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University of Richmond

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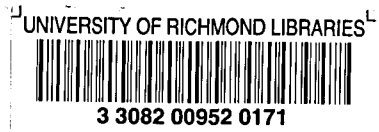


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Sexual Attitudes 1

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Running head: PREDICTORS OF SEXUAL ATTITUDES

Predictors of Sexual Attitudes in College Students

Andrew Davisson

University of Richmond

Abstract

History, especially within the last century, has been host to steadily evolving attitudes toward human sexuality. In conjunction with these evolving attitudes have come changes in beliefs about sexual gender roles, the acceptance of homosexuality as an alternative lifestyle, and connections between self-esteem and sexual well-being. This study examined the relationships of four predictor variables (gender, attitudes toward women's issues, attitudes toward homosexuality, and self-esteem) with general sexual attitudes. An ANOVA showed that there was no significant difference between males and females in their sexual attitudes. Attitudes toward women and attitudes toward homosexuals were both significantly correlated with general sexual attitudes. A linear regression analysis showed that both gender and attitudes toward homosexuals were significant predictors of general sexual attitudes, with attitudes toward homosexuals providing for the most variance in sexual attitudes.

Predictors of Sexual Attitudes in College Students

Katchadourian and Lunde (1972) wrote about human sexual attitudes, “Amid all the confusion and unanswered questions about human sexuality one fact is clear: that the attitudes of individuals and societies toward sexuality are subject to change” (p. 475).

As a Western nation, the United States has often times been defined by its societal repression of sexuality. In the 20th century, contemporary Western culture has however seen a gradual, yet dramatic, shift in both sexual behavior and attitudes, where the acceptance of casual and nonprocreative sex by Americans has generally increased (Bell & Gordon, 1972). Changes in the public’s sexual attitudes have been linked to developments within the past half century in areas ranging from the biological, to the social, to the political (Katchadourian and Lunde, 1972).

Many researchers have found a strong link between changes in sexual attitudes and the degradation of patriarchal dominance in contemporary society. Past gender paradigms have stressed the sexual dominance of men, where sexual activity has been viewed as physical gratification in itself for males, while simply serving as a means to human reproduction for females (Bell & Gordon, 1972). These traditional sexual “stereotypes” have seemingly translated into contemporary discrepancies between the manner in which men and women approach sexual intimacy. Studies have found that, for samples of undergraduate students and recently married couples, women preferred sexual activities that focused on intimacy and love, while men preferred sexual activities that focused primarily on the associated physical arousal element (Canary & Emmers-Sommer, 1997). Similar studies have found results that indicate women are more likely to seek to achieve emotional intimacy from sex, while men are generally more likely to seek to release sexual tension through sex. Men’s history of sexual dominance

has allowed them the capacity to experience sex with less emotional involvement than women (Canary & Emmers-Sommer, 1997).

Archer and Lloyd (2002) found that when asked by a reasonably attractive stranger of the opposite gender to engage in sex with them later that night, three-quarters of college males agreed to the offer, while not a single female accepted such an invitation. Cultural perceptions assert that women's sexual attitudes focus on the emotional content of sex supported by love, and men's sexual attitudes focus on the physical sensations of sex based on attraction and the involvement of multiple partners (Canary & Emmers-Sommer, 1997). These cultural perceptions and gender expectations have translated into empirical disparities between the sexual views of men and women. In a 1994 British Social Attitudes Survey, researchers found that, although the acceptance of premarital sex was consistently high for both men and women, men were generally more accepting of sex outside relationships, sex outside marriage, and one-night stands, than women (Wellings, Field & Whitaker). These results potentially signify that men hold more liberal attitudes about sexuality than do women.

