

A STUDY OF THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF THE UNDERGRADUATES
AT KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

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Susan L. Barker

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Del. A. Cass
Approved for the Major Department

John E. Peterson
Approved for the Graduate Council

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

An introduction and background of the study, the statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the research hypothesis and the definitions of the terms used have been encompassed in this chapter.

I. INTRODUCTION

Whenever a group of two or more people gather and begin to discuss aspects of their individual lives, sex is usually one of the topics of conversations that receives its fair share of attention. Everyone is an expert about his own feelings, habits and desires. At times, people find it difficult to share this expertise and therefore, it is difficult for one person to share his experiences with another. Without this sharing and comparison, the truth will be impossible to reach.

One of the first mild, mannered Americans to attempt the job of comparison of sexual activities was Kinsey. Kinsey dropped the biggest bomb since someone invented the perfect way to end a war, by opening the door to the American bedroom. The key to the door came in the form of Sexual Behavior in the Human Male.¹

1

Alfred C. Kinsey, Sexual Behavior in the Human Male, (Reading: Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1948).

Previous researchers had reported small statistical studies--and, of course, case studies of abnormal behavior were plentiful, but no one had ever studied representative sexual activities in a large sampling of people. Kinsey said this of his study, "It is a fact-finding survey in which an attempt is being made to discover what people do sexually, and what factors account for differences in sexual behavior among individuals, and among segments of the populations."² Five years later, in 1953, women got their turn to come under the careful scrutiny of Kinsey. This scrutiny of women was called, strangely enough, Sexual Behavior in the Human Female.³

For the next few years, things were fairly quiet on the sexual research scene. Perhaps it was just as well, America needed time to adjust to the idea that sex was no longer a four letter word. In 1966, the quiet interlude was ended. The interlude was ended by the publication of Human Sexual Response.⁴ This publication was written by the sexual research team of Johnson and Masters. The book was intended for a professional audience, but the layman soon learned of its existence and a subsequent translation into layman

²

Ibid., p. vii.

³

Alfred C. Kinsey, Sexual Behavior in the Human Female, (Reading: Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1953).

⁴

William Masters and Virginia Johnson, Human Sexual Response, (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1966).

language was required. Among some of the book's contributions was the recognition of the female orgasm. With the great discovery that women were indeed capable of achieving orgasm, the liberated woman was born.

Perhaps Hofman has best explained the interest in sexual behavior and the vast research which has been done by the sexologists.

He stated:

Sex has ceased to be just the private activity of married men and women necessary for the procreation of their children. Sex has come to be accepted and exploited in a variety of ways which, on the surface, seem to have little in common. Not only is sex an activity; it is also a commodity, a symbol of emancipation, a key ingredient in advertising, and the most enduring of the modern "kick." It is welcome social progress that sex has been liberated from the stuffy confines of the Victorian bedroom. But we are still far from being able to understand all the nuances of sex as the relationship of two people, and of sexuality as an awareness that we are sexual creatures, able to express ourselves through our bodies.⁵

II. THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study was to compare the sexual behavior of the undergraduate students at Kansas State Teachers College to a group of "Young, well-educated, fairly high income people" as surveyed by Athanasiou and Shaver in a survey conducted by Psychology Today.⁶

⁵
p. 1. Hans F. Hofman, Sex Incorporated, (Boston: Beacon, 1967),

⁶
Robert Athanasiou and Phillip Shaver, "Research Questionnaire on Sex," Psychology Today, III, No. 3, (July, 1969), pp. 64-69.

Statement of the Problem

Is there a significant difference in sexual behavior of the Kansas State Teachers College undergraduates as compared to the averages compiled by the survey of Psychology Today?

Statement of the Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in sexual behavior of the Kansas State Teachers College undergraduates as compared to the averages compiled by the survey of Psychology Today.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a significant difference in sexual behavior between the population sample of Athanasiou and Shaver and the population sample of the undergraduates at Kansas State Teachers College.

Significance of the Study

There is a growing need to have information concerning the sexual behavior of young American adults, completely without the implication of moral value and social custom. An increasing number of people are finding a need to take an intelligent, educated attitude when viewing matters of premarital sex, contraception, sex education and guidance, and sexual adjustment of adolescents and young adults. Many of today's sexual practices by young and old are in conflict with the moral values, social customs and religious codes.

III. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The Survey

The survey used was designed by Athanasiou and Shaver of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. It contained ninety-seven questions or items.

Population Sample

The population sample was drawn at random using a table of random numbers.⁷ Of the entire, full time undergraduate population at Kansas State Teachers College, a two and one-half per cent sample was drawn. In this sample, forty-seven per cent were male respondents and fifty-three per cent were female respondents. These were the percentages of male and female respondents to the Athanasiou and Shaver survey.⁸ The total sample numbered one hundred and thirty-eight, consisting of seventy-two females and sixty-six male respondents.

IV. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study had the following limitations: (1) The study was limited to students who were full time, undergraduate students

⁷ Donald B. Owen, Handbook of Statistical Tables, (Reading: Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1962), pp. 519-538.

⁸ Robert Athanasiou, Phillip Shaver and Carol Tavris, "Sex," Psychology Today, IV, No. 2 (July, 1970), p. 39.

enrolled at Kansas State Teachers College. (2) The population sample was biased to assess sexual behavior of respondents who were young, fairly well educated and from a relatively high socio-economic status, on the average. (3) The survey of Athanasiou and Shaver was biased by the fact that the people who responded to their survey were people who had access and interest in the magazine, Psychology Today.

