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A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF
THE
THORNE FEMININITY
SCALE

by

Thomas Sannito

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of
Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

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LIFE

Thomas Sannito was born in Blue Island, Illinois, December 25, 1938. He obtained his high-school education from Mount Carmel High School, Chicago, Illinois, where he graduated in June, 1957. In June, 1962, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with a major in General Science, from Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa. He received the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Psychology, in February, 1966, from Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa. He entered the doctoral program at Loyola University in Experimental Psychology in September, 1968.

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

In the past 15 years there has been an increasing interest in the "self-concept" as an important variable in personality theory (Butler & Haigh, 1954; Fromm, 1939, 1941; Lecky, 1945; Rogers & Dymond, 1954; Symonds, 1951; Wylie, 1961) and in personality research (Cole, Oetting, & Miskimins, 1969; Engel, 1959; Harvey, Kelley, & Shapiro, 1957; Hilgard, 1949; Jervis, 1959; Kosa, Rachiele, & Schommer, 1962; McKee & Sheriffs, 1959; Merenda, 1960; Perkins, 1958a, 1958b). Also, as Allport (1955) attests "Present-day therapy is chiefly devoted to leading the patient to examine, correct, or expand this self-image[p. 47]." The self-concept or "self-image" now seems to be established as a bona fide personality dimension.

A concept of the self implies identification of the somewhat stable core of personal characteristics and acceptance or rejection of those things which are "me." In other words, one comes to know and evaluate himself. This subjective evaluation depends upon the individual's sex and the culture within which he is immersed. A person compares his traits with the cultural expectations of members of his own sex. A male judges his masculinity and a female judges her femininity according to the cultural norms or traditions. How a person's traits match up with the stereotype will result in a positive or negative self-concept. A self-concept, then, includes a "masculinity-concept" or a "femininity-concept," as the case may be. It would seem that increasing interest in the self-concept should be accompanied with increasing interest in masculinity and femininity as variables for study.

There have been various attempts to measure masculinity and femininity. Most of these psychometric endeavors have conceived of masculinity and femininity as opposite ends of a bi-polar continuum. Consequently, most of the masculinity-femininity (MF) measures have concentrated on differences between the sexes.

The first extensive masculinity-femininity test was constructed by Terman and Miles in 1936 (known as the Attitude-Interest Analysis Blank or M-F Test). Two equivalent forms were provided (A and B). The criterion for the selection of items was that an item show discrimination between the responses of men and women, with a minimal overlap between the sexes (overlap is the percentage of men giving the feminine response and the percentage of women giving the masculine response). Only items to which the sexes responded differently were included. From a search of the literature, items which yielded sex differences were selected. These items were of seven types. The M-F Test (Form A) has items grouped under the following seven categories, with the number of items indicated in parentheses: Word Association (6), Ink-blot Association (18), Information (70), Emotional and Ethical Response (105), Interests (119), Personalities and Opinions (42), and Introvertive Response (42). Forms A and B had a total of 456 and 454 items respectively. The split-half reliability coefficient for combined sex groups was reported to be .92, while the parallel-test reliability coefficient was .90.

The Strong Vocational Interest Blank (SVIB) contains 400 items (Strong, 1943). Of the 400 items, 304 discriminate between the sexes and thus constitute the MF scale of the Strong. On an MF item, if a high proportion of males marked the "like" response, a low proportion of females were found to endorse

that response, and a high proportion of females were found to choose the opposite response of "dislike" or the neutral response of "indifferent." About 40 items on the SVIB are similar or identical with interest items on the Terman-Miles Scale. The Strong scale seems to add very little to MF measurement since the Terman-Miles not only includes interest items similar to those on the SVIB but also items from six other categories.

The MF scale on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) contains 60 items from among the 550 items making up the whole test (Hathaway & McKinley, 1943). Again, the items emphasize opposite responses between the sexes. Thirty-one of the 60 items have been judged to be identical or similar to 43 Terman-Miles items (de Cillis & Oribson, 1950). Compared with the Terman-Miles scale, the MMPI MF test is very incomplete. The MMPI has only 60 items, the Terman-Miles 456. The MMPI MF scale (Mf) is only one among many scales on the test (e.g., Hypochondriasis, Depression, Schizophrenia); whereas, the T-M contains seven different measures of masculinity-femininity (e.g., Ink-blot Association, Information, Introvertive Response). It is quite clear that the Terman-Miles is a much more comprehensive test of MF. The MMPI is certainly of limited value because of its brevity and its restriction to interest and attitude items.

The MF scale on the Guilford-Martin (called Guilford-Martin Inventory of Factors, abbreviated G-A-M-I-N) contains 52 discriminating items (Guilford & Martin, 1945). The Guilford-Martin M (MF) scale was the precursor of the Guilford-Zimmerman 30-item M scale (Guilford & Zimmerman, 1949). Both of these MF scales were derived through the use of factor analysis. Like the previously mentioned tests, these two scales emphasize sex differences and

are narrow in their measurement of M-F.

The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) provides another partial index of masculinity-femininity (Wechsler, 1955). Wechsler's indicator is the difference between the addition of scores on Information, Arithmetic, and Picture Completion (subtests on which men did better) and Vocabulary, Similarities, and Digit Symbol (subtests on which women did better). A positive score is masculine and a negative score is feminine. The WAIS MF scale is based upon differences between the scores of males and females on the different subtests. If the validity of the WAIS measure could be established, it might provide an alternative method of measuring MF; however, research indicates that it correlates almost zero with the Terman-Miles (McCarthy, Schiro, & Sudimack, 1967). Although it may measure sex differences in intellectual functioning, it does not seem to be measuring meaningful aspects of masculinity or femininity. These intellectual sex differences upon which the MF indicator is based seem far removed from the male or female self-concept.

Another MF test whose format is quite different from the other MF measures of masculinity-femininity is the Franck and Rosen (1949) Drawing Completion Test (DCT). It is a projective scale in which the S is asked to complete 36 abstract line patterns "... any way you like [p.249]." Distinctive sex differences were found for each of the final 36 items (originally 60 items). The sex differences are under the general rubrics of "openness," "closure," "expansion," "internal elaboration," etc. For example, on item number 1, which is a pair of parallel lines, women typically elaborate within the two lines and leave the ends open and men tend to expand and

close off the lines at the ends. Using many male-female criteria categories, the test is scored like other projective scales. The DCT, like the WAIS scale, would be a nice adjunct to the Terman-Miles if it showed some relationship to scales measuring the same thing (masculinity-femininity). However, the DCT correlates almost zero with the T-M, MMPI, and the SVIB (Shepler, 1951). Even if these results could be explained by postulating that the DCT is measuring "deeper" aspects of masculinity and femininity (body image—structure and impulses), this measure of MF is so much more narrow than the established concepts of masculinity and femininity. Self-concepts of one's masculinity or femininity are formed according to what one believes the typical male or female is like. It is unreasonable to think that most people would know that males "close figures" and that females "leave figures open." It is more reasonable to assume that self-concepts involving masculinity or femininity depend upon knowledge of what characteristics are stereotypically masculine or feminine (cf. Lynn, 1959). The usefulness of the Franck and Rosen MF scale is, therefore, somewhat dubious.

