quotations were selected, all of the tapes were played again and the transcripts annotated. Although, it was not possible to include all of the transcribed material, an attempt has been made to extract a considerable amount of material to give the reader a clearer idea of the interaction within the groups.

While every effort has been made to reflect accurately the accounts given by participants, it is important to recognise that they are, to some extent, also a reflection of the author's interests. The results presented here represent only one possible reading of the focus group results.

RESULTS

The results of the focus group discussions will be presented in the form of a narrative mirroring the thesis structure, beginning with definitions of terminology and concluding with a discussion of some of the empirical findings. All of the group discussions began with an exploration of the terms 'gender' and 'sexuality'.

Sex and Gender

When asked to define basic terms such as 'gender' and 'sexuality', the answers were often hesitantly offered with appeals to the rest of the group. Many of the answers used the terms 'sex' and 'gender' interchangeably, as noted by Unger (1979). The participants also expressed the view, explicitly or implicitly, that 'gender' and 'sexuality' were in some way inseparable (see Simpson, 1994a). The following excerpts give some idea of the responses elicited by the question 'What do you understand by the word 'gender''?

Excerpt 1 (Group5)

Int: *What do you understand by the word 'gender'?*

P1: *Male or female*

P2: *Their character and their differences*

Int: *Could you say that again please?*

P2: *Their cultural differences rather than the physical differences between males and females.*

Int: *What would the physical differences be then?*

P1: *Sex*

P2: *I would say gender. The genitals make the gender of the person.*

P3: *Yeah I would go with male and female for gender*

Int: *Can we elaborate on 'male and female'? What exactly does that mean?*

P2: *Whether you are a man or a woman*

P3: *Physically and mentally*

P1: *Yeah*

Int: *What about the mental aspects of it?*

P3: *Mentally (laughs), males and females think differently. Feel differently about things.*

P2: *Erm. . .I would say that the gender of the person is based on the genital organs that they are born with. Erm. . .I wouldn't say that that's probably the mind as well. I would say what they're born with, that would be gender. That's from what I know of it, but I don't know.*

Thus, from the excerpt it can be seen that members of the group hold slightly different views as to what exactly constitutes gender and how it differs from sex. This excerpt was characteristic of the way in which all of the groups negotiated their definitions. Sex and gender for some were seen as being interchangeable terms but for others, although the terms were seen as being connected, sex and gender were held to refer to different aspects of maleness and femaleness, being the physical and mental aspects respectively. The overall conclusion is that 'genitals make the gender of the person'. This 'common sense' notion of gender helps explain the popularity of Gray's (1992) Mars/Venus approach. The discussion also confirmed Rothblatt's (1995) suggestion that gender categories are more accurately described by the phrases 'persons with penises' and 'persons with vaginas'. Yet others made a distinction between 'male and female' (biological gender) and 'masculine and feminine' (cultural gender) as seen in Excerpt 2.

Excerpt 2 (Group 4)

P3: *I would say that was their, what they are born, male or female.*

P1: *Maybe I would disagree slightly, well, I mean because you get male and female and then you can get masculine and feminine and it's slightly different. You could be born a female but you may feel slightly masculine towards other females.*

P2: *Some people aren't born either are they?*

Int: *Right*

P2: *Some people aren't born either, either sex.*

(laughter)

One participant made the comment that some people do not fall into the 'either/or' categorisation, recognising the shortcomings of a binary system (see Fausto-Sterling, 1993; Money, 1988; Money & Ehrhardt, 1972; and Rothblatt, 1995). Again, throughout this group discussion, participants made the connection between anatomy and gender. In another group, gender was also linked with sexuality so that when asked to define gender, this group immediately began to talk about 'sexual orientation, as illustrated in Excerpt 3.

Excerpt 3: (Group 7):

Int: *When I say the word 'gender', what do you understand that to mean?*

P1: *Male or female*

P2: *Yep*

P3: *Yeah, what orientation I suppose*

P4: *Sexual orientation*

P5: *Sexual orientation*

Int: *So do you think gender and sexual orientation are linked?*

P3: *Yeah because I immediately go to male, female and then immediately have sex in my head, so it is quite hard for that one word, I probably go on a stream of thoughts that would probably get me to male and female.*

Sexuality

When asked to define 'sexuality', responses referred to sexual behaviour and sexual attraction and sometimes both. The definitions also included the notion that sexuality also contains a sense of 'selfhood' for the individual. This indicates that sexuality may be viewed as a multi-dimensional construct (see Klein et al, 1985). One group talked about this interactive process as 'sexual drive' (see Excerpt 4).

Excerpt 4 (Group 5)

Int: *When I use the word 'sexuality', what does that mean to you?*

P2: *That's er people's sexual drive. Erm, whether you, it's a male who goes with a male, or a male goes with a female or a female goes with another female.*

P3: *Yeah, I would say who you are attracted to and also the way you feel about yourself as well.*

P1: *I'd agree yeah.*

Excerpt 5 indicates that 'sexual preference' has an element of choice. Thus a 'sexual identity' is composed of behaviour, attraction, self-identity and choice.

Excerpt 5 (Group 7)

Int: *What do you understand by the word 'sexuality'?*

P4: *Erm, sexual preference I'd say*

P2: *I would agree with that*

P3: *Sexuality. I would just say how like, how sexual you were, as in how up for it you are and things.*

(laughter)

P3: *You know, sexually. That can be a preference*

P4: *It can.*

Following a general discussion of the definition of sexuality, the groups were then asked if they could put a number on how many sexualities there were. Again, this produced mixed responses and often involved negotiation and qualification amongst participants. An example of this process can be seen in Excerpt 6.

Excerpt 6 (Group 3)

Int: *So how many sexualties do you think there are?*

P2: *Two*

P3: *Three*

P4: *Three*

P5: *Three*

P1: *Four?*

P5: *Yeah, I suppose when you think further you get five.*

Int: *How many?*

P2: *Will you list them please?*

P5: *There are three main ones then you could go to five if you wanted.*

Int: *So okay, we will go for the three first.*

P3: *Just heterosexual, gay and lesbian I suppose.*

P4: *No. I was going to say heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual.*

Int: *Well what would the two be?*

P2: *Erm, heterosexual and homosexual I think.*

There was general recognition of the labels of 'heterosexual' and 'homosexual' as relatively stable patterns of sexuality, but less agreement when the number of labels extended beyond two. One participant suggested that there might be five categories of sexuality, however there were differences of opinion as to their definition. There followed a discussion about bestiality and necrophilia. During this exchange one participant stated that 'But that is kind of perverted really'. Excerpt 7 offers a definition of 'perverted'.

Excerpt 7 (Group 3)

Int: *So why is bestiality perverted?*

P1: *Well I say that is perverted because I wouldn't want to do it. If I, you usually think something is not normal if you don't want to do it yourself don't you?*

P2: *It is not the norm.*

Discussions of sexuality were also often characterised by a general vagueness, as illustrated by Excerpts 8 and 9.

Excerpt 8 (Group 5)

Int: *So can we put a number on how many sexualities there are?*

P1: *Vaguely, but I wouldn't say for sure. No.*

Int: *So what would you say vaguely?*

P1: *Vaguely, what heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual. . .but then you can go into lesbians and gays and then it might get more complicated if you are not careful (laughs).*

Int: *So lets be uncareful for a moment*

P1: *Well I think that some people might think that one day they are one thing and one day they are something else. And I feel it depends on what gender they feel they are.*

Int: *So do you see gender and sexuality as something linked.*

P1: *Vaguely.*

In Excerpt 9, the vagueness of the categorisation is clarified slightly as the group introduced the idea of a sexual continuum as argued by Kinsey et al (1948) and also alluded to post-paradigmatic sexuality (see Simon, 1996).

Excerpt 9 (Group 7)

Int: *Okay then, if we had to put a number on how many sexualities there are, could we?*

P1: *It's a personal thing. I don't think sexuality is something which you can pigeonhole because everyone has a different perception of what they are and what they want, so numbering it is pretty much pointless and meaningless.*

Int: *Mmm*

P3: *So are we talking sexuality as in i.e. when you say how many, you are saying well, is it just like, you know, heterosexual and homosexual? I would say it is a continuum and I think that continuum can, I mean I would put it on a continuum of sexuality rather than an actual number.*

P1: *It's a variable.*

P3: *Yes, yes that's what I would, wouldn't put it into blocks*

P2: *I think that is right because it's individual and so there are many variations and combinations and. . . people start out maybe heterosexual initially and then they decide to change.*

P3: *And that would take about three pints for me so (laughs) that's my continuum.*

The last comment alludes to the situational nature of sexuality and the difference between 'doing' and 'being' (see .Weinberg, 1978; Warren & Johnson, 1972)

Bisexuality

When asked how many sexualties there are generally perceived to be there was often a dispute as to whether it should be two or three, depending on whether or not 'bisexuality' should be included (see Excerpt 6). The next two excerpts (10 & 11) provide some rationale for the acceptance or rejection of 'bisexuality' as a 'real' sexuality.

Excerpt 10 (Group 4)

Int: *If I asked the standard Les Dennis question, I polled a hundred people, what would the result be? What would people say?*

P1: *I think most people would say two*

P2: *I would say three*

P1: *Oh yeah, maybe, yeah*

Int: *We have got two. What was the maybe?*

P2: *Bisexual*

Int: *So why is that a maybe?*

P3: *I don't think most people actually believe that. . .*

P2: *Yeah*

P1: *I think people just think that is it people that are kind of experimenting kind of thing. That really. . .I don't know, it is strange (laughs).*

P2: *I think some people perceive like sort of bisexuality as a stage you go through before actually deciding, is that right?*

P3: *That's what I mean*

P1: *I prefer this, I prefer that. Whereas some people genuinely are bisexual, they just prefer, like that, but you know others think that it is just a stage. So I suppose you could consider it as there are three different sexualities.*

The subject of bisexuality elicited some of the most animated debates, with people expressing strong and often quite negative views. (see Ochs and Diehl,1992) By contrast, the discussion of homosexuality was more subdued, more considered. The way some people strongly expressed their views suggested that they did not consider the possibility that any members of the group may have been bisexual. Excerpt 11 gives an example of one of the less heated exchanges.

Excerpt 11 (Group 4)

Int: *Do you think that bisexuality would be seen as something of a temporary phase or could it be just as equally fixed?*

P2: *I think it might just be like confusion, like a sort of transition period, like do I fancy girls or do I fancy boys. Oh I am bisexual, because I can't decide which one I like.*

P3: *It seems like we are taking just the sexuality out of context. Maybe there is something else going on in the personality that might affect it, it might be the tip of the iceberg thing.*

Int: *So the sex acts are just. . .*

P3 *No. When I think bisexuality, you know, maybe that person is confused in more than that area. I don't know. Sounds you know, in my imagination, that is how it is. I don't know because I just don't know. Maybe it has something more to do with other things, not wanting to, erm, take responsibility somehow.*

Thus bisexuality is thought of as a state of confusion, a state of transition or a symptom of underlying personality problems (see Ochs and Diehl, 1992). Attitudes expressed about gay men and lesbians were more circumspect.

Attitudes to Homosexuality

Discussions of general attitudes to sexuality were largely confined to gender differences. The main theme to emerge was that men had more of a problem with gay men than lesbians. This finding is well supported in the literature (e.g. Kite & Whitley, 1996; McCreary, 1994). In fact it was stated that the thought of lesbianism was particularly appealing to some men, as noted by Whitley et al (1999). Both of themes can be seen in Excerpt 12.

Excerpt 12 (Group 4)

P1: *I think people accept lesbians more because, or with a man it is sort of like a bodily part going into a body, whereas with a lesbian it is not. Like for men, well I have spoken to a guy and he's like 'Oh yeah I am really into lesbians and things'. And I said 'Well why do you find it so interesting?' He was like 'It is more natural than being gay'. And I disagree with that because he says that 'With two men it is unnatural because his penis goes up his or whatever, but with two women because it is not like that, they have got to use something. . .*

P2: *Yeah. . .*

Int: *Appliances.*

(laughter)

P1: *They find that somehow more natural and more right*

P2: *Or less unnatural.*

Int: *So let me get this right. It is more natural to use an artificial. . . (laughter) . . device.*

P1: *That is according to him and I think a lot of people think like that and I think men just feel threatened by it in general.*

P2: *I think that. I think men accept lesbians because they don't feel threatened.*

Int: *What do you think that says about men's attitude to women's sexuality? If anything?*

P1: *I think men believe that they can change a women's sexuality, like if she is a lesbian they think that if I try my hardest maybe she'll fancy me.*

Excerpt 12 contains the suggestion that heterosexual men see women's sexuality as being amenable to the influences of men. Lesbian sex is perceived as being non-penetrative and hence possibly not complete. Thus two women are not able to 'properly' perform the finale in the sexual script proposed by Geer & Broussard (1990), namely (penile-vaginal)

penetration. Thus lesbian sexual acts might be viewed as 'foreplay'. In order to complete the sexual script, a man ('person with a penis') is needed. Thus the presence of a penis completes or validates the 'realness' of the sex. This supports Bernard's (1993) view that 'a sexual act lacks social significance unless a penis is involved' (p.27). This view is supported by the findings from Chapters 6 to 8. Lesbian sexuality is viewed as being quite similar to heterosexuality, especially for the male participants (see also Price & Dalecki, 1998). Excerpt 13 offers one possible explanation for these findings.

Excerpt 13 (Group 5)

P1: *I think it has got a lot to do with the way men view women. A lot of men still do view women as sex objects and not as an equal person. And the whole idea of, you know, two women getting it on together is a fantasy, you know, whereas, erm, a woman wouldn't think of it, would she, of two men, you know. It would probably put her off, but men view women as this sort of sex object, you know, and they get off on that. You have only got to watch Jerry Springer to find that out (laughter).*

The sexual objectification of women has been demonstrated in Chapter 5 from evaluations of the human body. For the male participants, the bodily orifices of women are seen as being more amenable to penetration (see also Alonso & Koreck, 1993). However, in another group, one participant offered an alternative reason to explain why heterosexual men fantasised about lesbians and feared gay men (see Excerpt 14).

Excerpt 14 (Group 3)

P2: *Men think that everyone fancy them and then if one of their mates is gay, they would like, he obviously fancies, he is obviously going to fancy me sort of thing but women don't really think like that.*

The overall conclusion from the group was that heterosexual men think everyone fancies them thus they eroticise lesbians because they represent the 'correct direction' for authentic masculine sexuality but fear the potentially emasculating advances of gay men. The gender differences in attitudes to sexuality were also explored when discussing the varying attitudes men and women have to the human body.

Attitudes to the Human Body

During the group discussions, participants were asked for their opinions on the results of the human body study (Chapter 5). The participants were told that there was a difference between the way in which men and women evaluate male and female bodies. Excerpt 15 suggests that men are more affected by homophobia than women, which may account for the gender differences in responses.

Excerpt 15 (group 5)

P1: *I don't think women are actually afraid to say, you can look at another woman and say 'Oh she has got really nice legs or she has got a really nice figure'. It is not very often you come across a man if you are walking down the street who says 'Oh he is good looking,'. . . Because they feel inadequate about men.*

P4: *Men are terrified of sounding like they are gay and women don't feel as if they say 'Oh she's attractive' that they are going to be accused of being lesbian, or they don't care if they are, but men are terrified of it*

In one group participants were asked to speculate why there were differences in the way that male and female anuses were rated in terms of being 'positive', 'attractive' and 'sexual'. However, they were *not* told how the ratings differed. The initial responses are shown in Excerpt 16.

Excerpt 16 (Group 7)

P2: *Because it is such, it has got a complete connotation to being homosexual, so that at the end of the day if you are told to put that image in your head and you are a heterosexual. . .*

P4: *Sorry but yeah, but he hasn't told us what the results were yet.*

P2: *Don't you find erm, positive for female anuses but very negative for males. Was it a positive connotation for female anuses?*

Int: *That's right*

P4: *So men found female anuses you know very. . .*

Int: *Found them more positive than men's. More attractive and more sexual*

P1: *I was going to say, perhaps women, going back to the hands, erm, perhaps women have got a more sort of like general appreciation of just, things are nice to look at, beautiful things.*

P2: *Yes, yes.*

P1: *You know and perhaps men have got this appreciation too but because they are restricted they are whatever way, you know, they don't want to express the one side of it and that is the black and white thing coming out as well.*

P2: *Yeah*

P1: *I think perhaps the beautifulness of something perhaps isn't really pointed out by looking at anuses directly, but you know, it is the same sort of thing.*

One participant in Excerpt 16 alluded to black and white classification ('the black and white thing'). The participant suggested that although men may be capable of the same aesthetic appreciation they were somehow more constrained in their thinking, that is by the imperative of binary classification. This view concurs with the results from the empirical chapters in the thesis. Throughout, the general pattern of responses from male participants inflated gender difference. The differences in evaluation of the human body, according to Excerpt 16, are accounted for by homophobia (fear of being labelled 'gay/homosexual') and a difference in aesthetic appreciation. However, this difference in aesthetic appreciation is really just a manifestation of sexism and homophobia. Implicit within the 'restrictions' faced by males is the tendency towards gender polarisation (Bem, 1993) and the need to construct the masculine body as impermeable (Alonso & Koreck, 1993). This concurs with Thompson & Pleck's (1986) view that traditional masculinity is based on *status*, *toughness* and *anti-femininity*. The theme of 'black & white' categorisation is explored further in the next excerpt (17).

Excerpt 17 (Group 7)

P3: *I also think that men, and this is no disrespect and it is a sweeping statement. I just think men just see things very black and white, they don't, they generally think rather than feel a lot of the time and I think women are very much the opposite. I think fundamentally that is one of the differences between the sexes, and I think women are, you know, aren't so, erm, aren't so bothered about categorising.*

Excerpts 16 and 17 suggest that (heterosexual) men are subject to self-imposed restrictions that govern their behaviour and they are supposed to view and interact with the world. The fear of being labelled gay is a strong motivating force in the way heterosexual men view the sexual world, together with a greater tendency to use a 'black

and white' categorisation for issues relating to gender and sexuality. Excerpt 17 also refers to the gender stereotype of the 'thinking man' and the 'feeling woman' (See Strong and DeVault, 1997; Howard and Hollander, 1997; Williams and Best, 1990). However, the results from the Human Body Questionnaire suggest that the 'thinking' behind male responses is the need to maintain gender differences, whereas female participants have a 'feel' for more 'objective' evaluations. This theme is apparent throughout the results from the empirical chapters of the thesis. Rather than a general intolerance of ambiguity, male participants appear to be more intolerant of *gender* ambiguity.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter has attempted to re-visit some of the main themes and issues in this thesis by using examples of the language people use when discussing gender and sexuality. Following the line taken by Stokoe (1998), there has been no attempt in this chapter to compare and contrast the different arguments put forward by male and female participants. Instead the focus has been on how people (in general) talk about the categories of 'male' and 'female. Whether or not the accounts offered are generalisable to a larger population is irrelevant. The examples offer instances of the kinds of debates that exist and are used as much to illustrate the interactive process as for their content. There has also been a deliberate attempt not to reduce the excerpts to 'sound-bites'. When discussing gender and sexuality, people do not instantly utter perfect answers. People hesitate, repeat themselves, look for support from others and often build on the statements of others. Throughout the focus group sessions, the discussions may be characterised as a process of negotiation.

The main theme arising from the focus group was the vagueness with which the issues of sexuality and gender were discussed. There were differences in the way people used the terms 'sex' and 'gender' and how they were both linked with sexuality. Often, it was difficult for people to separate the terms, since they were seen as inexorably entwined (as noted by Unger, 1979). The attitudes expressed when discussing bisexuality were predominantly negative, or at best dismissive. Bisexuality was described as being a temporary stage of confusion or a sign of underlying unresolved issues (see Ochs and

Diehl, 1992). When pressed, there was general agreement that heterosexuality and homosexuality were the only two authentic sexualities.

Men and women were characterised as being different in the way that they viewed sexuality and in their attitudes to the human body. It was thought that men were often motivated by the fear of being labelled 'homosexual', whereas this was not a particularly strong concern for women. It was suggested that men generally have a stronger need for order in the sexual word and are more strongly prone to 'black and white' classification.

The final chapter will discuss the main findings of the thesis (with reference to the material in this chapter), offer conclusions and discuss the limitations, as well as suggest future directions for research in this area. It will also assess the contribution made by the thesis to our knowledge of gender and sexuality.

-CHAPTER TEN-

Discussion and Conclusions

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the main findings, includes an assessment of the contribution made by this thesis to our knowledge of gender and sexuality and offers some general conclusions. It also addresses some of the limitations of the thesis and suggests directions for future research. A number of findings have been briefly discussed in previous chapters and so before drawing the various themes together and offering overall conclusions, a summary of the thesis is presented.

Thesis Summary

Chapter 1 provided a clarification of definitions of major terms employed in the thesis, as well as familiarising (or reminding) the reader with some of the pertinent debates in the research fields of gender and sexuality. The main theme emerging from this chapter was the nature of the system of classification for gender and sexuality, that is the tendency towards binarism and how our categorisation of sexuality is intimately linked with gender. The second chapter discussed the role of intolerance of ambiguity (and associated concepts) in the formation of attitudes to gender and sexuality issues. Chapter 3 addressed methodological issues and some of the 'problems' associated with the study of 'sensitive' topics. In this chapter, I offered a reflexive account to justify the use of a predominantly quantitative approach and explain how such an approach may benefit from the insights of qualitative researchers.

The empirical chapters (4 to 8) adopted a number of approaches to explore the relationships of gender and intolerance of ambiguity to attitudes to sexuality (primarily homosexuality). Chapter 4 presented a psychometric approach to the study of 'attitudes to homosexuality' (ATH), an approach frequently encountered in the literature. The first study focused on Wrightsman's (1992) *Assumptions about Human Nature* as predictors of 'attitudes to homosexuality'. The second study examined the strength of a number of

predictors to ATH, including a number of psychometric measures, that is, Budner's (1962) Intolerance of Ambiguity Scale, Attitudes to Dirt Scale, and Religiosity Scales, as well as participants' age, gender and self-declared sexuality (using the Kinsey et al (1948) scale). The third study in the chapter examined the interrelationship of the various predictors examined in the first two studies. Chapter 5 examined the relationship between gender, attitudes to the human body and attitudes to sexuality. The next two chapters examined attitudes to non-procreative acts, principally as a means of examining whether the manipulation of both gender and sexual roles of participants in sexual acts altered the evaluation of the sexual acts and actors. Chapter 6 examined attitudes to anal sex acts and Chapter 7 to oral-genital acts, with comparable analyses. Chapter 8 returned to the examination of intolerance of ambiguity as a salient factor in the formation of attitudes to sexuality. This chapter comprised two studies (male and female sexuality) using an experimental design with stimulus material presented in questionnaire booklets. These studies allowed for an examination of hypothetical heterosexual and homosexual couples and five levels of bisexuality in between, based on the Kinsey et al (1948) continuum of sexuality.

Several of the questionnaires offered participants the opportunity to clarify reasons for their responses, although these were often limited, from a few words to one or two sentences. These responses were transformed into quantitative forms for content analyses. In order to gain insight into the language used to discuss gender and sexuality, a series of focus groups was conducted; the results of which were detailed in Chapter 9. The focus groups also served an important function in providing an opportunity for participants to discuss some of the main findings from the empirically based studies (that is, those from Chapters 4 to 8). The next section provides a summary of some of the main findings from Chapters 4 to 9.

SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

(i) Psychometric Measures (Chapter 4)

This chapter was divided into three main sections. The first section examined the relationship between Wrightsman's (1992) Assumptions about Human Nature and Attitudes to Homosexuality. The second section examined the predictive power of a

number of variables for Attitudes to Homosexuality, namely, Intolerance of Ambiguity, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity and participants' gender. The final section provided correlational evidence to assess the relationship between the first two studies. The following sections summarise these findings.

(a) **Assumptions about Human Nature**

A regression model using Wrightsman's Assumptions about Human Nature accounted for slightly under 17% of the variance in scores of Attitudes to Homosexuality. The strongest predictors were age, gender and religiosity while the significant predictors from the Wrightsman scales were *trustworthiness*, *complexity* and *variability*. Thus the model provided limited support for the hypothesis that attitudes to sexuality are in part a function of the way people seek to impose a structure on their respective worlds.

(b) Intolerance of Ambiguity, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity and Gender

Again, regression models were used to assess the predictive value of a number of variables in relation to Attitudes to Homosexuality (ATH; as measured by the Kite & Deaux (1986) scale). As for the previous study, participants' gender was a strong predictor of ATH. Budner's (1962) Intolerance of Ambiguity Scale was found to be a more effective predictor when divided into its sub-components, with 'complexity' being the strongest predictor of attitudes to homosexuality. Two revisions of Budner's IA scale were also tested, the first being Furnham's (1994) four-factor model. The strongest predictors of ATH from this model were the two largest factors *predictability* and *variety & originality*. The second revision was a five-factor solution based on the sample used in the thesis. The largest factors were the strongest predictors of ATH (*originality intolerance* and *need for clarity & familiarity*). However, all of the main predictors from the three models were strongly inter-correlated. Finally, an exploratory regression analysis used individual items from all of the psychometric measures as predictors of ATH. One item from the 'attitudes to dirt' scale (*I would consider some parts of the body to be essentially dirty*) was a significant predictor of ATH. This finding indicated the need for further research on attitudes to the human body. 'Attitudes to Dirt' and

the 'Short-form Religiosity' scales were also significant predictors of ATH. The study provided support for Douglas' (1969) assertion that intolerance of ambiguity and attitudes to dirt are related.

Amongst the conclusions offered, it was suggested that a more versatile approach to using IA measures might be the best way forward, using structures applicable to the sample being studied (that is, from factor analyses).

(c) Correlational Evidence

This section also offered some evidence for the validity and reliability of two psychometric measures used in this study, namely 'Attitudes to Dirt' and the 'Short Form Religiosity' scale. The Short-form Religiosity scale correlated with Gorsuch & McFarland's (1972) 'intrinsic religiosity'. The strongest relation between 'Attitudes to Dirt' was with Personal Need for Structure (PNS) indicating that attitudes to dirt are, in part, reflective of a need for structure. The reliability and validity evidence for both of 'Attitudes to Dirt' and the 'Short-form Religiosity' scales suggest that they are useful tools for future use, especially where there is need to keep questionnaires brief (in the case of religiosity) or when an indirect measure of a need for structure is required (Attitudes to Dirt). There was little evidence for a relationship between Wrightsman's Assumptions about Human Nature and IA (as measured by Budner's scale).

All of the regression analyses in this chapter accounted for less than half of the variance in scores, indicating that attitudes to sexuality are determined by a wider range of factors than considered in these studies.

(ii) Gender and the Human Body (Chapter 5)

The first research question addressed in this study concerned the identification of the parts of the human body considered 'essentially dirty'. These were found to be located in the lower body, particularly the lower back of the body. Following a series of analyses, the 'essentially dirty' body parts were identified as the anus and the genitals, particularly those

of males. The remainder of the chapter examined attitudes to the human body and gender differences.

The main finding from this study was the difference in male and female participants' ratings of male and female bodies. Although gender differences were expected, what was notable was the way in which the anus was evaluated. Whereas female ratings did not differ greatly between male and female anuses, the male participants' ratings showed large differences when rating male and female anuses. For the male participants, the female anus was rated more highly as a sexual part of the body. The results suggested that bodily orifices are gendered. For males, their location affects their ratings much more than is the case for female participants. Thus for males, female bodily orifices may be considered 'substitutes' for the vagina which may explain why the female anus is considered more sexual than the male. The penetration of the female anus is congruent with her gender. It is also congruent with the male gender role to penetrate. The results also provided limited support for Fisher's (1973) theory of 'Back Awareness' and how it relates to the need for structure.

The results also provide support for Bem's (1993) view that human beings and their behaviour are viewed through 'gender lenses'. Bodily orifices are 'gendered' by virtue of the relative reproductive roles of males and females. The penetration of the vagina for the purposes of reproduction is extended to the penetration of the vagina for recreational sex, and then onto other bodily orifices, such as the anus and the mouth. The ratings of bodily orifices given by male participants are particularly susceptible to the lenses of 'biological essentialism' and 'gender polarisation'. This 'androcentric' view suggests that women are destined to be penetrated, as argued by Alonso & Koreck (1993). Thus masculinity is reaffirmed by a disavowal of femininity (Thompson & Pleck, 1986) as symbolised by bodily orifices (Bersani, 1994; Simpson, 1994a).

(iii) Non-procreative Sex Acts 1: Anal Sex (Chapter 6)

The main finding from this section was how anal intercourse in a gender-role congruent heterosexual context was rated as being less unnatural than in other contexts (reversed heterosexual, gay and lesbian). Furthermore, actors in congruent gender-roles (that is,

male inserter and female insertee) were rated less negatively than those in incongruent gender-role contexts. The results indicate that attitudes to gender-role conformity are important components in ATH. Although, the act of anal intercourse is generally viewed negatively across all contexts, the results show that a congruent gender-role context mediates the ratings of 'unnaturalness'. Thus, gender deviation forms an important part of attitudes to sexual deviation, particularly for male sexuality. These results consolidate the findings from the previous chapter and offer further support for the views of a number of authors previously cited, namely Alonso & Koreck (1993), Bem (1993), Bersani (1994) and Simpson (1994a).

