

INTERCORRELATIONS OF SEX VARIABLES AMONG
A SELECTED GROUP OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

A Dissertation
Presented to
the Faculty of the Department of Psychology
University of Houston

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Doctor of Philosophy

By
Carol C. Primeau
May, 1977

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ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of this study was to investigate professional psychologists along several dimensions in the area of human sexuality. The dimensions examined were level of sexual knowledge, sexual attitudes, diversity of sexual behavior, degree of sexual guilt, responses to pornography, and overall measure of self-esteem. Demographic factors were also considered.

The sample consisted of 188 psychologists attending the annual Texas Psychological Association convention. Subjects responded to the McCary Sex Information Test, the Mosher "G" Sex Guilt Test, a sex attitude and behavior questionnaire, the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, and questions about two sexually explicit films shown following completion of other measures. Pearson product moment correlational analyses and multiple regression analyses were employed to examine relationships.

The results of this study show strong significant relationships among a high level of sex information, diverse sexual behavior, liberal attitudes, low sexual guilt, and a favorable response to sexually explicit films. No relationship was found with these variables and overall self-esteem. Age and sex differences were found, but it was suggested that male and female differences are not as great as described in previous research. It was concluded that sexual guilt contributes more to sexual attitudes and behavior than does

level of information. Further research is suggested to explore the relationship between sexual functioning and personality variables.

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CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Within the last few decades there has been considerable effort directed toward gathering more information about human sexual functioning. This includes not only data regarding specific behaviors but also integrally related aspects such as attitudes, sexual knowledge, guilt, and other psycho-social factors. Beasley (1975) views research activity on sexuality from a worldwide perspective and identifies three levels. She reports that a major portion of the world remains in an embryonic stage with a focus mainly on reproduction and family planning. A second level delineated is research which includes areas such as gender problems, venereal disease, or sex offenses. The third and most active research level is described as one in which the major thrust is gathering a variety of information needed to examine the complexity of factors involved in human sexuality.

Kinsey (1948; 1953) pioneered the field of human sexuality but recent studies show evidence of changing sexual behavior patterns (Finger, 1975; Packard, 1968; Reiss, 1967; Wilson, 1975). Numerous reasons for changes may exist, and changes in different factors occur at different rates. As Davis (1974) points out, sexuality does not exist in a vacuum but is intricately enmeshed in a social network and subject to a variety of past and current influences. Schmidt (1975) posits that a more technological society results in

more leisure time, more goods and services, and thus pressure for faster consumption of these goods. In addition, the survival of the individual and society are no longer bound to such stringent work and time demands as in the past. Therefore, there is a reduction in the need for society to exert as much control as in the past, and an increase in the pressure to self-gratify in an effort to consume goods and services. Schmidt (1975) then concludes that these factors will also influence the sexual patterns, leading to increased liberalization.

The primary population base for most studies has been college students, primarily because of the ease of accessibility. Bell (1966) argues that this is a post-adolescent, transitional period and that sexual activity takes on an intensified significance because of the variety of changes in lifestyle that occur during this period. He contends that girls, in particular, later become as conservative as their mothers. However, there is relatively little information on sexual beliefs and practices about more settled, stable groups.

Despite the fact that human sexual functioning is widely acknowledged as a topic open to more inquiry, little is known about groups other than this post-adolescent college population. In particular, there is virtually no information on this issue about professional psychologists, a group frequently called upon to dispense information and treat sexual dysfunction. The information and attitudes about sexuality

held by professionals may well affect the treatment and expertise they are able to provide. Malcolm (1970) and Thornburg (1970) have indicated that accurate information about sex presented in a non-guilt inducing manner is vital for sexual adjustment. Therefore, the availability of reliable information concerning sexual issues is of crucial importance. Money (1971) has pointed out that only by knowing about the broad spectrum of sexual behavior can individual cases be appropriately evaluated. Lief and Fox (1963) state that increased awareness of knowledge and behavior in the sexual area will lead to the development of "detached concern." They define this as a balance between objectivity and empathy and see it as a quality essential to therapeutic endeavors. Ellis (1961; 1962) concluded that since sexuality is not an aspect totally divorced from the overall functioning of the individual that false or inadequate information concerning human sexuality is detrimental to all facets of an individual's life.

The primary purpose of this study is to investigate professional psychologists along several dimensions in the area of human sexuality. The dimensions to be examined are the level of sexual knowledge, sexual attitudes, the diversity of sexual behavior engaged in, degree of sexual guilt, responses to sexually explicit films, and an overall measure of self-concept. In addition to these measures, demographic data will be considered.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES

The bulk of data in this literature review is based primarily on college students because this group has been used in research investigations. There are some methodological difficulties with some of the studies in that the recruitment of subjects is sometimes unclear, the range of information, attitudes, and behavior is limited, and background and demographic factors are not always reported. However, these studies do represent most of the factual data gathered thus far about aspects of human sexuality.

Literature Review Concerning Sex Information, Sexual Attitudes, and Sexual Behavior

Sex Information

Studies generally indicate that more adequate, accurate information about sex is related to a better overall life adjustment. McCary (1973) supports the belief that appropriate sex education helps provide a foundation for more satisfying social, sexual, and psychological adjustment. Wright and McCary (1966) found that lower anxiety and more appropriate aggressive defenses are significantly correlated with a higher sex information level. Those individuals with inadequate sex education were found to repress their anxiety by the less adaptive means of avoidance and denial. Whitaker (1967) found body narcissism and sex information to be positively related and interpreted this to mean that individuals

with more accurate information about sex had a better capacity for healthy sexual expression.

Barfield (1968) found that college students who had a greater knowledge of sex were more willing to participate in interviews about sexual matters. In a further study on college students, Barfield (1971) reported that persons who were highly knowledgeable in sexual matters experience more enjoyment of sexual sensations and are less sexually restrained than those students with low sex information scores. In addition, these results were related to dominance feelings. High dominance scores, reflecting self-esteem, were positively related to the capacity to talk about sexual matters and the lack of pressure to restrain their sexual feelings. In general, this study showed that sex information was predicted by marital status, enjoyment of sexual sensations, major area of study, first source of sex information, and age when first received any sex education. However, sex of subject and religion were not predictive of amount of sex information. Ogren (1974) conducted a study on 207 college students and found that sex information was negatively correlated with sexual guilt and positively correlated to amount of sexual activity.

Keller (1959) tested 400 college students on a misinformation sex questionnaire. His data reveal that males had more information than females, but that socioeconomic status and religion seem to have no relationship to the amount of misinformation an individual has. A study conducted by

Malcolm (1971) on the sexual behavior and accuracy of information of female students concluded that women who have more sexual knowledge show more maturity and responsibility in sexual matters. However, somewhat contradictory data was obtained by Monsour (1973). Interviews of 20 single college women revealed that despite their knowledge of and the availability of contraceptives, over 70% of them did not use any method of birth control. Juhasz (1969) administered a sex information questionnaire to 893 college males and females. She concluded that two-thirds of the subjects in this study had inadequate information about sex. The general scoring was based on combined categories of subjects which makes summaries somewhat awkward. However, results show that 48% to 82% of the males got less than 25% of the items correct on the sex information test. Of the females, 63% to 85% got only 25% or less correct on the sex information test.

Clemmer (1972) conducted a study on the effect of sex education on college students and concluded that overall, it resulted in more liberal attitudes toward sexuality. Rees and Zimmerman (1974) also investigated the effects of a comprehensive course dispensing accurate information. They found that while attitudes became more liberal and tolerant of others' practices, the students' sexual behavior changed very little. It was further reported that more knowledge can be effective in reducing venereal disease and unwanted pregnancies. In general, they conclude that more accurate and comprehensive sexual information is positively related

to adjustment and health.

Sexual Attitudes

A variety of studies have been done on sexual attitudes in general. These include attitudes on specific sexual behaviors and have been related to variables such as age, sex, and personal background.

Clemmer (1972) found that older students are more permissive than younger students in their sexual attitudes and that males were more permissive than females. It was further concluded that individuals who are more socially adept and educated tend to be more permissive. Other studies support the results that college students become more permissive throughout their college careers (Frede, 1970; Mirande, 1968; Gunderson, 1976; Kalka, 1968; Reiss, 1967). However, Walsh (1967) found that sexual attitudes stabilize following marriage and tend to become more conservative after the birth of children. Bell and Buerkle (1961) examined the difference in attitude between college women and their mothers concerning virginity. The differences between the age groups were extensive. Virginity before marriage was deemed important by 88% of the mothers but only by 55% of the daughters. Maintaining virginity after engagement was considered important by 83% of the mothers but only 35% of the daughters supported this belief.

Other studies have indicated differences in sexual attitudes held by men and women. Wilson (1965) found that college males perceived peers as being slightly less liberal,

but this relationship for women was reversed. Packard (1968) concluded that women tend to hold more conservative sexual attitudes than men in that premarital coitus is sanctioned only if in the context of emotional involvement. Both men and women felt that age was an important factor in the amount of sexual permissiveness condoned. However, college women who were career oriented tended to be more permissive than non-career oriented women. Additionally, geographical differences were found. Eastern students were the most permissive and Midwestern students were the most conservative. Frede (1970) also confirmed the conclusion that females were more permissive toward premarital intercourse if it occurred in the context of an affectionate, romantic relationship.

The differences in attitudes held by men and women is related to the issue of the double standard of sexual behavior. Kaats and Davis (1970) have reported that permissive men apply very orthodox standards of sexual conduct to women with whom they have a meaningful relationship and both sexes reported virginity as more important for women than for men. Packard (1968) noted that more men than women express concern over marrying a virginal partner. Several studies have found that southern male college students tend to endorse premarital intercourse for men but not for women (Reiss, 1967; Bender, 1973; Schalmo & Levin, 1974).

However, there are some indications that the difference in attitudes held by men and women is decreasing. Gunderson (1976) reported this trend based on a sample of college

students. Conley and O'Rourke (1973) investigated the sexual attitudes of 219 college students and found that there was a homogeneity of overall sexual attitudes between sexes. In general, they reported that college students were liberal about birth control, sexual standards, and sex education but were more conservative on homosexuality. There were some differences based on sex of subject. Men were more liberal about sexual standards and women were more liberal about homosexuality and sex education. Hacker (1965) and Lacognata (1967) found that both college men and women believe that contraceptive pills should be available for any woman who requests them. Clemmer (1972) also found that college students in general believe that both married and unmarried women should have access to contraceptives. King and Sobel (1975) also suggest that the double standard may be declining. They administered a sexual behavior and attitude questionnaire to 668 single college students and focused on six central factors: concern for affection with sex, virginity, worry about sex, tolerance of homosexuality, less censorship, and sexual liberation of women.

Smigel and Seiden (1968) and Farnsworth (1965) both suggest the premise that attitudes regarding sexual behavior for men and women are becoming more congruent, with relationships characterized by mutual consideration. Reiss (1967) concludes that college women are rejecting the double standard as well as abandoning abstinence from premarital intercourse, and that college men are adopting more egalitarian standards

for both sexes.

Other factors have been reported as related to sexual attitudes. Reiss (1967) found that permissiveness about premarital intercourse was positively correlated with being an only child, and divorce or separation of parents. A high degree of religiosity was found to be positively related to a low level of permissiveness by both Frede (1970) and Ogren (1974).

Some personality traits have been examined in relation to sexual attitudes. Barfield (1971) showed a relationship between dominance feelings and attitudes. College students who were low on dominance feelings were more conservative in their sexual attitudes than those students high on dominance. Kilpatrick (1968) investigated dogmatism as related to sexual attitudes and found that sexually conservative subjects were less tolerant of others' beliefs and less open to new information. Ogren (1974) found that liberal attitudes on nonmarital sexual activity and number of sex partners were related to a high degree of sex knowledge.

Frede (1970) related sexual attitudes to specific sex behavior. It was found that a conservative sexual attitude was negatively related to the occurrence of premarital coitus with one or more partners, coitus with a prostitute, and masturbation to orgasm. However, several studies show that permissive attitudes toward premarital coitus are reported by more men and women than actually engage in it (Freedman, 1965; Packard, 1968; Katz, 1968; Frede, 1970;

Davis, 1971). Robinson (1968) found no major differences in sexual behavior of 244 college students than that reported by Kinsey, et al., (1948, 1953). However, they did report a change in attitudes indicating that college students see sexual behavior as a matter of individual responsibility and choice.

Attitudes of college students toward extra-marital coitus are more conservative than their views on premarital coitus. Freeman and Freeman (1966) reported that 75% of their sample endorse premarital coitus but that 75% to 90% do not sanction extra-marital coitus. Data about actual behavior shows consistency with these attitudes. Kinsey, et al., (1948, 1953) reported 10% of college age women and 15% of college age men engage in extra-marital coitus. Nearly a quarter of a century later, Frede (1970) obtained similar data with 14% of the women and 16.9% of the men reporting having engaged in extra-marital coitus.

In terms of general attitudes, Wilson (1975) completed a survey of 92% of a sample of 2,486 adults from a national probability sample in the contiguous 48 states. He found that men rated themselves as more liberal than did women, college educated rated themselves as more liberal than did high school or elementary educated individuals, and that younger adults rated themselves as more liberal than did older people. Males in their 20's are the most liberal group with women 60 and over as the most conservative group. Although gender and education were highly related to various

sexual attitudes, age was more determinant than the other two variables. He concluded that sexual behavior and attitudes are still restricted by social and psychological constraints. Results of another study on a general population cited by Beasley (1975) reflect this same prohibitive trend. Selected response frequencies show that of the sample, 63.1% favor laws against prostitution, 51.7% against extra-marital sex, and 58.8% against homosexuality. Further, 70% believe that homosexuals represent a danger to children and 14% are of the opinion that homosexuality should be punished by one year in prison.

Sexual Behavior

The Kinsey studies (Kinsey, Pomeroy, & Martin, 1948; Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin & Gebhard, 1953) were the first to initiate a scientific understanding of human sexual behavior. Information was gathered on a wide range of sexual behaviors including masturbation, premarital, marital, and extramarital intercourse, homosexuality, bestiality, and heterosexual petting. Furthermore, these behaviors were examined in relationship to numerous background factors such as sex, marital status, age, occupation, religious affiliation, urban or rural residence, and educational level. Subjects were obtained from all geographical areas but a large portion were from the Northeast and Midwest.

The Kinsey, et al., (1948, 1953) studies were conducted by personal interviews and these researchers argued that this format is necessary to obtain valid data on a topic so

intimate and personal as sexuality. However, research which followed this first comprehensive undertaking has utilized questionnaires and other investigators accept the questionnaire method as adequate to obtain accurate data. Finger (1947), Ogren (1971), and Ross (1950) report that subjects will give accurate answers to questionnaires if certain precautions are taken. These precautions include assuring confidentiality, offering contextual statements, and emphasizing the need for accuracy in order to develop a reliable fund of scientific knowledge.

A great deal of the research with college students has been in the area of premarital sexual intercourse. Researchers have also investigated certain non-coital behaviors including masturbation, heterosexual petting, and homosexual activity. Following a brief review of these factors, coital behaviors will be considered.

Non-coital sexual behavior: Masturbation shows a broad frequency difference between men and women. However, comparison of the Kinsey data and recent research indicate a consistency on the percentage of women and men who have masturbated by ages 20 to 22 years old. Kinsey, et al., (1953) found that 35% of women have masturbated by age 20. This same percentage was found by Frede (1970), and Kaats and Davis (1970) reported the incidence of masturbation among women to be 34%. Hite (1976) found that 86% of her sample of American women masturbated. Of this group, 95% reached orgasm regularly through masturbation. This is a startling

increase over other reports but her sample was larger (N=3000) and her age range wider than other research. The incidence of masturbation to orgasm among men was reported by Kinsey, et al., (1948) to be 92% and Frede (1970) reported 89%, revealing little change over the last 25 years. A negative correlation between masturbation to orgasm and religiosity for men was also found by Frede (1970).

