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A PICTURE-PREFERENCE TEST TO MEASURE THE
TRAIT OF AVOIDANCE OF SEXUAL INTIMACY
IN FEMALES

by

Shukri Amin

A Dissertation
Submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies through the
Department of Psychology in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirement for Doctor of Philosophy
at the University of Windsor

Windsor, Ontario, Canada
1974

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to develop a picture-preference test, in which a subject chooses which of two pictures he prefers, to measure the trait of avoidance of sexual intimacy in females. The test was to have the following characteristics: (1) scores on it were to be normally distributed, (2) social desirability was not to influence the scores, (3) it was to correlate significantly with the criterion measure the TAT, and (4) it was to have good internal consistency.

Three groups of college women were used as subjects: 30 women were used to determine the social desirability of the pictures used in the test, another 30 were given the TAT for the purpose of developing a scoring system, the final group of 100 women was given the test which was developed and the TAT.

Three of the four objectives of the research were realized; good internal consistency was not. Some possible reasons for the low internal consistency are: (1) the strength of the underlying sexual theme in the pictures varies in comparison to the overt theme from subject to subject and picture to picture, (2) pictures permit a great deal of subjective interpretation, (3) the sample used was normal and had restricted variability, (4) items with neutral social desirability, as most of the items in the test were, tend to have low internal consistency, and (5) the criterion measure (TAT) had low internal consistency which is probably the result of sexual inhibition having many causes, some being mutually exclusive.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express his gratitude to Dr. Frank Auld who gave impetus and considerable time to this research, and to Drs. Ralph Epstein, Robert Fehr, and Neil Holland who were ever ready with expert advice. I am indebted to my wife, Maureen, for her assistance in scoring the tests and calculating statistics, and for her considerable support.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The field of female sexuality is an extensively researched area, and one in which there are many divergent, confusing, and opposing theories and research evidence. One can hypothesize that it is the subject of as much research as it is, certainly much more than male sexuality, because females seem to experience a greater number of sexual dysfunctions than males. Fisher (1973) in his book The Female Orgasm cites a very large number of references dealing with female sexual dysfunctions. From this literature, one can easily discern that sexual problems are responsible for making the lives of many women less satisfying than they could be. Despite this state of affairs, and the large amount of research in this area, a method of economically and adequately measuring the presence and extent of sexual problems does not exist.

Buros (1972) in his Mental Measurements Yearbook lists only one test which measures sexual dysfunctions in females: Sexual Development Scale for Females. This test consists of 177 questions which take anywhere from 40 to 60 minutes to complete and approximately as long to score and interpret. It lacks data on validity and there is some question whether the scale does not measure neuroticism in general. Projective tests, such as the Rorschach and the Thematic Apperception Test are capable of picking up sexual problems in a subject, but their administration and scoring is time con-

suming and difficult.

It is the endeavor of the present study to develop a trait scale which will measure the avoidance of sexual intimacy in females. No purpose would be served in devising a new psychometric instrument unless it measured a trait for which there is presently no adequate measure or it provided advantages over previous techniques. It is hoped that the scale to be developed will have several advantages over those scales or tests which are presently available: ease in administration, wider applicability, a simple scoring method, stimulation of the subject's interest, and decreased possibility of faking.

For the following reasons, only females will be used for the present study: (1) The personality trait scale to be developed may have different significance in the two sexes; it therefore seems best to consider only one sex at a time. (2) As a practical matter, devising the criterion measures might require different techniques for males than for females; matters are simplified by working with only one sex. (3) Considerable information is already available about sexual anxiety in females but such data is lacking for male subjects.

Background of the Study

In developing a trait scale to measure sex anxiety, the author will adopt the approach pioneered by Cowan (1967) when he developed the Picture-Preference Test to Measure the

Trait of Addictiveness in Personality. Cowan was led into investigating this approach to personality measurement by his dissatisfaction with the then available techniques, particularly the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Although the MMPI is one of the better developed and more widely used objective measure of personality, Cowan pointed out certain drawbacks of this instrument: (1) Since it requires a high level of reading ability, its use is limited to those who can read well. (2) Because of the test's length, subjects may lose interest and become fatigued after which their responses are less valid. (3) The intent of many of the items is obvious making it easy for an individual who is motivated to be defensive to give misleading answers. (4) Many questions are of a personal nature; some might consider such probing offensive. (5) Results are understood within the framework of psychiatric nosology making it more difficult to interpret the scores as an indication of traits that occur in a normal population. An additional drawback pointed out by Jackson and Messick (1967) is that the MMPI scales tend to all measure the same thing and do not adequately differentiate psychopathological syndromes. Some of the above criticisms are just as applicable to the Sexual Development Scale for Females which was mentioned previously.

Taking into account the difficulties encountered with the MMPI and other existing tests, Cowan developed a measuring technique using paired pictures in which the subject

is to choose which picture he prefers. Using pictures seems to have certain advantages over other testing techniques:

(1) Pictures stimulate the interest of the subject. (2) No reading ability is required which makes pictures widely applicable. (3) The interpretation that will be made of a subject's responses is less obvious than it is when questions are asked; as a result, defenses are less likely to be aroused.

In making a selection of what personality variables might be measured, Cowan chose traits which he expected to vary from a low level in a normal population to a high level in a population having severe pathology. Having an interest in the problem of addiction, Cowan decided to start with traits related to the predisposition of addiction. He began by reviewing the psychoanalytic literature for descriptions and characterizations of what addicts are like and came up with twenty-seven such characterizations. In order to allow for greater economy of description, the twenty-seven characterizations were summarized in ten traits.

The pictures used by Cowan evolved from the twenty-seven characterizations of addicts. Pictures were drawn which it was felt would appeal to individuals with these characterizations. They were then paired with pictures that theoretically would appeal to persons not having addictive propensities. The addict group which consisted of alcoholics, gamblers, drug users, and compulsive eaters was compared with a neurotic and a normal sample. The main thrust of

Cowan's study was comparison of the various groups on the total score rather than a thorough analysis of the responses on the individual trait scales. The addictive group received the highest scores, the neurotic group received intermediate scores, and the normal group received the lowest scores. There was however considerable overlap between the groups and while the difference between addicts and normals was statistically significant, that between addicts and neurotics was not.

After reviewing Cowan's study, Begin (1972) decided to do a thorough analysis of the individual trait scales. Using the data collected by Cowan, he computed the homogeneity of the ten trait scales and then attempted to revise and improve them. Items which showed insignificant correlation with the scales they were in were dropped or placed in the scale with which they correlated significantly. By this method, the ten trait scales were reduced to four and the 106 items reduced to 40. The revised test which had the scales Obsessive and Regressive Tendencies, Avoidance of Intimacy, Oral Incorporative Trends, and Anti-Social Impluses, was then applied to a new sample using alcoholics and normals. Three of the trait scales (Avoidance of Intimacy, Oral Incorporative Trends, and Anti-Social Impluses) were able to distinguish between alcoholic and normal males. There was also a statistically significant difference for females on three of the scales (Obsessive and Regressive Tendencies, Avoidance

of Intimacy, and Oral-Incorporative Trends).

Morrison (1973) in his research with alcoholics used some of Cowan's items and then added some of his own to develop a test having seven trait scales. His sample consisted of male alcoholics, neurotics, and normals. The overall test score was able to distinguish alcoholics from neurotics, and alcoholics from normals, but neurotics and normals were indistinguishable from each other.

The one trait scale which is involved in all three of the preceding studies and the one which is of particular interest for the present study deals with avoidance of intimacy. Cowan called this scale, which had twelve items, Avoidance of Close Personal Contact; it is shown in Table 1. In his research, it had an internal consistency of .40 and was able to differentiate the alcoholic group from the normal group.

Table 2 shows Begin's revised version of Cowan's scale which he named Avoidance of Intimacy; it had eleven items and an internal consistency of .50. The items which were dropped from Cowan's scale were mostly those of a social nature involving extroversion and introversion. The items that were kept and those that were added had a sexual theme. This scale distinguished between alcoholics and normals in both males and females.

The Avoidance of Intimacy scale which Morrison used had twenty-one items and is shown in Table 3. It had an internal

TABLE 1

Cowan's Original Avoidance of Close Personal Contact Scale

Picture A	Picture B	Addictive Choice
1. A man and a woman kissing	Scene inside movie theatre	B
2. Modern art representation of a figure close up	Same, at a distance	B
3. Bedroom, two figures in bed	Same, one figure in bed	B
4. A group of people standing, talking	Same, with one person away from group	B
5. A road going into distance with town in background	Same scene with no town in sight	B
6. A double bed	Twin beds	B
7. Sleeping Beauty and Prince Charming	Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs	B
8. A baby being bottle fed, mother's face showing happiness	Baby being breast fed, mother's face not showing	A
9. Person walking down the street with group approaching on other side	Same, with group approaching on same side	A
10. Two men arguing	Same with backs to each other, mad	B
11. A man passing woman in street not turning to look	Same scene with man glancing back at woman's legs	A
12. A man wearing a smiling mask	Same man, no mask, no expression	A

TABLE 2

Begin's Avoidance of Intimacy Scale

Picture A	Picture B	Addictive Choice
1. Shower room with several men nude, with partition covering genitals	Soldier in fatigues peeling potatoes	B
2. A man and a woman kissing	Scene inside movie theatre	B
3. Modern art representation of a figure close up	Same, at a distance	B
4. Bedroom, two figures in bed	Same, one figure in bed	B
5. A double bed	Twin beds	B
6. A woman in a bathing suit	Same woman cooking at a stove	B
7. A baby being bottle fed, mother's face showing happiness	Baby being breast fed, mother's face not showing	A
8. Window with shade pulled	Same with shade up	A
9. Two men arguing	Same, with backs to each other	B
10. A woman in bed being examined by male doctor (with stethoscope)	Same scene with female doctor	B
11. A man passing woman in street not turning to look	Same scene with man glancing back at woman's legs	A