One of the interesting findings concerned the participants' use of the 'active/passive' scale. The results show that it was used as an indicator of performance of the anal sex act. The sexual actors in the penetrative role were considered to be the ones 'doing the act' while the partners in the receptive role were considered to be the ones having the act 'done to them'. This finding was substantiated by participants' reasons for instigating the anal sex act, where the phrases 'active partner' and 'the one doing the act' were used together.

(iv) Non-procreative Sex Acts 2: Oral Sex (Chapter 7)

The pattern of findings for attitudes to oral sex is similar to the previous chapter. However, the differences in ratings for oral-genital acts were greater than for anal sex acts, particularly the differences between sex acts in heterosexual contexts when compared to those in gay and lesbian contexts. Again, the results demonstrate that attitudes to gender deviation are an important factor in determining attitudes to sexuality and as such consolidate the findings from the previous two chapters.

The findings with respect to participants' ratings on the 'active/passive' scale substantiated the findings in Chapter 6 (Anal Sex). This time sexual actors in the oral role were considered to be the most active, as they were the ones who performed the act, while the genital partner had the act performed on them and were therefore rated as being passive. These findings have implications for the use of the concepts 'active' and 'passive'. Although there were small gender differences in ratings on the 'active/passive' scale with male actors being rated as slightly more 'active', the most important determinant of

differences in ratings was the role played in sexual activity. This demonstrates that the constructs of 'active' and 'passive' do not necessarily relate to gender-roles directly.

However, perhaps more important is that all of the various ratings differ from context to context. If we assume that the ratings are representative of the participants' use of personality constructs to categorise other people, then this implies that personality is strongly influenced by situational variables, as argued by Mischell (1968). Alternatively, we may infer that personality ratings themselves are sensitive to context. Therefore, although they may be useful in evaluating the hypothetical manipulation of context, they are not indicative of stable personality characteristics.

(v) Continua of Sexuality (Chapter 8)

The results indicate that 'exclusive heterosexuality' is the normative position from which all other patterns of sexuality are evaluated. The above comments about the context of evaluations also apply to the pattern of findings in this study. The results show that any incidence of homosexuality affects the evaluations of the sexual actors in a negative direction. Again, there were notable gender differences in participants' evaluations of male and female actors. Both genders rated more negatively same-gender sexuality for actors of their own gender than for the other gender. However, male participants rated male homosexuality much more negatively than female participants rated lesbian sexuality. The findings imply that male participants consider male gender role transgression to be more negative than female gender role transgression. 'Exclusive heterosexuality' (K0) was given the lowest rating of ambiguity, suggesting that it is the departure from congruent gender-role sexuality that is construed as ambiguous. The results presented a clear theme of 'exclusive heterosexuality' as normative. Over a quarter of the participants misspelled the word 'heterosexual'. The reason offered in Chapter 8 was that people are less used to seeing the 'heterosexual' in print in comparison with 'homosexual'. However, in the context of the other results, the finding may be interpreted as more evidence to support the view that heterosexuality is constructed as natural and neutral and therefore invisible. The misspelling of 'heterosexual' is similar to the issue of ethnicity encountered early in data collection phases of the thesis. Some Caucasian people questioned whether they had an ethnicity. The implication in both instances is that 'ethnicity' and 'sexuality' are what

'other/ed' people have. It is only necessary to give something a label when it departs from the norm. Overall, the findings from this chapter support the arguments of a number of authors, that masculinity and heterosexuality are the 'objective' standards by which people are measured (e.g. Bornstein, 1994, 1998; Goss, 1993; Herek, 1986; Honeychurch, 1996; Miller, 1991; Miller & Romanelli, 1991; Rubin 1984, 1993; Warner, 1999).

(vi) Talking About Gender and Sexuality (Chapter Nine)

This study served three main aims, the need to address issues of democratisation of the research process, to expand on the themes emerging from the quantitative analyses and to allow participants to discuss some of the findings. Preliminary findings were discussed in the focus groups before the final results were written up. Therefore, the focus groups influenced the interpretation of the results. The chapter also provided lengthy extracts from the discussions to illustrate the use of language, and to provide some idea of the process of collective 'sense-making. Rather than attempting to define gender differences in the way participants express themselves or attempt to 'gender' the accounts, the approach suggested by Stokoe (1998) was used. Instead, the study focused on how participants talked about gender categories. The main finding to emerge was that where sex, sexuality and gender are concerned, men have a greater tendency to adopt 'black and white' styles of categorisation than do women. This observation supports many of the quantitative findings in the thesis. Throughout Chapters 5 to 8, there was a distinct difference between the ratings given by males than those given by females. There was a tendency by males to exaggerate the differences between male and female in comparison to the female participants. The findings from this chapter and the quantitative chapters present robust findings supporting Bem's (1993) view that humans view the world through the three gender lenses of *biological essentialism*, *androcentrism* and *gender polarisation*. Some of the groups involved discussions about bisexuality often in disparaging terms. This strongly suggested that participants either did not consider the possibility that there may have been bisexual people in the group, or else they were not concerned about giving offence.

As the thesis has provided extensive and numerous analyses, the next section provides an evaluative summary, linking the main findings with the literature reviewed in Chapters 1 and 2.

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Overall, the findings from the thesis offer support for the theories of a number of authors from seemingly disparate academic backgrounds, such as psychology, psychoanalysis, sociology, social geography, anthropology, sex and gender studies, culture and communications, and theology. Douglas (1969) in an analysis of the Biblical Holiness Code (Leviticus) argues that what the ancient Israelites considered 'dirty' was a manifestation of intolerance of ambiguity, thus from this view, 'dirt' is merely 'matter out of place'. This argument has been taken up by a number of authors, such as Leach (1976) and Sibley (1995). Sibley (1995) has applied this theory to explain attitudes to all 'outsiders', such as Black people, Gypsies and Homosexual people. Chapter 4 of the thesis presented an evaluation of Douglas' (1969) view using Budner's Intolerance of Ambiguity (IA) scale, together with measures of 'attitudes to dirt' and religiosity. The regression analyses in Chapter 4 illustrated that IA, 'attitudes to dirt' and religiosity are all predictors of Attitudes to Homosexuality (ATH). However, the gender of the participant remains the strongest predictor of ATH throughout the various regression analyses. Thus 'being' a man or woman is an important determinant on one's attitudes to same-gender sexuality. The analyses in Chapters 5 to 8 explored the relation between gender and attitudes to sexuality in a number of ways, from attitudes to the body, anal sex, oral sex, and attitudes to sexualities that depart from the hetero/homo dichotomy. All of these chapters comprised mainly experiments (presented in a questionnaire format) which supported the findings from the regression analyses in Chapter 4. The results illustrate that males and females show distinctly different patterns in the way that they evaluate 'gendered' stimuli, such as the human body and non-procreative sex acts.

The results show that the potential and actual use of the human body are strongly 'gendered'. So that, even for parts of the body for which there is identical physiological function (the mouth and the anus), there is a male female divide in terms of appropriateness of use. For instance, the female anus is considered more 'sexual', more

'attractive' and more 'positive' in comparison to the male anus. A similar pattern of findings is seen for the female anus. This suggests that both the female mouth and the female anus are viewed as vagina substitutes, suggesting that 'one female hole is as good as another' (Wood, 2000, p.36). However, there is a notable gender divide in ratings given to the human body. A consistent pattern is for males to over-emphasise the penetrability of the female body while under-emphasising the penetrability of the male body. By contrast female participants do not differentiate between male and female bodily permeability, so that they do not distinguish between the sexualness of the anus. Thus female participants' ratings more closely reflect the biological evidence and as such are more 'objective' in their assessment than are their male counterparts (Wood, 2000). These findings support the assertion of Alonso & Koreck (1993) that women are destined to have their bodies 'opened by men' (p.117). Thus 'real' sex is 'penile penetration of the vagina' (Basow, 1992, p.81) or failing the achievement of this ideal, it may be defined as 'penetration of the female body'. Alonso & Koreck's (1993) distinction between male and female bodies represents the basis of all gender division.

The results from Chapter 6 offer stronger support for this trend as the instigation of anal sex also follows gender/genital congruent patterns. For instance, both the heterosexual male and gay male inserters are more likely to be considered instigators of the act. The act of anal sex between two women is considered to have a greater degree of mutuality. In the reversed heterosexual context, where the male is penetrated, he is still considered more likely to be the instigator. This illustrates Bernard's (1992) point that a sexual act is only socially significant when a penis is involved. Thus, the mere presence of a penis not only overrides the 'penis substitute' but more importantly signifies 'leadership' and 'authority'. 'Power' is more frequently associated with the inserter instigator of the anal sex act. According to Thompson & Pleck (1986) 'traditional masculinity' is based on three things, that is, *status*, *toughness* and *anti-femininity*. The findings from Chapters 5 & 6 offer strong support for this view. Thompson & Pleck's (1986) bases are inextricably linked in performance of male heterosexuality. In the heterosexual equation it is the male who legitimately acts as the penetrator of the female body. The act of penetration confers status and therefore toughness. It is the antithesis of femininity. The results from Chapter 5 and 6 also provide evidence for Bem's (1993) view that we view the world through the gender

lenses of *biological essentialism*, *androcentrism* and *gender polarisation*. The division of the human body and appropriate sex roles is based on an androcentric view that confers a higher status on the male. This view is based on the gender separation of the human race according to the shape of their genitals. It is also notable from the results that the propensity to use these gender lenses is more pronounced for male participants.

The results from Chapter 7 show even larger differences between the ratings of oral sex in the same-gender (homosexual) context and the mixed-gender (heterosexual) context, which is explained by the wider acceptance of oral sex practice. Again the results show notable gender differences in ratings of lesbian and gay oral sex acts. Whereas there is little difference in their rating of lesbian acts and actors, there are strong gender differences in the rating of gay male actors. These results support Price & Dalecki's (1998) view that lesbian sex and heterosexual sex receive similar evaluations, indicating that lesbianism may be viewed as an 'extension' of heterosexuality or else more closely resembles foreplay. Thus lesbian sexual acts do not represent authentic sex acts, as they may be usurped at any time by the presence of a real penis. Furthermore, the idea of two women together is particularly titillating to the 'average' heterosexual male (Whitley, Wiederman & Wryobeck, 1999), as the situation doubles the potential sites for penile engulfment. This also doubles the opportunities to assert status By contrast, a sex act between two males represents a direct challenge to traditional masculinity in that one male is understood to play the female role (Bersani, 1994; Black & Stevenson, 1984; Blumenfeld, 1992; Herek, 1986; Doty, 1993) and therefore lose status. Bersani (1994) and Simpson (1994a) argue that sexual deviation is really gender deviation. However, this is more applicable to men than to women. Males tend to equate same-gender sexual acts with a loss of masculinity and therefore status as the results from Chapter 8 (Continua of Sexuality) show.

Chapter 8 examined the relative evaluations of the various points on the sexuality scale devised by Kinsey et al (1948). The results show that any incidence in homosexuality is marked by a decrease in masculinity ratings. The same pattern, although not so distinct, is seen for female sexuality, with any incidence of lesbianism showing a decrease in

femininity ratings. Again, male participants give the most negative ratings to male homosexuality.

The findings from the empirical chapters support Price and Dalecki's (1998) argument that there is a connection between homophobia and the social construction of gender and power. Price & Dalecki (1998) reported differences in the way that male and female participants perceive. Males perceive heterosexual and lesbian sexual acts similarly, but held negative perceptions of men having sex with men. This supports the findings of Kite & Whitley (1996), and McCreary (1994). By contrast, women drew a distinction between consensual and non-consensual acts rather than the gender of the sexual acts. Sinn (1997) supports this view finding that Masculine Ideology (status, toughness and anti-femininity) was a significant predictor of homophobia and of adversarial sexual relationships. The findings from the present sample add support to these views. Thus homophobia and heterosexism should be viewed as products of sexism (Doty, 1993; Isay, 1989; Love, 1999; Watney, 1987, Wood, 2000).

The results have also provided support for the various manifestations of a need for a structured world, such as Freud's (1977) anal character and Fisher's (1973) 'Back Awareness' and religiosity measures. The results from the thesis suggest that religiosity functions as a means of structuring the world. This is shown, firstly, by the small but significant correlations with Furnham's (1994) *predictability* factor, and with the *need for similarity and regularity* factor (derived from the present sample). The final regression analysis in Chapter 4 (individual items) revealed that only item 4 from the Short-form Religiosity scale was a significant predictor of ATH ('My religion has great relevance to my life on a day to day basis'). Again, this indicates a need for structure. With the inclusion of 'attitudes to anality' in the regression analysis in Chapter 6, both 'religiosity' and 'attitudes to dirt' ceased to be significant predictors of ATH. There was also a significant difference between 'anality' scores of a 'high religiosity' group and a 'low religiosity' group, with the 'high religiosity' group showing scores to 'anality' that were more negative. The implication of these results is that religious people may have a tendency to dwell more on 'anal sex acts' when considering the subject of homosexuality.

The findings from the group discussions provide support for both the main findings of the thesis and much of the material reviewed in Chapters 1 and 2.

The extracts from the focus groups show that the terms 'sex' and 'gender' are often used interchangeably, as argued by Unger (1979). Furthermore, the participants also expressed the view that 'gender' and 'sexuality' are inextricably linked (see Simpson, 1994a). This view is supported by the findings from Chapter 8 where ratings of 'masculinity' for males decrease as the incidence of homosexuality increases. Similarly, the findings show that ratings of 'femininity' decreases as lesbianism increases.

One of the conclusions from the discussion groups is that it is the genitals that make the gender of the person (see Rothblatt, 1995). This helps explain the appeal of the Mars/Venus approach to gender (Gray, 1992). Although the shortcomings of the binary gender system were discussed the findings only confirmed genitals as the appropriate models for gender. Thus genital 'abnormality' in the case of hermaphroditism is associated with gender ambiguity.

Discussions regarding the definition of the term 'sexuality' showed a multi-dimensional conceptualisation such as that proposed by Klein et al, 1985. Amongst the components highlighted were attraction, behaviour, sex-drive, personal choice and selfhood. There were mixed responses as to how many sexualities existed. Although there was general agreement that 'heterosexual' and 'homosexual' are relatively stable patterns, there was less agreement when the number of sexuality labels exceeds two. Amongst the alternatives to dichotomous sexuality was that sexuality formed a continuum, as proposed by Kinsey et al (1948). One group make the distinction between 'doing' and 'being' (see Weinberg, 1978; Warren & Johnson, 1972) indicating that situational sexual acts do not necessarily constitute an identity.

The subject of bisexuality elicited some of the most animated exchanges. Bisexuality was described as a state of confusion, a period of transition or symptomatic of underlying personality problems (see Ochs & Diehl, 1992).

Some participants in the group discussion showed no reticence in making negative remarks about bisexuality in contrast to remarks about homosexuality which were more circumspect. The group discussions supported the findings from Chapter 8 which found that the 'word' confusion is most likely to be associated with bisexuality. Also for a number of the analyses, the levels of bisexuality were given ratings that were more negative than were those given to 'exclusive homosexuality'.

Discussions of attitudes to homosexuality were confined mainly to gender differences. The main theme to emerge was that males have a greater problem with homosexuality than do females, especially towards gay males. This finding is well supported in the literature (e.g., Kite & Whitley, 1996; McCreary, 1994). By contrast it was argued that men found lesbianism particularly titillating (see Whitley et al, 1999). The findings from chapters 5, 6, 7 and 8 support these views.

Finally, men were considered to embrace a more 'black and white' model of gender and sexuality. Again, this view is supported by many of the findings that show that mean tend to exaggerate the differences between male and female bodies and the more negative attitudes to sex acts in which roles are not gender congruent.

CRITICISMS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH

Much of the analysis in this thesis has a quantitative emphasis and it would be judicious to take into account some of the criticisms levelled at this approach. Taken individually, the results of any of the studies might be dismissed as fortuitous or artefactual. However, the convergence between the various approaches suggests robustness in the findings. Nevertheless, it is important to reconsider some aspects of the thesis approach and offer suggestions for possible refinement of individual studies. I will start with a more personal account of what I might have done differently, with the luxury of hindsight, and indeed what I would do all over again.

There is a certain crossover between the strengths and weaknesses of the thesis. During much of the first half thesis I was 'left to my own devices' and I think as a result, this helped give the thesis an 'organic' quality. The order of the chapters represents the exact

order in which studies were designed and carried out. This is reflected in the decreasing number of participants as the thesis progresses. So what emerges is an account of a research process that took shape partly in response to the feedback from the participants. I would also consider the 'repeated-measures' design of the thesis to be a strength, in that I was able to collect an enormous amount of information from the same participants. Many studies of attitudes to sexuality are small-scale employing a small number of measures. Therefore, the thesis has been able to offer a more 'video' approach to the subject rather than the more regular 'snapshot' approach. Of course, this approach also means that I have the luxury of a largely body of data and undoubtedly the permutations of items within and between the individual studies should provide a wealth of ideas for research papers for the foreseeable future.

A number of researchers have addressed the impact of researching 'sensitive' issues or ones not directly addressed by mainstream psychology, the omission of which has led to various accusations of bias (e.g. Burman, 1994; Honeychurch, 1996; Howitt, 1991; Kitzinger, 1996, and Ussher, 1991). According to Parker (1994), many of these issues are attributable to a lack of reflexivity in mainstream psychology. Therefore, it is crucial to acknowledge the effects of the research environment on my research, particularly as it addresses areas that challenge the mainstream, both in terms of the subject material and (some aspects of) the methodology. According to Honeychurch (1996) any attempt to 'queer the operations of research is threatening to conventional theory' (p.353).

The thesis discussed the tension between gender differences and experimental method and how some groups (e.g. women, gay men and lesbian women, etc.) have traditionally been 'othered' by experimental approaches (e.g. Honeychurch, 1996; Kitzinger, 1996). I went ahead and used a predominately experimental approach anyway but with a more critical aspect, incorporating issues of subjectivity, reflexivity and the democratisation of the research process. In some aspects of the research, this involved turning empiricism in on itself, similar to the performance artist Laurie Anderson who uses advanced technology to criticise technological advancement. A key strength of the thesis was how so-called neutral positions (i.e. the male heterosexual) were explicitly used as a benchmark by which

we judge all else. Throughout the thesis I sought to expose the 'invisible' and unchallenged standards by which we are forced to measure ourselves.

When considering what I would have done differently the immediate thoughts are around the theme of 'another time another place. Being self-funding, that is from teaching work, these duties in the department always had to take precedence over my research. Changes in direction in the department (towards 'neurosciences') meant that social psychology was not particularly prized and compounded with the problems associated with studying 'sensitive' topics meant that the most negative reactions to my research came from *some* of my colleagues. As discussed in Chapter 3, these circumstances including the pressure to do 'good' research (Boynton, 1998; Ussher, 1989), undoubtedly had some bearing on the way in which I approached the thesis. The research climate often engendered a feeling of social and professional isolation and had I been in a more supportive environment, I have no doubt that I could have finished the thesis even earlier, and with considerably less stress. However I must acknowledge that different conditions may have led to a very different thesis. In fact the relationship with my third and final (a cognitive psychologist) supervisor proved to be an invaluable and extremely productive one. During this time, I feel my writing style developed to accommodate a more 'mainstream psychology' audience whilst still retaining a strong critical edge and therefore hopefully does not alienate my peers. As things stand I feel that my experiences have engendered a greater sense of ownership of the project. It is something of an irony that in the end, the 'novelty value' in my research has more to do with the intentional post-modern methodology rather than the supposed titillating aspects of the subject material.

In some ways the thesis reads like 'a sledgehammer trying to crack a nut' and perhaps I may have become too concerned with the political implications (as discussed above) of the research at the expense of the practical ones. In retrospect, I would like to have concentrated more on the reflexive aspects of the thesis, although I particularly like the 'drama' aspect of the third chapter as the account moves from third person to first person. I also recognise that the research design was such that the permutations of studies meant that it was often difficult to decide what *not* to include.

At a more specific level, several of the questionnaires used were rather long and involved, and the analyses have shown that several of the items are redundant, such as the semantic-differential ratings of 'normal/abnormal', 'natural/unnatural' and 'appropriate/ inappropriate'. Future uses of the semantic-differential scales might use more specific statements, such as those used for the factor names in the factor analyses, for example 'High conformity to sexual norms versus low conformity to sexual norms'. Other rating scales, such as the 'active/passive' scale, might be omitted as they offer no discriminatory power. One notable omission in a number of the studies (anal sex, oral sex and continua of sexuality) was a 'positive/negative' rating. Although the use of graphic scales yielded a wide range of scores, they are immensely time consuming to code and check. It is arguable whether the additional time required to code these scales is offset by the sensitivity of the measures. These items are easy to construct and easier and quicker for the participants to read and complete. However, future designs should incorporate a number of fixed points, plus a mid-point. The optimal number of points needs to be established.

The 'Male Sexuality' and 'Female Sexuality' questionnaires used in this thesis have focused on a limited description of sexuality. Future studies should examine the shades of bisexuality in the Kinsey scale, namely K5 to K1. At present, the examination has only looked at sexual attraction and behaviour but future explorations might extend the range of factors under consideration and, in the first instance, might include 'thoughts' and 'fantasies'. At present, there is concordance between the degree of attraction and behaviour and future studies might, for instance, hold the degree of behaviour constant while varying the degree of attraction. So, although, a hypothetical person may be described as having sexual experience predominantly with females, the levels of attraction might be varied from incidental attraction to males up to predominant attraction to males, thus creating a tension between behaviour and attraction.

Further research in this area should seek to develop the engagement of participants in the research process. The items in the questionnaires reported in this thesis were determined by the researcher. This not only represents a serious imbalance in power but also means that the attitudes of the participants were largely constrained by the restrictions the researcher imposed. Future research should seek to attempt to address these two

problems. Thus focus groups might be employed at various stages of the research process, from the initial design stage, through the process stage and as used in this thesis, in the results stage. The measurement constructs suggested by 'the researched' may differ greatly from those envisaged by the researcher. Similarly, participants may have a very different perception of the research process. Although we may never fully address the power relationship between researcher and 'researched', the will to try may add a depth, richness and 'realness' to the research and ultimately be something with which participants may identify.

The writings of David Sibley (1995) suggest that the effects of a need for binary classification and IA may be applied to all 'outsiders'. Therefore, the arguments presented in this thesis may also be extended to others who cannot be easily subjected to binary classification. Just as the bisexual person falls between the sexual poles of heterosexuality and homosexuality, so the bi-racial person may be described as falling between racial poles. Therefore, a number of approaches used in the thesis may also be appropriated to study race issues, although any research design may have to employ more covert measures.

Finally, further research should examine the attitudes of more diverse samples of the general population than psychology undergraduates to ascertain whether the present findings are supported with different groups. However, as discussed in Chapter 3, the personality characteristics attributed to undergraduate and volunteer samples (McQueen & Knussen, 1999; Rosnow & Rosenthal, 1997; Smithson, 1999 and Wilkinson, 1994) are often antithetical to characteristics attributed to people who hold negative attitudes to homosexuality (Herek, 1984). Therefore, samples more representative of the general population may show even stronger trends in the observed directions.

CONCLUSIONS

This thesis has made a number of contributions to the study of sexuality and gender. Firstly, it provides empirical evidence to support the hypothesis that attitudes to sexual deviation are in part a function of attitudes to gender deviation. This view has been espoused by a number of authors (e.g. Bersani, 1994; Simpson, 1994) but hitherto this

argument has been largely rhetorical. Rather than affecting attitudes to sexuality directly, intolerance of ambiguity is inexorably linked to gender-role conformity. Thus attitudes to sexuality are largely a function of the tolerance of gender-role ambiguity.

The thesis has also attempted to address some of the major criticisms of quantitative methodology by qualitative researchers. Firstly, the thesis has attempted to address the biases associated with positivist approaches by incorporating the neutral positions of 'male gender' and 'heterosexuality' into the design. Secondly, it has provided a reflexive account of the rationale behind the thesis, as well as some of the problems encountered in studying a 'sensitive topic'. Finally, the thesis has also attempted to address the problems of distance between the participants' responses and the researcher's interpretation of those responses. In a series of focus groups, participants were asked to define major terms and also asked to discuss some of the preliminary findings. As the focus groups were all conducted before the final results were produced, their observations helped shape the overall interpretation of the findings. Qualitative research has sought to use subjectivity as a resource and, in a similar way, this thesis has attempted to use the neutrality of privileged positions (maleness and heterosexuality) simply by making them visible.

Thus, the thesis has offered a model of quantitative methodology that may be employed to a field of investigation (sexuality) that has often, some would say routinely, been failed by it (see Honeychurch, 1996). This 'queered' approach might be termed 'post-modern empiricism' and rather than weakening or diluting the rigour of the research process, the acknowledgement and incorporation of practices common to qualitative approaches (such as reflexivity and subjectivity), produces, if anything, an even more rigorous methodology.

The main contribution of the thesis is that it has provided evidence within a predominantly empirical framework to support the connection between gender stereotypes and attitudes to sexuality. Crucial to the concept of both heterosexism and sexism is the assumption that femininity is inherently inferior to masculinity (see Bornstein, 1998). Rather than seeing heterosexism as a problem faced by a minority group, the thesis demonstrates that negative attitudes to homosexuality are in part a manifestation of rigid gender role attitudes. Therefore both sexism and heterosexism are a consequence of 'heteropatriarchal

oppression' (Kitzinger & Perkins, 1993). Thus heterosexism represents a barometer of gender in/equality in Western culture and therefore has important implications for the study of sexist attitudes. Thus the thesis makes important connections between the psychology of women, and gay and lesbian psychology.

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Appendices

Appendix 1:

Paper presented at the 1998 International Conference on Discourse and the Social Order, April, Aston Business School: *'Just Vain Jangling: reading new world sexualities into old world texts'*.

Appendix 2:

Questionnaire: What We Think of Other Nationalities (incorporating Wrightsman's (1992) Assumptions about Human Nature)

WHAT WE THINK OF OTHER NATIONALITIES

INTRODUCTION

This questionnaire has been designed to discover what people think of European nationalities. Within the survey, we are including the following nationalities: English, Dutch, Belgian, German, Danish, Northern Irish and French. There are three main sections to the questionnaire:

Part one: listing of all personality characteristics

Part two: regarding your thoughts about human nature in general

Part three: requires some personal details (treated with utmost confidentiality)

PART ONE: PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

Below there is a list of 25 suggested personality characteristics. For each of these characteristics you are required to rate what percentage of the representatives (people) of a specified nation would possess a characteristic. You are free to use any number from 0 to 100. As an indication, 100% would mean all of the people, 50% would mean half of the people and 0% would mean none of the people.

There are no right or wrong answers; it is just a matter of what you consider to be an accurate figure. Please ensure that there is a response given for every characteristic listed under each of the nationalities.

. What is your overall impression of this nation and it's people?_____

_____

What percentage of the people in this nation are:

Sentimental	___	Dominant	___	Egoistic	___
Proud	___	Assertive	___	Competitive	___
Aggressive	___	Individualistic	___	Ambitious	___
Independent	___	Efficient	___	Scientific	___
Industrious	___	Intelligent	___	Honest	___
Rich	___	Empathic	___	Helpful	___
Sympathetic	___	Friendly	___	Emotional	___
Enjoying Life	___	Peace-loving	___	Ruthless	___

How many people from this nation have you met?_____

How many do you know personally_____

What is your source of information about this nation and its people?_____

_____

HOLLAND & THE DUTCH

What is your overall impression of this nation and it's people?_____

_____

What percentage of the people in this nation are:

Sentimental	___	Dominant	___	Egoistic	___
Proud	___	Assertive	___	Competitive	___
Aggressive	___	Individualistic	___	Ambitious	___
Independent	___	Efficient	___	Scientific	___
Industrious	___	Intelligent	___	Honest	___
Rich	___	Empathic	___	Helpful	___
Sympathetic	___	Friendly	___	Emotional	___
Enjoying Life	___	Peace-loving	___	Ruthless	___

How many people from this nation have you met?_____

How many do you know personally_____

What is your source of information about this nation and its people?_____

_____

BELGIUM & BELGIANS

What is your overall impression of this nation and it's people?_____

_____

What percentage of the people in this nation are:

Sentimental	___	Dominant	___	Egoistic	___
Proud	___	Assertive	___	Competitive	___
Aggressive	___	Individualistic	___	Ambitious	___
Independent	___	Efficient	___	Scientific	___
Industrious	___	Intelligent	___	Honest	___
Rich	___	Empathic	___	Helpful	___
Sympathetic	___	Friendly	___	Emotional	___
Enjoying Life	___	Peace-loving	___	Ruthless	___

How many people from this nation have you met?_____

How many do you know personally_____

What is your source of information about this nation and its people?_____

_____

ENGLAND & THE ENGLISH

What is your overall impression of this nation and it's people?_____

_____

What percentage of the people in this nation are:

Sentimental	___	Dominant	___	Egoistic	___
Proud	___	Assertive	___	Competitive	___
Aggressive	___	Individualistic	___	Ambitious	___
Independent	___	Efficient	___	Scientific	___
Industrious	___	Intelligent	___	Honest	___
Rich	___	Empathic	___	Helpful	___
Sympathetic	___	Friendly	___	Emotional	___
Enjoying Life	___	Peace-loving	___	Ruthless	___

How many people from this nation have you met?_____

How many do you know personally_____

What is your source of information about this nation and its people?_____

_____

PART TWO: THOUGHTS ABOUT HUMAN NATURE

Within this section, we are interested in your thoughts about human nature as a whole.

