

Personality and Sexual Adjustment

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INTRODUCTION

In view of the considerable importance attached to sexual adjustment by many psychologists and psychiatrists, it is disappointing that very little work seems in fact to have been done in this field. There are, it is true, surveys of 'normal' sexual behaviour, such as those associated with Kinsey, but these are characterized on the whole by the serious limitation of using entirely descriptive statistics; these are useful in a limited sense, but are not very informative. The value of a mean of 2.34 for the number of times that members of a given sample indulge in intercourse during the week is doubtful when it is realized that some members of the sample have intercourse once or twice a year, while others have it several times a night; even if one could take the unaided recall of such events very seriously, and even if the rate for a given person were less fluctuating than it probably is, nevertheless when variances are as large as these means have little meaning or relevance. Clearly the important question centres on quite a different problem, namely that of personality traits and other factors giving rise to these very marked individual differences in sexual behaviour and adjustment. Kinsey and his followers have concentrated on the factors of social class and age, perhaps because these are relatively easy to ascertain; it is not so easy to ascertain the psychological factors involved, as many critics of Kinsey's work have pointed out. Nor have psychiatrists, in spite of their professional interest in this field, been more forthcoming; apart from isolated statements about the lower fertility of psychotics, the loss of libido in depression, its excess in manic states, and the

widespread sexual troubles of neurotics, little serious and detailed work appears to have been done to relate personality traits, or even descriptive diagnostic labels, to specific types of sexual behaviour. Psychologists have been equally remiss; apart from a few undistinguished and not very meaningful studies reviewed by the writer (Eysenck, 1971) little use has been made of the well-established research methodologies and psychometric tests available to them for use in such a situation.

The only apparent exceptions to this general rule are two studies both of which are based on the writer's general theory of personality description in terms of E (extraversion) and N (neuroticism); this theory enables us to make fairly specific deductions regarding behaviour and attitudes in the sexual field (Eysenck, 1967; Eysenck and Eysenck, 1969). Both these studies (Giese and Schmidt, 1968; Eysenck, 1971) make very similar deductions, and as these are also relevant to the study here to be described they may with advantage be summarized here in brief. As far as E is concerned, these deductions are based on the postulated greater cortical arousal of introverts, leading (a) to lower sensory thresholds and (b) to better and quicker formation of conditional responses; there is ample experimental support for these two points (Eysenck, 1967). According to theory, extraverts, having higher sensory thresholds, would seek for stronger sensory stimulation ('sensation-seeking behaviour'); being less easy to condition, they would form the conditioned responses necessary for 'socialization' less readily, and would therefore be less likely to behave in a socially approved manner. The theory is of course much more complex than this but even in this brief statement will suffice to mediate the following predictions: 1. Extraverts will have intercourse *earlier* than introverts. 2. Extraverts will have intercourse

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more frequently than introverts. 3. Extraverts will have intercourse with *more different partners*. 4. Extraverts will have intercourse in *more diverse positions* than introverts. 5. Extraverts will indulge in more *varied* sexual behaviour outside intercourse. 6. Extraverts will indulge in longer pre-coital love play than introverts. These predictions are made with some confidence because they represent fairly direct deductions from psychological theory, based on large numbers of laboratory investigations of sensory thresholds, conditioning, alternation and other types of behaviour of introverts and extraverts; such predictions can of course still be disconfirmed, but at least the expectations are clear-cut and follow from theory.

With respect to N, predictions are less clear, and are therefore made with less confidence. On the whole one would perhaps expect high N scorers, who are theoretically characterized by a labile and overactive autonomic system, and are thus susceptible to fear and anxiety to a degree which may make them less likely to indulge in sexual behaviour, to worry about sex, to be disgusted by sex, and to have fewer contacts with sexual partners; this would be particularly true of unmarried subjects, because of the well-known difficulties in social relations of high N scores (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1969). There being no reason to assume that high N scorers would have less sexual drive than low N scorers, one might assume also that the reduction in direct outlets postulated above might lead to substitute outlets being adopted; masturbation, pornography and prostitution suggest themselves in this context. These predictions are more speculative than those concerned with E, and are not offered in any spirit of confidence, but they may be useful in outlining the field of study. The general predictions made are perhaps supported by the frequent observation of a direct connection between neurotic pathology and sexual difficulties, but in dealing with non-pathological samples such considerations may carry little weight.

A third general trait of personality has been investigated in the present study, namely the so-called 'psychoticism' dimension (P for short). This variable and its measurement have been

discussed by H. J. Eysenck and S. B. G. Eysenck (1968), and by S. G. B. Eysenck and H. J. Eysenck (1968, 1969a, 1969b); essentially this factor purports to describe the personality underlying psychoses of all types (approximating perhaps to some degree the 'psychotic triad' of the MMPI). Traits such as hostile, impersonal, cruel, play a large part in this factor; details of the items included in the questionnaire are given in the papers quoted above. Prediction is difficult, as very little is in fact known about this factor. The lack of personal involvement, the lack of human feeling, and the cruelty/hostility feelings which play such a large part in this factor suggest that normal sexual relations would not be likely to be associated with high P scoring, and that instead we might find relations reduced to a more starkly biological level. Again, it should be stressed that this is not a firm prediction, but a surmise based on the psychological content of the factor in question; disconfirmation of such speculative predictions would not be unexpected.

Giese and Schmidt (1968), using a very short scale for the measurement of E and N, administered questionnaires regarding their sexual conduct to over 6,000 German students, both male and female; most of these were unmarried. It would not of course be possible to quote in extenso the results of their study, which has been published in book form; some relevant facts are reproduced in Table I. It will be seen that extraverts masturbate less, pet to orgasm more, have coitus more frequently, have coitus earlier, adopt more different positions in coitus, indulge in longer pre-coital love play, and practise fellatio and cunnilingus more frequently. It should be added that on some of these items differences are much greater for men than for women; this is expected on the grounds that in our society it is men who set the pace in sexual relationships, so that their personality is expressed more clearly in the procedures adopted. High N scorers (male) masturbate more frequently, have greater desire for coitus, and claim to have spontaneous erections more frequently; females have less frequent orgasm and stronger menstrual pains. No questions were asked regarding P, and consequently no results are available. (In this

Table only unmarried students are included. Groups were subdivided according to their extraversion score into introverts (E_1), ambiverts (E_2), and extraverts (E_3). There were more men than women in this sample.)

Eysenck (1971), using a personality inventory measuring P, E and N, tested 423 male and 379 female unmarried university students with a 19 item scale of sexual behaviour, ranging from kissing to 'soixante-neuf'; factor analysis of this scale resulted in three meaningful factors identified as *petting*, *intercourse*, and *perversion*. (The term 'perversion' is here used to refer to cunnilingus, fellatio, and unusual positions for sexual intercourse; this use is somewhat arbitrary, but is adopted for ease of reference.) N was correlated negatively with all three factors; high N scorers did less petting, had less intercourse and took less part in perverted practices. E was correlated positively with all three factors, but particularly factors 1 and 2; correlations with 3 were very small. P, on the other hand, had correlations with factor 3, and hardly at all with 1 and 2; in other words, perverted behaviour was related to P rather than to E. These correlations, in so far as comparisons can be made, are similar to those reported by Giese and Schmidt (1968),

and bear out on the whole the set of predictions made on the basis of the writer's theory. It should be noted, however, that all the facts summarized so far deal with sexual *activities*, which are often circumscribed by external restrictions and opportunities; of equal interest would be possible differences in *attitudes* towards sex of persons differing in respect of E, N or P. It is the purpose of this paper to report such a study; predictions are of course similar to those already discussed.