TABLE 3

Morrison's Avoidance of Intimacy Scale

Picture A	Picture B	Addictive Choice
1. A man and woman kissing	Scene inside theatre	B
2. A wolf	Flock of wild geese	A
3. Modern art representation of a figure close up	Same, at a distance	B
4. Bedroom, two figures in bed	Bedroom, one figure in bed	B
5. A group of people standing and talking	Same, with one person away from the group	B
6. A road going into distance with town in background	Same scene with no town in sight	B
7. A double bed	Twin beds	B
8. Sleeping Beauty and Prince Charming	Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs	B
9. A woman in a bathing suit	Same woman cooking at stove	B
10. Child, arm-in-arm with family	Same child, alone	B
11. A baby being bottle fed, mother's face showing happiness	Same, mother's face not showing happiness	B
12. A secluded tree	A family house	A
13. Man walking down a street with a group approaching on other side	Same, with group approaching on same side of street	A
14. Two men arguing	Same, but with men with backs to each other	B
15. An owl	Man and woman	A
16. A woman on a bed being examined by a male doctor	Same scene, with female doctor	B
17. A man passing a woman on street, not turning to look	Same scene, with man glancing back at woman's legs	A
18. Two dogs walking	One dog walking	B
19. Person in a group of people	Same person alone	B
20. A tennis player	A volleyball team	A
21. An empty beach	Same beach with people on it	A

consistency of .29 for alcoholics and .36 for normals. Alcoholics scored highest on this scale, normals had intermediate scores, and neurotics had the lowest scores. There was a statistically significant difference between the scores of alcoholics and those of neurotics; no significant difference was found when alcoholics were compared with normals, or when neurotics were compared with normals. Morrison, in his version of the scale, increased the number of items dealing with social themes; this could have been responsible for the drop in internal consistency from Cowan's and Begin's versions of the scale.

The three previous studies using the picture-preference technique were involved with a number of trait scales making it difficult to be thorough with any one scale. Consequently, reliability of the separate scales has tended to be low, and there is some confusion as to what each scale actually measures. The attention of the present study will be focused on only one of the scales, the one which involved the avoidance of intimacy or close personal contact. Begin, in attempting to increase the reliability of this scale dropped many of the social items and introduced items having a sexual theme. Morrison found that the reliability decreased after he introduced a large number of social items. Given these circumstances, it seems that the original scale was measuring some sexual factor. An attempt will be made to refine this scale so that it will be able to measure the avoidance of sexual intimacy in females.

Psychoanalytic Theory of Female Sexuality

Freud put forth the essentials of his views concerning female development in three overlapping articles (1927, 1932, 1933). One of the aspects he stressed was the complexity of female development in relation to that of the male. Popular conceptions seem to simply identify passivity with femininity and activity with masculinity. Observations of both sexes prove that this is not the case, for each is at times passive and at times active. Femininity is characterized by passive aims which is not the same as passivity since much activity might be required to achieve a passive aim.

In humans, as in most species of animals, the anatomical make up of the male requires that he be the active one sexually. Freud concludes that the further removed a person is from the sexual sphere, the less likely is this to be the case. In spite of this, the influences of sexual tendencies often extend into other areas of life and thereby support inclinations in females toward passive aims. In addition, social and cultural influences put pressure on the female to suppress aggression and cultivate passive tendencies.

In psychoanalytic theory, boys and girls are thought to develop in a similar fashion during the early stages. This situation changes with the emergence of the phallic period. Previous to this, the little girl had reacted to her clitoris in the same manner that the little boy had reacted to his penis. The change to femininity requires that the erotogenic

significance of the clitoris be reduced either entirely or in part. For both boys and girls, their first love object is the mother and the father is seen as a rival for the mother's affections. Eventually, the little girl has to make a switch from the mother to the father and develop with him an attachment similar to that which she had with the mother.

Usually, the little girl feels hostility toward the mother at the time she turns away from her. Rather than accept responsibility for this hostility, the child rationalizes it. This is not difficult to do for the mother often has to be restrictive in attempting to socialize the child, and the socialization process usually depends more heavily on the mother than on the father. Hostility toward the mother may result from the mother's condemnation or prevention of certain activity such as genital play. Children desire an inordinate amount of attention and they become intolerant and angry when it is diverted away from them, especially if the attention is given to other children.

What has been said about little girls and their anger toward their mother is just as true for little boys. What is specific for the girl, however, is the hostility toward the mother for depriving her of a penis. The mother is held responsible because she is the principal caretaker of the child. In boys, the castration complex results from their learning that there are people without penises and the consequent feeling that they might lose theirs. For girls, it is the result of noticing the difference between male and female genitals

and feeling themselves inferior by comparison. The consequence is penis envy which is not easily overcome.

Three different routes of development may be taken by the little girl once she has discovered the differences in male and female genitals: (1) masculinity complex, (2) sexual inhibition, (3) normal femininity.

The masculinity complex is the persistence of the little girl's wish to eventually obtain a penis. Eventually, this wish becomes unconscious but it retains its strength and influence. Pursuits in later life such as choice of career may be an expression of this wish. Tendencies toward envy and jealousy, especially of men, and the perception of men as having greater advantages than women are displacements of penis envy. Women sometimes develop an avenging attitude toward men to demonstrate that they are not superior to women.

The little girl who does not accept her lack of a penis usually stresses her masculinity with active phallic strivings and persists in clitoral activity. An identification with the father may take place further reinforcing her in her orientation and preventing the change to feminine passivity. Another possibility is that the little girl finds herself rejected by the father once she switches her affections from the mother to him. To protect herself, she may then revert back to the masculine stage and become reattached to the mother; because the relationship with the father has come to grief, the girl identifies with him. A homosexual personality orientation often evolves from the above events. Active homosexuals and

those who have a homosexual personality constellation may take the roles of mother and child or of man and wife.

Sexual inhibition in varying degrees may take place as a result of the little girl's wounded self-love on perceiving herself as genitally inferior. The turning away from phallic activity and the renouncing of the love for the mother occur at approximately the same time. The feeling of inferiority which the little girl has toward herself is usually extended to females in general. Women tend to be more narcissistic than men and show a greater need to be loved. This vanity, especially if pronounced, is a function of feeling genitally inferior. Attention to physical charms is a way of compensating for sexual inferiority.

In normal feminine development, when the little girl discovers her sexual disadvantage in comparison to boys, she reduces her clitoral activity and becomes more passive. If the repression of sexuality is not too great, the girl enters the stage of normal sexual development. To satisfy the wish for a penis, the girl turns to her father. This wish eventually gives way to a wish for a child by the father. Having a child becomes a symbolic replacement for the wish for a penis.

Many psychoanalytic writers are in agreement with Freud and have made some elaborations on his theory of female sexuality. Fenichel (1945) writes that sexual inhibitions are the most frequent symptoms of neuroses and range from minimal difficulties to complete frigidity and impotence. Frigidity

is often the consequence of perceiving sex as dangerous and is a defense against the danger. The fear is generally connected with infantile sexual aims. Although unconscious, these aims become reactivated under conditions of sexual stimulation.

Frigidity can be a reaction to any number of conditions such as fear of injury or penetration, or a sadistic attitude toward men. It can also result from the unconscious comparison of one's sex partner with the father which gives rise to the incest taboo. This is what takes place in hysteria and the resulting repression of the Oedipus complex is sufficiently strong to inhibit all sexuality. Lack of sexual interest indicates an inhibition while behaving oversexed is a means of denying an underlying inhibition. Other factors involved in sexual inhibition are masculine identification and fixations to the mother.

Abraham (1927) describes two types of females who show an unadaptive reaction to the castration complex: the revenge type and the wish fulfillment type. The revenge type of female unconsciously rejects the female role and attempts to avenge her lack of a penis by castrating the male. She tends to avoid sexual contact with males since sexual involvement signifies for her the lack of a penis and castration by the male. By being aversive to sex in her relationship with a man, she has a dampening effect on the male's libido which sometimes results in his impotency. Another characteristic of the revenge type is the excitation of the male or the re-

sponsiveness to his advances and then not permitting him satisfaction. This type of woman is usually frigid but sometimes she is only frigid with men whom she believes to be superior to her.

The wish fulfillment type adopts a male role which is an extension of her unconscious fantasy of having a penis. The repressed desire to be a male may result in homosexuality. Homosexual tendencies need not always be acted out; they may remain unconscious and become sublimated in the form of masculine endeavors.

According to McDougall (1970) there are two clinical patterns relating to homosexuality in women. In the first one, the woman is mannish and prefers the company of men. This type need not be overtly homosexual nor even be attracted sexually toward women. In spite of this, heterosexual relations are not desired and may be viewed as disgusting. The second type may be overtly homosexual or may only have the characteristics of a homosexual. A woman of this type fears men and sexual involvement with them. Both types have in common their failure to identify with their mother.

The masculine woman, although not fearing men, finds intercourse uncomfortable or even painful. She models herself after her father and thinks of herself as a castrated man. Usually, the animosity toward the mother is strong. Being a woman to her has negative connotations since men are thought of as having all the privileges. The father, during

her early development, was unlikely to have been looked on as a love object. The most common reason for this is her perception of him as overly seductive and therefore dangerous to get close to. This attitude is in time generalized to all males; only nonsexual relationships with males can be handled. The mother of this type of woman was very likely castrating and more powerful than the father. Identification with her would have been too frightening since it entails the castrating of one's partner. The men she becomes involved with are the type who prefer a woman to be their companion rather than someone to complement them.

