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The Baltar Sexual Identity Inventory, Female Form: A Multidimensional Measure of Sexual Identity

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THE BALTAR SEXUAL IDENTITY INVENTORY:
A MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURE OF SEXUAL IDENTITY

by

Joseph F. Baltar

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Loyola University Chicago in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts
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VITA

The author, Joseph F. Baltar, was born in Havana, Cuba, on January 18, 1959. His family moved to the United States in 1960 and he attended Archbishop Molloy High School in Briarwood, New York, graduating in June of 1977. He graduated summa cum laude with a Bachelor of Arts degree in psychology from Manhattan College in Riverdale, New York, in May of 1981. He was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa in 1980.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This project is an attempt to construct a multi-faceted and quantifiable measure for sexual identity in males. A review of the literature indicates the inconsistent and often contradictory use of terminology in this area. The definitions used by the present author are very much in accord with Larson's (1982). The present author is of the belief that sexual identity is one aspect of one's sense of "self" or one's self-concept. Sexual identity can then be defined as the thoughts, attitudes, and feelings that correspond to one's gender identity, sex-role identity, and sexual attraction. Gender identity may be defined as the individual's biological sex as well as the sex the individual perceives him/herself as belonging to. Sex-role identity may be defined as the degree of masculine and/or feminine attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that are culturally viewed as being typical of one sex or another. Sexual attraction and sexual orientation may be viewed as synonymous. That is they both refer to the sex or sexes of the partner(s) that the individual is attracted to or oriented towards in terms of actual behavior, fantasy,

and/or emotions (Coleman, 1987b).

Research and theory has indicated that sexual identity should be examined on a continuum rather than in a dichotomous framework (homosexual or heterosexual). Further, it has been suggested that sexual identity can be viewed as multidimensional. The need for an adequate assessment tool has been identified. To date, the instruments available are either limited to components of sexual orientation, limited to one item per dimension which precludes an examination of the nuances which comprise the dimension, or are not quantifiable. This study attempts to construct a quantifiable instrument which will measure male sexual identity in terms of its dimensions using a series of items hypothesized to correspond to a specified construct. Further it will explore personality variables that are commonly associated with sexual identity such as self-esteem, sex-guilt (guilt feelings associated with sexuality), substance use, and fear of negative evaluation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

sexual Identity: Definitions, Dimensions, and Developmental Theories

Traditionally, the focus of discussions of sexual identity have centered around sexual orientation. Sexual orientation has most often been conceptualized as being either dichotomous, homosexual and heterosexual, or trichotomous, homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual (Kinsey, Pomeroy, & Martin, 1948). Within the past 40 years, the notion of sexual orientation as a continuum has gained popularity and increased attention. Kinsey, et al. (1948) proposed a 7-point Likert scale which was to reflect the variations along the continuum of sexual orientation, with a rating of 6 representing exclusive homosexuality; a rating of 0 representing exclusive heterosexuality; and a rating of 3 indicating equal sexual responsiveness to both sexes. The Kinsey group discovered, much to their admitted surprise, that 37 percent of their male population had reached orgasm with another male. In addition, they reported that only 50 percent of the population was exclusively heterosexual, 4 percent homosexual, and the

other 46 percent engage or have engaged in both heterosexual and homosexual experiences. The Kinsey group stressed the notion that sexual orientation is not necessarily static and consequently there are not two discrete and clear cut populations (i.e., heterosexuals and homosexuals). They theorized that physical contact as well as psychic reactions, such as sexual attraction independent of physical contact, needed to be considered in order to appropriately assess sexual orientation.

In 1978, Bell and Weinberger conducted a study which indicated that homosexual behavior and homosexual fantasy or erotic feelings needed to be examined separately. That is, self-classification as exclusively homosexual with respect to sexual behavior need not be accompanied by such exclusivity in terms of fantasies or erotic feelings. They stressed the use of the terms "homosexualities" and "heterosexualities," rather than the singular form of each word, to emphasize the many dimensions and shades of sexuality and consequently to deemphasize the assumption of sexual orientation as dichotomous.

Further research has suggested other dimensions to be investigated in the study of sexual identity. Such dimensions include sexual behavior, sexual attraction, emotional preference, social preference, self-identification, lifestyle preference, gender identity, sex-role identity, and sexual fantasies (Bell & Weinberg, 1978;

Cass, 1979, 1984a, 1984b; Coleman, 1987a, 1987b; De Cecco, 1982; De Cecco & Shively, 1984; Kaplan & Rogers, 1985; Klein, 1973; Klein, et al., 1985; MacDonald, 1983, 1985; Paul, 1984; Riess, 1980; Ross, 1985; Suppe, 1985; Troiden. 1979, 1984, 1988; Weinberg, 1985) . Kaplan and Rogers (1985) and Ross (1985) argue that studies which solely focus on biological, or male-female gender distinctions as the prime focus to the study of sexual attraction are narrow in scope and severely limited. They point to bisexuals to whom, the authors interpret, genitalia is extraneous to their sexual attraction. They recommend that sexual attraction should be studied by contrasting bisexual individuals with heterosexuals and homosexuals so as to investigate the other dimensions that comprise sexual attraction. In the present author's opinion, Kaplan and Rogers (1985) and Ross (1985) have valid points to make in that sexual identity cannot be studied simply on the basis of biological or genital attraction, and that indeed other dimensions are important components of the construct. However, these authors seem to go to the opposite extreme in order to make their point. The biological attraction is an important component and should not be minimized so as to maximize the other components. Rather it should be treated as a component with equal value. Further, these authors argue that biological sex does not seem to be of importance to the bisexual and that as such other components are more

important. It may be that gender is an important component to the bisexual, albeit she/he may be attracted to both genders. It appears that much of the past research neglected to examine other salient components which comprise sexual identity. However, it is important not to minimize the biological component, and to acknowledge it as an important aspect of sexual identity.

Shively and De Cecco (1977) discuss the psychological components of sexual identity as being gender identity, social sex-role, and sexual orientation. They differentiate between an individual's biological sex which is defined as how others perceive the individual in terms of being male or female, and gender identity which refers to how the individual perceives him/herself. That is, the latter becomes a part of the individual's self-identification. As such, gender identity may be defined as how an individual perceives him/herself in terms of being male or female. Shively and De Cecco (1977) discuss social sex-role as culturally based characteristics typically perceived as masculine or feminine. They state that such categories as physical attributes, mannerisms, grooming, speech interests, habits, etc., may all be stereotypically rated in terms of masculinity or femininity. The authors additionally suggest that sexual orientation be viewed in terms of both physical and affectional attraction. Such a conceptualization of sexual orientation allows for conflict between physical and

affectional expression, as well as conflict between homosexual and heterosexual affectional and physical sexuality. This conflict is one that the bipolar, dichotomous model did not allow for as one orientation was seen to preclude the other. The authors additionally suggest that conflict in the realm of sexual orientation is "resolved" through either behavior or fantasy. How these theorized conflicts are resolved is under debate. Conflict of this nature can be expressed either behaviorally or through fantasy, therefore both of these deminsions should be included in examining sexual identity. In addition to physical sexual activity and erotic fantasies, De Cecco (1982) identified "interpersonal affection" as a third component of sexual orientation. Interpersonal affection would refer to relationships established with friends, coworkers, etc., which involved varying degrees of trust or love. De Cecco stressed that viewing sexual orientation in terms of its components reduced the possible confounding which often is seen to occur between social sex-role identity and sexual orientation. As such, the authors view sexual orientation as only one component of sexual identity.

De Cecco and Shively (1984) advocate a shift from a focus on sexual identity as defined by the biological sex of the individual and his/her partner to one in which the structure of sexual relationships are examined more closely. The authors propose that such a shift would enhance the

exploration of sexuality by taking into consideration both personally and socially constructed meanings. In addition, the authors contend that such an approach would allow for the exploration of the individual's morality rather than socially imposed morality. That is, a focus on the structure of relationships might offer insight into sexuality not afforded by the study of socially imposed sexual identity categories. Suppe (1985) stated that the Shively and De Cecco (1977) components model, in his opinion, to date offered the best basis for a theory of sexual identity. He underscored the importance of defining sexual identity as a multidimensional construct whose components may or may not be congruent with each other.

Cass (1979, 1984a) posited that self-perceived identity may differ from the "presented" identity. That is, she made a distinction between the "private" or personal self and the "public" or social aspects of sexual identity. Consequently, it is possible for an individual to hold a private identity as a homosexual and a public identity as a heterosexual, and vice versa. This type of individual, however, would not have a fully developed sense of "self as a homosexual" because the self-perception differs from the presented identity. Cass pointed out that it is the "presented self" or public self that is closely linked to the ideal self or the self that the individual wishes to be (Cass, 1984b). Cass based her model of homosexual identity

formation on interpersonal congruency theory. The theory holds that stability or change are dependent on the congruency or incongruency felt by the individual in relation to his/her own perception of self, the individual's perception of his/her own behavior and the individual's perceptions of how others perceive him/her. It is a six stage model in which an individual may progress from identity confusion (Stage 1) to comparison with others (Stage 2), identity tolerance (Stage 3), acceptance (Stage 4), pride (Stage 5) and synthesis (Stage 6). According to Cass, an individual may progress through all of the stages, or remain at some point between identity confusion and synthesis. Identity confusion results in conflict and turmoil. She described "ambisexuals," or bisexuals, as a "strategy" wherein a person perceives himself as both heterosexual and homosexual. This strategy is employed in stage 2, identity comparison, and is described as more of an "excuse" to not accept one's homosexuality. As such, it appears that, according to Cass's model, the continuum between heterosexuality and homosexuality is more of a process undergone by a person who is homosexual in his journey towards acceptance of that identity. Incomplete acceptance will leave the individual somewhere in between and thus in some degree of conflict (Cass, 1979, 1984a). According to this theory one may then expect that homosexual and bisexual individual's would experience greater conflict

or discomfort related to their sexual identity than their exclusively heterosexual counterparts. In addition, the bisexual individuals would be likely to experience the greatest degree of discomfort as they have not reached resolution of their homosexual identity.

Cass (1984b) discussed the need for an adequate definition of homosexual identity. Confusion abounds in the literature as terms such as sexual identity, gender identity, sexual preference, sexual orientation, and gay identity are used interchangeably and often without adequate clarification. Cass proposed that sexual identity includes all of the components which define that individual as a sexual being. Further, Cass (1984b) emphasizes the importance of behavioral, emotional, and cognitive components of sexuality, while she maintains that sexual identity is primarily a cognitive construct. Despite Cass' emphasis on the need to define the constructs used in this area, she also uses the aforementioned terms interchangeably. For example, she defined "identity" as comprising of a set of self-perceptions and attached feelings, thus incorporating the cognitive with the affective. She then proceeds to define "identity" several times as strictly a cognitive construct. It seems quite clear that these terms need to be further defined. Agreement appears to exist within the sexual identity research community that sexual identity should be viewed as

an individual's cumulative perception of self as a sexual being. As such, a multi-faceted approach to defining and understanding sexual identity is needed that utilizes consistent terms and conceptual frameworks.

Troiden (1984) criticizes Cass for her inconsistent use of the definition for "identity" and "self." Troiden defines "identity" as an organized set of characteristics that the individual perceives as representing self in relation to an imagined or real social situation. "Self" is defined as "an individual's consciousness of his or her own being" (p. 100). It is a construct which consists of both affective and cognitive dimensions, the affective dimension incorporating the feelings about the self, which Troiden defines as "self-esteem." He refers to the cognitive dimension as the "me," or "objective" self; whereas, the affective dimension is the "I" or "subjective" self. Further, the connection is made between self-esteem and self-evaluation. That is, the closer the individual's ideal self is to the individual's present self-concept, the greater that individual will value or esteem his/her self. Thus, this seems to suggest that individuals at any point in the continuum of sexuality who express similarity between their present and ideal sexual identity would likely possess higher self-esteem than those individuals who express a desire for change (in either direction) in their sexual identity.

Troiden (1979, 1988) presents an "ideal-typical" model of homosexual identity development. He maintains that homosexual identity development is not linear, but rather more like a "horizontal spiral" in which movement through the stages occur in such a way that an individual may exhibit characteristics of more than one stage at a particular time, or move back and forth between stages. In addition, he warns that the ideal types described in a model are not real. Rather the types serve more of a heuristic purpose. Troiden's model follows along similar lines to Cass' model, however he presents identity development in four rather than six stages. Stage 1, or the "sensitization stage" is similar to Cass' Stage 1, in that an individual first begins to sense that there is something different about him/her. Stage 2, "identity confusion," the perception that an individual may actually be homosexual, results in feelings of confusion, discomfort, and turmoil. Troiden states that conflict and discomfort felt by the homosexual are likely to arise from the guilt, need for secrecy, and social isolation which the stigma of being labeled a "homosexual" creates. This is the result of what he refers to as the "social condemnation of homosexuality." As such, one might hypothesize that homosexuals are likely to experience a greater degree of guilt associated with sexuality, and a greater degree of fear of negative evaluation by others than their exclusively heterosexual

counterparts. Like Cass, Troiden (1988) refers to the "ambisexual strategy" as basically a position taken by the homosexual in an attempt to reduce the identity confusion. Although Troiden speaks of the bisexual and homosexual, he does not seem to explore or attempt to explain the identity of the bisexual as separate from that of the homosexual. stages 3, "identity assumption," and 4, "commitment," in Troiden's model parallel Stages 3 through 6 in Cass' model. The individual begins to slowly accept and acknowledge their homosexuality, and consequently begins to "self-define" as a homosexual. The hallmark of Troiden's commitment stage is that an individual enters into, and commits to, a same-sex relationship. It is at this stage that degree of satisfaction with one's sexual orientation should be the greatest.

During the last 15 years, other theorists, in addition to the aforementioned, have offered their own conceptualization of how sexual identity develops in homosexual individuals. Coleman (1982) proposed a five-stage model consisting of the following stages: 1) Pre-coming out; 2) Coming-out (acknowledgement); 3) Exploration; 4) First relationships; and 5) Identity integration. Dank (1971) spoke of the individual first needing to cognitively identify himself as a homosexual (i.e., acknowledge his/her homosexual attraction), followed by an acceptance of that identification. Lee (1977) offered a model consisting of

"signification" (similar to identification), "Coming Out" (similar to self-acceptance and exploration), and "Going public" (similar to Coleman's identity integration or Cass's identity synthesis). Plummer (1975) theorized a four stage model consisting of "Sensitization," "Signification," "Coming Out," and "Stabilization." His model closely parallels Troiden's four stage model as discussed above. Minton and McDonald (1984) discuss the formation of a homosexual identity via an ego developmental perspective. Briefly, their position states that during an infants first year there is not yet a sense of self that has developed apart from the environment (symbiotic stage). The child then begins to identify a sense of self apart from the environment (egocentric stage), and it is at this stage that the child may begin to experience homoerotic feelings on a primitive level based on pleasure derived from masturbation, same sex emotional attachment, and fantasies involving these same sex figures (similar to Plummer's and Troiden's "sensitization" stages). Social norms are internalized and a sense of personal identity based on role performance begins to develop around the age of puberty (Sociocentric Stage). Finally, acceptance and commitment to a homosexual identity occurs, and the identity itself becomes integrated (Universalistic Stage).

It can be noted that all of these models appear to have several things in common. Primarily, they all discuss

the acquisition of a homosexual sexual identity. First, there seems to be a period of time where an individual is unaware and unconcerned about his/her sexual identity. This is followed by some sense that he/she is different from others and that sense is further defined by becoming aware of an attraction towards members of the same sex. What is done with this awareness depends on the individual, but appears related to the perceived level of environmental support. This support is likely to come through coming into contact with others who identify themselves as homosexual. This contact provides the gateway for experiencing homosexual behavior and for further identification as a homosexual. These models have also been criticized on many points. Perhaps the most comprehensive critique against the use of such developmental models comes from Thomas Weinberg (1985). He states that such models ignore the possibility of alternative pathways to the same identity. They also ignore the possibility that an individual may adhere to more than one identity and regard waverings or deviations as a fixation or regression of the process. He states that the models tend to presuppose that all individuals begin at the same starting point and develop at the same rate, and that they view the individual as directed towards an end goal (that being an integrated sense of self or full acceptance of a homosexual identity). Weinberg (1985) suggests that a more productive approach to the study of

homosexual identity acquisition would be to examine the common elements shared by such individuals rather than to attempt to organize events into stages whereby one stage must be encountered before another. Weinberg's points are well taken and the study of the common elements shared by individuals is an approach which will likely shed much needed light on the study of sexual identity. Although the developmental models are mostly presented as linear, with a similar starting point and an end goal in the process, they should be accepted as a frame of reference rather than as a rigid step-by-step process from which there are no deviations. Human nature simply does not adhere to such rigidity. However, these models can be very helpful for understanding some of the experiences which may be a part of the process of a non-heterosexual sexual identity acquisition.

Bisexuality

A review of the literature of sexual identity reveals the mention of the concept "bisexual" but rarely expounds on it. MacDonald (1981, 1983, 1985) argued that research on homosexuality was afflicted by "unomania," which is a term he coined meaning a preoccupation with single causes. He strongly argues for the position that sexual identity be approached as multidimensional and that bisexuality be recognized as a "real" orientation. In addition, MacDonald argues that, until recently, "most" of the research on

homosexuality is confounded by the inclusion of bisexuals in the homosexual sample. MacDonald cautions against reductionism and "unomania" in further research of bisexuality and sexual identity in general. He refers to Bell and Weinberg's (1978) recognition of diversity in homosexual individuals which led them to entitle their study Homosexualities. Similarly, MacDonald (1985) questions whether "identity" should be referred to as "identities" to allow for the diversity in sexual identity.

Historically, bisexuality has been viewed as a developmental phase, albeit pathological, in which an individual is unable to choose between heterosexuality and homosexuality (i.e., a developmental failure), or as an inability to make an significant emotional commitment. De Cecco and Shively (1985) discuss that there are at least four ways in which bisexuality has been conceived: as a "biological essence" separate and distinguishable from either heterosexuality or homosexuality; as a transitional explanation which places the individual in a state of flux between a homosexual identity and a heterosexual identity; as a "corrupted" heterosexual identity (something gone awry in the course of heterosexual development), or as a corrupted homosexual identity (an inability to fully accept one's homosexuality led one to self-label as bisexual).