DESIGN OF RESEARCH

The sample used in this research was the same as that described in connection with the previous study (Eysenck, 1971); it consisted of 423 unmarried male students and 379 unmarried female students. These had been administered the P, E and N inventory and the 19-question sexual questionnaire mentioned above; details about administration and structure of sample are given in the previous paper. In addition all subjects filled in a Sexual Attitudes Inventory, consisting of almost 100 questions; this is reproduced as Appendix A of this paper. A number of the questions were taken from, or adapted from, the Sex Inventory of Thorne

TABLE I

	Males:			Females:		
	(percents shown in italics)					
	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_1	E_2	E_3
(1) Masturbation at present	86	80	72	47	43	39
(2) Petting: at 17	16	28	40	15	19	24
Petting: at 19	31	48	56	30	44	47
Petting: at present age	57	72	78	62	71	76
(3) Coitus: at 17	5	13	21	4	4	8
Coitus: at 19	15	31	45	12	20	29
Coitus: at present age	47	70	77	42	57	71
(4) Median frequency of coitus per month (sexually active students only)	3.0	3.7	5.5	3.1	4.5	7.5
(5) Number of coitus partners in last 12 months; unmarried students only						
1	75	64	46	72	77	60
2-3	18	25	30	25	17	23
4+	7	12	25	4	6	17
(6) Long pre-coital sex play	21	25	28	21	16	18
(7) Cunnilingus	52	62	64	58	69	69
(8) Fellatio	53	60	69	53	59	61
(9) More than 3 different coital positions	10	16	26	12	18	13
(10) Experience of orgasm nearly always	—	—	—	17	32	29

Sexual activities of introverts (E_1), ambiverts (E_2) and extraverts (E_3). From Giese and Schmidt (1968).

(1966); others were specifically written to investigate certain theoretical expectations and predictions. Also given in the Appendix are the overall percentages of 'Yes' answers of the male and female students to those questions, in so far as the questions can be answered by a simple 'Yes' or 'No'; these figures will be referred to again in connection with our discussion of sex differences. Several questions had to be changed in dealing with men and women; only the male set is given in the Appendix. Question 76, for example, is reworded in the passive sense for women: 'I get very excited when men touch my breasts.' These changes will be very obvious in each case, and do not require more detailed documentation.

Subjects were divided into groups for the purpose of analysis, taking each of the three personality dimensions in turn. Those high on a given factor are referred to as P+, or N+, or E+; those low on a given factor are referred to as P-, or N-, or E-. Subjects average on a given factor are referred to as P=, or N=, or E=. The numbers in these groups are as equal as possible, but as scores on the inventory scales rise by unit steps it was not always possible to prevent group sizes from becoming dissimilar. Table II shows the actual numbers in each group, for men and women separately.

TABLE II

	Male	Female
P +	110	87
P =	138	142
P -	175	150
Total	423	379
E +	125	121
E =	156	133
E -	142	125
Total	423	379
N +	139	116
N =	135	137
N -	149	126
Total	423	379

Number of subjects in different groups.

Most comparisons in this article will be made in terms of percentage 'yes' answers, and in view of the large number of these it would be impossible to give significance levels in each case. Table III gives the S.E._p values for N = 400 and for N = 120, for different levels of p (p is the proportion of 'yes' answers, or the proportion of 'no' answers, whichever is the smaller). By and large, differences of 12 per cent will be significant for the N = 120 value, i.e. for comparisons between the personality groups, and differences of 6 per cent will be significant for the N = 400 values i.e., for comparisons between the sexes; these values will be smaller for lower values of p. More important perhaps is the consideration that in each case where personality values are concerned there are three groups, so that if there is a monotonic relation this adds considerably to the significance of the observed differences. It would of course have been possible to have carried out analyses of variance for each comparison, but the results would have been prohibitively voluminous to print, and in any case only apply to single comparisons, not to large sets given below. Furthermore, we are concerned, not so much with individual values but rather with groups of items measuring certain factors; congruence in these comparisons again validates conclusions which might not be significant for single questions.

TABLE III

P =	N = 400	N = 120
5%	1.0897	1.9896
10%	1.5	2.7386
15%	1.7854	3.2596
20%	2.0000	3.6515
25%	2.1651	3.9528
30%	2.2913	4.1833
35%	2.3848	4.3541
40%	2.4495	4.4721
45%	2.4875	4.5415
50%	2.5	4.5644

Size of S.E._p for different values of P and N.

RESULTS

The relationships existing between the individual questions and the personality factors P, E and N are given in detail in Table IV, V

and VI. Each Table lists, for men and women separately, the percentage of 'Yes' answers given to each question by high, average and low scorers on the P scale (Table IV), the E scale (Table V), and the N scale (Table VI). In addition, each Table lists the correlations between each question and the personality variable in question, again separately for men and women. These two ways of setting out the

TABLE IV

	P _M			r _p	P _F			r _p
	+	=	-		+	=	-	
1.	35	36	42	-.06	44	61	67	-.17
2.	27	47	58	-.17	64	85	85	-.26
3.	21	15	25	-.05	37	44	45	-.14
4.	29	38	48	-.13	53	58	65	-.10
5.	11	18	18	-.10	6	25	33	-.30
6.	1	7	5	-.06	3	15	16	-.15
7.	51	49	43	.09	49	48	36	+.13
8.	5	6	9	-.04	15	23	23	-.11
9.	59	53	53	.08	55	48	39	+.09
10.	65	59	59	.05	43	41	31	+.07
11.	32	19	26	.09	16	6	5	+.22
12.	5	6	5	.00	7	6	4	-.01
13.	47	49	35	.12	24	8	8	+.22
14.	66	60	65	.04	75	77	71	+.04
15.	14	6	11	.06	3	6	5	-.06
16.	6	1	3	.10	5	2	1	+.08
17.	29	36	39	-.08	41	39	43	-.00
18.	13	14	11	.01	21	18	29	-.06
19.	12	14	8	.06	16	18	15	-.01
20.	55	51	45	.07	28	27	23	+.04
21.	38	43	46	-.08	40	32	37	+.01
22.	45	39	34	.10	25	27	18	+.07
23.	32	36	38	-.01	25	29	23	+.03
24.	2	2	2	-.02	7	4	11	-.03
25.	30	28	29	-.02	40	43	40	-.00
26.	73	69	63	.10	92	70	64	+.23
27.	20	14	13	.10	22	9	11	+.14
28.	36	25	25	.11	26	14	16	+.11
29.	22	17	19	.01	33	27	21	+.13
30.	17	15	15	.02	18	6	7	+.15
31.	67	68	76	-.04	85	77	81	+.03
32.	24	23	22	.02	15	15	7	+.04
33.	76	59	66	.06	32	35	27	+.10
34.	33	32	26	.07	31	25	20	+.09
35.	15	10	13	.04	8	7	6	+.10
36.	5	2	3	.12	3	6	4	+.04
37.	51	48	58	-.12	48	49	46	-.02
38.	95	96	93	.03	100	96	97	+.09
39.	90	86	89	-.00	69	72	66	-.01
40.	52	38	43	.07	48	31	31	+.15
41.	91	81	82	.09	66	53	43	+.19
42.	7	6	9	-.02	6	25	27	-.23
43.	68	51	61	.04	30	30	21	+.08
44.	11	19	23	-.17	43	73	69	-.29

TABLE IV (cont.)

