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A SURVEY OF PERCEPTIONS OF "NORMAL" SEXUAL  
FUNCTIONING, BEHAVIOUR, AND PREFERENCES

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## Abstract

### A Survey of Perceptions of "Normal" Sexual Functioning, Behaviour, and Preferences

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The present study investigated the perceptions of "normal" sexual functioning held by 169 male and 179 female university students. A series of questions was devised in order to examine the subjects' perceptions of the sexual functioning and preferences of single men and women between the ages of 20 and 30 living in North America. Three trends were observed. First, using chi-square analyses, the perceptions held by males and females were found to be concordant for 95% of the questions. Second, males were typically perceived by both males and females to be more successfully orgasmic, more frequently engaging in sexual behaviors and more interested in sex than females. Third, perceptions regarding females were typically more variable than those regarding males. The data were discussed with respect to a) the accuracy or inaccuracy of perceptions regarding sexual functioning; b) subjects' perceptions of differences between male and female sexual functioning; and c) the several remaining issues considered to be of clinical relevance. The relevance of these data to future research was discussed.

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The history of sex research has largely ignored the role of cognitions in an individual's feelings of sexual normalcy and satisfaction. Several authors (Caird & Wincze, 1977; Hite, 1976; 1981; Kaplan, 1974a) have alluded to the notion that people's expectations about normal sexual behavior affect both how they respond sexually and how sexually satisfied they are. With the exception of one study (Veitch & Griffit, 1980), however, there have been no systematic investigations of the role of cognitions in sexual behaviour or in sexual satisfaction.

Research into the perceptions of "normal" sexual functioning is needed for several reasons. The first, and most important reason is that this information is virtually nonexistent, and therefore, we have no notion of what various populations perceive as normal. Second, some researchers have proposed that cognitions are an important factor in an individual's sexual satisfaction and that distorted perceptions of sexual behaviour may instill individuals with unrealistic expectations, generating feelings of inadequacy and sexual dissatisfaction (Braggonier, 1976; Caird & Wincze, 1977; Kaplan, 1974; McCary, 1971). For example, Braggonier (1976) found that when the belief that, women should be able to attain an orgasm through intercourse without additional stimulation, was incompatible with the women's actual stimulation needs, failure to attain an orgasm during coitus without direct clitoral stimulation resulted in sexual dissatisfaction and led some women to seek professional help. Third, health professionals (e.g. physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists) require more information regarding factors

related to sexual satisfaction in order to properly counsel their clients. Previous studies (Lief, 1964a; 1964b; 1964c) have demonstrated that physicians, a group presumed to have above average knowledge of sexually-related matters, in fact have insufficient information on sex. Similarly, there is no reason to assume that clinicians in general are familiar with all factors related to sex. These factors suggest the importance of obtaining empirical data regarding sex-related perceptions and their accuracy.

A recent study by Veitch & Griffit (1980) examined the correlation between the perceptions of erotic arousal in men and women by the same- and opposite-sex peers, and the subjects' own sexual arousal. Veitch & Griffit (1980) found that males' perceptions of male and female responses to erotica were typically based on their own personal responses. In contrast, females tended to overestimate males' and females' responsiveness to erotic stimuli in comparison to their own sexual response. While this study offers some insight into the possible differences in the way that males and females perceive one aspect of sexuality, namely arousability, it does not examine their perceptions of other aspects of "normal" sexual functioning, in particular those issues related to behavioural norms.

Relative to other areas of research in psychology, the study of sexual attitudes and behaviours has evolved very slowly. There are two main reasons why this has been so. First, research in this area does not seem to have been acceptable until quite recently. While the first major study attempting to establish normative data on sexual behaviour was carried out in 1948 (Kinsey, 1948), it was not until approximately 20 years later that another major study of sexual behaviour was undertaken (Masters & Johnson, 1966). Second, due to the personal nature of sexual behaviour, its study is very difficult. While the existing research on sex may be credited with making some contribution to our understanding of sexual attitudes and behaviour it is important to note that most areas of sex research are at the beginning stages and that the area as a whole is relatively unexplored. Consequently, previous research that has investigated various aspects of sexual attitudes and behaviour falls short of providing consistent and conclusive results. It is largely because of these latter reasons that the advancement of our knowledge of sexual attitudes and behaviour has been limited.

Despite the lack of empirical research on the role of cognitions in sexual response and satisfaction, a cursory look in a book store or magazine stand suggests that there is sufficient demand and a wide interest on the part of the general public for a variety of types of information regarding sex. Presently, several sources of sexual information are available to the general public: 1) sex manuals or "how-to" books that outline various methods to improve sexual

responsiveness and satisfaction (e.g. Comfort, 1972; Zilbergeld, 1978); 2) erotic and pornographic magazines that are presented to the public both as a sexual stimulant and as a supposed source of sexual information (e.g. Playboy, Penthouse, Playgirl, Blue Boy); 3) "authoritative" books that purport to give normative information regarding sexual behaviour (e.g. The Redbook Report); and 4) a seemingly endless series of questionnaires in popular magazines designed to "test" sexual compatibility (e.g. Ms. Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Mademoiselle). Despite an apparent demand for literature on sex (Ellis, 1961; Scott & Franklin, 1973) no empirical research as yet has examined the importance of cognitions in sexual satisfaction. In addition, the extent to which individuals are influenced by these popular publications has also not been investigated.