Below are a series of statements with a seven-point scale for each. For each of the statements, mark a fixed point on the scale that most accurately reflects your personal view.

1. Most people would tell a lie if they could gain by it

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

2. People are usually truthful even when they would be better off lying

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

3. Most people have a lot of control over what happens to them

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

4. Our success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our own control

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

5. Most people do not go out of their way to help someone in trouble

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

6. The typical person is sincerely concerned about the problems of others

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

7. The average person will stick to his/her opinion if s/he thinks s/he's right, even if others disagree

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

8. Nowadays, many people won't make a move until they find out what other people think

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

9. People are so complex that it is hard to know what 'makes them tick'

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

--- I think I get a good idea of a person's basic nature after a brief conversation with him/ her

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

11. People are pretty different from one another in what 'makes them tick'

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

12. All people have basically similar personalities

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

13. My religion has a great relevance on my day to day life

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

14. I don't pray regularly

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

15. I believe there is only one true God

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

16. I believe in a number of gods

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

17. Too much social approval has been given to homosexuals

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

18. Homosexuality is an acceptable expression of human sexuality.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neutral	slightly agree	mostly agree	strongly agree

PART THREE: PERSONAL: DETAILS

Please note that these details remain confidential. They are used for the sole purpose of identifying trends in responses, and are not used to identify individuals. Your responses will remain anonymous.

GENDER: M / F ETHNICITY:_____

AGE: _____ RELIGION:_____

MARTAL STATUS: _____ URBAN/ RURAL/ SUBURBAN

OCCUPATION (of chief wage earner in family household):_____

EDUCATION LEVEL: (i) None

(ii) Basic

(iii) CSE/ GCSE/ GCE 'O' LEVEL

(iv) GCE 'A'LEVEL

(v) Undegraduate

(vi) Degree/ graduate

(vii) Postgraduate

(viii) Other (please specify)_____

Where do you go for your holidays: UK/ ABROAD

If abroad, please give examples_____

_____

_____

Where is your ideal holiday location?_____

_____

Do you speak any foreign languages? YES / NO

If so, what are they?_____

What newspapers do you read regularly?_____

Any others?_____

What magazines do you read?_____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

Appendix 3:

Correlation Matrix: ATH & Wrightsman's Assumptions about Human Nature.

Correlation Matrix: Wrightsman's Assumptions About Human Nature, Religiosity, Participant's Age, and Participant's Gender

		Trustworthiness of humans	Strength of Will of Humans	Altruism	Independence	Complexity	Variability	Religiosity	Homophobia	Age	Gender
Trustworthiness of humans	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.107**	.273**	.133**	-.009	.014	-.002	-.061	.178**	.019
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.001	.000	.000	.779	.677	.961	.061	.000	.564
	N	947	946	945	946	945	943	934	946	944	937
Strength of Will of Humans	Pearson Correlation	.107**	1.000	.053	.077*	-.006	.074*	-.055	-.045	-.074*	.009
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.	.105	.018	.849	.023	.093	.168	.023	.787
	N	946	947	945	946	945	943	934	946	944	937
Altruism	Pearson Correlation	.273**	.053	1.000	.135**	-.005	-.023	-.013	-.086**	-.014	.076*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.105	.	.000	.884	.480	.696	.008	.671	.020
	N	945	945	946	945	944	942	933	945	943	936
Independence	Pearson Correlation	.133**	.077*	.135**	1.000	.035	-.004	.030	.001	.039	.063
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.018	.000	.	.277	.913	.366	.980	.228	.054
	N	946	946	945	947	945	943	934	946	944	937
Complexity	Pearson Correlation	-.009	-.006	-.005	.035	1.000	.274**	-.024	-.113**	.012	.074*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.779	.849	.884	.277	.	.000	.473	.000	.723	.023
	N	945	945	944	945	946	942	934	945	943	936
Variability	Pearson Correlation	.014	.074*	-.023	-.004	.274**	1.000	-.069*	-.138**	-.017	.023
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.677	.023	.480	.913	.000	.	.035	.000	.611	.491
	N	943	943	942	943	942	945	932	944	942	935
Religiosity	Pearson Correlation	-.002	-.055	-.013	.030	-.024	-.069*	1.000	.242**	.180**	.085**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.961	.093	.696	.366	.473	.035	.	.000	.000	.010
	N	934	934	933	934	934	932	936	935	933	926
Homophobia	Pearson Correlation	-.061	-.045	-.086**	.001	-.113**	-.138**	.242**	1.000	.244**	-.172**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.061	.168	.008	.980	.000	.000	.000	.	.000	.000
	N	946	946	945	946	945	944	935	948	946	938
Age	Pearson Correlation	.178**	-.074*	-.014	.039	.012	-.017	.180**	.244**	1.000	-.015
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.023	.671	.228	.723	.611	.000	.000	.	.657
	N	944	944	943	944	943	942	933	946	947	938
Gender	Pearson Correlation	.019	.009	.076*	.063	.074*	.023	.085**	-.172**	-.015	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.564	.787	.020	.054	.023	.491	.010	.000	.657	.
	N	937	937	936	937	936	935	926	938	938	940

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Appendix 4:

(a) Attitudes toward Homosexuality Original Scale (Kite & Deaux, 1986).
(b) Attitudes to Sexuality Questionnaire

Attitudes toward Homosexuality: Assessment and Behavioural Consequences

Kite & Deaux (1986)

ORIGINAL SCALE

Please indicate your level of agreement with the items below using the following scale:

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Strongly agree		*Neutral*		*Strongly Disagree*

1. I would not mind having homosexual friends
2. Gay people like to dress up in the opposite sex's clothing
3. Finding out that an artist was gay would have no effect on my appreciation of his/ her work
4. I won't associate with known homosexuals if I can help it
5. I would look for a new place to live if I found out my roommate was gay
6. Homosexuality is a mental illness
7. I would not be afraid form my child to have a homosexual teacher
8. Gays dislike members of the opposite sex
9. I do not really find the thought of homosexual acts disgusting
10. Homosexuals are more likely to commit deviant sexual acts, such as child molestation, rape and voyeurism (Peeping Toms), than are heterosexuals
11. Homosexuals should be kept separate from the rest of society (i.e. separate housing, restricted employment)
12. Two individuals of the same sex holding hands or displaying affection in public is revolting
13. The love between two males or two females is quite different from the love between two persons of the opposite sex
14. I see the gay movement as a positive thing
15. Homosexuality, as far as I'm concerned, is not sinful
16. I would not mind being employed by a homosexual
17. Homosexuals should be forced to have psychological treatment
18. The increasing acceptance of homosexuality in our society is aiding in the deterioration of morals

19. I would not decline membership in an organization just because it had homosexual members
20. I would vote for a homosexual in an election for public office
21. If I knew someone were gay, I would still go ahead and form a friendship with that individual
22. If I were a parent, I could accept my son or daughter being gay.

Notes:

(i) Items 1, 3, 7, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21 and 22 are reverse scored

(ii) Kite & Deaux (1986) recommend that item 2 should be dropped due to low item-total correlation.

PIN number
In order to link your responses to future questionnaires, you are asked to write the LAST THREE DIGITS OF YOUR PERMANENT HOME POSTCODE (**not** your *temporary* term-time postcode) in the space provided. This will still mean that your responses remain anonymous.

PIN (last three digits of permanent home postcode):_____

Your PIN must be written on all future questionnaires.

Please write this number on your 'subject hours 'RED CARD', so that you are sure not to forget..

ATTITUDES TO SEXUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Study conducted by:
Gary W. Wood SW608A
Telephone Ext 4909
Email: woodgw@aston.ac.uk

Instructions:

Please read carefully

This questionnaire examines attitudes to sexuality and other general attitudes. You are under no obligation to participate in this study. However, if you decide to take part it would be appreciated if you would complete the whole questionnaire, although you are free to withdraw at anytime. Partially completed questionnaires are of little or no use. 'Subject hours' will be awarded on the basis of a useable response. Your participation will be interpreted as consent. All responses remain confidential.

Please answer all questions but try not to spend too much time considering each response. Work through the questionnaire without referring back.(You are invited to make additional comments and/or to clarify giving examples in the spaces provided).

There are no right or wrong answers.

You are also asked to provide some person details. You are not required to give your name and therefore remain anonymous.

For all questions, please CIRCLE the appropriate response that most closely represents your view.

please read the questions CAREFULLY

Attitudes to Sexuality

Please CIRCLE the appropriate response that most closely represents your view.

1. I would not mind having homosexual friends.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

2. Finding out that an artist/musician was gay would have no effect on my appreciation of their work.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

3. I prefer not to associate with known homosexual people.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

4. I would look for a new place to live if I found out my flatmate was gay.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

5. Homosexuality is a mental illness.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

6. I would not be afraid for my child to have a homosexual teacher.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

7. Homosexual people dislike members of the opposite sex.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

8. I do not really find the thought of homosexual acts disgusting.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

9. Heterosexual people are less likely to commit deviant sexual acts such as child molestation, rape, and voyeurism ('peeping tom'), than are homosexual people.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

10. Homosexual individuals should be kept separate from the rest of society (i.e. separate housing, restricted employment etc.)

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

11. I would feel uncomfortable in the presence of two individuals of the same sex holding hands or displaying affection in public.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

12. I see the gay movement as a positive thing.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

13. Homosexuality, as far as I'm concerned, is not sinful.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

14. I would not mind being employed by a homosexual man or woman.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

15. Homosexual people should be forced to undergo psychological treatment.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

16. The increasing acceptance of homosexuality in our society is aiding in the deterioration of morals and family values.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

17. I would not decline membership of an organisation just because it had homosexual members.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

18. I would not hesitate to vote for a homosexual person in an election for public office.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

19. If I knew someone was gay, I would still be prepared to go ahead and form a friendship with that individual.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

20. If I were a parent/ as a parent, I could not accept my son or daughter being gay.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

ATTITUDES TO CLEANLINESS.

1. I feel very disturbed if I get some dirt or 'contaminated substance' on me.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

2. A bit of dirt is unlikely to do anyone any harm.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

3. I am greatly concerned with unseen dirt and germs.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

4. I have the urge to wash myself after touching things most people don't worry about.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

5. I am not overly concerned about cleanliness.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

6. I tend to spend more money than other people on personal hygiene products such as deodorants, shower gel, shampoo, mouth-wash and other toiletries.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

7. I rarely use antiseptics, disinfectants etc.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

8. I would consider myself obsessed with cleanliness in comparison to other people.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

9. I tend to check regularly throughout the day to make sure I do not have any unpleasant body odours.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

10. I am very strict in attitudes to matters of hygiene and cleanliness.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

11. I sometimes feel that no matter how often I wash, I just don't feel clean.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

12. I am often bothered by other peoples' lack of attention to hygiene.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

13. I would consider some parts of the body to be essentially dirty.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

14. I avoid using unfamiliar toilets.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

GENERAL RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES.

1. I am very committed to my religion.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

2. I don't pray regularly.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

3. I visit my place of worship regularly.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

4. My religion has great relevance to my life on a day to day basis.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

GENERAL ATTITUDES.

1. I would like to live in a foreign country for a while.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

2. A good job is one where what is to be done and how it is to be done are always clear.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

3. I like parties where I know most of the people more than parties where all or most of the guests are complete strangers.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

4 People who fit their lives to a schedule probably miss most of the joy of living.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

5. What we are used to is preferable to what is unfamiliar.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

6. In the long run it is possible to get more done by tackling small, simple problems as opposed to large complicated ones.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

7. There really is no such thing as a problem that can't be solved.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

8. It is more fun to tackle a complicated problem than to solve a simple one.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

9. Often the most interesting and stimulating people are those who don't mind being different and original.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

10. People who insist on a yes/no answer just don't realize how complicated things really are.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

11. The sooner we all adopt similar values and ideals the better.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

12. A person who leads an even, regular life in which few surprises or unexpected happenings arise, really has a lot to be thankful for.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

13. Many of our most important decisions are based on insufficient information.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

14. Teachers or supervisors who hand out vague assignments give their pupils the chance to show initiative and originality.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

15. An expert who doesn't come up with a definite answer probably doesn't know too much.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

16. A good teacher is one who makes you wonder about your way of looking at things.

strongly agree	mostly agree	slightly agree	neither agree nor disagree	slightly disagree	mostly disagree	strongly disagree

Personal Details:

Gender: Are you: Male / Female Age:_____ Marital Status: _____

Course:_____ Year of study:_____

Nationality:_____ Family religion:_____

Would you describe your hometown as: URBAN/ SUBURBAN/ RURAL

Ethnicity: Do you describe your ethnicity as:
(i) White/ Caucasian (ii) Afro-Caribbean/ Black
(iii) Asian (iv) Oriental
(v) Mixed race _____ (please state)

(vi) Other _____ (please state)

Any other information to clarify ethnicity:_____

Sexuality:
Please CIRCLE the relevant response:

0_____1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6

Key:
0= exclusively homosexual attraction/ behaviour
1= Predominantly homosexual attraction/behaviour with incidental heterosexual attraction/behaviour
2= Mainly homosexual attraction/behaviour with occasional heterosexual attraction/behaviour
3= equal heterosexual/homosexual attraction/ behaviour
4= Mainly heterosexual attraction/behaviour with occasional homosexual attraction/behaviour
5= Predominantly heterosexual attraction/behaviour with incidental homosexual attraction/behaviour
6= exclusively heterosexual attraction/ behaviour

If addition, you may wish to describe your sexuality:

_____

Any other comments:

Thank you for your participation

Appendix 5:

Correlation Matrix: ATH, Budner's IA, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity & Personal Characteristics.

Correlation Matrix: Budner's Intolerance of Ambiguity (IA), Attitudes to Homosexuality (ATH), Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity, Age, Gender, Sexuality & Time of Testing

		Budner's IA	ATH	Religiosity	Attitudes to Dirt	Age	Gender	Sexuality	Time of Testing
Budner's IA	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.291**	.099	.176**	-.044	.022	.012	-.077
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.116	.005	.484	.719	.845	.219
	N	258	258	256	258	258	258	258	258
ATH	Pearson Correlation	.291**	1.000	.250**	.184**	-.061	-.358**	.172**	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.003	.332	.000	.006	.995
	N	258	258	256	258	258	258	258	258
Religiosity	Pearson Correlation	.099	.250**	1.000	.085	.154*	-.042	.057	.141*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.116	.000	.	.175	.013	.507	.363	.024
	N	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
Attitudes to Dirt	Pearson Correlation	.176**	.184**	.085	1.000	-.088	.029	.031	-.143*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.003	.175	.	.157	.647	.624	.022
	N	258	258	256	258	258	258	258	258
Age	Pearson Correlation	-.044	-.061	.154*	-.088	1.000	-.098	.005	.126*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.484	.332	.013	.157	.	.117	.934	.043
	N	258	258	256	258	258	258	258	258
Gender	Pearson Correlation	.022	-.358**	-.042	.029	-.098	1.000	-.011	-.241**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.719	.000	.507	.647	.117	.	.856	.000
	N	258	258	256	258	258	258	258	258
Sexuality	Pearson Correlation	.012	.172**	.057	.031	.005	-.011	1.000	-.027
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.845	.006	.363	.624	.934	.856	.	.672
	N	258	258	256	258	258	258	258	258
Time of Testing	Pearson Correlation	-.077	.000	.141*	-.143*	.126*	-.241**	-.027	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.219	.995	.024	.022	.043	.000	.672	.
	N	258	258	256	258	258	258	258	258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 6:

Correlation Matrix: ATH & Sub-components of Budner's IA

Correlation Matrix: Budner's Multi-dimensional IA Scale (Novelty, Complexity & Insolubility), Attitudes to Homosexuality (ATH), Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity, and Sexuality

		ATH	Budner's Novelty	Budner's Complexity	Budner's Insolubility	Religiosity	Attitudes to Dirt	Gender	Sexuality
ATH	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.225**	.260**	.089	.250**	.184**	-.358**	.172**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.158	.000	.003	.000	.006
	N	258	258	257	256	256	258	258	258
Budner's Novelty	Pearson Correlation	.225**	1.000	.425**	.112	.081	.202**	.015	.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.073	.196	.001	.809	.986
	N	258	258	257	256	256	258	258	258
Budner's Complexity	Pearson Correlation	.260**	.425**	1.000	.119	.118	.088	.011	.005
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.058	.060	.162	.858	.932
	N	257	257	257	255	255	257	257	257
Budner's Insolubility	Pearson Correlation	.089	.112	.119	1.000	-.028	.119	.045	.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.158	.073	.058	.	.661	.058	.472	.565
	N	256	256	255	256	254	256	256	256
Religiosity	Pearson Correlation	.250**	.081	.118	-.028	1.000	.085	-.042	.057
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.196	.060	.661	.	.175	.507	.363
	N	256	256	255	254	256	256	256	256
Attitudes to Dirt	Pearson Correlation	.184**	.202**	.088	.119	.085	1.000	.029	.031
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.001	.162	.058	.175	.	.647	.624
	N	258	258	257	256	256	258	258	258
Gender	Pearson Correlation	-.358**	.015	.011	.045	-.042	.029	1.000	-.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.809	.858	.472	.507	.647	.	.856
	N	258	258	257	256	256	258	258	258
Sexuality	Pearson Correlation	.172**	.001	.005	.036	.057	.031	-.011	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.986	.932	.565	.363	.624	.856	.
	N	258	258	257	256	256	258	258	258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 7:

Correlation Matrix: ATH & Furnham's (1994) Revised Structure for Budner's IA.

Correlation Matrix: Furnham's Revised Factors of Budner's IA (Predictability, Variety & Originality, Clarity, Regularity), Attitudes to Homosexuality (ATH), Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity, and Sexuality

		ATH	Furnham's Predictability	Furnham's Variety & Originality	Furnham's Clarity	Furnham's Regularity	Religiosity	Attitudes to Dirt	Gender	Sexuality
ATH	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.270**	.179**	.150*	.103	.250**	.184**	-.358**	.172**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.004	.016	.100	.000	.003	.000	.006
	N	258	258	257	258	256	256	258	258	258
Furnham's Predictability	Pearson Correlation	.270**	1.000	.201**	.397**	.205**	.133*	.215**	.002	.056
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.001	.000	.001	.034	.001	.971	.366
	N	258	258	257	258	256	256	258	258	258
Furnham's Variety & Originality	Pearson Correlation	.179**	.201**	1.000	.106	.183**	-.033	.013	.064	.018
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.001	.	.089	.003	.602	.840	.306	.775
	N	257	257	257	257	255	255	257	257	257
Furnham's Clarity	Pearson Correlation	.150*	.397**	.106	1.000	.116	.054	.096	-.007	-.047
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	.000	.089	.	.063	.386	.125	.909	.455
	N	258	258	257	258	256	256	258	258	258
Furnham's Regularity	Pearson Correlation	.103	.205**	.183**	.116	1.000	.091	.109	-.039	-.040
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.100	.001	.003	.063	.	.146	.081	.534	.525
	N	256	256	255	256	256	254	256	256	256
Religiosity	Pearson Correlation	.250**	.133*	-.033	.054	.091	1.000	.085	-.042	.057
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.034	.602	.386	.146	.	.175	.507	.363
	N	256	256	255	256	254	256	256	256	256
Attitudes to Dirt	Pearson Correlation	.184**	.215**	.013	.096	.109	.085	1.000	.029	.031
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.001	.840	.125	.081	.175	.	.647	.624
	N	258	258	257	258	256	256	258	258	258
Gender	Pearson Correlation	-.358**	.002	.064	-.007	-.039	-.042	.029	1.000	-.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.971	.306	.909	.534	.507	.647	.	.856
	N	258	258	257	258	256	256	258	258	258
Sexuality	Pearson Correlation	.172**	.056	.018	-.047	-.040	.057	.031	-.011	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.366	.775	.455	.525	.363	.624	.856	.
	N	258	258	257	258	256	256	258	258	258

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Appendix 8:

Factor Analysis of Budner's IA Scale using Present (Thesis) Sample: Full SPSS (for Windows) Output.

Factor Analysis

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
job - clear aims and objectives	1.000	.401
parties - strangers of friends	1.000	.604
Living to schedules	1.000	.567
unfamiliarity	1.000	.350
simple tasks	1.000	.667
insoluble problem?	1.000	.622
complicated problem	1.000	.570
original people	1.000	.537
yes/no answers	1.000	.560
similar values	1.000	.570
few surprises	1.000	.559
insufficient information	1.000	.737
teachers - vague assignments	1.000	.374
experts & definite answers	1.000	.316
teacher - makes you think	1.000	.365
live in another country	1.000	.338

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

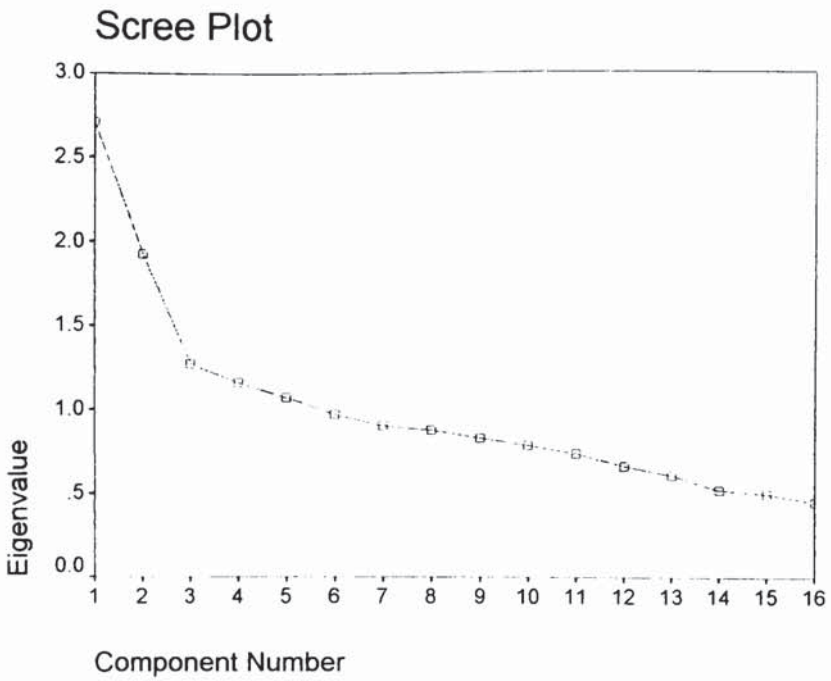
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.709	16.932	16.932	2.709	16.932	16.932
2	1.929	12.056	28.988	1.929	12.056	28.988
3	1.273	7.955	36.943	1.273	7.955	36.943
4	1.157	7.233	44.176	1.157	7.233	44.176
5	1.068	6.678	50.854	1.068	6.678	50.854
6	.970	6.063	56.917			
7	.901	5.631	62.548			
8	.876	5.475	68.023			
9	.831	5.194	73.217			
10	.788	4.924	78.141			
11	.739	4.619	82.761			
12	.666	4.165	86.926			
13	.611	3.821	90.747			
14	.526	3.288	94.035			
15	.501	3.129	97.164			
16	.454	2.836	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.164	13.527	13.527
2	1.884	11.773	25.299
3	1.460	9.124	34.423
4	1.433	8.957	43.381
5	1.196	7.473	50.854
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



Component Matrix[a]

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
job - clear aims and objectives	.406	.445			
parties - strangers of friends	.439	.316		.423	
Living to schedules	.377	-.414		-.498	
unfamiliarity	.411	.384			
simple tasks		.577	.343		-.441
insoluble problem?		.340	.472		.480
complicated problem	.456		-.420		-.411
original people	.610	-.316			
yes/no answers	.306	-.514		.427	
similar values	.361			-.552	
few surprises	.534		-.347		
insufficient information			.595		-.475
teachers - vague assignments	.536				
experts & definite answers	.351	.421			
teacher - makes you think	.366	-.357			
live in another country	.535				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 5 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
job - clear aims and objectives	.618				
parties - strangers of friends	.583				-.346
Living to schedules			.645		
unfamiliarity	.579				
simple tasks	.552	-.377			.466
insoluble problem?				-.770	
complicated problem				.721	
original people		.661			
yes/no answers		.698			
similar values			.702		
few surprises	.429		.398	.332	-.324
insufficient information					.811
teachers - vague assignments	.347	.464			
experts & definite answers	.526				
teacher - makes you think		.558			
live in another country			.415		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5
1	.602	.556	.436	.371	.039
2	.759	-.578	-.084	-.253	-.141
3	.064	.161	.188	-.642	.723
4	.240	.426	-.867	-.018	.094
5	-.022	.388	.125	-.622	-.668

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Appendix 9:

Correlation Matrix: ATH & Revised Factor Structure from Present (Thesis) Sample.

Correlation Matrix: Revised Factor Structure for Budner's IA (using thesis sample), ATH, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity, Gender and, Sexuality

		ATH	Need for Clarity & Familiarity	Originality Intolerance	Need for Similarity & Regularity	Tolerance of Insolubility	Need for Simplicity & Definition	Religiosity	Attitudes to Dirt	Gender	Sexuality
ATH	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.233**	.208**	.195**	-.011	-.007	.250**	.184**	-.358**	.172**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.001	.002	.867	.909	.000	.003	.000	.006
	N	258	258	257	258	256	258	256	258	258	258
Need for Clarity & Familiarity	Pearson Correlation	.233**	1.000	.134*	.207**	-.082	-.016	.080	.219**	.010	-.006
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.031	.001	.192	.798	.203	.000	.868	.928
	N	258	258	257	258	256	258	256	258	258	258
Originality Intolerance	Pearson Correlation	.208**	.134*	1.000	.318**	-.211**	.250**	-.012	.058	.060	.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.031	.	.000	.001	.000	.852	.356	.341	.606
	N	257	257	257	257	255	257	255	257	257	257
Need for Similarity & Regularity	Pearson Correlation	.195**	.207**	.318**	1.000	-.157*	.149*	.188**	.033	-.073	.039
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.001	.000	.	.012	.017	.002	.603	.242	.533
	N	258	258	257	258	256	258	256	258	258	258
Tolerance of Insolubility	Pearson Correlation	-.011	-.082	-.211**	-.157*	1.000	-.064	-.053	.026	-.096	.080
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.867	.192	.001	.012	.	.311	.404	.684	.125	.203
	N	256	256	255	256	256	256	254	256	256	256
Need for Simplicity & Definition	Pearson Correlation	-.007	-.016	.250**	.149*	-.064	1.000	-.035	-.084	.112	.009
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.909	.798	.000	.017	.311	.	.579	.180	.073	.889
	N	258	258	257	258	256	258	256	258	258	258
Religiosity	Pearson Correlation	.250**	.080	-.012	.188**	-.053	-.035	1.000	.085	-.042	.057
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.203	.852	.002	.404	.579	.	.175	.507	.363
	N	256	256	255	256	254	256	256	256	256	256
Attitudes to Dirt	Pearson Correlation	.184**	.219**	.058	.033	.026	-.084	.085	1.000	.029	.031
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.000	.356	.603	.684	.180	.175	.	.647	.624
	N	258	258	257	258	256	258	256	258	258	258
Gender	Pearson Correlation	-.358**	.010	.060	-.073	-.096	.112	-.042	.029	1.000	-.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.868	.341	.242	.125	.073	.507	.647	.	.856
	N	258	258	257	258	256	258	256	258	258	258
Sexuality	Pearson Correlation	.172**	-.006	.032	.039	.080	.009	.057	.031	-.011	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.928	.606	.533	.203	.889	.363	.624	.856	.
	N	258	258	257	258	256	258	256	258	258	258

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 10:

Correlation Matrix: ATH & Individual Items from Psychometric Measures

Correlation Matrix: Individual items from Budner's IA, Attitudes to Dirt, Religiosity, plus ATH, sexuality & gender

		ATH	Budner's IA9 (original people)	Budner's IA6 (simple tasks)	Attitudes to Dirt 13 (dirty body parts)	Attitudes to Dirt 8 (obsessed with cleanliness)	Gender	Sexuality
ATH	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.353**	.131*	.300**	.155*	-.358**	.172**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.035	.000	.013	.000	.006
	N	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Budner's IA9 (original people)	Pearson Correlation	.353**	1.000	-.031	.118	.022	-.015	.013
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.625	.058	.720	.815	.829
	N	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Budner's IA6 (simple tasks)	Pearson Correlation	.131*	-.031	1.000	.060	.039	-.020	.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035	.625	.	.337	.534	.744	.689
	N	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Attitudes to Dirt 13 (dirty body parts)	Pearson Correlation	.300**	.118	.060	1.000	.109	-.218**	.058
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.058	.337	.	.081	.000	.355
	N	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Attitudes to Dirt 8 (obsessed with cleanliness)	Pearson Correlation	.155*	.022	.039	.109	1.000	-.068	.051
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013	.720	.534	.081	.	.279	.412
	N	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Gender	Pearson Correlation	-.358**	-.015	-.020	-.218**	-.068	1.000	-.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.815	.744	.000	.279	.	.856
	N	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Sexuality	Pearson Correlation	.172**	.013	.025	.058	.051	-.011	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.829	.689	.355	.412	.856	.
	N	258	258	258	258	258	258	258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 11:

(a) Assumptions about Human Nature Questionnaire
(b) Questions about Religion
(c) Personal Need for Structure Questionnaire (General Attitudes)

PIN No_____

Assumptions About Human Nature Questionnaire

Gender: Are you? Male / Female Age:_____

INSTRUCTIONS:

The questionnaire is in TWO parts. Part One of this questionnaire looks at assumptions about human nature. The second part looks at attitudes to sexuality.