Along with views on proper gender roles and the relevance of women's issues, changes in attitudes toward homosexuality have also accompanied societal changes in sexual attitudes in general. Changes in family patterns, the development of contraceptives, and consciousness of overpopulation have changed attitudes about the purpose and nature of sexual activity. With family sizes decreasing and divorce rates increasing, ideas based around monogamy and procreative sex have been altered. These developments have allowed for the growing acceptance of homosexual relationships as alternative to traditional family structures, and of homosexual activity as a gradual out-growth of non-procreative heterosexual activity (Bullough & Bullough, 1995). Despite the increasing acceptance and tolerance of homosexuality in modern culture

since the 1980s, homosexuality still stands as a more commonly less accepted aspect of human sexuality (PEW Research Center, 2003). The 1989 General Social Survey found that approximately three-quarters of American respondents judged that homosexual acts were always or almost always wrong. Across gender, women have been shown to be generally more accepting of homosexuality than men, especially of sexual relations between gay men (Wellings, Field & Whitaker, 1994).

One of the most integral factors in the determination of one's sexual attitudes is often general level of self-esteem. A higher level of self-esteem is related to stronger, more appropriate responses to one's own sexuality. These healthy responses often include the awareness of one's sexuality; a positive response to the action of sex; a positive value of one's own body, as well as that of his partner; and an understanding, acceptance and enjoyment of one's sexual role (Branden, 1969). Within an adolescent population, self-esteem and sexual attitudes share a positive relationship when sexual intercourse is believed to be right, while the relationship is negative when adolescents view intercourse as being always wrong (Werner-Wilson, 1998).

A study of a smaller subset of the American population, urban African American adolescent girls, analyzed the role of behavioral self-esteem, rather than general self-esteem, as a predictor of risky sexual attitudes. Results found that girls with high levels of behavioral self-esteem reported less risky sexual attitudes (Belgrave, Van Oss Marin & Chambers, 2000). These results may indicate that higher levels of some types of self-esteem result in increased awareness of sexual risk in association with increased recognition of sexual identity. The current study will focus its analysis on the relationship between general self-esteem and sexual attitudes.

Past research has explored the historical evolution of sexual attitudes, as well as their present state in contemporary Western culture. Several social and personal variables have been identified as closely related to the development of one's attitudes toward sexuality. These variables include the previously discussed factors of gender, attitudes toward women, attitudes toward homosexuality and self-esteem. In past research the relationships between these variables and sexual attitudes have been theorized more than empirically researched. Past research has often investigated the connection of these variables within more specific population sections, such as adolescents or minorities. The present study will examine the ability of these variables to predict general sexual attitudes. It is hypothesized that men will have significantly more liberal general sexual attitudes than will women, as represented by lower scores on the Sexual Attitudes Scale. It is also hypothesized that there will be significant positive correlations between attitudes toward women and attitudes toward general sexuality, attitudes toward homosexuality and attitudes toward general sexuality, and levels of self-esteem and attitudes toward general sexuality. The attitudes toward homosexuality variable is hypothesized to be the strongest predictor of general sexual attitudes in a linear regression analysis, with positive attitudes toward homosexuals predicting liberal sexual attitudes.

Method

Participants

The participants in this study were 50 Introduction to Psychological Science students at the University of Richmond, 16 males and 34 females. Participant age ranged from 18 to 22 years with a mean age of 19.12 years and a standard deviation of 1.15 years. All levels of college experience were represented with 28 freshmen, 14 sophomores, 3 juniors and 5 seniors

participating. For their participation, all participants received one research credit for the Introduction to Psychological Science course.

Procedure

Participants reported to a classroom on the day of their assigned participation and were told to sit in desks so that they were appropriately separated from other participants. The researcher informed that students that they would be responding to statements on several measures, as well as providing basic demographic data about themselves. They were given an informed consent form and instructed to read the form carefully before beginning their participation. Participants were encouraged to ask questions of the researcher if they did not understand any information presented in either the informed consent form or any of the measures. The researcher informed the participants that they were not required to respond to every item they with which they were presented to receive credit for their participation, as some of the items were of a sensitive sexual nature.

After reading and signing the informed consent form, participants provided their age, gender and their estimated year of graduation (2006, 2007, 2008, or 2009) on a demographic questionnaire. Participants then completed the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965). This measure consisted of 10 items that required the participants to report their feelings about themselves directly on a four point scale (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree) and assessed the subjects' general feelings of self-worth and acceptance (Appendix 1).

Participants next completed the Attitudes toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale (Herek, 1994). This scale consisted of two subscales, one for lesbians and another for gay men that each consisted of 10 statements about homosexual rights and behaviors that provided respondents with a nine-point Likert scale with points ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

Lower scores on this scale represented more accepting attitudes toward homosexuals, while higher scores represented less acceptance (Appendix, 2).