	P _M			r _p	P _F			r _p
	+	=	-		+	=	-	
45.	5	4	9	-.08	13	37	35	-.25
46.	32	22	22	.14	7	2	3	+.08
47.	61	62	60	.02	15	8	5	+.20
48.	21	16	17	-.01	24	27	27	-.02
49.	8	5	8	-.03	11	15	12	-.06
50.	35	34	29	.08	32	27	23	+.07
51.	27	20	27	-.02	16	15	13	+.05
52.	13	4	5	.21	5	0	1	+.22
53.	29	20	25	.08	23	16	9	+.18
54.	61	72	65	-.00	80	76	83	-.07
55.	5	1	1	.10	5	2	3	+.04
56.	15	9	12	-.01	7	6	5	+.06
57.	23	25	29	-.05	22	21	27	-.08
58.	25	20	26	-.01	14	14	18	-.04
59.	93	90	94	-.03	86	78	74	+.10
60.	30	17	21	.05	16	13	11	+.06
61.	85	82	85	.03	78	62	61	+.14
62.	7	10	15	-.04	33	40	51	-.12
63.	24	13	13	.08	20	22	19	+.06
64.	55	61	55	.03	56	58	45	+.03
65.	32	26	23	.09	28	15	15	+.13
66.	9	7	10	-.03	8	4	13	-.04
67.	37	34	31	.07	29	25	18	+.16
68.	91	87	88	.01	79	65	55	+.19
69.	8	3	3	.08	20	20	24	-.08
70.	62	42	34	.25	10	8	5	+.09
71.	56	55	46	.11	44	42	42	+.09
72.	75	68	64	.10	55	57	50	+.04
73.	30	23	12	.21	23	14	3	+.18
74.	5	6	5	-.06	6	11	9	-.06
75.	79	67	75	.01	59	59	51	+.06
76.	58	52	61	-.06	45	51	39	+.03
77.	39	38	22	.16	23	11	11	+.17
78.	72	78	73	-.02	74	70	68	+.08
79.	82	75	65	.18	53	34	26	+.32
80.	43	45	27	.20	60	42	27	+.23
81.	62	63	63	.02	21	8	5	+.27
82.	39	45	41	.01	11	8	7	+.13
83.	49	36	40	.12	16	13	9	+.12
84.	69	58	53	.18	41	30	28	+.15
85.	58	64	64	-.01	47	36	21	+.24
86.	59	53	46	.12	55	43	47	+.07
87.	5	4	9	-.02	3	14	17	-.14
88.	33	33	31	-.01	31	27	22	+.00
89.	19	7	5	.23	3	2	1	+.12
90.	9	5	6	.11	1	5	3	-.06
91.	72	62	57	.16	57	35	33	+.22
92.	87	82	73	.20	52	33	31	+.20
93.	82	75	73	.09	57	37	33	+.25
94.	74	64	51	.21	7	3	3	+.18

Percentage of 'yes' answers for P+, P= and P- scores for 94 items of inventory; also correlations between P and each item. Data are given separately for men and women.

TABLE V

	E _M				E _F			
	+	=	-	r _E	+	=	-	r _E
1.	31	38	45	-.12	50	63	64	-.15
2.	42	54	49	-.08	77	86	78	-.09
3.	17	23	22	-.05	40	50	39	-.07
4.	42	42	37	-.09	58	66	54	.03
5.	14	13	20	-.04	21	23	27	-.08
6.	3	3	6	-.03	8	14	16	-.06
7.	45	49	42	.03	54	44	33	.18
8.	6	7	8	-.04	23	20	21	-.01
9.	63	55	46	.13	56	45	38	.15
10.	58	60	64	-.06	36	42	34	.02
11.	16	24	34	-.18	8	4	12	-.13
12.	5	7	4	-.00	5	4	8	-.09
13.	51	40	39	.09	14	11	11	.04
14.	67	62	63	.05	75	74	74	-.01
15.	7	6	17	-.17	4	5	6	-.18
16.	2	1	6	-.07	1	2	4	-.09
17.	42	35	30	.07	50	43	31	.14
18.	14	12	12	.00	20	20	30	-.12
19.	7	9	16	-.17	14	15	19	-.11
20.	40	47	62	-.19	23	28	26	-.05
21.	48	40	42	.00	31	40	37	-.03
22.	33	36	47	-.11	17	20	32	-.17
23.	23	33	49	-.27	12	18	46	-.36
24.	2	1	3	-.01	4	10	7	-.06
25.	25	33	27	.00	48	35	42	-.00
26.	77	65	62	.06	80	71	68	.16
27.	14	15	15	.00	12	11	14	.00
28.	22	28	33	-.08	14	15	24	-.15
29.	17	19	22	-.05	30	28	20	.08
30.	15	15	18	-.03	11	5	12	-.04
31.	84	76	54	.29	93	86	62	.40
32.	13	23	31	-.18	12	11	14	-.05
33.	71	64	65	.05	37	32	25	.12
34.	23	28	37	-.09	22	23	29	-.07
35.	3	13	19	-.19	6	5	10	-.12
36.	2	2	7	-.12	3	7	3	-.02
37.	50	52	56	-.07	43	54	45	-.07
38.	93	96	94	-.03	98	95	98	.01
39.	90	85	89	.02	76	67	64	.12
40.	42	46	43	-.05	37	38	29	.08
41.	87	82	83	.01	58	53	45	.16
42.	6	8	8	-.09	15	22	27	-.13
43.	57	60	63	-.03	32	28	20	.18
44.	11	20	23	-.19	53	70	70	-.19
45.	3	4	11	-.14	21	35	35	-.14
46.	28	26	20	.13	5	2	4	.03
47.	56	63	62	.00	8	7	10	-.04
48.	11	20	21	-.11	29	25	26	.00
49.	7	7	7	.02	10	16	13	-.03
50.	32	38	25	.08	32	28	20	.11
51.	10	22	41	-.29	9	10	25	-.27
52.	6	4	8	-.07	1	2	2	-.07
53.	20	31	20	.03	12	14	18	-.03
54.	83	70	47	.28	87	86	66	.27
55.	0	1	5	-.15	3	2	4	-.10
56.	2	8	25	-.34	1	4	12	-.26

TABLE V (cont.)