The homosexual woman, as a little girl, most probably thought of her father as being crude and disgusting. In her adult life, these same feelings arise whenever there is any physical closeness with a male and are related to her fear of attack and penetration. The mother, by her word and action, teaches the child dislike for the father and prevents closeness with him. To desire the father becomes dangerous, for by doing so the risk of losing the mother's love increases. By contrast to the father, the mother is idealized and considered to be beautiful and gifted. The little girl thinks of her as being taken advantage of by the father who makes sexual and other unjust demands on her. Unconsciously, the homosexual woman desires to eliminate the father and maintain the mother-daughter relationship.

Chasseguet-Smirgel (1970) mentions certain conditions under which the little girl is fearful of identifying with the mother. One such condition is when the mother happens

to be sadistic and castrating while the father is a weak and docile man. The child would be overwhelmed with guilt in identifying with the mother because of the aggression inherent in such an identification. The role of a child is preferred to this.

Torok (1970) writes that penis envy in women is exhibited by an envious character structure and inhibits genital satisfaction. Since envy can never be satisfied, the closest to fulfillment any of these women come is the imitation of males as they imagine them to be.

Deutsch (1944) indicated that female narcissism is stronger than that of the male because of the mortification over being sexually inferior. Narcissism is a demand for compensation. In motherhood, narcissism and the demand for compensation decrease since the child is compensation for the lack of a penis.

Regarding normal sexual development, Deutsch believes that a certain amount of seduction by the father is necessary to encourage the change of love object. If the attachment to the father is too strong and the father is overvalued, the task of eventually turning to another man becomes difficult.

There have been a number of research findings which have tended to support psychoanalytic theory of female psychology. Fisher (1973) did considerable research into the female orgasm and found very little relationship between orgasm capacity and an array of psychological, social, and physical con-

ditions. This lack of evidence may have been the result of poor methodology or inadequate psychometric instruments. One finding which was in the positive direction, however, was anxiety over losing a love object. Women who showed low orgasm capacity usually feared that the person they loved might abandon them or disappoint them in some way. Most of these women perceived the world in terms of separation, loss, and death, and their most prominent memories have these themes.

In terms of background and early childhood, low orgasmic women frequently came from family situations where the father was absent most of the time. His absence need not have been physical, it could have been psychological; for example when the father takes no interest in his child or where the child thinks this to be the case.

Some of Zweben's (1971) work also supports psychoanalytic theory. She did research on the physical and psychological responses to oral contraceptives and found that women who showed an abnormal physical response to the contraceptives generally had sexual problems. Those women who showed body changes which were antithetical to what normally would have been expected such as less regular cycles, increased menstrual flow, increased acne, and increased cramps were divided into two categories. One category includes passive women who were unable to express anger and felt themselves to be sexually used. Their physical symptoms were

thought to be an indirect expression of anger since their partners were bound to be affected by them. The second category included women who externalized responsibility and blame for their problems. They were adept at inducing guilt in their partners through their claim of sacrificing and suffering for them; these women readily expressed their anger. Similar to the previous category, their behavior would have the affect of reducing their sexual availability and the sexual desires of their partners.

Another group of women showed unusually beneficent changes to the oral contraceptives such as greater energy, more frequent orgasms, and loss of weight. This group of women was sexually anxious, dependent, and feared pregnancy. In spite of their sexual fears, they needed a heterosexual relationship because it was their main source of self-esteem and identity.

Characteristics of Sexually Anxious Women

From the preceding psychoanalytic literature, certain statements can be made concerning the essential requirements of normal female sexual development:

1. It is necessary that the little girl give up her attachment to her mother without becoming exceedingly hostile toward her in the process of doing so.
2. The little girl needs to develop an attachment to the father, but it should not be so

strong that she cannot later transfer this attachment to another man.

3. Active phallic strivings, which are inherent in clitoral activity, need to be reduced so that the girl will not be overly envious toward little boys.
4. The little girl needs to accept a passive, feminine orientation without feeling exceedingly inferior for doing so.

Problems and setbacks can occur in normal development in any one of the above areas, and can take any number of possible directions. The following defects in development, which come from the preceding text, are those most commonly listed in psychoanalytic literature as being responsible for sexual dysfunctions in females:

1. excessive attachment to the mother
2. excessive hatred of the mother
3. strong feelings of inferiority in comparison to males
4. envy and jealousy of men
5. tendency toward masculine outlooks or activity
6. excessive attachment to the father
7. sadistic or aggressive attitude toward men
8. excessive hatred of the father
9. strong guilt feelings over sexual activity
10. fears of bodily damage or harm
11. identification with the father
12. perception of the father as overly seductive
13. perception of the mother as aggressive and castrating
14. perception of the father as cruel and disgusting
15. perception of the mother as beautiful, gifted, and an unbeatable rival
16. inability to progress beyond a mother-child relationship

17. weakness, ineffectualness, or non-involvement of the father
18. overvaluation of the father

Theory tells us to expect that a woman who is in conflict about her sexuality and her involvement with men will also have some of the above characteristics. These characteristics exist to some degree, however minute, in all individuals and distribute themselves along a continuum from low to high. Because they normally exist on a preconscious or unconscious level, we can best measure their presence and extent in an individual by use of a projective technique such as the Thematic Apperception Test (T.A.T.).

The above eighteen characteristics show considerable overlap which makes it possible to condense them into nine areas. For each of these areas we wish to develop a scale for measuring the quality as it finds expression on the T.A.T. These nine scales are as follows:

1. Low self-esteem: idea of women as degraded or inferior, especially in relation to men; perception of self as necessarily defeated by a rival; hatred of mother; mother is seen as beautiful and gifted in comparison to self
2. Masculine outlook or approach: masculine identification is stronger than feminine identification
3. Aggression toward men (related to penis envy); envy and jealousy of men; hatred of the father; identification with a castrating mother
4. Guilt; fear of sexual activity; strong attachment to the father giving rise to Oedipal conflicts under conditions of sexual pleasure or activity; disgust about heterosexual activity
5. Fear of damage; indications of masochistic attitude; men perceived as crude and hurting

6. Immaturity; less developed attitudes than would be appropriate; mother-child relationship
7. Sexual inhibition or repression; denial of sexual activity or significance of sexuality
8. Theme of woman abandoned; men seen as weak and ineffectual; absence of father, lack of attention from the father
9. Sexual involvement with father; excessive attachment to father; overvaluation of father; perception of father as overly seductive

We draw the conclusion, therefore, that a woman who gives evidence of fear of sexuality and avoidance of intimate sexual involvement will also tend to show more of these eighteen characteristics, which we believe to be related to sexual conflict. Thus there should be a positive correlation between the Picture-Preference Test Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy scale and each of the nine T.A.T. scales developed to measure these characteristics.

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to develop a trait scale, using the picture-preference technique created by Cowan, that will measure the trait, avoidance of sexual intimacy. The technique requires that a subject make a choice between two pictures which are not obvious as to their intent. In this study, one picture of each pair will have a sexual intimacy theme, the other will have a neutral theme.

The following hypotheses will be tested:

1. The pictures in each pair, designed to be of equal social desirability so that this factor

Will not appreciably influence scores on the test, will in fact be found to have approximately equal social desirability, when social desirability is rated by subjects in a preliminary study.

2. The items in the scale, which all are purported to measure avoidance of sexual intimacy, will be internally consistent.
3. The scores on the scale will be on a continuum, with a unimodal distribution for the sample of normal subjects.
4. Scores on the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy scale will correlate positively with the T.A.T. scales which are designed to measure the nine themes previously listed.

CHAPTER II

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Development of Criterion Measures

In order to be able to test the hypotheses bearing on validity, it was necessary to have a criterion measure which would place women on a continuum from high avoidance of sexual intimacy, at one end, to acceptance of it, at the other. Avoidance of sexual intimacy is not a trait which is readily observable in a population nor is it one that a woman would be necessarily aware of in herself. Because this trait very likely exists on a preconscious or unconscious level, use of projective measures seemed appropriate as a means of measuring it.

Zweben (1971), in her study of reactions to oral contraceptives, found that the TAT was very useful in picking up sexual fears in a sample of women. Since the present study deals with sexual difficulties, it was believed that the TAT would be a good criterion measure for the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale.

The type of information which this study required from the TAT was similar to what Zweben required in her study, but it was not identical with it. The interest of this study was sexual intimacy and its avoidance as these were defined by psychoanalytic theory. Zweben was concerned with sexual attitudes that were relatively direct in their expression on the TAT. Minimal attention was given to certain themes which were not explicitly sexual in content but have a bearing on

sexual functioning according to psychoanalytic theory. An example of this is a small girl's relationship with her parents. It therefore was not possible to use her scoring system as it was. A new scoring system was developed by administering the TAT to a preliminary sample, and by determining from examining the stories that were told, how subjects indicated particular themes and the strength of these themes. The scoring system derived from that preliminary exploration was then used for the sample involved in the final study.

Selection of Items for the Picture-Preference Test

For the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale, two sets of pictures were developed: the first set portrayed situations which would appeal to someone who does not fear sexual intimacy, the second set was neutral in content to provide pictures that could be paired with the sexual intimacy pictures. The technique for developing the pictures and the rationale behind it are given in more detail later in the procedure section. It was hypothesized that if a neutral picture and one having a heterosexual theme were presented side by side, the woman who fears sexual intimacy would be more likely to prefer the neutral one.

Study of Social Desirability

Because of the possibility that preference for one or the other picture would be determined largely by social desirability, the social desirability of each picture was

measured in a study using another preliminary sample. Only pictures with approximately equal social desirability were paired.

Randomization of Order of Items

Although the pictures were not to be obvious in their intent, it could be that a subject who was presented with them, one after the other, would eventually come to a decision regarding the theme. This understanding would then bias her responding to the items. To prevent this, the pictures were randomly interspersed among a large group of items from Cowan's and Morrison's tests.