Despite Freud's (1962) ability to recognize the fact that homosexual feelings are common to sexual development,

he viewed bisexuals as one in a continuum of homosexuals. That is, Freud posited that homosexuality was comprised of three classes of inverts. Absolute inverts were individuals who were sexually attracted to their own sex exclusively. Amphigenic inverts were individuals who were equally interested in either sex. Contingent inverts were those individuals who engaged in sex with members of their own sex under certain conditions. Given Freud's classification system, bisexuals would classify as either amphigenic or contingent inverts within the "super-classification" of homosexuality.

Kinsey, et al. (1948) found that 15 percent of their sample could be classified as bisexual. This sample was described as having more than "incidental" experiences and reactions to same and other sex individuals. The Kinsey group's report of exclusive homosexuals in the sample was 10 percent. In terms of the male population, the Kinsey group surmised that only 50 percent of the population was exclusively heterosexual throughout its entire life, and that four percent was exclusively homosexual. This indicated that 46 percent of the population could be classified as bisexual at some point in their adult lives.

Paul (1984) contends that it is essential to recognize the bisexual option as an identity separate and distinct from that of a homosexual or that of a heterosexual. The bisexual, according to Paul, feels sexual, emotional, and

social attraction towards both men and women. He refers to the sociological notion of "marginality" in discussing the position of the bisexual as an individual that does not fit into conventional sexual categories and as such may perceive him/herself as lacking social status or without a social identity. He defines "marginality" as a "set of circumstances faced by people who have not found, or cannot accept, a clear group-membership role" (p. 53). This individual is then likely to be faced with serious problems of adjustment as he/she attempts to somehow integrate the dichotomous nature of sexuality presented by society into his/her own sense of sexual self-identity. Paul adds that the bisexual is likely to experience discomfort, pressure, and stress from both the heterosexual and homosexual communities in that s/he is likely to find him/herself "shifting" between the two. In addition, the bisexual must contend with the socially endorsed value of monogamy, despite the fact that a bisexual sexual identity does not exclude the possibility of maintaining a monogamous relationship, nor does a heterosexual or homosexual sexual identity guarantee that a relationship will inherently be monogamous. Concurrently, as a result of the need to confront the issue of monogamy early on, the bisexual is more likely to question societal norms and to seek new types of relationships where affectional relationships with either sex can also lead to sexual relationships. According to

paul, a result of the difficulties faced by the bisexual is that he/she will likely achieve a more highly integrated sense of social relationships and human sexuality due to his/her diverse exposure to, and experience with, the various sexual communities.

Klein (1978) differentiated between types of bisexuals. A "historical" bisexual is one who is predominantly heterosexual or homosexual but who has had bisexual experiences or fantasies. A "sequential" bisexual is one who has had experiences with both sexes but only one at any particular time. A "transitional" bisexual is one who perceives him/herself as bisexual in the process of changing sexual orientation from one end of the continuum to the other. Klein discusses the distress, discomfort, and self-doubt experienced by those who consider themselves bisexual given the societal message that they must choose between being homosexual or heterosexual. Stonequist (1961) additionally supported the notion that a bisexual individual is likely to feel confusion and conflict as a result of a "dual self consciousness and identification" (p.146).

In her study of bisexuality, Wolff (1977) reported that her bisexual subjects viewed their sexual identity as a creative, emotional, and intellectual advantage, but clearly as a social disadvantage. As previously discussed, the bisexuals are likely to find themselves struggling to define their identity in a society that does not recognize their

existence. She stated that conflicts regarding intimacy and trust might be prevalent due to the lack of support, and the fear of isolation, rejection, and alienation that many of these individuals encounter.

Coleman (1987a) stresses that while societal support exists for the heterosexual and can be found by the homosexual in the gay community, such support is not easily found by the bisexual. This need for societal support can lead the bisexual to adopt either a homosexual or heterosexual identity. In addition, Coleman admonishes psychotherapists to become aware of the pressures that the bisexual is under to not develop or acknowledge his/her bisexuality. As such, psychotherapists must assist their clients in exploring, accepting, and learning to live with their sexual identity. Finally, he underscores the importance of investigating the relationship between physical aspects of sex, fantasies, and emotions as they relate to an overall sense of sexual identity. It is with consideration of the complexity of sexual identity that attention is directed towards its' assessment.

Psychological Measures of Sexual Identity

The need for quantitative, qualitative, and psychometrically valid measures of sexual identity have been requested by both clinicians and researchers in the area of sexual identity assessment (Coleman, 1987a, 1987b; Kinsey, et al., 1948; Klein, 1978; Morin, 1977; Riess, 1980; Suppe,

1984;). Kinsey, et al. (1948), first developed and used their 7-point scale to assess sexual attraction and sexual behavior. Their scale was an important contribution to the study of sexual identity in that it presented the concept of sexuality as existing on a continuum rather than as dichotomous or trichotomous. As Coleman (1987b) points out, an important limitation of their scale, however, was that it did not separately take into account the components that are now thought to comprise sexual orientation (i.e., behavior, emotional attraction and fantasy). Further, it did not take into consideration other important aspects of sexual identity such as gender and sex-role identity. Bell and Weinberg (1978) attempted to correct for this by utilizing two scales: One which rated the subject in terms of sexual behavior, and another which assessed the subject's fantasies. As previously discussed, Shively and De Cecco (1977) discussed the importance of examining the dimensions of sexuality in terms of sexual behavior as well as fantasy. In addition, they added that there was an emotional or affectional component to sexual orientation. Klein, Sepekoff, and Wolf (1985) recognized sexual behavior, fantasies and emotions as dimensions, and included sexual attraction, social preference, self-identification, and lifestyle preference as additional dimensions. Using this framework the authors developed the Klein Sexual Orientation Grid (KSOG) whereupon the subject rates him/herself on seven

dimensions utilizing a 7-point scale (1 = other sex only; 2 = other sex mostly; 3 = other sex somewhat more; 4 = both sexes equally; 5 = same sex somewhat more; 6 = same sex mostly; 7 = same sex only). In addition the subject is asked to provide a rating for each of these dimensions in terms of the past, present, and ideal. Klein, et al., distributed this measure and collected their sample through Forum Magazine, thereby placing limitations on the generalizability of the sample. Reliability estimates for the past, present, and future dimensions were consistently higher than for any of the seven sexual orientation dimensions. The authors state this could be accounted for by the hypothesis that sexual orientation may be different along developmental lines (i.e., past, present, and future) and therefore the reliability estimates across the seven other dimensions is lowered. Klein, et al. report that inter-item correlations were "generally high" with the exception of "present social preference" and "past social preference" (the authors did not report correlation coefficients). This may indicate that social preference represents different aspects of sexual orientation. The three "time" dimensions became the primary focus of the investigators given their higher correlations over the seven other dimensions. The authors suggest that individuals who self-rated as 1 or 2 could be assigned the label heterosexual, those who self-labeled 3, 4, or 5 could be

labeled bisexual and those who self-labeled 6 or 7 could be labeled homosexual. An interesting progression reported was that, through their lifetime, there was a movement toward bisexuality observed in all three groups. This measure has added to the view that sexual orientation is much more complex than previously thought. It also serves as a useful instrument for the researcher to differentiate individuals according to their self-perceived sexual orientation.

Although it examines sexual orientation, a similar shortcoming to that of the Kinsey scale is that the KSOG does not survey components of sexual identity such as social sex role or gender identity. In addition, the assessment of each dimension of sexual orientation is based solely on one item. It would seem that a series of items comprising each dimension would add to its validity and increase inter-item reliability within each dimension.

Coleman (1987b) stresses the importance of developing more sophisticated and complex assessment tools to assist the therapist in better understanding his/her client's sexual identity concerns. He emphasizes the particular need for such a tool when the client presents with confusion or conflict around his/her sexuality. In addition, Coleman discusses the importance of going beyond descriptors of sexual object choice to examine the perceptions and feelings that the individual holds about his/her sexual identity and orientation. This would include examining self-esteem,

self-acceptance, and degree of comfort with one's own sexual orientation. He stresses that although a person may be aware of his/her sexual identity, he/she may not be comfortable with or able to accept that identity. As such, these are components which should be examined separately. Coleman additionally stresses the importance of viewing sexual orientation as not rigidly fixed within a certain point on the continuum. Rather, as indicated by the stage models of homosexual identity development, it appears that sexual orientation can be more fluid and can vary or change through time. As such, it would be important for a measure of sexual identity to include a dimension of time such as past, present, and future. Despite the emphasis on, and importance of, advocating the view of sexuality as a continuum, Coleman (1987b) and Paul (1984) stress that the labels of heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual are important in that they strongly serve to "identify" or "place" one's sexual and affectional inclinations at a particular moment in time. These labels become a way in which an individual defines him/herself and as such becomes part of the individual's identity. What seems important is to not assume that the label has the same exact meaning for every individual. Examining what the label means to a person can be accomplished by administering an assessment tool that allows the individual to report on all of the varying dimensions which are thought to comprise sexual

identity.

Coleman (1987a, 1987b) proposed a model based on the dimensions offered by Shively and De Cecco (1977), Klein (1980), and Bell and Weinberg (1978). Coleman's model explores nine dimensions of sexual orientation. The first dimension asks the subject to indicate their relationship status. The second and third dimensions ask the subject to identify their sexual orientation at present and in the future. The fourth dimension asks the subject to indicate their degree of comfort with their sexual orientation. The other four dimensions ask the subject to indicate how they perceive themselves in terms of physical identity, gender identity, sex-role identity, and sexual orientation identity (behavior, fantasy, and emotional attachments). Finally, Coleman asks the subject to rate each of the latter four dimensions in terms of past/present, and future. Coleman indicates that he collapsed past and present into one dimension as it is the comparison between present and future that seems to be of greater relevance. Like the KSOG, each of Coleman's dimensions is made up of one item. Further the last five dimensions ask that the subject indicate their response by partitioning a circle into pie slices. While these pie charts yield a graphic representation it is not a measure that lends itself to quantitative analysis. In addition, like Klein's grid, it seems that one item per dimension may not reliably capture the dimension completely.

Morin (1977) states that assessing sexual orientation could be important in investigating the factors associated with positive and negative feelings regarding reported identities. He states that better understanding these factors would facilitate fostering positive identifications regardless of the individual's sexual orientation. Morin asserts that the "least offensive" approach to take in assessing sexual orientation is self-report. This approach "does not assume pathology, and gives credence to an individual's self-hypothesized identity" (p. 633). Klein, et al. (1985) reported that the best predictor item for the entire grid in the KSOG was the respondent's self-identification. As such, Morin (1977), Klein (1985), and Coleman (1987b) all seem to be in agreement that an individual's self-assessed sexual identification is of great importance to how the individual perceives him/herself and as such, that self-report appears to be the current method of choice for investigating sexuality.

Coleman (1987a) also maintains that self-assessment is the best indicator of an individual's sexual identity. In addition, he recommends the use of phrases such as "predominantly homosexual" and "predominantly heterosexual" as more accurate or representative of the complexity of sexuality. This is in accord with Comrey (1978) who stated that using dichotomous (true-false) responses tended to either produce inflated correlations or correlations that

were artificially limited in size. He recommended the use of continuous measures such as Likert-type scales that offer a range of points.

The importance of, and need for, a valid and sound measure of sexual identity has been established. As this project also intends to examine the relationship between self-perceived sexual orientation and psychological well-being, attention is directed towards a review of the personality variables thought to be associated with sexual orientation.

Personality Variables and Sexual Identity

The American Psychiatric Association agreed in 1973 that homosexuality was not a form of mental illness. Only since then have homosexual men and women been able to participate in psychotherapy without being automatically labeled mentally ill or sexually deviant. However, a gap continues to exist regarding an understanding and incorporation into traditional theoretical models of homosexuality and its development as a normal variation of human experience. Furthermore, as with issues of other minority groups, the training of therapists in the understanding and, consequently, the ability to aid this population remains at a deficit (Stein, 1988).

The focus of treatment with homosexuals has predominantly concentrated on "curing" the individual of his/her "affliction" employing varying modalities.

Unfortunately, the effects of these attempts have most often resulted in a failure to change their sexual orientation and to reinforce, according to Stein, their already low self-esteem associated with a sense of being defective or abnormal. With the advent of research findings demonstrating the lack of differences between heterosexuals and homosexuals on most psychological dimensions, understanding and approaches to treatment have gradually begun to take a different direction. However, resistance to theoretical advancement in this area remains strong. Cultural bias, likely rooted in homophobic (negative, often hostile, attitudes towards homosexuals) reactions, continues to exert its negative effects on this segment of the population (Stein, 1988).

The non-heterosexual person, in our society, has been exposed to a socialization process whose values and attitudes are rejecting of homosexual feelings and behaviors. The effects of stigmatization and prejudice can be felt from childhood to adulthood, often resulting in a "painful experience of being different" and an internalization of these social mores and cultural attitudes. This can often manifest as social and emotional isolation (Martin & Hetrick, 1988). Internalized homophobia functions on both a conscious and unconscious level, influencing the formation of identity, defenses, patterns of cognition, psychological integrity, self-esteem and the

ability to establish meaningful and intimate relationships. It is often with these issues that a homosexual or bisexual client approaches psychotherapy (Malyon, 1982). An integrated sense of identity and an ability to maintain authentic relationships has been positively correlated with psychological health (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Coleman, 1987b; Ross, 1971; Weinberg & Williams, 1974).

Most non-heterosexuals pursue therapy for reasons similar to that of heterosexual individuals (i.e. depression, anxiety, difficulty in establishing/ maintaining relationships, phobias, etc.). Few come to therapy for a change in orientation. Should this occur, the motivation behind the desire for such a change should be investigated as it may be associated with societal and/or familial pressure, internalized homophobia, or "reactive heterosexuality" (confusion resulting during a period of loss or change - for example, fear of AIDS resulting in an attempt to "flee into heterosexuality"). Additionally, the therapist should inform the individual of the difficulties involved in changing one's sexual orientation and the unlikelihood that such attempts will prove to be successful (Cabaj, 1988).

Special problems, reported in the literature, frequently faced by the homosexual individual include the "coming out" process, alcoholism, and concerns/fears around AIDS (Cabaj, 1988). Regardless of the specific treatment

issue(s) which the client presents, it is likely that issues surrounding the acceptance of their sexual identity will be a part of the therapeutic process. This is often a life-long struggle to accept a sexual orientation that is neither modeled nor promoted by our society. The client is likely to benefit from the exploration of his/her individual feelings surrounding these issues, and the therapist should encourage such exploration rather than make attempts at giving answers about the etiology of homosexuality in an attempt to diminish the client's angst (Cabaj, 1988).

The rate of alcoholism in the gay community has frequently been reported to be especially high. Often this is attributed to the fact that gay bars are perhaps the most popular place for homosexuals to meet other homosexuals (Cabaj, 1988; Lohrenz, Connelly, Coyne, & Spare, 1978; Smith, 1988). Kus (1988) theorized and found support for his theory that the high rate of alcoholism among homosexuals is not linked to the "gay bar phenomena"; rather, it is the lack of self-acceptance resulting from internalized homophobia that is at the root. Indeed, perhaps the gay bars serve the dual function of a place to meet others as well as a place to "escape" (through alcohol) the social oppression from society and consequent internalized homophobia.

In a study conducted by Weinberg and Williams (1974) bisexuals were found to report greater feelings of shame,

doubt, anxiety, and guilt over their sexuality than homosexual or heterosexual men, although no other overall psychological difficulties were found to be different between the groups. In addition, they did not find any significant difference between groups on a measure of self-esteem. Bell and Weinberg (1978), conversely, found that homosexual men scored lower on their measure assessing self-acceptance. They do point out however, that it was the "dysfunctionals" (had more sexual partners, more regret about being homosexual, and more sexual problems) and "asexuals" who scored lower on this measure, while the "functionals" (high in sexual partners but no regrets about their sexuality and low in sexual problems) and "closed couples" (few partners and low in sexual problems) did not differ from the heterosexual group. Bell and Weinberg also found that homosexual men tended to report greater feelings of loneliness, worried more, felt greater amounts of tension, and were more "paranoid" (defined as feeling that strangers were looking at them critically, tended to be on their guard, etc.) than the heterosexual men surveyed. Wayson (cited in Coleman, 1987a) reported that no significant differences were found between heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual males in a study of personality variables as related to their sexual orientation. Although not significantly different, he did find that the bisexuals obtained a somewhat higher self-esteem score than did

homosexuals or heterosexuals. Larson (1982) conducted a study to investigate three components of sexual identity (gender identity, sex-role identity, and sexual orientation) and their relationship to self-concept. Using the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) and the Tennessee Self Concept Scale (TSCS), Larson reported that homosexual men scored higher on femininity but not lower in masculinity than did the heterosexual men. In addition, he reported that the samples showed no evidence of psychopathology or strongly negative self-concepts. However, homosexual men were found to be slightly more defensive, possess a lower level of general satisfaction, and exhibit a slightly more conflicted sense of self-concept than did heterosexual men. An interesting finding is that androgynous men (high on both masculine and feminine traits) were found to have the most positive self-concepts, followed by masculine men (high in masculine traits, low in feminine traits), undifferentiated men (low in both masculine and feminine traits), and feminine men (high in feminine traits, low in masculine traits). In addition, androgynous men scored lowest on scales tapping into general maladjustment and personality disorder. Larson's findings regarding the relationship between androgyny and self-concept replicated the findings of Spence, Helmreich, and Stapp (1975), and of O'Connor, Mann, and Bardwick (1978). In both of these latter studies androgynous individuals obtained higher self-esteem scores

than other subject groups. This may be in some way related to the findings that bisexuals exhibited somewhat higher levels of self-esteem if bisexuals are viewed as similar to the androgynous individuals in Larson's study.

Buss (1980) hypothesized that self-consciousness and social anxiety may be related to the social stigmatization encountered by the non-heterosexual. Social anxiety is defined as anxiety or fear related to evaluative social contexts (Buss, 1980). In a study conducted by Schmitt and Kurdek (1987) using a non-clinical sample of 51 homosexual men, social anxiety was found to be negatively correlated with self-concept and degree of comfort with their sexual identity. Smith (1988) states that what initially might appear to be paranoid thinking is often a reality-based fear of rejection that the non-heterosexual anticipates upon disclosure of his/her homosexuality.