	E _M				E _F			
	+	=	-	r _E	+	=	-	r _E
57.	15	27	35	-.17	17	20	33	-.13
58.	17	23	30	-.11	8	14	24	-.24
59.	96	96	86	.11	86	80	70	.21
60.	14	21	30	-.15	15	9	16	-.05
61.	91	79	84	.01	69	64	62	.05
62.	10	12	12	.01	39	44	45	-.03
63.	8	19	19	-.14	15	21	25	-.09
64.	62	58	53	.07	64	46	48	.14
65.	22	28	29	-.03	13	15	26	-.15
66.	6	7	13	-.15	3	5	16	-.23
67.	37	33	31	.06	26	27	15	.08
68.	91	93	81	.13	71	62	60	.10
69.	2	4	7	-.15	15	20	30	-.20
70.	52	44	37	.14	13	5	3	.06
71.	54	54	47	.02	47	45	35	.08
72.	70	68	66	.05	57	57	47	.08
73.	23	21	17	.04	14	12	10	-.02
74.	6	4	6	-.00	9	9	10	-.09
75.	70	74	77	-.05	60	58	49	.11
76.	55	58	58	-.04	51	44	40	.07
77.	48	30	19	.22	19	11	12	.09
78.	71	76	75	-.04	72	71	67	.02
79.	76	71	72	.03	41	34	30	.14
80.	34	37	40	-.04	50	35	35	.04
81.	58	65	65	-.03	10	10	9	.00
82.	40	42	43	-.01	12	8	6	.12
83.	42	33	49	-.04	11	14	10	-.02
84.	66	58	52	.11	33	34	29	.07
85.	68	66	54	.12	38	31	29	.09
86.	59	49	48	.05	51	50	40	.09
87.	3	6	9	-.09	14	11	14	-.07
88.	34	30	32	.01	25	32	20	.04
89.	10	10	8	.07	4	1	2	.04
90.	5	6	9	-.02	6	3	2	.01
91.	73	59	58	.08	44	38	36	.10
92.	88	79	73	.14	41	32	38	.06
93.	82	78	68	.15	41	41	38	.06
94.	75	63	47	.21	6	3	2	.09

Percentage of 'yes' answers for E+, E= and E- scores for 94 items of inventory; also correlations between E and each item. Data are given separately for men and women.

information are complementary; the percentages show clearly whether the regressions are linear, a point assumed in calculating meaningful product-moment correlations, while the correlations give a single figure to indicate the strength of the observed relationship, as well as its direction. These three Tables constitute the basic data of this study. In addition, a factor analysis was carried out on the intercorrelations

TABLE VI

	N _M				N _F			
	+	=	-	r _N	+	=	-	r _N
1.	43	36	36	.10	60	61	56	.03
2.	50	50	46	.07	79	82	79	-.05
3.	28	19	16	.11	47	44	39	.06
4.	25	41	53	-.27	49	53	77	-.30
5.	17	19	13	.01	20	28	22	-.05
6.	3	4	6	-.12	6	15	16	-.17
7.	57	47	34	.25	53	37	42	.12
8.	8	7	5	.05	25	20	20	-.02
9.	59	58	48	.07	48	44	47	.02
10.	64	61	57	.09	42	39	31	.14
11.	37	22	16	.25	13	9	2	.20
12.	5	6	5	.04	8	7	2	.09
13.	45	44	41	.02	11	13	11	.00
14.	64	61	66	-.07	71	73	79	-.05
15.	18	5	7	.15	8	4	3	.10
16.	6	2	1	.11	4	2	1	.05
17.	28	36	42	-.16	25	45	52	-.24
18.	14	16	7	.08	25	26	18	.07
19.	14	10	8	.11	24	15	10	.15
20.	70	47	34	.31	35	29	13	.24
21.	39	41	49	-.08	30	36	41	-.13
22.	53	37	26	.29	34	26	10	.28
23.	42	36	30	.12	27	28	22	.04
24.	4	1	1	.09	9	7	6	.04
25.	38	32	17	.20	55	39	30	.23
26.	59	66	77	-.11	79	73	67	.11
27.	22	11	11	.16	19	10	10	.11
28.	40	29	15	.25	29	15	10	.21
29.	29	20	9	.24	35	27	16	.23
30.	23	14	10	.17	14	7	7	.09
31.	64	73	76	-.12	79	77	85	-.05
32.	35	22	11	.26	23	7	6	.19
33.	73	64	62	.14	38	27	29	.03
34.	39	33	18	.18	39	22	14	.27
35.	24	11	2	.33	12	7	2	.18
36.	6	2	2	.14	6	4	3	.05
37.	55	49	54	.04	49	48	45	.02
38.	95	95	94	.01	97	96	98	.02
39.	91	88	85	.08	60	71	75	-.15
40.	48	41	41	.11	41	35	29	.08
41.	90	85	77	.18	56	50	49	.05
42.	7	9	6	.01	15	27	21	-.07
43.	65	61	54	.15	34	23	24	.05
44.	19	21	15	.05	72	61	63	.04
45.	8	7	4	.07	28	34	29	-.03
46.	27	21	24	.04	4	2	4	.01
47.	65	64	54	.08	13	7	5	.13
48.	30	17	7	.27	48	21	12	.33
49.	9	9	3	.14	16	13	10	.03
50.	42	30	26	.18	34	25	22	.14
51.	41	16	17	.30	23	15	6	.21
52.	14	2	2	.27	3	1	0	.08
53.	33	24	16	.16	23	15	7	.19
54.	53	68	77	-.21	72	80	87	-.14
55.	4	1	0	.18	4	3	2	.04
56.	20	7	9	.22	8	6	3	.11

TABLE VI (cont.)

	N _M				N _F			
	+	=	-	r _N	+	=	-	r _N
57.	35	23	20	.15	34	23	13	.15
58.	32	22	17	.23	22	15	10	.11
59.	88	95	94	-.07	78	77	80	.02
60.	44	16	7	.42	28	11	2	.32
61.	81	84	87	-.07	66	66	63	.09
62.	9	13	13	-.08	44	43	41	-.06
63.	30	11	6	.34	39	15	9	.33
64.	60	59	52	.06	53	53	52	-.02
65.	36	27	17	.19	29	16	10	.20
66.	16	4	6	.18	10	9	5	.05
67.	30	39	32	.01	30	20	20	.06
68.	85	90	91	-.10	72	60	63	.05
69.	6	4	3	.08	27	19	20	.04
70.	47	42	43	.05	8	7	7	-.05
71.	53	53	49	.02	45	42	40	.03
72.	74	63	67	.03	60	49	53	.05
73.	25	21	15	.18	16	15	5	.12
74.	4	7	4	.09	9	9	10	-.03
75.	77	71	73	.06	57	55	55	.02
76.	54	63	55	.05	52	44	40	.05
77.	35	33	29	.02	14	16	12	.02
78.	75	72	76	-.01	72	72	67	.05
79.	71	71	76	-.06	41	36	28	.12
80.	50	36	26	.21	53	39	29	.18
81.	65	67	57	.10	12	9	8	.05
82.	47	46	33	.16	11	7	8	.09
83.	50	41	33	.14	16	9	11	.07
84.	60	56	60	.01	36	31	29	.06
85.	63	61	63	-.01	41	28	29	.12
86.	53	49	52	.02	58	46	39	.10
87.	11	4	3	.11	9	16	13	-.06
88.	33	32	30	.02	28	24	26	-.04
89.	9	8	10	.05	2	2	2	.01
90.	10	4	5	.09	3	5	2	.01
91.	68	62	59	.05	45	37	36	.08
92.	83	79	77	.09	41	36	33	.02
93.	77	76	75	.00	49	38	34	.10
94.	61	59	64	.05	3	4	4	.10

Percentage of 'yes' answers for N+, N= and N- scores for 94 items of inventory; also correlations between N and each item. Data are given separately for men and women.

between the items, for men and women separately; the fourteen factors which emerged will not be here discussed in detail, as this would take us beyond the confines of our concern with personality factors determining sexual adjustment; occasional mention will be made of these factors in our discussion when this seems helpful. The nature of the factors may be surmised from the labels given them.