Correlation of Scores with the TAT Scales

Nine scales were developed to measure the themes, listed previously, which were expected to be more frequently used by females who were in conflict about sexual intimacy. Scores on the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale were then correlated with each scale individually, and with the total score which was derived by adding the scores on the separate scales.

Study of Social Class

Morrison (1973) found in his study of alcoholic males that social class had little bearing on how the subjects responded on the Picture-Preference Test. However, there still was the possibility that for the sample of the present

study social class would show a relationship to test scores. Therefore, the social class of each subject was obtained as well as their age and marital status. These three variables were then correlated with the Picture-Preference Test scores.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

Development of the Pictures

All except one of the items from Begin's Avoidance of Intimacy Scale were retained for the new scale. The intimacy pictures in Begin's scale had three major themes: (1) partially clothed or unclothed subjects, such as a woman in a bathing suit or a group of men taking a shower; (2) males and females in situations of explicit sexual significance, such as a man kissing a woman; (3) situations of implicit sexual significance, such as a male doctor examining a female patient.

Since the pictures falling into the categories just described tended to be responded to similarly by the subjects in the Begin study, the author developed thirty-five additional pictures with similar themes and included two items from Morrison's study that were in the same vein. An attempt was made to include a wide range of familiar situations and settings. Some of the pictures having sexual significance were: a couple dancing closely, an attractive seamstress measuring a man, and a silhouette of a woman taking a shower. Some of the neutral pictures which were paired with the intimacy ones were: a woman watering a plant, several women at a bus stop, and a couple looking at a picture album. It was believed that the unconscious defenses of a woman who feared sexual intimacy would prevent her from choosing the sexually intimate pictures.

The Sample

Zweben (1971) found in her study that a large proportion of university women showed sexual fears and anxiety. Her sample consisted of women whose ages ranged from 17 to 35, and whose education ranged from first year university to Ph.D. A similar sample was used in the present study. It consisted of women under 30 who had some university education or had completed university. Three different groups of females were used. The first group had 30 subjects; they were given the TAT for the purpose of deriving a scoring system. Another group of 30 was used for rating the social desirability of the pictures developed. The final group, which was given the TAT and the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale, had 109 subjects in it.

Administration of Scales

Social Desirability Measures

The total test consisted of 94 pictures, 47 depicted sexual intimacy themes and the other 47 depicted neutral themes. These pictures were placed in random order and presented to the subjects in booklet form with one picture to a page. Utilizing the same procedure as Edwards (1970), the subjects were asked to rate the pictures for social desirability on a nine-point scale which is reproduced in Table 5. So that the subjects would have a standard by which to judge the pictures, a practice sheet with the following four pictures was used: (1) a masked man holding a gun, (2) a rose, (3) a broken tree, (4) a person in a cap and gown. After the subjects rated these pictures, their choices were discussed with them. These pictures were selected because it was believed they would range in their social desirability rating

TABLE 5

Social Desirability Scale

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Meaning of Rating</u>
1 -----	Extremely Undesirable
2 -----	Strongly Undesirable
3 -----	Moderately Undesirable
4 -----	Mildly Undesirable
5 -----	Neutral
6 -----	Mildly Desirable
7 -----	Moderately Desirable
8 -----	Strongly Desirable
9 -----	Extremely Desirable

from extremely desirable to extremely undesirable.

The instructions for rating the pictures as well as the rating scale were printed on both the practice sheet and the answer sheet. The instructions were as follows:

Your task is to look at and rate the social desirability of each of the pictures that will be presented using the rating scale below. Remember that you are to judge the pictures in terms of whether you consider a preference for them to be socially desirable or undesirable. We are not interested in whether you like or dislike the picture. Be sure to make a judgement about each picture.

After obtaining the social desirability ratings, it was discovered that a small number of pictures varied considerably from the pictures they were paired with. It was therefore necessary to eliminate several pictures and pair others with pictures of approximately equal social desirability. This reduced the number of items to 45. The items were then arranged in random order, and it was determined by flipping a coin whether to place the intimacy picture on the left side of the pair (side A) or the right side (side B). Table 6 presents the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale which was used in the final study. The social desirability ratings for the pictures in this scale are presented in the results section where they are analyzed.

Thematic Apperception Test

Five cards from the TAT were used and their presentation was in the following order: 7 GF, 6 GF, 3 GF, 4, and 13 MF. Except for card 6 GF, these were the same cards that Zweben used. In addition, Zweben eventually decided not to use the

TABLE 6

Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale

Picture A	Picture B	Key
1. Silhouette of a woman in a shower	Woman watering a plant	B
2. An owl	Salesman fitting a woman with shoes	A
3. Car driving off with a just married sign on it	Man and woman being married by a minister	B
4. A man and woman kissing	Scene inside a movie theatre	B
5. A family picnic	Several couples on a hay-ride	A
6. Man opening a motel door for a woman	A woman typing	B
7. Couple looking through a picture album	A couple dancing	A
8. Modern art representation of a figure at a distance	Same close up	A
9. Bedroom, two figures in bed	Bedroom, one figure in bed	B
10. Man and woman on a motorcycle with a sidecar	Woman hanging onto a man on a motorcycle	A
11. A soldier in fatigues peeling potatoes	Woman having a tooth drilled by a dentist	A
12. Double bed	Twin beds	B
13. People boarding a plane	Man and woman standing close looking at papers	A
14. Prince Charming and Sleeping Beauty	Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs	B
15. "The Kiss" by Rodin	Statue of a nude woman carrying a jug	B
16. Woman in a bathing suit	Same woman cooking at a stove	B

Picture A	Picture B	Key
17. Child asleep in a crib	A man and woman sleeping together	A
18. Man watching a woman from a window	Women boarding a bus	B
19. Couple at the zoo	Man with his arm around a woman walking in a park	A
20. A ballroom dance	A square dance	B
21. A window with a shade pulled	Window with shade up	A
22. Priest talking to a woman	Man talking to a woman	A
23. Couple in a car at a drive-in movie	Man and woman gardening	B
24. Woman being given an oscar	Woman with a ring on her finger massaging a man's back	A
25. Boy and girl playing doctor and nurse	Boy and girl coloring	B
26. Group of women baking	Woman with two men at a restaurant	A
27. Boy and girl sipping the same soda from straws	Two girls on a porch swing eating ice cream	B
28. Woman being examined by a male doctor	Same with a female doctor	B
29. A sports car	A family car	B
30. A man passing a woman on street, not turning to look	Same, with man glancing back at woman's legs	A
31. Man watching television, separate chairs	Man with his arm around a woman sitting listening to music	A
32. A group of women in a steam room	Woman in a bathing suit under a sunlamp	B

Picture A	Picture B	Key
33. People playing shuffle board	Couple strolling on a tropical beach	A
34. Couple playing tennis	Girls playing volleyball	B
35. Nurse weighing a man	Teacher talking to a little girl	B
36. Boy and girl playing separately	Adults kissing	A
37. Woman taking dictation from another woman	Nurse helping a male patient into bed	A
38. Construction worker whistling at a woman	Woman bank teller taking care of another woman	B
39. People at a museum	Couple sitting in front of a fireplace	A
40. Seamstress measuring a man	Woman knitting	B
41. Several boys fishing	Young boy and girl walking toward barn	A
42. Two couples playing cards	Woman on a man's shoulders in a swimming pool	A
43. Couple on a blanket at the beach	Children roasting hot dogs	B
44. Shower room with several nude men, partition covering genitals	Woman ironing near a child with a rattle	B
45. Baby being bottle fed	Baby being breast fed	A

stories from card 7 GF. It was believed that cards 6 GF and 7 GF were essential, since in psychoanalytic theory the relationship which a girl has with each parent is of primary importance for her sexual development.

The TAT was presented in booklet form; the front cover had the following title: Imaginative Productions Study. The following instructions were printed inside the booklet:

This is a study of your imagination. Inside this folder there are five pictures. Your task will be to make up as dramatic a story as you can for each picture. Try to fill up the two pages allowed for each one. It should not be necessary to spend more than seven minutes per story. Write your thoughts as they come to you keeping in mind the following:

1. What has led up to the incident?
2. What is happening now?
3. What are the characters thinking and feeling?
4. What will be the outcome?

A TAT picture was reproduced at the top of each left hand page; the above four points were presented underneath as a reminder. The right hand pages were blank allowing for the continuation of the stories. The arrangement of the booklet allowed the subjects to look at the pictures while writing their stories.

After the stories were obtained from the preliminary group, they were examined for examples indicating the presence of any of the nine themes. The examples were then ranked for each theme starting with those least indicative of a theme and going to those most indicative of it. The ranked examples were given a score from two to seven depend-

ing on how strongly indicative they were of a particular theme. If a theme did not exist in a story, it was given a score of one. Each test had ten scores, one for each of the nine themes and a total test score.

A second person who had extensive experience in both diagnostics and treatment was trained to use the scoring system which was developed. The first fifteen tests were used to train the second scorer; this person then scored the second group of fifteen tests independently. A correlation of .81 was obtained when the author's total test scores for the second group of fifteen tests were correlated with those of the second scorer. For the final group of women, the two scorers worked independently so that the reliability of the scoring system could be determined.

The scale and scoring examples for the first theme were as follows:

1. Low Self-Esteem:

- Indications of being ashamed of oneself.....2
- Feelings of foolishness, uselessness, or self-pity; poor self-concept.....3
- Mother lacks concern for daughter; woman needs psychiatric help.....4
- Feelings of unattractiveness, of being used....5
- Feelings of being ridiculed; perception of a woman's life as difficult.....6
- Women portrayed as cheap, as prostitutes, or in a bad light; suicide because of depression..7

The scale in its entirety is presented in Appendix A; the scoring sheet is presented in Appendix B.