In 1952 Harrison Gough published his Brief Femininity Scale (Fe Scale), with 58 true-false items. As with the previously mentioned objective tests, the criterion for final selection of items for the Fe scale was discriminability between the sexes. All of the final 58 items show large differences in the responses of males and females. Because the final items on this scale, as well as those of the tests discussed above, accentuate the differences between the sexes, they have increased the face validity. For example, everyone would agree that the item "I very much like hunting" is typically male. The disadvantage of using only items which exaggerate sex differences is that

it is obvious to the examinee which answer is masculine and which answer is feminine. The obviousness of the Fe scale has been demonstrated by Bieliauskas, Miranda, and Lansky (1965). When a test contains mostly obvious items, it is open to contamination of measurement due to social desirability.

Research studying the relationships among the T-M, MMPI, SVIB, and the G-M (or G-Z) has been inconsistent. The correlations reflecting these relationships have varied from moderately low to moderately high. Barrows and Zuckerman (1960) reported correlations of about .32 (range = .31-.34) among the G-Z, MMPI, and SVIB for over 2000 males. Nance (1949) found the correlations among the same three tests to average .40 (range = .28-.51) for men, .21 (range = .20-.22) for women, and .68 (range = .60-.72) for both men and women combined. In still another study (Shepler, 1951), the average correlation for males and females among the T-M, SVIB, and MMPI was .65 (range = .50-.67). And, finally, Heston (1948) indicated a correlation of .67 between the SVIB and the MMPI for males and females. Although there were discrepancies among the correlations reported for the T-M, MMPI, SVIB, and the G-M scales, in every case the correlations were significant at least at the .05 level.

The WAIS index of femininity has been shown to have little relationship with the other popular MF tests. Krippner (1964) and McCarthy, Schiro, and Sudimack (1967) found that the WAIS MF scale correlated close to zero with the T-M, MMPI, and the G-M. The Franck-Rosen DCT, like the WAIS, has nearly zero relationship with the MMPI, T-M and also the SVIB. These two MF measures appear to be measuring something different than the MF tests which emphasize attitudes and interests stereotypically belonging to one sex or the other.

Perhaps the best measure of MF is still the Terman-Miles. It is certain-

ly less obvious (e.g., inkblot associations) and more comprehensive (seven kinds of items) than the other measures. However, it is based on the assumption that masculinity and femininity are two ends of a bi-polar continuum. Jenkin and Vroegh (1969) have seriously challenged this assumption. They have presented elaborate and compelling evidence that masculinity and femininity are best described by two separate continua. In part of their study, they asked male and female Ss to check adjectives which characterized the "most masculine person." The subjects then checked the adjectives describing the "least masculine person," the "most feminine person," and the "least feminine person." The frequency of Ss endorsing an item for each of the four concepts was used as a basis for correlating these concepts. The "most masculine person" concept was found to correlate .42 with the "most feminine person" concept (male and female Ss pooled). Many adjectives were descriptive of both concepts (e.g., active, affectionate, personable). These two concepts could hardly be at opposite ends of a continuum. Moreover, the concept "least masculine person" correlated -.47 with "most feminine person," and "least feminine person" correlated -.36 with "most masculine person." These correlations are in the opposite direction of what would be expected if masculinity and femininity were on opposite ends of a bi-polar continuum. However, all of the correlations strongly support the notion of two continua, one from "most masculine" to least masculine" and the other from "most feminine" to "least feminine." The implication of this conclusion is that separate MF tests should be constructed in which the items are not designed to differentiate between the sexes but between groups at opposite ends of the masculine continuum and groups at opposite ends of the feminine continuum.

The Thorne Femininity Scale (1965) is a test which does not vitiate the position of two separate continua for males and females. It is strictly a femininity scale instead of a masculinity-femininity scale. Many of its items could likely differentiate women who are "very feminine" from those who are "not very feminine." In other words, this scale seems to be discriminating only females on a feminine continuum. Moreover, since the Thorne Test does not exaggerate sex differences, it contains many items which do not stereotypically belong to one sex or the other. Another advantage of this test is that it measures 11 different aspects of femininity (i.e., it has 11 subtests). Its 11 subtests ostensibly examine femininity in different roles (e.g., Female Parent Role) and according to such concepts as sex identification, promiscuity, sex drive and interests, development and maturation, etc. In short, the Thorne Femininity Scale shows great potential as a psychometric instrument of femininity. However, research on this scale has not yet been published.

It was the purpose of the present study, then, to enhance the development of the Thorne Femininity Scale by: a) determining which items differentiate between most-feminine and least-feminine females; b) factor analyzing the subtests; c) testing the reliability; and d) analyzing the test's ability to discriminate among various female groups.

CHAPTER II

Method

Subjects

There were five groups of female subjects in this study: General Undergraduates for Factor Analysis (200 female undergraduates enrolled in Psychology 101 courses); General Undergraduates for Reliability (81 female undergraduates enrolled in Psychology 101 courses); Undergraduate Education Majors for Comparison (37 juniors and seniors majoring in Education); Schizophrenics for Comparison (42 incarcerated schizophrenics); and Religious Women for Comparison (61 nuns). The mean ages for the groups were respectively 18.27 (range 17-27); 18.99 (range 18-22); approximately 20; 45.68 (range 23-69); and 34.70 (range 27-46).

The Thorne Scale

The original Thorne Femininity Scale, constructed in 1965, contained 200 true-false items divided into 11 subtests (cf. Appendix A). No scoring keys are provided by Thorne. In order to determine the scoring of the items for femininity, ten clinical judges (five males and five females) were employed. The judges were to decide on each item whether a "True" or "False" response would contribute toward the measurement of femininity. The judges were instructed to answer the items the way they judged a "very feminine" person would answer them as opposed to a "not very feminine" person. In accordance with the conclusion of Jenkin and Vroegh (1969), the judges were told that: "Each statement or item should be considered in relation to a continuum of femininity, with the two extremes VERY FEMININE and NOT VERY FEMININE. Determine whether the person in the category VERY FEMININE would

answer the statement 'true' or 'false.'" The complete instructions that were presented to the ten clinical judges can be found in Appendix B.