Petting is generally defined as sexual behavior aimed at arousal but not involving intercourse, and when these activities culminate in intercourse they are defined as sexual foreplay. Kinsey, et al., (1953) found that 85% of women by age 18 and 92% of women by age 25 had experienced heterosexual petting. In addition, 16% of the 18-year-olds and 27% of the 25-year-old women experienced heterosexual petting to orgasm. The incidence of petting reported by men in this study was similar. He reported that 83% of men by age 18 and 92% of men by age 25 have experienced heterosexual petting, and that 40% of the 18-year-olds and 55% of the 22-year-old men experienced petting to orgasm. Although a similar proportion of men and women had experienced petting, there are major differences between men and women in terms of petting to orgasm. Packard (1968), Luckey and Nass (1969), and Kaats and Davis (1970) reported that a greater percentage of men than women have participated in petting. Frede (1970) supports this finding but adds additional data. She found major differences in men and women in terms of petting to orgasm. While approximately 30% of the women in her sample

had experienced petting to orgasm, nearly one-half of the men responded affirmatively. Ogren (1974) found that sexual guilt was negatively related to petting to orgasm.

The data on the incidence of homosexual behavior seems to be more suspect than other behaviors. Ogren (1971) suggested that this topic may be the most sensitive area for college men and found that they are more likely to lie about these items than others on sexual behavior questionnaires. Finger (1947) and Freeman and Freeman (1966) found that college men consider homosexual behavior to be the most negative topic of all sexual activities. It is perhaps for these reasons that the data on this area are not as consistent as others. Kinsey, et al., (1948), Finger (1947), and Hunt (1973) reported that 20% to 30% of men have engaged in homosexual behavior at least once. However, Frede (1970) reported the occurrence of homosexual behavior among men to be only 8.8%. Less than 1% of the women in her sample reported homosexual contact, and Kinsey, et al., (1953) found that 3% of the women reported at least one homosexual experience. Ogren (1974) found that the number of homosexual experiences was negatively correlated with sexual guilt.

Coital Sexual Behavior

Premarital coitus is one of the most frequently studied sexual behaviors and again the primary subject pool has been college students. One important variable related to this behavior is sex of the individual and consistent differences have been found between men and women.

First of all, researchers have consistently reported that more men than women have experienced premarital intercourse (Bell & Blumberg, 1959; Bell & Chaskes, 1970; Christensen & Carpenter, 1966; Davis, 1971; Ehrmann, 1959; Frede, 1970; Kaats & Davis, 1970; Kinsey, et al., 1948, 1953; Lindenfeld, 1960; Packard, 1968; Robinson, King, Dudley & Clune, 1968). Ehrmann (1959) found that men more frequently have sexual intercourse with women they do not love and Rubin (1968) supports this conclusion with his findings that only 11% to 14% of college men report their first premarital sexual experience as occurring in the context of a love relationship. Kinsey, et al., (1948) reported that 22.5% of their sample of 21-year-old college males have had coitus with a prostitute which reflects a casual approach to sex. In terms of engaging in coitus with a prostitute, Kaats and Davis (1970) found that 15% of the men responded affirmatively and Frede (1970) found 42%. Furthermore, Frede (1970) reported that over one-third of that 42% of men experienced their first coitus with a prostitute, and she concluded that men are still less inhibited in their sexual behavior than women.

Despite the fact that these studies report a higher incidence of sexual activity for males, Hunt (1973a, 1973b) reports that there has been a significant increase in the incidence of premarital coitus among women under 25-years old. However, in contrast to men and despite the increase of the sexual activity among women, data indicate that women are still most likely to have premarital sexual intercourse

within the context of a love relationship (Bell & Blumberg, 1956; Bell & Chaskes, 1970; Ehrmann, 1959; Frede, 1970; Freeman & Freeman, 1966; Rubin, 1968). The fact that women are more restricted than men is further supported by Frede (1970). She found that women are more likely to endorse reasons for limiting coitus than are men. Women consider religious and moral beliefs, fear of losing a partner's respect, fear of losing self-respect, fear of pregnancy, and fear of negatively affecting future marital relations as primary concerns which limit their sexual behavior. Men, however, report their primary limiting factors to be lack of opportunity, fears of pregnancy and possible effects on future marital relations, and religious and moral precepts. Kinsey, et al., (1948, 1953) found that their college sample of men and women reported somewhat similar reasons for restricting their sexual behavior. In general, however, this research shows that over the past 25 years there has been a gradual increase in the incidence of premarital sexual intercourse among all college students.

Religion appears to be another important variable which affects sexual behavior. Studies generally show that religion acts as a limiting factor and the higher the degree of religiosity reported correlates with less sexual activity (Bell & Chaskes, 1970; Frede, 1970; Freeman & Freeman, 1966; Ogren, 1974; Kinsey, et al., 1948, 1953; Segal, 1973). Frede (1970) and Segal (1973) in particular point out the negative relationship between premarital coitus and religious involvement.

Kinsey, et al., (1948, 1953) found other variables such as socioeconomic status, size of community where raised, and geographical location to have been significant variables in predicting sexual behavior. He found that upward social mobility resulted in more restrained sexual behavior of both men and women in relation to the class toward which they were striving. In addition, he found that men and women from urban settings reported more premarital sexual behavior than those from rural settings. However, recent research does not support these findings. Factors of parents' occupational level, parents' income, and subjects' tendency toward upward mobility were found to have no significant relationship to engaging in premarital intercourse by Frede (1970) and Segal (1973). In addition, Frede (1970) and Segal (1973) reported that the size of the community in which an individual is raised did not affect the incidence of premarital sexual behavior. Segal (1973) adds that the region where a subject is raised does not significantly affect the probability of premarital intercourse. This seems to indicate that these demographic factors do not have the same effect as in the past. However, religious and moral values still do seem to be exerting considerable influence on sexual behavior.

Kinsey, et al., (1948, 1953) do have some data on extramarital intercourse. He found that for the 21 to 25-year-old group, 15% of men and 10% of women reported they had participated in extramarital intercourse. In comparison, Frede (1970) reported a 16.9% incidence for 25-year-old college males and

a 14% incidence for 25-year-old college women. Recently, extramarital sex has become more socially visible as the institution of marriage has faced some criticism. Innovations and alternative models have been suggested which involve a rejection of the sexual exclusivity of monogamy and an incorporation of extramarital sex into the marital relationship (Otto, 1970). The extent of extramarital, or co-marital, sexual involvement is unknown. However, estimates have ranged from one million to eight million couples (Bartell, 1971; Breedlove, 1964). Johnson (1971), in a study of extramarital sex on midwestern, middle-class, middle-age couples, found an incidence of 5%. Athanasiou (1970) reported that out of a sample of 20,000 individuals, 5% of the married respondents indicated that they had participated in wife swapping. Another one-third of the married subjects reported they had not done so but might participate in the future. The demographic composition of this sample was mostly under age thirty, college educated, relatively high socioeconomic status with two-thirds earning over \$10,000, and a low religious affiliation. These descriptive characteristics of individuals engaging in co-marital sex are generally supported by other research, with a political range from radical to ultra-conservative (Smith & Smith, 1970). Twitchell (1970) administered the MMPI to participants in co-marital sex and found the profiles to be normal. Athanasiou (1970) found that 41% of the husbands were interested in wife swapping but that only 22% of the wives surveyed indicated an interest.

Other studies have found that generally the husband rather than the wife instigates this behavior (Bartell, 1970; Bell, 1970; Schupp, 1970; Varni, 1970).

Some evidence exists to support a relationship between premarital and marital ethics. One study of co-marital participants showed that 93% of the married subjects had engaged in premarital coitus (Smith & Smith, 1970). Schupp (1970) reports that 91% of couples who engaged in co-marital sex also experienced premarital coitus, while only 50% of a group of control couples who did not engage in co-marital sex had experienced premarital coitus. In addition, Athanasiou (1970) tentatively suggests three other relationships. First, more premarital partners predicts a greater likelihood of co-marital sex. Second, the longer the length of time between first intercourse and marriage and the lower the level of commitment to first sexual partner then the more likely an individual will be interested in co-marital sex. Finally, there is a significant positive relationship between liberality of attitude toward premarital sex and co-marital sexual behavior.

Literature on Sex Guilt

The concept of guilt has played a major role in many theories of psychopathology but there are few empirical studies in this area. Kutner (1971) has pointed out that sexual guilt has been assumed to interfere with sexual satisfaction by hampering orgasmic capacity and lowering desire but notes that there is not much data in existence to support

these assumptions.

There are some studies, however, which attempt to relate sexual guilt to other areas of functioning. Lamb (1963) found that individuals with a high degree of sexual guilt react to cartoons with more humor after sexual arousal than do individuals with a low degree of guilt. He interprets this to mean that individuals with a high degree of guilt experience a greater loss of self-esteem over sexual arousal than do individuals with less guilt. One way to alleviate the discomfort over this loss is through the humor of the cartoon. In relation to this study, Mosher and Greenberg (1969) reported that subjects who scored high on sexual guilt actually express more guilt feelings after reading erotic material than do individuals with low amounts of sexual guilt.

Ogren (1974) has examined the role of sexual guilt and its effect on other aspects of sexual functioning more directly and comprehensively. He surveyed 207 college students to investigate the relationship between sexual guilt on the level of sex information, sexual behaviors, and sexual attitudes. It was found that females, individuals with high interest in religion, and individuals who attend church more than average tend to have high sexual guilt scores. In addition, sexual guilt was positively related to a more inhibited relationship with dating partners. The relationship between guilt and religiosity reported in the Ogren study was also found by other researchers (Bell & Chaskes, 1970; Freeman & Freeman, 1966; Kinsey, et al., 1948, 1953).

Ogren reported that a high level of sex information was negatively related to sexual guilt. Other factors which were positively related to high degrees of sex information were being female, a higher college classification, married several years, attending church infrequently, dating more often, and participating in more types of sexual activity. On the other hand, he found that high levels of sexual guilt are associated with inhibitions to activities such as masturbation, petting to orgasm, premarital coitus, extramarital coitus, homosexuality, and oral-genital stimulation. In support of this data, Mosher and Cross (1971) report that subjects with high sexual guilt are more likely to limit their intimacy in premarital sexual activity. Finally, Ogren reported that students with high sexual guilt tend to limit or abstain from the use of contraceptives, respond negatively or neutrally to pornographic material, and perceive significant difficulties in their marital-sexual relationships.

In summary, existing research does seem to support the assumption that sexual guilt is related to having less accurate information about sex as well as more limited sexual behaviors. On the other hand, individuals displaying less sexual guilt have more adequate sex information and a wider range of sexual experience.

Literature Review Concerning Responses to Pornography

The relevance of pornography to sexuality is basically twofold. First of all, pornography has come under a great deal of more legal and social scrutiny and opinions are still

heatedly divided as to what constitutes pornography, whether or not it should be available, and what the effects of viewing sexually explicit materials are. A second reason for introducing the topic is that imagery is a vital part of an individual's sexual functioning. Money (1973) unequivocally states that the personal relevance of pornography can be related to the actual success of sex life in adulthood, pointing out that personal sexual fantasy is an idiosyncratic version of pornography.

Baron and Byrne (1977) state that pornography and fantasies are similar events in that both can create sexual arousal. Byrne and Lamberth (1971) asked married couples to either look at erotic slides, read erotic literature, or fantasize erotic scenes. Results show that the group who used fantasy reported being more sexually aroused than those who were actually given erotic material.

As reported by the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (1970), the Supreme Court has arrived at three criteria to define obscene materials although these criteria are vague and open to personal interpretation. The first of these is that the dominant theme of the material as a whole appeals to a prurient interest. Second, material is considered offensive if it affronts contemporary community standards. The third criterion is that the material is strictly without redeeming social value.

Several studies have been conducted examining reactions to pornography, opinions about pornography, and potential

effects of viewing obscene material. One central issue concerns sex differences in response to pornography. Kinsey, et al., (1948, 1953) found sex differences in responses to pornographic material. College men responded with a higher degree of sexual arousal to hard core pornography, while women generally responded with more sexual stimulation to romantic stories. Other studies have confirmed this finding (Izard & Caplan, 1974; Balm, 1973; Englar, 1973; Gunderson, 1976; Reed & Reed, 1972). Mosher (1973) showed two different films to single college men and women. One film portrayed sexual intercourse while the other showed oral-genital sex, with the finding that men were more aroused than women by the oral-genital sex film. In addition, he found that being female, high sex guilt, and less sexual experience all contributed to rating the films as more pornographic, disgusting, and offensive. Furthermore, students with high sex guilt viewed oral-genital sex as abnormal. Reed and Reed (1972) found that individuals with the following characteristics were more likely to rate erotic literature as obscene: married females, Baptist, regular church attendance, raised in a small town, and sexually naive.

However, there are other recent studies which suggest that males and females respond similarly to erotic stimuli. One study which refutes the claim of differential response by sex was conducted by Schmidt and Sigusch (1970). Male and female students were shown erotic movies and slides. Their responses to questions about physical arousal were

compared. Most males reported an erection, but most females also reported some genital sensations such as warmth. Using a vaginal plethysmograph (a device which measures amount of blood in vaginal walls as an indication of sexual arousal), college females were shown an explicit sexual film and a non-sexual film (Geer, Morokoff, & Greenwood, 1974). Vaginal response was indicated during the erotic film, but not during the non-erotic film. Schmidt (1975) showed both males and females a film and slides of either a male or female masturbating to orgasm. Both males and females were aroused to seeing the opposite sex masturbate. Schmidt, Sigusch, and Schafer (1973) developed two versions of an erotic story with one using the explicit language of hard core pornography and the other story expressing more tenderness and affection. Subjects were college students who read only one of the stories and then rated their level of sexual arousal. No differences were found between the responses of males and females, and both stories were rated equally arousing.

Some research has been conducted on different themes of erotica and sex differences. Herrell (1975) had males and females read an erotic but exploitive passage and a positive sexual passage. While males were more aroused than females by the exploitive erotica, there were no differences between the sexes on the explicit but positive sexual selection. Schmidt (1975) showed males and females a movie in which a woman was raped by a group of men. Both sexes were aroused by the movie, but accompanying negative feelings of helplessness

in women and guilt in men were reported. In summary, it appears that some specific erotic themes can elicit different responses in men and women, but both sexes do show arousal with physiological involvement.

The Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (1970) supported and reported a national survey in which hour-long interviews were held with 2,486 adults and 700 persons aged 15 to 20. Only 2% of the sample considered the problem of pornography to be among the three most significant social issues of the day. The respondents were divided about equally in terms of the effects of pornography. Approximately 50% felt that pornography led to a breakdown of morals and an increase in rape, but an equal number felt that it offers entertainment and information. However, those who did feel that erotica was harmful applied these effects more to others and felt that it was of personal benefit to themselves. In the general population, individuals who reported a belief in little harm of pornography tended to be younger, better educated, have had more exposure to it, and were more liberal in their overall attitudes.