Riess (1980) reviewed some of the available projective and pencil and paper tests available in terms of their ability to predict certain aspects of homosexuality. He concluded that most of the projective tests, including the Rorschach and the Thematic Apperception Tests (TAT) were geared towards detecting pathology. He stated that the M/F scale (Scale 5) of The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) was found to be the most predictive in terms of sex-role preference; however, he emphasizes that the views taken by the inventory are mostly stereotypical in

nature and that actually less than half of its items were discriminative. Riess concludes that there are currently no psychological test which effectively discriminate between sexual identities. Further, he concludes that the most currently used assessment tools do not indicate a difference in degree of pathology among heterosexuals and homosexuals.

Summary and Hypotheses

The need has been established for a non-dichotomous, multidimensional measure of sexual identity. Such dimensions as sexual attraction, sexual fantasies, level of comfort or discomfort with one's sexuality, gender identity, social-sex role identity, sexual behavior, and emotional attraction have been identified as components of sexual identity (Bell & Weinberg, 1978; Cass, 1979, 1984a, 1984b; Coleman, 1987a, 1987b; De Cecco, 1982; De Cecco & Shively, 1984); Kaplan & Rogers, 1985; Klein, 1973; Klein, et al., 1985; MacDonald, 1983, 1985; Paul, 1984; Riess, 1980; Ross, 1985; Suppe, 1985; Troiden. 1979, 1984, 1988; Weinberg, 1985). Riess (1980) has identified the MMPI - Scale 5 as most predictive in terms of sex-role preference. The importance of social preference or social behavior and attitudes, and the consideration of sexuality as capable of changing through time has been noted (Coleman 1987a,b; Klein, et al. 1985; Minton & McDonald, 1984). Klein, et al., (1985) reported that age is an important demographic in the developmental process of bisexuality.

Examining bisexuality as a real and distinct identity has been cited and past research has been criticized as confounded by the inclusion of bisexual subjects in homosexual samples (MacDonald, 1981, 1983, 1985; Paul, 1984). Kinsey, et al., (1948) reported that 15% of their sample was bisexual.

Conflict, turmoil, and discomfort have been theorized to accompany the process of acknowledging one's homosexuality and has been hypothesized to be greatest in the bisexual who is thought to be in the midst of that process (Cass, 1979, 1984), and who is believed to receive minimal support from either the homosexual or heterosexual communities (Klein, 1973; Paul, 1984; Stonequist, 1961). Troiden (1979, 1984, 1988) and Buss (1980) have theorized that discomfort in the non-heterosexual is likely to arise from feelings of guilt and a fear of negative social evaluation. This, in turn, would lead to a lowered sense of self-esteem (Cabaj, 1988; Malyon, 1982; Stein, 1988; Troiden, 1988). In addition, Troiden (1988) postulated that the non-heterosexual would attain his/her highest level of satisfaction and esteem at the point when they entered into a committed same sex relationship. Despite the hypothesized relationship between lowered self-esteem and non-heterosexuality, Weinberg and Williams (1974) and Larson (1982) found no difference between homosexuals and heterosexuals in levels of self-acceptance. Weinberg and

Williams (1974) did however point to greater degrees of guilt associated with sexuality in the homosexual sample and Larson (1982) indicated greater degrees of discomfort in the homosexual sample. A fear of negative evaluation has also been associated with discomfort (Schmitt & Kurdek, 1987). The incidence of alcohol abuse has been noted to be higher among homosexuals than heterosexuals (Cabaj, 1988; Lohrenz, Connelly, Coyne, & Spare, 1978; Smith, 1988). Kus (1988) has suggested that the increased alcohol abuse in homosexuals is not due to the "gay bar phenomena," but rather that it is associated with lowered levels of self-acceptance and internalized homophobia. Consequently, the intent of this project was to develop and evaluate a quantitative measure of sexual identity. In addition, the relationship of self-perceived sexual orientation and measures of psychological well-being were also investigated.

The following specific hypotheses were postulated for the present study:

1. The dimensions of the Baltar Sexual Identity Inventory (BSII) will show inter-item consistency.
2. Age will be positively correlated with sexual attraction, sex-role identity, emotional attraction, social behavior and attitude as measured by the the BSII, and with scores on the MMPI - Scale 5.
3. Individuals who report commitment to a relationship in that they are either living with or

monogamous with their sexual or romantic partner will obtain greater self-esteem scores on the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE).

4. Individuals who self-report as non-heterosexual on items 1 and 2 of the BSII will show significantly higher sexual attraction towards males; greater sexual identity discomfort; more stereotypically feminine sex-role identity; a greater emotional attraction towards males; greater sexual behavior with males; a higher incidence of alcohol/drug use; and report knowing more non-heterosexuals and having a more positive attitude towards non-heterosexuals as measured by the BSII.

The following hypotheses are made regarding the dimensions of the BSII and other aspects of psychological well-being in the present study:

5. The BSII will correlate positively with another measure of sexuality, the MMPI-Scale 5.

6. Dimension II (Sexual Attraction, SA) of the BSII will correlate positively with the MMPI - Scale 5, with a measure of fear of negative evaluation (Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale, FNE), and with a measure of sex-guilt (Mosher Guilt Inventory - Sex Guilt Subscale, MSG).

7. Dimension III (Discomfort, Disc) of the BSII will correlate positively with fear of negative evaluation, a measure of substance abuse (the MacAndrews Alcoholism Scale, MAC), sex-guilt, and the MMPI-Scale 5. A significant

negative correlation will result with self-esteem as measured by the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE) scale.

8. Dimension IV (Gender Identity, GI) will significantly correlate in a positive direction with the MMPI- Scale 5, and negatively correlate with self-esteem.

9. Dimensions V (Sex Role Identity, SR), VI (Emotional Attraction, EA), and VII (Sexual Behavior, SxB) will have a positive significant correlation with the MMPI-Scale 5.

10. Dimension VIII (Alcohol/Drug Use, AD) will correlate positively with measures of substance use, fear of negative evaluation, sex-guilt, and negatively with self-esteem.

11. Dimension IX (Social Behavior and Attitude, SBA) will be positively correlated with the MMPI-Scale 5 and in a negatively correlated with a measure of sex-guilt.

The following hypotheses are made in regard to the relationships between the dimensions of the BSII:

12. Dimension II (SA) will significantly correlate in a positive direction with dimensions III (Disc), V (SR), VI (EA), VII (SxB), VIII (AD), and IX (SBA).

13. Dimension III (Disc) will correlate significantly in a positive direction with dimensions IV (GI), VII (SxB), and VIII (AD).

14. Dimension IV (GI) will correlate significantly in a positive direction with dimensions V (SR) and VIII (AD).

15. Dimension V will significantly correlate in a positive direction with dimension VI (EA) and IX (SBA).

The following hypotheses are made in regard to sexual orientation, the dimensions of the BSII, and the five scales used in this analysis.

16. The BSII will be able to distinguish between heterosexuals, bisexuals, and the homosexuals.

17. Non-heterosexuals will score significantly higher than heterosexuals on measures of sexual identity discomfort, alcohol/drug usage, sex-guilt, and fear of negative evaluation than individuals who identify themselves as heterosexuals.

18. Individuals who identify themselves as homosexual will score significantly higher on measures within the BSII that assess sex-role identity and emotional attraction than individuals who identify themselves as bisexual or heterosexual.

19. Individuals who identify themselves as homosexual will score significantly higher on measures within the BSII that assess sexual behavior with other males and positive social behavior and attitudes towards non-heterosexuals, than individuals who identify themselves as bisexual or heterosexual.

CHAPTER III

METHOD

Subjects

Participants in this project were 90 male volunteers obtained from the undergraduate human subjects pool of a large, urban, Mid-western university and its surrounding community. The mean age of the subjects was 28.6 years and the range was from 18 to 50. Eighty-nine percent of the subjects were Caucasian and 11% were from three ethnic minority groups (4.4% African-American, 4.4% Hispanic, and 2.2% Asian). Eighty-two percent of the subjects were single and 18% were married. Of the single subjects, 7% reported that they were living with a significant other. Sixty-two percent of the subjects stated that they were Roman Catholic, 16% were Protestant, 4% Jewish, and the remaining 18% were of other religious affiliations or stated that they were atheists. The majority of this sample could be classified as middle to upper middle-class status, with 79% having a family income of over \$20,000 per year.

Measures

Baltar Sexual Identity Inventory (BSII). It was the specific aim of this project to develop a quantifiable

measure which would address the multi-dimensionality of sexual identity in males. One-hundred and thirty-seven items were generated and submitted for content analysis by various experts in the area of sexuality and sexual identity. From this analysis 22 items were deleted resulting in the final 115-item version of the BSII. For the purposes of this evaluation, sexual identity was defined as the feelings and perceptions that an individual holds about his sexuality within the context of his intrapersonal world as well as within the greater context of society. A copy of the BSII can be found in Appendix A. The following dimensions were assessed by the BSII:

I. Current Lifestyle and Relationship Status (CLRS): This dimension consists of eight demographic items which investigate current relationship and lifestyle status in terms of the individual's sexuality.

II. Self-Perceived Sexual Orientation/Attraction (SA): This dimension assesses how an individual views his sexuality in a historical, present, and future/fantasy context. It takes into account past, present, and future preferences, and examines how the individual views others as perceiving him/her. Items comprising this dimension include multiple choice format and four-point Likert-type scaling. The scores on this dimension can range from 0 to 76. The higher the score on this dimension the greater the attraction or orientation is towards other males.

II. Discomfort with sexual orientation (Disc): This dimension evaluates an individual's affect regarding his self-perceived sexuality and the beliefs he might hold regarding how he is perceived by others. Items comprising this dimension include multiple choice format and four-point Likert-type scaling. Scores on this dimension can range from 0 to 78. The higher the score on this dimension the greater the degree of reported discomfort.

IV. Physical Identity and Gender Identity (GI) : This dimension assesses the biological sex of the individual and feelings about his/her gender. The items comprising this dimension are of a four-point Likert-type scaling. The scores on this dimension can range from 0 to 30. The higher the score on this dimension the more the individual identifies with and/or perceives himself as female.

V. Sex-Role Identity (SR): Sex-role identity was assessed using items examining emotions, behaviors, and interests labeled by the American culture as being typical of males or females. Items comprising this dimension include multiple choice format and four-point Likert-type scaling. Scores on this dimension can range from 0 to 52. The higher the obtained score on this dimension, the more the individual regards himself as possessing stereotypically feminine characteristics.

VI. Emotional Attraction (EA): This dimension differentiates from sexual attraction by referring to

affectional and emotional attraction towards males and females. All items are scaled in four-point Likert-type format except for one item which is in multiple choice format. Scores can range from 0 to 28. A high score on this dimension indicates that the individual feels emotionally closer to other males than to females.

VII. Sexual Behavior (SB): This dimension attempts to isolate sexual activity by explicitly asking the individual about specific sexual behaviors. It differs from the other dimensions in that the focus is on behavior which the individual has engaged in rather than behavior which the individual would like to, or fantasizes about, engaging in. All items are scaled in four-point Likert-type format except for one item which is in multiple choice format. Scores can range from 0 to 19. The higher the score the more the individual reports engaging in sexual behavior with other men.

VIII. Alcohol/Drug Use (AD): This dimension consists of items that specifically relate alcohol and/or drug usage to sexual behavior, attraction, and interest. That is, the items in this dimension assess the use of a mood altering substance to either affect the level of pleasure, comfort, or confidence associated with sexual behavior, attraction, or interest. All the items in this dimension are scaled in Likert-type format. The scores on this dimension can range from 0 to 21. Higher scores on this dimension indicate a

more prevalent use of alcohol and/or drugs related to sexuality.

IX. Social Behavior and Attitude (SBA): This dimension consists of items which are believed to explore a person's attitudes, beliefs, and social behavior with regards to sexuality. Scores can range from 0 to 27. A high score is indicative of an open, non-prejudicial attitude.

The BSII takes approximately 15 minutes to complete and five minutes to score. A copy of the measure is provided in Appendix A. A copy of the items hypothesized for each dimension may be found in Appendix B.

The Mosher Guilt Inventory - Sex-Guilt Subscale (MSG).

This 28 item subscale examines attitudes and cognitions related to the production of guilt or remorse involving sexual expression, interest-excitement, and enjoyment-joy. Mosher (1979) stresses that the measure is one which assesses guilt as a disposition rather than as an affect. This he defines as a person's "proneness to experience feelings of guilt for violating or anticipating the violation of a moral standard" (p. 105). The subject is required to make a forced choice between two options. One of the options is scored one point and the other zero (O'Grady & Janda, 1979). Higher scores indicates greater guilt associated with sex. The author reports that the internal consistency of this scale approximates 0.90 (Mosher, 1966; Mosher 1979). A copy of the MSG is

presented in Appendix E.

The Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale (FNE). The Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale is comprised of 30 items to be answered either true or false. The items tap into a subject's feelings regarding social approval and evaluation by others. Test-retest reliability has been reported at 0.78 (Watson & Friend, 1968). A copy of the FNE is presented in Appendix E.

The MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale (MAC). Consisting of 49 items answered either True or False, coefficients of reliability for the MAC scale have been reported at 0.82 (a sample consisting of college males) and at 0.75 (for college women). Cross-validation data for this scale has resulted in correct classification of approximately 82 percent of alcoholic and nonalcoholic subjects. Higher scores indicate an excessive use of alcohol or the probability of significant alcohol abuse (Graham, 1987). A copy of the MAC is presented in Appendix E.

Masculinity/Femininity Scale - MMPI (Scale 5). The Masculinity/Femininity Scale of the MMPI consists of 60 items answered True or False. High scores for males in this subscale are indicative of non-stereotypical male interests. In addition, a high score may be indicative of sexual identity conflicts and insecurity in a male sex role. A low score is indicative of a male who presents as extremely masculine, aggressive, or someone who has interests that are

stereotypically male (Graham, 1987). The internal consistency of this scale has been reported at 0.73 (Gilliland & Colgin, 1951). A copy of the M/F Scale is presented in Appendix E.

The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE). The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale consists of 10 statements with which the subject is asked to strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree. Convergent validity has been reported between the RSE and the Heath Self-Image Questionnaire and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory to be 0.83 and 0.60, respectively. A copy of the RSE is presented in Appendix E.

The Klein Sexual Orientation Grid (KSOG). The KSOG contains seven variables (sexual attraction, sexual behavior, sexual fantasies, emotional preference, social preference, self-identification, and lifestyle preference) which the subject is asked to rate on a continuum of 1 through 7: one corresponding to exclusively heterosexual and seven corresponding to exclusively homosexual. The subject is asked to make these ratings in terms of their past, present, and ideal choice. The seven by three grid results in 21 ratings. The reliability ratings of the grid were reported as excellent (the authors do not report correlation coefficients) although they were higher for the past, present, and ideal dimension than across any of the seven other dimensions. Item to item correlations were reported as high except for the "present social preference" and "past

social preference" variables. The authors reported significant difference between the past and present scales, but none between the present and ideal scales (Klein, Sepekoff, and Wolf, 1988). A copy of the KSOG is presented in Appendix E.

Procedure

All participants in the project were introduced to the experimenter personally or via a cover letter (refer to Appendix F). They were told that they were being asked to participate in a project designed to investigate the process by which people come to understand themselves across various interpersonal dimensions. They were assured that all information gathered would be anonymous and held in the strictest of confidence. A consent form was given to each participant to read and sign. Participants were told that they could discontinue their participation at any time without penalty.

The participants, in groups of no larger than five, were asked to fill out a packet of questionnaires. The packet consisted of a demographic sheet (see Appendix F), the BSII, RSE, MMPI-Scale 5, the KSOG, the FNE, the MSG, and the MAC scale. The questionnaires took approximately 50 minutes to complete. Participants were instructed to submit any and all questions concerning the project. These questions were addressed at the conclusion of the questionnaire period or by telephone. A debriefing

statement was reviewed with each subject at the conclusion of the project. A copy of the debriefing statement is also presented in Appendix F.

To protect the subjects' anonymity, names did not appear on any of the questionnaires. Questionnaires were coded to ensure that all material from each subject would be kept together. Subjects were spaced apart to ensure privacy while completing the questionnaires. Consent forms were separated from the questionnaires at the onset or were mailed back separately, and no code numbers appeared on the consent forms. There was no way to match the individual's names with their questionnaires.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Inter-item Correlations - BSII

To test for homogeneity within each dimension, the correlation of each item with its dimension, minus the item itself, was computed. The item was subtracted from the dimension so as to prevent an inflated coefficient resulting from the item's correlation with itself. The criteria that was established mandated that an item needed to correlate more highly with its hypothesized dimension than with any other dimension in the measure. This resulted in the deletion of 29 items bringing the total items included in the BSII to 86. A summary of the intercorrelations of each item with its dimension is presented in Appendix G (Dimension I, Current Sexual Lifestyle and Relationship Status, was not included in this analysis as it is a demographic dimension). Of the original 115 items, 75% were retained as loading onto its hypothesized dimension. All but four of the retained items correlate at the $p < .001$ level with their respective dimension. The other four items are significant at the $p < .01$ level. Of the hypothesized dimensions the highest item to dimension mean correlation resulted for the Sexual Attraction Dimension (past/ present

= .85; future/fantasy = .83). The lowest item to dimension mean correlation obtained was for Dimension VI, Emotional Attraction, at .48. The separation of Dimension II into Past/Present (IIa) and Future/Fantasy (IIb) resulted in the items loading almost equally high on both sub-dimensions. As such, they were collapsed into one dimension (Sexual Attraction-General). Further analysis, reporting, and discussion will address the combined Dimension II (SA).

Demographic Variables

Among the demographic variables investigated (i.e. age, ethnicity, SES, etc.) only age proved to be significantly correlated with the dependent measures. The df are 88 for the correlations cited unless otherwise specified. Age correlated negatively at the $p < .001$ level with scores on the MSG ($r = -.43$), such that the older an individual was the less sex-guilt they reported. Age was positively correlated with Scale 5 of the MMPI ($r = .24$, $p < .05$), the Sexual Attraction ($r = .32$, $p < .001$), the Sex-Role Identity ($r = .36$, $p < .001$), the Emotional Attraction ($r = .33$, $p < .001$), and the Social Attitude and Behavior dimensions ($r = .39$, $p < .001$) of the BSII, such that the older a participant was the more they reported stereotypically feminine interests, a greater sexual and emotional attraction towards other males, and more positive attitudes towards non-heterosexuals. A significant negative correlation ($p < .001$) was found between age and the

Alcohol/Drug Use Dimension ($r = -.32$) of the BSII, indicating that younger participants endorsed using alcohol or drugs in association with sex more frequently than did older participants. Table 1 presents these significant correlations.