Participants then completed the Attitudes toward Women Scale - Short Form (Spence, Helmreich, & Stapp, 1973). This measure assessed participants' contemporary attitudes toward women's rights and roles. The scale consisted of 25 statements that were to be responded to on a four-point scale (agree strongly, agree mildly, disagree mildly, and disagree strongly). Higher scores on this scale represented progressive attitudes toward the rights and roles of women, while lower scores represented conservative attitudes (Appendix 3).

Participants last completed the Sexual Attitude Scale (Hudson & Murphy). This scale measured conservative versus liberal human sexual expression attitudes. The measure consisted of 25 statements scored on a five-point scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Higher scores on this scale represented conservative attitudes toward sexual expression, while lower scores represented liberal attitudes (Appendix 4).

After completing each measure and the demographic questionnaire, each participant returned their packet to the researcher. The researcher then signed a form to ensure that participants received credit for their participation from their instructor, and the participants were allowed to leave.

Results

Cronbach alpha were calculated for each scale and the reliability analysis showed satisfactory results for the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale ($\alpha = 0.87$), the Attitudes toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale ($\alpha = 0.84$), the Attitudes toward Women Scale ($\alpha = 0.82$), and the Sexual Attitudes Scale ($\alpha = 0.90$).

The mean score for females on the Sexual Attitude Scale ($M = 59.15, SD = 14.97$) was greater than the mean score for males ($M = 52.25, SD = 52.25$). An ANOVA was run and showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups, ($F(1, 48) = 2.61, p > 0.05$).

A linear regression using the stepwise entry method examined the effect of the four predictor variables (gender, self-esteem, attitudes toward women, attitudes toward homosexuals) on the criterion variable of sexual attitudes. The linear regression excluded self-esteem and attitudes toward women from the model, entering attitudes towards homosexuality first, and then gender. The regression showed a model that included attitudes toward homosexuals and gender as predictor variables to be the best fitting model, $R^2 = 0.49, R^2_{adj} = 0.46$. An ANOVA was run and showed that the model was able to predict the criterion variable significantly better than the mean, $R = 0.70, F(2, 47) = 22.19, p < 0.05$ (See Table 1).

In predicting individual variable variance, attitudes toward homosexuals were found to predict a significant amount of variance in sexual attitudes, $B = 0.67, p < 0.05$. Gender was also found to predict a significant amount of variance in sexual attitudes, $B = -0.37, p < 0.05$.

Bivariate correlations were analyzed among the three continuous variables (self-esteem, attitudes toward women, attitudes toward homosexuals) and the variable (sexual attitudes) to determine the independent relationships between individual variables. A bivariate correlation matrix showed a positive correlation between positive attitudes toward women and liberal sexual attitudes ($r = 0.34$) that was significant at the .05 level. The bivariate correlation matrix also showed a positive correlation between positive attitudes toward homosexuals and liberal sexual attitudes ($r = 0.60$) that was significant at the .01 level. A positive correlation was found

between high self-esteem and liberal sexual attitudes ($r = 0.08$), but it was not found to be significant.

Discussion

The results of the ANOVA analyzing the effect of gender on sexual attitudes did not support the hypothesis that males would have more liberal sexual attitudes than would females. Although the mean score for females on the Sexual Attitude Scale was higher than the mean score for males, representing more conservative sexual attitudes, this difference was not significant. These results imply that there is no significant difference in the attitudes of men and women toward sexual expression and behavior. Essentially the mean scores of both genders suggest that both men and women generally harbor moderate sexual attitudes.

The bivariate correlation matrix supported two of the three hypotheses involving the independent relationships of the three continuous independent variables (self-esteem, attitudes toward women, attitudes toward homosexuals) and the dependent variable (sexual attitudes). Significant positive correlations were found between attitudes toward women and sexual attitudes and between attitudes toward homosexuals and sexual attitudes, which both support the previous hypotheses. There was, however, no significant correlation found between self-esteem and sexual attitudes, as was previously hypothesized. The results of the correlation matrix show that on an individual level both attitudes toward women and attitudes toward homosexual are closely related to sexual attitudes. In particular, progressive attitudes toward women's roles and rights translated into more liberal sexual attitudes, while positive attitudes toward the rights and behaviors of homosexuals was associated with liberal sexual attitudes.