You are not obliged to take part although participation will be interpreted as consent. You may withdraw participation but subject hours will be awarded on the basis of useable contribution.

Please read questions carefully and CIRCLE the response that best reflects your view. Do not spend too long over each question. Work your way through the questionnaire and do not refer back.

Part One:

1. Some people are too complicated for me to figure out.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

2. I think you can never really understand the feelings of other people.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

3. You can't accurately describe a person in a few words.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

4. People are too complex to ever be understood fully.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

5. People are so complex that it is hard to know what "makes them tick'.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

6. People are unpredictable in how they'll act from one situation to another.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

7. A person's reaction to things differ from one situation to another.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

8. Different people react to the same situation in different ways.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

9. Each person's pesonality is different from the personality of every other person.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

10. People are quite different in their basic interests.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

11. People are pretty different from one another in what "makes them tick".

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

12. People are pretty much alike in their basic interests.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

13. People are basically similar in their personalities.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

14. I find that my first impressions of people are frequently wrong

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

15. I think I get a good idea of a person's basic nature after a brief conversation with him/her.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

16. It's not hard to understand what is really important to a person.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

17. I find that my first impression of a person is usually correct.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

18. If I could ask a person three questions about him/herself (assuming that s/he would answer them honestly), I would know a great deal about them.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

19. The average person is largely master of his/her own fate.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

20. Most persons have a lot of control over what happens to them in life.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

21 Our success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

22. There's little one can do to alter his/her fate in life.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

23. Most people have little influence over the things that happen to them.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

Part Two:

1. Homosexuality is a natural expression of human sexuality

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

2. People should resist their homosexual impulses

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

3. 'Gay' is just as good as 'straight'

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

4. Homosexuality is a normal part of human sexuality

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

5. Homosexuality is abnormal

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

6. There should not be any more restrictions on homosexuals than heterosexuals

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

7. Homosexuals should have the same rights under the law as heterosexuals

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

8. The age of consent should be the same for everyone irrespective of their sexuality

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

9. It would be beneficial to society to recognise homosexuality as normal.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

10. Society should help and encourage homosexuals to change their sexual orientation

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

11. Same sex couples in a longstanding relationship should be allowed to foster children

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

12. Same sex couples in a longstanding relationship should be allowed to adopt children

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

13. If I found out my best friend was gay/lesbian, our friendship would be damaged.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

14. I have some close gay/lesbian friends.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

15. Sexuality should not be an issue in employment opportunities

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

16. Homosexual people should not hold leadership positions

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

17. I would be uncomfortable if I saw a same-sex couple kissing in a public place

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

18. I would feel uncomfortable watching sex scenes on television involving a same-sex couple.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

19. People should makeup their minds one way or the other & be either straight or gay

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

20. Bisexuality is a state of confusion

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

21. Human sexuality is too complex to fit into a limited number of labels

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

22. People who describe themselves as bisexual are just kidding themselves

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

23. Although people may experiment sexually they eventually settle down to being either straight or gay.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

Thanks for your participation

Any comments:

QUESTIONS ABOUT RELIGION

This questionnaire contains a number of questions about religion and what it means to you. Even if you do not have any religious beliefs, please try to answer ALL questions by ticking the response that most closely matches your personal views. There are no right or wrong answers.

PERSONAL DETAILS:

Are you: **Male/Female** * Please circle appropriate response Age:_____ PIN:_____

The questions:

1. **I enjoy reading about my religion**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

2. **I go to my place of worship because it helps me make friends**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

3. **It doesn't much matter what I believe so long as I am good**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

4. **It is important to me to spend time in private thought and prayer**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

5. **I have often had a strong sense of God's presence**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

6. **I pray mainly to gain relief and protection**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

7. **I try hard to live all my life according to my religious beliefs**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

8. **Religion offers me comfort in times of trouble and sorrow**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

9. **Prayer is for peace and happiness**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

10. **Although I am religious, I don't let it affect my daily life**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

11. **I go to my place of worship mostly to spend time with my friends**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

12. **My whole approach to life is based on my religion**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

13. **I go to my place of worship mainly because I enjoy seeing people I know there**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

14. **Although I believe in my religion, many things are more important in my life.**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

15. **Religious beliefs do not affect my daily life.**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

16. **There are more important things in my life than religious beliefs.**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

17. **Attending a place of worship is more of a social event than a spiritual one.**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

18. **It is important to me to spend time in private prayer**

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

19. **I would prefer to go to my place of worship:**

Never	Only on special occasions	A few times a year	Once every month or two	Two or three times per month	About once a week	More than once a week

20. Sometimes I ignore my religious beliefs because of what people might think of me

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

21. Social pressure is sometimes stronger than religious belief.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

22. My religion is important because it answers many questions about the meaning of life.

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

23. Religion gives meaning to my life

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

24. I would rather join a Bible study group than a church social group

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

25. I pray mainly because I have been taught to pray

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

26. People pray out of habit rather than religious conviction

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

27. Prayers I say when I'm alone are as important to me as those I say in church

Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Slightly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly disagree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree

28. How often do you go to a place of worship?

Never	Only on special occasions	A few times a year	Once every month or two	Two or three times per month	About once a week	More than once a week

Comments:

GENERAL ATTITUDES (ii)

Gender: Male / Female Age:_____ PIN:_____

Please tick response that most closely reflects your own attitudes/views feelings. There are no right or wrong answers

1. It upsets me to go into a situation without knowing what I can expect from it

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

2. I'm not bothered by things that interrupt by daily routine

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

3. I enjoy having a clear and structured mode of life

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

4. I like to have a place for everything and everything in its place

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

5. I enjoy being spontaneous

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

6. I find that a well-ordered life with regular hours makes my life tedious

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

7. I don't like situations that are uncertain

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

8. I hate to change my plans at the last minute

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

9. I hate to be with people who are unpredictable

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

10. I find that a consistent routine enables me to enjoy life more

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

11. I enjoy the exhilaration of being in unpredictable situations

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

12. I become uncomfortable when the rules in a situation are not clear

Strongly Agree	Moderately agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree

Appendix 12:

Correlation Matrix: ATH & All Variables from Study 1 & Study 2

Correlation Matrix: Psychometric Measures from Chapter 5's Study 1 & 2 (All sig levels are 2-tailed)

		ATH	Bud IA	SF Relig	Dirt	Bud Nov	Bud Comp	Bud Insol	PNS	Ahn Comp	Ahn Var	Furn Pred	Furn V&O	Furn Clar	Furn Reg	R-Clar & Fam	R-Orig Intol	R-Sim & Reg	R-Tol Insol	R-Sim & Def	Intrin Relig	Extrin Relig (r)
ATH	R	1.000	.291**	.250**	.184**	.225**	.260**	.089	-.056	.002	.012	.270**	.179**	.150*	.103	.233**	.208**	.195**	-.011	-.007	.340**	.224
	Sig.	.	.000	.000	.003	.000	.000	.158	.636	.984	.886	.000	.004	.016	.100	.000	.001	.002	.867	.909	.002	.050
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
Bud IA	R	.291**	1.000	.099	.176**	.735**	.860**	.432**	.421**	.113	.161*	.780**	.598**	.606**	.500**	.746**	.605**	.614**	-.155*	.284**	-.045	.138
	Sig.	.000	.	.116	.005	.000	.000	.000	.000	.169	.050	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.013	.000	.693	.230
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
SF Relig	R	.250**	.099	1.000	.085	.081	.118	-.028	.019	.031	-.085	.133*	-.033	.054	.091	.080	-.012	.188**	-.053	-.035	.810**	.706**
	Sig.	.000	.116	.	.175	.196	.060	.661	.871	.708	.300	.034	.602	.386	.146	.203	.852	.002	.404	.579	.000	.000
	N	256	256	256	256	256	255	254	74	149	149	256	255	256	254	256	255	256	254	256	78	77
Dirt	R	.184**	.176**	.085	1.000	.202**	.088	.119	.432**	.155	.110	.215**	.013	.096	.109	.219**	.058	.033	.026	-.084	.010	.198
	Sig.	.003	.005	.175	.	.001	.162	.058	.000	.059	.182	.001	.840	.125	.081	.000	.356	.603	.684	.180	.931	.085
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
Bud Nov	R	.225**	.735**	.081	.202**	1.000	.425**	.112	.490**	.251**	.142	.827**	.216**	.530**	.181**	.784**	.262**	.447**	-.202**	-.026	-.105	.142
	Sig.	.000	.000	.196	.001	.	.000	.073	.000	.002	.083	.000	.000	.000	.004	.000	.000	.000	.001	.679	.360	.219
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
Bud Comp	R	.260**	.860**	.118	.088	.425**	1.000	.119	.267*	.004	.088	.517**	.692**	.485**	.450**	.478**	.747**	.616**	-.359**	.252**	.041	.124
	Sig.	.000	.000	.060	.162	.000	.	.058	.022	.961	.285	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.723	.282
	N	257	257	255	257	257	257	255	74	149	149	257	257	257	255	257	257	257	255	257	78	77
Bud Insol	R	.089	.432**	-.028	.119	.112	.119	1.000	.124	.021	.146	.303**	.211**	.231**	.430**	.338**	.050	.084	.526**	.454**	-.097	-.008
	Sig.	.158	.000	.661	.058	.073	.058	.	.291	.802	.076	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.430	.181	.000	.000	.397	.943
	N	256	256	254	256	256	255	256	74	149	149	256	255	256	256	256	255	256	256	256	78	77
PNS	R	-.056	.421**	.019	.432**	.490**	.267*	.124	1.000	.160	.184	.461**	.009	.297*	.331**	.401**	-.003	.332**	-.129	.004	-.039	.195
	Sig.	.636	.000	.871	.000	.000	.022	.291	.	.174	.116	.000	.937	.010	.004	.000	.979	.004	.274	.973	.742	.103
	N	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	72	71
Ahn Comp	R	.002	.113	.031	.155	.251**	.004	.021	.160	1.000	.057	.155	-.118	.276**	-.062	.293**	-.048	-.052	.019	-.137	-.060	.117
	Sig.	.984	.169	.708	.059	.002	.961	.802	.174	.	.490	.060	.150	.001	.452	.000	.560	.528	.816	.097	.604	.311
	N	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	74	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	78	77
Ahn Var	R	.012	.161*	-.085	.110	.142	.088	.146	.184	.057	1.000	.113	.086	.222**	.015	.227**	.054	-.003	.128	.041	-.145	-.118
	Sig.	.886	.050	.300	.182	.083	.285	.076	.116	.490	.	.169	.295	.007	.860	.005	.513	.970	.120	.619	.205	.307
	N	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	74	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	78	77
Furn Pred	R	.270**	.780**	.133*	.215**	.827**	.517**	.303**	.461**	.155	.113	1.000	.201**	.397**	.205**	.752**	.240**	.651**	-.131*	.016	-.011	.220
	Sig.	.000	.000	.034	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.060	.169	.	.001	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.037	.797	.927	.054
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
Furn V&O	R	.179**	.598**	-.033	.013	.216**	.692**	.211**	.009	-.118	.086	.201**	1.000	.106	.183**	.125*	.885**	.300**	-.194**	.574**	-.085	-.039
	Sig	.004	.000	.602	.840	.000	.000	.001	.937	.150	.295	.001	.	.089	.003	.046	.000	.000	.002	.000	.462	.739
	N	257	257	255	257	257	257	255	74	149	149	257	257	257	255	257	257	257	255	257	78	77
Furn Clar	R	.150*	.606**	.054	.096	.530**	.485**	.231**	.297*	.276**	.222**	.397**	.106	1.000	.116	.836**	.087	.095	-.035	.019	.051	.210
	Sig.	.016	.000	.386	.125	.000	.000	.000	.010	.001	.007	.000	.089	.	.063	.000	.164	.127	.580	.765	.658	.066
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
Furn Reg	R	.103	.500**	.091	.109	.181**	.450**	.430**	.331**	-.062	.015	.205**	.183**	.116	1.000	.138*	.172**	.429**	.030	.131*	.032	.005
	Sig.	.100	.000	.146	.081	.004	.000	.000	.004	.452	.860	.001	.003	.063	.	.027	.006	.000	.629	.036	.781	.968
	N	256	256	254	256	256	255	256	74	149	149	256	255	256	256	256	255	256	256	256	78	77
R-Clar & Fam	R	.233**	.746**	.080	.219**	.784**	.478**	.338**	.401**	.293**	.227**	.752**	.125*	.836**	.138*	1.000	.134*	.207**	-.082	-.016	-.032	.228*
	Sig.	.000	.000	.203	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.005	.000	.046	.000	.027	.	.031	.001	.192	.798	.780	.046
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
R-Orig Intol	R	.208**	.605**	-.012	.058	.262**	.747**	.050	-.003	-.048	.054	.240**	.885**	.087	.172**	.134*	1.000	.318**	-.211**	.250**	-.120	-.064
	Sig.	.001	.000	.852	.356	.000	.000	.430	.979	.560	.513	.000	.000	.164	.006	.031	.	.000	.001	.000	.294	.582
	N	257	257	255	257	257	257	255	74	149	149	257	257	257	255	257	257	257	255	257	78	77
R-Sim & Reg	R	.195**	.614**	.188**	.033	.447**	.616**	.084	.332**	-.052	-.003	.651**	.300**	.095	.429**	.207**	.318**	1.000	-.157*	.149*	.133	.161
	Sig.	.002	.000	.002	.603	.000	.000	.181	.004	.528	.970	.000	.000	.127	.000	.001	.000	.	.012	.017	.244	.163
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
R-Tol Insol	R	-.011	-.155*	-.053	.026	-.202**	-.359**	.526**	-.129	.019	.128	-.131*	-.194**	-.035	.030	-.082	-.211**	-.157*	1.000	-.064	-.020	-.041
	Sig.	.867	.013	.404	.684	.001	.000	.000	.274	.816	.120	.037	.002	.580	.629	.192	.001	.012	.	.311	.861	.720
	N	256	256	254	256	256	255	256	74	149	149	256	255	256	256	256	255	256	256	256	78	77
R-Sim & Def	R	-.007	.284**	-.035	-.084	-.026	.252**	.454**	.004	-.137	.041	.016	.574**	.019	.131*	-.016	.250**	.149*	-.064	1.000	-.100	-.128
	Sig	.909	.000	.579	.180	.679	.000	.000	.973	.097	.619	.797	.000	.765	.036	.798	.000	.017	.311	.	.385	.266
	N	258	258	256	258	258	257	256	74	149	149	258	257	258	256	258	257	258	256	258	78	77
Intrin Relig	R	.340**	-.045	.810**	.010	-.105	.041	-.097	-.039	-.060	-.145	-.011	-.085	.051	.032	-.032	-.120	.133	-.020	-.100	1.000	.729**
	Sig	.002	.693	.000	.931	.360	.723	.397	.742	.604	.205	.927	.462	.658	.781	.780	.294	.244	.861	.385	.	.000
	N	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	72	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	77
Extrin Relig (r)	R	.224	.138	.708**	.198	.142	.124	-.008	.195	.117	-.118	.220	-.039	.210	.005	.228*	-.064	.161	-.041	-.128	.729**	1.000
	Sig	.050	.230	.000	.085	.219	.282	.943	.103	.311	.307	.054	.739	.066	.968	.046	.582	.163	.720	.266	.000	.
	N	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	71	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 13:

Revised Short-form Religiosity Scale

Revised Short-form Religiosity Scale

Please tick one of positions along the scale that best applies to you.

1. I am very committed to a religion

Strongly agree	**Mostly agree**	**Slightly agree**	**Neutral: neither agree nor disagree**	**Slightly disagree**	**Mostly disagree**	**Strongly disagree**

2. How often do you pray?

Never	**Only in times of trouble**	**Only on special occasions/ festivals**	**Once every one or two months**	**At least twice per month**	**At least once per week**	**At least once per day**

3. How often do you attend a place of worship?

Never	**Only on special occasions/ festivals**	**Less than six times per year**	**Once every one or two months**	**At least twice per month**	**At least once per week**	**Everyday**

4. Religion has a great relevance on my life, on a day to day basis.

Strongly agree	**Mostly agree**	**Slightly agree**	**Neutral: neither agree nor disagree**	**Slightly disagree**	**Mostly disagree**	**Strongly disagree**

Appendix 14:

Human Body Questionnaire

PIN Nº _____

IMPORTANT: IDENTIFYING LAST THREE LETTERS OF POSTCODE FROM PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES: _____

HUMAN BODY QUESTIONNAIRE

Researcher: Gary W. Wood/ Ext 4909/SW608

Please Note: MAKE SURE YOU ARE SITTING SO AS TO HAVE PRIVACY WHEN COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

Although every effort has been made to word the questions/items tactfully so as to avoid offence.

You are of course not obligated to complete this questionnaire & if you may find the exercise offensive or too embarrassing it is suggested that you do not participate.

You are free to withdraw at anytime but note that 'subject' hours can only be awarded on the basis of what is completed.

Your participation will be interpreted as consent

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY:

* This questionnaire is designed to explore attitudes/feelings about the human body.

* You are asked to complete a number of attitude scales related to a number of parts of the body.

* Each of the attitude scales are in the form of lines between two adjectives.

* You should place an 'x' at the point along the line which best reflects your attitudes/feelings

* The stronger your attitudes/feelings, the closer your 'x' should be to one end of the scale.

* You will be asked to make similar responses which may seem a little repetitive - sorry but it is necessary so please be patient.

ONCE YOU HAVE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS, PLEASE MOVE ONTO THE RESPONSE PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE. IF YOU NEED TO: READ INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH AGAIN

*** NOTE: Please complete all sections & both sides of paper.**

Thankyou

* NOTE: Please complete all sections & both sides of paper.

The Human Body (In general):

You are NOT being asked to comment on your body or a particular body. You are asked to think of the 'general concept' of each part of the human body.

For instance:

Do you consider the hands of the human male to be a positive or negative feature? Do you consider the human male's hands to be a source of weakness or strength? Are they an attractive or unattractive feature?

The rating scales are merely a short-hand way of asking these questions.

Some responses may seem a little odd but please consider each rating scale individually

Mark an 'x' on each of the scales at a point that best reflects your attitude to the particular aspect/part of the human body.

* NOTE: Please complete all sections & both sides of paper.

1. FRONT OF BODY:

(a)Front of the Body of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b)Front of the Body of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

Continue over-page

2. BACK OF BODY:

(a)Back of the Body of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b) Back of the Body of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

3. UPPER BODY:

(a) Upper Body of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b) Upper Body of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

4. HANDS:

(a) Hands of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b) Hands of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

5. ANUS:

(a)Anus of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b)Anus of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

6. LOWER BODY:

(a) Lower Body of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b) Lower Body of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

7. MOUTH:

(a)Mouth of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b) Mouth of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

8. THIGHS:

(a) Thighs of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b)Thighs of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

9. BUTTOCKS:

(a)Buttocks of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b)Buttocks of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

10. GENITALS of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

11. GENITALS of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

12. CHEST of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

13. BREASTS of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

14. NIPPLES:

(a) Nipples of Human Male:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

(b) Nipples of Human Female:

Weakness	_____	Strength
Positive feature	_____	Negative feature
Attractive feature	_____	Unattractive feature
Sexual	_____	Non-sexual
Dirty	_____	Clean

Other comments:

PERSONAL DETAILS:

Your Gender: male / female * circle one AGE:_____

D/N NO _____

Thanks for your help & patience

Appendix 14:

Correlation Matrix:HBQ 'Dirtiness' Ratings & Item 13 from Attitudes to Dirt Scale

Correlation Matrix: Ratings of 'Dirtiness' from Human Body Questionnaire, Gender, Sexuality & Item 13 from 'Attitudes to Dirt' (Dirty Body Parts)

		Male hands - dirty	Female hands - dirty	Male anus - dirty	Female anus - dirty	Male mouth - dirty	Female mouth - dirty	Male thighs - dirty	Female thighs - dirty	Male buttocks - dirty	Female buttocks - dirty	Male genitals - dirty	Female genitals - dirty	Male chest - dirty	Female breasts - dirty	Male nipples - dirty	Female nipples - dirty	Sexuality	Gender	Item 13 - dirty body parts
Male hands - dirty	R	1.000	.562**	.423**	.303**	.582**	.438**	.539**	.449**	.562**	.510**	.553**	.523**	.464**	.366**	.510**	.440**	.052	-.244**	.245**
	Sig.		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.442	.000	.000
	N	224	224	222	223	223	223	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Female hands - dirty	R	.562**	1.000	.152*	.152*	.542**	.563**	.556**	.518**	.434**	.513**	.411**	.446**	.498**	.511**	.515**	.525**	.049	-.152*	.200**
	Sig	.000		.023	.023	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.467	.023	.003
	N	224	225	222	223	223	223	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	225	225	225
Male anus - dirty	R	.423**	.152*	1.000	.851**	.315**	.195**	.263**	.163*	.434**	.284**	.526**	.530**	.111	.077	.198**	.128	.085	-.095	.261**
	Sig	.000	.023		.000	.000	.003	.000	.015	.000	.000	.000	.000	.097	.250	.003	.057	.204	.334	.000
	N	222	222	223	223	223	223	222	222	223	223	221	223	223	223	221	221	223	223	223
Female anus - dirty	R	.303**	.152*	.851**	1.000	.303**	.228**	.193**	.159*	.314**	.272**	.449**	.522**	.102	.067	.139*	.115	.027	.041	.179**
	Sig	.000	.023	.000		.000	.001	.004	.017	.000	.000	.000	.000	.129	.318	.038	.085	.689	.546	.007
	N	223	223	223	224	224	224	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Male mouth - dirty	R	.582**	.542**	.315**	.303**	1.000	.800**	.700**	.594**	.556**	.648**	.554**	.574**	.603**	.494**	.598**	.524**	.090	-.283**	.193**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.178	.000	.004
	N	223	223	223	224	224	224	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Female mouth - dirty	R	.438**	.563**	.195**	.228**	.800**	1.000	.601**	.636**	.422**	.579**	.402**	.482**	.559**	.516**	.528**	.519**	.061	-.104	.102
	Sig	.000	.000	.003	.001	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.366	.122	.126
	N	223	223	223	224	224	224	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Male thighs - dirty	R	.539**	.556**	.263**	.193**	.700**	.601**	1.000	.741**	.638**	.707**	.581**	.571**	.715**	.677**	.741**	.688**	.068	-.252**	.129
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.004	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.310	.000	.053
	N	223	223	222	223	223	223	224	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Female thighs - dirty	R	.449**	.518**	.163*	.159*	.594**	.636**	.741**	1.000	.545**	.701**	.483**	.542**	.671**	.615**	.634**	.671**	.030	-.095	.083
	Sig	.000	.000	.015	.017	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.660	.158	.216
	N	223	223	222	223	223	223	223	224	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Male buttocks - dirty	R	.562**	.434**	.434**	.314**	.556**	.422**	.638**	.545**	1.000	.775**	.641**	.605**	.486**	.458**	.580**	.479**	.098	-.381**	.281**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.143	.000	.000
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Female buttocks - dirty	R	.510**	.513**	.284**	.272**	.648**	.579**	.707**	.701**	.775**	1.000	.559**	.605**	.651**	.534**	.629**	.591**	.067	-.228**	.145*
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.316	.001	.030
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Male genitals - dirty	R	.553**	.411**	.526**	.449**	.554**	.402**	.581**	.483**	.641**	.559**	1.000	.815**	.439**	.431**	.582**	.508**	.077	-.177**	.278**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.250	.008	.000
	N	222	222	221	222	222	222	222	222	223	223	223	223	223	223	221	221	223	223	223
Female genitals - dirty	R	.523**	.446**	.530**	.522**	.574**	.482**	.571**	.542**	.605**	.605**	.815**	1.000	.474**	.449**	.531**	.527**	.082	-.155*	.218**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.222	.020	.001
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Male chest - dirty	R	.464**	.498**	.111	.102	.603**	.559**	.715**	.671**	.486**	.651**	.439**	.474**	1.000	.789**	.738**	.765**	.053	-.173**	.077
	Sig	.000	.000	.097	.129	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.425	.009	.249
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Female breasts - dirty	R	.366**	.511**	.077	.067	.494**	.516**	.677**	.615**	.458**	.534**	.431**	.449**	.789**	1.000	.689**	.727**	.035	-.081	.014
	Sig	.000	.000	.250	.318	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.608	.226	.839
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Male nipples - dirty	R	.510**	.515**	.198**	.139*	.598**	.528**	.741**	.634**	.580**	.629**	.582**	.531**	.738**	.689**	1.000	.803**	.080	-.189**	.141*
	Sig	.000	.000	.003	.038	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.372	.005	.035
	N	222	222	221	222	222	222	222	222	223	223	221	223	223	223	223	222	223	223	223
Female nipples - dirty	R	.440**	.525**	.128	.115	.524**	.519**	.688**	.671**	.479**	.591**	.508**	.527**	.765**	.727**	.803**	1.000	-.030	.058	.104
	Sig	.000	.000	.057	.086	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.660	.389	.120
	N	222	222	221	222	222	222	222	222	223	223	221	223	223	223	222	223	223	223	223
Sexuality	R	.052	.049	.085	.027	.090	.061	.068	.030	.098	.067	.077	.082	.053	.035	.080	-.030	1.000	.026	.058
	Sig	.442	.467	.204	.689	.178	.366	.310	.660	.143	.316	.250	.222	.425	.606	.372	.660		.698	.355
	N	224	225	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	258	226	258
Gender	R	-.244**	-.152*	-.095	.041	-.283**	-.104	-.252**	-.095	-.381**	-.228**	-.177**	-.155*	-.173**	-.081	-.189**	-.058	.026	1.000	-.174**
	Sig	.000	.023	.334	.546	.000	.122	.000	.156	.000	.001	.008	.020	.009	.226	.005	.389	.698		.009
	N	224	225	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	226	226	226
Item 13 - Dirty Body	R	.245**	.200**	.261**	.179**	.193**	.102	.129	.083	.281**	.145*	.278**	.218**	.077	.014	.141*	.104	.058	-.174**	1.000
	Sig	.000	.003	.000	.007	.004	.126	.053	.216	.000	.030	.000	.001	.249	.839	.035	.120	.355	.009	
	N	224	225	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	258	226	258

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Appendix 16:

Correlation Matrix: HBQ 'Dirtiness' Ratings & ATH

Correlation Matrix: Ratings of 'Dirtiness' from Human Body Questionnaire, Gender, Sexuality & Item 13 from 'Attitudes to Dirt' (Dirty Body Parts)