Other factors which were taken into consideration when the stories were scored were: (1) The score for a particular theme decreased if the story was initially negative but had

an appropriately positive outcome. (2) A score increased if a theme kept repeating itself in a story, if the outcome were negative, and if the outcome were inappropriately positive.

Picture-Preference Test

Subjects were given an answer sheet that could be machine scored; they were required to mark A if they preferred the picture on the left and B if they preferred the picture on the right. Each set of pictures was photographed, put on slides, and presented with a projector at 10-second intervals. The 45 Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy items were interspersed among 152 items from previous versions of the Picture-Preference Test. The following instructions were given:

This study relates to an individual's preferences. Your task is simply to choose which of the two pictures you like better. Mark A on the answer sheet if you like the left-hand picture better, and B if you like the right-hand picture better. Each set of pictures will be shown for 10-seconds. You will mark your choice within this time period. Sometimes you will find it hard to choose one or the other picture. Please make a choice for every pair of pictures, even if it is difficult to do so. If you don't like either picture, mark the one you dislike less. Are there any questions?

Social Class Rating

Subjects were asked to fill out a short questionnaire by which social class could be computed according to the method devised by Myers and Bean (1968). It took only a couple of minutes to fill this out. The questionnaire and

the method of computing social class are presented in Appendices C and D. Age and marital status were added to the questionnaire.

Order of Testing

Testing was done in one session which lasted 70 minutes. The Picture-Preference Test was presented first and lasted approximately 35 minutes; it was followed by the TAT and the social class questionnaire which also lasted about 35 minutes.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The first hypothesis to be tested was that the pictures of each pair would be of approximately equal social desirability. The social desirability values of the items in the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale are reported in Table 7. Pictures belonging to the same pair fall within .5 of a scale unit of each other 89% of the time, and within .81 of a unit for the remaining 11%. An intraclass correlation was computed between the pairs of pictures using the procedure presented by Haggard (1958); the intraclass r was .94 ($F/44.45=36.28$, $p < .001$).

The mean social desirability rating of the intimacy items was 5.93 and of the neutral items was 5.84. A t -test for matched samples was done; $t = 1.87$, not significant.

The second hypothesis was that the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale would be internally consistent. To test if this were the case, the ITAN computer program, which gives the Kuder-Richardson (K-R 20) reliability, and the biserial, point-biserial, and criterion coefficients of correlation, was used. Table 8 presents the item statistics from this program. The Kuder-Richardson reliability was .42.

An attempt was made to increase the internal consistency of the scale by retaining items with higher biserial coefficients and taking out those with lower coefficients. This was done by dividing the sample into two groups. Subjects 1 to 10, 21 to 30, 41 to 50, 61 to 70, 81 to 90, and 101 to

Table 7

Social Desirability Values for Avoidance of Sexual
Intimacy Scale

Item	Neutral Items	Intimacy Items	Difference
1.	5.23	5.00	.23
2.	5.50	4.69	.81
3.	8.18	7.84	.34
4.	6.53	6.76	-.23
5.	8.15	7.86	.29
6.	4.38	4.84	-.46
7.	7.00	7.33	-.33
8.	4.38	4.38	.00
9.	5.45	5.69	-.24
10.	6.03	5.84	.19
11.	3.30	3.53	-.23
12.	5.07	5.15	-.08
13.	5.94	6.15	-.21
14.	5.25	5.84	-.59
15.	5.69	5.61	.08
16.	5.69	6.06	-.37
17.	6.06	5.71	.35
18.	5.27	5.49	-.22
19.	6.46	6.23	.23
20.	7.30	7.53	-.23
21.	4.53	5.06	-.53
22.	6.30	6.15	.15
23.	5.30	5.61	-.31
24.	6.15	5.93	.22
25.	5.56	5.84	-.28
26.	5.61	5.53	.08
27.	5.78	6.15	-.37
28.	4.38	4.84	-.46
29.	5.38	6.18	-.80
30.	5.23	5.46	-.23
31.	5.00	5.30	-.30
32.	5.92	5.53	.39
33.	6.84	7.16	-.32
34.	7.69	7.61	.08
35.	6.18	5.92	.26
36.	6.53	6.92	-.39
37.	5.07	4.76	.31
38.	5.46	5.15	.31
39.	6.76	6.49	.27
40.	5.46	5.69	-.23
41.	5.23	5.76	-.53
42.	6.53	7.08	-.55
43.	6.76	6.38	.38
44.	5.23	5.69	-.46
45.	7.26	7.15	.11
Total	263.00	266.87	-4.33
Mean	5.84	5.93	

TABLE 4

Biserial, Point-Biserial, and Criterion Correlation for
the Forty-Five Test Items*

Item	Point-Biserial	Biserial	Criterion Correlation
1.	0.18	0.23	0.23
2.	0.06	0.09	0.00
3.	0.05	0.06	0.05
4.	0.20	0.27	0.30
5.	0.09	0.11	0.14
6.	0.04	0.05	0.14
7.	0.13	0.17	0.04
8.	0.13	0.16	0.07
9.	0.12	0.19	0.13
10.	0.13	0.19	0.11
11.	-0.17	-0.22	-0.06
12.	0.28	0.48	0.33
13.	0.08	0.11	0.23
14.	0.00	0.01	0.11
15.	0.21	0.29	0.27
16.	-0.01	-0.02	0.13
17.	0.13	0.16	0.12
18.	0.01	0.02	0.04
19.	0.09	0.12	0.20
20.	-0.07	-0.09	-0.02
21.	0.00	0.00	0.07
22.	0.07	0.10	0.12
23.	0.07	0.09	0.08
24.	0.03	0.04	0.03
25.	0.08	0.10	0.14
26.	-0.04	-0.05	0.10
27.	0.11	0.14	0.18
28.	0.03	0.04	0.08
29.	0.13	0.23	0.10
30.	0.16	0.20	0.19
31.	0.23	0.42	0.11
32.	-0.09	-0.11	-0.03
33.	0.20	0.27	0.21
34.	-0.11	-0.14	0.08
35.	0.09	0.11	0.22
36.	0.15	0.19	0.21
37.	0.12	0.15	0.10
38.	0.25	0.33	0.24
39.	0.11	0.17	0.13
40.	0.01	0.01	-0.01
41.	0.06	0.08	0.15
42.	0.25	0.35	0.18
43.	0.16	0.21	0.23
44.	0.14	0.19	0.21
45.	0.07	0.09	0.12

* $p < .05 = .19$; $p < .01 = .25$

104 were placed in Group A; the remaining subjects were put in Group B. Biserial coefficients computed on Group A were used to select items, and the selection was tested on Group B, and vice versa. In Group A 19 items showed a correlation of .18 or better; Table 9 presents these results. The K-R 20 for this group was .42. When these items were cross-validated on Group B (see Table 10), most of the items did not hold up. The K-R 20 for the cross-validation was .32.

In Group B 16 items had a correlation of .18 or better; for the most part, they were different from the items having higher coefficients in Group A. Table 11 indicates the results of this analysis; the K-R 20 was .43. Under cross-validation, only 4 of the items held up. Table 12 shows the results of the cross-validation; the K-R 20 was -.04.

Because of the indications that more than one factor was involved in the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale, an alpha factor analysis was done. From the 45 items, 19 factors emerged; each factor had two or three items which loaded significantly on it. Because of the large number of factors and the fact that each accounted for only a small amount of the variance, it was not possible to use the factors as a basis of rejecting or selecting items.

The third hypothesis was that the scores on the scale would approximate a normal distribution. The scores ranged from 8 to 32; the mean was 17.5, the standard deviation 3.89. To test the normality of the distribution, a "goodness of

TABLE 9
ITAN Results for Group A*

Item	Correlation		
	Point-Biserial	Biserial	Criterion
1.	0.10	0.12	0.42
2.	-0.01	-0.01	0.07
3.	0.09	0.11	0.12
4.	0.44	0.57	0.39
5.	0.05	0.06	0.14
6.	0.05	0.06	0.17
7.	0.01	0.01	0.01
8.	-0.05	-0.06	-0.05
9.	0.19	0.31	0.28
10.	0.17	0.24	0.12
11.	-0.23	-0.30	0.01
12.	0.25	0.40	0.40
13.	0.18	0.25	0.16
14.	0.15	0.19	0.14
15.	0.16	0.23	0.21
16.	-0.18	-0.26	-0.03
17.	0.10	0.12	0.08
18.	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03
19.	-0.01	-0.03	0.26
20.	-0.26	-0.33	-0.10
21.	0.10	0.22	0.17
22.	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03
23.	0.08	0.10	0.01
24.	0.07	0.09	0.07
25.	0.19	0.24	0.29
26.	0.03	0.04	0.21
27.	0.09	0.11	0.11
28.	-0.14	-0.18	-0.13
29.	0.10	0.18	0.20
30.	0.07	0.09	0.14
31.	0.24	0.47	0.11
32.	-0.10	-0.13	-0.02
33.	0.36	0.49	0.48
34.	-0.01	-0.02	0.09
35.	0.09	0.12	0.14
36.	0.20	0.28	0.16
37.	0.12	0.16	0.12
38.	0.20	0.26	0.27
39.	0.28	0.45	0.18
40.	-0.11	-0.15	-0.08
41.	0.10	0.12	0.16
42.	0.40	0.56	0.42
43.	0.32	0.40	0.38
44.	0.18	0.24	0.34
45.	0.17	0.22	0.16

* $p < .05 = .19$; $p < .01 = .25$

TABLE 10
Cross-Validation on Group B of the Nineteen Items Selected
from Group A*