Current Lifestyle and Relationship Status (Dimension I of BSII)

Based on the items in Dimension I (Current Lifestyle and Relationship Status) individuals who reported having a sexual ($r = .56$, $p < .001$) or romantic relationship ($r = .51$, $p < .001$) with a female were more likely to be living with their partner than those who reported having a sexual or romantic relationship with a male. In addition, those who reported having a romantic ($r = .55$, $p < .001$) and/or sexual ($r = .64$, $p < .001$) relationship with a female, as well as those who reported being in a romantic relationship with a male ($r = .20$, $p < .05$), endorsed being monogamous more so than those who reported solely being involved in a sexual relationship with a male.

Due to the manner in which the items for this dimension were scored (True = 1; False = 2), a negative correlation indicates that the subject endorsed an item as true and obtained a high score on the measure being examined or that the item was endorsed as false and the score on the measure was low. A positive correlation indicates that the item was endorsed as false, and the individual obtained a

Table 1

Significant Correlations Between Age and Dependent Measures

Measure	Correlation with Age
Mosher Sex Guilt Subscale (MSG)	- .43 ***
MMPI - Scale 5	.24 *
<u>Dimensions of Baltar Sexual Identity I Inventory (BSII)</u>	
Sexual Attraction (II)	.32 ***
Sex-Role Identity (V)	.36 ***
Emotional Attraction (VI)	.33 ***
Alcohol/Drug Use (VIII)	- .32 ***
Social Behavior and Attitude (IX)	.39 ***

Note. The df are 88 for all correlations.

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

high score on the measure being examined or that the endorsement was true and the score on the measure was low. For example, if items 6 and/or 7 were endorsed as true (living with a sexual or romantic partner, or involved in a monogamous relationship) and a high score was obtained on a measure of psychological well-being, the resultant correlation would be negative. Conversely, if these items were endorsed as false and a high score was obtained on the measure of psychological well-being, the resultant correlation would be positive. As hypothesized, individuals who were living with their romantic or sexual partner (BSII item 6 endorsed as true; $r = -.23$, $p < .05$) or involved in a monogamous relationship (item 7 endorsed as true; $r = -.24$, $p < .05$) scored higher on the RSE than individuals who were not (see Table 2). Those subjects who were not currently involved in a relationship (BSII item 8 scored as true) also scored lower on the RSE ($r = .19$, $p < .05$). Individuals who were currently having a sexual or romantic relationship with a man (BSII items 1 and 2 endorsed as True) obtained greater scores on scale 5 of the MMPI ($p < .01$), the Discomfort with Sexual Orientation Dimension ($p < .001$), the Sexual Attraction Dimension ($p < .001$), the Sex-Role Identity Dimension ($p < .05$), the Emotional Attraction Dimension ($p < .001$), and the Social Behavior and Attitude Dimension ($p < .001$) of the BSII. Individuals who endorsed items 1 and 2 of the BSII as true also scored significantly lower on the

Table 2

Significant Correlations Between the Items 6 and 7
(Dimension I) of the BSII, Current Lifestyle, and
Self Esteem

	Item 6	Item 7
	<u>Living with</u> <u>partner</u>	<u>Monogomous</u>
Sexual relationship with a male (Item 1)	<u>ns</u>	<u>ns</u>
Romantic relationship with a male (Item 2)	<u>ns</u>	.20 *
Sexual relationship with a female (Item 3)	.56 ***	.64 ***
Romantic relationship with a female (Item 4)	.51 ***	.55 ***
Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE)	- .23 *	- .24 *

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

MAC scale ($p < .05$). Table 3 presents the significant correlations. Contrary to what was predicted, scores on the sexual Behavior Dimension or the Alcohol/Drug Usage Dimension were not significantly correlated with self-report of sexual or romantic relationship with another male (Items 1 and 2 of the BSII).

The Dimensions of the BSII and the Other Measures Administered

To examine the relationship between the dimensions of the BSII and the standardized measures administered, Pearson Product Moment correlations were computed and are presented in Table 4.

As hypothesized, the mean correlation of all the dimensions with the MMPI - Scale 5 ($r = .39$) was higher than the mean correlations of the dimensions with the other four measures ($r = .18, -.16, -.16, -.12$) used in this analysis suggesting convergent and discriminant validity. Dimension VIII (AD) of the BSII was not included in this calculation as it was not thought to directly tap into the sex role component that the MMPI - Scale 5 is known to measure (see Table 4).

As hypothesized, Dimension II (SA) of the BSII resulted in a significant positive correlation with the MMPI - Scale 5 ($r = .54, p < .001$) and with the FNE scale ($r = .20, p < .05$). Although a positive correlation was hypothesized with the MSG scale, significant negative

Table 3

Significant Correlations Between Items 1 and 2, the Dimensions of the Baltar Sexual Identity Inventory (BSII), and Other Dependent Measures

	Item 1 <u>Sexual</u> <u>relationship</u> <u>with a male</u>	Item 2 <u>Romantic</u> <u>relationship</u> <u>with a male</u>
Dimension II (SA)	- .58 ***	- .55 ***
Dimension III (Disc)	- .36 ***	- .29 **
Dimension V (SR)	- .21 *	- .23 *
Dimension VI (EA)	- .33 ***	- .37 ***
Dimension IX (SBA)	- .43 ***	- .42 ***
MMPI - Scale 5	- .27 **	- .27 **
MacAndrews Alcoholism Scale	.18 *	.18 *

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Table 4

Intercorrelations Between the Dimensions of the BSII
and the FNE, MAC, MMPI SCALE 5, MSG and the RSE

	<u>FNE</u>	<u>MAC</u>	<u>MMPI-5</u>	<u>MSG</u>	<u>RSE</u>
II (SA)	.20*	-.20*	.54***	-.27**	.01
III (Disc)	.31***	-.16	.40***	-.11	-.31**
IV (GI)	.15	-.19*	.15	-.24*	-.28**
V (SR)	.24*	-.35***	.57***	-.27**	-.30**
VI (EA)	.04	-.07	.43***	-.40***	.11
VII (SxB)	.23*	-.19*	.16	.16	-.17
VIII (AD)	.28**	.00	-.05	-.15	-.21*
IX (SBA)	.09	-.16	.50***	-.40***	.07
Mean correlations (not incl. VIII)	.18	-.06	.39	-.16	-.12

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Note. BSII refers to the Baltar Sexual Identity Inventory. FNE refers to the Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale. MAC refers to the MacAndrews Alcoholism Scale. MSG refers to the Mosher Sex Guilt Subscale. RSE refers to the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale.

correlations resulted with the MAC ($r = -.20$, $p < .05$) and the MSG ($r = -.27$, $p < .01$) scales, suggesting that individuals who scored higher in sexual attraction to men endorsed less items associated with alcohol (MAC scale) and sex-guilt (see Table 4).

Significant positive correlations with the MMPI - Scale 5 ($r = .40$, $p < .001$) and the FNE scale ($r = .31$, $p < .001$), and a significant negative correlation with the RSE ($r = -.31$, $p < .001$) support the hypothesis generated for Dimension III (Disc) that greater discomfort associated with sexual identity is associated with greater fear of negative evaluation, and lower self-esteem (see Table 4).

The hypothesis that Dimension IV (GI) would result in a significant positive correlation with the MMPI - Scale 5 was not supported; however, a significant negative relationship with self-esteem ($r = -.28$, $p < .01$) was found intimating that males who reported a more female gender identity also reported lower self-esteem than males who reported male gender identity. In addition, significant negative correlations were found between the Dimension IV and the MAC ($r = -.19$, $p < .05$) and MSG scales ($r = -.24$, $p < .05$), suggesting less indication of substance abuse and lower sex-guilt levels reported by individuals who perceived themselves as experiencing a greater female gender identity.

Dimensions V (SR), and VI (EA) both resulted in high positive correlations with the MMPI - Scale 5 ($r = .57$, $r =$

.43, respectively; $p < .001$). Dimension V also resulted in a significant positive correlation with the FNE scale ($r = .24$, $p < .05$), and significant negative correlations with the MAC ($r = -.35$, $p < .001$), MSG ($r = -.27$, $p < .01$), and RSE ($r = -.30$, $p < .01$) scales. These findings suggest that individuals who report more stereotypically feminine interests tend to report greater emotional attraction towards males, a higher fear of negative evaluation, and lower sex-guilt and less indication of alcohol abuse. Dimension VI (EA) also resulted in a significant negative correlation with the MSG scale ($r = -.40$, $p < .001$) suggesting that individuals who experience greater emotional attraction towards other males also experience lower levels of sex-guilt.

Whereas Dimension VII (SxB) was predicted to correlate in a positive direction with Scale 5 of the MMPI, no such significant relationship was observed. Rather, Dimension VII had a significant positive correlation with the FNE scale ($r = .23$, $p < .05$), and a significant negative correlation with the MAC scale ($r = -.19$, $p < .05$) indicating that those individuals who participated in sexual behaviors with other males also demonstrated a higher fear of negative evaluation and less substance abuse was indicated according to the MAC scale.

Dimension VIII (AD) correlated significantly in a positive direction with fear of negative evaluation ($r =$

.28, $p < .01$) and in a negative direction with self-esteem ($r = -.21$, $p < .05$) as was hypothesized. However, the hypotheses of a positive correlation with the MAC scale and a negative correlation with the MSG scale were not supported. No significant relationship resulted with these two measures. An examination of the correlations between the MAC scale and the other measures revealed a significant positive correlation between the MAC and the RSE scales ($r = .33$, $p < .001$) and a significant negative correlation between the MAC and the FNE scale ($r = -.31$, $p < .01$). Thus while high scorer on the substance abuse dimension of the BSII tended to score high on fear of negative evaluation and low on self-esteem, high scorers on the MAC scale tended to score lower on fear of negative evaluation and higher in self-esteem. These results indicate that the MAC scale and Dimension VIII of the BSII seem to be measuring different constructs.

Both hypotheses for Dimension IX, a significant positive correlation with the MMPI - Scale 5 ($r = .50$, $p < .001$) and a significant negative correlation with the MSG scale ($r = -.40$, $p < .001$), were supported. This indicates that those individuals who reported being acquainted with and having a more positive attitude towards non-heterosexuals, were more likely to also demonstrate more stereotypically feminine interests and behaviors, and to experience lower levels of sex-guilt.

Cross-Dimension Correlations of the BSII

To examine the relationship between the dimensions of the BSII, intercorrelations were calculated and are presented in Table 5. Positive significant relationships were hypothesized and resulted between Dimension II (SA) and Dimension III (Disc), $r = .45$, $p < .001$, Dimension V (SR), $r = .49$, $p < .001$, Dimension VII (SxB), $r = .33$, $p < .001$, Dimension VIII (AD), $r = .18$, $p < .05$, and Dimension IX (SBA), $r = .71$, $p < .001$. These results indicate that those individuals who scored higher in sexual attraction towards men, on the BSII, also tended to experience greater sexual identity discomfort, a more feminine sex-role identity, and a greater emotional attraction towards men. In addition, these subjects tended to report having engaged in more sexual behavior with other men, more substance use associated with sex, knowing more non-heterosexuals and having a more positive attitude about them than individuals who scored lower on the Sexual Attraction Dimension.

Dimension III (Disc) was hypothesized to significantly correlate in a positive direction with Dimensions IV (GI), VII (SxB), and VIII (AD). Such a relationship was upheld with Dimension IV (GI), $r = .30$, $p < .01$, and Dimension VII (SxB), $r = .18$, $p < .05$, as well as with IX (SBA), $r = .34$, $p < .001$. In addition, a positive correlation resulted with Dimension V (SR), $r = .33$, $p < .001$, but no significant relationship was found for Dimension VIII (AD). These

Table 5

Intercorrelations Between the Dimensions of the BSII

	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>	<u>VII</u>	<u>VIII</u>	<u>IX</u>
II (SA)	-							
III (Disc)	+.45***	-						
IV (GI)	+.04	+.30**	-					
V (SR)	+.49***	+.33***	+.11	-				
VI (EA)	+.54***	+.08	+.07	+.38***	-			
VII (SxB)	+.33***	+.18*	+.01	+.19*	+.03	-		
VIII (AD)	+.18*	+.09	+.18*	-.12*	-.11	-.12	-	
IX (SBA)	+.71***	+.34***	+.04	+.55***	+.56***	+.11	-.14	-

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

results indicate that individuals who reported greater degrees of sexual identity discomfort included those who also reported a more female gender identity, a more stereotypically feminine sex-role identity, having engaged in more sexual behavior with men, and those who were acquainted with and had a more positive attitude towards non-heterosexuals. However, these individuals did not significantly differ from those who reported less sexual identity discomfort in terms of substance abuse as measured by the BSII.

As hypothesized, Dimension IV (GI) had a significant positive correlation with Dimension VIII (AD), $r = .18$, $p < .05$, indicating that individuals who reported having a more female gender identity also tended to report a greater amount of substance abuse (as measured by the BSII) than did individuals with a more masculine gender identity. However, the positive relationship hypothesized between gender identity and sex-role identity was not supported, indicating that a more female gender identification does not presuppose stereotypical feminine interests, attitudes, and behaviors.

The hypothesis was upheld that Dimension V (SR) would result in a positive significant correlation with Dimension VI (EA), $r = .38$, $p < .001$, and IX (SBA), $r = .55$, $p < .001$. Dimension V (SR) additionally resulted in a significant negative correlation with Dimension VIII (AD), $r = .19$, $p < .05$. These results indicate that those who endorsed a more

stereotypically feminine sex-role identity may have also reported greater emotional attraction towards males and less substance abuse associated with sexual behavior and/or interest, than did individuals who reported more stereotypically male sex-role identity.

Dimension VI (EA) was also found to correlate positively with Dimension IX (SBA), $r = .56$, $p < .001$, indicating that greater emotional attraction towards males corresponded to a more positive attitude towards, and greater social contact with, non-heterosexuals.

Correlations Between Sexual Orientation, the BSII, and Other Measures of Psychological Well-Being

In order to investigate sexual orientation the sample was divided into three groups using the Klein Sexual Orientation Grid (KSOG). Group 1 was composed of exclusively heterosexual men defined as those subjects who self-rated as heterosexual only on the KSOG dimensions of sexual attraction, sexual behavior, sexual fantasies, and self-identification. This group resulted in 38 males. Group 2 was composed of bisexual men defined as those subjects who self-rated between 1 and 4, but not all 1's and no rating above 4, on the sexual attraction, sexual behavior, sexual fantasies, and self-identification dimensions of the KSOG. This resulted in 19 men in Group 2. The third group was composed of "primarily" homosexual individuals defined as those who self-rated between 5 and 7

on the sexual attraction, sexual behavior, sexual fantasies, and self-identification dimensions of the KSOG. This resulted in 33 men in Group 3.

A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) resulted in all three groups emerging as separate and distinct groups, $F(2, 87) = 659.66$, $p < .001$, as assessed by Dimension II (Sexual Attraction) of the BSII (see Table 6). Scheffe post-hoc analysis indicated that all three groups differed from each other on sexual attraction, with the homosexual group scoring highest in sexual attraction to men ($M = 36.94$), followed by the bisexual group ($M = 8.95$), and the heterosexual group ($M = 2.16$).

A one-way ANOVA examining the three groups in terms of their scores on Dimension III of the BSII (Discomfort with sexual orientation) was significant, $F(2, 87) = 17.45$, $p < .001$, (see Table 7). Scheffe post-hoc analysis revealed that although the bisexual ($M = 14.47$) and the homosexual group ($M = 18.24$) did not differ significantly from each other on level of discomfort, they both scored significantly higher than the exclusively heterosexual group ($M = 4.53$).

A one-way ANOVA examining the three groups in terms of their scores on Dimension V of the BSII (sex-role identity) was significant, $F(2, 87) = 11.76$, $p < .001$, (see Table 8). Scheffe post-hoc analysis supported the hypothesis that the homosexual group would score significantly higher ($M = 16.64$) than the heterosexual ($M =$

Table 6

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation as the Independent Variable and Scores on Dimension II (SA) of the BSII the Dependent Variable

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	11342.22	659.66***
Within Groups	87	17.19	
Total	89		
		<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group		2.16	2.21
Bisexual Group		8.95	6.13
Primarily Homosexual Group		36.94	4.46

*** $p < .001$

Table 7

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation as the Independent Variable and Scores on Dimension III (Disc) of the BSII the Dependent Variable

	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Between Groups	2		1757.03	17.45***
Within Groups	87		100.72	
Total	89			
			<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group			4.53	5.87
Bisexual Group			14.47	9.70
Primarily Homosexual Group			18.24	2.34

*** $p < .001$

Table 8

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation as the Independent Variable and Scores on Dimension V (SR) of the BSII the Dependent Variable

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	253.28	11.76***
Within Groups	87	21.54	
Total	89		
		<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group		11.45	5.31
Bisexual Group		12.42	4.18
Primarily Homosexual Group		16.64	4.02

*** $p < .001$

11.45) or bisexual ($\bar{M} = 12.42$) groups on this dimension. The exclusively heterosexual group did not significantly differ from the bisexual group in terms of sex-role identity.

As with sex-role identity, an examination of the three groups' scores on Dimension VI (Emotional Attraction) resulted in a significant difference, $F(2, 87) = 16.80, p < .001$, (see Table 9). Scheffe post-hoc analysis indicated that the homosexual group ($\bar{M} = 13.33$) scored significantly higher on the Emotional Attraction dimension than either the bisexual ($\bar{M} = 10.95$) or the exclusively heterosexual group ($\bar{M} = 9.05$), in support of the hypothesis. The bisexual group and the exclusively heterosexual group did not significantly differ.

A one-way ANOVA examining the three groups in terms of their scores on Dimension VII of the BSII (Sexual Behavior) was significant, $F(2, 87) = 7.02, p < .01$, (see Table 10). It was hypothesized that all three groups would significantly differ from each other; however, a Scheffe procedure indicated that although the homosexual group differed from the other two groups ($\bar{M} = 4.06$), the bisexual ($\bar{M} = 2.00$) and exclusively heterosexual group ($\bar{M} = 1.68$) and did not significantly differ from each other in terms of sexual behavior.