The results of the linear regression analysis support the hypothesis that participants' attitudes toward homosexuals would be the best predictor of participants' general sexual

attitudes. Both gender and attitudes toward homosexual were found to be significant predictors of sexual attitudes, but with a higher beta value participants' attitudes toward homosexuals provided for the most unique amount of variance among their sexual attitudes. Because of its strong correlation with attitudes toward homosexuals ($r = .51$, significant at the .01 level), the attitudes toward women variable was eventually excluded by the regression analysis and attitudes toward homosexuals was concluded as being more integral to determining general sexual attitudes.

These results seem to imply that the development of both one's general sexual attitudes and one's attitudes toward homosexuals follow a similar path, or perhaps share the same path. The data may also show that negative views toward homosexuals are not isolated in an individual's value system, as they tend to maintain a negative view of many heterosexual behaviors at the same time. Perceptions of both homosexual and heterosexual sex seem not to be isolated from one another, but rather intertwined in both their nature and their development.

The results of the linear regression are interesting because they found gender to be a significant predictor of sexual attitudes, yet an ANOVA found no significant difference between the sexual attitudes of males and females. These contradicting results reflect the conflict found in past research on gender differences in sexual attitudes. Hendrick, et al. (1985) studied gender differences in sexual attitudes, but looked more specifically at various forms of sexual behavior and expression. They found that overall women tended to be more conservative in their attitudes and men were more permissive, but that these deviations from baseline attitudes were moderate at best. Oliver and Hyde (1993) found a large gender difference in two specific sexual attitudes, with men reporting greater incidence of masturbation and being more permissive toward casual sex, but most other gender differences were only small to moderate. These findings suggest that

if there are gender differences in general sexual attitudes they seem only to be minimal, as was supported by the results from the current study.

The strong relationship between general sexual attitudes and attitudes toward homosexuals reflects coinciding historical trends in the evolution of these sets of views. Smith (1990) examined the “sexual revolution” of the 1960s and 1970s and found a marked increase in liberal views toward sexual behavior and sexual expression only for heterosexuals. During this period homosexuality remained negatively viewed and heavily opposed by the majority of the public. Towards the end of the 1970s, this liberal trend began to level off and there was even a “counterrevolutionary” movement in the mid-1980s that saw a modest increase in conservative sexual attitudes. At the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, there began a resurgence of liberal sexual attitudes. This time, however, changes in sexual attitudes were accompanied by increases in the acceptance and tolerance of homosexuality that had been spurred by civil liberty initiatives (Smith, 1990). The strong correlation between general sexual attitudes and attitudes toward homosexuals may be a product of the coinciding nature of these two trends through the 1990s.

Studies on gender differences in attitudes toward homosexuality have often found mixed results. Oliver and Hyde (1993) reported that there was no gender difference in positive or negative attitudes toward homosexuality. In response to the findings of Oliver and Hyde (1993), Whitley and Kite (1993) expanded the previous research strategy and found that there was a distinct gender difference in attitudes toward homosexuality. They reported that men held more negative attitudes toward homosexuality and toward the civil rights of homosexuals than did women. These contradictory findings illustrate how there has been no consistency established in describing distinct differences between men and women in their attitudes toward homosexuality.

The inconsistency of these findings, combined with the minimal to moderate differences found in the sexual attitudes of men and women, help to support the strong connection between sexual attitudes and attitudes toward homosexuals/homosexuality.

The current study was limited by a relatively small sample size of 50 participants. More specifically, the comparatively small male population (16 participants) may have affected the lack of significance between genders in their sexual attitudes. The population in general was also rather homogenous in nature, with very few minority students participating. The sample was disproportionately younger than a standard university population distribution, with a majority of participants in either their first or second year of college. This comparatively young population may have limited the extent of past sexual experiences for the sample and may have indirectly had an effect on sexual attitudes. In future research, a sample that is more representative of the proper racial, age and gender distributions of an average college population would be beneficial to generalizing findings to the entire population.