The data given in Tables IV, V and VI

clearly require considerable effort to work through for the reader, and for his convenience an attempt has been made in this section to interpret these numerous figures and discuss their import. Inevitably, certain subjective elements will enter into such an interpretation, and the reader will wish to refer back to the primary data in order to make his own decisions about the accuracy and adequacy of the interpretation offered. Discussion will be arranged in such a way that each personality factor is taken in turn; brief mention will be made of the main factor loadings on the relevant sex factors, and then a summary will be given of the individual items loading significantly (above .1) on the personality factor in question.

The first personality factor to be discussed is P. This presents an interesting combination of promiscuity, pre-marital sex and curiosity with hostility and lack of satisfaction; the picture is of a 'lady killer' who has little love or kindness towards his victims, and who is on the whole dissatisfied with his sex life. None of the loadings of P on these sex factors are very large (.3, with pre-marital sex, is the highest, followed by .25 for promiscuity), but they form a meaningful pattern, and show congruence for the two sexes.

The highest loading individual items refer to lack of concern with virginity (items 5 and 26), liking for impersonal sex (2 and 13), pre-marital sex (42 and 45), libertinism (44 and 79), liking for pornography (47, 81 and 84), liking for prostitution instead of marriage (85, 89), dislike of sexual censorship (91, 92, 93, 94), promiscuity (77), voyeurism (83), and strong sexual excitement (52, 3, 6, 7, 33, 37, 41, 46, 53, 82). These items indicate an intense pre-occupation with sex in its biological aspect; other items indicate the morbid and indeed pathological aspect of the high P scorer's attitude. He considers himself deprived sexually (11) and dissatisfied with his sex life (4, 22), in spite of the fact that he has had more sexual experience than the low P scorer; he feels hostility to his sex partner (73, 80), is troubled by perverted thoughts (28, 29), and has homosexual leanings (16, 30, 36, 40). Taking one's pleasures where one finds them (70) has clearly not brought him much happiness;

the libertinism is marred by a pathological streak which may justify the clinical connotations of the 'P' label.

The high E scorer is also characterized by the promiscuity factor, but in him it is allied most prominently with lack of nervousness and with satisfaction. The highest loadings are with lack of nervousness (.35) and with promiscuity (.27); here apparently we have a happy philanderer, who derives satisfaction from his sexual behaviour. The individual items having the highest loadings emphasize the extravert's social facility with the opposite sex (23, 31, 56, 51, 54, 58, 66, 17), his liking for sexual activity (59, 69, 9, 18, 19, 32, 41, 55), his contentment with his sexual life (11, 15, 20, 22) and his lack of worry about it (60, 63). He too is easily excited sexually, (7, 33, 39, 43, 46) and endorses pre-marital sex (26, 42, 45); he too is promiscuous (77, 44), but he lacks the pathological element of the high P scorer (28, 35), and his liking for pornography is very slight (84, 85, 91, 92, 93, 94). Homosexuality (36) is no problem to him, and offers no attraction.

High N scorers show a different combination of excitement and approval for pre-marital sex with the other factors: they are characterized by low satisfaction and high guilt feelings. Loadings are highest on guilt (.30), and lack of satisfaction (.25); excitement loads more highly for the men (.20). Individual items emphasize the same features; particularly prominent are the lack of satisfaction derived from sex (4, 20, 22), the guilt feelings associated with a strong conscience (48, 25), the worry about sexual activities (60, 63), the problem of controlling sexual thoughts (35, 7, 28, 29), and the fears and difficulties associated with contacts with the opposite sex (56, 17, 54, 56, 31). Blame is attached to the inhibiting influence of the parents (34), religion (49) and 'bad experiences' (27). Sexual behaviour is seen as both troublesome (21, 19, 66) and disgusting (11), and the high N scorer stresses his inability to contact members of the other sex (15, 23); in spite of all this he has strong sexual drives (33, 41, 43, 50, 52) which he finds it difficult to control (32, 53). Homosexuality is a problem (16, 36, 40). There is some evidence of liking for pornography (83, 85, 93, 94), but much less

so than in the high P scorer; it almost seems a substitute for the unattainable sexual contacts with real life partners. Lastly, there is a tendency to be hostile to the sex partner (80, 73), but again the context suggests a different interpretation to the hostility of the high P scorer; here the hostility may spring from the failure to acquire a sex partner in the first place!

Taking an overall view, one might say that, as expected, high P and N scorers show a distinctly pathological pattern of sexual reactions. Both are characterized by strong sexual drives (the former less so than the latter), but whereas the high P scorer 'acts out' his libidinous, promiscuous and perverse desires, the high N scorer does not; instead he is beset by a whole set of inhibitions, worries, and guilt feelings which effectively prevent him from consummating his desires. Yet both groups are dissatisfied with their patterns of sexual performance, although presumably for different reasons; this dissatisfaction constitutes the strongest evidence for the hypothesis that both are to some degree 'pathological'. (It would clearly not be adequate to justify this term on the grounds of either statistical infrequency of occurrence, or of moral and ethical undesirability of the conduct in question; it is because both groups are so dissatisfied with their behaviour that one may justly infer that it is not appropriate.) Both groups are similar in that they view their sex partners with some hostility, like pornography, and have homosexual leanings; yet as already pointed out, the different setting in which these items occur suggests different interpretations of the motivation involved, at least for the first two points.