Although it was hypothesized that the homosexual and bisexual groups would score higher on Dimension VIII

Table 9

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation
as the Independent Variable and Scores on Dimension
VI (EA) of the BSII the Dependent Variable

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	161.89	16.80***
Within Groups	87	9.63	
Total	89		
		<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group		9.05	3.49
Bisexual Group		10.95	3.01
Primarily Homosexual Group		13.33	2.64

*** $p < .001$

Table 10

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation as the Independent Variable and Scores on Dimension VII (SxB) of the BSII the Dependent Variable

SOURCE	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	54.53	7.02**
Within Groups	87	7.77	
Total	89		
		<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group		1.68	2.37
Bisexual Group		2.00	2.60
Primarily Homosexual Group		4.06	3.29

*** $p < .01$

(alcohol/drug usage) of the BSII than the exclusively heterosexual group, no significant difference resulted from the analysis of variance ($F = 3.09$).

An examination of the three groups in terms of their scores on Dimension IX of the BSII (Social behavior and attitude) was significant, $F(2, 87) = 36.31$, $p < .001$, (see Table 11). Scheffe post-hoc analysis revealed that all three groups significantly differed from each other with the homosexual group scoring significantly higher ($M = 21.03$) on this dimension than the bisexual group ($M = 15.05$), and the bisexual group scoring significantly higher than the exclusively heterosexual group ($M = 10.00$).

It was hypothesized that the bisexual and homosexual groups would score higher on sex-guilt than the exclusively heterosexual group. Although an analysis of variance revealed significance, $F(2, 87) = 5.94$, $p < .01$, (see Table 12), the Scheffe post-hoc analysis revealed that the relationship was the opposite of that hypothesized. The exclusively heterosexual group scored significantly higher ($M = 10.66$) on sex guilt than did the bisexual ($M = 7.16$) or homosexual group ($M = 7.33$). The scores of the bisexual and homosexual groups did not differ significantly from each other.

Fear of negative evaluation was also hypothesized to be higher in the bisexual and homosexual groups than in the exclusively heterosexual group. An analysis of variance was

Table 11

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation as the Independent Variable and Scores on Dimension IX (SBA) of the BSII the Dependent Variable

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	1074.49	38.31***
Within Groups	87	28.05	
Total	89		
		<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group		10.00	6.90
Bisexual Group		15.05	5.82
Primarily Homosexual Group		21.03	1.49

*** $p < .001$

Table 12

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation as the Independent Variable and Scores on the MSC (sex guilt) Scale the Dependent Variable

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	126.24	5.94**
Within Groups	87	21.27	
Total	89		
		<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group		10.66	5.25
Bisexual Group		7.16	4.14
Primarily Homosexual Group		7.33	4.04

*** $p < .01$

not significant ($F = 1.94$) although an examination of the means indicates a trend in the direction predicted.

It was hypothesized that all three groups would score significantly different on the MMPI - Scale 5, with the homosexual group scoring highest, followed by the bisexual group, and the exclusively heterosexual group scoring lowest. The analysis was significant, $F(2, 87) = 15.40$, $p < .001$, (see Table 13); however, Scheffe post-hoc analysis indicated that while the homosexual group scored significantly higher ($M = 37.27$), the bisexual ($M = 30.68$) and exclusively heterosexual groups ($M = 28.89$) did not significantly differ from each other.

An analysis of the three groups' scores on the MAC alcoholism scale revealed no significant difference between the groups ($F = 1.89$), not supporting the hypothesis that the homosexual and bisexual groups would score significantly higher than the exclusively heterosexual group. This is in accordance with the results obtained in the analysis of the groups' scores on Dimension VIII of the BSII.

No hypothesis was made in regard to Dimension IV of the BSII, rather this was left for exploration. To avoid accumulating alpha error, findings other than those predicted by the main hypotheses needed to be examined further to assess significance. As such, the sample was randomly split into two groups and the same statistics were run on the two groups. Significance was determined if a

Table 13

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation as the Independent Variable and Scores on the MMPI - Scale 5 the Dependent Variable

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	653.05	15.40***
Within Groups	87	42.42	
Total	89		
		<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group		28.89	7.18
Bisexual Group		30.68	4.66
Primarily Homosexual Group		37.27	6.60

*** $p < .001$

particular correlation was significant in both of the samples. Table 14 presents the results of the analysis for Dimension IV (Gender identity) utilizing the entire sample. Despite the significance obtained with the entire sample, $F(2, 87) = 6.76, p < .01$, when separate analyses were conducted using randomly drawn half-samples, this result was unsupported ($F = 6.51; F = 1.71$).

Further, analysis of variance examining the three groups in terms of self-esteem scores resulted in no significant difference between the groups ($F = .07$).

Reliability Coefficients for the Dimensions of the BSII

Cronbach coefficient alphas were calculated to assess reliability of each of the dimensions comprising the BSII (refer to Table 15). The resulting coefficient for each dimension is a measure of internal consistency of the items comprising that dimension. The square root of this coefficient, known as the index of reliability, may be directly interpreted as the percentage of true variance in the trait measured (Anastasi, 1982). The internal consistency coefficients resulting for each dimension is generally high indicating a homogeneous domain for each dimension. Dimensions II (SA), III (Disc), and IX (SBA) resulted in the highest alphas (0.97, 0.94, and 0.92, respectively) indicating that for these dimensions between 96% to 98% of the variance in the scores is attributable to true variance in the trait measured. Dimensions IV (GI) and

Table 14

One-Way Analysis of Variance with Sexual Orientation as the Independent Variable and Scores on Dimension IV (GI) of the BSII the Dependent Variable

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	86.17	6.76**
Within Groups	87	12.74	
Total	89		
		<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Exclusively Heterosexual Group		1.58	3.13
Bisexual Group		5.26	4.42
Primarily Homosexual Group		2.67	3.51

** $p < .01$

Table 15

Reliability Coefficients and Indices of Reliability
for the Dimensions of the BSII

<u>Dimension</u>	<u>No. of items</u>	<u>Cronbach's Reliability</u>	
		<u>Alpha</u>	<u>Index</u>
IIa (SA/PP)	13	0.97	0.98
IIb (SA/FF)	7	0.95	0.97
III (Disc)	19	0.94	0.97
IV (GI)	9	0.81	0.90
V (SR)	8	0.83	0.91
VI (EA)	6	0.74	0.86
VII (SxB)	3	0.69	0.83
VIII (AD)	5	0.78	0.88
IX (SBA)	8	0.92	0.96

v (SR) also resulted in high alphas (0.81, 0.83, respectively) indicating good internal consistency of the items comprising these dimensions (90% to 91% may be interpreted directly as the percentage of true variance). Dimensions VI (EA), VII (SxB), and VIII (AD) resulted in acceptable alphas given the lower number of items comprising each of these dimensions (83%, 86%, and 88% of true variance respectively).

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This investigation has resulted in the construction of a multidimensional and quantifiable measure of sexual identity. The current measure consists of nine dimensions totalling 87 items. The 87 items which constitute the BSII have been arrived at through expert ratings and statistical analysis. This has resulted in very high interitem correlations adding evidence to the content and construct validity of the BSII. Convergent and discriminant validity is indicated in that a greater mean correlation was obtained between the dimensions of the BSII and the MMPI - Scale 5 than with any of the other measures used in the analysis of sexual identity (Riess, 1980). That is, the BSII demonstrated a greater positive correlation with another measure of sexuality than with measures not directly constructed to directly assess any dimension(s) of sexuality. Further, the relationships observed between the dimensions of the BSII (except for Dimension VIII, AD) suggest that they are related and are measuring a similar construct, but they are not identical indicating that they are tapping into different aspects of sexual identity. The use of the KSOG to divide the sample into groups serves as

an indication of concurrent validity, in that dividing the subjects into "primarily homosexual," "bisexual," and "exclusively heterosexual" groups via the KSOG resulted in the three groups emerging as separate and distinct according to the BSII. Finally, the coefficient alphas obtained for the dimensions of the BSII indicate the presence of internal consistency.

The remainder of this discussion will focus on the related findings resulting from this investigation. As suggested by Klein, et al. (1985), age emerged as an important demographic variable. The Klein group suggested that greater movement towards bisexuality corresponded with age. The results of the current investigation support this contention in so far as a positive relationship was found between age and sexual and emotional attraction to other men, a greater endorsement of items defined as typically feminine, and a more positive attitude and/or acceptance of homosexuality in others. This suggests that maturation (i.e., life experiences, sexual experiences, etc.) can result in greater self-acceptance of one's true sexual identity. Related to greater self-acceptance is the ability to enter into, and make a commitment to, a relationship (Troiden, 1988). The results of this investigation supported the hypothesis that individuals who were involved in a sexual or romantic relationship with a live-in partner or reported being in a monogamous

relationship scored higher in self-esteem, regardless of whether the relationship was with a man or a woman. Thus, it is implied that individuals who have made a commitment to a relationship are more likely to be comfortable with their sexual identity and thus possess higher levels of self-esteem than those individuals who have not made a commitment. It follows that one who is uncomfortable with any dimension of their sexual identity will more likely experience greater difficulty in establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship. It would be naive to believe that simply growing older is all that it takes to develop a positive self-concept if one is homosexual. It would be helpful to determine what role social support and specifically, what life experiences make this progression possible. This project did not assess these variables, thus future investigations into these areas are warranted.

The importance of examining sexual attraction as dynamic or capable of changing through time (Klein, et al., 1985) was explored and the dimensions of past and present were collapsed into one as suggested by Coleman (1987). The fact that the items had similarly high loadings with both Dimension IIa (SA past/present) and IIb (SA future/fantasy) suggests that perhaps greater change in sexual attraction would be observed if past were examined as separate from present and future as the Klein group suggested. Nevertheless, the strength of Dimension II as a sexual

attraction scale is impressive. Follow-up studies may wish to examine sexual attraction in the past as a dimension separate from present/future. A negative relationship was found between sexual attraction and sex-guilt. This suggests that individuals who are primarily homosexual or bisexual experience less sex-guilt than individuals who report as exclusively heterosexual. While the literature indicates that guilt is often associated with individuals who are sexually attracted to members of their own gender (Bus, 1980; Troiden, 1979, 1984, 1988; Weinberg & Williams, 1974) perhaps the guilt referred to by these authors is related more to a fear of negative evaluation (primarily homosexual individuals scored higher than the other groups in fear of negative evaluation in this study) resulting in feelings of self-hatred and recrimination. The Mosher Sex-Guilt subscale is composed of items which are heavily laden with social value. As such, it seems to follow that an exclusively heterosexual individual would be more likely to endorse socially approved views and consequently score higher on this measure of sex-guilt; whereas the non-heterosexual would then score higher on fear of being negatively evaluated.

Dimension III (Disc) appears to provide an index of the degree of sexual identity discomfort an individual experiences. It seems to incorporate feelings of negative self-evaluation related to discomfort around one's sexuality

(i.e., sexual attraction, sex-role identity, emotional attraction, sexual behavior), consequently resulting in lowered self-esteem. This seems to support Kus' (1988) suggestion that a lack of self-acceptance is related to a sense of internalized homophobia. That is, the individual experiencing sexual identity discomfort may feel that he or she is not highly esteemed or accepted by others because of his/her sexual feeling, beliefs, or practices. This may be internalized resulting in the individual negatively self-evaluating him/herself and consequently experiencing periods of sadness, depression, and negative ideation. Further this finding supports the positive association made between fear of negative evaluation and discomfort discussed by Schmitt and Kurdek (1982). In addition, it supports the idea that discomfort around sexuality is more related to the socially disapproved practices of sexual conduct rather than to inherent beliefs. As such, both the bisexual and homosexual groups scored significantly higher on this dimension than did the exclusively heterosexual group. Although the literature suggests that degree of discomfort would be greater in the bisexual due to a general lack of support from either the homosexual or heterosexual communities (Cass, 1979, 1984; Klein, 1973; Paul, 1984; Stonequist, 1961), there was no significant difference in the degree of discomfort between the bisexual and the homosexual observed in this sample. A plausible explanation is that the degree

of societal support experienced by the bisexual does not differ from the degree of support experienced by the homosexual. It may be that the bisexuals participating in this study have developed valuable and effective social networks that provide them emotional support. It is recommended that further studies should assess the role and relationship between social support and sexual identity discomfort among bisexuals.

Interestingly, those individuals identifying themselves as bisexual scored significantly higher in the Gender Identity dimension than either their heterosexual or homosexual counterparts. One may hypothesize that while the homosexual may define himself as a man attracted to men, and the heterosexual defines himself as a man attracted to women, perhaps the bisexual possesses such an androgynous identity which allows him/her to feel emotionally and/or physiologically attracted to both sexes. It may be that this orientation allows for greater latitude in sexual experience and expression, in support of the literature which suggests greater well-being in individuals with less rigid sex-role stereotypes (Garfinkle & Morin, 1978).

Compared to the other dimensions of the BSII, the eight items in Dimension V (SR) resulted in the strongest positive correlation with the MMPI - Scale 5, ($r = .57$, $p < .001$). Riess (1980) identified the MMPI -Scale 5 as most predictive in terms of sex-role preference. As such the

resulting correlation provides strong support for the concurrent validity of this dimension of the BSII.

Individuals who scored high in the Sex-Role dimension tended to have a lower level of self-esteem and possess greater concern about how others perceived them. However, they did not express guilt associated with their sexual behavior or proclivities towards alcohol abuse as the previous literature has suggested they might. The homosexual group scored significantly higher on this dimension than bisexual or exclusively heterosexual men. Further, individuals who scored higher on the Sex-Role dimension also tended to score higher on the Sexual Identity Discomfort dimension of the BSII. These results merit further investigation as they seem to indicate that non-traditional male interests, attitudes, and behaviors are related to higher sexual identity discomfort and lower self-esteem. Thus, it suggests that possessing a gay identity may cause some individuals to be self-conscious and uncomfortable in certain social situations, but it does not necessarily indicate that it leads to higher rates of alcohol consumption. Similar to Smith's (1988) contention, it may be that the non-heterosexual's fear of negative evaluation is likely a reality-based fear of rejection the individual anticipates upon disclosure of his/her homosexuality.

It appears that emotional attraction (Dimension VI) to other males is another factor which differentiates primarily

homosexual men from both bisexual and heterosexual men who expressed a greater degree of emotional attraction towards women. This is an interesting finding in that it suggests that exclusively heterosexual men are both sexually and emotionally attracted to women while primarily homosexual men are both more sexually and emotionally attracted to men. However, bisexual men seem to have a greater emotional attraction to women perhaps suggesting that their attraction to men may be of a more sexual nature, or possibly associated with an attraction to traits viewed as stereotypically masculine (i.e., power, aggression, or authority).

Dimension VII was constructed to assess a variety of actual sexual behaviors which an individual had engaged in with a partner. Only three items were retained within Dimension VII (SxB) after item analysis. All of these items seem to involve sexual behavior "with a female." Thus it appears that not having had sexual experience with a female was the discriminating factor in this dimension, and as such the homosexual group was significantly different from the other two groups. The question arises as to why items which involved sexual behavior with a female distinguished homosexuals from heterosexuals, and items which involved sexual behavior with a male did not? The answer might lie in that many of the individuals comprising the bisexual group expressed sexual attraction and fantasies about other

males but had not engaged in sexual behavior with other males.

A consistent body of literature suggests that the rate of alcohol abuse among homosexuals is disproportionately high (Cabaj, 1988; Kus, 1988; Lohrenz, Connelly, Coyne, & Spare, 1978; Smith, 1988). This was not supported by this investigation. Neither Dimension VIII (AD) of the BSII (which was constructed to assess substance abuse associated with sexual behavior, attraction, or interest) nor the MAC scale resulted in a significant difference between the groups. Of note is that no significant correlation resulted between Dimension VIII (AD) and the MAC scale. It was reported that those who scored higher on this dimension of the BSII also scored lower on self-esteem and higher on fear of negative evaluation. In contrast, it was noted that higher scores on the MAC scale correlated with higher scores on self-esteem and lower scores on fear of negative evaluation - the exact opposite of the directions which resulted in the correlation of these two measures with Dimension VIII. This strongly suggests that Dimension VIII and the MAC scale are measuring different constructs. Whereas the MAC scale contains items which are more geared towards the measurement of alcoholism in association with pathology, the items which comprise Dimension VIII all associate the use of alcohol or drugs with some aspect of sexuality (i.e., sexual interest, behavior, intimacy,

attraction, etc.). As such, Dimension VIII is more appropriate for the examination of substance abuse in connection with sexual identity than the MAC scale. This stimulates an interesting query. It may be that the incidence of alcohol abuse among homosexual men may be related to psychological or emotional concerns that are not directly related to their sexual orientation.

An examination of social behavior and attitudes revealed that high scorers on Dimension IX (SBA) also tended to score higher on the MMPI - Scale 5 and significantly lower on the sex-guilt scale. These findings suggest that more positive and less prejudicial attitudes are held by individuals who have greater familiarity with homosexuals or bisexuals. Participants who did not know or socialize with non-heterosexuals held the most hostile and negative attitudes toward these groups. This research seems to suggest that interventions designed to reduce prejudice and promote an appreciation of human diversity may need to include components that foster education and "open" socialization among the groups in question.

In summary, it is clear that three distinct groups have been examined, lending support to MacDonald (1981, 1983, 1985) and Paul's (1984) recommendation that bisexuality be recognized as a real and distinct identity, and credence to the criticism that in the past the bisexual has been "lumped in" with the homosexual sample thereby

possibly confounding the findings. Although it may be easier for the researcher, clinician, or lay person to simply categorize individuals as heterosexual or non-heterosexual, the reality of the phenomenon appears to be that doing so does a great disservice to those individuals who are bisexual. Just as non-Caucasians (i.e. African-Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asians) are not all alike, the same seems to be true with "non-heterosexuals" (i.e., homosexuals and bisexuals).

The BSII seems to hold promise as a useful tool for counselors/therapists working with individuals who are exploring and/or clarifying their sexual identity. It may be able to guide the clinician in further exploring the dimensions which seem to be the cause(s) for concern and can serve as a useful tool to facilitate discussion regarding such issues. The BSII additionally presents the researcher with many avenues to pursue. The findings of this project should be probed further. Areas that warrant investigation include delving further into the role that social and familial support plays in mediating sexual identity discomfort. Examination of the validity and reliability of the BSII with ethnic minorities also merits investigation. The recognition of bisexuality as a "real" and distinct identity opens the door for the exploration of the sexual and emotional developmental processes of this group. As Bell and Weinberg (1978) suggested the use of the terms

"homosexualities" and later "heterosexualities," the idea of considering "bisexualities" seems appropriate and timely. In addition, an alternate form of the BSII for women needs to be developed.