(4) The Athanasiou and Shaver survey assessed sexual behavior in the under twenty through fifty-five and over age categories. This study assessed sexual behavior in the under seventeen through thirty age categories. Twenty-three per cent of the population of the Athanasiou and Shaver survey fell beyond this study's population. (5) No reliability or validity figures were stated for the instrument being used, i.e. the survey. (6) Psychology Today did not report statistical findings for all of the questions in the survey. They did not report statistics for questions two, four, five, nine, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, forty-six, forty-nine, fifty-three, fifty-five, fifty-six, sixty-two, sixty-six, seventy-eight, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-two, ninety-five, ninety-six, and ninety-eight.

(7) The questions relating to marriage were also deleted from analysis for this study. The reason for the deletion was that a far higher percentage of people responded to the marriage questions than the percentage of people who reported that they were married or had been married. The researcher felt the questions had been spoiled to the point of being invalid. The questions deleted from analysis by the

researcher were questions forty-seven, forty-eight, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, sixty-four, sixty-five, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, and seventy-four.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The study of human sexual behavior is one of the most important and inclusive branches of study. It is not limited to one field, but rather includes various disciplines such as psychology, anthropology, sociology, physiology, ethics and medicine. The word "sexology" was coined as a generic name for sexual study, but it has acquired the particular meaning of clinical instruction in sex hygiene.⁹ It was not the intention of this thesis to serve in the capacity of instruction in sex hygiene.

The study of sex was not a twentieth century innovation. The early sexologists were strongly influenced by the restrictions of Victorian thinking, yet each was able to push significantly beyond these restrictions to make his individual contribution to the study of human sexuality.

Ellis, an English physician, was the first of the Victorians to take a modern view of sexual attitudes. Between 1896 and 1928, Ellis published articles that argued that attitudes toward sex are

9

Alex Comfort, Sexual Behavior in Society, (New York: Viking Press, 1950), p. 11.

individually and culturally determined. This was a new avenue of thought away from the idea that human sexuality was the same for all people. Sexual attitudes that are culturally and individually formed is the keystone of all modern research in sexual psychology. ¹⁰

Freud made tremendous contributions to the understanding of sexual behavior and attitudes in the context of an individual's life. He named the unconscious and explored its relationship to conscious behavior. He also labeled sexual aspects of the personality and invented the therapy process of psychoanalysis. ¹¹ Freud listened to many of his patients who were having difficulty in their life adjustment which was traced to a sexual aspect of their life. Many of Freud's original theories have been greatly modified by his followers but no one can doubt his contribution to the twentieth century study of human sexuality.

Velde, a Dutch gynecologist, also made an important contribution to sexology. His book, Ideal Marriage, published in 1926, has sold over a million copies and was perhaps one of the most famous marriage manuals. ¹² One of his main contentions was that sex was not the evil

¹⁰

Fred Belliveau and Lin Richter, Understanding Human Sexual Inadequacy, (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1970), p. 4.

¹¹

Ibid., p. 5.

¹²

Theodor Hendrik van de Velde, Ideal Marriage, (New York: Random House, 1926).

act that the Victorian mind had thought. He stressed the importance of man and woman together in a sexual relationship. It was the first marriage manual to present sexual physiology in a romantic light.

The first great figure in the study of human sexology in the United States was Dickinson, also a gynecologist. Dickinson was among the earliest investigators to record statistics about female sexual habits from gynecologic patients, and to examine patients in order to learn more about female anatomy.¹³ For example, he examined the vaginas of women using a glass tube resembling a penis through which light could shine, thus allowing direct observation of the vaginal interior.¹⁴ This was a precursor of the more sophisticated plastic phallus developed later by Masters and Johnson to study the responses of women who were sexually stimulated.¹⁵ Many of the present day leaders in sex research and marriage counseling were trained by Dickinson. When he was in his eighties, he served as a consultant to Kinsey.

The most important study of sexual behavior was done by Kinsey and his associates with a sample biased in the direction of the

13

Belliveau and Richter, op. cit., p. 6.

14

Ibid.

15

William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson, Human Sexual Response, (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1966), p. 21.

urban higher educated. This study was of particular importance because it dealt with the sexual behavior of two interacting persons rather than the physiological responses of a single person. Kinsey stated that his objectives in Sexual Behavior in the Human Male were "to accumulate an objectively determined body of facts about sex which strictly avoids social or moral interpretation of the facts."¹⁶

The study included series of cases which would justify a description of the sexual patterns for each of the various segments of the population studied by Kinsey.

The specific segments of population that this paper was concerned with was late adolescence and early adulthood, specifically college age people. One of the more dramatic findings of Kinsey concerned coital experience among males who went to college versus males who had received only grade school educations. He found that only forty-five per cent of the males who went to college reported coital experience by the age of twenty, while eighty-seven per cent of the males with only grade school educations reported coital experience by the age of twenty.¹⁷ It should be remembered that Kinsey's study was conducted in the 1940's.

One survey of note conducted in the 1960's was conducted by

16

Kinsey, Sexual Behavior in the Human Male, *ibid.*, p. 5.

17

Vance Packard, The Sexual Wilderness, (New York: David McKay Co., 1968), p. 140

Seventeen magazine. It was found that as many girls reported they had experienced coitus by the age of nineteen as had reported coital experience by the age of twenty-one before 1950.¹⁸ In the Kinsey sample, twenty-five per cent of the females reported they had experienced coitus by twenty-one. In the Seventeen sampling twenty-five per cent of the girls in the eighteen to nineteen age group reported they had experienced coitus.¹⁹

In a study of college people conducted by Bromley and Britten, it was found that collegians reported premarital coital experience in these proportions: fifty per cent of the males and twenty-five per cent of the females.²⁰ This study was conducted before 1940.