As regards the E factor, the evidence would seem to suggest that here we have two non-pathological ways of sexual adjustment, the extraverted and the introverted, which are opposed in a very meaningful manner. The extravert endorses the 'permissive', promiscuous approach to sex, with frequent change of sex partner and much 'healthy appetite' for frequent sexual contacts. The introvert endorses the orthodox Christian approach with fidelity, stress on virginity, and less purely biological factors as the prime contents. Taken to their extremes, these approaches become the 'liber-

tine' and the 'puritan' respectively, but if not taken to excess they are probably both viable modes of adjustment. The extravert seems more satisfied with his way of life, and is of course better able to contact members of the opposite sex, but this may be an artefact of the particular sample taken; at 20, unmarried youngsters quite naturally have some difficulties in living up to introverted ideals. At 40, the happily married introvert may show better adjustment than the extravert suffering from the 'seven year itch'. This is of course merely speculation, but it may serve to emphasize the restrictions imposed on interpretation by the specific nature of the sample studied.*

*The data presented in Tables IV, V and VI enable us to say something about the consistency of the personality-attitude relations between sexes, and also about the similarity or dissimilarity of attitudes held by different personality types. Given in these Tables are six columns (r_P , r_E , and r_N , each replicated for males and females) which report the correlations of each of the 94 items with P, E and N. These six columns were themselves correlated, in the hope that the results would throw some light on the two problems mentioned above. First consider the male-female correlations within personality type, i.e. P_M vs. $P_F = .69$; E_M vs. $E_F = .80$; N_M vs. $N_F = .77$. These demonstrate that personality scale-attitude item correlations which are high for one sex are also high for the other; there is clearly a considerable amount of consistency here, particularly for the E scale, slightly less so for the N scale, and least of all for the P scale. This is not unexpected, as the P scale is the least reliable and has had much less experimental work associated with it than the other two scales. When we turn from these intra-scale correlations to inter-scale correlations, we find results which may be set out in the form of a small Table:

	P × E	P × N	E × N
Male vs. male: ..	.28	.23	-.61
Female vs. female: ..	.39	.38	-.25
Male vs. female: ..	.22	.33	-.39
Female vs. male: ..	.32	.14	-.44

Clearly the sexual attitudes of high P scorers are a little like those of high E scorers, and also a little like those of high N scorers; the degree of similarity does not amount to more than about 8 per cent or 9 per cent of the variance. High E scorers are somewhat more markedly unlike high N scorers; the degree of dissimilarity amount to something like 17 per cent of the variance. The within-sex comparisons are no different on the whole from the between-sex comparisons, and all are in good agreement with each other. The between-scale correlations are clearly lower than the within-scale correlations, demonstrating that our results are consistent across sex. On the whole these figures are very encouraging; they suggest that different personality types do indeed have different attitudes towards sex, regardless of the sex of the respondent.

Having thus briefly discussed the sexual attitudes associated with P, E and N, it may be worth while to devote a few sentences to a discussion of the observed differences between male and female attitudes, as set out in numerical form in the Appendix. (In assessing percentage differences, it is of course essential to bear in mind the different S.E.s at different levels of *p*, as set out in Table III.) Overwhelmingly outstanding among items giving marked differences between the sexes are items relating to pornography (47, 81, 84, 91, 92, 93), orgies (44, 94), voyeurism (83, 62) and prostitution (85), closely followed by impersonal sex (2, 13). Sexual excitement is close behind (33, 41, 43, 46, 82, 3, 39); in all this of course males have higher rates of endorsement than females. Pre-marital sex is also favoured more by the males (45, 70, 79, 42), as is promiscuity (77). But contentment in their sex life is more marked among women (4, 20, 11, 22), perhaps unexpectedly. Masturbation is more a male pastime (10, 8), and men are also less prudish in general (18, 68, 69, 59), and feel less guilt (25). Most of these differences are not unexpected, although one should not overinterpret them; some of the replies may represent little but widely held views unthinkingly endorsed. The only unexpected feature of the study is the apparent satisfaction of the women with their sex lives; it used to be thought that the 'permissive' society favoured men, as did the Victorian era. Possibly the clue lies in the greater sex drive apparent in the men, and the difficulties which this strong drive must give rise to when confronted with the stark reality that over half the women in our sample were still virgins and apparently intent on holding on to this status. In this sellers' market, women clearly have the upper hand, and may enjoy this status; again the nature of our sample may be responsible for a finding which is not likely to be duplicated for older men and women. There is an interesting finding in Schofield's book (1968), in which he showed that female adolescents who had had intercourse were not very attractive on the whole, while male adolescents who had had intercourse were; the explanation presumably is again in terms of the sellers' market—men must be attractive

to get a girl, but a girl who is attractive does not need to trade her virginity for male attention. Specific research devoted to a clarification of these relations might be of considerable interest.

RESULTS: SEXUAL PATHOLOGY

Two questions in the inventory related to sexual reactions which might be considered medically pathological, although use of this term is of course somewhat arbitrary in this context. The questions relating to male subjects were numbers 95 and 96, as shown in the Appendix; they are concerned with impotence and *ejaculatio praecox* respectively. For the women, these two questions referred instead to frigidity (from a = never to f = always) and orgasm during intercourse (from a = very often to f = never). The actual wording of the possible answers (a to f) was identical to that of the male questions. The wording of the female questions was: Have you ever suffered from frigidity? and Do you usually have orgasm during intercourse? These questions are only meaningful for respondents who have in fact had intercourse, and were only answered by them; in consequence they could not be included in the factor analysis, and results are discussed separately in this section.

The distributions of replies, as expected, are very asymmetrical, and in order to make possible the use of *t* tests an attempt was made to divide the distribution at a point which would give as nearly as possible groups of equal size; this aim was not accomplished with any very great success, due to the piling up of data in certain categories. Nevertheless, the results are suitable for statistical treatment. The male results will be discussed first, followed by the female results. In each case, the P, E and N scores of the groups which showed or did not show the pathological behaviour in question were calculated and compared, significance of differences being assessed by means of the *t* technique.

(1) *Male impotence*. The great majority of men gave answer (a), i.e. 'never', to this question (*n* = 164); consequently all other answers were grouped together to form the 'pathological' group (*n* = 120). Mean scores on P, E and N

are shown in Table VII; it will be seen that impotent men are somewhat (non-significantly) higher on P, more introverted, and significantly ($p < .05$) higher on N.

(2) *Ejaculatio Praecox*. A majority of men gave answers (e) and (f), i.e. never or hardly ever ($n = 152$); consequently all other answers were grouped together to form the 'pathological' group ($n = 132$). Mean scores on P, E and N are shown in Table VII; it will be seen that men suffering somewhat from ejaculatio praecox are slightly (non-significantly) lower on P, slightly more introverted, and significantly higher on N.

(3) *Female frigidity*. The great majority of women gave answer (b), i.e. once or twice; this was grouped with answers (c) to (f) to constitute the 'pathological' group, with those answering 'never' (a) constituting the non-pathological group. Mean scores on the personality dimensions are given in Table VII; frigid women (using this term somewhat inaccurately for our 'pathological' group) are somewhat more introverted, but not significantly so, and score higher on N, but also not significantly so. Numbers are only 49 in the non-pathological group, and 122 in the pathological group; had the numbers been as large as those in the male groups, these differences might have reached significance. Clearly repetition of the study with larger numbers is called for.

(4) *Orgasm*. Many women gave answer (a), i.e. 'very often' or (b), i.e. 'often'; these were combined to form the non-pathological group ($n = 83$). The other answers were combined

to form the 'pathological' group ($n = 86$). Neither P nor E seem to be related to orgasm frequency; N, however, differentiates the two groups at the .05 level of statistical significance. Higher N scores go with lower orgasm frequency.