		Male hands - dirty	Female hands - dirty	Male anus - dirty	Female anus - dirty	Male mouth - dirty	Female mouth - dirty	Male thighs - dirty	Female thighs - dirty	Male buttocks - dirty	Female buttocks - dirty	Male genitals - dirty	Female genitals - dirty	Male chest - dirty	Female breasts - dirty	Male nipples - dirty	Female nipples - dirty	Sexuality	Gender	ATH
Male hands - dirty	R	1.000	.582**	.423**	.303**	.562**	.438**	.539**	.449**	.562**	.510**	.553**	.523**	.464**	.366**	.510**	.440**	.052	-.244**	.261**
	Sig		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.442	.000	.000
	N	224	224	222	223	223	223	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Female hands - dirty	R	.582**	1.000	.152*	.152*	.542**	.583**	.556**	.518**	.434**	.513**	.411**	.446**	.498**	.511**	.515**	.525**	.049	-.152*	.116
	Sig	.000		.023	.023	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.467	.023	.083
	N	224	225	222	223	223	223	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	225	225	225
Male anus - dirty	R	.423**	.152*	1.000	.851**	.315**	.198**	.263**	.163*	.434**	.284**	.526**	.530**	.111	.077	.198**	.128	.085	-.095	.292**
	Sig	.000	.023		.000	.000	.003	.000	.015	.000	.000	.000	.000	.097	.250	.003	.057	.204	.334	.000
	N	222	222	223	223	223	223	222	222	223	223	221	223	223	223	221	221	223	223	223
Female anus - dirty	R	.303**	.152*	.851**	1.000	.303**	.228**	.193**	.159*	.314**	.272**	.449**	.522**	.102	.067	.139*	.115	.027	.041	.183**
	Sig	.000	.023	.000		.000	.001	.004	.017	.000	.000	.000	.000	.129	.318	.038	.086	.689	.546	.006
	N	223	223	223	224	224	224	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Male mouth - dirty	R	.562**	.542**	.315**	.303**	1.000	.800**	.700**	.594**	.556**	.648**	.554**	.574**	.603**	.494**	.598**	.524**	.090	-.263**	.249**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.178	.000	.000
	N	223	223	223	224	224	224	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Female mouth - dirty	R	.438**	.563**	.198**	.228**	.800**	1.000	.601**	.636**	.422**	.579**	.402**	.482**	.559**	.516**	.528**	.519**	.051	-.104	.066
	Sig	.000	.000	.003	.001	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.366	.122	.323
	N	223	223	223	224	224	224	223	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Male thighs - dirty	R	.539**	.556**	.263**	.193**	.700**	.601**	1.000	.741**	.638**	.707**	.581**	.571**	.715**	.677**	.741**	.686**	.058	-.252**	.221**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.004	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.310	.000	.001
	N	223	223	222	223	223	223	224	223	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Female thighs - dirty	R	.449**	.518**	.163*	.159*	.594**	.636**	.741**	1.000	.545**	.701**	.483**	.542**	.671**	.615**	.634**	.671**	.030	-.095	.095
	Sig	.000	.000	.015	.017	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.660	.156	.157
	N	223	223	222	223	223	223	223	224	224	224	222	224	224	224	222	222	224	224	224
Male buttocks - dirty	R	.562**	.434**	.434**	.314**	.556**	.422**	.638**	.545**	1.000	.775**	.641**	.606**	.486**	.458**	.580**	.479**	.098	-.381**	.382**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.143	.000	.000
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Female buttocks - dirty	R	.510**	.513**	.284**	.272**	.648**	.579**	.707**	.701**	.775**	1.000	.559**	.605**	.651**	.534**	.629**	.591**	.057	-.226**	.174**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.316	.001	.009
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Male genitals - dirty	R	.553**	.411**	.526**	.449**	.554**	.402**	.581**	.483**	.641**	.559**	1.000	.815**	.439**	.431**	.582**	.508**	.077	-.177**	.325**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.250	.008	.000
	N	222	222	221	222	222	222	222	222	223	223	223	223	223	223	221	221	223	223	223
Female genitals - dirty	R	.523**	.446**	.530**	.522**	.574**	.482**	.571**	.542**	.606**	.605**	.815**	1.000	.474**	.449**	.531**	.527**	.082	-.155*	.254**
	Sig	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.222	.020	.000
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Male chest - dirty	R	.464**	.498**	.111	.102	.603**	.559**	.715**	.671**	.486**	.651**	.439**	.474**	1.000	.769**	.738**	.765**	.053	-.173**	.183**
	Sig	.000	.000	.097	.129	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.425	.009	.006
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Female breasts - dirty	R	.366**	.511**	.077	.067	.494**	.516**	.677**	.615**	.458**	.534**	.431**	.449**	.769**	1.000	.689**	.727**	.035	-.081	.104
	Sig	.000	.000	.250	.318	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.606	.226	.122
	N	224	224	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	225	225	225
Male nipples - dirty	R	.510**	.515**	.198**	.139*	.598**	.528**	.741**	.634**	.580**	.629**	.582**	.531**	.738**	.689**	1.000	.803**	.060	-.189**	.219**
	Sig	.000	.000	.003	.038	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.372	.005	.001
	N	222	222	221	222	222	222	222	222	223	223	221	223	223	223	223	222	223	223	223
Female nipples - dirty	R	.440**	.525**	.128	.115	.524**	.519**	.686**	.671**	.479**	.591**	.508**	.527**	.765**	.727**	.803**	1.000	-.030	-.058	.177**
	Sig	.000	.000	.057	.086	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.660	.389	.008
	N	222	222	221	222	222	222	222	222	223	223	221	223	223	223	222	223	223	223	223
Sexuality	R	.052	.049	.085	.027	.090	.051	.058	.030	.098	.057	.077	.082	.053	.035	.060	-.030	1.000	.026	.172**
	Sig	.442	.467	.204	.689	.178	.366	.310	.660	.143	.316	.250	.222	.425	.606	.372	.660		.698	.006
	N	224	225	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	258	226	258
Gender	R	-.244**	-.152*	-.095	.041	-.263**	-.104	-.252**	-.095	-.381**	-.226**	-.177**	-.155*	-.173**	-.081	-.189**	-.058	.026	1.000	.390**
	Sig	.000	.023	.334	.546	.000	.122	.000	.156	.000	.001	.008	.020	.009	.226	.005	.389	.698		.000
	N	224	225	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	226	226	226
ATH	R	.261**	.116	.292**	.183**	.249**	.066	.221**	.095	.382**	.174**	.325**	.254**	.183**	.104	.219**	.177**	.172**	-.390**	1.000
	Sig	.000	.083	.000	.005	.000	.323	.001	.157	.000	.009	.000	.000	.006	.122	.001	.008	.006	.000	
	N	224	225	223	224	224	224	224	224	225	225	223	225	225	225	223	223	258	226	258

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Appendix 17:

Correlation Matrix: HBQ Ratings & ATH.

Correlation Matrix: ATH, HBQ significant predictors, Religiosity and Budner's Complexity

		ATH	Male genitals - dirty	Religiosity	Item 13: Dirty body parts	Budner's Complexity	Female genitals - dirty	Male anus - weakness	female back of body - attractive?	Female buttocks - positive	Male back of body - attractive
ATH	R	1.000	.325**	.250**	.300**	.260**	.254**	-.229**	-.102	.083	-.301**
	Sig	.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.001	.126	.217	.000
	N	258	223	256	258	257	225	224	225	225	224
Male genitals - dirty	R	.325**	1.000	.159*	.278**	.028	.815**	-.280**	-.080	-.176**	-.285**
	Sig	.000	.	.018	.000	.678	.000	.000	.235	.009	.000
	N	223	223	222	223	222	223	222	222	223	221
Religiosity	R	.250**	.159*	1.000	-.045	.118	.156*	.015	-.029	-.019	-.113
	Sig	.000	.018	.	.474	.060	.020	.823	.665	.775	.093
	N	256	222	256	256	255	224	223	224	224	223
Item 13: Dirty body parts	R	.300**	.278**	-.045	1.000	.119	.218**	-.153*	.030	-.061	-.238**
	Sig	.000	.000	.474	.	.056	.001	.022	.653	.366	.000
	N	258	223	256	258	257	225	224	225	225	224
Budner's Complexity	R	.260**	.028	.118	.119	1.000	.078	-.068	-.152*	-.038	-.161*
	Sig	.000	.678	.060	.056	.	.243	.309	.023	.569	.016
	N	257	222	255	257	257	224	223	224	224	223
Female genitals - dirty	R	.254**	.815**	.156*	.218**	.078	1.000	-.159*	-.072	-.163*	-.186**
	Sig	.000	.000	.020	.001	.243	.	.017	.284	.015	005
	N	225	223	224	225	224	225	224	224	225	223
Male anus - weakness	R	-.229**	-.280**	.015	-.153*	-.068	-.159*	1.000	.126	.033	195**
	Sig	.001	.000	.823	.022	.309	.017	.	.059	.628	.004
	N	224	222	223	224	223	224	224	223	224	222
female back of body - attractive?	R	-.102	-.080	-.029	.030	-.152*	-.072	.126	1.000	.414**	.203**
	Sig	.126	.235	.665	.653	.023	.284	.059	.	.000	.002
	N	225	222	224	225	224	224	223	225	224	224
Female buttocks - positive	R	.083	-.176**	-.019	-.061	-.038	-.163*	.033	.414**	1 000	.025
	Sig	.217	.009	.775	.366	569	015	628	000		.711
	N	225	223	224	225	224	225	224	224	225	223
Male back of body - attractive	R	-.301**	-.285**	-.113	-.238**	-.161*	-.186**	195**	203**	025	1 000
	Sig	.000	.000	.093	.000	.016	.005	.004	.002	.711	.
	N	224	221	223	224	223	223	222	224	223	224

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 18:

Anal Sex Questionnaire

Please state last three letters of parents/ (own) post code from previous questionnaire: _____.

This is to enable to help us tie-up previous questionnaire whilst ensuring you remain anonymous.

Attitudes to Anal Sex Questionnaire:

Researcher: Gary Wood, Psychology Group, SW608A, Ext 4909

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY:

*** Every effort has been made to word the questions/items as tactfully as possible so as to avoid offence.**

*** You are of course not obligated to complete this questionnaire & if you may find the exercise offensive or too embarrassing it is suggested that you do not participate.**

*** If you do decide to start the questionnaire it would be appreciated if you would carry on until the end & complete all responses.**

*** You are free to withdraw at anytime but note that 'subject' hours can only be awarded on the basis of what is completed.**

*** Your participation will be interpreted as consent**

* This short questionnaire is designed to investigated attitudes to 'anal sex' between mixed sex and same sex couples.

* In order to fully capture your attitudes it is necessary to ask the same questions for a number of combinations of partner.

* Please be patient and carefully read each question/item before responding.

PLEASE NOTE: Make sure you are sitting so as to have privacy whilst completing this questionnaire. Do not confer with anyone. It is your opinions that are important.

GENERAL ATTITUDES:

Please circle a number on the scale for each of the following statements, that best reflects your attitude

KEY: 1=Strongly agree; 2=Mostly agree; 3=Slightly agree; 4=Neither agree nor disgree; 5=slightly disagree; 6=Mostly disagree; 7=Strongly disgree.

1. Anal stimulation of any sort during sex is unnatural:

1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6_____7

Strongly agree Strongly disagree

2. Anyone who enjoys anal stimulation during sex cannot be considered normal

1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6_____7

Strongly agree Strongly disagree

3. Anal sex is an acceptable part of love-making

1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6_____7

Strongly agree Strongly disagree

4. Anal sex is dirty

1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6_____7

Strongly agree Strongly disagree

5. There is nothing inherently wrong with anal sex

1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6_____7

Strongly agree Strongly disagree

6. The anus is a sexual part of the body

1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6_____7

Strongly agree Strongly disagree

7. Society has too many taboos about anal sex

1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6_____7

Strongly agree Strongly disagree

8. Anal sex is dangerous

1_____2_____3_____4_____5_____6_____7

Strongly agree Strongly disagree

PART TWO:

This section requires you to think about a number of brief descriptions of a number of combinations of anal penetration.

In each case you are required to rate:

(a) which of the two people involved, in your opinion, was MOST likely to have instigated the particular sex act

(b) your attitudes to the particular sex act &

(c) your attitudes to each of the two people involved in the act

(i) the partner doing the penetrating &

(ii) the partner being pentrated

1. Female with penis shaped object penetrating male's anus

Considering this sex act:

(a) Which partner do you think would be most likely to instigate this act? **female/ male** • delete as applicable.

Say why_____

(b) Please rate this sex act by placing an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments_____

Considering the FEMALE participant in this sex act:

(the person doing the penetrating)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

Considering the MALE participant in this sex act:

(the person being penetrated)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments:_____

2. Female (A) with penis shaped object penetrating Female's(B) anus

Considering this sex act:

(a) Which partner do you think would be most likely to instigate this act?

female(A)/ Female(B) • delete as applicable.

Say why_____

(b) Please rate this sex act by placing an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments_____

Considering the Female(A) participant in this sex act:

(the person doing the penetrating)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

Considering the Female(b) participant in this sex act:

(the person being penetrated)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments:_____

3. Male's penis/penis shaped object penetrating female's anus

Considering this sex act:

(a) Which partner do you think would be most likely to instigate this act? **female/ male** • delete as applicable.

Say why_____

(b) Please rate this sex act by placing an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments_____

Considering the MALE participant in this sex act:

(the person doing the penetrating)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments:_____

Considering the FEMALE participant in this sex act:

(the person being penetrated)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

4. Male's (A) penis/penis shaped object penetrating male's (B) anus

Considering this sex act:

(a) Which partner do you think would be most likely to instigate this act? ~~female/ male~~ •
delete as applicable. male(a)/male(b)

Say why_____

(b) Please rate this sex act by placing an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments_____

Considering the Male (A) participant in this sex act:
(the person doing the penetrating)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

Considering the Male (B) participant in this sex act:
(the person being penetrated)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments:_____

PERSONAL DETAILS:
The following details are required merely for the purposes of identifying group trends by statistical analysis. All responses will remain anonymous and confidential.

Age_____ Gender: M / F• delete as appropriate.

Appendix 19:

Factor Analysis for Items in the Attitudes to Anality Scale: Full SPSS (for Windows) Output.

Factor Analysis

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
ANAL1REG	1.000	.921
Enjoying anal sex-not normal?	1.000	.523
Acceptable part of love making - anal sex?	1.000	.670
Anal sex is dirty?	1.000	.388
Nothing inherently wrong - anal sex?	1.000	.721
Anus is a sexual part of the body?	1.000	.603
Too many societal taboos about anal sex?	1.000	.535
Anal sex is dangerous?	1.000	.250

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.612	57.649	57.649	4.612	57.649	57.649
2	.956	11.945	69.594			
3	.675	8.442	78.036			
4	.613	7.665	85.700			
5	.458	5.724	91.424			
6	.368	4.599	96.023			
7	.283	3.535	99.558			
8	3.538E-02	.442	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3
1	.641	.589	.492
2	-.323	-.375	.869
3	-.697	.716	.050

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
ANAL1REG	.960
Enjoying anal sex-not normal?	.723
Acceptable part of love making - anal sex?	.819
Anal sex is dirty?	.623
Nothing inherently wrong - anal sex?	.849
Anus is a sexual part of the body?	.776
Too many societal taboos about anal sex?	.732
Anal sex is dangerous?	.500

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. 1 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

a. Only one component was extracted. The solution cannot be rotated.

Appendix 20:

Factor Analysis for Items Measuring Attitudes to Anal Sex Acts: Full SPSS (for Windows) Output.

Factor Analysis

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-normal?	1.000	.727
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-natural?	1.000	.662
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-dirty?	1.000	.797
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-appropriate?	1.000	.649
2.Lesanal-normal?	1.000	.787
2.Lesanal-natural?	1.000	.752
2.Lesanal-dirty?	1.000	.827
2.Lesanal-appropriate?	1.000	.719
3.Hetanal:MP-normal?	1.000	.864
3.Hetanal:MP-natural	1.000	.848
3.Hetanal:MP-dirty?	1.000	.825
3.Hetanal:MP-appropriate?	1.000	.766
4.Gayanal-normal?	1.000	.858
4.Gayanal-natural?	1.000	.818
4.Gayanal-dirty?	1.000	.887
4.Gayanal-appropriate?	1.000	.791

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

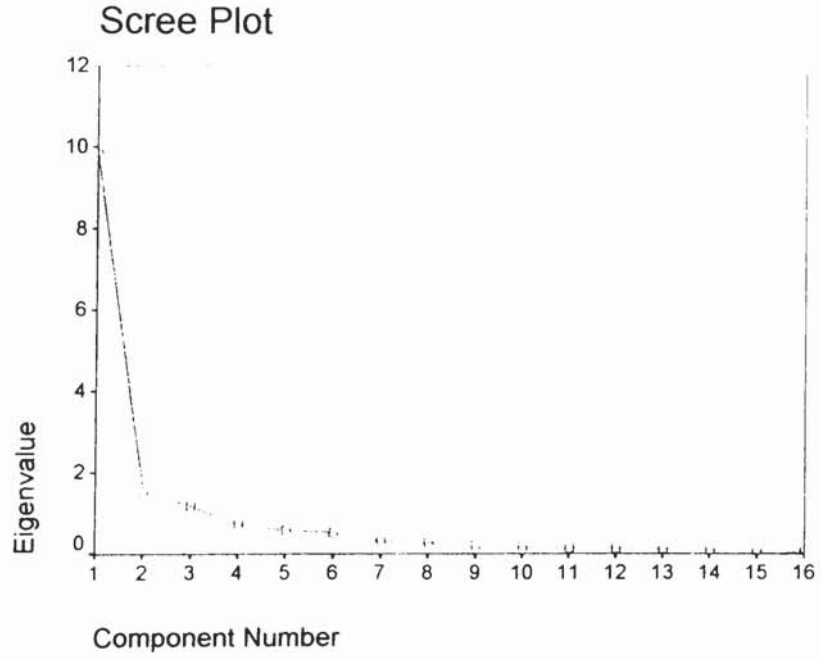
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	9.855	61.591	61.591	9.855	61.591	61.591
2	1.535	9.595	71.186	1.535	9.595	71.186
3	1.188	7.423	78.609	1.188	7.423	78.609
4	.734	4.585	83.194			
5	.586	3.665	86.859			
6	.533	3.330	90.189			
7	.303	1.895	92.085			
8	.272	1.699	93.784			
9	.218	1.362	95.146			
10	.169	1.059	96.206			
11	.143	.896	97.102			
12	.125	.780	97.882			
13	.115	.719	98.601			
14	9.121E-02	.570	99.171			
15	6.902E-02	.431	99.602			
16	6.365E-02	.398	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.781	29.883	29.883
2	4.244	26.525	56.408
3	3.552	22.201	78.609
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



Component Matrix[a]

	Component		
	1	2	3
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-normal?	.825		
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-natural?	.791		
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-dirty?	.682	.568	
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-appropriate?	.799		
2.Lesanal-normal?	.861		
2.Lesanal-natural?	.835		
2.Lesanal-dirty?	.741	.528	
2.Lesanal-appropriate?	.837		
3.Hetanal:MP-normal?	.789		.438
3.Hetanal:MP-natural	.782		.440
3.Hetanal:MP-dirty?	.707	.533	
3.Hetanal:MP-appropriate?	.759		.428
4.Gayanal-normal?	.802		-.425
4.Gayanal-natural?	.786		-.399
4.Gayanal-dirty?	.752	.530	
4.Gayanal-appropriate?	.788		-.413

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 3 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component		
	1	2	3
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-normal?	.610	.554	
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-natural?	.566	.540	
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-dirty?			.834
1.Hetanal:FP>MA-appropriate?	.594	.420	.347
2.Lesanal-normal?	.579	.624	
2.Lesanal-natural?	.600	.590	
2.Lesanal-dirty?	.301		.823
2.Lesanal-appropriate?	.627	.479	.310
3.Hetanal:MP-normal?		.862	
3.Hetanal:MP-natural		.854	
3.Hetanal:MP-dirty?		.361	.822
3.Hetanal:MP-appropriate?		.785	.322
4.Gayanal-normal?	.869		
4.Gayanal-natural?	.847		
4.Gayanal-dirty?	.450		.821
4.Gayanal-appropriate?	.798		.351

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.

Appendix 21:

Factor Analysis for Items Measuring Attitudes to Anal Sex Actors: Full SPSS (for Windows) Output.

Factor Analysis

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
1.Hetanal:FP-masculine?	1.000	.759
1.Hetanal:FP-feminine?	1.000	.663
1.Hetanal:FP-passive?	1.000	.659
1.Hetanal:FP-homohetero?	1.000	.680
1.Hetanal:FP-immoral?	1.000	.847
1.Hetanal:FP-dirty?	1.000	.825
1.Hetanal:FP-adjusted?	1.000	.831
1.Hetanal:MA-masculine?	1.000	.645
1.Hetanal:MA-feminine?	1.000	.727
1.Hetanal:MA-passive?	1.000	.804
1.Hetanal:MA-heterohomo?	1.000	.689
1.Hetanal:MA-immoral	1.000	.849
1.Hetanal:MA-dirty?	1.000	.840
1.Hetanal:MA-adjusted?	1.000	.817
2.Lesnal:FP-masculine?	1.000	.767
2.Lesanal:FP-feminine?	1.000	.715
2.Lesanal:FP-passive?	1.000	.760
2.Lesnal:FP-homohetero?	1.000	.731
2.Lesanal:FP-immoral?	1.000	.858
2.Lesanal:FP-dirty?	1.000	.856
2.Lesanal:FP-adjusted?	1.000	.835
2.Lesanal:FA-masculine?	1.000	.716
2.Lesanal:FA-feminine?	1.000	.826
2.Lesnal:FA-passive?	1.000	.877
2.Lesnal:FA-homohetero?	1.000	.693
2.Lesnal:FA-immoral?	1.000	.863
2.Lesanal:FA-dirty?	1.000	.888
2.Lesanal:FA-adjusted?	1.000	.835
3.Hetanal:MP-masculine?	1.000	.648
3.Hetanal:MP-feminine?	1.000	.721
3.Hetanal:MP-passive?	1.000	.769
3.Hetanal:MP-heterohomo?	1.000	.672
3.Hetanal:MP-immoral?	1.000	.750
3.Hetanal:MP-dirty?	1.000	.797
3.Hetanal:MP-adjusted?	1.000	.800
3.Hetanal:FA-masculine?	1.000	.705
3.Hetanal:FA-feminine?	1.000	.687
3.Hetanal:FA-passive?	1.000	.858
3.Hetanal:FA-heterosexual?	1.000	.708
3.Hetanal:FA-immoral?	1.000	.816
3.Hetanal:FA-dirty?	1.000	.801

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
3.Hetanal:FA-adjusted?	1.000	.840
4.Gayanal:MP-masculine?	1.000	.760
4.Gayanal:MP-feminine?	1.000	.811
4.Gayanal:MP-passive?	1.000	.635
4.Gayanal:MP-homohetero?	1.000	.722
4.Gayanal:MP-immoral?	1.000	.838
4.Gaynal:MP-dirty?	1.000	.849
4.Gayanal:MP-adjusted?	1.000	.825
4.Gayanal:MA-masculine?	1.000	.762
4.Gayanal:MA-feminine?	1.000	.723
4.Gayanal:MA-passive?	1.000	.861
4.Gayanal:MA-heterosexual?	1.000	.685
4.Gayanal:MA-immoral?	1.000	.843
4.Gayanal:MA-dirty?	1.000	.877
4.Gayanal:MA-adjusted?	1.000	.837

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	19.524	34.864	34.864	19.524	34.864	34.864
2	5.963	10.648	45.512	5.963	10.648	45.512
3	4.028	7.193	52.705	4.028	7.193	52.705
4	3.054	5.453	58.158	3.054	5.453	58.158
5	2.582	4.610	62.768	2.582	4.610	62.768
6	2.158	3.854	66.622	2.158	3.854	66.622
7	2.076	3.707	70.329	2.076	3.707	70.329
8	1.651	2.948	73.277	1.651	2.948	73.277
9	1.320	2.356	75.633	1.320	2.356	75.633
10	1.099	1.962	77.595	1.099	1.962	77.595
11	.965	1.723	79.318			
12	.917	1.638	80.956			
13	.880	1.572	82.528			
14	.794	1.417	83.945			
15	.693	1.237	85.182			
16	.657	1.173	86.355			
17	.605	1.081	87.437			
18	.564	1.007	88.444			
19	.525	.937	89.381			
20	.436	.778	90.159			
21	.424	.758	90.917			
22	.376	.672	91.589			
23	.354	.632	92.221			
24	.320	.571	92.793			
25	.305	.544	93.337			
26	.294	.524	93.861			
27	.282	.504	94.365			
28	.260	.464	94.829			
29	.246	.440	95.269			
30	.215	.384	95.653			
31	.194	.347	96.000			
32	.188	.337	96.337			
33	.184	.328	96.665			
34	.163	.292	96.957			
35	.155	.276	97.233			
36	.143	.256	97.488			
37	.129	.231	97.720			
38	.128	.229	97.948			
39	.121	.215	98.164			
40	.115	.205	98.369			
41	.106	.189	98.558			
42	9.846E-02	.176	98.734			
43	8.524E-02	.152	98.886			
44	8.212E-02	.147	99.033			
45	7.779E-02	.139	99.172			
46	6.575E-02	.117	99.289			
47	6.536E-02	.117	99.406			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
48	6.170E-02	.110	99.516			
49	4.804E-02	8.578E-02	99.602			
50	4.146E-02	7.403E-02	99.676			
51	3.886E-02	6.940E-02	99.745			
52	3.486E-02	6.224E-02	99.807			
53	3.022E-02	5.396E-02	99.861			
54	2.837E-02	5.067E-02	99.912			
55	2.587E-02	4.619E-02	99.958			
56	2.339E-02	4.176E-02	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	11.841	21.145	21.145
2	7.477	13.352	34.496
3	4.221	7.538	42.035
4	3.507	6.262	48.297
5	3.084	5.508	53.805
6	2.934	5.239	59.044
7	2.801	5.001	64.046
8	2.705	4.830	68.875
9	2.567	4.584	73.459
10	2.316	4.136	77.595
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
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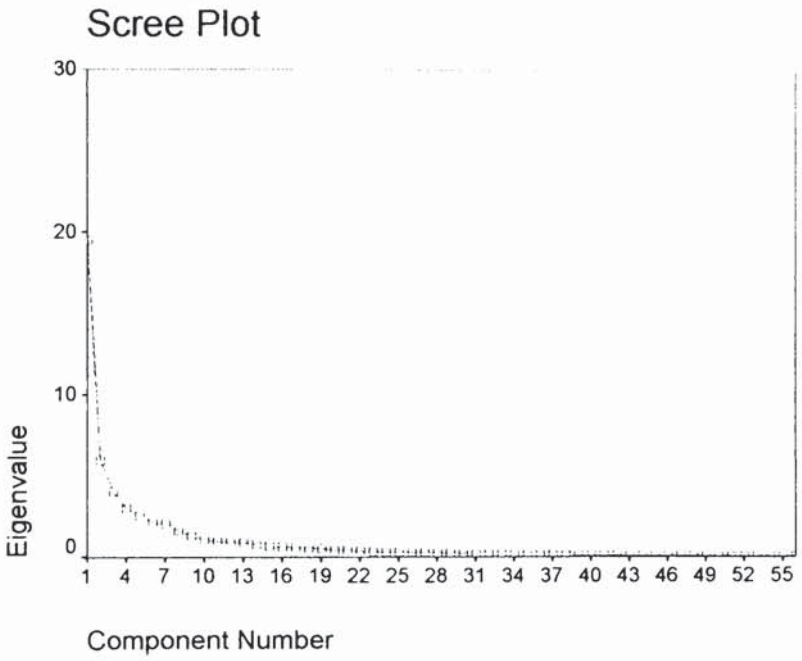
42			
43			
44			
45			
46			
47			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
48			
49			
50			
51			
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Hetanal:FP-masculine?	.348		-.665			
1.Hetanal:FP-feminine?	-.502		.446			
1.Hetanal:FP-passive?		.496			.441	
1.Hetanal:FP-homohetero?	.366		-.369			.320
1.Hetanal:FP-immoral?	.834					
1.Hetanal:FP-dirty?	.835					
1.Hetanal:FP-adjusted?	.851					
1.Hetanal:MA-masculine?	-.675					
1.Hetanal:MA-feminine?	.428		-.512	.345		
1.Hetanal:MA-passive?		-.462	.324	.504	.364	
1.Hetanal:MA-heterohomo?	.616		-.340			
1.Hetanal:MA-immoral	.848					
1.Hetanal:MA-dirty?	.819					
1.Hetanal:MA-adjusted?	.841					
2.Lesnal:FP-masculine?	.363		-.543			
2.Lesanal:FP-feminine?	-.601					
2.Lesanal:FP-passive?		.565			.374	
2.Lesnal:FP-homohetero?		.332	.478			.443
2.Lesanal:FP-immoral?	.805					
2.Lesanal:FP-dirty?	.802					
2.Lesanal:FP-adjusted?	.855					
2.Lesanal:FA-masculine?		-.492		-.445		.352
2.Lesanal:FA-feminine?	-.316			.555		
2.Lesnal:FA-passive?		-.499	.324	.566	.394	
2.Lesnal:FA-homohetero?			.507			.326
2.Lesnal:FA-immoral?	.799					
2.Lesanal:FA-dirty?	.839					
2.Lesanal:FA-adjusted?	.869					
3.Hetanal:MP-masculine?	-.327	.655				
3.Hetanal:MP-feminine?		-.694				
3.Hetanal:MP-passive?		.631			.348	
3.Hetanal:MP-heterohomo?	.406	-.410	-.391			
3.Hetanal:MP-immoral?	.792					
3.Hetanal:MP-dirty?	.751					-.314
3.Hetanal:MP-adjusted?	.791					
3.Hetanal:FA-masculine?		-.608		-.367		
3.Hetanal:FA-feminine?	-.433	.309		.466	-.343	
3.Hetanal:FA-passive?		-.486	.342	.564	.396	
3.Hetanal:FA-heterosexual?	.375	-.322	-.368			
3.Hetanal:FA-immoral?	.794					
3.Hetanal:FA-dirty?	.721					-.332
3.Hetanal:FA-adjusted?	.843					
4.Gayanal:MP-masculine?		.395				
4.Gayanal:MP-feminine?		-.490				
4.Gayanal:MP-passive?		.633				
4.Gayanal:MP-homohetero?		.540	.448			.372
4.Gayanal:MP-immoral?	.788					
4.Gaynal:MP-dirty?	.800					-.332