Future extensions of this research may explore the role of a person's level of religious or spiritual conviction in determining both their attitudes toward homosexuality and their general sexual attitudes. Religiosity may be a predictor variable of both sexual attitudes and attitudes toward homosexuality, and serve as the basis for the relationship of the two variables. Future research may also examine the relationship between the previously discussed attitudes and behaviors associated with these attitudes. Research in this area may focus on the compatibility or incompatibility of sexual attitudes and sexual behavior and the effect this relationship has on the creation of sexual guilt. Joe, Brown and Jones (1976) have already supported an inverse relationship between general conservatism and frequency and variety of sexual behaviors, but research may still focus on the specific relationship between just sexual attitudes and these

behaviors. The variables that initiate a transfer of negative attitudes toward homosexuals and homosexuality into discriminatory behavior may be a topic of future research.

Although the current study found no significant correlation between self-esteem, as measured by the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and sexual attitudes, future research efforts may choose to focus on the relationship between more specific forms of self-esteem and sexual attitudes. These variables may include behavioral self-esteem, as previously discussed by Belgrave et al. (2000), or sexual self-esteem.

Although the results of this study did support a highly predictive relationship between attitudes toward homosexuals and sexual attitudes, the inherent similarity of attitudes toward homosexuals and sexual attitudes makes it difficult to determine which attitudes precede the others in their development. This research may imply, though, that as society continues to develop more liberal sexual attitudes, acceptance of homosexuality will grow and the civil and sexual rights of homosexuals will eventually be upheld. The current study has laid the groundwork for future efforts to explore the development of sexual attitudes and their translation into sexual behavior.

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Appendix 1

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965)

Instructions: Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. If you strongly agree, circle **SA**. If you agree with the statement, circle **A**. If you disagree, circle **D**. If you strongly disagree, circle **SD**.

- | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|----|
| 1. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 2.* At times, I think I am no good at all. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 3. I feel that I have a number of good qualities. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 4. I am able to do things as well as most other people. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 5.* I feel I do not have much to be proud of. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 6.* I certainly feel useless at times. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 7. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 8.* I wish I could have more respect for myself. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 9.* All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am failure. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 10. I take a positive attitude toward myself, | SA | A | D | SD |

Appendix 2

The ATLG Scale

Attitudes Toward Lesbians (ATL) Subscale

1. Lesbians just can't fit into our society.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
2. A woman's homosexuality should not be a cause for job discrimination in any situation. (R)
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
3. Female homosexuality is detrimental to society because it breaks down the natural divisions between the sexes.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
4. State laws regulating private, consenting lesbian behavior should be loosened. (R)
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
5. Female homosexuality is a sin.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
6. The growing number of lesbians indicates a decline in American morals.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
7. Female homosexuality in itself is no problem, but what society makes of it can be a problem.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
8. Female homosexuality is a threat to many of our basic social institutions.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
9. Female homosexuality is an inferior form of sexuality.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
10. Lesbians are sick.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree

Attitudes Toward Gay Men (ATG) Subscale

11. Male homosexual couples should be allowed to adopt children the same as heterosexual couples. (R)
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
12. I think male homosexuals are disgusting.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
13. Male homosexuals should *not* be allowed to teach school.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
14. Male homosexuality is a perversion.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
15. Just as in other species, male homosexuality is a natural expression of sexuality in human men.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
16. If a man has homosexual feelings, he should do everything he can to overcome them.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
17. I would *not* be too upset if I learned that my son were a homosexual. (R)
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
18. Homosexual behavior is just plain wrong.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
19. The idea of male homosexual marriages seems ridiculous to me.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree
20. Male homosexuality is merely a different kind of lifestyle that should *not* be condemned. (R)
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly agree

NOTE: R means the item was reverse scored.

Appendix 3

ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN SCALE (SPENCE & HELMREICH, 1978)

Instructions:

The statements listed below describe attitudes toward the roles of women in society which different people have. There are no right or wrong answers, only opinions. You are asked to express your feeling about each statement by indicating whether you (A) agree strongly, (B) agree mildly, (C) disagree mildly, or (D) disagree strongly.