Packard conducted a survey during the 1960's. The College Checklist was distributed to two thousand and one hundred junior and senior students at twenty-one United States colleges and universities.²¹ Of the twenty-one United States colleges, seven were in the east, five in the midwest, three in the south, and six in the west (four in the southwest and two in the northwest.)²² In Packard's checklist, he

18
Ibid., p. 139.

19
Ibid.

20
Ibid., p. 140.

21
Ibid., p. 152.

22
Ibid., p. 153.

found that fifty-seven per cent of the college males surveyed had experienced coitus by age twenty-one.²³ Packard found that there was a far higher proportion of female nonvirgins than had previously been reported. He reported forty-three per cent of the twenty-one year olds surveyed as being coitally experienced.²⁴ This was an increase of nearly sixty per cent of the percentage reported by Kinsey. Of the forty-three per cent of the female nonvirgins, fifty-three per cent reported that they had already engaged in sexual intercourse with more than one man and more than a third said they had experienced intercourse with several or many males.²⁵ Packard reported that fifty per cent of his respondents indicated that they had engaged in mutual genital petting.²⁶ This would seem to indicate an equalitarian approach to petting rather than the female being the submissive partner in a sexual union.

In regard to the sexual attitudes of college students, a majority of the males surveyed thought premarital coitus acceptable if both parties were eighteen years of age or older and were tentatively engaged.²⁷ The females were more conservative in their

²³

Ibid., p. 160.

²⁴

Ibid., p. 161.

²⁵

Ibid., p. 162.

²⁶

Ibid., p. 163.

²⁷

Ibid.

attitudes. They found premarital coitus acceptable if the couple²⁸ was twenty-one years old and they were "officially" engaged.

The double standard of behavior seemed to be diminishing. The double standard was upheld the most among females in the south and midwest. Nearly half of them accepted the idea that a sexually experienced male might still reasonably expect virginity in his²⁹ bride. One of the most striking differences that was found existed between the various regions of the country surveyed. It was found that eastern students were clearly the most permissive in their³⁰ attitudes, while the midwestern students the most conservative.

The liberated or career oriented young women appear to have set a pattern of sexual behavior distinctive to them. They are more permissive in their sexual attitudes and are more free from³¹ restraint to engage in sexual activities.

These were a few of the points that the researcher looked for in her survey. Percentage of respondents who had engaged in coitus, age of first sexual intercourse, number of sexual partners and attitudes concerned with their sexual behavior. Other relevant areas were also investigated by the researcher.

28

Ibid.

29

Ibid.

30

Ibid.

31

Ibid., p. 165.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

I. INTRODUCTION

An introduction to the main steps in the administration of the study, the subjects, the method of analysis and the statistical test used are included in this chapter.

The sample used to conduct this study was drawn from the 1971-1972 undergraduate population of Kansas State Teachers College. The total number of people participating in the study was one hundred and thirty-eight. This number constituted a two and one-half per cent of the total undergraduate population at the above stated college.

II. DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Type of Sample Selected

A stratified sample was drawn from the total undergraduate population. The sample population consisted of forty-seven per cent male subjects and fifty-three per cent female subjects. These percentages matched those percentages of male and female respondents compiled by Psychology Today. The actual numbers of male and female respondents by classification were as follows: freshmen male, seventeen; freshmen female, twenty; sophomore male, fifteen;

sophomore female, nineteen; junior male, eighteen; junior female, nineteen; senior male, sixteen and senior female, fourteen. For each male and female classification, ten alternates were drawn.

How the Subjects Were Contacted

The subjects were contacted by telephone and asked to participate in the survey. If the subject agreed to participate, he was then given the information concerning the date, times and location where the survey was to be given.

Location of Survey Testing

Albert Taylor Hall, a centrally located auditorium on the campus of Kansas State Teachers College, was used as the site for the survey testing.

Group Attendance and Subject Replacement

The auditorium was reserved for an afternoon, from 1:00 p.m. until 4:30 p.m., during which subjects could enter and fill out surveys at their convenience. At the end of the afternoon, the number of males and females in each classification was tabulated to discern areas where the prescribed number of subjects had not been met. The alternate lists were then consulted and additional subjects were contacted by telephone and asked to participate in the survey. Albert Taylor Hall was again used as the site of the survey testing. If it was inconvenient for the subject to come to the auditorium to fill out the survey, the researcher delivered the survey to the

subject's home. The subject then filled out the survey and returned it to the researcher or the researcher returned to the subject's home and picked up the survey. The subjects who were unable to come to the auditorium were given one week to fill out and return the survey. Because of the length of the survey, it was not economically feasible to send the surveys through the mail.

Method of Procedure

To initiate the study, subjects were drawn in a stratified sampling from the total undergraduate population of Kansas State Teachers College. The subjects were then contacted by telephone and asked to participate in the survey. The subjects were advised of the date, times and location that the survey was to be filled out. Upon entering the auditorium designated as the site of the survey testing, the subjects advanced to the stage where the researcher had set up a table. The researcher gave each subject a survey to fill out and told each subject to read the directions on the front page before attempting to fill out the survey. Each subject was also told not to sign his name anywhere on the survey as all responses were to be anonymous. The survey took approximately thirty minutes to complete. At the completion of the survey, the subject returned the survey to the table at the front of the auditorium. The survey used can be found in the appendix (see Appendix A).