The Commission also obtained the opinions of experts in their survey which is of direct relevance to the present study. The group defined as professionals consisted of workers in child guidance, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, and social work. Of the professionals surveyed, 77.1% felt that reading obscene books did not play a significant role in causing juvenile delinquency. Lipkin and Carns (1970)

surveyed a group of psychologists and psychiatrists and found that 80% reported that they had encountered no cases in which pornography had a causal role in antisocial behavior. They further reported that 83.7% did not believe that persons exposed to pornography are more likely to engage in antisocial sexual acts. Wilson and Jacobs (1970) report similar beliefs from their survey of sex educators. Goldstein, et al., (1970) conducted a survey and found that 80% of normal adults have had adolescent exposure to erotica, and these figures match those reported in the national survey by the Commission (1970). However, the percentage of those exposed to erotica is significantly lower for sex deviants and sex offenders as found by these studies. They conclude that increased exposure is not at all characteristic of the sexual offender and that offenders are more likely to have had decreased exposure.

Howard, Reifler, and Liptzin (1970) conducted a study to examine the effects of direct exposure on the immediate and subsequent behavior of subjects. A group of 23 males, both married and unmarried, were paid to stay ninety minutes a day in a comfortable, private room over a three-week period for a total of fifteen days. The room contained an almost limitless supply of pornography including movies, photographs, and novels. In addition, non-pornographic material was available in the form of popular novels and periodicals. The subjects were required to list their activities at ten-minute intervals and to urinate privately immediately before and after the experiment so that urinary prostatic acid

phosphatase secretion could be checked as an index of stimulation. The results show a rapid decrease in time spent with pornographic material but indicate that satiation was never complete. Psychological tests before and after the experiment showed no change. And finally, subjects reported no change in their sexual behavior except for slightly more variation in sexual technique and more conversation about sex. Attitudes of the subjects about pornography either did not change or became more liberal, and a year follow-up shows no detrimental effects. Mosher (1970) exposed married couples to pornography together and found an increase in conversation and fantasy about sex. The Commission (1970) collected a summary of studies done in the United States and Europe and found that in most cases exposure to pornography led to a slight increase in coital frequency or masturbation if no partner was available in the 24 hours following exposure. However, sex was with the usual partner and no other effects were found.

Effects of pornography were examined in a study in which male college students were exposed to pornography and self-reports of sexual behavior revealed no increase from the week before to the week after viewing the film (Brown, Amoroso, & Ware, 1976). However, there was a large increase in total sexual outlets only in the 24-hour period following the viewing of the slides, and most of this behavior was masturbation. Other studies suggest that the effects of erotic exposure was specific and limited. Mann, Berkowitz,

Sidman, Starr, and West (1974) used married couples as subjects and showed them either erotic or non-erotic films for four weeks. Daily reports of their sexual behavior were obtained during this time as well as the four weeks following. Those exposed to the erotic films reported greater sexual activity on the night of the film but there was no increase on other nights. In a similar experiment, 56% of married males who were shown erotic slides reported having intercourse with their wives that night while only 24% of a control group shown geometric slides reported having intercourse the same night. In addition, degree of arousal correlated positively with incidence of intercourse (Cattell, Kawash, & DeYoung, 1972).

Reactions to pornography differ according to more general sexual attitudes and behaviors. Fisher and Byrne (1976) dichotomized subjects into pro-sex and anti-sex groups on the basis of reactions to an erotic film, labeling the groups "prudes" and "pornophiles." There were no differences between groups in reported level of arousal to the film, but the more prudish group showed an increase in sexual behavior after viewing the film. No difference was reported in the sexual behavior of the "pornophile" group.

In summary, research seems to refute the claim of a globally detrimental effect of pornography. Effects which have been noted include a slightly increased frequency of sexual behavior over a 24-hour period only, more varied techniques, and increase in conversation about sex. In addition,

it does seem that professionals in the mental health fields hold more liberal attitudes toward pornography.

Literature Review Concerning Self-Concept as Related to Sexuality

In attempting to achieve an understanding of human sexuality, including behavior, information, and attitudes, an important dimension which many authors are beginning to consider and investigate is that of overall personal adjustment, feelings of self-worth, or self-esteem. This is based on the assumption that sexuality is an integral part of an entire personality and does not exist independent of other attitudes and behavior of individuals. There have been several studies which have demonstrated a relationship between various aspects of sexuality and personality correlates. For example, Eysenck (1972) administered a sex behavior and attitude survey as well as a personality inventory measuring extraversion, neuroticism, and psychoticism to a group of single college students. He found a significant positive correlation on all three personality scales with the reported responses on the sex behavior items. The data generally supported his contention that extraverts exhibited the following differences from introverts: earlier intercourse, more frequent intercourse, more sexual partners, more diverse positions used in intercourse, and more varied sexual behavior outside intercourse. Other authors have noted that sexual behavior can in part be understood in terms of a more inclusive psychological framework, including personality

constructs. Slater and Roth (1969) have reported their clinical observations of the relationship between frigidity and anxiety, and Chodoff and Lyons (1958) have noted the frequent sexual maladjustment in hysterical disorders.

The concept of defense in terms of an individual's overall pattern of coping behavior is a major element of many personality theories (Freud, 1959; Cameron, 1963), and some studies have investigated this dimension of personality in relation to expressions of sexuality. Byrne (1961) identified an individual's defensive reactions to threatening stimuli over time as a stable personality characteristic, and categorized styles along a continuum of repression and sensitivity. A further study demonstrated that individuals differing on this dimension also differed in their response to sexually arousing stimuli, with sensitizers becoming more anxious than repressors (Byrne & Sheffield, 1965). Schill (1969) used this same dimension with the Galbraith Word Association Test using double entendre words. It was found that male subjects scoring high on the repression scale demonstrated lower sexual responsivity than subjects labeled sensitizers. This dichotomy did not hold for female subjects.

Wright and McCary (1969) compared 1150 college students on level of sex information and two personality measures, which were the Welsh Anxiety Repression Scale and Rosenzweig Picture Frustration Study. A significant negative relationship was found between anxiety and repression as well as anxiety and sex information. Repression and sex information

showed a non-significant relationship. The data were interpreted to mean sexual stimuli could be reacted to by the defensive maneuver of repression or by acquisition of sexual knowledge. A further finding was that higher levels of sex information facilitated a more effective aggressive reaction to frustration.

Whitaker (1967) investigated some personality variables associated with high and low sex information scores in college students enrolled in a course dealing with sexual material. Using the MMPI in a pre-post test design, she found no difference between high and low sex information scores in the original testing. However, the post-test at the end of the semester showed that the mean raw scores on anxiety had decreased for all but one group, the low sex informed female group. Repression scores also decreased for high sex informed females and low sex informed males, and this implies that guilt feelings were lessened. Whitaker concluded that in the low sex information male group, the repression and anxiety scores indicated a poorer level of overall adjustment.

An individual's self-concept, or feelings of self-value or lack of it, has been considered to be highly influential in much of behavior and to be related to personality in general (Fitts, 1965). This is one factor related to overall personality which has not been investigated in relation to sexuality. If, however, it is believed that those who have a highly unrealistic concept of self tend to approach life

in unrealistic and maladaptive ways, this factor becomes important in an investigation of sexual behavior and attitudes. Kelly (1971) suggests that one's sexuality is an inseparable part of one's self-concept and is intricately related to total personality development. Previously cited studies do lend support to this assumption suggesting that personality variables do differ in relation to sexual behavior and information. Southard (1967) also supports the belief that sexuality is influenced by many factors and intimately bound up with an individual's feelings of self-worth, since sexuality is an expression of the whole person. She elaborates on this by stating that feelings such as affection, consideration, and respect for self as well as others form a basis for sexual attitudes. These attitudes and behaviors are then an integral part of a whole personality and need to be considered in this context. A measure of self-concept provides a broader context for understanding the individual's expression of sexuality, including attitudes, behavior, and acquired level of information.

Zuckerman, Tushup, and Finner (1976) found several personality variables to be correlated with sexuality using a sample of 555 male and female college students. Personality scales used were the Sensation Seeking Scale, the Personal Research Form, and the Personal Orientation Inventory. Strong relationships were found between the SSS and liberal sexual attitudes and diverse sexual experience for both males and females. In addition, sexual permissiveness and experience

correlated with all POI scales in the direction of a positive association with self-actualization. Some sex differences were noted in the correlations between the PRF and sexual variables. In males, sexuality was more related to the Exhibitionism, Play, Impulsivity, and Sentience scales. The scales correlated with sexuality for females were Dominance, Affiliation, and Social Recognition. In summary, the authors conclude that sexual permissiveness and expression correlated with self-actualizing tendencies and reflects a healthy capacity for warm interpersonal relationships. Religiosity was also examined in this study, and a more religious ideology was found to correlate negatively with permissive attitudes and experience. Husted and Edwards (1976) gave the MMPI and SSS to 20 males who kept a daily record of sexual behavior. Both introversion and depression were significantly correlated with more autoerotic stimulation and arousal but not with heterosexual activity. In addition, the Boredom Susceptibility scale of the SSS correlated with number of sexual partners.

The relationship between cognitive moral development and selection of premarital sexual standards was examined by Jurich and Jurich (1974). They identified five different sexual standards to be correlated with three hierarchical levels of moral development. Results show that subjects with low levels of cognitive moral development chose either traditional morality, the double standard, or permissiveness without affection standard. Those with a moderate degree of

cognitive development chose permissiveness with affection. Those with a high level of cognitive moral development chose a non-exploitive permissiveness without affection standard. Religiosity differences were also found. The traditional standard group was significantly more religious than any other group and the non-exploitive group was the least religious. Subjects with the other three standards were similar on religiosity.

From the review of relevant literature it is apparent that little information about sexual functioning exists on age groups older than college populations and, in particular, little is known about professionals. One major thrust of this study is to investigate the status of a group of psychologists on the dimensions of sexual behavior, sexual attitudes, level of sex information, degree of sexual guilt, responses to sexually explicit films, and self-concept. A second focus of this study is to examine the interrelationship of some of these variables, especially in the context of self-concept. The following hypotheses delineate the specific issues to which this study addresses itself (see Table 1).

Hypotheses

1. There will be a significant relationship between higher sex information and more liberal attitudes, more diverse behavior, low sex guilt, higher self-esteem, and a favorable response to the films.

TABLE 1
Hypothesized Relationships

| Variables | Sex Behavior | Sex Attitude | Sex Guilt | Response to Films | Age | Sex (Male) | Religious Strength | TSCS | Moral/ Ethical |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----|---------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------|
| Sex Information | + | + | - | + | | | | + | |
| Sex Behavior | | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | |
| Sex Attitudes | | | - | + | - | + | - | + | + |
| Sex Guilt | | | | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| Response to Films | | | | | - | + | - | + | + |

2. There will be a significant relationship between more liberal sexual attitudes and more diverse sex behavior, low sex guilt, higher self-esteem, being younger, being male, situational ethics, low religious strength, and a favorable response to the films.
3. There will be a significant relationship between more diverse sex behavior and low sex guilt, higher self-esteem, being younger, being male, low religious strength, and a favorable response to the films.
4. There will be a significant relationship between low sex guilt and higher self-esteem, being younger, being male, situational ethics, low religious strength, and a favorable response to the films.
5. There will be a significant relationship between a favorable response to the films and higher physical self-concept, being younger, being male, situational ethics, and low religious strength.

CHAPTER III

METHOD

Subjects

The sample was composed of professional psychologists who attended a session on human sexuality at the Texas Psychological Association's annual three-day symposium in December, 1974. This session had 188 individuals present when the data were gathered. Of this sample, 76 were women, 103 were men, and nine subjects did not report their sex. Although the age range was broad, 79% were between 22 and 45, with 1% below and 20% above these limits. A majority, 78% were married and 13% were single. The remaining 9% reported being separated, widowed, divorced, or single and living with a member of the opposite sex. This was a highly educated sample, with 39% holding a Ph.D., 39% holding a master's degree, and 17% an undergraduate degree. Of the remaining individuals, 2% reported "other degree", and 3% reported only a high school diploma. Further demographic data describing this sample is reported in Appendix A.

Instruments

The numerous instruments and questionnaires were arranged into three groups. The first section consisted of the Tennessee Self Concept Scale. The second consisted of a sex information test and sex guilt measure. The third segment was composed of demographic data, sexual behavior questionnaire, sexual attitudes questionnaire, and responses to

sexually explicit films.

The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale. This scale consists of 100 self-descriptive statements to which a subject responds on a Likert type scale ranging from one to five (Fitts, 1965) (see Appendix B). The scale is self-administering and is appropriate with subjects age 12 or higher and having at least a sixth grade reading level. Time required for completion of the scale is between 10 and 20 minutes, with a mean time of 13 minutes. The total scale consists of several subscales and nine were utilized in this study. The first of these is the total P score. This reflects the overall level of self-esteem and persons with high scores tend to like themselves, have confidence, and feel that they are persons of value and worth. The remaining eight subscales are specific categories which are assumed to tap different aspects of the self which contribute to overall self-esteem. The identity scale refers to an individual's perception of self. The second scale is self-satisfaction and this reflects the amount of self-acceptance, or how the individual feels about the perceived self. The behavior scale measures the individual's perception of actual performance and the items composing this scale are statements of action.

There are five further self-descriptions utilized in this study: Physical self, moral-ethical self, personal self, family self, and social self. The physical self is a presentation of the subject's personal body view, state of health, appearance, and sexuality. The moral-ethical self

is defined as moral worth, religiosity, and feelings of being a good or bad person. The personal self score is an indication of feelings of adequacy and an evaluation of personality as perceived by the subject apart from physical self or relationships with others. An individual's feelings of worth and value in intimate relationships are represented by the family self score. Finally, the social self score also measures a person's feelings of adequacy in relationships, but in more general terms as social interaction with people in general.

The test-retest reliability coefficients of all major scores on this inventory range between .80 and .90 (Fitts, 1965). A further study has shown the reliability coefficient for the total positive score to be .88 (Congdon, 1958). The scale has been shown to have good content and discriminant validity (Lefebvre, 1964; Boston & Kew, 1964).

Sex Information Test. The sex information test was developed by McCary (1974) and consists of 70 true-false items. By scoring correct answers the possible range of scores is 0 to 70. This test is a somewhat condensed and revised version of that used by Barfield (1971) and Ogren (1974) (see Appendix C).

Mosher "G" Sex Guilt Inventory. The sexual guilt questionnaire consists of 35 items from the Mosher "G" Inventory (Mosher, 1966). These are sex guilt items extracted from the total 103 item inventory. The possible range of scores is zero to 54, and this is achieved by using the

weights from the Mosher Incomplete Sentences Manual (Mosher, 1961), and scoring false responses to non-guilty items as positive weights (Ogren, 1974). This guilt scale has been shown to have good discriminant and convergent validity, and is controlled with respect to social desirability (see Appendix D).

Sex Behavior Questionnaire. The sex behavior questionnaire is a modified version of those used by Frede (1970) and Ogren (1974) and consists of 29 items. Each item is answered by choosing one of five responses ranging from a low level of activity and diversity represented by one to a higher level of activity and diversity indicated by five. This instrument includes questions about frequency and variety of sexual behavior including premarital and extramarital intercourse, auto-erotic activity, homosexuality, and use of fantasy or erotic materials (see Appendix E).

Sexual Attitude Questionnaire. The sexual attitude portion of the questionnaire is also based on surveys done by Frede (1970) and Ogren (1974), but modified for this study by elimination of some items. It consists of 21 items measuring responses that range from conservative to liberal with the first item always representing the most conservative position and the fifty item representing the most liberal attitude. Questions include attitudes on standards of sexual behavior, approved intercourse partners, relationship of love to sex, abortion, pornography, and contraception (see Appendix E).