The results of this analysis are not unexpected; it is found that sexual pathology as defined here is associated with neuroticism (significantly in three cases out of four, and almost significantly in the fourth case). Introverts show slightly greater pathology, but these differences never reach significance. High P scorers do not differ significantly from low P scorers, and may in fact have slightly less pathology as regards these indices of behaviour.

It is doubtful if the behaviours called 'pathological' really deserve this name, in view of the frequency with which they occur in this normal group, and it seemed of some interest to study the personality correlates of the much smaller more extreme groups giving more definitely pathological reactions. Five males admitting to having suffered from impotence often, more often than not, or always; they showed a markedly elevated P score of 7.00, which is significantly higher than average. The E score of this group fell to 11.9, and the N score rose to 12.8; these changes are in line with expectation, but not significant in view of the very small size of the sample. Six women admitted to frigidity often, more often than not, or always. Their P scores went up to 4.58, and their N score reached the very high value of 17.83; the latter value is significant beyond the 1 per cent level, but the former is not significantly different from average. The other

TABLE VII

		P	E	N
1. Male Impotence:	Non-pathological	4.37	13.09	10.58
	Pathological	4.82	12.65	11.84
2. Ejaculatio	Non-pathological	4.62	13.04	10.54
Praecox:	Pathological	4.48	12.70	11.70
3. Frigidity:	Non-pathological	3.00	12.59	12.05
	Pathological	2.80	11.58	13.41
4. Orgasm:	Non-pathological	3.06	11.87	12.29
	Pathological	2.77	11.84	13.75

Mean P, E and N scores of students pathological and non-pathological, with respect to four sexual disorders.

extreme groups do not add anything of interest to the data already presented. It is interesting that in spite of the small size of the sample of frigid women, the greater degree of pathology involved has now made the relation with N significant. We may conclude, therefore, that all four types of sexual pathology are related to N, but that P is only involved significantly with high frequency of impotence.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

There would be little point in repeating the many detailed findings which this study has given rise to, or in summarizing the various conclusions. Discussion will be confined to two main points: (1) the problems of sampling and (2) the problem of veridical report. The correlations here established between sexual attitudes and personality variables are meaningful only in so far as they can be considered to transcend the particular sample on which they were established. Correlations are not as subject to sampling distortions as are population parameters such as means, but nevertheless some evidence is required to show that our sample is not so highly selected with respect to relevant variables as to make the conclusions of doubtful generality. Eysenck (1971) has shown that the sample is very similar to unselected population samples of similar age with respect to percentage of men and women with experience of coitus, and also with respect to the scores on P, E and N. In other words, our sample is representative of the population of unmarried adolescents of 18 to 22 years of age with respect to the two main variables we are concerned with, i.e. sexual experience and personality; it seems unlikely that our data are entirely idiosyncratic and unrepresentative. No doubt some distortion of sampling has taken place through the act of volunteering and other associated factors, but these are probably not so serious as to invalidate the results.

As regards veridical reports, we have two lines of argument. The first relates to internal evidence; thus, duplicated items gave very highly correlated results, which suggests that items were not filled in randomly or with intention to deceive. The large number of comments written on the questionnaire

returned suggested that respondents took the task very seriously. Most important, meaningful factors are not likely to arise from an analysis of correlations between items which were not in fact completed with some degree of honesty. Furthermore, the higher correlations between sexual behaviour patterns and personality in males are unlikely to have arisen from faked data.

More convincing perhaps are various bits of external evidence. If the relations established in this paper are real, then it should be possible to find evidence in the literature of factual consequences of these relations. Eysenck (1971) has argued, for instance, that if extraverts are in fact more promiscuous, then V.D. patients and unmarried mothers should be particularly extraverted; Eysenck (1961) and Wells (1969) have found evidence in favour of these predictions. Sex differences in line with our results have been discovered in an experimental investigation by Sigurt *et al.* (1970). Psychiatrists have repeatedly found a relation between neurosis and sexual pathology; our data are very much in line with these suggestions. Ultimately, of course, there can be no absolute proof for the veridical nature of the answers given, but such evidence as has been quoted makes it unlikely that the data seriously misrepresent the truth. After all, respondents were assured of anonymity and had no motivation to tell lies; furthermore, much concentrated work was required to fill in the various questionnaires properly and post them back to the author, and few people would be likely to undertake all this just in order to mislead.

It might also be pointed out that other writers, using different methods, have reported results which, where comparable, were similar to ours. Mention has already been made of the work of Giese and Schmidt; we might also mention the interviewing studies of Schofield (1968), and of Bynner (1969), which also resulted in congruent results. There is thus beginning to build up a set of findings linking personality factors with sexual attitudes and behaviours which seems to hang together and be reproducible from study to study, even when different methods of information gathering and different samples, of different nationality,

are involved. Finally, it should be noted that these results are for the most part in excellent agreement with prediction from theory; respondents could hardly have known these theories, or filled in their inventories in such a way as to support prediction!

If we can accept that the results are along the right lines, even though of course requiring replication, and relevant only to unmarried adolescents of between 18 and 22, then we can frame certain general conclusions. Sexual attitudes and behaviours seem to coalesce around two main and relatively independent factors: sexual pathology and sexual libido. Both these factors denote continua; pathology may be present to varying degree, and libidinal strength may vary from little to great. High N scorers are clearly most likely to suffer from sexual pathology; this emerges, for both men and women, from both the factor analysis and also from the separate analysis of frigidity, orgasm frequency, impotence and ejaculatio praecox. High P scorers, while also slightly prone to pathology, are particularly high on libido. Extraverts are somewhat higher on libido than introverts, and somewhat less pathological, but we have argued that this pathological association with introversion may be found only in this particular age range. As pointed out before, both the high N and the high P attitudes are probably undesirable; healthy and acceptable reactions, although entirely different, are those of extraverts and introverts, adopting respectively the hedonistic and the stoic philosophies (or the permissive and the Victorian point of view, if these terms be preferred). These are of course only the bold outlines of the picture; much of the finer detail has been disclosed in the body of this paper. If more questions are raised than answered, this should be blamed on the relative neglect of this whole field by psychologists and psychiatrists alike; it seems odd that 70 years after Freud insisted so dramatically on the importance of the study of sexual impulses so little should be known about this vital topic.

SUMMARY

Some 800 unmarried male and female students were administered a personality inventory

measuring psychoticism, extraversion and neuroticism, as well as a 98 item questionnaire of sexual attitudes. Factor analysis showed that some 15 factors were sufficient to account for the attitudes sampled; most of these were similar for the two sexes. High- and low-scorers on the three personality variables were compared for their responses to the attitude items, and numerous highly significant differences were found; similarly, male and female students' responses were compared. Personality scores were found to be correlated with some of the sex attitude factors. In general, high N scorers showed the greatest degree of pathology, followed by high P scorers; extraverts showed an absence of pathology. P scorers showed strong libidinal desires. These and many other findings are considered in the context of the writer's personality theory which had provided certain tentative predictions about the sexual attitudes and behaviour of different personality types.