As a result of the decisions of the ten clinical judges, the scoring for each item was determined. The number of male and female judges who decided that a "true" response indicated femininity are presented in Appendix C. Agreement of seven out of ten judges was needed to determine that a true or false should be scored as feminine. On a given item, a ratio of 7/10 judges or more in favor of "true" resulted in "true" being scored as feminine; however, a ratio of 3/10 judges or less in favor of "true" resulted in "false" being scored as feminine (it should be noted that a ratio of 3/10 judges endorsing "true" indicates that 7/10 endorsed "false"). If there was not at least 7/10 (70%) agreement among the judges on which response (true or false) would be endorsed by a "VERY FEMININE" woman, the item was dropped from the test. As a result, 27 items failing to meet this criterion were deleted from the test (numbers 14, 16, 21, 30, 37, 40, 44, 52, 68, 69, 74, 81, 95, 105, 107, 114, 116, 118, 124, 136, 147, 149, 152, 180, 185, 188, 189). The eliminated items are designated by an asterisk in Appendix A.

The subscales on the femininity scale which were factor analyzed were the following: Feminine Social Role (19 items), Female Parent Role (17 items), Feminine Career Role (13 items), Female Homemaker Role (18 items), Female Role Confidence (17 items), Female Sex Identification (20 items), Development and Maturation (14 items), Sex Drive and Interests (19 items, Promiscuity (11 items), Homosexuality (11 items), Health and Neurotic Conflict (15 items). For a complete listing of all of the items contained on each subscale, the reader should consult Appendix A.

Procedure

The Ss in all five groups took the test with essentially the same instructions. The instructions were given informally according to the following form:

Fill out the information sheet, which includes date, class, religion, marital status, etc. Respond to the questions on the scale itself. It is very important that your responses be honest. Open the form and read the instructions in the upper left-hand corner and begin the test.

The Ss in the reliability group (test-retest) returned to retake the test after various elapsed times (Appendix D). The mean interval of days between the test and retest for 81 Ss was 41.19.

Results

Factor Analysis

The means and standard deviations on the original 11 subtests of the Thorne scale for the 200 Ss before the factor analysis are presented in Table 1. The number of items belonging to each subtest are also listed in Table 1. The subtest with the greatest mean was Female Sex Identification ($\bar{X} = 15.38$) and the subtest with the lowest mean was Female Career Role ($\bar{X} = 6.68$). However, it should be noted that the subtests with the greater means have a greater number of items and those subtests with lesser means have a fewer number of items. Also, a high score on a subtest is always in the direction of "very feminine." This point must be kept in mind because the labels for some of the subtests can be misleading. For example, high scores on the subtests of Promiscuity, Homosexuality, and Health and Neurotic Conflicts would lead one to believe that the S was promiscuous, homosexually inclined, and neurotic. The fact of the matter is that high scores on these subtests indicate femininity ("very feminine"). An examinee scoring high on these scales is answering in the opposite direction of promiscuity, homosexuality, and health and neurotic conflicts. Responses which denied promiscuity, homosexuality, and health and neurotic conflicts were judged by the 10 clinicians to be "very feminine." Hence, a high score on Promiscuity, Homosexuality, and Health and Neurotic Conflicts actually indicates a "very feminine" person who is high in Non Promiscuity, Heterosexuality, and Adjustment. Therefore, the three scales Promiscuity, Homosexuality, and Health and Neurotic Conflicts have been renamed in Table 1 and throughout the remainder of this paper Non Promiscuity, Heterosexuality, and Adjustment, respectively.

Table 1
Means and Standard Deviations on 11 Subtests

Subtest	Number of Items	Mean	Standard Deviation
Female Social Role	19	12.03	4.06
Female Parent Role	17	12.43	3.06
Family Centered Role ^a	13	6.68	2.07
Female Homemaker Role	18	10.48	3.18
Female Role Confidence	17	10.86	3.16
Female Sex Identification	20	15.38	2.74
Development and Maturation	13	8.96	1.78
Sex Drive and Interests	19	13.49	2.99
Non Promiscuity ^b	11	8.49	1.20
Heterosexuality ^c	11	8.81	1.67
Adjustment ^d	15	12.24	2.14

^aOriginally labeled Female Career Role.

^bOriginally labeled Promiscuity.

^cOriginally labeled Homosexuality.

^dOriginally labeled Health and Neurotic Conflict.

Also, since the label "Female Career Role" could be confusing, it shall hereafter be referred to as Family Centered Role.

The intercorrelation matrix for the 11 subtests is presented in Table 2. The factor analysis was based on this matrix. The highest correlation (.63) was between Heterosexuality and Female Role Confidence. The lowest correlation (.00) was between Female Homemaker Role and Female Role Confidence. Thirty-four out of 55 correlations were significant at least at the .05 level ($df = 199$).

The rotated factor matrix (principal factor varimax rotation) is shown in Table 3. The amount of total variance accounted for by the four factors was 60%, 25%, 11%, and 9%, respectively. The factor loadings listed in Table 3 represent orthogonal rotations. Only the loadings on factor IV called for an oblique rotation. A slight oblique rotation was made for the larger loadings on factor IV. This rotation resulted in slightly different subtest loadings on that factor. These new values are indicated in parentheses. The loadings for the three subtests which were most heavily loaded on factor IV changed as follows: -.33 for Female Homemaker Role changed to .26, .20 for Sex Drive and Interests changed to -.31, and .33 for Non Promiscuity changed to -.36.

Factor I. Factor I seems to describe an "all American girl," one who thoroughly enjoys being a girl. The four subtests which loaded highest on this factor were Female Role Confidence (.80), Heterosexuality (.79), Feminine Social Role (.61), and Sex Drive and Interests (.55). Items which epitomize these four subtests would be respectively: "I am truly glad I am a woman" (True), "Frankly I prefer people of my own sex" (False), "It is easy

Table 2

Intercorrelation Matrix of Eleven Subtests

Subtests	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Feminine Social Role											
2 Female Parent Role	.18										
3 Family Centered Role	-.00	.32									
4 Female Homemaker Role	.10	.32	.32								
5 Female Role Confidence	.52	.24	.04	.00							
6 Female Sex Identification	.13	.19	.23	.18	-.06						
7 Development and Maturation	.04	.07	.05	.04	.08	-.01					
8 Sex Drive and Interests	.30	.38	.22	.06	.47	.10	.01				
9 Non Promiscuity	.19	.15	.06	-.04	.18	.21	-.08	.20			
10 Heterosexuality	.54	.23	.05	.04	.63	-.05	.01	.43	.15		
11 Adjustment	.37	.25	.08	.17	.26	.25	.08	.25	.16	.24	

Note.--A correlation of .138, with 199 degrees of freedom, is significant at the .05 level and a correlation of .181 is significant at the .01 level.