It is with this thought that it seems appropriate to conclude this thesis as it underscores the very premise on which it was conceived:

"The world is not divided into sheep and goats. Not all things are black nor all things white. It is a fundamental of taxonomy that nature rarely deals with discrete categories and tries to force facts into separated pigeon holes. The living world is a continuum in each and everyone of its aspects. The sooner we learn this concerning human sexual behavior the sooner we shall reach a sounder understanding of the realities of sex"

(Kinsey, et al., 1948, p. 639).

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APPENDIX A

THE BALTAR SEXUAL IDENTITY INVENTORY

(as administered)

AND SCORING SHEET

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MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. PLEASE DO NOT MAKE MARKS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Please answer the following items, T (true) or F (false), as they apply to you.

1. I am currently involved in a sexual relationship with another man.
2. I am currently involved in a romantic relationship with another man.
3. I am currently involved in a sexual relationship with a woman.
4. I am currently involved in a romantic relationship with a woman.
5. I am currently involved in a sexual and/or romantic relationship with both a man and a woman.
6. I am living with the person with whom I am involved in a sexual and/or romantic relationship.
7. I am involved in a relationship that is monogamous (one partner only).
8. I am not currently involved in a romantic or sexual relationship.

Please respond to the following questions by choosing the item which most closely reflects how you feel. PLEASE CONTINUE TO MARK RESPONSES ON ANSWER SHEET.

9. In the past (any time before the present) I have been sexually attracted to
 - a) females only
 - b) males only

- c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
10. Currently I see myself as being sexually attracted to
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, both mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
11. In the future I would like to be sexually attracted to
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
12. If I could, I would change my sexual orientation to
- a) exclusively heterosexual
 - b) primarily heterosexual
 - c) bisexual
 - d) primarily homosexual
 - e) exclusively homosexual
 - f) I would not change my sexual orientation.
13. I consider myself to be
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine
14. If I were involved in a relationship I would like it to be
- a) monogamous (one partner only), with a female
 - b) more than one partner, all male
 - c) more than one partner, all female
 - d) more than one partner, including males and females.
 - e) monogamous (one partner only), with a male
15. In bringing me up, I feel that my parents treated me
- a) more as a boy, emphasizing masculine characteristics

- b) more as a girl, emphasizing feminine characteristics
 - c) in such a way that did not emphasize masculine or feminine characteristics
16. Most of my friends view me as being
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine
17. How do you feel about your sexual desires and/or thoughts?
- a) very comfortable
 - b) somewhat comfortable
 - c) somewhat uncomfortable
 - d) very uncomfortable
18. How would your parents feel about your sexual orientation ?
- a) very comfortable
 - b) somewhat comfortable
 - c) somewhat uncomfortable
 - d) very uncomfortable
19. Up to now, I have been sexually active with
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
20. I am primarily emotionally attracted to
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
21. I wish I could be
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine

22. In my fantasies, daydreams, and/or thoughts, I find that I am primarily attracted to
- females only
 - males only
 - both males and females, but mostly females.
 - both males and females, but mostly males.
 - both males and females, equally.
23. If I could, I would change my sexual orientation to
- exclusively heterosexual
 - primarily heterosexual
 - bisexual
 - primarily homosexual
 - exclusively homosexual
 - I would not change my sexual orientation.
24. Others see me as
- very masculine
 - masculine
 - predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - feminine
25. How important is it to you how your parents feel about your sexual orientation?
- very important
 - somewhat important
 - somewhat unimportant
 - very unimportant
26. How would your friends feel about your sexual orientation?
- very comfortable
 - somewhat comfortable
 - somewhat uncomfortable
 - very uncomfortable
27. I feel that my current sexual orientation is
- exclusively heterosexual (attracted to women only)
 - primarily heterosexual (attracted mostly to women but also to men)
 - bisexual (attracted equally to men and women)
 - primarily homosexual (attracted mostly to men but also to women)
 - exclusively homosexual (attracted only to men)

28. How important to you is it how your friends feel about your sexual orientation?
- very important
 - somewhat important
 - somewhat unimportant
 - very unimportant

On the rating scale below, please indicate the number that best represents how much you agree with the following statements. PLEASE CONTINUE TO MARK YOUR RESPONSES ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

4	3	2	1
strongly agree	somewhat agree	somewhat disagree	strongly disagree

29. _____ I approve of adolescents exploring their sexuality with friends of the same sex.
30. _____ I am comfortable with who I am sexually.
31. _____ I would engage in sexual exploration with a female.
32. _____ I would like to be sexually intimate with a man and a woman at the same time.
33. _____ Sexual attraction between two men is acceptable
34. _____ I would not be worried at all if others found out about my sexual orientation.
35. _____ I feel pressured by my parents and society to behave in a way that is really not true of me.
36. _____ I am friends with one or more homosexuals.
37. _____ I would like to be dominated by a male in love-making.
38. _____ I am most comfortable engaging in traditional male behaviors (i.e. mechanics, sports, etc.).
39. _____ I have engaged in masturbatory foreplay with a female.
40. _____ I have never had oral sex with another male.

41. _____ I prefer to be the receiver rather than the giver of oral sex.
42. _____ I have had to keep things quiet about my sexual orientation.
43. _____ I feel very alone and isolated from others as a result of my sexual orientation.
44. _____ I am confused about my sexual orientation.
45. _____ I would never consider sexual exploration with another man.
46. _____ My sexual orientation is condoned by my religious affiliation.
47. _____ I am friends with one or more people whom I suspect are homosexual or bisexual.
48. _____ Having a few drinks does not make sex more pleasurable.
49. _____ I feel that I definitely belong to the male sex.
50. _____ I would consider learning how to sew or knit.
51. _____ I feel that I am very intimate with my friends.
52. _____ I am comfortable talking about my feelings.
53. _____ I enjoy participating in contact sports (i.e. football, wrestling).
54. _____ I have engaged in mutual masturbation with another male.
55. _____ Being bisexual means having the best of both worlds.
56. _____ I have found myself noticing an attractive man in passing or in a social situation.
57. _____ I was confused about my sexual orientation in the past but am comfortable with it at present.
58. _____ I have to hide my sexual attraction for others because I would be rejected by most people.

59. _____ I sometimes get sad about who I am sexually.
60. _____ I am friends with one or more homosexual males.
61. _____ I have had sex with a female after having had a few alcoholic drinks.
62. _____ I believe that sexual intimacy between two men is a sin.
63. _____ If I had to have sex with someone, I would choose an attractive male over an attractive female.
64. _____ If I could choose my sexual orientation, I would choose heterosexuality.
65. _____ I would never wish to be bisexual.
66. _____ I currently wish I were of the opposite sex.
67. _____ I have had the urge to wear women's articles of clothing.
68. _____ I was born a biological male (that is, with male genitalia).
69. _____ I feel that it is O.K. for me to cry if I am sad.
70. _____ I feel comfortable hugging a close male friend.
71. _____ When I am feeling scared or anxious, I would prefer that a female were there to comfort me rather than a male.
72. _____ I feel guilty when I see someone whom I am sexually attracted to.
73. _____ I am not confused about my sexual orientation.
74. _____ In the future I would like to be sexually intimate with another man.
75. _____ I would like to be more comfortable with my sexual orientation.
76. _____ I feel less comfortable flirting if I have had a few drinks.

77. _____ I have sometimes felt that I was born female trapped inside a male body.
78. _____ I prefer to be the dominant partner in love-making.
79. _____ I enjoy non-contact sports (i.e. racquetball, tennis, weightlifting, etc.)
80. _____ I am emotionally closer to my father than my mother.
81. _____ I think that being homosexual is the worst thing that could happen to anyone.
82. _____ I have engaged in intercourse with a female.
83. _____ I am not friends with anyone whom I know to be homosexual.
84. _____ I do not think that drugs enhance sexual intimacy.
85. _____ I never have guilt feelings about my sexual orientation.
86. _____ In my fantasies I have sometimes thought of myself as a female.
87. _____ I would engage in sexual exploration with a male.
88. _____ I feel that there are people out there for me with whom I can freely talk about my sexual orientation and sexual concerns.
89. _____ I feel that most people would reject me if I were to tell them who I am sexually attracted to.
90. _____ I am comfortable with my sexual orientation.
91. _____ I have not found women particularly sexually attractive.
92. _____ If I were given the choice of being sexually intimate with any man or woman of my choosing, I would choose the woman.
93. _____ In the past, I have wished that I could be of the opposite sex.

94. _____ I feel that alcohol helps me relax when I am interested in someone.
95. _____ I have never had oral sex with a female.
96. _____ I have never had a crush on a male.
97. _____ I am glad that I am of the sexual orientation that I am.
98. _____ I think that drugs make the sexual experience more intense and enjoyable.
99. _____ If I could be born all over again I would like to be born a female.
100. _____ I have fantasized about taking a passive role in sex.
101. _____ I have never wondered what it would be like to make love to another man.
102. _____ It is really not O.K. for a guy to cry in front of others.
103. _____ I have felt very emotionally close to another male.
104. _____ I have fantasized about having sex with both a man and a woman at the same time.
105. _____ I am most comfortable engaging in traditional female behaviors (i.e. cooking, shopping, sewing, etc.).
106. _____ I have never thought that I would want to be of the opposite sex.
107. _____ Alcohol helps boost my self-confidence if I want to approach someone that I am sexually attracted to.
108. _____ I wish I could change who I am sexually.
109. _____ I feel really down about who I am sexually.
110. _____ I am emotionally closer to my female friends than to my male friends.
111. _____ I remember having a crush on my best male friend when I was a boy.

112. _____ I have sometimes thought that I would like to be able to bear children.
113. _____ I don't feel good about my sexual orientation.
114. _____ I can talk about my feelings easier to a close female friend than to a close male friend.
115. _____ I have never had sexual dreams in which I was sexually involved with another male.

BSII ANSWER SHEET AND SCORING (scoring in parentheses):

Items 1 through 8 are answered either True or False. Please circle the response which applies for you.

- | | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (1) | (2) |
| 2. | (1) | (2) |
| 3. | (1) | (2) |
| 4. | (1) | (2) |
| 5. | (1) | (2) |
| 6. | (1) | (2) |
| 7. | (1) | (2) |
| 8. | (1) | (2) |

Items 9 through 28 have several response options. Please circle the response which is true or most true for you.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 9. | a(0) | b(4) | c(1) | d(3) | e(2) |
| 10. | a(0) | b(4) | c(1) | d(3) | e(2) |
| 11. | a(0) | b(4) | c(1) | d(3) | e(2) |
| 12. | a(3) | b(3) | c(3) | d(3) | e(3) f(0) |
| 13. | a(0) | b(1) | c(2) | d(3) | e(4) f(5) |
| 14. | a(0) | b(2) | c(0) | d(1) | e(2) |
| 15. | a(0) | b(2) | c(1) | | |
| 16. | a(0) | b(1) | c(2) | d(3) | e(4) f(5) |
| 17. | a(0) | b(1) | c(2) | d(3) | |
| 18. | a(0) | b(1) | c(2) | d(3) | |
| 19. | a(0) | b(4) | c(1) | d(3) | e(2) |
| 20. | a(0) | b(4) | c(1) | d(3) | e(2) |
| 21. | a(0) | b(1) | c(2) | d(3) | e(4) f(5) |
| 22. | a(0) | b(4) | c(1) | d(3) | e(2) |
| 23. | a(3) | b(3) | c(3) | d(3) | e(3) f(0) |
| 24. | a(0) | b(1) | c(2) | d(3) | e(4) f(5) |
| 25. | a(3) | b(2) | c(1) | d(0) | |
| 26. | a(0) | b(1) | c(2) | d(3) | |
| 27. | a(0) | b(1) | c(2) | d(3) | e(4) |
| 28. | a(3) | b(2) | c(1) | d(0) | |

Items 29 through 115 are based on the scale presented below. For each item please indicate the number that best represents how much you agree with each statement. Periodically please check to make sure that the number of the statement you are responding to corresponds with the number on the answer sheet.

	<u>4</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>	
	strongly agree		somewhat agree		somewhat disagree		strongly disagree	
29.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)				
30.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)				
31.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)				
32.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)				
33.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)				
34.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)				
35.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	76.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
					77.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
36.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	78.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
37.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	79.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
38.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	80.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
39.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)				
40.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	81.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
					82.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
41.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	83.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
42.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	84.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
43.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	85.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
44.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)				
45.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	86.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
					87.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
46.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	88.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
47.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	89.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
48.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	90.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
49.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)				
50.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	91.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
					92.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
51.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	93.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
52.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	94.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
53.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	95.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
54.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)				
55.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	96.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
					97.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
56.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	98.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
57.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	99.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
58.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	100.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
59.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)				
60.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	101.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
					102.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2) 1(3)
61.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	103.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)
62.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	104.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1) 1(0)

63.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	105.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)
64.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	106.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)
65.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	107.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)
66.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	108.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)
67.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	109.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)
68.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	110.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)
69.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	111.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)
70.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	112.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)
71.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	113.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)
72.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)	114.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)
73.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)	115.	4(0)	3(1)	2(2)	1(3)
74.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)					
75.	4(3)	3(2)	2(1)	1(0)					

APPENDIX C

THE DIMENSIONS OF THE BSII AS HYPOTHESIZED

DIMENSION I: CURRENT LIFESTYLE AND RELATIONSHIP STATUS

1. I am currently involved in a sexual relationship with another man.
2. I am currently involved in a romantic relationship with another man.
3. I am currently involved in a sexual relationship with a woman.
4. I am currently involved in a romantic relationship with a woman.
5. I am currently involved in a sexual and/or romantic relationship with both a man and a woman.
6. I am living with the person with whom I am involved in a sexual and/or romantic relationship.
7. I am involved in a relationship that is monogamous (one partner only).
8. I am not currently involved in a romantic or sexual relationship.

DIMENSION IIA: SEXUAL ATTRACTION - PAST/PRESENT

9. In the past (any time before the present) I have been sexually attracted to
 - a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
10. Currently I see myself as being sexually attracted to
 - a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, both mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
11. In the future I would like to be sexually attracted to
 - a) females only
 - b) males only

- c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
14. If I were involved in a relationship I would like it to be
- a) monogamous (one partner only), with a female
 - b) more than one partner, all male
 - c) more than one partner, all female
 - d) more than one partner, including males and females.
 - e) monogamous (one partner only), with a male
22. In my fantasies, daydreams, and/or thoughts, I find that I am primarily attracted to
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
27. I feel that my current sexual orientation is
- a) exclusively heterosexual (attracted to women only)
 - b) primarily heterosexual (attracted mostly to women but also to men)
 - c) bisexual (attracted equally to men and women)
 - d) primarily homosexual (attracted mostly to men but also to women)
 - e) exclusively homosexual (attracted only to men)
31. _____ I would engage in sexual exploration with a female.
56. _____ I have found myself noticing an attractive man in passing or in a social situation.
64. _____ If I could choose my sexual orientation, I would choose heterosexuality.
91. _____ I have not found women particularly sexually attractive.
96. _____ I have never had a crush on a male.
101. _____ I have never wondered what it would be like to make love to another man.
111. _____ I remember having a crush on my best male friend when I was a boy.
115. _____ I have never had sexual dreams in which I

was sexually involved with another male.

DIMENSION IIB - SEXUAL ATTRACTION - FUTURE/FANTASY

23. If I could, I would change my sexual orientation to
- a) exclusively heterosexual
 - b) primarily heterosexual
 - c) bisexual
 - d) primarily homosexual
 - e) exclusively homosexual
 - f) I would not change my sexual orientation.
32. _____ I would like to be sexually intimate with a man and a woman at the same time.
37. _____ I would like to be dominated by a male in love-making.
45. _____ I would never consider sexual exploration with another man.
63. _____ If I had to have sex with someone, I would choose an attractive male over an attractive female.
65. _____ I would never wish to be bisexual.
74. _____ In the future I would like to be sexually intimate with another man.
87. _____ I would engage in sexual exploration with a male.
92. _____ If I were given the choice of being sexually intimate with any man or woman of my choosing, I would choose the woman.
104. _____ I have fantasized about having sex with both a man and a woman at the same time.

DIMENSION III: DISCOMFORT WITH SEXUAL IDENTITY

12. If I could, I would change my sexual orientation to
- a) exclusively heterosexual
 - b) primarily heterosexual
 - c) bisexual
 - d) primarily homosexual
 - e) exclusively homosexual
 - f) I would not change my sexual orientation.

17. How do you feel about your sexual desires and/or thoughts?
- a) very comfortable
 - b) somewhat comfortable
 - c) somewhat uncomfortable
 - d) very uncomfortable
18. How would your parents feel about your sexual orientation?
- a) very comfortable
 - b) somewhat comfortable
 - c) somewhat uncomfortable
 - d) very uncomfortable
25. How important is it to you how your parents feel about your sexual orientation?
- a) very important
 - b) somewhat important
 - c) somewhat unimportant
 - d) very unimportant
26. How would your friends feel about your sexual orientation?
- a) very comfortable
 - b) somewhat comfortable
 - c) somewhat uncomfortable
 - d) very uncomfortable
28. How important to you is it how your friends feel about your sexual orientation?
- a) very important
 - b) somewhat important
 - c) somewhat unimportant
 - d) very unimportant
30. _____ I am comfortable with who I am sexually.
34. _____ I would not be worried at all if others found out about my sexual orientation.
35. _____ I feel pressured by my parents and society to behave in a way that is really not true of me.
42. _____ I have had to keep things quiet about my sexual orientation.
43. _____ I feel very alone and isolated from others as a result of my sexual orientation.
44. _____ I am confused about my sexual orientation.

46. _____ My sexual orientation is condoned by my religious affiliation.
58. _____ I have to hide my sexual attraction for others because I would be rejected by most people.
59. _____ I sometimes get sad about who I am sexually.
72. _____ I feel guilty when I see someone whom I am sexually attracted to.
73. _____ I am not confused about my sexual orientation.
75. _____ I would like to be more comfortable with my sexual orientation.
85. _____ I never have guilt feelings about my sexual orientation.
88. _____ I feel that there are people out there for me with whom I can freely talk about my sexual orientation and sexual concerns.
89. _____ I feel that most people would reject me if I were to tell them who I am sexually attracted to.
90. _____ I am comfortable with my sexual orientation.
97. _____ I am glad that I am of the sexual orientation that I am.
108. _____ I wish I could change who I am sexually.
109. _____ I feel really down about who I am sexually.
113. _____ I don't feel good about my sexual orientation.