Demographic Data. The demographic section of this study was composed of eight questions concerning age, sex, marital status, education, and religiosity. In addition, five questions were included in order to tap an individual's self-reported style in regulating moral and ethical behavior and the extent to which they used external sanctions or more internally directed situational ethics. These were questions #9, 10, 61, 141, and 142 (see Appendix E).

Responses to sexually explicit films. The final section included specific questions about two films shown. There were 28 questions about various aspects of the films preceded by a definition of the Texas Statutes regarding obscene material (see Appendix E). A more precise name for this section would be responses to sexually explicit films, but for the purpose of brevity the phrase film questionnaire has been adopted to refer to this section. In general, in this paper, the word pornography refers to any kind of sexually explicit material but implies no judgment about this material.

Procedure of Data Collection

Data was collected immediately prior to the viewing of two films, Deep Throat and The Devil in Miss Jones, at a scheduled presentation at TPA except for specific questions about these films. Subjects were notified in advance that they would be asked to fill out some questionnaires before viewing the films. Participation was voluntary but cooperation was encouraged. Introductory remarks stressed the need for accurate information in this area and appreciation was

expressed. Subjects were assured of confidentiality.

Each subject was handed three sets of questionnaires and three optical scanning sheets for their responses which had been previously coded with three digit subject numbers as they entered the room. Subjects were asked to respond to the "Tennessee Self-Concept Scale" first, then the sex information and sex guilt tests, and finally, the demographic data, sexual behavior, and sexual attitude questionnaires. Responses were recorded directly onto optical scanning sheets. They were instructed to wait until after the viewing of each film to respond to the questions about these movies. The length of time taken to complete initial questionnaires was approximately 45 minutes and 10 minutes were allotted after each film to respond to the questions about pornography. It should be noted that this three-day convention was held in an area with limited access to recreational facilities. The films were shown during an evening when no other programs were scheduled. These factors most likely affected attendance.

Treatment of Data

The answers from the optical scanning sheets were machine read and transferred to tape for statistical analysis by computer. A frequency analysis and other descriptive statistics were completed on all data except for individual items on the ISCS, the sex information test, and the Mosher "G" sex guilt test.

An attitude orthodoxy score was computed by summing responses on 21 items which had response choices ranging

along an orthodoxy - liberal continuum. This created a possible range of scores from 21-105 with lower scores indicating liberality of attitude.

Overall sexual activity was computed by summing each subject's responses to the 29 items constituting the sexual behavior section, a procedure used by Ogren (1974). Response choices for each item range from one to five, creating a range of scores from 29-145, with one indicating the lowest degree of activity and diversity.

There were 28 questions specifically about the films, 24 of which were to be answered either yes or no. These 24 were then summed to create a response to films score with a higher score indicating a more favorable response to the films. Responses to the remaining four questions were recorded individually.

The TSCS produced a total of nine scores per subject, including eight subscales and one overall self-esteem score. The sex information test was scored on the basis of number correct and this score was recorded for each subject. In addition, one sex guilt score was obtained by each subject. Each of the eight demographic variables was recorded individually for each subject.

Finally, there were five questions regarding the regulation of moral, ethical and social behavior. The responses to these items were recorded separately for each subject.

This treatment of the data resulted in a total of 25 variables (see Appendix F). Following the preliminary

treatment described above, the 25 variables were subjected to a correlational analysis to test the hypotheses. Zero order correlations were computed and significance determined to test the relationship between two continuous variables. Point-biserial correlations were used to examine the relationship between dichotomous and continuous variables, and phi correlations were employed for two dichotomous variables (see Appendix G for correlation matrix).

Finally, two step-wise multiple regression analyses were computed to assess the importance of selected correlations. The two dependent variables used were sex information score and response to films summed score. Multiple regression was considered highly applicable due to the large number of variables in this study. In addition, this analysis can readily handle continuous and discontinuous data simultaneously as well as deal with missing data appropriately.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The results are presented by sections in the order of sex information, sexual behavior, sexual attitudes, sexual guilt, pornography score, and self-concept measure. Descriptive statistics for these variables are seen in Table 2. Intercorrelations among these main variables may be seen in Table 3.

Sex Information

On the sex information test scored on the basis of number correct, there was a mean of 50.0, a mode of 50.0, and a median of 50.5. The range was 12 through 63 with a standard deviation of 7.50.

Of the main variables correlated with a high amount of sex information, those reaching the .001 level of significance were a low degree of sexual guilt and a high level of sexual activity. A more liberal attitude was correlated with high sex information at the .002 level. It should be again noted that a low score indicates a liberal attitude, therefore, the direction of this correlation is negative and, at first glance, misleading. A favorable response to the films reached the .005 significance level with high sex information. Of the nine self-concept scores, only column four of the TSCS (family self) showed any significant correlation with sex information, reaching the .02 level.

Four out of the five questions on regulation of moral,

TABLE 2
Means and Standard Deviations of Main Variables

| Variable | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Sex Information | 50.0 | 7.5 |
| Sex Behavior | 89.0 | 13.7 |
| Sex Attitudes | 45.1 | 12.4 |
| Sex Guilt | 9.8 | 5.6 |
| Films | 37.9 | 5.6 |
| TSCS (Total Self-Esteem) | 351.9 | 29.3 |

TABLE 3
Matrix of Correlation Coefficients of Main Variables

| | Sex Information | Sex Behavior | Sex Attitudes | Sex Guilt | Sex Films | TSCS |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Sex Information | 1.00 | .248+ | -.221* | .391+ | .201* | .099 |
| Sex Behavior | | 1.00 | -.417+ | -.536+ | .514+ | .072 |
| Sex Attitudes ¹ | | | 1.00 | .615+ | -.439+ | -.008 |
| Sex Guilt | | | | 1.00 | -.461+ | -.014 |
| Sex Films | | | | | 1.00 | .024 |
| TSCS | | | | | | 1.00 |

¹Low score denotes liberal attitude

*p < .01

+p < .001

ethical and social behavior were significantly correlated with sex information. The specific items and extent of correlation may be seen in Table 4 which lists all variables significantly correlated with sex information. The four correlations are consistent in that individuals who scored high on sex information also endorsed using flexible principles and individual conscience guidelines with respect for others' rights. However, this relationship is reflected in one case by a negative sign due to the numerical value of response choices.

There are three further significant correlations with high sex information. A stronger religious interest was negatively correlated with sex information, and higher academic levels achieved and more urban backgrounds were positively correlated with sex information.

A step-wise multiple regression analysis was computed with sex information as the dependent variable, using the independent variables listed in Table 4. All variables which entered into the regression equation before computation was stopped due to lack of significance may be seen in Table 5. Eleven variables accounted for 31% of the variance of sex information. Results of this analysis may be seen in Table 5.

Sexual Behavior

The range of the sexual behavior scores was from 36 through 121 with a mean of 89.0, a mode of 87.0, a median of 89.2, and a standard deviation of 13.7 (see Appendix A for response frequencies per item).

TABLE 4
Correlational Analysis
Dependent Variable (Criterion): Sex Information

| Variable/Description | r |
|--|---------|
| 4 TSCS - Column 4 (Family Self) | .158* |
| 11 Sex Guilt | -.391+ |
| 12 Use Golden Rule vs. Ten Commandments | .189** |
| 13 Guided by Individual Principles | .160* |
| 16 Academic Level Attained (Ph.D. = 1; High School = 5) | -.149* |
| 17 Urban Background | .143* |
| 18 Religious Strength | -.217+ |
| 19 Disagree to Using Absolute Rules | .145* |
| 20 Disagree to Using Flexible Principles | -.296+ |
| 23 High Sexual Behavior | .248+ |
| 24 Sex Attitudes (Low Score Reflects Liberality) | -.221** |
| 25 Favorable Response to Films | .201** |

*p < .05

**p < .01

+p < .001

TABLE 5
Multiple Regression

| Dependent Variable: Sex Information | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Summary Table | | | | |
| Variable | Multiple R | R Square | RSQ Change | Simple R |
| Guilt | .411 | .169 | .169 | -.411 |
| Use Flexible Principles | .457 | .209 | .040 | -.320 |
| TSCS | .494 | .244 | .035 | .150 |
| Religious Strength | .519 | .269 | .024 | -.253 |
| Urbanity | .530 | .281 | .011 | .203 |
| Attitude | .540 | .292 | .010 | -.240 |
| Use Golden Rule | .551 | .304 | .011 | .195 |
| Sex | .553 | .306 | .002 | .083 |
| Use Individual Principles | .554 | .308 | .001 | .164 |
| Films | .555 | .308 | .000 | .215 |
| Use Rigid Rules | .555 | .308 | .000 | .164 |

As previously noted, high sex information and a high degree of sexual behavior were correlatively significant at .001 level. Other main variables correlated at the .001 level with a high level of behavior were low sex guilt, a liberal attitude toward sexuality, and a favorable response to the films.

The self-satisfaction scale on the TSCS was positively correlated with sexual behavior at the .03 level.

The two questions regarding regulation of moral behavior which were correlated with amount of sexual behavior were endorsing the use of flexible principles ($p = .003$) and using the Golden Rule as opposed to the Ten Commandments as a guide ($p = .001$). A high degree of religious strength was negatively correlated with sexual behavior ($p = .013$).

Two demographic variables, age and sex, were highly correlated with sexual behavior. Males reported a higher level of sexual activity and experience ($p = .001$) than females, as did younger subjects ($p = .003$). In addition, individuals with a higher degree of sexual behavior were more likely to report wanting to see another pornographic film sooner than those with more restricted behavior ($p = .001$) (see Table 6).

Sexual Attitudes

Sexual attitude scores yielded a range of 26 through 88 with a mean of 45.1, a mode of 42.0, a median of 42.8, and a standard deviation of 12.4. A low score indicates a liberal attitude (see Appendix A for individual item response frequencies).

TABLE 6
Correlational Analysis
Dependent Variable (Criterion): Sexual Behavior

| Variable/Description | | r |
|----------------------|--|---------|
| 7 | TSCS - Row 2 (Self-satisfaction) | .147* |
| 10 | Sex Information | .248+ |
| 11 | Sex Guilt | -.536+ |
| 12 | Prefer Golden Rule vs. Ten Commandments | .259+ |
| 14 | Sex | .355+ |
| 15 | Age | -.207** |
| 18 | Religious Strength | -.166* |
| 20 | Disagree to Using Flexible Principles | -.203** |
| 22 | Wait a Long Time Before Seeing Pornography | -.452+ |
| 24 | Sexual Attitudes (Low Score Indicates Liberality) | -.417+ |
| 25 | Favorable Response to Films | .514+ |

*p < .05

**p < .01

+p < .001

In addition to the previously mentioned correlations with information and behavior, liberal sexual attitudes were correlated with low sex guilt ($p = .001$) and a favorable response to the films ($p = .001$). This was accompanied by an expressed desire to see another sexually explicit film sooner than individuals with more conservative sexual attitudes ($p = .001$). No significant relationships were found between this variable and any of the TSCS scores.

In the realm of regulation of ethical behavior, a liberal sexual attitude was correlated with using situational ethics ($p = .004$), flexible principles ($p = .001$), the Golden Rule as opposed to the Ten Commandments ($p = .001$), and not being bound to absolute rules ($p = .001$). Strong religious commitment was correlated with a conservative sexual attitude ($p = .001$), as was coming from a more rural background ($p = .047$). Finally, older subjects reported a more conservative attitude than younger subjects. A listing of correlation coefficients is given in Table 7.

Sexual Guilt

This sample obtained a mean score of 9.8 on sexual guilt with a standard deviation of 5.6. The mode and median were 6.0 and 8.9, respectively, and the range was zero through 28.

The correlation of guilt with information, behavior, and attitudes has been previously cited. Low sexual guilt was also correlated with a favorable response to the films ($p = .001$).

TABLE 7
Correlational Analysis
Dependent Variable (Criterion): Sexual Attitudes¹

| Variable/Description | | r |
|----------------------|--|---------|
| 10 | Sex Information | -.221** |
| 11 | Sex Guilt | .615+ |
| 12 | Prefer Golden Rule to Ten Commandments | -.404+ |
| 15 | Age | .209** |
| 17 | Urban Background | -.127* |
| 18 | Religious Strength | .434+ |
| 19 | Disagree to Using Rigid Rules | -.250+ |
| 20 | Disagree to Using Flexible Principles | .238+ |
| 21 | Using Situational Ethics | -.203** |
| 22 | Wait a Long Time Before Seeing Pornography | .267+ |
| 23 | Sexual Behavior | -.417+ |
| 24 | Films Favored | -.439+ |

¹Low score denotes liberal attitude

*p < .05

**p < .01

+p < .001

Four of the five questions regarding regulation of moral conduct were significantly correlated with sex guilt (see Table 8), indicating a positive relationship between low sex guilt and use of flexible principles based on situational variables. Of the demographic variables, sex and age showed a significant relationship with this variable. Low sex guilt was correlated with being male ($p = .001$) and younger subjects ($p = .007$). High sex guilt was related to high religious strength ($p = .001$).

Response to Sexually Explicit Films

The relationship between the films, sex information, sex behavior, sex attitudes, and sex guilt has been cited earlier. A favorable response to the films is further correlated with being male ($p = .04$), being younger ($p = .01$), low religious strength ($p = .001$), disagreeing to adhering to rigid rules ($p = .02$), preferring the Golden Rule to the Ten Commandments ($p = .001$), and desire to see another sexually explicit film ($p = .001$). Finally, a favorable response to the films was correlated with a sense of self-satisfaction as measured by Row 2 in the TSCS (see Table 9). The results of a multiple regression equation with pornography as the dependent variable may be seen in Table 10.

In response to question 72, "Considering the Texas Statutes, do you think Deep Throat is obscene?", 41.0% said yes, 51.6% said no, and the remaining 7.4% did not respond. In response to the same question (#85) about The Devil in Miss Jones, 39.9% said yes, 38.8% said no, and the remainder

TABLE 8
Correlational Analysis
Dependent Variable (Criterion): Sex Guilt

| | Variable/Description | r |
|----|--|--------|
| 10 | Sex Information | -.391+ |
| 12 | Prefer Golden Rule to Ten Commandments | -.306+ |
| 14 | Sex (Female = 1; Male = 2) | -.247+ |
| 15 | Age | .187* |
| 18 | Religious Strength | .371* |
| 19 | Disagree to Using Rigid Rules | -.244+ |
| 20 | Disagree to Using Flexible Principles | .282+ |
| 21 | Using Situational Ethics | -.146* |
| 22 | Wait Long Time to See Pornography | .329+ |
| 23 | Sexual Behavior | -.536+ |
| 24 | Sexual Attitudes | .615+ |
| 25 | Films Favored | -.461+ |

*p < .05

**p < .01

+p < .001

TABLE 9

Correlational Analysis

Dependent Variable (Criterion): Response to Films

| Variable/Description | r |
|---|--------|
| 7 TSCS - Row 2 (Self-Satisfaction) | .132* |
| 10 Sex Information | .201** |
| 11 Sex Guilt | -.461+ |
| 12 Prefer Golden Rule to Ten Commandments | .259+ |
| 14 Sex (Female = 1; Male = 2) | .181* |
| 15 Age | -.171* |
| 18 Religious Strength | -.302+ |
| 19 Disagree to Using Rigid Rules | .158* |
| 22 Wait Long to See More Films | -.497+ |
| 23 Sex Behavior | .514+ |
| 24 Sexual Attitude | -.439+ |

*p < .05

**p < .01

+p < .001

TABLE 10
Multiple Regression

| Dependent Variable: Response to Films | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Variable | Multiple R | R Square | RSQ Change | Simple R |
| Behavior | .511 | .261 | .261 | .511 |
| Religious Strength | .572 | .327 | .065 | -.333 |
| Guilt | .589 | .347 | .020 | -.457 |
| Attitude | .594 | .353 | .005 | -.408 |
| TSCS | .596 | .356 | .002 | .122 |
| Use Golden Rule | .598 | .358 | .002 | .244 |
| Age | .599 | .359 | .001 | -.173 |
| Use Rigid Rules | .600 | .360 | .001 | .157 |
| Sex | .600 | .361 | .000 | .169 |

did not respond. When asked their opinion about using these films as an agent to help correct sexual lethargy, 58.0% of the subjects believed Deep Throat would be of benefit and 51.7% felt The Devil in Miss Jones would be of benefit (when adjusted for missing data). Out of the subjects who saw both films, the adjusted percentage preferring Deep Throat was 44.8% with 55.0% selecting The Devil in Miss Jones as the best; 53.4% believed Deep Throat was more likely to be considered obscene, with 45.3% reporting The Devil in Miss Jones as being more likely to be considered obscene. When adjusted for missing data, 91.2% said suicide was a more bothersome aspect of the films than the explicit sexuality.