Statistical Technique

A Chi-square (χ^2) analysis was used to correlate the findings of this study and the study conducted by Psychology Today. A .05 confidence level, ($P < .05$), was used while employing the Chi-square procedure. The degrees of freedom varied from three to seven depending upon the size of the cell being analyzed.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA, SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

I. STATISTICAL RESULTS AND SUMMARIES

This chapter contains the analyses, summaries, interpretations of data and discussion of results. In all instances the statistical technique known Chi-square (χ^2) was used to compare the groups.

The groups were compared in two ways. The total national response to a question was compared to the total Kansas State Teachers College (KSTC) response to a question. The second way in which the comparison was done was to compare total national female or male response to a question to the total KSTC male or female response to a question.

Overall, the findings show that there was a statistically significant difference at the .05 level of confidence between the responses of the Psychology Today sample and the responses of the KSTC population. The KSTC sample proved to be more conservative in behavior than the national sample. The hypothesis of the researcher was, therefore, refuted.

Tables 1 and 2 refer to the question which states, "How closely do you think love and sex are linked?" The KSTC female respondents linked love and sex significantly closer than did the national sample.

TABLE 1
HOW CLOSELY ARE LOVE AND SEX LINKED--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	37.719*	3	3.182
* is significant at the .05 level ($p < .05$).			

TABLE 2
HOW CLOSELY ARE LOVE AND SEX LINKED--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	2.8363*	3	3.182
* is not significant at the .05 level ($p > .05$).			

TABLE 3
OPINION OF PREMARITAL SEX

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	7.1924*	5	2.571
* is not significant at .05 level ($p > .05$).			

The national sample took the position that sex could be enjoyed independently from love. The difference between the KSTC female sample and the Psychology Today female sample was found to be significant beyond the .05 level of confidence. The KSTC male sample agreed with the national sample in that sex could be enjoyed for its own sake. The difference between the responses for the Psychology Today sample and the KSTC sample was not significant.

Table 3 refers to the question, "What is your opinion of premarital sex?" Although the KSTC respondents tended to feel that premarital sex should be reserved for people who are in love and plan to marry as opposed to the national feeling that sex may be enjoyed by consenting adults without intention of any permanent arrangement; the difference was not significant.

TABLE 4
ATTITUDE TOWARD HOMOSEXUALITY

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	34.6238*	5	2.571

* is significant at the .05 level ($P < .05$).

Comparison between the two groups on the question, "What is your attitude toward homosexuality?" is shown in Table 4. The KSTC sample took the position that homosexuals suffered from a character

TABLE 5
OPINION OF EXTRAMARITAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	76.3772*	6	2.447

* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).

TABLE 6
OPINION OF GROUP MARRIAGE--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	23.0146*	5	2.571

* is significant at the .05 level ($P < .05$).

disorder or a type of perversion, while the national sample saw homosexuality as a matter of individual choice and, in some instances, preferable to heterosexuality. This difference also was significant.

Table 5 shows how the groups compared on the matter of extramarital sex. The KSTC sample took a negative position, while the national sample presented a more positive attitude. The difference was significant. The results shown in Tables 6 and 7 refer to attitude toward group marriages. Both the male and female KSTC respondents were

TABLE 7
OPINION OF GROUP MARRIAGES--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	17.7297*	5	2.571

* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$)

TABLE 8
CONDITIONS FOR LEGAL ABORTIONS

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	20.5739*	5	2.571

* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).

TABLE 9
APPROPRIATE STANDARD OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	15.9038*	6	2.4047

* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).

opposed to it, while the national sample took a more favorable attitude. Both KSTC males and females differed significantly (.05 level of confidence) from the national sample. Table 8 refers to what the subjects thought the most liberal conditions for abortion should be. The national opinion favored liberalized conditions, i.e. upon demand of the woman, while the local sample preferred more stringent controls. This difference was significant.

Table 9 presents the findings for the question of an appropriate standard of sexual behavior. The KSTC sample was more conservative in its standard of appropriate behavior. The respondents felt that men and women should be free to decide for themselves about premarital sex, but that extramarital sex was still reserved for the man to enter into if he desired. The national sample felt that men and women should be free to decide about both premarital and extramarital relations. This difference in an appropriate standard of sexual behavior was significant.

TABLE 10
POLITICAL VIEWS

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	18.7272*	4	2.776

* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).

As the national sample was more liberal in the appropriate standard of sexual behavior it was also more liberal in its political attitudes. This may be seen in Table 10. The KSTC sample once again took the conservative or moderate position with the difference being very significantly higher.

TABLE 11

CHOICE OF PARTNER FOR FIRST INTERCOURSE--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	34.2176*	7	2.365

* is significant at .05 level ($p < .05$).

TABLE 12

CHOICE OF PARTNER FOR FIRST INTERCOURSE--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	19.5646*	7	2.365

* is significant at .05 level ($p < .05$).

Tables 11 and 12 refer to the subject's choice of partner for first intercourse. The KSTC respondents tended to have their first intercourse with their spouse, fiance, or steady date, while the

TABLE 13

REPETITION OF PARTNER AFTER FIRST INTERCOURSE--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	11.2821*	4	2.776
* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).			

TABLE 14

REPETITION OF PARTNER AFTER FIRST INTERCOURSE--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	11.3162*	4	2.776
* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).			

national sample showed the first intercourse to have been with a more casual acquaintance. The local respondents had intercourse a significantly greater number of times with their first partner than did the national sample (see Tables 13 and 14).