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Percentage 'YES'
Answers
Male: Female:

APPENDIX

INVENTORY OF ATTITUDES TO SEX

This questionnaire is anonymous, to encourage truthful answers

Read each statement carefully, then underline the 'yes' or the 'no' answer, depending on your views. If you just cannot decide, underline the '?' reply. Please answer *every* question. There are no right or wrong answers. Don't think too long over each question; try to give an immediate answer which represents your *feelings* on each issue. Some questions are similar to others; there are good reasons for getting at the same attitude in slightly different ways.

		Percentage 'YES' Answers Male: Female:	
1.	The opposite sex will respect you more if you are not too familiar with them.	38	59
2.	Sex without love ('impersonal sex') is highly unsatisfactory. . .	49	80
3.	Conditions have to be just right to get me excited sexually. . .	21	43
4.	All in all I am satisfied with my sex life.	40	60
5.	Virginity is a girl's most valuable possession.	16	24
6.	I think only rarely about sex. . .	4	13
7.	Sometimes it has been a problem to control my sex feelings. .	46	44
8.	Masturbation is unhealthy. . .	7	21
9.	If I loved a person I could do anything with them.	55	46
10.	I get pleasant feelings from touching my sexual parts. . .	61	37
11.	I have been deprived sexually. .	25	8
12.	It is disgusting to see animals having sex relations in the street. .	5	6
13.	I do not need to respect a woman, or love her, in order to enjoy petting and/or intercourse with her.	43	12
14.	It is alright for children to see their parents naked.	64	74
15.	I am rather sexually unattractive.	10	5
16.	Frankly, I prefer people of my own sex.	3	2
17.	Sex contacts have never been a problem to me.	35	41
18.	It is disturbing to see necking in public.	12	23
19.	Sexual feelings are sometimes unpleasant to me.	11	16
20.	Something is lacking in my sex life.	50	26
21.	My sex behaviour has never caused me any trouble.	43	36
22.	My love life has been disappointing.	39	23
23.	I never had many dates.	36	26
24.	I consciously try to keep sex thoughts out of my mind. . . .	2	7
25.	I have felt guilty about sex experiences.	29	41
26.	It wouldn't bother me if the person I married were not a virgin.	68	73
27.	I had some bad sex experiences when I was young.	15	13
28.	Perverted thoughts have sometimes bothered me.	28	18
29.	At times I have been afraid of myself for what I might do sexually.	19	26
30.	I have had conflicts about my sex feelings towards a person of my own sex.	16	9
31.	I have many friends of the opposite sex.	71	80
32.	I have strong sex feelings but when I get a chance I can't seem to express myself. . . .	23	12
33.	It doesn't take much to get me excited sexually.	66	31
34.	My parents' influence has inhibited me sexually.	30	25
35.	Thoughts about sex disturb me more than they should. . . .	12	7
36.	People of my own sex frequently attract me.	4	4
37.	There are some things I wouldn't want to do with anyone.	53	47
38.	Children should be taught about sex.	94	97
39.	I could get sexually excited at any time of the day or night. .	88	69
40.	I understand homosexuals. . .	44	35
41.	I think about sex almost every day.	84	52
42.	One should not experiment with sex before marriage. . .	7	21
43.	I get sexually excited very easily.	60	27
44.	The thought of a sex orgy is disgusting to me.	18	65
45.	It is better not to have sex relations until you are married. .	6	31
46.	I find the thought of a coloured sex partner particularly exciting. .	24	3

		Percentage 'YES' Answers				Percentage 'YES' Answers	
		Male:	Female:			Male:	Female:
47.	I like to look at sexy pictures. . .	61	8	75.	Self-relief is not dangerous so long as it is done in a healthy way.	74	56
48.	My conscience bothers me too much.	18	26	76.	I get very excited when touching a woman's breasts. . . .	57	45
49.	My religious beliefs are against sex.	7	13	77.	I have been involved with more than one sex affair at the same time.	32	14
50.	Sometimes sexual feelings overpower me.	32	27	78.	Homosexuality is normal for some people.	74	70
51.	I feel nervous with the opposite sex.	25	15	79.	It is alright to seduce a person who is old enough to know what he or she is doing. . . .	73	35
52.	Sex thoughts drive me almost crazy.	6	2	80.	Do you ever feel hostile to your sex partner?	37	40
53.	When I get excited I can think of nothing else but satisfaction.	24	15	81.	I like to look at pictures of nudes.	63	10
54.	I feel at ease with people of the opposite sex.	66	80	82.	Buttocks excite me.	42	8
55.	I don't like to be kissed.	2	3	83.	If you had the chance to see people making love, without being seen, would you take it?	41	12
56.	It is hard to talk with people of the opposite sex.	12	6	84.	Pornographic writings should be freely allowed to be published.	59	32
57.	I didn't learn the facts of life until I was quite old.	26	23	85.	Prostitution should be legally permitted.	62	32
58.	I feel more comfortable when I am with my own sex.	24	16	86.	Decisions about abortion should be the concern of no one but the woman concerned. . . .	52	47
59.	I enjoy petting.	92	78	87.	There are too many immoral plays on TV.	6	13
60.	I worry a lot about sex.	22	13	88.	The dual standard of morality is natural, and should be continued.	32	26
61.	The Pill should be universally available.	84	65	89.	We should do away with marriage entirely.	9	2
62.	Seeing a person nude doesn't interest me.	11	43	90.	Men marry to have intercourse; women have intercourse for the sake of marriage.	7	3
63.	Sometimes thinking about sex makes me very nervous.	16	20	91.	There should be no censorship, on sexual grounds, of plays and films.	63	39
64.	Women who get raped are often partly responsible themselves.	57	53	<i>Please underline the correct answer</i>			
65.	Perverved thoughts have sometimes bothered me.	26	18	92.	If you were invited to see a 'blue' film, would you:	80	37
66.	I am embarrassed to talk about sex.	9	8	(a) Accept (b) Refuse			
67.	Young people should learn about sex through their own experience.	34	23	93.	If you were offered a highly pornographic book, would you:	76	40
68.	Sometimes the woman should be sexually aggressive.	88	64	(a) Accept it (b) Reject it			
69.	Sex jokes disgust me.	4	22	94.	If you were invited to take part in an orgy, would you:	61	4
70.	I believe in taking my pleasures where I find them.	44	7	(a) Take part (b) Refuse			
71.	A person should learn about sex gradually by experimenting with it.	52	42				
72.	Young people should be allowed out at night without being too closely checked.	68	54				
73.	Did you ever feel like humiliating your sex partner?	20	12				
74.	I would particularly protect my children from contacts with sex.	5	9				

95. Given availability of a partner, would you prefer to have intercourse:
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Never | (d) Twice a week | (b) Once or twice | (e) More often than not |
| (b) Once a month | (e) 3-5 times a week | (c) Several times | (f) Always |
| (c) Once a week | (f) Every day | | |
| | (g) More than once a day | | |
96. Have you ever suffered from impotence:
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Never | (d) Often |
|-----------|-----------|
97. Have you ever suffered from ejaculatio praecox (premature ejaculation)?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Very often | (d) Not very often |
| (b) Often | (e) Hardly ever |
| (c) Middling | (f) Never |
98. At what age did you have your first intercourse

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