Responses to item 40 in the attitude section seem to reflect this same generally favorable view of pornography, with 66.5% reporting that viewing sexually explicit material was personally beneficial to them. Item 48 dealt with who should have access to pornography. Of the subjects responding, 40.1% believed anyone should have access and 48.3% believed it should be restricted to persons over age 16. Response frequencies per item to pornography questions are found in Appendix I.

Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

There were no significant correlations between the total self-concept score and any major variables. All relationships between TSCS subscales and major variables have been previously cited. In review, they are set information with "family self" ($p < .05$), and behavior and response to films

score with "self-satisfaction" ($p < .05$). (See Appendix J for descriptive statistics regarding scales).

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

The results partially confirmed the hypotheses outlined in Chapter II (see Table 11). Further, some additional significant relationships were revealed.

As hypothesized, a higher level of sex information was correlated with more liberal attitudes, more diverse behavior, low guilt, and a favorable response to sexually explicit films. These relationships in this sample of psychologists are consistent with findings in other groups. Of all the variables, however, the multiple regressions analysis revealed that sexual guilt accounted for most of the variance. This supports Ogren's (1974) contention that it is not merely religious strength but the accompanying sexual guilt which may underlie lack of accurate sex information. Higher academic level did show a positive correlation with accurate sex information, but it is important to note that guilt had a much stronger relationship with sex information even in this very well educated sample.

Individuals with more diverse behavior scores held the following hypothesized characteristics: high information, low guilt, liberal attitudes, tended to be male, younger, low religious strength, and favored the films. Again, it is of interest to note that sex guilt had the highest correlation with sexual behavior and there were no significant correlations with self-esteem. The hypothesized relationships between sex attitude and the other variables were confirmed except for

TABLE 11

Results of Hypothesized Relationships*

| Variables | Sex Behavior | Sex Attitude | Sex Guilt | Response to Films | Age | Sex (Male) | Religious Strength | TSCS | Moral/ Ethical |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Sex Information | + C p .001 | + C p .01 | - C p .001 | + C p .01 | | | | - NC not sig | |
| Sex Behavior | | + C p .001 | - C p .001 | + C p .001 | - C p .01 | + C p .001 | - C p .05 | + NC not sig | |
| Sex Attitudes | | | - C p .001 | + C p .001 | - C p .01 | + NC not sig | - C p .001 | + NC not sig | + C p .01 |
| Sex Guilt | | | | - C p .001 | - C p .05 | + C p .001 | + C p .001 | - NC not sig | - C p .05 |
| Response to Films | | | | | - C p .05 | + C p .05 | - C p .001 | + NC not sig | + C p .05 |

* C indicates hypothesized relationship confirmed

NC indicates hypothesized relationship not confirmed

self-esteem and sex. Although it was believed males would hold more liberal attitudes, this was not supported by the data. Again, the variable most highly correlated with attitudes was guilt, followed by response to films, religious strength, and behavior. Sex guilt was significantly related to the variables as hypothesized except for that of self-esteem. The hypotheses regarding the correlation of response to the films with other variables were supported except for physical self-concept.

There were no significant correlations with overall self-esteem as measured by the TSCS. Since sexual variables are assumed to be integrally related to personality, it was assumed that there would be a relationship between general self-concept and sexuality (Fitts, 1965; Kelly, 1971; Southard, 1967; Zuckerman, et al., 1976). Several factors may account for this lack of relationship. First of all, no relationship may exist between self-concept and sexuality. However, this is unlikely based on results from previous research which has found relationships between personality variables and sexuality (Husted & Edwards, 1976; Wright & McCary, 1967; Whitaker, 1967). The concept of self-esteem may be too broad to associate with sexuality. A confounding factor in this sample is the high educational level. This sample is apparently composed of individuals who have been able to successfully meet their achievement needs to some extent as reflected by the educational level. If this quality is assumed to be related to positive self-concept, then this sample would be fairly

homogenous along that variable and thus decrease the chance of a significant relationship due to a restricted range. In general, the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale does not appear to be a useful instrument in this context and it is suggested that a different measure of self-esteem be used in further studies. However, it is of note that the subscale of Self-Satisfaction did correlate with more diverse behavior. This may reflect less conflict for individuals who are less restricted.

Although there was no correlation with sexual variables and self-esteem, the five questions regarding moral-ethical behavior showed numerous significant relationships. In general, the strongest relationship was with attitude, as hypothesized, but they were also related to guilt, behavior, and information. Individuals who reported using more flexible, situational principles with respect for others' rights tend to be more sexually knowledgeable, experienced, and liberal in their views than those who adhere more rigidly to rules. The relationship of religiosity with both the sex variables and the moral-ethical items was in the reverse direction. It is suggested that utilizing more flexible principles regarding sexuality requires a more complex and intellectually sophisticated set of cognitive skills and operations. The specific rules of conventional morality can be described as a standard that is absolute, therefore more concrete, because it is one that can be applied to all situations and all people, although it does require a desire to

maintain a sense of social order for its own sake. However, use of flexible principles requires a reevaluation of each situation and each individual as well as an ability to empathize and a sense of reciprocity. This represents a more difficult task than making decisions which are based on formalized external rules. This is not to imply that one standard is more moral than the other, but that different standards are based on different levels of cognitive-moral development.

As in previous studies, the research found males to engage in more diverse behavior and have less guilt. However, in this sample, males did not report more information nor more liberal attitudes than females. As suggested by others (Clemmer, 1972; Conley & O'Rourke, 1973; King & Sobel, 1975; Smigel & Seiden, 1968), the attitudes of men and women are becoming more similar. Past research cited has suggested that this was due to women becoming more liberal, and both men and women rejecting the double standard. However, it should be noted that the women in this sample were highly educated, a factor correlated with liberal attitudes and more knowledge, and may not reflect general population trends. Despite the fact that women in this sample hold the same level of information and attitudes, it is of particular interest that their behavior has not changed consistent with these two factors.

Age was also correlated with sex variables, with younger subjects having less guilt, more experience, and more liberal

attitudes, This confirms other research (Wilson, 1975) and may lend support to the contention that sexual mores are becoming less restrictive (Finger, 1975). Another possibility is that the younger age group will become more conservative as they grow older, a position held by Bell (1968). The fact that information was not related to age probably again is accounted for by the generally high and homogenous educational level of this sample.

In this study, there is a strong relationship between favorable response to the films and sexual behavior. Griffit (1975) found that individuals are most sexually aroused by seeing activities that they have personally experienced. Although arousal level was not measured in the present study, it could be assumed that favorable responses to erotica would be a concomitant of arousal. If this is the case, then the results support the notion by Baron and Byrne (1977) and Geer, et al., (1974) that erotic material is arousing because it stimulates the person to think about the scene and the viewer becomes an imaginary participant. This process is obviously facilitated by having actually experienced the behavior. From the regressions, it can be seen that sexual behavior accounts for 26% out of the 36% of the variance to pornography. In general, response to pornography appears to be a good indication of an individual's general openness to sexuality in several ways.

Another area of interest in this study is the psychologists' reactions to sexually explicit films as a professional

group. Two separate issues which seem to emerge are the responses to these particular films and freedom from censorship. A great majority, over 80%, reported that they believed sexually explicit material should be available to anyone 16 or older, apparently reflecting a belief in individuals' rights to view what they wish. Going further than supporting availability of erotica to those who want it, a majority of these psychologists also reported that seeing sexually explicit material was personally beneficial to them. These two data points seem to suggest that the psychologists in this sample maintain a generally favorable view of sexually explicit material.

However, a substantial percentage of this sample, nearly 40%, did report that they believed the two specific films shown were obscene. This suggests that there are some reservations about sexually explicit material but the present study does not clearly identify what these reservations are. One speculation is that the reservations may relate to elements of exploitation or a focus on male as opposed to female gratification, but there are no data from the present study to confirm or negate this possibility. It is possible that the psychologists have incorporated a personal value system regarding the use and benefit of sexually explicit material but that this system is not expanded to include or espoused to others. In addition, the subjects were asked if the films were obscene considering the Texas statutes which may have acted as a confounding variable. Again one might speculate

that the psychologists in this sample assumed a different level of evaluation for their own opinions versus their interpretation of the Texas laws. Another difficulty may have been confused usage of the terms pornography and obscenity. Pornography in current usage generally refers to sexually explicit material. Obscenity is defined as material which is offensive to the senses or disgusting. With these definitions, material could be sexually explicit but not offensive. These terms, pornography and obscenity, often are used interchangeably and it is possible that the psychologists in this sample did not distinguish between them. In general, the data suggest an overall favorable view of sexually explicit material but some questions remain about the labeling of these films as obscene by a substantial proportion of this sample.

There are some factors which might influence generalizability of results. First of all, this sample is composed of psychologists presumably from southeast Texas and surrounding areas. Results from other geographical sections may differ. Individuals who chose to attend a conference may differ along some dimensions from those who did not attend. In addition, general announcements were made informing all who attended the convention that these films were to be shown. Therefore, individuals attending may have been more receptive to this material, or different in other ways, than those who did not choose to see the films. In light of these considerations, it is suggested that future research

obtain a sample of individuals who may not be as self-selected as this group.

One of the most important aspects of this study covers the relationship among sex information, sexual behavior, attitudes, and guilt. All are highly related to each other. However, when sex guilt is compared to sex information, sex guilt is more strongly correlated with behavior and attitude. Therefore, guilt appears to be more of a determinant of an individual's sexual behavior and sexual attitudes than the amount of sexual information possessed. As suggested by Ogren (1974), guilt appears to be an underlying dimension which functions as an avoidance motivation.

Although not originally intended to be included in this study, one final note is a brief mention of comparison of level of sex information with two other studies. The use of different tests to measure sex information makes comparison difficult, as well as the fact that scores are often not reported. However, a median of 50.0 in this sample yields approximately 71% correct which is higher than the 25% correct obtained by a majority of subjects in the Juhasz study (Juhasz, 1969). The most meaningful comparison can be made with a study by McCary (1976). Using the same sex information test on 348 college undergraduates, his sample obtained a mean below that obtained by the psychologists (see Table 12). There does not seem to be as great a difference (50.0 versus 42.2) as would be expected between college undergraduates and a sample in which nearly 80% held a

TABLE 12
Means and Standard Deviations of Two Samples

| | Psychologists | | Undergraduates | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Mean | St. Dev. | Mean | St. Dev. |
| Sex Information | 50.0 | 7.5 | 42.2 | 7.1 |
| Sex Guilt | 9.8 | 5.6 | 22.3 | 8.6 |
| Sex Behavior | 89.0 | 13.7 | 77.0 | 15.1 |
| Sex Attitudes | 45.1 | 12.4 | 48.1 | 12.5 |
| Self-Esteem | 351.9 | 29.3 | 334.9 | 33.9 |

Master's degree or above in psychology.

It is suggested that future research compare professional populations to other groups using the same measures. In general, it is suggested that standardized measures of sexual variables be adopted in order to facilitate comparisons. Further investigation of the relationship between sexuality and personality variables is recommended to clarify theoretical formulations. It is suggested that the TSCS be abandoned in this context since it does not appear to be useful to examine sexual variables. Finally, it is recommended that the facets of human sexuality be more available to and integrated into psychology and medical training programs in an effort to prepare practitioners to deal effectively with this dimension of human experience in a professional setting.

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APPENDIX A

Response Frequencies to Demographic Items

Demographic Data Frequency Analysis

| <u>Item</u> | <u>f</u> | <u>Relative %</u> | <u>Adjusted %</u> |
|--|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Sex | | | |
| Female | 76 | 40.4 | 42.5 |
| Male | 103 | 54.8 | 57.5 |
| Omitted | 9 | 1.6 | -- |
| 2 Age | | | |
| Under 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-21 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 22-30 | 74 | 39.4 | 41.1 |
| 31-45 | 68 | 36.2 | 37.8 |
| Over 45 | 36 | 19.1 | 20.0 |
| Omitted | 8 | 4.3 | -- |
| 3 Marital Status | | | |
| Single | 24 | 12.8 | 13.3 |
| Single--live with member opposite sex | 3 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Married | 141 | 75.0 | 77.9 |
| Separated, widowed, divorced | 13 | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| Living in homosexual relation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Omitted | 7 | 3.7 | -- |
| 4 Occupation | | | |
| Clinical psychologist in full/part-time practice | 36 | 19.1 | 20.0 |
| Psychologist in specialty area other than clinical | 58 | 30.9 | 32.2 |
| Psychology graduate student/intern | 45 | 23.9 | 25.0 |
| Other mental health worker | 14 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| Other | 27 | 14.4 | 15.0 |
| 5 Academic Level Attained | | | |
| Ph.D. | 70 | 37.2 | 38.9 |
| M.A. or M.S. | 71 | 37.8 | 39.4 |
| B.A. or B.S. | 30 | 16.0 | 16.7 |
| Other degree | 3 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| High school or below | 6 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Omitted | 8 | 4.3 | -- |
| 6 Religious Background | | | |
| Catholic | 21 | 11.2 | 11.7 |
| Jewish | 19 | 10.1 | 10.6 |
| Protestant | 125 | 66.5 | 69.8 |
| Other | 10 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| None | 4 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Omitted | 9 | 4.8 | -- |

| <u>Item</u> | <u>f</u> | <u>Relative %</u> | <u>Adjusted %</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 7 Where Grow Up | | | |
| Rural setting (farm, ranch, etc.) | 22 | 11.7 | 12.2 |
| Small town up to 1000 population | 10 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| 1000 to 10,000 | 23 | 12.2 | 12.8 |
| 10,000 to 75,000 | 36 | 19.1 | 20.0 |
| over 75,000 | 89 | 47.3 | 49.4 |
| Omitted | 8 | 4.3 | -- |

APPENDIX B

Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

INSTRUCTIONS

The statements in this booklet are to help you describe yourself as you see yourself. Please respond to them as if you were describing yourself to yourself. DO NOT OMIT ANY ITEM. Read each statement carefully. Then select one of the five responses listed below. On your answer sheet, mark the response you choose. If you want to change an answer, erase carefully, leave no stray marks on the answer sheet, and then mark the response you want.

USE THE ANSWER SHEET ENCLOSED IN THIS BOOKLET.

DO NOT PUT ANY MARKS IN THIS BOOKLET.

RESPONSES

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Completely false | Mostly false | Partly false and Partly true | Mostly true | Completely true |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

You will find these responses numbers repeated at the bottom of each page to help you remember them.