Tables 15 and 16 compare the number of premarital sexual partners for each group. The KSTC female had significantly fewer sexual partners than did the national sample, but the difference between KSTC males and the national sample was not statistically significant.

TABLE 15
NUMBER OF PARTNERS FOR PREMARITAL SEX--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	25.4021*	4	2.776
* is significant at .05 level ($p < .05$).			

TABLE 16
NUMBER OF PARTNERS FOR PREMARITAL SEX--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	6.4798*	4	2.776
* is not significant at .05 level ($p > .05$).			

TABLE 17
RATING OF SEX LIFE--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	3.2372*	3	3.182
* is not significant at .05 level ($p > .05$).			

TABLE 18
RATING OF SEX LIFE--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	0.73303*	3	3.182

* is not significant at .05 level ($P > .05$).

The subjects were asked to rate their sex lives. Table 17 and 18 are in reference to this question. The KSTC female respondents were somewhat more satisfied with their sex life than the national sample; however, the difference was not significant. Both the KSTC male and the national sample regarded their sex life as being about equally satisfactory.

TABLE 19
PERCENTAGE OF ORGASMS DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	18.0688*	5	2.571

* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).

Table 19 is based upon the question of how often the female subject reached climax in sexual intercourse. The KSTC female.

reported a very significantly higher percentage of orgasms than did the national female. On the question of number of homosexual encounters (see Table 20), the national female reported a significantly higher percentage of encounters than did the KSTC female. The national male (see Table 21), also reported a very significantly higher percentage than did the KSTC male for homosexual encounters.

TABLE 20

NUMBER OF HOMOSEXUAL ENCOUNTERS--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	21.4017*	6	2.447

* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF HOMOSEXUAL ENCOUNTERS--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	42.0454*	6	2.447

* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).

TABLE 22
PASSIVE ORAL GENITAL STIMULATION--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	43.4897*	4	2.776

* is significant at the .05 level ($p < .05$).

TABLE 23
PASSIVE ORAL GENITAL STIMULATION--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	15.6914*	4	2.776

* is significant at .05 level ($p < .05$).

The findings for the question regarding oral genital stimulation are shown in Tables 22 through 25. The KSTC female did not orally stimulate her partner nor was she orally stimulated by her partner as often as the national female (see Tables 22 and 24). This difference was statistically significant. The national male orally stimulated his partner and was orally stimulated by his partner a significantly higher percentage of times than was the KSTC male.

TABLE 24
ACTIVE ORAL GENITAL STIMULATION--FEMALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Female Groups	36.5406*	4	2.776
* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).			

TABLE 25
ACTIVE ORAL GENITAL STIMULATION--MALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Male Groups	14.4897*	4	2.776
* is significant at .05 level ($P < .05$).			

TABLE 26
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS FOR LIBERALISM SCALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	2.0193*	7	2.365
* is not significant at .05 level ($P > .05$).			

TABLE 27
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS FOR ROMANTICISM SCALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	2.6203*	7	2.365

* is not significant at .05 level ($p > .05$).

TABLE 28
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS FOR CONSERVATISM SCALE

Source of Comparison	χ^2	d.f.	t
Between Groups	1.1732*	7	2.365

* is not significant at .05 level ($p > .05$).

The liberalism and conservatism scales, (Tables 26 and 28, respectively), show that the national and local samples were basically the same in their attitudes. The romanticism scale shows the KSTC sample to be slightly more romantic than the national sample. The liberalism scale, (see questionnaire, Appendix A), included questions nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-eight. The romanticism scale, (see Appendix A), included questions eighteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-four, thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty and forty-one. The conservatism scale,

(see Appendix A), included questions twenty, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-nine.

II. CONCLUSION

The Kansas State Teachers College respondents were more conservative in their sexual behavior and attitudes than the national sample. There was some indication that the Kansas State Teachers College sample was trying to adopt a more liberalized attitude toward matters of a sexual nature, but this transformation had not yet taken place. The local respondents were still guided by the attitudes and patterns of behavior that their parents had tried to instill in them.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

SURVEY

A RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE ON SEX

1. 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 greatly enriches sexual relations, but is not necessary for enjoyment.
 3. Sexual intercourse without love is not enjoyable.
 4. Sexual intercourse is sacred and should be reserved for the expression of serious love.

2. In choosing a sex partner, which would you prefer?
 1. Someone sexually naive.
 2. Someone with at least a little sexual experience.
 3. Someone sexually sophisticated.

3. What is your opinion about premarital sexual intercourse?
 1. It is all right for both young people and adults.
 2. It is all right for consenting adults.
 3. It is all right for couples who share affection.
 4. It is all right for couples who are in love.
 5. It is all right for couples who are engaged.
 6. It is wrong; couples should wait until they are married

4. If you have engaged in premarital sexual intercourse, how do you feel about it now?
 1. Very regretful.
 2. Somewhat regretful.
 3. No feelings.
 4. Somewhat glad.
 5. Very glad.
 6. Not applicable.

5. In your experience, what influences your choice of a sex partner? (Rank the following in order of importance by number from 1 to 4.)
 - A. Physical attractiveness.
 - B. Intelligence.
 - C. Attitudes similar to yours.
 - D. Warmth and affection for you.

6. Usually, what effect does alcohol have on you in sexual intercourse?

- ⑥
1. It greatly enhances enjoyment.
 2. It somewhat enhances enjoyment.
 3. It has no effect.
 4. It somewhat decreases enjoyment.
 5. It greatly decreases enjoyment.
 6. Not applicable.