Table 3
Rotated Factor Matrix for 11 Subtests

Subtest	Factors				
	I	II	III	IV	
Feminine Social Role	.61	-.06	.41	-.13	(.06)
Female Parent Role	.26	.56	.17	-.04	(-.07)
Family Centered Role	-.00	.58	.08	-.05	(-.03)
Female Homemaker Role	-.04	.45	.19	-.33	(.26)
Female Role Confidence	.80	.05	.04	-.01	(-.09)
Female Sex Identification	-.08	.27	.47	.10	(-.13)
Development and Maturation	.05	.06	.01	-.20	(.18)
Sex Drive and Interests	.55	.37	.07	.20	(-.31)
Non Promiscuity	.19	.09	.29	.33	(-.36)
Heterosexuality	.79	.05	.05	-.07	(-.03)
Adjustment	.29	.12	.51	-.09	(.04)
Percentage of Total Variance					
	60%	25%	11%	9%	

Note.--The numbers in parentheses in the fourth column are the values for the factor loadings after an oblique rotation. The other values in the columns are factor loadings after orthogonal rotation.

for me to be hostess at a big party" (True), and "I could get along without sex in my life at all" (False). Appendix B may be consulted for an analysis of all of the items on the subtests involved in factor I, with the "very feminine" score (True or False) for each item indicated. An analysis of these subtests, with their inclusive items has suggested that this factor measures a positive attitude toward being a woman. A person scoring high on this factor would seem to be happy to have been born a girl. She would enjoy acting feminine.(being charming, being coquettish, being attractive, etc.). She would welcome social situations in which she could charm and enchant. Perhaps the best term for this factor is Delight in Being Feminine.

Factor II. The label chosen for factor II is Enjoyment of Homemaker Role. The subtests with high loadings on this factor were Family Centered Role (.58), Female Parent Role (.56), Female Homemaker Role (.45), and Sex Drive and Interests (.37). Typical items belonging to these subtests would be respectively "Marriage is the only career I want" (True), "It really bothers me to clean up dirty diapers" (False), "I don't enjoy housekeeping" (False), and "Sex activities have never meant very much to me" (False). It seems clear that the items on this factor are depicting a woman whose interests are in the home. She likes taking care of children, sewing, cooking, housekeeping, and sexual activities in marriage. In short, she enjoys her feminine function of "homemaker."

Factor III. Factor III appears to be an adjustment factor, having loadings of .51, .47, and .41 on the subtests of Adjustment, Female Sex Identification, and Feminine Social Role, respectively. Items such as the following are included in this factor: "My emotions often get the better of me"

(False) (Female Sex Identification), and "I like to go to lots of parties" (True) (Feminine Social Role). A person high on this factor of Female Adjustment would seem to have successfully become secure and confident as a female.

Factor IV. Factor IV was named Female Sexual Conformity. The three subtests with the highest loadings on this factor were Non Promiscuity, Sex Drive and Interests, and Female Homemaker Role. The factor loadings (which were actually low) were respectively .33, .20, and -.33. To maximize the loadings of these subtests on factor four, an oblique rotation was made in addition to the orthogonal rotation. The factor loadings changed as follows: .33 changed to -.36, .20 changed to -.31, and -.33 changed to .26. The changing of the signs of all of the values after oblique rotation did not alter the relationship indicated by the signs after the orthogonal rotation. In either case, scores on Non Promiscuity were in the same direction as scores on Sex Drive and Interests but scores on both subtests were in the opposite direction of scores on Female Homemaker Role.

This relationship among these three subtests makes little sense. The relationship indicated by the factor loadings is that non promiscuity and sex drive and interests are positively related, while both are negatively related to homemaker role. A woman who is not promiscuous would likely have high sex drive and interests, and a woman who is promiscuous would have low sex drive and interests. Moreover, a woman who is not promiscuous would have a low interest in homemaking, and a woman who is promiscuous would have a high interest in homemaking. It can be seen in Table 2 that Non Promiscuity and Sex Drive and Interests correlate almost zero with Female Homemaker Role and only .20 with each other. Perhaps the most meaningful interpretation of this

factor would be that it essentially measures promiscuity-nonpromiscuity and little else (Non Promiscuity had the highest loading on this factor). Therefore, this factor can be termed Female Sexual Conformity.

Reliability

Test-retest reliability coefficients were computed for the eleven subtests and the four factors for 81 females enrolled in Psychology 101 courses. These coefficients are presented in Table 4. The lowest correlation for the subtests was .65 (Non Promiscuity) and the highest was .88 (Feminine Social Role). For the four factors, the test-retest values were as follows: Delight in Being Feminine, .88; Enjoyment of Homemaker Role, .83; Female Adjustment, .90; and Female Sexual Conformity .75.

Comparison of Groups on Factors

The means and standard deviations of four different groups on the four factors are presented in Table 5. It can be seen that the means of the education majors (juniors and seniors) were higher on all four factors than the means for any of the other groups. Next, the general undergraduates (the factor analysis group) had higher means on all factors than the schizophrenics and the nuns (religious women). The religious women had lower means on all four factors than any of the other groups. It should be noted, however, that whereas the mean number of items not answered for the general undergraduates, the education majors, and the schizophrenics was about the same (respectively 8.02, 5.35, and 5.21), the mean number of items omitted by the nuns was 29.28. These omissions depressed their means on the factors.

The t coefficients between the means of the four groups on each factor are presented in Table 6. All t coefficients (two-tailed) were significant

Table 4

Test-retest Reliability Coefficients (Pearson r 's)

Subtest or
Factor
 \underline{r}

Subtest

Feminine Social Role	.88
Female Parent Role	.68
Family Centered Role	.76
Female Homemaker Role	.85
Female Role Confidence	.84
Female Sex Identification	.78
Development and Maturation	.70
Sex Drive and Interests	.77
Non Promiscuity	.65
Heterosexuality	.78
Adjustment	.85

Factor

Delight in Being Feminine	.88
Enjoyment of Homemaker Role	.83
Female Adjustment	.90
Female Sexual Conformity	.75

Table 5

Means and S.D.s of Four Groups on Factors I^a, II^b, III^c, and IV^d

Group	Factors			
	I	II	III	IV
General Undergraduates N=200	45.20 9.26	43.12 7.60	39.64 6.38	28.68 4.34
Undergraduate Educ. Majors N=37	49.38 6.00	47.00 7.54	42.49 5.08	30.51 3.41
Incarcerated Schizophrenics N=42	36.71 9.83	40.05 7.50	31.24 7.53	24.64 5.28
Religious Women N=61	32.57 9.52	32.13 7.15	36.57 5.59	20.16 4.83