1. I have a healthy body
2. I am an attractive person
3. I consider myself a sloppy person
4. I am a decent sort of person
5. I am an honest person
6. I am a bad person
7. I am a cheerful person
8. I am a calm and easy-going person
9. I am a nobody
10. I have a family that would always help me in any kind of trouble
11. I am a member of a happy family
12. My friends have no confidence in me
13. I am a friendly person
14. I am popular with men
15. I am not interested in what other people do
16. I do not always tell the truth
17. I get angry sometimes
18. I like to look nice and neat all the time
19. I am full of aches and pains
20. I am a sick person
21. I am a religious person
22. I am a moral failure
23. I am a morally weak person
24. I have a lot of self-control
25. I am a hateful person
26. I am losing my mind
27. I am an important person to my friends and family
28. I am not loved by my family
29. I feel that my family doesn't trust me
30. I am popular with women
31. I am mad at the whole world
32. I am hard to be friendly with

| Responses | Completely false | Mostly false | Partly false and Partly true | Mostly true | Completely true |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

33. Once in a while I think of things too bad to talk about
34. Sometimes, when I am not feeling well, I am cross
35. I am neither too fat nor too thin
36. I like my looks just the way they are
37. I would like to change some parts of my body
38. I am satisfied with my moral behavior
39. I am satisfied with my relationship to God
40. I ought to go to church more
41. I am satisfied to be just what I am
42. I am just as nice as I should be
43. I despise myself
44. I am satisfied with my family relationships
45. I understand my family as well as I should
46. I should trust my family more
47. I am as sociable as I want to be
48. I try to please others, but I don't overdo it
49. I am no good at all from a social standpoint
50. I do not like everyone I know
51. Once in a while, I laugh at a dirty joke
52. I am neither too tall nor too short
53. I don't feel as well as I should
54. I should have more sex appeal
55. I am as religious as I want to be
56. I wish I could be more trustworthy
57. I shouldn't tell so many lies
58. I am as smart as I want to be
59. I am not the person I would like to be
60. I wish I didn't give up as easily as I do
61. I treat my parents as well as I should (Use past tense if parents are not living)
62. I am too sensitive to things my family say
63. I should love my family more

| Responses | Completely false | Mostly false | Partly false and Partly true | Mostly true | Completely true |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

64. I am satisfied with the way I treat other people
65. I should be more polite to others
66. I ought to get along better with other people
67. I gossip a little at times
68. At times I feel like swearing
69. I take good care of myself physically
70. I try to be careful about my appearance
71. I often act like I am "all thumbs"
72. I am true to my religion in my everyday life
73. I try to change when I know I'm doing things that are wrong
74. I sometimes do very bad things
75. I can always take care of myself in any situation
76. I take the blame for things without getting mad
77. I do things without thinking about them first
78. I try to play fair with my friends and family
79. I take a real interest in my family
80. I give in to my parents (Use past tense if parents are not living)
81. I try to understand the other fellow's point of view
82. I get along well with other people
83. I do not forgive others easily
84. I would rather win than lose in a game
85. I feel good most of the time
86. I do poorly in sports and games
87. I am a poor sleeper
88. I do what is right most of the time
89. I sometimes use unfair means to get ahead
90. I have trouble doing the things that are right
91. I solve my problems quite easily
92. I change my mind a lot
93. I try to run away from my problems
94. I do my share of work at home

| Responses | Completely false | Mostly false | Partly false and Partly true | Mostly true | Completely true |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

95. I quarrel with my family
 96. I do not act like my family thinks I should
 97. I see good points in all the people I meet
 98. I do not feel at ease with other people
 99. I find it hard to talk with strangers
 100. Once in a while I put off until tomorrow what I ought to do today

| Responses | Completely false | Mostly false | Partly false and Partly true | Mostly true | Completely true |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

APPENDIX C

McCary Sex Information Test

SEX INFORMATION TEST
(M.S.I.T. - Form C)

Directions: Answer the following statements True or False. Mark "1" for True and "2" for False. Please answer all of the statements and please make no marks of any kind on this test booklet.

1. Despite the recent female liberation movement, just as high a percentage of today's men expect their brides to be virgins as was the case in the past.
2. The available research evidence tends to indicate that "swingers" or mate-swappers typically are atheistic or agnostic, politically liberal, and extremely affluent.
3. Although sexual foreplay and stimulation is almost always necessary in order to bring a woman to orgasm, it is not necessary for a woman to sexually stimulate a man since men achieve orgasm easily anyway.
4. College men have about the same amount, or more, of pre-marital coital experience than do those men of lower educational achievement.
5. A child who has been sexually molested often may have cooperated fully in the act, or actually may have provoked it.
6. There is no difference in the frequency of sexual intercourse between people in the lower socioeconomic education class and those in higher classes.
7. Progesterone, a hormonal derivative of testosterone, is the male sex hormone that induces and maintains the male secondary sex characteristics.
8. A boy's entry into puberty is first evidenced by the frequent ejaculations which he begins to experience.
9. Androgen is a steroid hormone producing female sex characteristics which works in conjunction with estrogen in affecting the functioning of the menstrual cycle.
10. Fertilization of the egg (conception) occurs in the vagina when sperm are deposited there through sexual intercourse or by other means.
11. The cause of impotency is almost always psychological in nature.

12. The Bartholin's glands are a pair of endocrine glands located near the kidneys that relate to the sex drive.
13. Occasionally a woman will suffer from vaginal spasms that trap a man's penis and prevent his withdrawing it (penis captivus).
14. Few women fail to achieve an orgasm when they are properly stimulated by a vibrator, no matter what their previous history of sexual response has been.
15. Transvestites (men who like to dress in women's clothes) usually are homosexuals.
16. Premature ejaculation (coming to climax too soon) is due to such physical factors as an abnormally sensitive penis caused by circumcision and too strong a sex drive.
17. At least half of all married men will have sexual intercourse with someone other than their wives during their marriage.
18. Of all types of sexual activity among women, heterosexual intercourse ranks first as the most successful method of reaching orgasm.
19. The average age at which girls begin to menstruate has dropped sharply in the last few centuries.
20. A marriage is said to be unconsummated when a couple is unable to conceive children.
21. Treating infertility by artificial insemination is done only with the sperm of the husband since use of sperm from a donor is usually considered to be unethical and immoral.
22. Sex desire and ability of both men and women decrease markedly after the age of 40 to 50.
23. Taking the birth control pill will delay a woman's menopause.
24. Research has revealed that there are normally 46 chromosomes with 44 of these being autosomes (nonsex chromosomes) and one pair being sex chromosomes.
25. A woman is safe from conception if sexual intercourse occurs during menstruation.
26. It is possible for syphilis to be passed on to another person by kissing, especially if there is a break in the skin in or around the mouth.

27. Alcohol is a failure as a physical sexual stimulant.
28. In spite of all the efforts of scientists, nothing can be done to increase the chance of a couple producing a child of the sex they desire.
29. A mother cannot become pregnant so long as she is nursing her baby.
30. Men and women reach the peak of their sexual drive at about the same age (within about five years of one another).
31. Physiological studies have shown that if the period of intromission exceeds 16 minutes that most women find it impossible to achieve orgasm since the vagina becomes raw and irritated.
32. Mistresses of middle-aged men are not young voluptuous women as ordinarily thought but are near the age of the men involved and work to support themselves.
33. Ordinarily, the temperature of the scrotum necessary to maintain sperm production is slightly lower than the body temperature.
34. Alcohol often causes temporary impotency.
35. Homosexuals can ordinarily be identified by certain distinctive mannerisms or physical characteristics.
36. Women who have strong sex drives, come to easy climax, and are capable of multiple orgasms are nymphomaniacs.
37. Anaphrodisiacs are medicines, drugs, or techniques which are used in an attempt to decrease sexual interest and drive.
38. Humans and lower animals cannot crossbreed.
39. Despite what certain people claim, only a small percent of men and women ever engage in sexual practices that are against the law.
40. Douching is one of the adequate and satisfactory methods of contraception.
41. LSD and similar drugs are effective sexual stimulants.
42. About 80% of women infected with gonorrhea have no clinical symptoms of the disease.

43. The vagina, except perhaps for the upper front area, contains only a few nerve endings and is somewhat insensitive.
44. The most sexually excitable area of a woman's body is the labia minora.
45. While most males masturbate at one time or another during their lives, very few females do so.
46. Fellatio is a form of oral-genital stimulation which involves manipulation and/or contact with the anal region.
47. The size of the penis is fixed by hereditary factors and in normal circumstances nothing can be done by way of exercise, use of drugs, etc., to increase its size.
48. Men and women who are middle-aged or older seldom masturbate.
49. The average teen-age male has a stronger sex drive than the average teen-age female.
50. At least one-fourth of all married women will have sexual intercourse with someone other than their husbands during their marriage.
51. Of all the arguments against sex education in the schools, perhaps the most valid argument is that many of those teaching sex education courses are not specially trained.
52. When a woman is sexually aroused, her clitoris becomes larger and firmer and filled with blood, just as the penis does in the case of a man.
53. Masturbation causes certain types of emotional and mental problems.
54. Most prostitutes are lesbians (female homosexuals).
55. Couples of the upper socioeconomic-educational group engage in a greater variety of sexual acts and activity than those of the other levels do.
56. Although homosexuals pose no threat to public morals and decorum, they are regarded by the majority of Americans as a greater menace to society than abortion, prostitution, or adultery.
57. Women generally remain at the peak of their sex drive later in life than men do.
58. Illegitimate fathers are usually unconcerned about their responsibilities to the child and its mother.

59. In the past several decades in American there apparently has been a steady decrease in the number of professional prostitutes and in the frequency with which men consort with them.
60. Research has shown that for women the frequency of marital coitus decreases after the first two years of marriage.
61. It is common for a person to become homosexual because of hormonal imbalance.
62. A woman's orgasm produced by vaginal penetration is more physically satisfying but requires more maturity than orgasm resulting from the direct stimulation of the clitoris.
63. Even today the risk involved in having a caesarean section is moderately high because of the danger of hemorrhage and infection.
64. Orgasms experienced by the husband and wife at the same time usually provide greater erotic pleasure than those experienced separately by them.
65. Women who engage in strenuous physical exercise usually have their babies about 3 weeks earlier than less athletic women do.
66. When a man is castrated (has his testicles removed), he loses his sex drive and potency almost immediately.
67. For a certain period of time (refractory period) after an orgasm, neither men nor women are able to respond to further sexual stimulation.
68. Men convicted of serious sex crimes usually started on their road to crime by committing minor sex offenses.
69. Generally speaking, a man should wait about 48 hours between ejaculations in order to insure maximum fertility.
70. Sexual intercourse before marriage is condemned by most religious and moral systems of the world.

APPENDIX D

Mosher "G" Sex Guilt Test

This section is also to be answered on the answer sheet numbered 1. Begin with item 101 and answer all items through item number 135.

You are to read each statement and decide whether it is true as applied to you or false as applied to you (or whether you agree with the opinions expressed or disagree with the opinions expressed). All answers are to be marked on the answer sheet.

If a statement is TRUE or MOSTLY TRUE as it applies to you, mark the answer sheet in column one. If a statement is FALSE or MOSTLY FALSE as it applies to you, mark the answer sheet in column two.

1 = TRUE

2 = FALSE

101. When I was a child, sex excited me.
102. Sex relations before marriage help people to adjust.
103. Unusual sex practices are immature.
104. If I had sex relations I would feel in no way guilty.
105. Prostitution is a sign of moral decay in a society.
106. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company makes them more interesting.
107. When I have sexual desires, I usually try to curb them.
108. Masturbation is fun.
109. Sex relations before marriage are practiced too much to be wrong.
110. If I had sex relations, I would feel a lot less bored.
111. As a child, sex play is not good for mental and emotional well-being.
112. When I have sexual desires, I usually satisfy them.
113. If in the future I committed adultery, I would probably feel bad about it.
114. Unusual sex practices might be interesting.
115. As a child, sex play is natural and innocent.
116. Prostitution should be legalized.
117. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company are not proper.
118. Masturbation is alright.

119. Petting, I'm sorry to say, is becoming an accepted practice.
120. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company are lots of fun.
121. Sex relations before marriage ruin many a happy couple.
122. Unusual sex practices are O.K. as long as they're heterosexual.
123. When I have sexual desires, they are usually quite strong.
124. If in the future I committed adultery, I would be ashamed but not say anything about it.
125. If in the future I committed adultery, I won't feel bad about it.
126. Sex relations before marriage are good in my opinion.
127. If I committed a homosexual act it would be because of the environment and need.
128. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company are exciting and amusing.
129. As a child, sex play is quite wide-spread.
130. When I have sexual dreams I cannot remember them in the morning.
131. Sex should be saved for wedlock and childbearing.
132. When I have sexual dreams I wake up happy.
133. Sex relations before marriage should, in my opinion, not be practiced.
134. Prostitution is a result of society not recognizing the needs of her members.
135. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company should be avoided.

APPENDIX E

Sexual Behavior, Sexual Attitudes, Pornography
Questionnaire, and Moral-Ethical Questions

Questionnaire #2

Use Answer Sheet #2 which is attached at back.

Use #2 pencil.

Give one answer for each item.

1. Your sex: 1) Female 2) Male
2. Your age: 1) under 18 2) 19-21 3) 22-30 4) 31-45
5) over 45
3. Your marital status:
 1. single
 2. single and living with a member of the opposite sex
 3. married
 4. separated, widowed, or divorced
 5. living in a homosexual relationship
4. Are you:
 1. clinical psychologist in part or full-time practice
 2. psychologist in other area of speciality than clinical
 3. psychology graduate student or intern
 4. other mental health professional, such as psychiatrist, social worker
 5. other
5. Highest academic level attained:
 1. Ph.D.
 2. M.A. or M.S.
 3. B.A. or B.S.
 4. other degree
 5. high school or below
6. What is your religious background?
 1. Catholic
 2. Jewish
 3. Protestant
 4. other
 5. none
7. Where did you grow up?
 1. rural setting (farm, ranch, etc.)
 2. small town - up to 1000 population
 3. 1000 to 10,000
 4. 10,000 to 75,000
 5. over 75,000
8. What is the strength of your present religious interest?
 1. none
 2. weak
 3. average
 4. above average
 5. very strong
9. I believe people should use specific rules to regulate their moral, ethical, and social behavior.
 1. strongly agree
 2. agree
 3. no opinion
 4. disagree
 5. strongly disagree

10. I believe people should use general principles with flexible bounds to regulate their moral, ethical, and social behavior.
 1. strongly agree 2. agree 3. no opinion
 4. disagree 5. strongly disagree
11. How would you describe the strength of your sexual drive or desire?
 1. weak 2. below average 3. average 4. above average
 5. strong
12. On the average, how often do you engage in any form of sexual activity?
 1. not at all 3. once or twice a month
 2. less than once a month 4. 1 to 3 times a week
 5. four or more times a week
13. On the average, how often do you engage in sexual intercourse?
 1. not at all 3. once or twice a month
 2. less than once a month 4. 1 to 3 times a week
 5. four or more times a week
14. How would you describe your degree of activity with respect to sexual behavior?
 1. passive 3. generally responsive
 2. mildly responsive 4. active
 5. very active
15. How often do you attain an orgasm from sexual intercourse?
 1. never
 2. seldom, almost never
 3. occasionally, about half the time
 4. every time or almost every time
 5. several times on most occasions
16. What is the number of positions you regularly employ in sexual intercourse to achieve satisfaction?
 1. none 3. 3 or 4
 2. 1 or 2 4. 5 or 6
 5. more than 6
17. How old were you at the time of your first heterosexual intercourse?
 1. not yet experienced 3. 18 to 21
 2. 22 or older 4. 15 to 17
 5. 14 or younger
18. With how many persons have you had intercourse prior to marriage? If not yet married, with how many individuals have you had intercourse?
 1. none 2. one 3. 2 to 3 4. 4 to 6 5. more than 6