Item	Correlation		
	Point-Biserial	Biserial	Criterion
4.	0.01	0.01	0.22
9.	-0.14	-0.22	-0.01
10.	0.14	0.21	0.10
12.	0.35	0.67	0.26
13.	0.15	0.24	0.30
14.	0.02	0.02	0.09
15.	0.24	0.33	0.32
21.	-0.05	-0.12	-0.02
25.	-0.10	-0.13	0.00
29.	0.27	0.48	0.02
31.	0.12	0.20	0.10
33.	0.08	0.11	-0.03
36.	0.06	0.08	0.26
38.	0.24	0.31	0.21
39.	0.03	0.05	0.09
42.	0.37	0.54	-0.04
43.	0.08	0.10	0.09
44.	0.04	0.06	0.08
45.	-0.10	-0.13	0.08

* $p < .05 = .19$; $p < .01 = .25$

TABLE 11
ITAN Results for Group B*

Item	Correlation		
	Point-Biserial	Biserial	Criterion
1.	0.28	0.35	0.06
2.	0.15	0.23	-0.07
3.	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	-0.04	-0.06	0.22
5.	0.13	0.16	0.14
6.	0.03	0.04	0.12
7.	0.26	0.33	0.07
8.	0.31	0.40	0.18
9.	0.05	0.08	-0.01
10.	0.08	0.13	0.10
11.	-0.12	-0.15	-0.13
12.	0.31	0.60	0.26
13.	-0.04	-0.06	0.30
14.	-0.14	-0.17	0.09
15.	0.25	0.35	0.32
16.	0.17	0.26	0.29
17.	0.16	0.20	0.16
18.	0.02	0.03	0.11
19.	0.21	0.29	0.16
20.	0.13	0.17	0.05
21.	-0.09	-0.21	-0.02
22.	0.15	0.21	0.26
23.	0.07	0.09	0.13
24.	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
25.	-0.02	-0.03	0.00
26.	-0.11	-0.14	-0.01
27.	0.13	0.17	0.25
28.	0.22	0.29	0.29
29.	0.16	0.28	0.02
30.	0.25	0.33	0.26
31.	0.24	0.40	0.10
32.	-0.07	-0.09	-0.03
33.	0.05	0.07	-0.03
34.	-0.19	-0.25	0.07
35.	0.10	0.13	0.28
36.	0.11	0.14	0.26
37.	0.10	0.13	0.10
38.	0.31	0.40	0.21
39.	-0.05	-0.08	0.09
40.	0.14	0.18	0.06
41.	0.03	0.03	0.17
42.	0.09	0.12	-0.04
43.	0.02	0.02	0.09
44.	0.09	0.13	0.08
45.	-0.03	-0.04	0.08

* $p < .05 = .25$; $p < .01 = .25$

TABLE 12

Cross-Validation on Group A of the Sixteen Items Selected
from Group B*

Item	Correlation		
	Point-Biserial	Biserial	Criterion
1.	-0.06	-0.08	0.42
2.	0.04	0.05	0.07
7.	0.16	0.20	0.01
8.	-0.10	-0.12	-0.05
12.	0.10	0.16	0.40
15.	0.03	0.04	0.21
16.	-0.19	-0.28	-0.03
17.	-0.20	-0.26	0.08
19.	0.16	0.21	0.25
22.	0.06	0.09	-0.03
28.	-0.12	-0.16	-0.13
29.	-0.16	-0.28	0.20
30.	0.18	0.23	0.14
31.	0.17	0.35	0.11
38.	0.04	0.05	0.27
40.	-0.14	-0.18	-0.08

* $p < .05 = .19$; $p < .01 = .25$

fit" test was done following the procedure presented by Smith and Duncan (1944). The distribution did not depart significantly from normality; χ^2 (12 df) = 9.34; $p = .17$.

The fourth hypothesis was that the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale would correlate positively with a set of TAT scales designed to measure sexual inhibition. Total scores on the TAT ranged from 61 to 108; the mean was 77.96, the standard deviation, 8.76. The means and standard deviations of the individual TAT scales are presented in Table 13. A comparison was made of the scores of the two raters to ascertain the reliability of the scoring system. A Pearson r was computed for each of the nine scales of the TAT and the total scores of the two raters; Table 14 presents the results of this. All the correlations were significant at the .01 level except scale 9, "Sexual Involvement with Father." The correlation between the two raters on total scores was .86; therefore, the estimated reliability of the total of the two scorers' ratings is .93 (using the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula).

For comparison of the Picture-Preference Test Scale with the TAT and other variables, the scores of the two raters were added together. The correlation between the two scales was .64 ($p < .01$). Table 15 shows a correlation matrix for the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale and the nine scales of the TAT.

A stepwise multiple regression was done to determine

TABLE 13
Means and Standard Deviations of the Individual
Scales on the TAT

Scale	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Low Self-Esteem	17.55	7.26
2. Masculine Outlook or Approach	14.82	5.65
3. Aggression Toward Men	18.69	6.81
4. Guilt	14.91	5.15
5. Fear of Damage	17.29	7.46
6. Immaturity	12.83	5.42
7. Sexual Inhibition or Repression	22.83	11.31
8. Theme of Abandonment	25.72	8.99
9. Sexual Involvement with Father	11.03	2.91
Total Score	77.96	8.76

TABLE 14

Pearson r Correlation Between the Scores
of the Two Raters on the TAT*

Scale	Correlation
1. Low Self-Esteem	0.76
2. Masculine Outlook or Approach	0.85
3. Aggression Toward Men	0.81
4. Guilt	0.82
5. Fear of Damage	0.92
6. Immaturity	0.82
7. Sexual Inhibition or Repression	0.88
8. Theme of Abandonment	0.90
9. Sexual Involvement with Father	-0.03
Total TAT Score	

* $p < .01 = .25$

TABLE 15

Pearson r Correlation Matrix for the PPT and Nine TAT scales*

	PPT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PPT	1.0	.17	.15	.20	.11	.16	.17	.23	.12	.16
1	.17	1.0	-.01	-.04	.26	.04	.03	-.14	.07	.03
2	.15	-.01	1.0	-.06	.07	.18	-.04	-.21	-.20	.01
3	.20	-.04	-.06	1.0	.14	.03	-.06	-.24	.03	.14
4	.11	.26	.07	.14	1.0	.17	.04	-.19	-.10	-.07
5	.16	.04	.18	.03	.17	1.0	-.01	-.05	-.20	-.03
6	.17	.03	-.04	-.06	.04	-.01	1.0	.05	-.17	-.07
7	.24	-.14	-.21	-.24	-.19	-.05	.06	1.0	-.23	-.09
8	.12	.07	-.20	.03	-.10	-.20	-.17	-.23	1.0	-.04
9	.16	-.03	.01	.14	-.07	-.03	-.07	-.09	-.04	1.0

* $p < .05 = .19$

what weights each of the TAT scales should have to allow the greatest predictability from the Picture-Preference Test. Table 16 shows the multiple regression summary table. The b weights show the weights that should be given each of the TAT scales in order to make a composite which is most predictable by the Picture-Preference Test. Each of the nine scales makes a statistical significant contribution. The multiple r is .66, which does not greatly differ from the .64 correlation obtained when the total TAT score is correlated with the Picture-Preference Test.

Measures were taken of age, marital status, and social status because of the possibility that they would have a bearing on avoidance of sexual intimacy. The ages of the subjects ranged from 18 to 30 with a mean of 21.36 and a standard deviation of 3.1. Eleven percent of the subjects were married, 2.7% were divorced, and the remaining 86% were single. The index of social position ranged from 11, which is the lowest possible score and denotes upper class, to 77, which is the highest possible score and denotes lower-lower class. The mean was 38; the standard deviation, 16.23. Table 17 indicates which social class a person falls in for each index of social position score and the percentage of the sample falling in each class.

Table 18 is the correlation matrix for the Picture-Preference Test, TAT, age, marital status, and social status. The index of social position was used for social class rather than the class number since it provided greater discrimination.

TABLE 16
Multiple Regression Summary Table

TAT Scale	Multiple \underline{r}	\underline{r} Square	Change in \underline{r} Square	Simple \underline{r}	B	Beta
7.	.24	.06	.06	.24	.18	.53
3.	.35	.12	.06	.20	.17	.30
2.	.42	.18	.06	.15	.22	.32
8.	.50	.25	.07	.12	.17	.39
6.	.55	.30	.05	.17	.18	.25
1.	.59	.35	.05	.17	.10	.19
9.	.62	.38	.03	.16	.29	.22
5.	.65	.42	.04	.16	.09	.18
4.	.66	.43	.01	.11	.09	.12

TABLE 17

Percentage of the Sample in Each Social Class

Index of Social Position	Social Class	Percentage
11 to 17	I - Upper Class	12
18 to 27	II - Upper Middle Class	16
28 to 43	III - Lower Middle Class	34
44 to 60	IV - Upper Lower Class	28
61 to 77	V - Lower Lower Class	10

TABLE 18
Correlation Matrix for PPT, TAT, Age, Marital Status, and
Social Status *

	PPT	TAT	Age	Marital Status	Social Status
PPT	1.0	.64	-.15	.02	-.07
TAT	.64	1.0	-.04	.01	-.10
Age	-.15	-.04	1.0	.45	-.23**
Marital Status	.02	.01	.45	1.0	.03
Social Status	-.07	-.10	-.23**	.03	1.0

* $p < .05 = .19$; $p < .01 = .25$

** A low index of social position indicates higher social class

It must be kept in mind when reading Table 18 that a lower index of social position indicates a higher social class. In determining the relationship of marital status to the other variables, the three divorced individuals were not included since the smallness of their number precluded any type of interpretation.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

Social Desirability

The matching of the neutral and intimacy pictures so that they were of approximately equal social desirability compared favorably with other tests, one of which is the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (1970). In the present study, intraclass r was .94, in Edward's study it was .85. Although the t -test for matched samples, by which the author compared the social desirability values of the neutral and intimacy pictures, was not significant at the .05 level, the alpha value was less than .10. If one looks at Table 7, it becomes obvious that the matching was slightly biased against the key for the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale; intimacy pictures showed slightly higher social desirability than the neutral pictures, as we would wish them to do.