Note.--The first number in each cell is the mean and the second number is the standard deviation.

a Delight in Being Feminine

b Enjoyment of Homemaker Role

c Female Adjustment

d Female Sexual Conformity

Table 6

t Coefficients and the Corresponding Degrees of Freedom between the Means of Four Different Groups

	Factors											
	I			II			III			IV		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1 General Undergraduates N=200												
2 Undergraduate Educ. Majors N=37	2.63 235 p<.001			2.85 235 p<.001			2.56 235 p<.01			2.43 235 p<.01		
3 Incarcerated Schizophrenics N=42	5.32 240 p<.001	6.71 79 p<.001		2.38 240 p<.05	4.05 79 p<.001		7.48 240 p<.001	7.58 79 p<.001		5.24 240 p<.001	5.72 79 p<.001	
4 Religious Women N=61	9.22 259 p<.001	9.54 96 p<.001	2.12 101 p<.05	9.98 259 p<.001	9.68 96 p<.001	5.36 101 p<.001	3.37 259 p<.001	5.20 96 p<.001	4.09 101 p<.001	13.0 259 p<.001	11.3 96 p<.001	4.41 101 p<.001

Note.--The first number in each pair is the t coefficient and the second number is the degrees of freedom. All of the t coefficients are significant at least at the .05 level.

at least at the .05 level. Hence, on each factor every group differed significantly from every other group.

Discussion

An examination of the rotated factor loadings for each subtest across all four factors suggests that the four factors were fairly separate and distinct (orthogonal). The pattern in the matrix was that a subtest loaded high on one factor and markedly lower on the others. For example, Female Role Confidence loaded .80 on Factor I, .05 on Factor II, .04 on Factor III, and .01 on Factor IV. Heterosexuality loaded .79 on Factor I, .05 on Factor II, .05 on Factor III, and -.07 on Factor IV. Only Non Promiscuity and Development and Maturation loaded somewhat evenly on all four factors. Development and Maturation did not load heavily on any factor. It was the only subtest which was not included as an essential portion of one of the four factors. It would be difficult to use this subtest with any accuracy in interpretation. Indecision was shown by the clinical judges in determining how to score the items on this subtest for femininity. They could not agree (agreement defined as 7/10 identical judgments) on 7 out of 20 items on this subtest. Items like "I usually don't feel good during my period" appeared to be difficult to relate to femininity. Perhaps this subtest should be deleted from the test. Other than these two subscales, the subtest loadings supported the notion of separateness of factors.

The four factors yielded from the factor analysis permit one to look at four different facets of femininity. Factor I, Delight in Being Feminine, provides the most general view of femininity (accounting for 60% of the total variance). It is not restricted to homemaking and nurturant traits. A woman scoring high on this factor might be described as liking to use her feminine charm, relishing the attentions of men, enjoying her attractiveness, and

welcoming the social opportunity to function with gracefulness and poise. It is clear that this factor of femininity is measuring the degree to which a woman experiences pleasure in behaving as a female.

Factor II (Enjoyment of Homemaker Role) is a more narrow measurement of femininity. It accounted for 25% of the total variance. Femininity is represented, on this factor, by typically female functions in the home (sewing, cooking, washing diapers, taking care of children, housecleaning, etc.). The degree to which a woman enjoys functioning within the family will determine her score on Factor II. A high score indicates a woman who expresses enthusiasm in her role as wife and mother. Femininity in this sense is quite different from that measured by Factor I. A woman who eschews the activities of homemaker would seem to be "not very feminine" according to Factor II. However, if she savored her femaleness, she would appear to be "very feminine" as measured by Factor I.

Factor III (Female Adjustment) seems to be tapping still another side of femininity, namely, feminine adjustment (11% of the variance was accounted for by this factor). On this factor, a high score is indicative of a woman who has outgrown most of the traits of emotionality and lability ascribed to immature and maladjusted females. She is confident and stable and does not show inordinate concern over health. Instead of being an inadequate female because of neurotic conflicts, she is secure and at ease with her female identity.

Factor IV (accounting for only 9% of the total variance) is essentially a measure of Female Sexual Conformity (factor name). After analyzing all of the contradictory subtest factor loadings, this author has concluded that

Factor IV is defining femininity as non promiscuity. The other two subtests which loaded on this factor (Sex Drive and Interests and Female Homemaker Role) should probably be dropped from future scoring. In any case, Factor IV seems to be a very limited measure of femininity.

These four different factors allow us to consider several aspects of femininity. If a woman has a career outside the home, she can still be considered very feminine (Factor I— charming, attractive, heterosexual, socially at ease, etc.). On the other hand, if she has little chance to function socially because she has a demanding family, she can be judged to be very feminine (Factor II— a good mother, cook, housekeeper, planner, etc.). We can also consider her feminine if she is confident enough as a woman; so that, she is not prone to nervousness, poor health, and jealousy of men (Factor III). Lastly, femininity can be defined as sexual conformity (Factor IV). With the present day broadening of woman's activities and functions, the measurement of femininity can no longer be restricted to behavior in the home. Four factors and 11 subtests provide a comprehensive view of femininity.

The reliability of the Thorne subtests and factors (Table 4) holds up over time (test-retest reliability coefficients). With a mean reliability coefficient of 77.63 for the subtests and 84.00 for the factors, there can be little doubt that the Thorne Femininity Scale is reliable.

The Thorne Femininity Scale was also shown to discriminate between female groups, a revered criterion of a good MF test. Inspection of Table 6 clearly establishes the differentiating power of the Thorne test. The t coefficients between the means of General Undergraduates, Education Majors, Schizophrenics, and Religious Women (nuns) on each factor were significant at

least at the .05 level. The education majors were highest on all four factors of femininity. It might be expected that prospective teachers would score high on the factors of Enjoyment of Homemaker Role, Female Adjustment, and Sexual Conformity, since these traits might be desirable for a woman in that profession. However, the education majors were also more feminine in general (Factor I—Delight in Being Feminine). No explanation can be offered for this finding, except possibly the process of development since the education majors were approximately two years older than the general undergraduates. It is also not surprising that the schizophrenics scored significantly lower on all factors of femininity than both the education majors and the general undergraduates, since part of their problems could easily be related to their "femininity-concepts." It was rather unexpected, however, that the group of nuns (Religious Women) scored lower on all factors of femininity than any other group, including the schizophrenics. This finding may not be completely accurate, though, since the nuns failed to answer a large number of items (mean = 29.28) compared to the other three groups (mean number of items omitted by the General Undergraduates, Education Majors, and Schizophrenics was respectively 8.02, 5.35, and 5.21). Since the nuns left so many items blank, their mean score on all factors would be depressed. It remains to be seen whether their means would be lower when they answer almost all of the items. To be sure, the ability of the Thorne Femininity Scale to discriminate among various female groups has been shown.