19. With how many partners have you engaged in any extra-marital sexual relations?
 1. none 2. one 3. 2 to 4 4. 5 to 9 5. 10 or more
20. Have you ever engaged in any group sex activity, that is, the presence of a third or more persons?
 1. never 2. once 3. 2 to 4 times 4. 5 to 9 times
 5. 10 or more times
21. Has your partner(s) ever stimulated your genitals orally?
 1. never, and I would never allow it
 2. never, but I might allow it
 3. once or twice
 4. several times, but it is not a part of our usual sexual activity
 5. frequently, and it is a regular part of our sexual activity
22. Have you ever orally stimulated the genitals of your partner(s)?
 1. never, and I would never do it
 2. never, but I might do it
 3. once or twice
 4. several times, but it is not a part of our regular sexual activity
 5. frequently, and it is a regular part of our sexual activity
23. Have you ever been anally stimulated by your partner(s), either orally or manually?
 1. never, and I would never allow it
 2. never, but I might allow it
 3. once or twice
 4. several times, but it is not a part of our usual sexual activity
 5. frequently, and it is a regular part of our sexual activity
24. Have you ever engaged in anal stimulation of your partner(s), either orally or manually?
 1. never, and I would never do it
 2. never, but I might do it
 3. once or twice
 4. several times, but it is not a regular part of my sexual activity
 5. frequently, and it is a regular part of my sexual activity
25. At what age did you masturbate with the greatest frequency?
 1. never 2. over 16 3. 12 to 15 4. 9 to 11
 5. under 8

26. During this period of your life, what was the greatest frequency that you masturbated?
1. not at all 2. once a month 3. once a week 4. daily
5. several times a day
27. Approximately how often do you now masturbate?
1. not at all 2. once a month 3. once a week 4. daily
5. several times a day
28. Since puberty, have you ever engaged in any sexual activity with a member of the same sex?
1. never 2. once 3. 2 to 4 times 4. 5 to 9 times
5. 10 or more times
29. How much time do you usually spend in foreplay before intercourse?
1. none 2. 10 minutes or less 3. 11-15 minutes
4. 16-20 minutes 5. more than 20 minutes
30. Do you ever use special techniques to enhance your sexual stimulation, such as music, erotic dancing, or props (mirrors, vibrators, etc.)?
1. never, and I would never do it
2. never, but I might do it
3. once or twice
4. several times, but not as a part of our regular sexual activity
5. frequently, as a regular part of my sexual activity
31. Which parts of your body can be sexually sensitive or erogenous areas?
1. no part
2. genital areas only
3. genital area and breasts or nipples
4. genital area, breasts, anal area
5. all over
32. Do you now or have you ever engaged in fantasy during sexual intercourse, that is, having thoughts of someone else or other scenes?
1. seldom or never 3. occasionally
2. seldom 4. frequently
5. always, or almost always
33. Do you now or have you ever engaged in fantasy while masturbating?
1. seldom or never 3. occasionally
2. seldom 4. frequently
5. always, or almost always
34. With whom was your first sexual intercourse?
1. not applicable 3. fiance
2. spouse after marriage 4. steady date
5. casual acquaintance

35. How satisfying, in general, is your sexual activity?
1. very unsatisfying 3. generally satisfying
2. mildly unsatisfying 4. mostly fulfilling
5. very fulfilling
36. How many times have you paid for the sexual services of another individual?
1. never 3. 2 to 3 times
2. once 4. 4 to 10 times
5. more than 10 times
37. At what age did you first see sexually explicit material?
1. have never seen 3. 18-20
2. 21 or older 4. 13-17
5. 12 or younger
38. How many times have you voluntarily seen sexually explicit material?
1. never 3. 2 to 5 times
2. once 4. 6 to 20 times
5. more than 20 times
39. From what source do you usually seek sexually stimulating or erotic materials?
1. none 3. books
2. magazines 4. movies
5. all of the sources
40. Do you think viewing sexually explicit material was harmful or beneficial to you?
1. quite harmful 3. not applicable or no opinion
2. somewhat harmful 4. somewhat beneficial
5. very beneficial
41. What is your attitude toward the idea of group marriages, unions in which several couples share conjugal rights?
1. strongly in favor 3. neither for nor against
2. mildly in favor 4. mildly disapprove
5. strongly disapprove
42. How do you personally feel about extra-marital intercourse?
1. it adds dimension to marriage, and there is nothing wrong with it
2. it is all right, but the consequences should be considered
3. it is all right for men, but not for women
4. it is allowable under very special circumstances
5. it is never allowable

43. Sexual activity can be characterized in the following way:
 1. sex is fun and the more sex a person has the better off the person is
 2. it is good and society should make it possible for people to have relatively complete sexual freedom
 3. neither good nor bad, but it depends upon the quality of relationship between the people involved
 4. it is good and enjoyable, but should only be practiced within the marital relationship
 5. it is a necessary evil for procreation and is only morally permissible in a marriage
44. What is your attitude toward homosexuality?
 1. it is preferable in many ways to heterosexuality
 2. there is nothing wrong with it, and there is an element of homosexuality in all of us
 3. I do not care to engage in homosexual relations, but it is a matter of individual choice
 4. it is a mental illness and should be treated
 5. homosexuality is immoral
45. How closely do you think love and sex are linked?
 1. sex and love are independent, and sex should be enjoyed for its own sake
 2. love enriches sexual relationships, but it is not necessary
 3. sexual intercourse without love is not enjoyable
 4. sexual intercourse is sacred and should be for the expression of serious love
 5. sex without love is a perversion
46. What is your opinion about premarital intercourse?
 1. all right for consenting partners
 2. all right for couples who share affection
 3. all right for couples who are in love
 4. all right for couples who are engaged
 5. it is never all right
47. Who should have access to contraceptive techniques and devices?
 1. anyone
 2. anyone over 16
 3. anyone over 21
 4. only couples married or about to be
 5. no one
48. Who should have access to sexually explicit material?
 1. anyone
 2. anyone over 16
 3. anyone over 21
 4. only people who are married or about to be
 5. no one

49. Sex offenders:
1. should undergo psychotherapy to learn to function better
 2. should turn to a minister to build moral character
 3. should be hospitalized because they are mentally ill
 4. should be locked up and kept out of society
 5. should be castrated
50. Abortion is:
1. an individual matter and cannot be judged in terms of right or wrong
 2. not morally wrong, but should not be undertaken because of the danger involved
 3. not morally wrong, although the participants behaved in a very immature and foolish manner
 4. morally wrong unless there is danger to the life of the mother
 5. morally wrong any time and should never be allowed

For items 51-60, mark the answer sheet according to how much you agree or disagree with the statement, using the numbers 1 through 5 in the following way:

- 1) I agree very much
- 2) I agree somewhat
- 3) I neither agree nor disagree
- 4) I disagree somewhat
- 5) I disagree very much

51. It is permissible for a man to have intercourse with someone he does not love.
52. It is permissible for a woman to have intercourse with someone she does not love.
53. Premarital sexual relationships often equip persons for more stable and happier marriages.
54. Most couples who have sex together and then marry are glad they did.
55. It is unlikely that a man would be satisfied with one sexual partner for his whole life.
56. It is unlikely that a woman would be satisfied with one sexual partner for her entire life.
57. A person can have numerous sexual affairs and still bring deep, enduring emotional commitment to the person they marry.
58. The law has no business regulating sexual relations between consenting adults.

- 59. Religious groups should not attempt to impose their standards of sexual behavior on others.
- 60. Sexual behavior should be judged by the quality of the relationship between people and not by whether they are married.

Please code one answer to the following question:

- 61. I think it is best if people regulate their moral, ethical, and social behavior by operating under which one of the following:
 - 1) Code ethics, such as "Thou shalt not commit adultery".
 - 2) Non-normative contemporary ethics (do what you like as long as you don't hurt anyone).
 - 3) Situational ethics (the balance of right or wrong, good or bad, in any voluntary act depends on the total set of circumstances and probably effect).

STOP

Please answer the remaining items on the following pages after the film.

Skip to item 141 on the answer sheet to code your responses to the following questions.

141. With which of the following do you agree most?
1. I believe people should use the Ten Commandments to regulate their moral, social, and ethical behavior.
 2. I believe people should use the Golden Rule to regulate their moral, social, and ethical behavior.
142. Choose one of the following which best applies to you:
1. People should be able to do whatever they want, regardless of others, and only adhere to rules when it benefits them.
 2. Adhering to rules is important in order to maintain good relationships with others, but it is okay to break them if you don't get caught.
 3. It is important to adhere to rules because they are guidelines for the right way to function, and people should be punished if they break them.
 4. Adhering to rules is important, but they should be jointly agreed upon by people and individual rights considered.
 5. People should be guided by individual principles of conscience, respect for the rights of others, and not always punished for or blamed for not following rules which conflict with their principles.

In the Texas Statutes, Article 527, Section 1, the definition of "obscene" material is "material (a) the dominant theme of which, taken as a whole, appeals to a prurient interest; (b) which is patently offensive because it affronts contemporary community standards relating to the description or representation of sexual matters; and (c) which is utterly without redeeming social value.

"Prurient interest" means a shameful or morbid interest in nudity, sex, or excretion..."

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING: (1) Yes or (2) No

62. Did you enjoy the photography in Deep Throat?
63. Did you enjoy the music in Deep Throat?
64. Did you enjoy the plot or story-line of Deep Throat?
65. Do you think Deep Throat was humorous?
66. Do you think Deep Throat appeals to the natural and normal curiosity of the average adult?
67. Do you think the average or normal adult can have a shameful or morbid interest in sex?
68. Do you think Deep Throat could be instructional, beneficial, or educational for the sexually naive?
69. Do you think Deep Throat is entertaining?
70. Do you think other films, books, magazines, etc. are available in this community that are as sexually explicit as Deep Throat?
71. Do you think Deep Throat could be used as an agent to aid in correcting sexual lethargy and indifference that is frequently found in marriages?
72. Considering the Texas Statutes, do you think Deep Throat is obscene?
73. Did you enjoy the photography in The Devil in Miss Jones?
74. Did you enjoy the music in The Devil in Miss Jones?
75. Did you enjoy the plot or story-line of The Devil in Miss Jones?
76. Do you think The Devil in Miss Jones appeals to the natural and normal curiosity of the average adult?

77. Do you think the average or normal adult can have a shameful or morbid interest in sex?
78. Do you think The Devil in Miss Jones was humorous?
79. Do you think The Devil in Miss Jones could be instructional, beneficial, or educational for the sexually naive?
80. Do you think The Devil in Miss Jones is entertaining?
81. Do you think other films, books, magazines, etc. are available in this community that are as sexually explicit as The Devil in Miss Jones?
82. Do you think The Devil in Miss Jones could be used as an agent to aid in correcting sexual lethargy and indifference that is frequently found in marriages?
83. Did you note the allegory in The Devil in Miss Jones?
84. Did you enjoy or appreciate the allegory?
85. Considering the Texas Statutes, do you think The Devil in Miss Jones is obscene?
86. Which of the films (1) Deep Throat, or (2) The Devil in Miss Jones did you like the best?
87. If either of the films were to be considered to be obscene, which one, (1) Deep Throat or (2) The Devil in Miss Jones, do you think would be most likely to be so labeled?
88. How long before you would like to see another sexually explicit film?
 1. next week
 2. 1-3 months
 3. 3-9 months
 4. 9 or more months
 5. never
89. If either aspect of The Devil in Miss Jones bothered you, which bothered you the most?
 1. suicide
 2. sex
 3. neither

APPENDIX F

Variable Names

Variable Names

| <u>Variable</u> | <u>Questionnaire Item Number</u> | <u>Variable Description</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | --- | TSCS-Col 1 Physical Self |
| 2 | --- | TSCS-Col 2 Moral-Ethical Self |
| 3 | --- | TSCS-Col 3 Personal Self |
| 4 | --- | TSCS-Col 4 Family Self |
| 5 | --- | TSCS-Col 5 Social Self |
| 6 | --- | TSCS-Row 1 Identity |
| 7 | --- | TSCS-Row 2 Self Satisfaction |
| 8 | --- | TSCS-Row 3 Behavior |
| 9 | --- | TSCS-Total Self - Esteem Score |
| 10 | --- | Sex Information Test Score |
| 11 | --- | Sex Guilt Score |
| 12 | 141 | Use Ten Commandments vs Golden Rule |
| 13 | 142 | Behave by rules vs. individual principles conscience |
| 14 | 1 | Sex |
| 15 | 2 | Age |
| 16 | 5 | Academic Level |
| 17 | 7 | Urban background |
| 18 | 8 | Religious strength |
| 19 | 9 | Use rules to regulate moral, ethical, social behavior |
| 20 | 10 | Use flexible principles for moral, ethical, social behavior |
| 21 | 61 | Situational ethics for moral, ethical, social behavior |
| 22 | 88 | When see next sexually explicit film |
| 23 | --- | Overall Sex Behavior Score |
| 24 | --- | Overall Sexual Attitude Score |
| 25 | --- | Overall Response to Films Score |

APPENDIX G

Correlation Matrix

Matrix of Correlation

| Variable Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1.000 | | | | | |
| 2 | 372 | 1.000 | | | | |
| 3 | 522 | 538 | 1.000 | | | |
| 4 | 393 | 469 | 583 | 1.000 | | |
| 5 | 591 | 523 | 668 | 498 | 1.000 | |
| 6 | 635 | 610 | 726 | 660 | 739 | 1.000 |
| 7 | 667 | 677 | 745 | 687 | 734 | 650 |
| 8 | 655 | 644 | 760 | 634 | 740 | 675 |
| 9 | 743 | 735 | 845 | 752 | 837 | 861 |
| 10 | 093 | 073 | 108 | 158 | -046 | 051 |
| 11 | 010 | 001 | -085 | 068 | -051 | 081 |
| 12 | -094 | 065 | 030 | -077 | -033 | -072 |
| 13 | 084 | 099 | 020 | 103 | 099 | 071 |
| 14 | -040 | -137 | 111 | 082 | -042 | -078 |
| 15 | -009 | 076 | 109 | 056 | 048 | 078 |
| 16 | -016 | -069 | -204 | -160 | -063 | -108 |
| 17 | 102 | -017 | 119 | 085 | 139 | 083 |
| 18 | 105 | 070 | 110 | 127 | 169 | 178 |
| 19 | -061 | -013 | -040 | -062 | -006 | -099 |
| 20 | -179 | -018 | -057 | 043 | -138 | -041 |
| 21 | -071 | 124 | 128 | -097 | -007 | 006 |
| 22 | -042 | 058 | -081 | 024 | 009 | 026 |
| 23 | 102 | -032 | 075 | 026 | 109 | 031 |
| 24 | 026 | -034 | -059 | 077 | -044 | 062 |
| 25 | 067 | -081 | 064 | 024 | 013 | -078 |