Internal Consistency

It was hypothesized that the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale would prove to be internally consistent; however, this hypothesis was not strongly supported. In Begin's scale, the internal consistency for alcoholics was .52, for normals, .29. In the present study the Kuder-Richardson reliability was .42. Taking into consideration that the present study made use of what would be considered a normal sample, .42 is an improvement over the corresponding internal consistency figure for the Begin study. Nevertheless, the K-R 20 was not as high as had been hoped for. Attempts to increase the internal consistency

by selecting the most internally consistent items, using half the sample, and cross-validating these items on the second half, failed. Also, attempts to select and reject items on the basis of factor analysis failed.

A number of conditions can be cited as contributing to the low internal consistency: (1) the wide range of experiences which the pictures depicted, (2) the greater degree of interpretation which can be given a picture in comparison to a statement, (3) the tendency for the total set of items to be neutral in their social desirability ratings, (4) the normality of the sample, and (5) the lack of internal consistency in the criterion measure.

It was necessary to develop pictures depicting a wide range of experiences to avoid giving away the intent of the scale and because the causes and expressions of inhibition of sexual intimacy are numerous, as indicated by the literature. Each picture, besides having an underlying sexual theme, had an overt theme. It would be impossible to measure for any given subject the strength of the sexual theme in comparison to that of the overt theme. There would be a variation from subject to subject for the same picture and from picture to picture for the same subject. This of course would tend to reduce reliability.

The Picture-Preference Test is a projective test and is therefore given to a greater degree of subjective interpretation than one would expect from a somewhat more objective test. The number of ways which a statement can be inter-

interpreted is rather limited when compared to the number of interpretations which a picture can have. Reliability depends on the consistency of interpretation and this is difficult to control in a projective test.

The majority of pictures in the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale fell near the neutral range of social desirability. This was, to an extent, done intentionally since it was the purpose of the study to reduce the effects of social desirability on the responses of the subjects. In retrospect, it can be speculated that most of the items were of neutral social desirability because in developing and pairing the pictures, matters were facilitated by the pictures being neutral. The task of attempting to pair pictures having extreme social desirability values is very difficult. Edwards (1970) states that the majority of tests, even the so-called good ones, show a significant relationship between social desirability and internal consistency; as social desirability increases, so does internal consistency. He cites the MMPI as an example of this.

No doubt, the normality of the sample used in the present study has had a hand in reducing internal consistency. Greater internal consistency would be expected when a sample falls toward the extreme of a scale which is measuring a particular variable. For instance, in Begin's sample the alcoholics obtained a K-R 20 of .52 while the normal population obtained a .29. Normal subjects would have less variability in sexual inhibition, since most would

fall at the low end of the scale. Such restricted variation reduces internal consistency. It is expected that if a clinical population having difficulties in the sphere of sexual inhibition were tested, they would show greater internal consistency because their scores would be more variable.

The last factor to be considered is the lack of internal consistency in the criterion measure itself. Since the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale correlated highly with the criterion measure, it is expected that it will share some of that measures properties. The correlation matrix of the Picture-Preference Test and the nine TAT scales shows that the nine scales do not correlate highly with each other and in a number of cases have significant negative correlations. This indicates that the scales are measuring a number of somewhat distinct factors which in some cases are mutually exclusive.

Only two of the scales, "Guilt" and "Low Self-Esteem" had a significant, positive correlation, .26. As might be expected, a woman who feels guilty is likely to think poorly of herself. "Sexual Inhibition or Repression" had a significant negative correlation with "Aggression Toward Men," -.24; with "Theme of Abandonment," -.23; with "Masculine Outlook or Approach," -.21; and with "Guilt," -.19. Repression is an attempt to keep out of consciousness thoughts or feelings which give rise to anxiety or guilt. A person who relies heavily on this defense mechanism would attempt to deny and counteract unpleasant facts or experiences, as for example, fear of aban-

abandonment. There is also a tendency to maintain a superficial, stereotyped outlook on life; thoughts, feelings, and actions which are considered socially unacceptable are inhibited and kept from conscious awareness. Engaging in traditionally masculine activity or showing aggression would fall into this category. "Theme of Abandonment" had a correlation of $-.20$ with "Masculine Outlook or Approach," and $-.20$ with "Fear of Damage." One of the factors contributing to masculinity in women is identification with a disappointing love object. As cited earlier in the literature review, a daughter often identifies with a father who has rejected or abandoned her. The masculine identification defends against the fear of abandonment. Regarding "Fear of Damage," if a woman fears sexuality because it is perceived as damaging, it is unlikely that she will be overly concerned with abandonment, which in a sense would relieve her of the fear of damage.

A final word needs to be said about internal consistency. Thorndike (1949) writes that internal consistency is a help in interpreting a test instrument since a high internal consistency indicates a relatively pure test in regard to a particular factor. He maintains, however, that validity is the ultimate goal of any test. Reliability, on the other hand, is not an end in itself; it is a means of increasing validity and attaining clarity. Relatively pure factors are rarely found in the real world; it therefore becomes necessary to strike a balance between reliability and validity. Increasing reli-

ability (in the sense of internal consistency) can at times be at the expense of other important considerations such as the breadth and scope of a test.

Normality of Distribution

The distribution of scores on the Picture-Preference Test approximated normality, as was hypothesized. One would expect that a trait such as sexual inhibition would be normally distributed, since it does not tend to be an all-or-none phenomenon. However, the distribution does fall toward the lower end of the scale with some skewness to the right. Very few women obtained a score lower than 11 or higher than 25 out of a possible score of 45. Certain characteristics of the present sample very likely contributed to the tendency for scores to fall toward the lower end of the scale. Out of the 109 subjects, approximately 75 were volunteers who had received nothing for their participation. The remaining subjects received extra credit from their instructors for becoming involved in a research study (two percentage points were added to their final grade). Of the 75 volunteers, 33 of them were nursing students or women in nursing. Volunteering in itself is an indication that a person is capable of giving of herself; this would be expected to be the case in the area of sexual intimacy also.

There is a question whether the subjects who received extra credit did not cause the slight skewness in the distribution. Since no record was kept of who received extra

credit and who didn't, it was not possible to analyze the results in terms of this. A wider range of subjects could probably have been obtained had subjects been paid something for their participation, in which case we might have observed some higher scores on the scale.

Picture-Preference Test Correlation with the TAT

The correlation of the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale with the total TAT score was fairly good, .64. Correlation with the individual scales of the TAT did not fare as well however; they ranged from .11 to .23. Previous mention has already been made of the fact that the TAT scales are not highly related and in some cases are mutually exclusive. This supported the theory that more than one factor was involved. The multiple regression analysis gave further support to this. Given the fact that the TAT scales are measuring a number of factors, some of which are mutually exclusive, and the Picture-Preference Test Scale correlates fairly well with the TAT, it is only natural to expect the Picture-Preference Test to show many of the same characteristics of the TAT. The relatively low internal consistency supports this idea.

TAT Rater Reliability

Some of the themes on the nine TAT scales were used more frequently than others. Part of the reason is that the five TAT pictures did not always elicit the themes which it was hoped they would. Picture 6 GF, for instance, which shows

a man with a pipe in his mouth leaning over an attractive young woman, did not tap the father-daughter relationship as frequently as had been expected. Therefore, the "Sexual Involvement with Father" scale was rarely used, which accounts for the low correlation of the two raters on this scale, $-.03$. The theme which came up most frequently was that of abandonment; the second most frequent theme was sexual inhibition or repression. These themes were evenly elicited by all the pictures.

Those of the nine themes which were relatively clear-cut and appeared frequently, achieved a higher inter-rater correlation than those that required some interpretation or that rarely came up. Rater reliability was highest for "Fear of Damage," $.92$, and "Theme of Abandonment," $.90$. Both of these came up frequently and required very little subjective interpretation. The opposite was true for "Low Self-Esteem" and "sexual Involvement with Father." In addition, there were some stories that could reasonably be scored on either of two scales, a fact which tended to reduce reliability for the individual scales but not the total score, since the differences of the two raters cancelled out when total score was computed.

Social Status, Marital Status, Age

There were very few significant relationships in the correlation matrix for social status, marital status, and age. Morrison (1973) evaluated social status in his re-

search and found it unrelated to the total score on the Picture-Preference Test. Findings for the Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale are similar. As would be expected, there was a moderate positive correlation between age and marital status, .45, since older women are more likely to be married than younger ones. The $-.23$ correlation between age and social status also goes in the expected direction; with increasing age, social status is likely to increase (lower scores on this variable indicate higher social status).

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY

Background of Present Study

Cowan (1967) developed a technique of measuring the trait of addictiveness in personality using paired pictures in which the subject chooses the picture he prefers. A review of the literature indicated that addictive individuals could be characterized by ten traits. Pictures were created to appeal to individuals with these traits and paired with other pictures which were believed to appeal to non-addictive individuals. The test was then given to an addictive group and a normal group. Although the results were not overwhelmingly positive, they were promising.

Begin (1972) attempted to refine Cowan's test and in the process reduced the number of items and the number of trait scales. He cross-validated his version of the Picture-Preference Test on an alcoholic and normal group. The results were positive for some of the trait scales, but not all, and the internal consistency was low.

Morrison (1973) increased both the number of items and the number of scales but failed to make a significant improvement over Begin's results

All three of the above studies used alcoholic groups and had an Avoidance of Intimacy trait scale. Cowan's version of the scale had an internal consistency of .40 (alcoholics and normals combined). Begin had .29 for normals and .52 for alcoholics. Morrison had .29 for alcoholics and

and .36 for normals.