All in all, the Thorne Femininity Scale represents an effective attempt to provide a more comprehensive measure of femininity than has been available in the past. This scale is the first test of femininity employing subtests.

Thorne has begun to do for the psychometrics of femininity what Wechsler has done for intelligence measurement. He has provided a comprehensive measure of femininity, which is badly needed today with the ever-changing role of women in our society.

Future research with the Thorne Femininity Scale might include a test of its obviousness (Bieliauskas, et al., 1968); a test of its discriminating ability between criterion groups of VERY FEMININE persons and NOT VERY FEMININE persons; and the development of a built-in correction scale based upon items which are obviously more socially desirable (Lunneborg, 1970).

Summary

The purpose of this study was to advance the development of the Thorne Femininity Scale. The several aspects of the study included: a) determining which items differentiated between most-feminine and least-feminine females; b) factor analyzing the subtest scores for 200 female undergraduates enrolled in Psychology 101 courses at Loyola University; c) testing the scale's reliability; and d) analyzing the test's ability to discriminate among four female groups (General Undergraduates, Education Majors, Schizophrenics, and Religious Women).

The items which differentiated between "very feminine" and "not very feminine" persons were determined by a 70% agreement among 10 clinical judges (five male and five female judges). Those items which did not meet this criterion of agreement that it should be scored as "True" for femininity or "False" for femininity were eliminated. There were a total of 27 items deleted from the original 200 item-test. The final scale used in this study consisted of 173 items.

A factor analysis based on the subtest scores obtained by the group of 200 female undergraduates yielded four factors: Delight in Being Feminine (Factor I), Enjoyment of Homemaker Role (Factor II), Female Adjustment (Factor III), and Female Sexual Conformity (Factor IV). These four factors accounted for 60%, 25%, 11%, and 9% of the total variance, respectively.

The reliability of the 11 subtests and 4 factors was based on 81 female undergraduates enrolled in Psychology 101 courses at Loyola University. The test-retest correlations for an average interval between tests of 41.19 were between .65 and .68 for the subtests and between .75 and .88 for the factors.

The ability of the factors to discriminate among various female groups was also investigated. The t coefficients between the means of groups of general undergraduates, education majors, schizophrenics, and religious women on each factor were computed. All of the groups differed significantly from each other on each factor, with the education majors highest on all four factors, the general undergraduates next highest on all four factors, the schizophrenics third highest on all four factors and the nuns (religious women) lowest on all four factors.

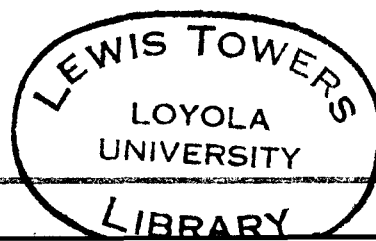
Recommendations for further research were: a) to test for the obviousness of the Thorne test according to the paradigm used by Bieliauskas et al. (1968); b) to test its discriminating ability between criterion groups of VERY FEMININE persons and NOT VERY FEMININE persons; and c) to develop a correction scale based upon the items which are obviously socially desirable (Lunnegorg, 1970).

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APPENDIX A

Items Belonging to the Subtests of the Thorne Femininity Scale

Feminine Social Role (21 items)

1. I like to go to lots of parties. True
12. I have trouble in socializing at parties. False
23. Small talk is easy for me. True
46. It is not easy for me to relate to people for very long at one time. False
57. It is easy for me to hostess at a big party. True
67. I feel that I am too much of a wallflower. False
- *68. I prefer small intimate gatherings to large parties.
78. I get invited to all the best parties. True
79. I don't have many intimate friends. False
90. I belong to at least one group that has parties regularly. True
101. I belong to a lot of social organizations. True
104. I like to hear gossip and engage in small talk. True
112. I am more or less of a loner (by myself all the time). False
123. Weekends and holidays are the hardest times for me because I don't have much to do. False
133. Hardly ever does anyone look me up just for my company. False
143. I really enjoy entertaining people. True
- *152. I probably spend too much time partying.
161. I consider myself to be a very sociable person. True
178. It takes a few drinks to make me feel at ease at parties. False
186. At parties or meetings, I always try to sit near the door so I can get out easily if I get too nervous. False
195. Getting along with people has always been a problem for me. False

Female Parent Role (20 items)

- 3. Two children would be enough for me. False
- *14. I don't like to clean up the messes children make.
- 25. It really bothers me to clean up dirty diapers. False
- 36. I don't feel comfortable with babies. False
- 47. Young children make me very nervous. False
- 58. Children don't mind me very well. False
- *69. I get nervous when children start screaming and yelling.
- 80. Children are definitely too much for me. False
- 91. Sometimes I have had thoughts of harming my children. False
- 102. Sometimes I feel I can't stand being with children a minute longer.
False
- 113. I have had the impulse to choke my child, or do something equally
bad. False
- *124. Occasionally, children frustrate me so much I could scream.
- 134. I find myself losing my temper with children more than I should.
False
- 144. I don't understand boys very well. False
- 153. I get along better with little boys than little girls. False
- 162. I never expect to have any children. False
- 171. I hope I don't have any more children. False
- 179. I don't feel I am a good parent. False
- 187. My children don't seem to respect me very much. False
- 196. I am not very good nursing sick children. False

Feminine Career Role (13 items)

- 6. Marriage is the only career I want. True
- 17. Every woman should have a career outside of marriage. False

Feminine Career Role (cont.)

- 28. I expect to keep on working after marriage. False
- 38. I like teaching. True
- 39. After marriage I would rather go on working and hire a nursemaid to take care of the children.
- 49. I would like to be a Girl Scout leader. True
- 50. Marriage is not enough to keep me intellectually stimulated. False
- 61. I don't believe that women's place is in the home. False
- 72. I am more interested in a career than marriage. False
- 83. A woman should not have to give up her career just because she gets married. False
- 94. I enjoy holding positions of leadership. False
- 117. I never let my name get put up for election to offices. False
- 127. People complain that I spend too much time on interests outside the home. False

Female Homemaker Role (22 items)

- 4. I don't enjoy housekeeping. False
- 5. I like sewing. True
- 15. I enjoy cooking. True
- *16. I do a lot of knitting.
- 26. I am considered to be a very good cook. True
- 27. I don't like to take care of sick people. False
- *37. I don't mind cooking but I hate to do the dishes.
- 48. I like to clean house. True
- 59. My house is usually messy and untidy. False
- 60. I like interior decorating. True
- 70. I am perfectly content to stay home and keep house. True

Female Homemaker Role (cont.)