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.Gayanal:MP-adjusted?	.867					
4.Gayanal:MA-masculine?	-.593					
4.Gayanal:MA-feminine?	.362		-.424	.351	-.312	
4.Gayanal:MA-passive?		-.510	.402	.510	.382	
4.Gayanal:MA-heterosexual?		.530	.379			.385
4.Gayanal:MA-immoral?	.776				-.349	
4.Gayanal:MA-dirty?	.821					-.303
4.Gayanal:MA-adjusted?	.871					

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
1.Hetanal:FP-masculine?				
1.Hetanal:FP-feminine?				
1.Hetanal:FP-passive?		.408		
1.Hetanal:FP-homohetero?			-.351	
1.Hetanal:FP-immoral?				
1.Hetanal:FP-dirty?				
1.Hetanal:FP-adjusted?				
1.Hetanal:MA-masculine?				
1.Hetanal:MA-feminine?	.311			
1.Hetanal:MA-passive?				
1.Hetanal:MA-heterohomo?				
1.Hetanal:MA-immoral				
1.Hetanal:MA-dirty?				
1.Hetanal:MA-adjusted?				
2.Lesnal:FP-masculine?		-.342		
2.Lesanal:FP-feminine?		.436		
2.Lesanal:FP-passive?		.388		
2.Lesnal:FP-homohetero?				.300
2.Lesanal:FP-immoral?				
2.Lesanal:FP-dirty?				
2.Lesanal:FP-adjusted?				
2.Lesanal:FA-masculine?				
2.Lesanal:FA-feminine?				
2.Lesnal:FA-passive?				
2.Lesnal:FA-homohetero?	.342			
2.Lesnal:FA-immoral?				
2.Lesanal:FA-dirty?				
2.Lesanal:FA-adjusted?				
3.Hetanal:MP-masculine?				
3.Hetanal:MP-feminine?				
3.Hetanal:MP-passive?		.316		
3.Hetanal:MP-heterohomo?				
3.Hetanal:MP-immoral?				
3.Hetanal:MP-dirty?				
3.Hetanal:MP-adjusted?				
3.Hetanal:FA-masculine?				
3.Hetanal:FA-feminine?				
3.Hetanal:FA-passive?				
3.Hetanal:FA-heterosexual?		.375		
3.Hetanal:FA-immoral?				
3.Hetanal:FA-dirty?				
3.Hetanal:FA-adjusted?				
4.Gayanal:MP-masculine?	-.421		.332	
4.Gayanal:MP-feminine?	.479	.308		
4.Gayanal:MP-passive?				
4.Gayanal:MP-homohetero?				
4.Gayanal:MP-immoral?				
4.Gaynal:MP-dirty?				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
4.Gayanal:MP-adjusted?				
4.Gayanal:MA-masculine?	-.326			
4.Gayanal:MA-feminine?	.391			
4.Gayanal:MA-passive?				
4.Gayanal:MA-heterosexual?				
4.Gayanal:MA-immoral?				
4.Gayanal:MA-dirty?				
4.Gayanal:MA-adjusted?				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 10 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Hetanal:FP-masculine?			.818			
1.Hetanal:FP-feminine?			-.643			
1.Hetanal:FP-passive?					.745	
1.Hetanal:FP-homohetero?			.320			
1.Hetanal:FP-immoral?	.868					
1.Hetanal:FP-dirty?	.478	.723				
1.Hetanal:FP-adjusted?	.654	.394				
1.Hetanal:MA-masculine?	-.422	-.330	-.481			
1.Hetanal:MA-feminine?			.663			
1.Hetanal:MA-passive?				.884		
1.Hetanal:MA-heterohomo?	.406		.447			
1.Hetanal:MA-immoral	.855					
1.Hetanal:MA-dirty?	.452	.750				
1.Hetanal:MA-adjusted?	.654	.383				
2.Lesnal:FP-masculine?			.824			
2.Lesanal:FP-feminine?	-.339	-.369	-.562			
2.Lesanal:FP-passive?					.803	
2.Lesnal:FP-homohetero?						
2.Lesanal:FP-immoral?	.870					
2.Lesanal:FP-dirty?	.463	.775				
2.Lesanal:FP-adjusted?	.672	.407				
2.Lesanal:FA-masculine?						
2.Lesanal:FA-feminine?						
2.Lesnal:FA-passive?				.923		
2.Lesnal:FA-homohetero?						
2.Lesnal:FA-immoral?	.885					
2.Lesanal:FA-dirty?	.483	.781				
2.Lesanal:FA-adjusted?	.659	.446				
3.Hetanal:MP-masculine?					.404	-.491
3.Hetanal:MP-feminine?					-.328	.623
3.Hetanal:MP-passive?					.823	
3.Hetanal:MP-heterohomo?						.614
3.Hetanal:MP-immoral?	.791					
3.Hetanal:MP-dirty?	.330	.796				
3.Hetanal:MP-adjusted?	.572	.383				
3.Hetanal:FA-masculine?						.616
3.Hetanal:FA-feminine?		-.340				-.456
3.Hetanal:FA-passive?				.912		
3.Hetanal:FA-heterosexual?						.726
3.Hetanal:FA-immoral?	.850					
3.Hetanal:FA-dirty?	.337	.812				
3.Hetanal:FA-adjusted?	.640	.421				
4.Gayanal:MP-masculine?						
4.Gayanal:MP-feminine?						
4.Gayanal:MP-passive?					.713	
4.Gayanal:MP-homohetero?						
4.Gayanal:MP-immoral?	.857					
4.Gaynal:MP-dirty?	.439	.794				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.Gayanal:MP-adjusted?	.710	.394				
4.Gayanal:MA-masculine?		-.470	-.489			
4.Gayanal:MA-feminine?			.606			
4.Gayanal:MA-passive?				.895		
4.Gayanal:MA-heterosexual?						
4.Gayanal:MA-immoral?	.865					
4.Gayanal:MA-dirty?	.491	.779				
4.Gayanal:MA-adjusted?	.708	.406				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
1.Hetanal:FP-masculine?				
1.Hetanal:FP-feminine?				
1.Hetanal:FP-passive?				
1.Hetanal:FP-homohetero?		.677		
1.Hetanal:FP-immoral?				
1.Hetanal:FP-dirty?				
1.Hetanal:FP-adjusted?		.467		
1.Hetanal:MA-masculine?				
1.Hetanal:MA-feminine?			.340	
1.Hetanal:MA-passive?				
1.Hetanal:MA-heterohomo?		.496		
1.Hetanal:MA-immoral				
1.Hetanal:MA-dirty?				
1.Hetanal:MA-adjusted?		.478		
2.Lesnal:FP-masculine?				
2.Lesanal:FP-feminine?				
2.Lesanal:FP-passive?				
2.Lesnal:FP-homohetero?	.829			
2.Lesanal:FP-immoral?				
2.Lesanal:FP-dirty?				
2.Lesanal:FP-adjusted?		.450		
2.Lesanal:FA-masculine?			-.699	.336
2.Lesanal:FA-feminine?			.828	
2.Lesnal:FA-passive?				
2.Lesnal:FA-homohetero?	.762			
2.Lesnal:FA-immoral?				
2.Lesanal:FA-dirty?				
2.Lesanal:FA-adjusted?		.416		
3.Hetanal:MP-masculine?				-.339
3.Hetanal:MP-feminine?				.437
3.Hetanal:MP-passive?				
3.Hetanal:MP-heterohomo?	-.331			
3.Hetanal:MP-immoral?				
3.Hetanal:MP-dirty?				
3.Hetanal:MP-adjusted?		.491		
3.Hetanal:FA-masculine?			-.496	
3.Hetanal:FA-feminine?			.542	
3.Hetanal:FA-passive?				
3.Hetanal:FA-heterosexual?				
3.Hetanal:FA-immoral?				
3.Hetanal:FA-dirty?				
3.Hetanal:FA-adjusted?		.438		
4.Gayanal:MP-masculine?				-.806
4.Gayanal:MP-feminine?				.864
4.Gayanal:MP-passive?				
4.Gayanal:MP-homohetero?	.750			
4.Gayanal:MP-immoral?				
4.Gaynal:MP-dirty?				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
4.Gayanal:MP-adjusted?		.346		
4.Gayanal:MA-masculine?			-.351	
4.Gayanal:MA-feminine?			.471	
4.Gayanal:MA-passive?				
4.Gayanal:MA-heterosexual?	.743			
4.Gayanal:MA-immoral?				
4.Gayanal:MA-dirty?				
4.Gayanal:MA-adjusted?		.356		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 11 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	.743	.542	.265	-.014	-.064	.131	-.048	.233
2	.011	.206	.106	-.429	.531	-.449	.329	-.057
3	.280	.103	-.667	.352	.000	-.193	.490	-.196
4	.195	-.280	.209	.618	.097	-.297	-.096	.139
5	-.292	.274	.043	.482	.491	.209	-.041	.288
6	.246	-.597	.340	-.047	.034	.107	.513	.214
7	-.258	.255	.473	.200	.074	.012	.366	-.359
8	.096	-.158	-.280	-.167	.525	.510	.026	.192
9	.242	-.101	.101	.091	.152	.416	-.099	-.743
10	-.226	.206	-.009	.024	-.398	.409	.481	.196

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	9	10
1	-.051	.061
2	.252	-.323
3	-.148	.074
4	.576	-.024
5	-.365	-.320
6	-.367	-.093
7	-.009	.579
8	.322	.428
9	.070	-.387
10	.452	-.326

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Appendix 22:

Correlation Matrix: ATH and Attitudes to Anality

Correlation Matrix: ATH, Anality, Dirt, Religiosity, Novelty, Complexity, Insolubility, Gender, Age & Sexuality

		ATH	Anality	Dirt	Religiosity	Budner's Novelty	Budner's Complexity	Budner's Insolubility	Gender	Age	Sexuality
ATH	R	1.000	.366**	.184**	.250**	.225**	.260**	.089	-.402**	-.048	.172**
	Sig.	.	.000	.003	.000	.000	.000	.158	.000	.512	.006
	N	258	188	258	256	258	257	256	193	193	258
Anality	R	.366**	1.000	.165*	.236**	.086	.133	.080	.079	-.063	.179*
	Sig.	.000	.	.024	.001	.239	.069	.275	.280	.393	.014
	N	188	188	188	188	188	187	187	188	188	188
Dirt	R	.184**	.165*	1.000	.085	.202**	.088	.119	.126	-.119	.031
	Sig.	.003	.024	.	.175	.001	.162	.058	.081	.099	.624
	N	258	188	258	256	258	257	256	193	193	258
Religiosity	R	.250**	.236**	.085	1.000	.081	.118	-.028	-.055	.161*	.057
	Sig.	.000	.001	.175	.	.196	.060	.661	.450	.025	.363
	N	256	188	256	256	256	255	254	193	193	256
Budner's Novelty	R	.225**	.086	.202**	.081	1.000	.425**	.112	-.024	-.093	.001
	Sig.	.000	.239	.001	.196	.	.000	.073	.744	.196	.986
	N	258	188	258	256	258	257	256	193	193	258
Budner's Complexity	R	.260**	.133	.088	.118	.425**	1.000	.119	-.020	-.010	.005
	Sig.	.000	.069	.162	.060	.000	.	.058	.779	.891	.932
	N	257	187	257	255	257	257	255	192	192	257
Budner's Insolubility	R	.089	.080	.119	-.028	.112	.119	1.000	.087	.004	.036
	Sig.	.158	.275	.058	.661	.073	.058	.	.231	.953	.565
	N	256	187	256	254	256	255	256	192	192	256
Gender	R	-.402**	.079	.126	-.055	-.024	-.020	.087	1.000	-.126	.016
	Sig.	.000	.280	.081	.450	.744	.779	.231	.	.081	.830
	N	193	188	193	193	193	192	192	193	193	193
Age	R	-.048	-.063	-.119	.161*	-.093	-.010	.004	-.126	1.00	-.004
	Sig.	.512	.393	.099	.025	.196	.891	.953	.081	.	.958
	N	193	188	193	193	193	192	192	193	193	193
Sexuality	R	.172**	.179*	.031	.057	.001	.005	.036	.016	-.004	1.000
	Sig.	.006	.014	.624	.363	.986	.932	.565	.830	.958	.
	N	258	188	258	256	258	257	256	193	193	258

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix 23:

Oral Sex Questionnaire

PIN NO

*** Please complete both sides of the page. Please complete all responses

Please state last three letters of parents/ (own) post code from previous questionnaire: _____.

This is to enable to help us tie-up previous questionnaire whilst ensuring you remain anonymous.

Attitudes to Oral Sex Questionnaire:

Researcher: Gary Wood, Psychology Group, SW608A, Ext 4909

* This short questionnaire is designed to investigated attitudes to 'oral sex' between mixed sex and same sex couples.

* In order to fully capture your attitudes it is necessary to ask the same questions for a number of combinations of partner.

* Please be patient and carefully read each question/item before responding.

PLEASE NOTE: Make sure you are sitting so as to have privacy whilst completing this questionnaire. Do not confer with anyone. It is your opinions that are important.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY:

*** Every effort has been made to word the questions/items as tactfully as possible so as to avoid offence.**

*** You are of course not obligated to complete this questionnaire & if you may find the exercise offensive or too embarrassing it is suggested that you do not participate.**

*** If you do decide to start the questionnaire it would be appreciated if you would carry on until the end & complete all responses.**

*** You are free to withdraw at anytime but note that 'subject' hours can only be awarded on the basis of what is completed.**

*** Your participation will be interpreted as consent**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION:

You will be presented with brief descriptions of a number of oral sex acts.

In each case you required to rate:

(a) which of the two people involved, in your opinion, was MOST likely to have instigated this particular sex act.

(b) your attitudes to this particular sex act

(c) your attitudes to each of the two people involved in the sex act, namely:

(i) the partner who is performing the oral stimulation &

(ii) the person whose genitals are being orally stimulated

*** Please complete both sides of the page. Please complete all responses

* Please re-read the instructions if necessary.

To help you clarify each case below:
Oral stimulation of male genitals in known as *fellatio*
Oral stimulation of female genitals is known as *cunnilingus*

I. Female's mouth stimulating Male's genitals (fellatio)

Considering this sex act:

(a) Which partner do you think would be MOST likely to instigate this act?

female/ male * delete as applicable.

Say why_____

(b) Please put an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments_____

Considering the Female participant in this sex act:
(Female's mouth stimulating male's genitals)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

Considering the Male participant in this sex act:
(Male's genitals stimulated by female's mouth)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments:_____

*** Please complete both sides of the page. Please complete all responses

2. Female(A) mouth stimulating female(B) genitals (cunnilingus)

Considering this sex act:

(a) Which partner do you think would be MOST likely to instigate this act?

female(A)/ female(B) * delete as applicable.

Say why_____

(b) Please put an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments:_____

Considering Female(A) participant in this sex act:

(Female A's mouth stimulating Female B's genitals)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments:_____

Considering Female(B) participant in this sex act:

(Female B's genitals stimulated by Female A's mouth)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments:_____

*** Please complete both sides of the page. Please complete all responses

3. Male's mouth stimulating female genitals (cunnilingus)

Considering this sex act:

(a) Which partner do you think would be MOST likely to instigate this act?

female/ male * delete as applicable.

Say why_____

(b) Please put an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Considering Male participant in this sex act:

(Male's mouth stimulating female's genitals)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

Considering female participant in this sex act:

(Female's genitals stimulated by Male'smouth)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

*** Please complete both sides of the page. Please complete all responses

4. Male(A) mouth stimulating male(B) genitals (fellatio)

Considering this sex act:

(a) Which partner do you think would be MOST likely to instigate this act?

male(A)/ male(B) * **delete as appropriate**

Say why_____

(b) Please put an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Considering Male(A) participant in this sex act:

(Male A's mouth stimulating Male B's genitals)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

Considering Male(B) participant in this sex act:

(Male B's genitals stimulated by Male A's mouth)

Masculine	_____	**Unmasculine**
Feminine	_____	**Unfeminine**
Passive	_____	**Active**
Heterosexual	_____	**Homosexual**
Immoral	_____	**Moral**
Clean	_____	**Dirty**
Well-adjusted	_____	**Maladjusted**

Other comments_____

5. Male & Female simultaneously stimulating each other's genitals orally (69)

Considering this sex act:

Please rate this sex act by placing an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments_____

*** Please complete both sides of the page. Please complete all responses

6. Two female's simultaneously stimulating each other's genitals orally (69)

Please put an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments_____

7. Two male's simultaneously stimulating each other's genitals orally (69)

Please rate th sex act by placing an 'x' on each scale at a place which best reflects your feelings/attitudes to this act:

Normal	_____	**Abnormal**
Unnatural	_____	**Natural**
Dirty	_____	**Clean**
Appropriate	_____	**Inappropriate**

Other comments_____

PERSONAL DETAILS:

The following details are required merely for the purposes of identifying group trends by statistical analysis. All responses will remain anonymous and confidential.

Age:_____ Gender: M / F• delete as appropriate.

Appendix 24:

Factor Analysis for Items Measuring Attitudes to Oral Sex Acts: Full SPSS (for Windows) Output.

Factor Analysis

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-normal?	1.000	.658
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-natural?	1.000	.636
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-dirty?	1.000	.723
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-appropriate?	1.000	.667
2.Lesboral - normal	1.000	.734
2.Lesboral-natural	1.000	.725
2.Lesboral-dirty?	1.000	.823
2.Lesboral-appropriate?	1.000	.658
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-normal?	1.000	.776
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-natural?	1.000	.741
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-dirty?	1.000	.744
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-appropriate?	1.000	.714
4.Gayoral-normal?	1.000	.819
4.Gayoral-natural?	1.000	.761
4.Gayoral-dirty?	1.000	.833
4.Gayoral-appropriate?	1.000	.785
5.Het'69-normal?	1.000	.770
5.Het'69-natural?	1.000	.745
5.Het'69-dirty?	1.000	.781
5.Het'69-appropriate?	1.000	.742
6.Les'69-normal?	1.000	.795
6.Les'69-natural?	1.000	.745
6.Les'69-dirty?	1.000	.853
6.Les'69-appropriate?	1.000	.710
7.Gay'69-normal?	1.000	.829
7.gay'69-natural?	1.000	.840
7.Gay'69-dirty?	1.000	.847
7.Gay'69-appropriate?	1.000	.779

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	15.235	54.409	54.409	15.235	54.409	54.409
2	4.185	14.945	69.354	4.185	14.945	69.354
3	1.812	6.472	75.825	1.812	6.472	75.825
4	.996	3.557	79.382			
5	.880	3.144	82.526			
6	.619	2.210	84.737			
7	.527	1.882	86.619			
8	.485	1.732	88.351			
9	.381	1.360	89.711			
10	.330	1.179	90.890			
11	.299	1.069	91.959			
12	.273	.975	92.934			
13	.234	.836	93.769			
14	.226	.808	94.577			
15	.211	.755	95.332			
16	.190	.679	96.011			
17	.180	.643	96.654			
18	.142	.508	97.162			
19	.126	.449	97.611			
20	.121	.431	98.043			
21	.103	.367	98.410			
22	9.061E-02	.324	98.734			
23	8.970E-02	.320	99.054			
24	7.267E-02	.260	99.314			
25	5.885E-02	.210	99.524			
26	5.313E-02	.190	99.714			
27	4.673E-02	.167	99.881			
28	3.346E-02	.119	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	9.329	33.318	33.318
2	7.504	26.801	60.119
3	4.398	15.707	75.825
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
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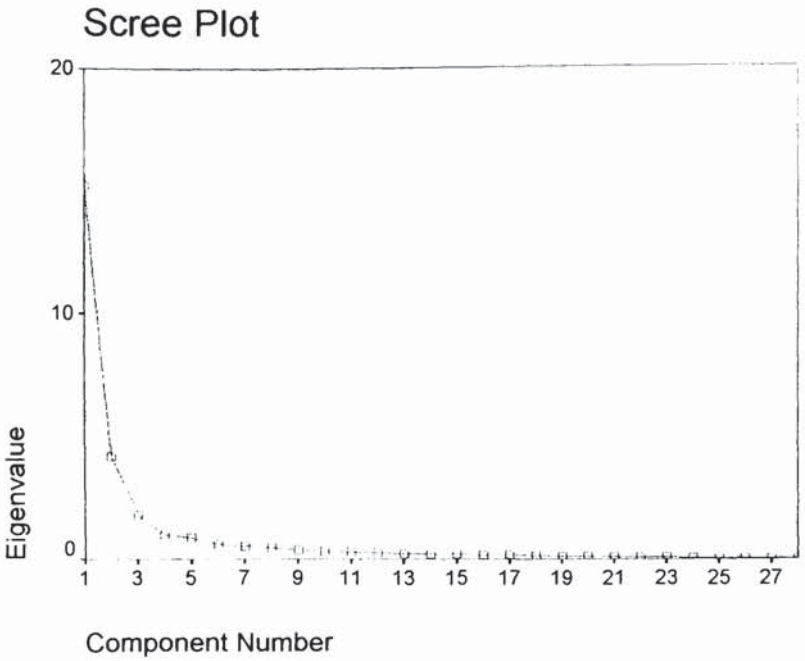
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.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25
27
Component Number

Component Matrix[a]

	Component		
	1	2	3
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-normal?	.670	.393	
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-natural?	.665	.431	
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-dirty?	.703	.377	
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-appropriate?	.678	.360	
2.Lesboral - normal	.760	-.347	
2.Lesboral-natural	.747	-.363	
2.Lesboral-dirty?	.762		-.491
2.Lesboral-appropriate?	.782		
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-normal?	.723	.484	
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-natural?	.713	.480	
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-dirty?	.663	.424	-.353
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-appropriate?	.667	.449	
4.Gayoral-normal?	.745	-.504	
4.Gayoral-natural?	.714	-.493	
4.Gayoral-dirty?	.761		-.481
4.Gayoral-appropriate?	.777	-.426	
5.Het'69-normal?	.688	.494	
5.Het'69-natural?	.690	.490	
5.Het'69-dirty?	.687	.445	-.333
5.Het'69-appropriate?	.682	.444	
6.Les'69-normal?	.832		
6.Les'69-natural?	.776	-.354	
6.Les'69-dirty?	.791		-.472
6.Les'69-appropriate?	.795		
7.Gay'69-normal?	.806	-.418	
7.gay'69-natural?	.780	-.474	
7.Gay'69-dirty?	.768		-.486
7.Gay'69-appropriate?	.782	-.408	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 3 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component		
	1	2	3
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-normal?		.760	
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-natural?		.727	
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-dirty?		.561	.619
1.Hetoral:FM>MG-appropriate?		.759	
2.Lesboral - normal	.807		
2.Lesboral-natural	.808		
2.Lesboral-dirty?	.392		.772
2.Lesboral-appropriate?	.690	.372	
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-normal?		.817	
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-natural?		.777	.326
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-dirty?		.548	.660
3.Hetoral:MM>FG-appropriate?		.808	
4.Gayoral-normal?	.883		
4.Gayoral-natural?	.852		
4.Gayoral-dirty?	.518		.738
4.Gayoral-appropriate?	.833		
5.Het'69-normal?		.841	
5.Het'69-natural?		.816	
5.Het'69-dirty?		.585	.656
5.Het'69-appropriate?		.822	
6.Les'69-normal?	.805	.326	
6.Les'69-natural?	.809		
6.Les'69-dirty?	.387	.323	.774
6.Les'69-appropriate?	.748	.334	
7.Gay'69-normal?	.860		
7.gay'69-natural?	.882		
7.Gay'69-dirty?	.516		.747
7.Gay'69-appropriate?	.819		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3
1	.691	.577	.435
2	-.684	.716	.136
3	.233	.392	-.890

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Appendix 25:

Factor Analysis for Items Measuring Attitudes to Oral Sex Actors: Full SPSS (for Windows) Output.