DIMENSION IV: GENDER IDENTITY

49. _____ I feel that I definitely belong to the male sex.
66. _____ I currently wish I were of the opposite sex.
67. _____ I have had the urge to wear women's articles of clothing.
68. _____ I was born a biological male (that is, with

male genitalia).

77. _____ I have sometimes felt that I was born female trapped inside a male body.
86. _____ In my fantasies I have sometimes thought of myself as a female.
93. _____ In the past, I have wished that I could be of the opposite sex.
99. _____ If I could be born all over again I would like to be born a female.
106. _____ I have never thought that I would want to be of the opposite sex.
112. _____ I have sometimes thought that I would like to be able to bear children.

DIMENSION V: SEX-ROLE IDENTITY

13. I consider myself to be
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine
15. In bringing me up, I feel that my parents treated me
- a) more as a boy, emphasizing masculine characteristics
 - b) more as a girl, emphasizing feminine characteristics
 - c) in such a way that did not emphasize masculine or feminine characteristics
16. Most of my friends view me as being
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine
21. I wish I could be

- a) Very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) Predominantly masculine with feminine Characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) Predominantly feminine with masculine Characteristics
 - f) feminine
24. Others ~~S~~ see me as
- a) Very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) Predominantly masculine with feminine Characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) Predominantly feminine with masculine Characteristics
 - f) feminine
38. _____ I am most comfortable engaging in traditional male behaviors (i.e. mechanics, sports, etc.).
41. _____ I prefer to be the receiver rather than the giver of oral sex.
50. _____ I would consider learning how to sew or knit.
53. _____ I enjoy participating in contact sports (i.e. football, wrestling).
69. _____ I feel that it is O.K. for me to cry if I am sad.
78. _____ I prefer to be the dominant partner in love-making.
79. _____ I enjoy non-contact sports (i.e. racquetball, tennis, weightlifting, etc.)
100. _____ I have fantasized about taking a passive role in sex.
102. _____ It is really not O.K. for a guy to cry in front of others.
105. _____ I am most comfortable engaging in traditional female behaviors (i.e. cooking, shopping, sewing, etc.)

DIMENSION VI: EMOTIONAL ATTRACTION

20. I am primarily emotionally attracted to

- a) females only
- b) males only
- c) both males and females, but mostly females.
- d) both males and females, but mostly males.
- e) both males and females, equally.

51. _____ I feel that I am very intimate with my friends.
52. _____ I am comfortable talking about my feelings.
70. _____ I feel comfortable hugging a close male friend.
71. _____ When I am feeling scared or anxious, I would prefer that a female were there to comfort me rather than a male.
80. _____ I am emotionally closer to my father than my mother.
103. _____ I have felt very emotionally close to another male.
110. _____ I am emotionally closer to my female friends than to my male friends.
114. _____ I can talk about my feelings easier to a close female friend than to a close male friend.

DIMENSION VII: SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

19. Up to now, I have been sexually active with
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
39. _____ I have engaged in masturbatory foreplay with a female.
40. _____ I have never had oral sex with another male.
54. _____ I have engaged in mutual masturbation with another male.
82. _____ I have engaged in intercourse with a female.
95. _____ I have never had oral sex with a female.

DIMENSION VIII: ALCOHOL/DRUG USAGE

48. _____ Having a few drinks does not make sex more pleasurable.
61. _____ I have had sex with a female after having had a few alcoholic drinks.
76. _____ I feel less comfortable flirting if I have had a few drinks.
84. _____ I do not think that drugs enhance sexual intimacy.
94. _____ I feel that alcohol helps me relax when I am interested in someone.
98. _____ I think that drugs make the sexual experience more intense and enjoyable.
107. _____ Alcohol helps boost my self-confidence if I want to approach someone that I am sexually attracted to.

DIMENSION IX: SOCIAL BEHAVIOR and ATTITUDE

29. _____ I approve of adolescents exploring their sexuality with friends of the same sex.
33. _____ Sexual attraction between two men is acceptable.
36. _____ I am friends with one or more homosexuals.
47. _____ I am friends with one or more people whom I suspect are homosexual or bisexual.
55. _____ Being bisexual means having the best of both worlds.
60. _____ I am friends with one or more homosexual males.
62. _____ I believe that sexual intimacy between two men is a sin.
81. _____ I think that being homosexual is the worst thing that could happen to anyone.
83. _____ I am not friends with anyone whom I know to be homosexual.

APPENDIX C

THE RESULTING DIMENSIONS OF THE BSII
AFTER ANALYSIS

DIMENSION IIa: SEXUAL ATTRACTION - PAST/PRESENT

9. In the past (any time before the present) I have been sexually attracted to
- females only
 - males only
 - both males and females, but mostly females.
 - both males and females, but mostly males.
 - both males and females, equally.
10. Currently I see myself as being sexually attracted to
- females only
 - males only
 - both males and females, but mostly females.
 - both males and females, both mostly males.
 - both males and females, equally.
11. In the future I would like to be sexually attracted to
- females only
 - males only
 - both males and females, but mostly females.
 - both males and females, but mostly males.
 - both males and females, equally.
14. If I were involved in a relationship I would like it to be
- monogamous (one partner only), with a female
 - more than one partner, all male
 - more than one partner, all female
 - more than one partner, including males and females.
 - monogamous (one partner only), with a male
22. In my fantasies, daydreams, and/or thoughts, I find that I am primarily attracted to
- females only
 - males only
 - both males and females, but mostly females.
 - both males and females, but mostly males.
 - both males and females, equally.
27. I feel that my current sexual orientation is
- exclusively heterosexual (attracted to women only)
 - primarily heterosexual (attracted mostly to women but also to men)
 - bisexual (attracted equally to men and women)

- d) primarily homosexual (attracted mostly to men but also to women)
 - e) exclusively homosexual (attracted only to men)
31. _____ I would engage in sexual exploration with a female.
56. _____ I have found myself noticing an attractive man in passing or in a social situation.
64. _____ If I could choose my sexual orientation, I would choose heterosexuality.
91. _____ I have not found women particularly sexually attractive.
96. _____ I have never had a crush on a male.
111. _____ I remember having a crush on my best male friend when I was a boy.
115. _____ I have never had sexual dreams in which I was sexually involved with another male.

DIMENSION IIB: SEXUAL ATTRACTION - FUTURE/FANTASY

37. _____ I would like to be dominated by a male in love-making.
45. _____ I would never consider sexual exploration with another man.
63. _____ If I had to have sex with someone, I would choose an attractive male over an attractive female.
74. _____ In the future I would like to be sexually intimate with another man.
87. _____ I would engage in sexual exploration with a male.
92. _____ If I were given the choice of being sexually intimate with any man or woman of my choosing, I would choose the woman.
104. _____ I have fantasized about having sex with both a man and a woman at the same time.

DIMENSION III: DISCOMFORT WITH SEXUAL IDENTITY

12. If I could, I would change my sexual orientation to
 a) exclusively heterosexual
 b) primarily heterosexual
 c) bisexual
 d) primarily homosexual
 e) exclusively homosexual
 f) I would not change my sexual orientation.
17. How do you feel about your sexual desires and/or thoughts?
 a) very comfortable
 b) somewhat comfortable
 c) somewhat uncomfortable
 d) very uncomfortable
30. _____ I am comfortable with who I am sexually.
34. _____ I would not be worried at all if others found out about my sexual orientation.
35. _____ I feel pressured by my parents and society to behave in a way that is really not true of me.
42. _____ I have had to keep things quiet about my sexual orientation.
43. _____ I feel very alone and isolated from others as a result of my sexual orientation.
44. _____ I am confused about my sexual orientation.
58. _____ I have to hide my sexual attraction for others because I would be rejected by most people.
59. _____ I sometimes get sad about who I am sexually.
73. _____ I am not confused about my sexual orientation.
75. _____ I would like to be more comfortable with my sexual orientation.
85. _____ I never have guilt feelings about my sexual orientation.
89. _____ I feel that most people would reject me if I were to tell them who I am sexually attracted to.

90. _____ I am comfortable with my sexual orientation.
97. _____ I am glad that I am of the sexual orientation that I am.
108. _____ I wish I could change who I am sexually.
109. _____ I feel really down about who I am sexually.
113. _____ I don't feel good about my sexual orientation.

DIMENSION IV: GENDER IDENTITY

49. _____ I feel that I definitely belong to the male sex.
66. _____ I currently wish I were of the opposite sex.
67. _____ I have had the urge to wear women's articles of clothing.
68. _____ I was born a biological male (that is, with male genitalia).
77. _____ I have sometimes felt that I was born female trapped inside a male body.
86. _____ In my fantasies I have sometimes thought of myself as a female.
93. _____ In the past, I have wished that I could be of the opposite sex.
99. _____ If I could be born all over again I would like to be born a female.
106. _____ I have never thought that I would want to be of the opposite sex.

DIMENSION V: SEX-ROLE IDENTITY

13. I consider myself to be
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine

16. Most of my friends view me as being
- very masculine
 - masculine
 - predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - feminine
21. I wish I could be
- very masculine
 - masculine
 - predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - feminine
24. Others see me as
- very masculine
 - masculine
 - predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - feminine
38. _____ I am most comfortable engaging in traditional male behaviors (i.e. mechanics, sports, etc.).
53. _____ I enjoy participating in contact sports (i.e. football, wrestling).
78. _____ I prefer to be the dominant partner in love-making.
102. _____ It is really not O.K. for a guy to cry in front of others.

DIMENSION VI: EMOTIONAL ATTRACTION

51. _____ I feel that I am very intimate with my friends.
52. _____ I am comfortable talking about my feelings.
71. _____ When I am feeling scared or anxious, I would prefer that a female were there to comfort me rather than a male.

103. _____ I have felt very emotionally close to another male.
110. _____ I am emotionally closer to my female friends than to my male friends.
114. _____ I can talk about my feelings easier to a close female friend than to a close male friend.

DIMENSION VII: SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

39. _____ I have engaged in masturbatory foreplay with a female.
82. _____ I have engaged in intercourse with a female.
95. _____ I have never had oral sex with a female.

DIMENSION VIII: ALCOHOL/DRUG USAGE

48. _____ Having a few drinks does not make sex more pleasurable.
84. _____ I do not think that drugs enhance sexual intimacy.
94. _____ I feel that alcohol helps me relax when I am interested in someone.
98. _____ I think that drugs make the sexual experience more intense and enjoyable.
107. _____ Alcohol helps boost my self-confidence if I want to approach someone that I am sexually attracted to.

DIMENSION IX: SOCIAL BEHAVIOR and ATTITUDE

33. _____ Sexual attraction between two men is acceptable.
36. _____ I am friends with one or more homosexuals.
47. _____ I am friends with one or more people whom I suspect are homosexual or bisexual.
55. _____ Being bisexual means having the best of both worlds.
60. _____ I am friends with one or more homosexual males.

62. _____ I believe that sexual intimacy between two men is a sin.
81. _____ I think that being homosexual is the worst thing that could happen to anyone.
83. _____ I am not friends with anyone whom I know to be homosexual.

APPENDIX D

THE RESULTING BALTAR SEXUAL IDENTITY INVENTORY

AFTER ANALYSIS

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MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. PLEASE DO NOT MAKE MARKS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Please answer the following items, T (true) or F (false), as they apply to you.

1. I am currently involved in a sexual relationship with another man.
2. I am currently involved in a romantic relationship with another man.
3. I am currently involved in a sexual relationship with a woman.
4. I am currently involved in a romantic relationship with a woman.
5. I am currently involved in a sexual and/or romantic relationship with both a man and a woman.
6. I am living with the person with whom I am involved in a sexual and/or romantic relationship.
7. I am involved in a relationship that is monogamous (one partner only).
8. I am not currently involved in a romantic or sexual relationship.

Please respond to the following questions by choosing the item which most closely reflects how you feel. PLEASE CONTINUE TO MARK RESPONSES ON ANSWER SHEET.

9. In the past (any time before the present) I have been sexually attracted to
 - a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.

10. Currently I see myself as being sexually attracted to
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, both mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
11. In the future I would like to be sexually attracted to
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
12. If I could, I would change my sexual orientation to
- a) exclusively heterosexual
 - b) primarily heterosexual
 - c) bisexual
 - d) primarily homosexual
 - e) exclusively homosexual
 - f) I would not change my sexual orientation.
13. I consider myself to be
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine
14. If I were involved in a relationship I would like it to be
- a) monogamous (one partner only), with a female
 - b) more than one partner, all male
 - c) more than one partner, all female
 - d) more than one partner, including males and females.
 - e) monogamous (one partner only), with a male
16. Most of my friends view me as being
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine

17. How do you feel about your sexual desires and/or thoughts?
- a) very comfortable
 - b) somewhat comfortable
 - c) somewhat uncomfortable
 - d) very uncomfortable
21. I wish I could be
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine
22. In my fantasies, daydreams, and/or thoughts, I find that I am primarily attracted to
- a) females only
 - b) males only
 - c) both males and females, but mostly females.
 - d) both males and females, but mostly males.
 - e) both males and females, equally.
24. Others see me as
- a) very masculine
 - b) masculine
 - c) predominantly masculine with feminine characteristics
 - d) androgynous (equally masculine and feminine)
 - e) predominantly feminine with masculine characteristics
 - f) feminine
27. I feel that my current sexual orientation is
- a) exclusively heterosexual (attracted to women only)
 - b) primarily heterosexual (attracted mostly to women but also to men)
 - c) bisexual (attracted equally to men and women)
 - d) primarily homosexual (attracted mostly to men but also to women)
 - e) exclusively homosexual (attracted only to men)

On the rating scale below, please indicate the number that best represents how much you agree with the following statements. PLEASE CONTINUE TO MARK YOUR RESPONSES ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

- | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| strongly
agree | somewhat
agree | somewhat
disagree | strongly
disagree |
30. _____ I am comfortable with who I am sexually.
31. _____ I would engage in sexual exploration with a female.
33. _____ Sexual attraction between two men is acceptable.
34. _____ I would not be worried at all if others found out about my sexual orientation.
35. _____ I feel pressured by my parents and society to behave in a way that is really not true of me.
36. _____ I am friends with one or more homosexuals.
37. _____ I would like to be dominated by a male in love-making.
38. _____ I am most comfortable engaging in traditional male behaviors (i.e. mechanics, sports, etc.).
39. _____ I have engaged in masturbatory foreplay with a female.
42. _____ I have had to keep things quiet about my sexual orientation.
43. _____ I feel very alone and isolated from others as a result of my sexual orientation.
44. _____ I am confused about my sexual orientation.
45. _____ I would never consider sexual exploration with another man.
47. _____ I am friends with one or more people whom I suspect are homosexual or bisexual.
48. _____ Having a few drinks does not make sex more pleasurable.
49. _____ I feel that I definitely belong to the male sex.
51. _____ I feel that I am very intimate with my friends.

52. _____ I am comfortable talking about my feelings.
53. _____ I enjoy participating in contact sports (i.e. football, wrestling).
55. _____ Being bisexual means having the best of both worlds.
56. _____ I have found myself noticing an attractive man in passing or in a social situation.
57. _____ I was confused about my sexual orientation in the past but am comfortable with it at present.
58. _____ I have to hide my sexual attraction for others because I would be rejected by most people.
59. _____ I sometimes get sad about who I am sexually.
60. _____ I am friends with one or more homosexual males.
62. _____ I believe that sexual intimacy between two men is a sin.
63. _____ If I had to have sex with someone, I would choose an attractive male over an attractive female.
64. _____ If I could choose my sexual orientation, I would choose heterosexuality.
66. _____ I currently wish I were of the opposite sex.
67. _____ I have had the urge to wear women's articles of clothing.
68. _____ I was born a biological male (that is, with male genitalia).
71. _____ When I am feeling scared or anxious, I would prefer that a female were there to comfort me rather than a male.
73. _____ I am not confused about my sexual orientation.
74. _____ In the future I would like to be sexually intimate with another man.
75. _____ I would like to be more comfortable with my sexual orientation.

77. _____ I have sometimes felt that I was born female trapped inside a male body.
78. _____ I prefer to be the dominant partner in love-making.
81. _____ I think that being homosexual is the worst thing that could happen to anyone.
82. _____ I have engaged in intercourse with a female.
83. _____ I am not friends with anyone whom I know to be homosexual.
84. _____ I do not think that drugs enhance sexual intimacy.
85. _____ I never have guilt feelings about my sexual orientation.
86. _____ In my fantasies I have sometimes thought of myself as a female.
87. _____ I would engage in sexual exploration with a male.
89. _____ I feel that most people would reject me if I were to tell them who I am sexually attracted to.
90. _____ I am comfortable with my sexual orientation.
91. _____ I have not found women particularly sexually attractive.
92. _____ If I were given the choice of being sexually intimate with any man or woman of my choosing, I would choose the woman.
93. _____ In the past, I have wished that I could be of the opposite sex.
94. _____ I feel that alcohol helps me relax when I am interested in someone.
95. _____ I have never had oral sex with a female.
96. _____ I have never had a crush on a male.
97. _____ I am glad that I am of the sexual orientation that I am.
98. _____ I think that drugs make the sexual experience more intense and enjoyable.

99. _____ If I could be born all over again I would like to be born a female.
102. _____ It is really not O.K. for a guy to cry in front of others.
103. _____ I have felt very emotionally close to another male.
104. _____ I have fantasized about having sex with both a man and a woman at the same time.
106. _____ I have never thought that I would want to be of the opposite sex.
107. _____ Alcohol helps boost my self-confidence if I want to approach someone that I am sexually attracted to.
108. _____ I wish I could change who I am sexually.
109. _____ I feel really down about who I am sexually.
110. _____ I am emotionally closer to my female friends than to my male friends.
111. _____ I remember having a crush on my best male friend when I was a boy.
113. _____ I don't feel good about my sexual orientation.
114. _____ I can talk about my feelings easier to a close female friend than to a close male friend.
115. _____ I have never had sexual dreams in which I was sexually involved with another male.