- 71. I take pride in making my home look nice. True
- *81. I don't like dirty jobs like cleaning the toilets or scrubbing floors.
- 92. My house is usually very neat and clean. True
- 103. Housework bores me. False
- *114. I consider myself a good financial manager.
- 115. I don't mind monotonous jobs like weeding the garden. True
- 125. People say that I waste too much. False
- 135. I have had trouble keeping my check book in balance. True
- 137. I like to go out every night to play cards, or play Bingo, or go to the movies, or something else exciting. False
- 145. I sometimes overdraw my bank account. True
- 154. I am not a very efficient home planner. False

Female Role Confidence (18 items)

- 2. I am truly glad I am a woman. True
- 24. I spend a lot of time fixing myself up to look well. True
- 35. I like to get dressed up and go places. True
- 45. I think I am a very attractive girl. True
- 56. I like my looks. True
- 89. I feel that I have a lot of sex appeal. True
- 93. I spend a lot of time trying to make myself attractive to men.
True
- 100. Men don't show much interest in me. False
- 111. I can hold my own in competition with other girls for the attentions of men. True
- 132. It is hard for me to talk to boys and men. False

Female Role Confidence (cont.)

142. When I go on a date, I get so nervous that I am tongue-tied. False
151. I am not very good at entertaining men. False
160. A lot of boys have been interested in me. True
163. I go to beauty parlors regularly. True
169. I like to flirt with men. True
177. I am always afraid that I can't hold a man's interests. False
- *185. I am a jealous person.
194. I couldn't stand for my husband to be intimate with another woman.
True

Female Sex Identification (20 items)

9. I wish I had been a boy. False
20. When I was a little girl, it bothered me when I found out I didn't have a penis. False
31. I often wished that I had a penis. False
42. Men get a better deal in life. False
53. I believe in a single standard for both sexes. False
64. There should be different standards for men and women. True
75. I was considered to be a "Tom Boy" when I was young. False
86. I have always resented the limitations which are placed on girls for their own protection. False
97. I have always resented being dominated by men. False
108. As a child I was crazy about my father. True
119. My father was weak and I didn't particularly respect him. False
129. I don't like most women. False
139. Women are too petty and catty for me. False
148. I used to envy my brothers because they were males. False

Female Sex Identification (cont.)

- 157. My mother was not a very admirable person. False
- 166. My mother was a very feminine woman. True
- 174. My mother and I never got along well together. False
- 182. My mother used to dominate me too much. False
- 191. My mother always resented being a woman. False
- 198. My mother and father didn't seem to be mated very well sexually.
False.

Development and Maturation (20 items)

- 7. "The curse" is a good name for menstruation. False
- 18. I have such severe menstrual cramps that it often incapacitates me. False
- 29. I usually don't feel good during my periods. False
- *40. Menstruation never bothers me at all.
- 51. I have been ashamed of my menstrual periods. False
- 62. My physical development was very precocious. I matured early.
True
- 73. I was very slow in developing physically. False
- 84. I fear the pain of childbirth. False
- *95. I was frightened the first time I menstruated.
- *105. I am satisfied with my figure.
- *116. My breasts embarrass me because they are underdeveloped.
- 126. When I was younger, I was sensitive about the size of my breasts.
True
- *136. My hips are too big.
- 146. My legs are just right. False
- 155. I think my face is good looking. True

Development and Maturation (cont.)

- 164. My body is too hairy. False
- 172. I am just the right size physically. False
- *180. I used to be very embarrassed by skin blemishes.
- *188. I am aging too fast.
- 197. I look forward to the menopause. False

Sex Drive and Interests (21 items)

- 10. Sex has always been a problem to me. False
- *21. I think about sex almost every day.
- 32. I could get along without sex in my life at all. False
- 43. I have never had a sexual orgasm that I know of. False
- 54. I seem to be sexually frigid. False
- 65. Sex activities have never meant very much to me. False
- 76. I have more sex conflicts than normal. False
- 82. I spend a lot of time reading romantic stories. True
- 87. I don't like to have men touch me. False
- 98. I enjoy necking. True
- 109. I don't enjoy petting (more intimate caresses).
- 120. I enjoy close bodily contacts with people I like. True
- 122. I don't have enough dates. False
- 130. If I loved a person, I could do anything sexually. False
- 140. I can get enjoyment out of sex activities even if I don't really love the person. False
- *149. I have very strong sex feelings.
- 158. Something is lacking in my ability to get aroused sexually. False

Sex Drive and Interests (cont.)

167. My sex training was too strict. False
175. I had a very unfortunate sex experience when I was young. False
183. My sex life has not been satisfying to me. False
192. Sex is so painful that I have put it out of my life. False

Promiscuity (12 items)

11. In order to be popular with men, you can't be too prudish. True
22. I started going out on dates when I was very young. True
33. I was not (won't be) a virgin when I got married. False
- *44. I have wondered what it would be like to be a prostitute.
55. No one man could ever satisfy me. False
66. I like to have dates with a lot of boys. True
77. I have had an illegitimate child. False
88. I have had a venereal disease. False
99. I ran away from home once. False
110. My home life was not very happy as a child. False
168. I used to go out on dates just to escape from home. False
200. I have never really loved anybody deeply but myself. False

Homosexuality (11 items)

13. It makes me uncomfortable to be the center of attention. False
34. I would rather go out to parties limited to women. False
121. I feel nervous with the opposite sex. False
131. Masturbation is unhealthy. True
141. I feel more comfortable when I am with my own sex. False
150. I have many friends of the opposite sex. True

Homosexuality (cont.)

159. Frankly, I prefer people of my own sex. False
176. I have had a lot of heavy crushes on girls. False
184. Homosexual conflicts interfere with my relations with men. False
193. I have had at least one love affair with a person of my own sex.
False
199. Sometimes I think I am homosexual. False

Health and Neurotic Conflict (22 items)

8. My worst fear is of having a nervous breakdown. False
19. I am a very nervous person. False
- *30. As a child I was afraid of lots of things like mice, snakes,
darkness and the water.
41. My nerves feel shaky most of the time. False
- *52. I cry a lot.
63. I am afraid of going out in public for fear of what I might do.
False
- *74. I faint easily.
85. I get hysterical more than other girls. False
96. I don't sleep well. False
106. It has never bothered me to speak before large audiences. False
- *107. When I get too tense, my mind literally goes blank.
- *118. It really bothers me to have to be alone by myself.
128. My emotions often get the better of me. True
138. My stomach gets upset easily. False
- *147. I don't function well under pressure.
156. My nerves interfere a lot with my activities. False

Health and Neurotic Conflict (cont.)