7. Usually, what effect does taking marijuana have on you in sexual intercourse?

1. It greatly enhances enjoyment.
2. It somewhat enhances enjoyment.
3. It has no effect.
4. It somewhat decreases enjoyment.
5. It greatly decreases enjoyment.
6. Not applicable.

8. What is your attitude toward homosexuality?

1. Prefer homosexual relations to the exclusion of heterosexual relations.
2. In many ways, homosexuality is preferable.
3. There is nothing wrong with it; there is an element of homosexuality in everyone.
4. I do not care to engage in homosexual relations, but I think it is a matter of individual choice.
5. It is a character disorder, a kind of mental illness and homosexuals need therapy.
6. It is a perversion and should be suppressed.

9. What effect do you think recent Supreme Court decisions about censorship and pornography have had?

1. Have seriously threatened moral standards.
2. Have established reasonable guidelines.
3. Have been too restrictive.

10. How do you personally feel about extramarital sexual intercourse. (Extramarital is used to denote sexual activity with someone other than one's spouse.)

1. It adds dimension to marriage, and there is nothing wrong with it.
2. It is permissible if you and your spouse agree.
3. It is all right for either partner as long as he doesn't talk about it.

4. It is all right, but the consequences can be disastrous.
5. It is all right for men, but not for women.
6. It is allowable under very special or extreme circumstances.
7. It is wrong whatever the reason.

11. What is your attitude toward the idea of group marriages--unions in which several couples share conjugal rights?

1. Strongly in favor.
2. Mildly in favor.
3. No opinion, but might be interested.
4. Neither for it nor against it.
5. Mildly disapprove.
6. Strongly disapprove.

12. Who should have access to contraceptive techniques and devices?

1. Anyone.
2. Anyone over 21.
3. Anyone over 18.
4. Only couples who are married or are about to be.
5. No one.

13. In your opinion what should be the most liberal condition for legal abortions?

1. Upon demand by a woman.
2. When the mother is underage, unmarried or unable to care for the child.
3. When the child might be deformed or retarded.
4. When the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest.
5. When the mother's life is endangered.
6. Not under any circumstances.

14. Who should have access to explicit manuals of sexual intercourse?

1. Anyone.
2. Anyone over 21.
3. Anyone over 18.
4. Only couples who are married or are about to be.
5. No one.

15. What was the attitude toward nudity in your home when you were a child?

1. Very casual, much nudity.
2. Casual, some nudity.
3. Neither concern nor unconcern.
4. Concern that people were properly attired.
5. Much concern, no nudity.

16. What do you think is the best source of sex instruction for children?

1. Books.
2. Friends.
3. School.
4. Parents.
5. Church.
6. Other (please specify). _____

17. What is an appropriate standard of sexual behavior?

1. Men and women should be free to decide for themselves about premarital and extramarital intercourse.
2. Men and women should be free to engage in premarital intercourse, but not extramarital.
3. Women should not agree to extramarital intercourse, but it is reasonable to expect that men will.
4. Premarital relations are permissible for either sex.
5. Women should not engage in either premarital or extramarital intercourse, but men may.
6. Men, but not women, may engage in premarital intercourse, but neither should have extramarital intercourse.
7. Neither men nor women should have sexual relations outside of marriage.

How strongly do you agree or disagree with each statement in this section?

1. Strongly agree.
2. Moderately agree.
3. Slightly agree.
4. Slightly disagree.
5. Moderately disagree.
6. Strongly disagree.

18. Being in love gives life meaning and direction.

1 2 3 4 5 6

19. Premarital sexual relations often equip persons for more stable and happier marriages.
1 2 3 4 5 6
20. Sex education in elementary and high schools is likely to encourage premarital sexual activities.
1 2 3 4 5 6
21. Most of us can sincerely love any one of several people equally well.
1 2 3 4 5 6
22. A person who waits for ideal love is a fool.
1 2 3 4 5 6
23. Effective contraception can increase sexual enjoyment.
1 2 3 4 5 6
24. Lovers ought to expect a certain amount of disillusionment after they marry.
1 2 3 4 5 6
25. Prostitues should be subject to imprisonment and fines.
1 2 3 4 5 6
26. Toplessness is indecent and should be outlawed.
1 2 3 4 5 6
27. The law has no business regulating sexual relations between consenting adults.
1 2 3 4 5 6
28. Most of the time women would prefer a sex partner who is gentle and affectionate rather than forceful and aggressive.
1 2 3 4 5 6

29. Birth control should be a matter of individual conscience.
1 2 3 4 5 6
30. Women should feel free to initiate sexual activity.
1 2 3 4 5 6
31. Even if a girl has had sexual experience, she should pretend to be sexually naive at the time of marriage.
1 2 3 4 5 6
32. Often, couples who have sex together and then marry wish that they had waited.
1 2 3 4 5 6
33. Sexual behavior should be judged by the quality of the relationship between people and not by whether they are married.
1 2 3 4 5 6
34. Easy access to birth control information and devices increases promiscuity.
1 2 3 4 5 6
35. In general, women do not enjoy sex as much as men.
1 2 3 4 5 6
36. Sharing interests with you sex partner is as important as love.
1 2 3 4 5 6
37. Love is more important than practical considerations.
1 2 3 4 5 6
38. Religious groups should not attempt to impose their standards of sexual behavior on others.
1 2 3 4 5 6
39. Homosexuals should be considered as no better than criminals.
1 2 3 4 5 6