Factor Analysis

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
1.Hetoral:FMP-masculine?	1.000	.772
1.Hetoral:FMP-feminine?	1.000	.639
1.Hetoral:FMP-passive?	1.000	.746
1.Hetoral:FMP-heterosexual	1.000	.714
1.Hetoral:FMP-immoral?	1.000	.820
1.Hetoral:FMP-dirty?	1.000	.848
1.Hetoral:FMPadjusted?	1.000	.714
1.Hetoral:MGP-masculine?	1.000	.597
1.Hetoral:MGP-feminine?	1.000	.792
1.Hetoral:MGP-passive?	1.000	.754
1.Hetoral:MGP-heterosexual?	1.000	.802
1.Hetoral:MGP-immoral?	1.000	.854
1.Heoral:MGP-dirty?	1.000	.830
1.Hetoral:MGP-adjusted?	1.000	.846
3.Hetoral:MMP-masculine?	1.000	.736
3.Hetoral:MMP-feminine?	1.000	.788
3.Hetoral:MMP-passive?	1.000	.685
3.Hetoral:MMP-heterosexual?	1.000	.740
3.Hetoral:MMP-immoral?	1.000	.911
3.Hetoral:MMP-dirty?	1.000	.845
3.Hetoral:MMP-adjusted?	1.000	.876
3.Hetoral:FGP-masculine?	1.000	.732
3.Hetoral:FGP-feminine?	1.000	.694
3.Hetoral:FGP-passive?	1.000	.836
3.Hetoral:FGP-heterosexual?	1.000	.734
3.Hetoral:FGP-immoral?	1.000	.911
3.Hetoral:FGP-dirty?	1.000	.816
3.Hetoral:FGP-adjusted?	1.000	.884
4.Gayoral:MMP-masculine?	1.000	.803
4.Gayoral:MMP-feminine?	1.000	.829
4.Gayoral:MMP-passive?	1.000	.723
4.Gayoral:MMP-homohet?	1.000	.805
4.Gayoral:MMP-immoral?	1.000	.917
4.Gayoral:MMP-dirty?	1.000	.855
4.Gayoral:MMP-adjusted?	1.000	.887
4.Gayoral:MGP-masculine?	1.000	.818
4.Gayoral:MGP-feminine?	1.000	.864
4.Gayoral:MGP-passive?	1.000	.861
4.Gayoral:MGP-heterosexual?	1.000	.713
4.Gayoral:MGP-immoral?	1.000	.944
4.Gayoral:MGP-dirty?	1.000	.857
4.Gayoral:MGP-adjusted?	1.000	.891
2.Lesboral:FMP-masculine?	1.000	.832
2.Lesboral:FMP-feminine?	1.000	.782
2.Lesboral:FMP-passive?	1.000	.781
2.Lesboral:FMP-heterosexual?	1.000	.719
2.Lesboral:FMP-immoral?	1.000	.835
2.Lesboral:FMP-dirty?	1.000	.812
2.Lesboral:FMP-adjusted?	1.000	.879

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
2.Lesboral:FGP-masculine?	1.000	.709
2.Lesboral:FGP-feminine?	1.000	.816
2.Lesboral:FGP-passive?	1.000	.787
2.Lesboral:FGP-heterosexual?	1.000	.693
2.Lesboral:FGP-immoral?	1.000	.944
2.Lesboral:FGP-dirty?	1.000	.768
2.Lesboral:FGP-adjusted?	1.000	.862

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	17.317	30.924	30.924	17.317	30.924	30.924
2	6.369	11.374	42.297	6.369	11.374	42.297
3	3.406	6.082	48.380	3.406	6.082	48.380
4	3.040	5.429	53.809	3.040	5.429	53.809
5	2.778	4.960	58.769	2.778	4.960	58.769
6	2.117	3.780	62.548	2.117	3.780	62.548
7	1.945	3.472	66.021	1.945	3.472	66.021
8	1.798	3.211	69.232	1.798	3.211	69.232
9	1.430	2.553	71.784	1.430	2.553	71.784
10	1.318	2.354	74.138	1.318	2.354	74.138
11	1.192	2.128	76.266	1.192	2.128	76.266
12	1.167	2.084	78.350	1.167	2.084	78.350
13	1.029	1.837	80.186	1.029	1.837	80.186
14	.901	1.608	81.795			
15	.750	1.340	83.135			
16	.689	1.230	84.365			
17	.664	1.185	85.550			
18	.563	1.006	86.556			
19	.551	.984	87.540			
20	.510	.911	88.451			
21	.477	.852	89.303			
22	.467	.835	90.137			
23	.415	.741	90.878			
24	.365	.652	91.530			
25	.352	.628	92.159			
26	.326	.583	92.741			
27	.305	.544	93.285			
28	.301	.538	93.824			
29	.272	.485	94.309			
30	.254	.453	94.762			
31	.247	.441	95.203			
32	.236	.422	95.625			
33	.208	.371	95.996			
34	.196	.350	96.346			
35	.192	.342	96.688			
36	.174	.311	96.999			
37	.173	.309	97.308			
38	.160	.285	97.594			
39	.149	.265	97.859			
40	.135	.240	98.099			
41	.124	.221	98.321			
42	.108	.194	98.514			
43	.107	.192	98.706			
44	.102	.182	98.888			
45	9.058E-02	.162	99.049			
46	8.378E-02	.150	99.199			
47	7.662E-02	.137	99.336			
48	7.446E-02	.133	99.469			
49	6.233E-02	.111	99.580			
50	5.234E-02	9.346E-02	99.674			
51	4.437E-02	7.923E-02	99.753			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
52	4.044E-02	7.221E-02	99.825			
53	3.500E-02	6.250E-02	99.888			
54	3.315E-02	5.919E-02	99.947			
55	2.981E-02	5.324E-02	100.000			
56	7.302E-16	1.304E-15	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	8.468	15.121	15.121
2	5.318	9.496	24.617
3	4.895	8.742	33.359
4	4.485	8.008	41.367
5	4.304	7.686	49.053
6	3.219	5.748	54.801
7	3.055	5.456	60.257
8	2.572	4.593	64.850
9	1.940	3.465	68.315
10	1.877	3.351	71.666
11	1.748	3.121	74.787
12	1.600	2.856	77.644
13	1.424	2.543	80.186
14			
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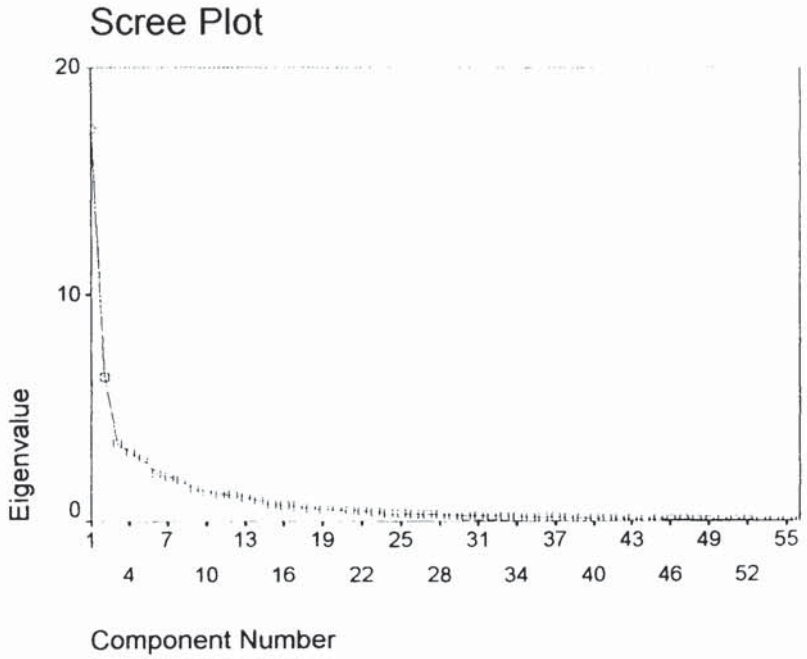
49			
50			
51			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Hetoral:FMP-masculine?	.494	-.445		-.319	.353	
1.Hetoral:FMP-feminine?	-.521				-.452	
1.Hetoral:FMP-passive?						
1.Hetoral:FMP-heterosexual	.461	-.540				
1.Hetoral:FMP-immoral?	.742					.307
1.Hetoral:FMP-dirty?	.744			.326		-.309
1.Hetoral:FMPadjusted?	.623			.397		
1.Hetoral:MGP-masculine?	-.473				-.343	
1.Hetoral:MGP-feminine?	.403	-.444		-.373	.331	
1.Hetoral:MGP-passive?			.804			
1.Hetoral:MGP-heterosexual?	.422	-.605				
1.Hetoral:MGP-immoral?	.776					.327
1.Heoral:MGP-dirty?	.765					
1.Hetoral:MGP-adjusted?	.724			.346		
3.Hetoral:MMP-masculine?	-.532	.355				
3.Hetoral:MMP-feminine?	.371	-.529		-.388		
3.Hetoral:MMP-passive?	-.305	.354				
3.Hetoral:MMP-heterosexual?	.387	-.646				
3.Hetoral:MMP-immoral?	.767					.352
3.Hetoral:MMP-dirty?	.754			.308		
3.Hetoral:MMP-adjusted?	.730			.412		
3.Hetoral:FGP-masculine?	.450	-.402		-.433		
3.Hetoral:FGP-feminine?	-.480	.354			-.381	
3.Hetoral:FGP-passive?			.784			
3.Hetoral:FGP-heterosexual?	.386	-.617				
3.Hetoral:FGP-immoral?	.764					.345
3.Hetoral:FGP-dirty?	.709					-.348
3.Hetoral:FGP-adjusted?	.735			.379		
4.Gayoral:MMP-masculine?	-.451				.395	
4.Gayoral:MMP-feminine?	.388				-.411	
4.Gayoral:MMP-passive?		.379	-.411			
4.Gayoral:MMP-homohet?		.564				
4.Gayoral:MMP-immoral?	.710	.400				
4.Gayoral:MMP-dirty?	.692	.392				-.321
4.Gayoral:MMP-adjusted?	.700	.424				
4.Gayoral:MGP-masculine?	-.402			.379		
4.Gayoral:MGP-feminine?	.362			-.365		
4.Gayoral:MGP-passive?			.827			
4.Gayoral:MGP-heterosexual?		.612			.387	
4.Gayoral:MGP-immoral?	.729	.419				
4.Gayoral:MGP-dirty?	.707	.369				-.368
4.Gayoral:MGP-adjusted?	.737	.437				
2.Lesboral:FMP-masculine?	.440					
2.Lesboral:FMP-feminine?	-.575					
2.Lesboral:FMP-passive?				.304		
2.Lesboral:FMP-heterosexual?		.601			.470	
2.Lesboral:FMP-immoral?	.773	.308				
2.Lesboral:FMP-dirty?	.735					-.403
2.Lesboral:FMP-adjusted?	.763	.349				
2.Lesboral:FGP-masculine?	.360	-.401		-.344		
2.Lesboral:FGP-feminine?	-.487					
2.Lesboral:FGP-passive?			.817			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.Lesboral:FGP-heterosexual?		.421			.497	
2.Lesboral:FGP-immoral?	-.729	-.419				
2.Lesboral:FGP-dirty?	.706					-.387
2.Lesboral:FGP-adjusted?	.760	.327				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component				
	7	8	9	10	11
1.Hetoral:FMP-masculine?					
1.Hetoral:FMP-feminine?					
1.Hetoral:FMP-passive?	.341	.479		-.365	
1.Hetoral:FMP-heterosexual					
1.Hetoral:FMP-immoral?					
1.Hetoral:FMP-dirty?					
1.Hetoral:FMPadjusted?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-masculine?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-feminine?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-passive?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-heterosexual?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-immoral?					
1.Heoral:MGP-dirty?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-adjusted?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-masculine?					.345
3.Hetoral:MMP-feminine?				.332	
3.Hetoral:MMP-passive?		.361			
3.Hetoral:MMP-heterosexual?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-immoral?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-dirty?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-adjusted?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-masculine?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-feminine?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-passive?	.325				
3.Hetoral:FGP-heterosexual?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-immoral?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-dirty?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-adjusted?					
4.Gayoral:MMP-masculine?	-.394				.345
4.Gayoral:MMP-feminine?	.537				
4.Gayoral:MMP-passive?		.356			
4.Gayoral:MMP-homohet?		-.337			-.402
4.Gayoral:MMP-immoral?					
4.Gayoral:MMP-dirty?					
4.Gayoral:MMP-adjusted?					
4.Gayoral:MGP-masculine?	-.374				
4.Gayoral:MGP-feminine?	.436				
4.Gayoral:MGP-passive?	.313				
4.Gayoral:MGP-heterosexual?					
4.Gayoral:MGP-immoral?					
4.Gayoral:MGP-dirty?					
4.Gayoral:MGP-adjusted?					
2.Lesboral:FMP-masculine?			.386		
2.Lesboral:FMP-feminine?				.373	
2.Lesboral:FMP-passive?	.454	.432			
2.Lesboral:FMP-heterosexual?					
2.Lesboral:FMP-immoral?					
2.Lesboral:FMP-dirty?					
2.Lesboral:FMP-adjusted?					
2.Lesboral:FGP-masculine?					.336
2.Lesboral:FGP-feminine?				.474	
2.Lesboral:FGP-passive?					

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component				
	7	8	9	10	11
2.Lesboral:FGP-heterosexual?					
2.Lesboral:FGP-immoral?					
2.Lesboral:FGP-dirty?					
2.Lesboral:FGP-adjusted?					

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	12	13
1.Hetoral:FMP-masculine?		
1.Hetoral:FMP-feminine?		
1.Hetoral:FMP-passive?		
1.Hetoral:FMP-heterosexual		
1.Hetoral:FMP-immoral?		
1.Hetoral:FMP-dirty?		
1.Hetoral:FMPadjusted?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-masculine?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-feminine?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-passive?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-heterosexual?		.341
1.Hetoral:MGP-immoral?		
1.Heoral:MGP-dirty?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-adjusted?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-masculine?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-feminine?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-passive?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-heterosexual?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-immoral?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-dirty?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-adjusted?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-masculine?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-feminine?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-passive?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-heterosexual?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-immoral?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-dirty?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-adjusted?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-masculine?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-feminine?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-passive?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-homohet?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-immoral?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-dirty?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-adjusted?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-masculine?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-feminine?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-passive?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-heterosexual?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-immoral?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-dirty?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-adjusted?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-masculine?	.455	
2.Lesboral:FMP-feminine?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-passive?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-heterosexual?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-immoral?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-dirty?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-adjusted?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-masculine?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-feminine?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-passive?		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	12	13
2.Lesboral:FGP-heterosexual?		.353
2.Lesboral:FGP-immoral?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-dirty?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-adjusted?		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 13 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Hetoral:FMP-masculine?			.768			
1.Hetoral:FMP-feminine?		-.373	-.496			
1.Hetoral:FMP-passive?						
1.Hetoral:FMP-heterosexual				.476		
1.Hetoral:FMP-immoral?	.337				.310	
1.Hetoral:FMP-dirty?		.789				
1.Hetoral:FMPadjusted?					.741	
1.Hetoral:MGP-masculine?			-.558			
1.Hetoral:MGP-feminine?			.772			
1.Hetoral:MGP-passive?						.818
1.Hetoral:MGP-heterosexual?				.584		
1.Hetoral:MGP-immoral?	.384				.338	
1.Heoral:MGP-dirty?		.760				
1.Hetoral:MGP-adjusted?					.775	
3.Hetoral:MMP-masculine?			-.612			
3.Hetoral:MMP-feminine?			.788			
3.Hetoral:MMP-passive?						
3.Hetoral:MMP-heterosexual?				.679		
3.Hetoral:MMP-immoral?					.388	
3.Hetoral:MMP-dirty?		.753			.334	
3.Hetoral:MMP-adjusted?					.788	
3.Hetoral:FGP-masculine?			.778			
3.Hetoral:FGP-feminine?			-.700			
3.Hetoral:FGP-passive?						.886
3.Hetoral:FGP-heterosexual?				.672		
3.Hetoral:FGP-immoral?					.418	
3.Hetoral:FGP-dirty?		.794				
3.Hetoral:FGP-adjusted?					.801	
4.Gayoral:MMP-masculine?	-.400					
4.Gayoral:MMP-feminine?						
4.Gayoral:MMP-passive?						
4.Gayoral:MMP-homohet?				-.773		
4.Gayoral:MMP-immoral?	.880					
4.Gayoral:MMP-dirty?	.718	.507				
4.Gayoral:MMP-adjusted?	.843				.318	
4.Gayoral:MGP-masculine?						
4.Gayoral:MGP-feminine?						
4.Gayoral:MGP-passive?						.916
4.Gayoral:MGP-heterosexual?				-.824		
4.Gayoral:MGP-immoral?	.880					
4.Gayoral:MGP-dirty?	.684	.564				
4.Gayoral:MGP-adjusted?	.823				.358	
2.Lesboral:FMP-masculine?						
2.Lesboral:FMP-feminine?	-.361					
2.Lesboral:FMP-passive?						
2.Lesboral:FMP-heterosexual?				-.785		
2.Lesboral:FMP-immoral?	.760					
2.Lesboral:FMP-dirty?	.467	.727				
2.Lesboral:FMP-adjusted?	.784				.418	
2.Lesboral:FGP-masculine?			.392			
2.Lesboral:FGP-feminine?						
2.Lesboral:FGP-passive?						.852

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.Lesboral:FGP-heterosexual?				-.734		
2.Lesboral:FGP-immoral?	-.880					
2.Lesboral:FGP-dirty?	.478	.674				
2.Lesboral:FGP-adjusted?	.777				.408	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component				
	7	8	9	10	11
1.Hetoral:FMP-masculine?					
1.Hetoral:FMP-feminine?					.327
1.Hetoral:FMP-passive?		.660			
1.Hetoral:FMP-heterosexual					
1.Hetoral:FMP-immoral?	.686				
1.Hetoral:FMP-dirty?					
1.Hetoral:FMPadjusted?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-masculine?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-feminine?				.302	
1.Hetoral:MGP-passive?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-heterosexual?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-immoral?	.679				
1.Heoral:MGP-dirty?					
1.Hetoral:MGP-adjusted?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-masculine?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-feminine?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-passive?		.696			
3.Hetoral:MMP-heterosexual?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-immoral?	.723				
3.Hetoral:MMP-dirty?					
3.Hetoral:MMP-adjusted?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-masculine?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-feminine?					.343
3.Hetoral:FGP-passive?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-heterosexual?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-immoral?	.720				
3.Hetoral:FGP-dirty?					
3.Hetoral:FGP-adjusted?					
4.Gayoral:MMP-masculine?			-.726		
4.Gayoral:MMP-feminine?			.731	.303	
4.Gayoral:MMP-passive?		.739			
4.Gayoral:MMP-homohet?				-.305	
4.Gayoral:MMP-immoral?	.304				
4.Gayoral:MMP-dirty?					
4.Gayoral:MMP-adjusted?					
4.Gayoral:MGP-masculine?				-.744	
4.Gayoral:MGP-feminine?				.825	
4.Gayoral:MGP-passive?					
4.Gayoral:MGP-heterosexual?					
4.Gayoral:MGP-immoral?	.309				
4.Gayoral:MGP-dirty?					
4.Gayoral:MGP-adjusted?					
2.Lesboral:FMP-masculine?			.305		
2.Lesboral:FMP-feminine?					.572
2.Lesboral:FMP-passive?		.826			
2.Lesboral:FMP-heterosexual?					
2.Lesboral:FMP-immoral?	.390				
2.Lesboral:FMP-dirty?					
2.Lesboral:FMP-adjusted?					
2.Lesboral:FGP-masculine?					
2.Lesboral:FGP-feminine?					.741
2.Lesboral:FGP-passive?					

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component				
	7	8	9	10	11
2.Lesboral:FGP-heterosexual?					
2.Lesboral:FGP-immoral?	-.309				
2.Lesboral:FGP-dirty?					
2.Lesboral:FGP-adjusted?					

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	12	13
1.Hetoral:FMP-masculine?		
1.Hetoral:FMP-feminine?		-.317
1.Hetoral:FMP-passive?	-.312	
1.Hetoral:FMP-heterosexual		.440
1.Hetoral:FMP-immoral?		
1.Hetoral:FMP-dirty?		
1.Hetoral:FMPadjusted?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-masculine?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-feminine?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-passive?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-heterosexual?		.528
1.Hetoral:MGP-immoral?		
1.Heoral:MGP-dirty?		
1.Hetoral:MGP-adjusted?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-masculine?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-feminine?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-passive?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-heterosexual?		.375
3.Hetoral:MMP-immoral?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-dirty?		
3.Hetoral:MMP-adjusted?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-masculine?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-feminine?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-passive?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-heterosexual?		.390
3.Hetoral:FGP-immoral?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-dirty?		
3.Hetoral:FGP-adjusted?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-masculine?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-feminine?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-passive?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-homohet?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-immoral?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-dirty?		
4.Gayoral:MMP-adjusted?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-masculine?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-feminine?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-passive?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-heterosexual?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-immoral?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-dirty?		
4.Gayoral:MGP-adjusted?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-masculine?	.748	
2.Lesboral:FMP-feminine?	-.304	
2.Lesboral:FMP-passive?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-heterosexual?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-immoral?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-dirty?		
2.Lesboral:FMP-adjusted?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-masculine?	.531	
2.Lesboral:FGP-feminine?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-passive?		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component	
	12	13
2.Lesboral:FGP-heterosexual?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-immoral?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-dirty?		
2.Lesboral:FGP-adjusted?		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 19 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	.585	.454	.323	.189	.382	.001	.295	-.126
2	.507	.115	-.454	-.630	-.078	-.137	-.053	.245
3	.120	.020	-.152	-.090	-.098	.905	.042	-.302
4	-.259	.335	-.481	.176	.501	.037	.179	.263
5	-.271	.177	.534	-.556	.051	.081	.219	.243
6	.116	-.680	.005	-.090	.378	.075	.492	.078
7	-.290	.135	.036	-.088	.160	.322	-.120	.423
8	.337	-.118	.163	.362	-.283	.185	-.099	.645
9	.170	-.293	.121	-.118	.432	.056	-.540	.082
10	.069	.208	.175	-.066	-.170	.050	-.006	.042
11	.016	.082	-.154	.143	.080	.076	-.169	.141
12	-.017	-.066	-.167	.080	-.326	-.012	.491	.227
13	-.006	.036	-.158	-.164	-.090	-.012	.027	-.153

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	9	10	11	12	13
1	.113	.115	-.134	.102	.090
2	.076	.011	-.047	-.090	-.149
3	-.064	-.155	-.042	-.053	-.023
4	-.152	-.306	.218	-.170	.107
5	-.359	-.154	-.141	-.090	.065
6	-.048	.229	.212	-.040	-.133
7	.571	.458	-.065	.159	-.012
8	-.152	-.029	.076	-.326	.196
9	.003	-.378	-.002	.389	.272
10	-.015	-.045	.845	.339	-.230
11	-.649	.402	-.212	.399	-.317
12	.109	-.299	-.228	.615	.176
13	-.200	.432	.213	.064	.799

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Appendix 26:

(a) Male Sexuality Questionnaire
(b) Female Sexuality Questionnaire

PIN No_____

MALE SEXUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed to explore your attitudes to male sexuality.

If you have any questions about this questionnaire contact:
Gary W. Wood SW608A
Ext 4909
Email: woodgw@aston.ac.uk

Please note:
You are not obliged to participate in this study. Although you are free to withdraw at anytime, if you do decide to take part, it would be appreciated if you continue to the end. Partially completed questionnaires are of little or no use. You will be awarded 'subject hours' based upon a useable contribution. You participation will be interpreted as consent.

Instructions for completion (please read carefully):

You will be presented with a number of cases, which briefly describe the sexuality of an adult male. For each case, you are give two statements. One statement on 'sexual attraction' and one statement on 'sexual behaviour'.You are required to respond based solely on this information.

You are ask to make a number of responses:

(i) Describe the sexuality portrayed in your own words.
(ii) Say which statement was most important in forming your description
(iii) Rate the person described on a series of bi-polar scales.

Each scale is represented by a straight line with a descriptive word (and its opposite/ complement) at either end. Put a cross at a point along the line that best reflects your view.

* Unfortunately, it is necessary for a certain amount of repetition in the design of the questionnaire so please be patient, take your time and give each item equal consideration.

* Please work through the questionnaire and do not refer back.

* Please make sure you answer all items.

PERSONAL DETAILS:

Gender: Are You? Male / Female Age:_____ PIN number:_____

Each case refers to an adult male. A brief description of his sexual attraction and sexual behaviour are given. You should respond based solely on this information.

An ADULT MALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Mainly to males, more than occasionally to females.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Mainly with males, more than occasionally with females.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

An ADULT MALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Predominantly to females, occasionally to males
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Predominantly with females, occasionally with males.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

Each case refers to an adult male. A brief description of his sexual attraction and sexual behaviour are given. You should respond based solely on this information.

An ADULT MALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Both sexes equally.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Both sexes equally.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

An ADULT MALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Only to males.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Only with males.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

Each case refers to an adult male. A brief description of his sexual attraction and sexual behaviour are given. You should respond based solely on this information.

An ADULT MALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Mainly to females, more than occasionally to males.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Mainly with females, more than occasionally with males.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

An ADULT MALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Predominantly to males, occasionally to females
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Predominantly with males, occasionally with females.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

Each case refers to an adult male. A brief description of his sexual attraction and sexual behaviour are given. You should respond based solely on this information.

An ADULT MALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Only to females.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Only with females.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description?
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

Once again, thank you for your participation.

PIN NO._____

FEMALE SEXUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed to explore your attitudes to female sexuality.

If you have any questions about this questionnaire contact:
Gary W. Wood SW608A
Ext 4909
Email: woodgw@aston.ac.uk

Please note:
You are not obliged to participate in this study. Although you are free to withdraw at anytime, if you do decide to take part, it would be appreciated if you continue to the end. Partially completed questionnaires are of little or no use. You will be awarded 'subject hours' based upon a useable contribution. You participation will be interpreted as consent.

Instructions for completion:

You will be presented with a number of cases, which briefly describe the sexuality of an adult female. For each case, you are give two statements. One statement on 'sexual attraction' and one statement on 'sexual behaviour'.You are required to respond based solely on this information.

You are ask to make a number of responses:

(i) Describe the sexuality portrayed in your own words.
(ii) Say which statement was most important in forming your description
(iii) Rate the person described on a series of bi-polar scales.

Each scale is represented by a straight line with a descriptive word (and its opposite/ complement) at either end. Put a cross at a point along the line that best reflects your view.

* Unfortunately, it is necessary for a certain amount of repetition in the design of the questionnaire so please be patient, take your time and give each item equal consideration.

* Please work through the questionnaire and do not refer back.

* Please make sure you answer all items.

PERSONAL DETAILS:

Gender: Are You? Male / Female Age:_____ PIN number:_____

Each case refers to an adult female. A brief description of her sexual attraction and sexual behaviour are given. You should respond based solely on this information.

An ADULT FEMALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Mainly to males, more than occasionally to females.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Mainly with males, more than occasionally with females.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

An ADULT FEMALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Predominantly to females, occasionally to males
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Predominantly with females, occasionally with males.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

Each case refers to an adult female. A brief description of her sexual attraction and sexual behaviour are given. You should respond based solely on this information.

An ADULT FEMALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Both sexes equally.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Both sexes equally.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

An ADULT FEMALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Only to males.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Only with males.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

Each case refers to an adult female. A brief description of her sexual attraction and sexual behaviour are given. You should respond based solely on this information.

An ADULT FEMALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Mainly to females, more than occasionally to males.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Mainly with females, more than occasionally with males.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

An ADULT FEMALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Predominantly to males, occasionally to females
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Predominantly with males, occasionally with females.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

Each case refers to an adult female. A brief description of her sexual attraction and sexual behaviour are given. You should respond based solely on this information.

An ADULT FEMALE:
(a) Sexual Attraction: Only to females.
(b) Sexual Behaviour: Only with females.

In your OWN words, describe this person's sexuality:

Which item above was the most important in forming your description:
mostly a / mostly b / both equally (circle one only)

Please put a cross on each of the line-scales which you best feel describes the above person:

Normal	_____	Abnormal
Ambiguous	_____	Unambiguous
Natural	_____	Unnatural
Passive	_____	Active
Dirty	_____	Clean
Masculine	_____	Unmasculine
Feminine	_____	Unfeminine
Moral	_____	Immoral

Once again, thank you for your participation.

Appendix 27:

Factor Analysis for Items Measuring Attitudes to Male Sexuality: Full SPSS (for Windows) Output

Factor Analysis

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
M:mainlyM-normal?	1.000	.793
M:mainlyM-ambiguous?	1.000	.710
M:mainlyM-natural?	1.000	.839
M:mainlyM-passive?	1.000	.723
M:mainlyM-dirty?	1.000	.855
M:mainlyM-masculine?	1.000	.644
M:mainlyM-feminine?	1.000	.816
M:mainlyM-moral?	1.000	.872
M:predomF-normal?	1.000	.783
M:predomF-ambiguous?	1.000	.758
M:predomF-natural?	1.000	.818
M:predomF-passive?	1.000	.655
M:predomF:dirty?	1.000	.846
M:predomF-masculine?	1.000	.828
M:predomF-feminine?	1.000	.783
M:predomF-moral?	1.000	.873
M:bothEQ-normal?	1.000	.799
M:bothEQ-ambiguous?	1.000	.586
M:bothEQ-natural?	1.000	.840
M:bothEQ-passive?	1.000	.711
M:bothEQ-dirty?	1.000	.889
M:bothEQ-masculine?	1.000	.820
M:bothEQ-feminine?	1.000	.724
M:bothEQ-moral?	1.000	.904
M:onlyM-normal?	1.000	.763
M:onlyM-ambiguous?	1.000	.752
M:onlyM-natural?	1.000	.811
M:onlyM-passive?	1.000	.568
M:onlyM-dirty?	1.000	.882
M:onlyM-masculine?	1.000	.684
M:onlyM-feminine?	1.000	.774
M:onlyM-moral?	1.000	.865
M:mainlyF-normal?	1.000	.813
M:mainlyF-ambiguous?	1.000	.808
M:mainlyF-natural?	1.000	.852
M:mainlyF-passive?	1.000	.753
M:mainlyF-dirty?	1.000	.912
M:mainlyF-masculine?	1.000	.818
M:mainlyF-feminine?	1.000	.747
M:mainlyF-moral?	1.000	.913
M:predomM-normal?	1.000	.800
M:predomF-ambiguous?	1.000	.715
M:predomM-natural?	1.000	.838
M:predomM-passive?	1.000	.716
M:predomM-dirty?	1.000	.905

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
M:predomM-masculine?	1.000	.825
M:predomF-feminine?	1.000	.882
M:predomM-moral?	1.000	.924
M:onlyF-normal?	1.000	.737
M:onlyF-ambiguous?	1.000	.703
M:onlyF-natural?	1.000	.755
M:onlyF-passive?	1.000	.556
M:onlyF-dirty?	1.000	.668
M:onlyF-masculine?	1.000	.788
M:onlyF-feminine?	1.000	.720
M:onlyF-moral?	1.000	.666