165. I drink too much. False
170. People in large groups make me nervous. False
173. My health is poor. False
181. I feel exhausted most of the time. False
- *189. I am too dependent on people.
190. I feel I might break down if I have any more burdens to carry.
False

*Designates an item that has been omitted.

APPENDIX B

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES

"On the pack of cards accompanying these instructions are true-false items from a test of FEMININITY (one item on each card). The problem is to decide--for each item--whether a response of 'true' or a response of 'false' should contribute to the score of femininity. You are asked to judge whether a very feminine person would endorse the response of 'true' or the response of 'false' on each item. Each statement or item should be considered in relation to a continuum of femininity, with the two extremes VERY FEMININE and NOT VERY FEMININE. Determine whether the person in the category VERY FEMININE would answer the statement 'true' or 'false.' You should think of a VERY FEMININE person to be a woman who fits most of the expectations of womanhood in our culture. According to these societal expectations decide whether someone with extreme femininity would answer an item 'true' or 'false.' You are presented with an answer sheet numbered from 1-200, with true-false alternatives for each number. The numbers correspond to the item numbers on the backs of the cards. Indicate your judgment of the item on the card by circling a 'T' or 'F' next to the corresponding number on your answer sheet."

APPENDIX C

Number of Judges Choosing "True" as Indicating Femininity

Item	Frequency			Item	Frequency		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1.	5	4	9	41.	0	0	0
2.	5	5	10	42.	1	2	3
3.	1	1	2	43.	1	0	1
4.	0	0	0	44.	2	3	5
5.	5	4	9	45.	3	4	7
6.	5	4	9	46.	0	0	0
7.	1	0	1	47.	0	0	0
8.	0	0	0	48.	4	4	8
9.	0	0	0	49.	4	3	7
10.	0	0	0	50.	0	2	2
11.	4	3	7	51.	1	1	2
12.	0	0	0	52.	3	1	4
13.	1	1	2	53.	0	1	1
14.	1	3	4	54.	0	0	0
15.	5	5	10	55.	0	0	0
16.	4	2	6	56.	4	4	8
17.	0	0	0	57.	5	3	8
18.	0	0	0	58.	1	1	2
19.	0	1	1	59.	0	0	0
20.	0	0	0	60.	5	5	10
21.	2	4	6	61.	0	1	1
22.	5	3	8	62.	4	3	7
23.	5	5	10	63.	0	0	0
24.	5	5	10	64.	3	4	7
25.	0	1	1	65.	1	0	1
26.	5	5	10	66.	5	4	9
27.	0	1	1	67.	1	1	2
28.	0	0	0	68.	0	5	5
29.	2	1	3	69.	1	3	4
30.	3	2	5	70.	4	4	8
31.	0	0	0	71.	5	5	10
32.	0	0	0	72.	0	0	0
33.	0	3	3	73.	0	0	0
34.	0	0	0	74.	3	2	5
35.	5	5	10	75.	0	1	1
36.	0	0	0	76.	0	0	0
37.	3	3	6	77.	0	0	0
38.	5	4	9	78.	5	3	8
39.	0	0	0	79.	1	1	2
40.	1	4	5	80.	0	0	0

Item	Frequency			Item	Frequency		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
81.	2	3	5	121.	0	1	1
82.	4	3	7	122.	0	0	0
83.	1	2	3	123.	0	0	0
84.	1	2	3	124.	2	2	4
85.	1	0	1	125.	2	1	3
86.	0	0	0	126.	4	4	8
87.	0	0	0	127.	1	1	2
88.	0	0	0	128.	4	3	7
89.	4	4	8	129.	0	1	1
90.	5	5	10	130.	1	1	2
91.	0	1	1	131.	5	2	7
92.	5	4	9	132.	0	1	1
93.	4	5	9	133.	0	0	0
94.	0	0	0	134.	0	2	2
95.	3	2	5	135.	4	4	8
96.	1	0	1	136.	4	2	6
97.	0	0	0	137.	2	0	2
98.	3	4	7	138.	1	1	2
99.	0	0	0	139.	0	1	1
100.	0	0	0	140.	1	2	3
101.	5	3	8	141.	1	0	1
102.	1	2	3	142.	0	1	1
103.	1	0	1	143.	5	5	10
104.	5	4	9	144.	1	1	2
105.	2	2	4	145.	5	4	9
106.	0	0	0	146.	1	2	3
107.	4	1	5	147.	2	2	4
108.	5	3	8	148.	1	2	3
109.	0	1	1	149.	2	3	5
110.	0	0	0	150.	4	5	9
111.	5	4	9	151.	0	0	0
112.	0	0	0	152.	4	1	5
113.	0	0	0	153.	1	2	3
114.	2	2	4	154.	2	1	3
115.	3	4	7	155.	4	4	8
116.	2	2	4	156.	0	0	0
117.	1	1	2	157.	0	0	0
118.	3	3	6	158.	0	0	0
119.	0	0	0	159.	0	0	0
120.	4	5	9	160.	5	4	9

Item	Frequency			Item	Frequency		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
161.	5	4	9	181.	0	0	0
162.	0	0	0	182.	0	1	1
163.	5	5	10	183.	0	0	0
164.	1	0	1	184.	0	0	0
165.	0	0	0	185.	3	1	4
166.	5	4	9	186.	0	0	0
167.	0	2	2	187.	1	1	2
168.	0	0	0	188.	3	1	4
169.	3	5	8	189.	4	1	5
170.	1	1	1	190.	2	0	2
171.	0	0	0	191.	0	0	0
172.	1	2	3	192.	0	0	0
173.	0	0	0	193.	0	0	0
174.	0	1	1	194.	5	2	7
175.	0	0	0	195.	0	0	0
176.	0	0	0	196.	0	1	1
177.	0	1	1	197.	0	0	0
178.	0	2	2	198.	0	1	1
179.	0	0	0	199.	0	0	0
180.	2	3	5	200.	1	1	2

APPENDIX D

Interval of Days between Test and Retest

Interval of days between tests	19	28	33	35	36	40	42	48	53
Number of <u>Ss</u>	1	2	3	8	1	2	92	1	1

Note.--These data were collected from 111 female undergraduates enrolled in introductory psychology classes at Loyola University during the Fall and Spring semesters, 1968-1969. Also, 30 of these Ss were eliminated from the test-retest analysis because of inability to match their first test with their second test (the tests were anonymous and were matched by initials and date of first testing).

APPROVAL SHEET

The Dissertation submitted by Thomas Sannito has been read and approved by members of the Department of Psychology.

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

The Dissertation is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

5-28-70

Date

Ronald E Walker

Signature of Advisor