40. When you are in love, you see qualities in your beloved that other people do not appreciate.

1 2 3 4 5 6

41. True love seldom lasts forever.

42. What is your sex?

1. Male
2. Female

43. What is your age?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Under 17 | 6. 21 |
| 2. 17 | 7. 22 |
| 3. 18 | 8. 23 |
| 4. 19 | 9. 24 |
| 5. 20 | 10. 25 through 30 |

44. To which racial group do you belong?

1. White
2. Negro
3. Oriental
4. Other (please specify). _____

45. What is your marital status?

1. Single
2. Married
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Widow
6. Widower

46. If you are single, are you

1. Going steady.
2. Engaged.
3. Not applicable.

47. How many years have you been married (include all marriages)?
0. None.
 1. Three months or less.
 2. Four to six months.
 3. Six months to one year.
 4. One to two years.
 5. Three to five years.
 6. Over five years.
48. How many times have you been married?
1. Once.
 2. Twice.
 3. Three times.
 4. More than three times.
 5. Not applicable
49. If you are unmarried, are you cohabiting?
1. Yes--with a person of the opposite sex.
 2. Yes--with a person of the same sex in a homosexual relationship.
 3. No.
 4. Married.
50. If you have children, what are their sexes?
1. No children.
 2. All boys.
 3. At least one boy and one girl.
 4. All girls.
51. What was the circumstance of your first child's birth?
1. Born out of wedlock.
 2. Born after marriage, but conceived before marriage.
 3. Born after seven to nine months of marriage.
 4. Born after less than two years of marriage.
 5. Born between second and third years of marriage.
 6. Born between third and fifth years of marriage.
 7. Born after fifth year of marriage.

52. What effect did children have on your marriage?

1. Positive.
2. Negative.
3. Both positive and negative.
4. No effect.
5. Don't know.
6. No children, not married.
7. No children, married.

53. Do you think your children will someday have premarital sex relations?

- (11)
1. Highly probable that they will not.
 2. Moderately probable that they will not.
 3. Can't say.
 4. Moderately probable that they will.
 5. Highly probable that they will.

54. What is your present religious preference?

- (14)
1. Atheist, agnostic.
 2. Unitarian.
 3. Jewish.
 4. Protestant.
 5. Roman Catholic.
 6. Other.

55. What kind of religious instruction did you receive when you were a child?

- (12)
1. Very religious.
 2. Somewhat religious.
 3. Slightly religious.
 4. Not at all religious.
 5. Anti-religious.

56. How religious would you say you are?

- (13)
1. Very religious.
 2. Somewhat religious.
 3. Slightly religious.
 4. Not at all religious.
 5. Anti-religious.

57. What is the population of the city or community you live in?

1. Less than 10,000.
2. From 10,000 to 50,000.
3. From 50,000 to 100,000.
4. From 100,000 to 500,000.
5. From 500,000 to 1,000,000.
6. Over 1,000,000.

58. What area of the country would you call your home?

1. West.
2. Southwest and mountain states.
3. Midwest.
4. South.
5. New England and middle Atlantic states.

59. What state do you live in now?

60. What is your classification?

1. Freshmen.
2. Sophomore.
3. Junior.
4. Senior.

61. What is the approximate annual income of your family?

1. Less than \$5,000.
2. From \$5,000 to \$10,000.
3. From \$10,000 to \$15,000.
4. From \$15,000 to \$25,000.
5. More than \$25,000.

62. What is your political affiliation?

1. Republican.
2. Independent.
3. Democrat.
4. Other.

63. How would you describe your political views?

1. Very liberal.
2. Somewhat liberal.
3. Moderate.
4. Somewhat conservative.
5. Very conservative.

64. Overall, how do you rate your marriage?

1. Very happy.
2. Happier than average.
3. Average.
4. Somewhat unhappy.
5. Very unhappy.
6. Unmarried.

65. Most marriages, even happy ones, have some problems with sexual relations. How important have sexual problems been in your marriage?

1. Very important.
2. Somewhat important.
3. No significant sex problems.
4. Not important at all.
5. Unmarried.

66. Do you think that a woman can pursue a full time career and be a good wife and mother?

1. Yes.
2. Maybe.
3. No.

67. How old were you at the time of your first heterosexual intercourse?

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|----------|
| 1. 13 | 6. 18 | 11. None |
| 2. 14 | 7. 19 | |
| 3. 15 | 8. 20 | |
| 4. 16 | 9. 21 | |
| 5. 17 | 10. Over 21 | |

68. With whom was your first intercourse?

1. Spouse after marriage.
2. Fiance.
3. Steady date.
4. Someone you had known for a while, but not dated steadily.
5. Casual acquaintance.
6. Stranger.
7. Prostitute.
8. Relative.
9. None

69. After the first time, how many times did you have sexual intercourse with that person again?

1. Not again.
2. Once or twice.
3. Three or four times.
4. Five to ten times.
5. Ten or more times.
6. More than ten times and still having intercourse.
7. Not applicable.