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	19.535	34.883	34.883	19.535	34.883	34.883
2	5.533	9.880	44.764	5.533	9.880	44.764
3	4.364	7.792	52.556	4.364	7.792	52.556
4	3.441	6.144	58.700	3.441	6.144	58.700
5	3.167	5.656	64.356	3.167	5.656	64.356
6	2.288	4.086	68.442	2.288	4.086	68.442
7	1.617	2.887	71.329	1.617	2.887	71.329
8	1.410	2.518	73.847	1.410	2.518	73.847
9	1.402	2.504	76.351	1.402	2.504	76.351
10	1.029	1.837	78.189	1.029	1.837	78.189
11	.929	1.659	79.848			
12	.797	1.423	81.271			
13	.757	1.352	82.623			
14	.694	1.240	83.863			
15	.668	1.193	85.056			
16	.641	1.145	86.201			
17	.602	1.075	87.276			
18	.555	.990	88.266			
19	.538	.960	89.227			
20	.467	.834	90.060			
21	.426	.760	90.821			
22	.392	.700	91.520			
23	.367	.655	92.175			
24	.347	.620	92.796			
25	.321	.572	93.368			
26	.293	.523	93.891			
27	.273	.487	94.379			
28	.258	.462	94.841			
29	.242	.432	95.272			
30	.224	.400	95.673			
31	.205	.366	96.039			
32	.194	.347	96.386			
33	.191	.341	96.726			
34	.180	.322	97.048			
35	.157	.281	97.329			
36	.137	.245	97.574			
37	.129	.231	97.805			
38	.125	.222	98.027			
39	.114	.203	98.231			
40	.108	.193	98.424			
41	9.440E-02	.169	98.593			
42	8.562E-02	.153	98.746			
43	8.246E-02	.147	98.893			
44	7.550E-02	.135	99.028			
45	6.855E-02	.122	99.150			
46	6.590E-02	.118	99.268			
47	6.281E-02	.112	99.380			
48	5.797E-02	.104	99.484			
49	4.950E-02	8.839E-02	99.572			
50	4.507E-02	8.049E-02	99.652			
51	4.427E-02	7.905E-02	99.731			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
52	3.757E-02	6.709E-02	99.799			
53	3.535E-02	6.313E-02	99.862			
54	2.978E-02	5.318E-02	99.915			
55	2.723E-02	4.862E-02	99.964			
56	2.043E-02	3.648E-02	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	11.962	21.361	21.361
2	5.758	10.282	31.643
3	5.614	10.025	41.668
4	4.716	8.421	50.089
5	3.526	6.296	56.384
6	2.982	5.325	61.709
7	2.829	5.052	66.760
8	2.678	4.782	71.542
9	2.052	3.663	75.206
10	1.670	2.983	78.189
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
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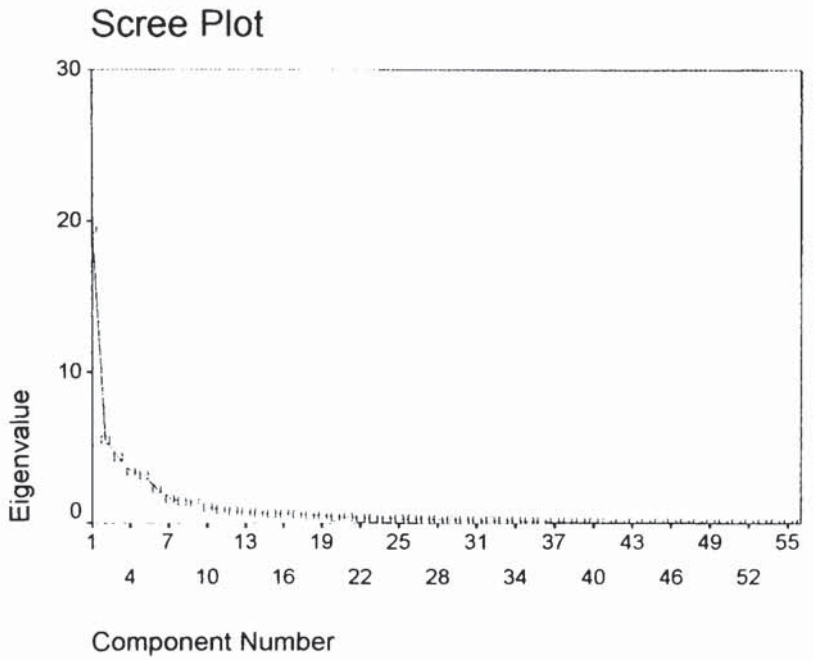
50			
51			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
M:mainlyM-normal?	.797					
M:mainlyM-ambiguous?				.672		
M:mainlyM-natural?	.783	-.318				.317
M:mainlyM-passive?		.644	.373		.319	
M:mainlyM-dirty?	.763					-.374
M:mainlyM-masculine?	.593		-.462			
M:mainlyM-feminine?	-.348	-.327	.642			
M:mainlyM-moral?	.815					
M:predomF-normal?	.800					
M:predomF-ambiguous?				.688		
M:predomF-natural?	.760					.336
M:predomF-passive?		.519	.428			
M:predomF:dirty?	.734					-.401
M:predomF-masculine?	.625	.320				
M:predomF-feminine?	-.472	-.333			.315	
M:predomF-moral?	.821					
M:bothEQ-normal?	.792					
M:bothEQ-ambiguous?	.321			.514		
M:bothEQ-natural?	.817					
M:bothEQ-passive?		.597			.387	
M:bothEQ-dirty?	.779					-.363
M:bothEQ-masculine?	.684	.302	-.436			
M:bothEQ-feminine?	-.465	-.383	.518			
M:bothEQ-moral?	.849					
M:onlyM-normal?	.781					
M:onlyM-ambiguous?						
M:onlyM-natural?	.769					.317
M:onlyM-passive?		.589	.334			
M:onlyM-dirty?	.776					-.351
M:onlyM-masculine?	.608		-.499			
M:onlyM-feminine?	-.456		.625			
M:onlyM-moral?	.796					
M:mainlyF-normal?	.795					
M:mainlyF-ambiguous?				.710		
M:mainlyF-natural?	.786					.356
M:mainlyF-passive?		.596			.359	
M:mainlyF-dirty?	.791					-.401
M:mainlyF-masculine?	.664					
M:mainlyF-feminine?	-.486	-.412	.302			
M:mainlyF-moral?	.829					
M:predomM-normal?	.819					
M:predomF-ambiguous?		-.356		.576		
M:predomM-natural?	.801					.319
M:predomM-passive?		.666			.301	
M:predomM-dirty?	.768					-.382
M:predomM-masculine?	.707		-.490			
M:predomF-feminine?	-.385	-.363	.666			
M:predomM-moral?	.842					
M:onlyF-normal?		.381		-.340	-.500	
M:onlyF-ambiguous?		.344				
M:onlyF-natural?		.435			-.506	
M:onlyF-passive?		.603	.374			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
M:onlyF-dirty?	.385				-.536	
M:onlyF-masculine?		.380			-.594	
M:onlyF-feminine?		-.476			.476	
M:onlyF-moral?		.348			-.525	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
M:mainlyM-normal?				
M:mainlyM-ambiguous?				
M:mainlyM-natural?				
M:mainlyM-passive?				
M:mainlyM-dirty?				
M:mainlyM-masculine?				
M:mainlyM-feminine?				
M:mainlyM-moral?				
M:predomF-normal?				
M:predomF-ambiguous?				
M:predomF-natural?				
M:predomF-passive?				
M:predomF:dirty?				
M:predomF-masculine?			.379	
M:predomF-feminine?			-.327	
M:predomF-moral?	-.306			
M:bothEQ-normal?				
M:bothEQ-ambiguous?				
M:bothEQ-natural?				
M:bothEQ-passive?				
M:bothEQ-dirty?				
M:bothEQ-masculine?				
M:bothEQ-feminine?				
M:bothEQ-moral?				
M:onlyM-normal?				
M:onlyM-ambiguous?	.588	.386	.385	
M:onlyM-natural?				
M:onlyM-passive?				
M:onlyM-dirty?				
M:onlyM-masculine?				
M:onlyM-feminine?				
M:onlyM-moral?				
M:mainlyF-normal?				
M:mainlyF-ambiguous?				
M:mainlyF-natural?				
M:mainlyF-passive?				
M:mainlyF-dirty?				
M:mainlyF-masculine?			.442	
M:mainlyF-feminine?				
M:mainlyF-moral?				
M:predomM-normal?				
M:predomF-ambiguous?				
M:predomM-natural?				
M:predomM-passive?				
M:predomM-dirty?				
M:predomM-masculine?				
M:predomF-feminine?				
M:predomM-moral?				
M:onlyF-normal?				
M:onlyF-ambiguous?	.526		.354	
M:onlyF-natural?				
M:onlyF-passive?				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
M:onlyF-dirty?				
M:onlyF-masculine?		.315		
M:onlyF-feminine?		-.327		
M:onlyF-moral?			-.318	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 10 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
M:mainlyM-normal?	.819					
M:mainlyM-ambiguous?					.823	
M:mainlyM-natural?	.868					
M:mainlyM-passive?				.835		
M:mainlyM-dirty?	.428	.755				
M:mainlyM-masculine?	.338		.629			
M:mainlyM-feminine?			-.893			
M:mainlyM-moral?	.529	.410				
M:predomF-normal?	.762					
M:predomF-ambiguous?					.820	
M:predomF-natural?	.822					
M:predomF-passive?				.773		
M:predomF:dirty?	.343	.768				
M:predomF-masculine?	.354					
M:predomF-feminine?			-.386			
M:predomF-moral?	.523	.357				
M:bothEQ-normal?	.822					
M:bothEQ-ambiguous?					.681	
M:bothEQ-natural?	.859					
M:bothEQ-passive?				.834		
M:bothEQ-dirty?	.421	.802				
M:bothEQ-masculine?	.390		.606			
M:bothEQ-feminine?			-.734			
M:bothEQ-moral?	.601	.363				
M:onlyM-normal?	.717					
M:onlyM-ambiguous?						
M:onlyM-natural?	.824					
M:onlyM-passive?				.709		
M:onlyM-dirty?	.398	.782				
M:onlyM-masculine?	.376		.616			
M:onlyM-feminine?			-.852			
M:onlyM-moral?	.534	.353				
M:mainlyF-normal?	.819					
M:mainlyF-ambiguous?					.856	
M:mainlyF-natural?	.871					
M:mainlyF-passive?				.840		
M:mainlyF-dirty?	.406	.811				
M:mainlyF-masculine?	.313	.309	.305			
M:mainlyF-feminine?			-.505			
M:mainlyF-moral?	.561	.360				
M:predomM-normal?	.795	.313				
M:predomF-ambiguous?					.789	
M:predomM-natural?	.844					
M:predomM-passive?				.826		
M:predomM-dirty?	.398	.833				
M:predomM-masculine?	.420	.308	.661			
M:predomF-feminine?			-.926			
M:predomM-moral?	.571	.379				
M:onlyF-normal?						.808
M:onlyF-ambiguous?						
M:onlyF-natural?						.823
M:onlyF-passive?				.638		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
M:onlyF-dirty?		.303				.604
M:onlyF-masculine?						.339
M:onlyF-feminine?						-.317
M:onlyF-moral?						.629

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
M:mainlyM-normal?				
M:mainlyM-ambiguous?				
M:mainlyM-natural?				
M:mainlyM-passive?				
M:mainlyM-dirty?				
M:mainlyM-masculine?				
M:mainlyM-feminine?				
M:mainlyM-moral?	.608			
M:predomF-normal?				
M:predomF-ambiguous?				
M:predomF-natural?				
M:predomF-passive?				
M:predomF:dirty?				
M:predomF-masculine?		.666	.342	
M:predomF-feminine?		-.695		
M:predomF-moral?	.615			
M:bothEQ-normal?				
M:bothEQ-ambiguous?				
M:bothEQ-natural?				
M:bothEQ-passive?				
M:bothEQ-dirty?				
M:bothEQ-masculine?		.365		
M:bothEQ-feminine?		-.335		
M:bothEQ-moral?	.603			
M:onlyM-normal?				
M:onlyM-ambiguous?				.836
M:onlyM-natural?				
M:onlyM-passive?				
M:onlyM-dirty?				
M:onlyM-masculine?				
M:onlyM-feminine?				
M:onlyM-moral?	.607			
M:mainlyF-normal?				
M:mainlyF-ambiguous?				
M:mainlyF-natural?				
M:mainlyF-passive?				
M:mainlyF-dirty?				
M:mainlyF-masculine?		.693		
M:mainlyF-feminine?		-.593		
M:mainlyF-moral?	.648			
M:predomM-normal?				
M:predomF-ambiguous?				
M:predomM-natural?				
M:predomM-passive?				
M:predomM-dirty?				
M:predomM-masculine?				
M:predomF-feminine?				
M:predomM-moral?	.644			
M:onlyF-normal?				
M:onlyF-ambiguous?				.750
M:onlyF-natural?				
M:onlyF-passive?				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
M:onlyF-dirty?			.353	
M:onlyF-masculine?			.775	
M:onlyF-feminine?			-.731	
M:onlyF-moral?			.424	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 12 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	.736	.448	.323	.103	.101	.066	.272	.212
2	-.319	-.032	.334	.707	-.247	.318	-.002	.229
3	.119	.157	-.771	.427	.231	.267	.144	-.179
4	.044	-.359	.203	.315	.787	-.271	-.123	.046
5	.002	.148	.024	.413	-.288	-.659	.140	-.245
6	.541	-.669	-.089	.106	-.361	-.049	-.113	-.163
7	.080	.085	.165	-.021	.135	.222	-.494	-.254
8	-.197	-.051	.126	-.132	.155	-.153	.571	-.368
9	-.037	-.105	-.292	-.070	.001	-.302	.039	.758
10	-.005	.393	-.104	.051	-.025	-.387	-.535	-.084

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	9	10
1	.081	.046
2	.244	.102
3	.020	.075
4	-.016	-.139
5	-.449	.092
6	.248	.081
7	-.264	.716
8	.464	.448
9	.023	.479
10	.620	-.067

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Appendix 28:

Factor Analysis for Items Measuring Attitudes to Female Sexuality: Full SPSS (for Windows) Output.

Factor Analysis

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
F:mainlyM-normal?	1.000	.766
F:mainlyM-ambiguous?	1.000	.774
F:mainlyM-natural?	1.000	.781
F:mainlyM-passive?	1.000	.650
F:mainlyM-dirty?	1.000	.805
F:mainlyM-masculine?	1.000	.710
F:mainlyM-feminine?	1.000	.816
F:mainlyM-moral?	1.000	.889
F:predomF-normal?	1.000	.808
F:predomF-ambiguous?	1.000	.725
F:predomF-natural?	1.000	.834
F:predomF-passive?	1.000	.769
F:predomF:dirty?	1.000	.831
F:predomF-masculine?	1.000	.768
F:predomF-feminine?	1.000	.791
F:predomF-moral?	1.000	.937
F:bothEQ-normal?	1.000	.855
F:bothEQ-ambiguous?	1.000	.552
F:bothEQ-natural?	1.000	.830
F:bothEQ-passive?	1.000	.725
F:bothEQ-dirty?	1.000	.876
F:bothEQ-masculine?	1.000	.590
F:bothEQ-feminine?	1.000	.680
F:bothEQ-moral?	1.000	.909
F:onlyM-normal?	1.000	.725
f:onlyM-ambiguous?	1.000	.684
F:onlyM-natural?	1.000	.607
F:onlyM-passive?	1.000	.510
F:onlyM-dirty?	1.000	.771
F:onlyM-masculine?	1.000	.802
F:onlyM-feminine?	1.000	.742
F:onlyM-moral?	1.000	.758
F:mainlyF-normal?	1.000	.815
F:mainlyF-ambiguous?	1.000	.728
F:mainlyF-natural?	1.000	.834
F:mainlyF-passive?	1.000	.721
F:mainlyF-dirty?	1.000	.876
F:mainlyF-masculine?	1.000	.742
F:mainlyF-feminine?	1.000	.736
F:mainlyF-moral?	1.000	.901
F:predomM-normal?	1.000	.812
F:predomM-ambiguous?	1.000	.710
F:predomM-natural?	1.000	.791
F:predomM-passive?	1.000	.655
F:predomM-dirty?	1.000	.866

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
F:predomM-masculine?	1.000	.805
F:predomF-feminine?	1.000	.856
F:predomM-moral?	1.000	.867
F:onlyF-normal?	1.000	.786
F:onlyF-ambiguous?	1.000	.788
F:onlyF-natural?	1.000	.760
F:onlyF-passive?	1.000	.682
F:onlyF-dirty?	1.000	.874
F:onlyF-masculine?	1.000	.809
F:onlyF-feminine?	1.000	.681
F:onlyF-moral?	1.000	.809

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	19.288	34.443	34.443	19.288	34.443	34.443
2	5.514	9.847	44.290	5.514	9.847	44.290
3	4.088	7.300	51.590	4.088	7.300	51.590
4	3.131	5.591	57.181	3.131	5.591	57.181
5	2.971	5.305	62.486	2.971	5.305	62.486
6	2.194	3.917	66.403	2.194	3.917	66.403
7	1.897	3.387	69.791	1.897	3.387	69.791
8	1.554	2.775	72.566	1.554	2.775	72.566
9	1.327	2.369	74.935	1.327	2.369	74.935
10	1.210	2.160	77.095	1.210	2.160	77.095
11	1.141	2.037	79.132			
12	.886	1.582	80.714			
13	.817	1.459	82.173			
14	.774	1.383	83.555			
15	.682	1.218	84.773			
16	.647	1.156	85.929			
17	.600	1.071	87.000			
18	.576	1.028	88.028			
19	.540	.964	88.992			
20	.491	.877	89.869			
21	.454	.811	90.680			
22	.412	.736	91.416			
23	.400	.715	92.130			
24	.371	.662	92.792			
25	.323	.577	93.370			
26	.298	.532	93.902			
27	.286	.511	94.413			
28	.256	.457	94.869			
29	.247	.442	95.311			
30	.236	.422	95.733			
31	.228	.407	96.140			
32	.196	.349	96.490			
33	.192	.344	96.833			
34	.180	.322	97.156			
35	.154	.275	97.431			
36	.141	.251	97.682			
37	.133	.238	97.920			
38	.122	.218	98.138			
39	.118	.210	98.348			
40	.107	.190	98.538			
41	9.940E-02	.177	98.716			
42	8.646E-02	.154	98.870			
43	8.097E-02	.145	99.015			
44	6.975E-02	.125	99.139			
45	6.406E-02	.114	99.254			
46	6.179E-02	.110	99.364			
47	5.494E-02	9.811E-02	99.462			
48	4.909E-02	8.766E-02	99.550			
49	4.660E-02	8.321E-02	99.633			
50	4.159E-02	7.427E-02	99.707			
51	3.725E-02	6.651E-02	99.774			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
52	3.048E-02	5.443E-02	99.828			
53	2.955E-02	5.276E-02	99.881			
54	2.570E-02	4.589E-02	99.927			
55	2.159E-02	3.855E-02	99.965			
56	1.933E-02	3.453E-02	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	12.818	22.889	22.889
2	5.487	9.799	32.687
3	4.379	7.819	40.506
4	4.336	7.743	48.250
5	3.444	6.149	54.399
6	3.397	6.066	60.465
7	3.308	5.907	66.371
8	2.237	3.995	70.366
9	2.112	3.772	74.138
10	1.656	2.957	77.095
11			
12			
13			
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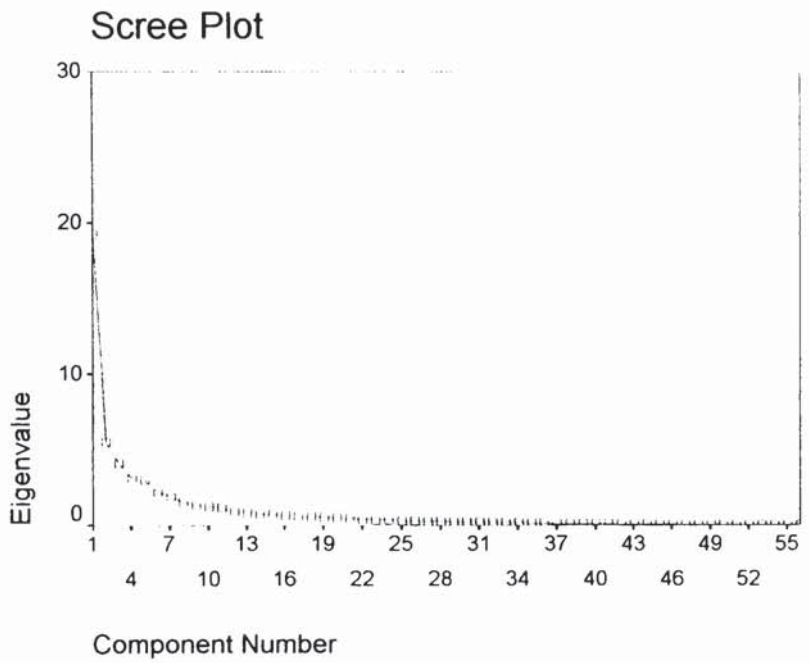
49			
50			
51			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
F:mainlyM-normal?	.792					
F:mainlyM-ambiguous?				.708	.354	
F:mainlyM-natural?	.729					.323
F:mainlyM-passive?		.548	.432		.335	
F:mainlyM-dirty?	.748					-.303
F:mainlyM-masculine?	-.358	-.549	.380			
F:mainlyM-feminine?	.567					
F:mainlyM-moral?	.837					
F:predomF-normal?	.810					
F:predomF-ambiguous?				.707	.314	
F:predomF-natural?	.791					
F:predomF-passive?		.582	.476		.355	
F:predomF:dirty?	.783					
F:predomF-masculine?		-.380	.636			
F:predomF-feminine?	.419		-.488			
F:predomF-moral?	.841					
F:bothEQ-normal?	.862					
F:bothEQ-ambiguous?				.456	.305	
F:bothEQ-natural?	.786					.305
F:bothEQ-passive?		.602	.437		.328	
F:bothEQ-dirty?	.819					
F:bothEQ-masculine?	-.314	-.441	.475			
F:bothEQ-feminine?	.551		-.340			
F:bothEQ-moral?	.838					
F:onlyM-normal?		.461			-.442	.388
f:onlyM-ambiguous?						.334
F:onlyM-natural?		.405			-.438	.422
F:onlyM-passive?		.462				
F:onlyM-dirty?	.531				-.468	
F:onlyM-masculine?		-.535			.303	
F:onlyM-feminine?		.524		.349	-.447	
F:onlyM-moral?	.332	.338			-.477	
F:mainlyF-normal?	.843					
F:mainlyF-ambiguous?				.696		
F:mainlyF-natural?	.845					
F:mainlyF-passive?		.564	.383		.434	
F:mainlyF-dirty?	.824					
F:mainlyF-masculine?	-.450	-.362	.552			
F:mainlyF-feminine?	.615		-.397			
F:mainlyF-moral?	.848					
F:predomM-normal?	.825					
F:predomM-ambiguous?				.703		
F:predomM-natural?	.797					
F:predomM-passive?		.452	.408		.413	
F:predomM-dirty?	.804					
F:predomM-masculine?	-.391	-.594	.352			
F:predomF-feminine?	.565	.386				
F:predomM-moral?	.830					
F:onlyF-normal?	.784					
F:onlyF-ambiguous?						
F:onlyF-natural?	.729					
F:onlyF-passive?		.557	.437			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
F:onlyF-dirty?	.792					
F:onlyF-masculine?	-.353		.580			
F:onlyF-feminine?	.570		-.443			
F:onlyF-moral?	.830					

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
F:mainlyM-normal?				
F:mainlyM-ambiguous?				
F:mainlyM-natural?				
F:mainlyM-passive?				
F:mainlyM-dirty?				
F:mainlyM-masculine?				
F:mainlyM-feminine?	.526			
F:mainlyM-moral?				
F:predomF-normal?				
F:predomF-ambiguous?				
F:predomF-natural?				
F:predomF-passive?				
F:predomF:dirty?				
F:predomF-masculine?	.337			
F:predomF-feminine?			.455	
F:predomF-moral?				
F:bothEQ-normal?				
F:bothEQ-ambiguous?				
F:bothEQ-natural?				
F:bothEQ-passive?				
F:bothEQ-dirty?				
F:bothEQ-masculine?				
F:bothEQ-feminine?	.332			
F:bothEQ-moral?				-.318
F:onlyM-normal?				
f:onlyM-ambiguous?		-.473	.415	
F:onlyM-natural?				
F:onlyM-passive?				
F:onlyM-dirty?				
F:onlyM-masculine?		.345	.360	
F:onlyM-feminine?				
F:onlyM-moral?				-.325
F:mainlyF-normal?				
F:mainlyF-ambiguous?				
F:mainlyF-natural?				
F:mainlyF-passive?				
F:mainlyF-dirty?				
F:mainlyF-masculine?				
F:mainlyF-feminine?				
F:mainlyF-moral?				
F:predomM-normal?				
F:predomM-ambiguous?				
F:predomM-natural?				
F:predomM-passive?				
F:predomM-dirty?				
F:predomM-masculine?			.367	
F:predomF-feminine?	.510			
F:predomM-moral?				
F:onlyF-normal?				
F:onlyF-ambiguous?		-.643	.378	
F:onlyF-natural?				
F:onlyF-passive?				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
F:onlyF-dirty?				
F:onlyF-masculine?	.446			
F:onlyF-feminine?				
F:onlyF-moral?				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 10 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
F:mainlyM-normal?	.816					
F:mainlyM-ambiguous?					.833	
F:mainlyM-natural?	.851					
F:mainlyM-passive?			.780			
F:mainlyM-dirty?	.388	.760				
F:mainlyM-masculine?				-.472		
F:mainlyM-feminine?						
F:mainlyM-moral?	.604	.369				
F:predomF-normal?	.837					
F:predomF-ambiguous?					.834	
F:predomF-natural?	.876					
F:predomF-passive?			.815			
F:predomF:dirty?	.473	.751				
F:predomF-masculine?				-.866		
F:predomF-feminine?				.557		
F:predomF-moral?	.632	.360				
F:bothEQ-normal?	.865					
F:bothEQ-ambiguous?					.649	
F:bothEQ-natural?	.889					
F:bothEQ-passive?			.816			
F:bothEQ-dirty?	.537	.741				
F:bothEQ-masculine?				-.685		
F:bothEQ-feminine?	.302					
F:bothEQ-moral?	.656	.324				
F:onlyM-normal?						.776
f:onlyM-ambiguous?						
F:onlyM-natural?						.727
F:onlyM-passive?			.569			
F:onlyM-dirty?		.555				.626
F:onlyM-masculine?						-.390
F:onlyM-feminine?						.698
F:onlyM-moral?						.732
F:mainlyF-normal?	.830					
F:mainlyF-ambiguous?					.818	
F:mainlyF-natural?	.860					
F:mainlyF-passive?			.816			
F:mainlyF-dirty?	.494	.755				
F:mainlyF-masculine?				-.772		
F:mainlyF-feminine?	.335			.425		
F:mainlyF-moral?	.605	.433				
F:predomM-normal?	.782					
F:predomM-ambiguous?					.803	
F:predomM-natural?	.807					
F:predomM-passive?			.764			
F:predomM-dirty?	.526	.709				
F:predomM-masculine?				-.466		
F:predomF-feminine?						
F:predomM-moral?	.568	.416				
F:onlyF-normal?	.798					
F:onlyF-ambiguous?						
F:onlyF-natural?	.789					
F:onlyF-passive?			.741			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
F:onlyF-dirty?	.464	.774				
F:onlyF-masculine?				-.869		
F:onlyF-feminine?	.380			.617		
F:onlyF-moral?	.592	.510				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
F:mainlyM-normal?				
F:mainlyM-ambiguous?				
F:mainlyM-natural?				
F:mainlyM-passive?				
F:mainlyM-dirty?				
F:mainlyM-masculine?	-.307		.573	
F:mainlyM-feminine?	.791			
F:mainlyM-moral?		.558		
F:predomF-normal?				
F:predomF-ambiguous?				
F:predomF-natural?				
F:predomF-passive?				
F:predomF:dirty?				
F:predomF-masculine?				
F:predomF-feminine?	.594			
F:predomF-moral?		.588		
F:bothEQ-normal?				
F:bothEQ-ambiguous?				
F:bothEQ-natural?				
F:bothEQ-passive?				
F:bothEQ-dirty?				
F:bothEQ-masculine?				
F:bothEQ-feminine?	.649			
F:bothEQ-moral?		.573		
F:onlyM-normal?				
f:onlyM-ambiguous?				.772
F:onlyM-natural?				
F:onlyM-passive?				
F:onlyM-dirty?				
F:onlyM-masculine?			.758	
F:onlyM-feminine?			-.397	
F:onlyM-moral?		.328		
F:mainlyF-normal?				
F:mainlyF-ambiguous?				
F:mainlyF-natural?				
F:mainlyF-passive?				
F:mainlyF-dirty?				
F:mainlyF-masculine?				
F:mainlyF-feminine?	.620			
F:mainlyF-moral?		.545		
F:predomM-normal?				
F:predomM-ambiguous?				
F:predomM-natural?				
F:predomM-passive?				
F:predomM-dirty?				
F:predomM-masculine?			.614	
F:predomF-feminine?	.764			
F:predomM-moral?		.523		
F:onlyF-normal?				
F:onlyF-ambiguous?				.856
F:onlyF-natural?				
F:onlyF-passive?				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component			
	7	8	9	10
F:onlyF-dirty?				
F:onlyF-masculine?				
F:onlyF-feminine?				
F:onlyF-moral?		.400		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 8 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	.775	.442	.078	.216	.131	.132	.251	.207
2	-.299	-.030	.633	.362	-.183	.422	.233	-.035
3	.133	.167	.534	-.702	-.153	.092	-.311	.135
4	-.193	.039	-.018	-.229	.866	.368	.036	.007
5	.148	-.349	.530	.166	.377	-.612	.068	-.034
6	.442	-.581	-.062	.023	.016	.348	-.264	-.400
7	.105	-.392	-.087	-.465	-.151	-.011	.718	.109
8	.104	-.053	.110	.053	-.084	.324	.054	-.251
9	-.116	-.069	-.025	.081	.051	.185	.307	.255
10	-.049	.392	.037	-.154	.022	-.158	.311	-.798

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	9	10
1	-.098	.030
2	-.317	.101
3	.128	.111
4	-.126	-.071
5	.144	-.061
6	-.051	.329
7	-.216	-.122
8	.498	-.739
9	.731	.495
10	.076	.233

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.