APPENDIX E

MOSHER GUILT INVENTORY - Sex Guilt Subscale

This questionnaire consists of a sentence stem and a pair of responses which are lettered A and B.

For each of the following items, read the stem and choose the response which you most agree with or is most characteristic of you. Your choice should reflect your own personal beliefs, thoughts, reactions. If you find it difficult to choose because you find both or neither apply, please don't omit the item. Instead, choose which applies the most of the two.

1. If in the future I committed adultery...
A. I won't feel bad about it.
B. it would be sinful.
2. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company...
A. are common in our town.
B. should be avoided.
3. As a child, sex play...
A. never entered my mind
B. is quite wide spread.
4. Sex relations before marriage...
A. ruin many a happy couple.
B. are good in my opinion.
5. If in the future I committed adultery...
A. I wouldn't tell anyone.
B. I would probably feel bad about it.
6. When I have sexual desires...
A. I usually try to curb them.
B. I generally satisfy them.
7. Unusual sex practices...
A. might be interesting.
B. don't interest me.
8. Prostitution...
A. is a must.
B. breeds only evil.
9. As a child, sex play...
A. is not good for mental and emotional well-being.
B. is natural and innocent.

10. As a child, sex play...
 - A. was a big taboo and I was deathly afraid of it.
 - B. was common without guilt feelings.
11. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company...
 - A. are not proper.
 - B. are exciting and amusing.
12. Unusual sex practices...
 - A. are awful and unthinkable.
 - B. are not so unusual to me.
13. When I have sex dreams...
 - A. I cannot remember them in the morning.
 - B. I wake up happy.
14. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company...
 - A. are lots of fun.
 - B. are coarse to say the least.
15. Petting...
 - A. is something that should be controlled.
 - B. is a form of education.
16. Unusual sex practices...
 - A. are O.K. as long as they're heterosexual.
 - B. usually aren't pleasurable because you have preconceived feelings about they're being wrong.
17. Sex relations before marriage...
 - A. are practiced to much to be wrong.
 - B. in my opinion, should not be practiced.
18. As a child, sex play...
 - A. is dangerous.
 - B. is not harmful but does not create sexual pleasure.
19. As a child, sex play...
 - A. was indulged in.
 - B. is immature and ridiculous.
20. When I have a sexual desire...
 - A. they are quite strong.
 - B. I attempt to repress them.
21. Sex relations before marriage...
 - A. help people to adjust.
 - B. should not be recommended.

22. Masturbation...
A. is a habit that should be controlled.
B. is very common.
23. If I committed a homosexual act...
A. it would be my business.
B. it would show weakness in me.
24. Prostitution...
A. is a sign of moral decay in society.
B. is acceptable and needed for some people.
25. Sex relations before marriage...
A. are O.K. if both partners are in agreement.
B. are dangerous.
26. Masturbation...
A. is alright.
B. should not be practiced.
27. Sex...
A. is a beautiful gift from God not to be cheapened.
B. is good and enjoyable.
28. Prostitution...
A. should be legalized.
B. cannot really afford enjoyment.

FEAR OF NEGATIVE EVALUATION SCALE

Please answer the following questions True or False by circling either T or F on the answer sheet provided.

1. I rarely worry about seeming foolish to others.
2. I worry about what people will think of me even when I know it doesn't make any difference.
3. I become tense and jittery if I know someone is sizing me up.
4. I am unconcerned even if I know people are forming an unfavorable impression of me.
5. I feel very upset when I commit some social error.
6. The opinions that important people have of me cause me little concern.
7. I am often afraid that I may look ridiculous or make a fool of myself.
8. I react very little when other people disapprove of me.
9. I am frequently afraid of other people noticing my shortcomings.
10. The disapproval of others would have little effect on me.
11. If someone is evaluating me, I tend to expect the worst.
12. I rarely worry about what kind of impression I am making on someone.
13. I am afraid that others will not approve of me.
14. I am afraid that people will find fault with me.
15. Other people's opinion of me do not bother me.
16. I am not necessarily upset if I do not please someone.
17. When I am talking to someone, I worry about what they may be thinking about me.
18. I feel that you can't help making social errors sometimes, so why worry about it.
19. I am usually worried about what kind of impression I make.

20. I worry a lot about what my superiors think of me.
21. If I know someone is judging me, it has little effect on me.
22. I worry that others will think I am not worthwhile.
23. I worry very little about what others may think of me.
24. Sometimes I think I am too concerned with what other people think of me.
25. I often worry that I will say or do the wrong things.
26. I am often indifferent to the opinions others have of me.
27. I am usually confident that others will have a favorable impression of me.
28. I often worry that people who are important to me won't think very much of me.
29. I brood about the opinions my friends have about me.
30. I become tense and jittery if I know am being judged by my superiors.

MACANDREWS ALCOHOLISM SCALE (MAC)

Please indicate whether you find each of the following items to be True (T) or false (F).

1. I like to read newspaper articles on crime.
2. Evil spirits possess me at times.
3. I have a cough most of the time.
4. My soul sometimes leaves my body.
5. As a youngster I was suspended from school one or more times for cutting up.
6. I am a good mixer.
7. Everything is turning out just like the prophets of the Bible said it would.
8. I have not lived the right kind of life.
9. I think I would like the type of work a forest ranger does.
10. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence.
11. I do many things which I regret afterwards (I regret things more or more often than others seem to).
12. I enjoy a race or game better when I bet on it.
13. In school I was sometimes sent to the principal for cutting up.
14. My table manners are not quite as good at home as when I am out in company.
15. I know who is responsible for most of my troubles.
16. The sight of blood neither frightens me nor makes me sick.
17. I have never vomited blood nor coughed up blood.
18. I like to cook.
19. I used to keep a diary.
20. I have had periods in which I carried on activities without knowing later what I had been doing.
21. I liked school.
22. I am worried about sex matters.
23. I frequently notice my hand shakes when I try to do something.
24. My parents have often objected to the kind of people I went around with.
25. I have been quite independent and free from family rule.
26. I have few or no pains.
27. I have had blank spells in which my activities were interrupted and I did not know what was going on around me.
28. I sweat very easily even on cool days.
29. I have often felt that strangers were looking at me critically.
30. If I were a reporter I would very much like to report sporting news.
31. I am sure I am being talked about.
32. I seem to make friends about as quickly as others do.
33. Many of my dreams are about sex matters.
34. I cannot keep my mind on one thing.
35. I have more trouble concentrating than others seem to have.
36. I do not like to see women smoke.
37. I deserve severe punishment for my sins.
38. I played hooky from school quite often as a youngster.

39. I have at times had to be rough with people who were rude or annoying.
40. I was fond of excitement when I was young (or in childhood).
41. I enjoy gambling for small stakes.
42. I am often inclined to go out of my way to win a point with someone who has opposed me.
43. While in trains, busses, etc., I often talk to strangers.
44. Christ performed miracles such as changing water into wine.
45. I pray several times every week.
46. I readily become one hundred percent sold on a good idea.
47. I have frequently worked under people who seem to have things arranged so that they get credit for good work but are able to pass off mistakes onto those under them.
48. I would like to wear expensive clothes.
49. The one to whom I am most attracted and whom I most admired as a child was a woman (Mother, sister, aunt or other woman).

MMPI - SCALE 5

Please indicate whether you find each of the following items to be True (T) or False (F).

1. I like mechanics magazines.
2. I think I would like the work of a librarian.
3. When I get a new job, I like to be tipped off on who should be gotten next to.
4. I would like to be a singer.
5. I feel that it is certainly best to keep my mouth shut when I'm in trouble.
6. When someone does me a wrong I feel I should pay him back if I can, just for the principle of the thing.
7. I am very strongly attracted by members of my own sex.
8. I used to like drop-the-handkerchief.
9. I have often wished I were a girl.
10. I enjoy reading love stories.
11. I like poetry.
12. My feelings are not easily hurt.
13. I sometimes tease animals.
14. I think I would like the type of work a forest ranger does.
15. It takes a lot of argument to convince most people of the truth.
16. I would like to be a nurse.
17. I like to go to parties and other affairs where there is lots of loud fun.
18. I frequently find it necessary to stand up for what I think is right.
19. I believe in a life hereafter.
20. I enjoy a race or game better when I bet on it.
21. Most people are honest chiefly through fear of being caught.
22. My table manners are not quite as good at home as when I am out in company.
23. I like dramatics.
24. I like collecting flowers or growing house plants.
25. I have never indulged in any unusual sex practices.
26. At times my thoughts have raced ahead faster than I could speak them.
27. I like to cook.
28. I would like to be a soldier.
29. I used to keep a diary.
30. I do not have a great fear of snakes.
31. I am worried about sex matters.
32. My hands have not become clumsy or awkward.
33. I daydream very little.
34. If I were a reporter I would very much like to report news of the theater.
35. I would like to be a journalist.
36. In walking I am very careful to step over sidewalk cracks.
37. I have never had any breaking out on my skin that has worried me.
38. I frequently find myself worrying about something.
39. I think I would like the work of a building contractor.

40. I like science.
41. I very much like hunting.
42. Some of my family have habits that bother and annoy me very much.
43. I should like to belong to several clubs or lodges.
44. I like to talk about sex.
45. I have ben disappointed in love.
46. I believe there is a Devil and a Hell in the afterlife.
47. I like to be with a crowd who play jokes on one another.
48. I was a slow learner in school.
49. If I were an artist I would like to draw flowers.
50. It does not bother me that I am not better looking.
51. I am entirely self-confident.
52. I have often felt that strangers were looking at me critically.
53. Most people make friends because friends are likely to be useful to them.
54. Once in a while I feel hate towards members of my family whom I usually love.
55. If I were a reporter I would very much like to report sporting news.
56. I liked "Alice in Wonderland" by Lewis Carroll.
57. I wish I were not bothered by thoughts about sex.
58. I think that I feel more intensely than most people do.
59. There never was a time in my life when I liked to play with dolls.
60. I would like to be a florist.

ROSENBERG SELF ESTEEM SCALE

DIRECTIONS: Please read each item carefully and then circle the best description of each item. SA = strongly agree; A = agree; D = disagree; SD = strongly disagree. Work carefully and quickly answering each item.

- | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|-----|
| 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 a failure. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 10. I take a positive attitude toward myself. | SA | A | D | SD |

KLEIN SEXUAL ORIENTATION GRID

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other sex only	Other sex mostly	Other sex somewhat more	Both sexes equally	Same sex somewhat more	Same sex mostly	Same sex only

Using the scale above, please fill out the grid on the attached sheet for the categories below.

"Sexual attraction" refers to the sex of the person or people whom you find yourself sexually attracted to.

"Sexual behavior" refers to the sex of the person or people with whom you actually have sex with.

"Sexual fantasies" refer to the sex of the people that are present during masturbation, daydreams of a sexual nature, etc.

"Emotional preference" refers to your feelings of loving, liking, or feeling close to others.

"Social preference" differs from emotional preference in that it pertains to whom you socialize, or spend time, with.

For the last two categories (self-identification and sexual lifestyle) please use the scale below:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hetero only	Hetero mostly	Hetero somewhat more	Hetero/ Gay equally	Gay somewhat more	Gay mostly	Gay only

Self-identification refers to how you see yourself sexually or how you label yourself.

Sexual lifestyle not only to whom you prefer sexually but also the lifestyle that you prefer. For example, some heterosexuals only have sex with the opposite sex but prefer to spend the majority of their time with gay people. On the other hand, a homosexual or bisexual person may prefer to live exclusively in the gay world, the heterosexual world, or even to live in both worlds.

For all seven of these categories please rate yourself in terms of where you have been in the "past," where you see yourself at "present," and where you would like to see yourself in terms of some future "ideal."

	PAST	PRESENT	IDEAL
SEXUAL ATTRACTION			
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR			
SEXUAL FANTASIES			
EMOTIONAL PREFERENCE			
SOCIAL PREFERENCE			
SELF-IDENTIFICATION			
SEXUAL LIFESTYLE			

APPENDIX F

DEMOGRAPHIC ITEMS

Please fill in the following information. Do not write your name on any of the materials handed out in this package as this will ensure anonymity.

Male

Age: _____ Ethnicity/Race: _____

Marital Status:

_____ Married
 _____ Living with significant other
 _____ Separated/Divorced
 _____ Single
 _____ Widowed/Significant other deceased

Religious background:

_____ Roman Catholic
 _____ Jewish
 _____ Protestant: please specify : _____
 _____ Other: please specify: _____

Your Occupation: _____

Your Parents Occupation (please indicate their primary occupation through your lifetime with them):

Mother _____ Father _____

Household income per year (note: if dependent on parents please indicate household income of parents):

_____ \$0 - \$10,000
 _____ \$10,000 - \$20,000
 _____ \$20,000 - \$40,000
 _____ \$40,000 - \$70,000
 _____ over \$70,000

Educational Background:

Please indicate the highest degree you have obtained:

_____ Professional degree
 (Ph.D., M.D., etc.)
 _____ College degree
 _____ At least one year college
 _____ High School diploma
 _____ Completed Elementary school
 _____ Did not complete elementary school.

Please indicate the number of brothers and sisters that you have:

Brothers _____ Sisters _____

Where do you fall in relation to your siblings?

- Oldest
- Second Oldest
- Middle
- Second Youngest
- Youngest
- Only child

PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM

INVESTIGATOR: Joseph Baltar
Isaiah Crawford, Ph.D.

As a participant in this study, you will be asked to complete a battery of questionnaires. Because of the nature of this study, some of the questions ask for personal information regarding your sexual behavior. Please be assured that your responses to all questions will be strictly anonymous. Your name will not appear on any of the questionnaires, and the Consent Form that you sign will be kept separate from the actual questionnaires. The code numbers on the questionnaires are only to ensure that each set of questionnaires stays together. We will not be able to identify you or to associate your name with any specific questionnaire from the information we have.

We hope that you will feel free to complete all of the questionnaires. Though we do not anticipate a problem, you may, however, choose not to answer specific questions or to discontinue at any time without penalty.

If you have any questions or concerns about this investigation, please feel free to ask the experimenter before you leave today.

Thank you for your participation.

Participants' signature

Date

INTRODUCTORY LETTER AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILED PACKAGES

This package consists of several questionnaires. Please note that there is a number at the top of all of the answer sheets. This allows me to keep the package together. Your confidentiality is assured as your name will not appear anywhere on the answer sheets. Your signed consent form is returned separately.

All of the items are of short format (i.e. True-False, Multiple Choice, etc.). Please read the items carefully as some of them are phrased in the negative.

Example - "I would never".

As you will notice, the envelope is self-addressed and stamped. After you have completed the package, please enclose and return all the material. When I receive your completed package I will relay to you a brief description of the nature of the study. My phone number will be included should you have any questions about the measures, the procedure, or the purpose.

Thank you for participating in this study. It is of great help to me and I am very grateful for your time.

Joe Baltar

DEBRIEFING STATEMENT

This study attempted to investigate the different dimensions that may make up sexual orientation and their relationship to other variables. The questionnaires which you have just filled out will aid in the development of a sexual orientation questionnaire which may prove helpful to mental health professionals in their clinical practice. Should you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at 508-2490.

Your participation in this study is very much appreciated.

APPENDIX G

Correlation Coefficients of Each Item
with Its Dimension
(all correlations are positive)

Dimension IIa - Sexual Attraction - Past/Present (SA)

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Correlation</u>	
9	.96 **	
10	.98 **	
11	.89 **	
14	.93 **	
22	.98 **	
27	.98 **	
31	.78 **	
56	.78 **	
64	.66 **	
91	.83 **	
96	.84 **	
111	.79 **	No. of items = 13
115	.71 **	Mean = 0.85, SD = 0.12

Dimension IIb - Sexual Attraction - Future/Fantasy (SA)

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Correlation</u>	
37	.78 **	
45	.81 **	
63	.95 **	
74	.93 **	
87	.93 **	
92	.92 **	No. of items = 7
104	.41 **	Mean = 0.82, SD = 0.19

Dimension III - Discomfort with Sexual Orientation Disc)Item # Correlation

12	.60 **
17	.57 **
30	.89 **
34	.70 **
35	.57 **
42	.70 **
43	.58 **
44	.64 **
58	.57 **
59	.67 **
73	.50 **
75	.57 **
85	.61 **
89	.51 **
90	.82 **
97	.75 **
108	.70 **
109	.73 **
113	.74 **

No. of items = 19

Mean = 0.65, SD = 0.10

Dimension IV - Gender Identity (GI)Item # Correlation

49	.30 *
66	.34 **
67	.56 **
68	.47 **
77	.47 **
86	.67 **
93	.63 **
99	.61 **
106	.63 **

No. of items = 9

Mean = 0.52, SD = 0.13

Dimension V - Sex Role Identity (SR)

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Correlation</u>	
13	.75 **	
16	.68 **	
21	.60 **	
24	.62 **	
38	.61 **	
53	.64 **	
78	.23 *	No. of items = 8
102	.29 *	Mean = 0.55, SD = 0.19

Dimension VI - Emotional Attraction (EA)

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Correlation</u>	
51	.46 **	
52	.31 **	
71	.53 **	
103	.42 **	
110	.61 **	No. of items = 6
114	.53 **	Mean = 0.48, SD = .10

Dimension VII - Sexual Behavior (SxB)

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Correlation</u>	
39	.45 **	
82	.55 **	No. of items = 3
95	.52 **	Mean = 0.51, SD = 0.05

Dimension VII - Alcohol/Drug Usage (AD)

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Correlation</u>	
48	.50 **	
84	.51 **	
94	.60 **	
98	.62 **	No. of items = 5
107	.51 **	Mean = 0.55, SD = 0.06

Dimension IX - Social Behavior and Attitudes (SBA)Item # Correlation

33	.88 **
36	.86 **
47	.80 **
55	.27 *
60	.88 **
62	.79 **
81	.56 **
83	.81 **

No. of items = 8

Mean = 0.73, SD = 0.21

* $p < .01$ ** $p < .001$

APPROVAL SHEET

The thesis submitted by Joseph F. Baltar has been read and approved by the following committee:

Dr. Isiaah Crawford, Director
Assistant Professor, Psychology, Loyola

Dr. Alan S. DeWolfe
Professor, Psychology, Loyola

The final copies have been examined by the director of the thesis and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated and that the thesis is now given final approval by the Committee with reference to content and form.

The thesis is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

11/12/90
Date

Isiaah Crawford, Ph.D.
Director' Signature