70. With how many persons have you had premarital sexual intercourse?

1. One.
2. Two.
3. Three.
4. Four.
5. Five.
6. Six.
7. Seven or more.
8. Not applicable.

71. With how many different persons have you had extramarital sexual intercourse?

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. One. | 6. Six. |
| 2. Two. | 7. Seven or more. |
| 3. Three. | 8. None. |
| 4. Four. | 9. Never been married. |
| 5. Five. | |

72. How long was it after your marriage that you first had extramarital intercourse?
1. Never.
 2. Less than one year.
 3. One to two years.
 4. Three to five years.
 5. More than five years.
 6. Never married.
73. How often have you engaged in extramarital sexual intercourse during the past year?
1. Not at all.
 2. Once.
 3. Twice.
 4. Three times.
 5. Four to ten times.
 6. Monthly.
 7. Weekly.
 8. Daily.
 9. Never married.
74. Have you participated in wife swapping?
1. Frequently.
 2. Once or twice.
 3. Not ever, but I might.
 4. Never; would never consider it.
 5. Never married.
75. Have you had sexual intercourse with more than one person at a time?
1. Yes, frequently.
 2. Yes, once or twice.
 3. No, but I might consider it.
 4. No, and I would never consider it.
76. In the past six months, how often, on the average, did you engage in sexual intercourse?
1. Not at all.
 2. A few times.
 3. Once or twice a month.
 4. Once or twice a week.
 5. Three or four times a week.
 6. Five or more times a week.
 7. Daily or more often.

77. Which of the following describes your experience with sexual intercourse?
1. Very enjoyable.
 2. Mostly enjoyable.
 3. Occasionally pleasant.
 4. Neither pleasant nor unpleasant.
 5. Mostly unpleasant.
 6. Very unpleasant.
 7. Not applicable.
78. During intercourse have you imagined that your sex partner was someone else?
1. Frequently.
 2. Occasionally.
 3. Once or twice.
 4. Not at all.
79. Have any of the following prevented you from freely expressing your sexuality? (You may circle more than one.)
1. Fear of pregnancy.
 2. Fear of disease.
 3. Social disapproval.
 4. Guilt feelings.
 5. Religious or other moral training.
 6. Other (specify). _____
 7. None of the above.
80. How would you rate your sex life?
1. Very unsatisfactory.
 2. Unsatisfactory.
 3. Somewhat unsatisfactory.
 4. Somewhat satisfactory.
 5. Satisfactory.
 6. Very satisfactory.

81. What method of contraception do you or your sex partner use?
1. None.
 2. Rhythm.
 3. Withdrawal.
 4. Diaphragm.
 5. Foam, jelly or other chemical means.
 6. Condom.
 7. Intrauterine loop.
 8. Pill.
 9. Not applicable.
82. How does contraception affect your sex life?
1. Greatly increases satisfaction.
 2. Somewhat increases satisfaction.
 3. No effect on satisfaction.
 4. Somewhat decreases satisfaction.
 5. Greatly decreases satisfaction.
83. When your spouse makes sexual advances, how do you usually react?
1. Respond in kind.
 2. Accept with little or no response.
 3. Accept but with some reservation.
 4. Accept but with much reservation.
 5. Usually avoid them.
84. (FEMALES) How often do you reach orgasm in sexual intercourse?
1. Several times on most occasions.
 2. Almost every time.
 3. About three-quarters of the time or more.
 4. About half of the time.
 5. About one-fourth of the time.
 6. Almost never or never.
 7. Not applicable.
85. (MALES) Do you have difficulty achieving an erection?
1. Frequently.
 2. Occasionally.
 3. Seldom.
 4. No.

86. (FEMALES) Have you ever undergone an abortion or deliberate miscarriage?
1. Yes, more than once.
 2. Yes, once.
 3. No.
87. (FEMALES) If you have undergone an abortion, how was it obtained?
1. Legally.
 2. Illegally.
 3. Not applicable.
88. Do you have erotic dreams?
1. Frequently.
 2. Occasionally.
 3. Not sure.
 4. Seldom.
 5. None I can remember.
89. Have you voluntarily obtained or seen erotic or pornographic books, movies, magazines, etc.?
1. Frequently.
 2. A few times.
 3. Once or twice.
 4. No, but I would like to.
 5. Not interested.
 6. Never would.
90. What is your response to erotic or pornographic material?
1. Greatly aroused.
 2. Aroused occasionally.
 3. No reaction.
 4. Mixed arousal and disgust.
 5. Usually disgusted.
 6. Avoid it.
91. Since you were 13, have you had homosexual or Lesbian sexual experiences?
1. Whenever I have sexual intercourse.
 2. Frequently.
 3. Several times.
 4. Once or twice.
 5. Once or twice, but didn't enjoy it.

6. Never, but I've thought about it.
 7. Never, and would not.
92. Over the past six months, how often have you masturbated?
1. Several times a day.
 2. Daily.
 3. Three or four times a week.
 4. Twice a week.
 5. Three or four times a month.
 6. Once or twice a month.
 7. Once or twice.
 8. Not at all.
93. Has your partner stimulated your genitals orally?
1. Frequently.
 2. Several times.
 3. Once or twice.
 4. Never, but I would like it.
 5. Never, and I would not like it or permit it.
94. Have you orally stimulated the genitals of your sex partner?
1. Frequently.
 2. Several times.
 3. Once or twice.
 4. Never, but I've wanted to.
 5. Never, and it's unlikely that I ever would.
95. Have you engaged in anal intercourse?
1. Frequently.
 2. Several times.
 3. Once or twice.
 4. Never, but I've wanted to.
 5. Never, and it's unlikely that I ever would.
96. How often was sex the subject of general family conversation while you were a child?
1. Frequently.
 2. Occasionally.
 3. Seldom.
 4. Never.

97. Where did you get most of your information about sex when you were a child?

1. Friends of the same age.
2. Older friends.
3. Parents.
4. Sex education books.
5. Erotic or pornographic literature.
6. Course in school.
7. Church.
8. Other (please specify). _____