Purpose of the Present Study

A review of the above three scales indicated that these scales measure both social withdrawal and sexual inhibition. There was some question also of the effects of social desirability on responses to the items, because no attempt had been made to control for social desirability. The purpose of the present study was to develop an Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale which would: (1) be normally distributed, (2) have good internal consistency, (3) correlate with the criterion measure (TAT), and (4) not be affected by social desirability responding.

Pictures were developed which, it was believed, depicted situations with an underlying theme of sexual intimacy. They were paired with pictures depicting neutral situations. Zweben's study (1971) had indicated that many college women have a high degree of sexual anxiety. In view of Zweben's finding, the author decided to use a sample of college women as subjects in the present study. Male subjects were not used because the author believed that the expression and causes of sexual inhibition differ between men and women.

The TAT was used as the criterion measure against which to validate the Picture-Preference Test scale. Sexual inhibition in women was understood in terms of psychoanalytic theory; therefore the author created a scoring system for the TAT in accordance with this theory. A preliminary group of 30 women

was given the TAT for the purpose of developing the scoring system. Another preliminary group of 30 women was used to determine the social desirability ratings of the pictures that had been developed. The final group of women which was given the Picture-Preference Test and the TAT had 109 subjects in it.

Results and Discussion

Three of the four expectations of the present study were realized. Social desirability did not influence the responses of the subjects to the pictures, because the neutral and the intimacy pictures that had been paired were approximately equal in social desirability ratings. The distribution of scores on the Picture-Preference Test was found to be approximately normal. The Avoidance of Sexual Intimacy Scale correlated moderately with the total score on the TAT. Internal consistency, however, was not appreciably better than it had been in the previous studies. The reasons for this, in the author's opinion, are: (1) The pictures, besides having an underlying sexual theme, depict a wide range of experiences. The strength of responding to the sexual theme in comparison to the strength of response to the manifest, non-sexual theme therefore varies from subject to subject, as these subjects vary in the interest they have in these various manifest themes. (2) Pictures permit a greater degree of subjective interpretation than questions. If we are to preserve the projective quality of the test, we must probably accept such a latitude

of interpretation, and the lower internal consistency that accompanies such latitude. (3) The sample used is normal and consists mostly of volunteers; such a sample should have much less variability than a sample including people with pathological characteristics. Decreased variability on sexual inhibition should reduce the internal consistency of the scale. (4) Items of neutral social desirability tend to have low internal consistency, because contamination of a scale by the social desirability factor works toward increasing the K-R 20 coefficient, as Edwards (1970) has shown in his research on the MMPI. (5) The criterion measure has low internal consistency, indicating that sexual inhibition is a complex variable having many causes and many avenues of expression, some of which are mutually exclusive. To the extent that the Picture-Preference Test scale adequately represents this complex variable, it too should be complex.

APPENDIX A

TAT Scoring System

Overall Considerations

- A. If a theme does not exist in a story, it receives a score of 1
- B. A score of 2 to 7 is given depending on the degree to which a theme exists in a story keeping in mind the following points and examples
- C. Scores decrease if a story is initially negative but has an appropriately positive outcome
- D. Scores increase under the following conditions:
 1. A theme keeps repeating itself throughout the story
 2. If the outcome of a story is negative
 3. If the solution of a story is inappropriately positive (deus ex machina)

Examples

Scales

Scores

1. Low Self-Esteem:

Indications of being ashamed of oneself.....	2
Feelings of foolishness, uselessness, or self-pity; poor self-concept.....	3
Mother lacks concern for daughter; woman needs psychiatric help.....	4
Feelings of unattractiveness, of being used.....	5
Feelings of being ridiculed; perception of a woman's life as difficult.....	6
Women portrayed as cheap, as prostitutes, or in a bad light; suicide because of depression.....	7

2. Masculine Outlook or Approach:

Girl as tomboy.....	2
Stress on independence and self-reliance, woman as dominant.....	3
Aggression toward women; poor relations with women; women seen as sadistic and aggressive.....	4
Stories 1, 2, 3, and 4 perceived mostly from the point of view of a man.....	5
Woman takes man's role or sexual initiative.....	6
Homosexuality; fantasies of being a man; confusing the sex of the figures in the pictures.....	7

3. Aggression Toward Men:

Wife doesn't tell husband what she is doing; men presented as unreasonable.....	2
Woman causes conflict between men inadvertently; mild dislike of men; man made fun of.....	3
Flirtatious with men; self-centered; feelings of restriction due to one's sex.....	4
Unfaithful to men; arguing with men.....	5
Use of men for sex, money, or status; jealous of men; man is killed.....	6
Strong dislike or anger toward men; make men feel worthless; woman kills man.....	7

4. Guilt:

Remorse because of past.....	2
Involvement with Bible; conflict with conscience....	3
Theme of guilt, sorrow, or depression.....	4
Resigning self to unhappy fate; acceptance of unjust accusations; martyr.....	5
Strong guilt because of transgressions.....	6
Commit suicide because of sins; suffering makes a person better.....	7

5. Fear of Damage:

Physical punishment for misdeeds.....	2
Having physical defects such as blindness or limp; having ill health.....	3
Occurrence of physical damage; disease; threat of physical harm.....	4
Death after pregnancy or operation.....	5
Rape; man seen as ravenous animal.....	6
Man kills or harms a woman.....	7

6. Immaturity:

Being overprotected or controlled.....	2
Great love and understanding between women; fear of men.....	3
Externalization; unable to accept responsibility for fate; subject is unaware of what's going on.....	4-5
Desire not to grow up; older girl playing with dolls; can't form permanent bond.....	6
Strong childlike attachment to mother; stories naive or immature.....	7

7. Sexual Inhibition or Repression:

Feelings are kept inside.....	2-3
Rigidity; short story; story has no ending; inappropriate occurrence or outcome.....	3-4
Entering a convent; living alone with nature; negative reaction to sex; denial of unpleasant situations.....	5
Desire never to marry; story inappropriate to picture; story vague.....	6
No sexual, pregnancy, or suicide themes in story 5.	7

8. Theme of Abandonment:

Husband is absent; loved object taken away; pet dies.....	2
Man seen as weak or as patient; mistrust of men....	3
Man overinvolved with his work.....	4
Man is distant and cold; man leaves woman or gives her little attention.....	5
No father; parent dies; child sent away to school; child taken care of by governess.....	6
Man perceived as deceitful, unfaithful, evil, or rejecting.....	7

9. Sexual Involvement with Father:

Enjoy helping father.....	2
Father is loving; father's girl, close to father; relationship with older man.....	3
Father preferred to mother; much praise of father figure.....	4
Give up life to be with father; no man can take the place of father.....	5
Falling in love with older man; Story 5 seen as father and daughter.....	6
Sexual feelings or activity between father and daughter.....	7

APPENDIX B
SCORING SHEET FOR T.A.T.

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1. Low Self-Esteem						
2. Masculine Approach or Outlook						
3. Aggression Toward Men						
4. Guilt						
5. Fear of Damage						
6. Immaturity						
7. Sexual Inhibition or Repression						
8. Theme of Abandon- ment						
9. Sexual Involve- ment with Father						

Total Score _____

APPENDIX C

Social Class Questionnaire

Your answers to this questionnaire are anonymous. We need some information about such matters as your age, education, occupation and family background, in order to classify our subjects into various groups to see whether these background factors are related to personality. Would you please answer the following questions:

1. What is your age? _____ years
2. Are you married? _____ yes _____ no
3. What is your own occupation? (Please describe it fully; for example, "telephone installer" rather than "Bell Canada")

4. What is your father's occupation?

5. What level of education have you completed?

6. What level of education did your father complete?

Thank you for your assistance in this research.

APPENDIX D

Two Factor Index of Social Position - Myers and Bean (1968)

Myers and Bean used two factors in determining the index of social position: socioeconomic status, and level of education. There are seven positions on the occupational scale:

1. Executives and proprietors of large concerns and major professionals
2. Managers and proprietors of medium concerns and minor professionals
3. Administrative personnel of large concerns, owners of small independent businesses and semi-professionals
4. Owners of little businesses, clerical and sales workers, and technicians
5. Skilled workers
6. Semiskilled workers
7. Unskilled workers

There are also seven positions on the educational scale:

1. Graduate professional training
2. Standard college or university graduation
3. Partial college training (including individuals who have completed at least one year but not full college requirements)
4. High school graduation (including all secondary school graduates, whether from a private school, public school, or trade school)
5. Partial high school (including individuals who have completed the tenth or eleventh grades but not the full high school requirements)
6. Junior high school (including individuals who have completed the seventh, eighth, or ninth grades)

7. Less than seven years of school

To obtain the index of social position score, the scale value for occupation is multiplied by the factor weight for occupation, which is 7; and the scale value for education is multiplied by the factor weight for education, which is 4. These two values are then added to obtain the index of social position score. By way of example, a physician would receive the following score:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Scale Score</u>	<u>Factor Weight</u>	<u>score x weight</u>
Occupation	1	7	7
Education	1	4	4
Index of Social Position Score			11

The range of scores on the two factor index of social position is 11 to 77. Myers and Bean group the scores into the following social classes:

<u>Index of Social Position</u>	<u>Social Class</u>
11 to 17	I- Upper Class
18 to 27	II- Upper Middle Class
28 to 43	III- Lower Middle Class
44 to 60	IV- Upper Lower Class
61 to 77	V- Lower Lower Class

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VITA AUCTORIS

NAME: Shukri Amin

BORN: Lebanon, October 20, 1944

EDUCATION: Detroit Public Schools Detroit, Michigan
St. Leo's, Detroit, Michigan
Taylor Center, Taylor, Michigan

DEGREES: B.A., University of Detroit, 1969
M.A., University of Detroit, 1971