1. Swearing and obscenity are more repulsive in the speech of a woman than a man,

A B C D
 Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

2. * Under modern economic conditions with women being active outside the home, men should share in household tasks such as washing dishes and doing laundry.

A B C D
 Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

3. * It is insulting to women to have the "obey" clause remain in the marriage service.

A B C D
 Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

4. * A woman should be free as a man to propose marriage.

A B C D
 Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

5. Women should worry less about their rights and more about becoming good wives and mothers

A B C D
 Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

6. * Women should assume their rightful place in business and all the professions along with men.

A B C D
 Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

7. A woman should not expect to go exactly the same places or to have quite the same freedom of action as a man.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

8. It is ridiculous for a woman to operate a forklift and for a man to run a daycare.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

9. The intellectual leadership of a community should largely be in the hands of men.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

10. * Women should be given equal opportunity with men for apprenticeship in the various trades.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

11. * Women earning as much as their dates should bear equally the expense when they go out together.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

12. Sons in a family should be given more encouragement to go to college than daughters.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

13. In general, the father should have greater authority than the mother in the bringing up of the children.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

14. * Economic and social freedom is worth far more to women than acceptance of the ideal of femininity which has been set up by men.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

15. There are many jobs in which men should be given preference over women in being hired or promoted.

A B C D

Agree strongly Agree mildly Disagree mildly Disagree strongly

Appendix 4

SEXUAL ATTITUDE SCALE (HUDSON & MURPHY, 1990)

This questionnaire is designed to measure the way you feel about sexual behavior. It is not a test, so there are no right or wrong answers. Answer each item as carefully and as accurately as you can by placing a number beside each one as follows

- 1 = Strongly disagree
- 2 = Disagree
- 3 = Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 = Agree
- 5 = Strongly agree

1. ____ I think there is too much sexual freedom given to adults these days
2. ____ I think that increased sexual freedom undermines the American family.
3. ____ I think that young people have been given too much information about sex.
4. ____ Sex education should be restricted to the home.
5. ____ Older people do not need to have sex.
6. ____ Sex education should be given only when people are ready for marriage.
7. ____ Pre-marital sex may be a sign of a decaying social order.
8. ____ Extra-marital sex is never excusable.
9. ____ I think there is too much sexual freedom given to teenagers these days.
10. ____ I think there is not enough sexual restraint among young people.
11. ____ I think people indulge in sex too much.
12. ____ I think the only proper way to have sex is through intercourse.
13. ____ I think sex should be reserved for marriage.
14. ____ Sex should be only for the young.
15. ____ Too much social approval has been given to homosexuals.
16. ____ Sex should be devoted to the business of procreation.

17. ____ People should not masturbate.
18. ____ Heavy sexual petting should be discouraged.
19. ____ People should not discuss their sexual affairs or business with others.
20. ____ Severely handicapped (physically and mentally) people should not have sex.
21. ____ There should be no laws prohibiting sexual acts between consenting adults.
22. ____ What two consenting adults do together sexually is their own business.
23. ____ There is too much sex on television.
24. ____ Movies today are too sexually explicit.
25. ____ Pornography should be totally banned from our bookstores.

Table 1

Linear Regression

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.598 ^a	.358	.344	11.59996
2	.697 ^b	.486	.464	10.48819

a Predictors: (Constant), ATLTOT

b Predictors: (Constant), ATLTOT, SEX

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3593.987	1	3593.987	26.709	.000 ^a
	Residual	6458.833	48	134.559		
	Total	10052.820	49			
2	Regression	4882.716	2	2441.358	22.194	.000 ^b
	Residual	5170.104	47	110.002		
	Total	10052.820	49			

a Predictors: (Constant), ATLTOT

b Predictors: (Constant), ATLTOT, SEX

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Correlations		
		B	Std. Error				Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)	38.775	3.879		9.996	.000			
	ATLTOT	.297	.057	.598	5.168	.000	.598	.598	.598
2	(Constant)	40.039	3.526		11.354	.000			
	ATLTOT	.335	.053	.673	6.299	.000	.598	.677	.659
	SEX	-11.123	3.250	-.366	-3.423	.001	-.227	-.447	-.358