Matrix of Correlation

| Variable Number | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 7 | 1.000 | | | | | |
| 8 | 658 | 1.000 | | | | |
| 9 | 897 | 877 | 1.000 | | | |
| 10 | 095 | 111 | 099 | 1.000 | | |
| 11 | -067 | -028 | -014 | -391 | 1.000 | |
| 12 | 031 | -058 | -030 | 189 | -306 | 1.000 |
| 13 | 141 | 050 | 104 | 160 | -099 | 113 |
| 14 | 002 | 052 | -005 | 099 | -247 | 038 |
| 15 | 018 | 101 | 070 | 011 | 187 | -099 |
| 16 | -109 | -126 | -129 | -149 | -034 | 035 |
| 17 | 156 | 037 | 110 | 143 | -124 | 066 |
| 18 | 015 | 232 | 148 | -217 | 371 | -271 |
| 19 | 118 | -186 | -047 | 145 | -244 | 225 |
| 20 | -049 | -152 | -090 | -296 | 282 | -110 |
| 21 | 027 | -064 | -010 | 074 | -146 | 157 |
| 22 | -039 | -001 | -009 | -124 | 329 | -147 |
| 23 | 147 | -010 | 072 | 248 | -536 | 259 |
| 24 | -097 | 043 | -008 | -221 | 615 | -404 |
| 25 | 132 | -026 | 024 | 201 | -461 | 259 |

Matrix of Correlation

| Variable Number | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 13 | 1.000 | | | | | |
| 14 | -.017 | 1.000 | | | | |
| 15 | -.090 | -.077 | 1.000 | | | |
| 16 | .032 | -.269 | -.366 | 1.000 | | |
| 17 | .034 | -.026 | -.100 | -.012 | 1.000 | |
| 18 | -.099 | .098 | .176 | -.090 | -.145 | 1.000 |
| 19 | .215 | -.026 | -.175 | .038 | .140 | -.265 |
| 20 | -.120 | -.133 | .135 | .082 | .006 | -.032 |
| 21 | .047 | -.116 | -.042 | .006 | -.094 | -.204 |
| 22 | .034 | -.267 | .030 | -.003 | .079 | .194 |
| 23 | -.057 | .355 | -.207 | -.071 | .084 | -.166 |
| 24 | -.039 | .052 | .209 | -.047 | -.127 | .434 |
| 25 | .020 | .181 | -.171 | .051 | .084 | -.302 |

Matrix of Correlation

| Variable Number | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 19 | 1.000 | | | | | |
| 20 | -.084 | 1.000 | | | | |
| 21 | .203 | -.081 | 1.000 | | | |
| 22 | -.052 | .152 | .027 | 1.000 | | |
| 23 | .099 | -.203 | .109 | -.452 | 1.000 | |
| 24 | -.250 | .238 | -.203 | .267 | -.417 | 1.000 |
| 25 | .158 | -.060 | .107 | -.497 | .514 | -.439 |

APPENDIX H

Response Frequencies Per Item: Sex Behavior,
Sex Attitudes, and Moral Ethical Questions

Frequency Analysis and Corresponding Percentages For the
Attitude, Behavior, and Moral-Ethical Items

| Item Number | Response Alternatives | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------|-----|------|----|------|-----|------|----|------|---------|-----|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | Omitted | |
| | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % |
| 9 | 11 | 5.9 | 56 | 29.8 | 34 | 18.1 | 66 | 35.1 | 13 | 6.9 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 10 | 54 | 28.7 | 99 | 52.7 | 12 | 6.4 | 11 | 5.9 | 2 | 1.1 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 11 | 1 | 0.5 | 12 | 6.4 | 82 | 43.6 | 57 | 30.3 | 28 | 14.9 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 12 | 4 | 2.1 | 7 | 3.7 | 25 | 13.3 | 101 | 53.7 | 43 | 22.9 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 13 | 7 | 3.7 | 8 | 4.3 | 35 | 18.6 | 119 | 63.3 | 10 | 5.3 | 9 | 4.8 |
| 14 | 1 | 0.5 | 9 | 4.8 | 42 | 22.3 | 105 | 55.9 | 23 | 12.2 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 15 | 6 | 3.2 | 2 | 1.1 | 22 | 11.7 | 136 | 72.3 | 12 | 6.4 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 36.7 | 92 | 48.9 | 14 | 7.4 | 3 | 1.6 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 17 | 3 | 1.6 | 35 | 18.6 | 97 | 51.6 | 37 | 19.7 | 8 | 4.3 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 18 | 52 | 27.7 | 36 | 19.1 | 36 | 19.1 | 13 | 6.9 | 43 | 22.9 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 19 | 109 | 58.0 | 17 | 9.0 | 25 | 13.3 | 21 | 11.2 | 6 | 3.2 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 20 | 144 | 46.6 | 20 | 10.6 | 9 | 4.8 | 4 | 2.1 | 2 | 1.1 | 9 | 4.8 |
| 21 | 6 | 3.2 | 14 | 7.4 | 13 | 6.9 | 70 | 37.2 | 76 | 40.4 | 9 | 4.8 |
| 22 | 8 | 4.3 | 16 | 8.5 | 11 | 5.9 | 69 | 36.7 | 74 | 39.4 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 23 | 35 | 18.6 | 60 | 31.9 | 37 | 19.7 | 34 | 18.1 | 13 | 6.9 | 9 | 4.8 |
| 24 | 44 | 23.4 | 60 | 31.9 | 31 | 16.5 | 35 | 18.6 | 9 | 4.8 | 9 | 4.8 |
| 25 | 12 | 6.4 | 103 | 54.8 | 59 | 31.4 | 4 | 2.1 | 2 | 1.1 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 26 | 13 | 6.9 | 27 | 14.4 | 60 | 31.9 | 55 | 29.3 | 23 | 12.2 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 27 | 44 | 23.4 | 57 | 30.3 | 64 | 34.0 | 11 | 5.9 | 2 | 1.1 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 28 | 142 | 75.5 | 15 | 8.0 | 13 | 6.9 | 4 | 2.1 | 5 | 2.7 | 9 | 4.8 |
| 29 | 2 | 1.1 | 57 | 30.3 | 66 | 35.1 | 35 | 18.6 | 19 | 10.1 | 9 | 4.8 |
| 30 | 8 | 4.3 | 60 | 31.9 | 25 | 13.3 | 64 | 34.0 | 21 | 11.2 | 10 | 5.3 |
| 31 | 2 | 1.1 | 22 | 11.7 | 38 | 20.2 | 29 | 15.4 | 86 | 45.7 | 11 | 5.9 |
| 32 | 29 | 15.4 | 19 | 10.1 | 78 | 41.5 | 37 | 19.7 | 13 | 6.9 | 12 | 6.4 |
| 33 | 19 | 10.1 | 6 | 3.2 | 37 | 19.7 | 48 | 25.5 | 65 | 34.6 | 13 | 6.9 |
| 34 | 7 | 3.7 | 37 | 19.7 | 31 | 16.5 | 53 | 28.2 | 44 | 23.4 | 16 | 7.5 |
| 35 | 14 | 7.4 | 17 | 9.0 | 43 | 22.9 | 62 | 33.0 | 40 | 21.3 | 12 | 6.4 |
| 36 | 137 | 72.9 | 15 | 8.0 | 12 | 6.4 | 8 | 4.3 | 5 | 2.7 | 11 | 5.9 |
| 37 | 2 | 1.1 | 28 | 14.9 | 32 | 17.0 | 73 | 38.8 | 41 | 21.8 | 12 | 6.4 |
| 38 | 3 | 1.6 | 9 | 4.8 | 26 | 13.8 | 43 | 22.8 | 96 | 51.1 | 11 | 5.9 |

| Item Number | Response Alternatives | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|----|------|----|------|---------|------|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | Omitted | |
| | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % |
| 39 | 42 | 22.3 | 46 | 24.5 | 23 | 12.2 | 10 | 5.3 | 53 | 28.2 | 14 | 7.5 |
| 40 | 1 | 0.5 | 6 | 3.2 | 51 | 27.1 | 77 | 41.0 | 38 | 20.2 | 15 | 8.0 |
| 41 | 6 | 3.2 | 13 | 6.9 | 66 | 35.1 | 38 | 20.2 | 51 | 27.1 | 14 | 7.5 |
| 42 | 10 | 5.3 | 83 | 44.1 | 3 | 1.6 | 62 | 33.0 | 15 | 8.0 | 15 | 8.0 |
| 43 | 17 | 9.0 | 62 | 33.0 | 76 | 40.4 | 18 | 9.6 | -- | -- | 15 | 8.0 |
| 44 | 1 | 0.5 | 32 | 17.0 | 121 | 64.4 | 13 | 6.9 | 4 | 2.1 | 17 | 9.0 |
| 45 | 12 | 6.4 | 135 | 71.8 | 13 | 6.9 | 12 | 6.4 | 1 | 0.5 | 15 | 8.0 |
| 46 | 121 | 64.4 | 18 | 9.6 | 15 | 8.0 | 7 | 3.7 | 10 | 5.3 | 17 | 9.0 |
| 47 | 132 | 70.2 | 36 | 19.1 | 3 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.1 | -- | -- | 15 | 8.0 |
| 48 | 69 | 36.7 | 83 | 44.1 | 16 | 8.5 | 3 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.5 | 16 | 8.5 |
| 49 | 147 | 78.2 | 2 | 1.1 | 12 | 6.4 | 4 | 2.1 | 3 | 1.6 | 20 | 10.6 |
| 50 | 146 | 77.7 | 5 | 2.7 | 3 | 1.6 | 14 | 7.4 | 4 | 2.1 | 16 | 8.5 |
| 51 | 87 | 46.3 | 40 | 21.3 | 21 | 11.2 | 13 | 6.9 | 11 | 5.9 | 16 | 8.5 |
| 52 | 78 | 41.5 | 40 | 21.3 | 23 | 12.2 | 15 | 8.0 | 14 | 7.4 | 18 | 9.6 |
| 53 | 66 | 35.1 | 45 | 23.9 | 31 | 16.5 | 17 | 9.0 | 13 | 6.9 | 16 | 8.5 |
| 54 | 56 | 29.8 | 55 | 29.3 | 47 | 25.0 | 8 | 4.3 | 5 | 2.7 | 17 | 8.0 |
| 55 | 45 | 23.9 | 49 | 26.1 | 28 | 14.9 | 30 | 16.0 | 20 | 10.6 | 16 | 8.5 |
| 56 | 35 | 18.6 | 49 | 26.1 | 27 | 14.4 | 28 | 20.2 | 23 | 12.2 | 16 | 8.5 |
| 57 | 70 | 37.2 | 48 | 25.5 | 23 | 12.2 | 19 | 10.1 | 11 | 5.9 | 17 | 9.0 |
| 58 | 121 | 64.4 | 33 | 17.6 | 10 | 5.3 | 5 | 2.7 | 2 | -- | 17 | 9.0 |
| 59 | 110 | 58.5 | 34 | 18.1 | 10 | 5.3 | 13 | 6.9 | 4 | 2.1 | 17 | 9.0 |
| 60 | 102 | 54.3 | 39 | 20.7 | 16 | 8.5 | 7 | 3.7 | 6 | 3.2 | 18 | 9.6 |
| 61 | 9 | 4.8 | 31 | 16.5 | 128 | 68.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | 10.6 |
| 141 | 31 | 16.5 | 133 | 70.7 | | | | | | | 24 | 12.7 |
| 142 | 2 | 1.1 | 7 | 3.7 | | -- | 75 | 39.9 | 82 | 43.6 | 22 | 11.7 |

APPENDIX I

Response Frequencies Per Item:

Responses to Films

Frequency Analysis and Corresponding Percentages to
Responses About Sexually Explicit Films

| Item Number | Response Alternative | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------|-----------|------|----------------|------|
| | <u>Yes</u> | | <u>No</u> | | <u>Omitted</u> | |
| | F | % | F | % | F | % |
| 62 | 102 | 54.3 | 73 | 38.8 | 13 | 6.9 |
| 63 | 110 | 58.5 | 66 | 35.1 | 12 | 6.4 |
| 64 | 77 | 41.0 | 99 | 52.7 | 12 | 6.4 |
| 65 | 150 | 79.8 | 26 | 13.8 | 12 | 6.4 |
| 66 | 134 | 71.3 | 39 | 20.7 | 15 | 8.0 |
| 67 | 71 | 37.8 | 104 | 55.3 | 13 | 6.9 |
| 68 | 115 | 61.2 | 59 | 31.4 | 14 | 7.5 |
| 69 | 116 | 61.7 | 59 | 31.4 | 13 | 6.9 |
| 70 | 115 | 61.2 | 59 | 31.4 | 14 | 7.5 |
| 71 | 109 | 58.0 | 66 | 35.1 | 13 | 6.9 |
| 72 | 77 | 41.0 | 97 | 51.6 | 14 | 7.5 |
| 73 | 98 | 52.1 | 51 | 27.1 | 39 | 20.7 |
| 74 | 91 | 48.4 | 58 | 30.9 | 39 | 20.7 |
| 75 | 71 | 37.8 | 78 | 41.5 | 39 | 20.7 |
| 76 | 80 | 42.6 | 67 | 35.6 | 41 | 21.8 |
| 77 | 90 | 47.9 | 58 | 30.9 | 40 | 21.3 |
| 78 | 25 | 13.3 | 124 | 66.0 | 39 | 20.7 |
| 79 | 74 | 39.4 | 74 | 39.4 | 40 | 21.3 |
| 80 | 73 | 38.8 | 78 | 41.5 | 37 | 19.7 |
| 81 | 98 | 52.1 | 55 | 29.3 | 35 | 18.6 |
| 82 | 73 | 38.8 | 78 | 41.5 | 37 | 19.7 |
| 83 | 111 | 59.0 | 41 | 21.8 | 36 | 19.2 |
| 84 | 73 | 38.8 | 73 | 38.8 | 42 | 22.3 |
| 85 | 75 | 39.9 | 73 | 38.8 | 40 | 21.3 |
| | | | | | | |
| 86 | Which film like best? | | F | % | | |
| | (1) | Deep Throat | 79 | 42.0 | | |
| | (2) | Devil in Miss Jones | 67 | 35.6 | | |
| | (3) | Omitted | 42 | 22.3 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 87 | Which film more likely to be labeled obscene? | | | | | |
| | (1) | Deep Throat | 65 | 34.6 | | |
| | (2) | Devil in Miss Jones | 80 | 42.6 | | |
| | (3) | Omitted | 43 | 22.9 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 88 | How long before see another sexually explicit film? | | | | | |
| | (1) | Next week | 32 | 17.0 | | |
| | (2) | 1-3 months | 38 | 20.2 | | |
| | (3) | 3-9 months | 21 | 11.2 | | |
| | (4) | 9 - more months | 27 | 14.4 | | |
| | (5) | Never | 35 | 18.6 | | |
| | (6) | Omitted | 35 | 18.6 | | |

Responses About Sexually Explicit Films

| Item Number | Response Alternative | F | % |
|--|----------------------|-----|------|
| 89 Which aspect of Devil in Miss Jones bothered most? | | | |
| (1) Suicide | | 114 | 60.6 |
| (2) Sex | | 11 | 5.9 |
| (3) Neither | | 26 | 13.8 |
| (4) Omitted | | 37 | 19.7 |

APPENDIX J

Tennessee Self-Concept Scale Descriptive Statistics Per Scale

Means and Standard Deviations for the
Tennessee Self-Concept Scale

| <u>Scale</u> | <u>Mean</u> | <u>Standard Deviation</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Column 1 - Physical Self | 69.8 | 7.9 |
| Column 2 - Moral-Ethical Self | 72.0 | 7.2 |
| Column 3 - Personal Self | 69.1 | 7.4 |
| Column 4 - Family Self | 70.8 | 7.5 |
| Column 5 - Social Self | 70.1 | 7.4 |
| Row 1 - Identity | 125.4 | 9.5 |
| Row 2 - Self-Satisfaction | 114.5 | 13.1 |
| Row 3 - Behavior | 112.0 | 10.6 |
| Total Self-Esteem | 351.9 | 29.3 |