As mentioned above, relative to other areas of research a paucity of literature exists with regard to the study of sexual attitudes and behaviour. The available research, to date, falls roughly into one of three broad categories: a) physiological studies; b) treatment studies and c) survey studies that attempt to provide normative data on the sexual attitudes and behaviour of males and females.

The first category, physiological studies, may be subdivided into two areas. The first area of physiological research examines the anatomy and physiology of the human sexual response. The most familiar of these investigations is the pioneer work done by Masters and Johnson (1966). In their study of human sexuality they observed, recorded and measured the sexual response of both males and females. As a result it

was possible to define and describe the gross physiological changes which occur during males' and females' response cycles.

The second area of physiological research attempts to examine such issues as what factors are seen as erotic and to what extent fantasy and erotic stimulation result in sexual arousal. Data obtained in this type of study usually involves the monitoring of physiological responses (e.g. blood flow, lubrication, temperature changes) in males and females in the presence of various erotic stimuli. A discussion of the two areas of sex research, namely a) the anatomy and physiology of the human sexual response and b) to what extent fantasy and erotic stimulation result in sexual arousal, is beyond the scope of the present study; however, the reader is referred to Masters and Johnson (1966) for a review of the anatomy and physiology of the human response, to Byrne (1977) for a review of the effect of imagery on sexual arousal, to Hoon (1979) for a review of the assessment of sexual arousal in women and to Zuckerman (1971) for a review of nonspecific sexual arousal (e.g. blood pressure, galvanic skin response) measures for males and females.

Physiological studies in both of these areas have furthered our understanding of sexual attitudes and behaviour. The work of researchers like Masters and Johnson have contributed valid normative data on the anatomy and physiology of sexual behaviour as well as a number of useful techniques for the study of sexual responsiveness. The literature on the assessment of physiological responses to fantasy and erotic stimulation may be credited with documenting the specific (e.g. vasocongestion) and the nonspecific (e.g. galvanic skin response)

sexual responses of males and females. It is important to note, that while these areas of research have advanced our knowledge of the physiology of sexual behaviour in one cognitive dimension of sexual responsiveness, namely the effect of fantasy and erotic stimulation on sexual arousal, they do not purport to provide any information regarding what it is people perceive as "normal" sexual behaviour.

In the second category, treatment studies, the effectiveness of various methods in the treatment of sexual dysfunction has been examined. The theoretical bases for the various treatments have evolved from a number of different therapeutic disciplines such as psychoanalysis (O'Connor & Stern, 1972), and behaviour modification (Friedman, 1968; Friedman & Lipsedge, 1971; Lobitz & LoPiccolo, 1972), as well as various approaches that were modifications of the Masters and Johnson techniques (Kaplan, 1974; Schumacher & Lloyd, 1976). Although these treatment studies have also furthered our understanding of sexual attitudes and behaviour, the data that result are not easily applied since it is difficult to make comparisons across treatments. This is due to such factors as a lack in agreement in the use of diagnostic labels, difficulties in differential diagnoses, and differences in the selection of patients (Schumacher, 1976). Thus, treatment studies have as yet not been able to generate a sufficient amount of consistent data regarding such factors as the development of misconceptions about sexual functioning and their subsequent effects in order to dispel unrealistic perceptions and facilitate sexual satisfaction.

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With respect to the third category, survey studies attempt to provide normative data regarding the sexual behaviour and attitudes of males and females. Survey studies may be credited with first opening up the investigation of sexual behaviour, which was hitherto a taboo topic. Survey studies have traditionally been the most common approach to studying sexual attitudes and behaviour presumably for the simple reason that sexual behaviour usually may not be directly observed and therefore a survey approach provides the easiest access to such information. Of the two types of surveys in use, questionnaire-like surveys seem preferable in that they are not only more cost efficient than interview-like surveys (Kirby, 1981), but also they ensure the subjects' anonymity. This in turn may decrease embarrassment and, as a consequence, concealment of information.

While surveys are the most accessible route to studying sex, there are a number of problems inherent in this approach. First, one such problem common to sex surveys is a sample bias, wherein the sample may not be truly representative of the general population. A good probability sample requires that every potential subject have an equal chance of being selected in the sample. As several surveys underrepresent some subjects and overrepresent others (Kinsey, 1948; 1953; Tavris & Sadd, 1975), the generalizations made to the general population may be questionable.

Second, an inevitable sample bias common to all sex surveys results from the fact that volunteers must be recruited who are willing to discuss a socially sensitive issue. The fact that many individuals refuse to participate in surveys of sexuality raises some question as to whether these nonparticipants would respond differently than their participant counterparts. According to Tavris & Sadd (1975) participants tend to be more liberal-minded, more interested in sex and more willing to discuss sex than nonparticipants.

The extent to which the self-reported information provided by participants in survey studies is accurate and complete is a third problem. As previously mentioned, questionnaire-like survey studies offer anonymity to subjects. Nevertheless, despite this fact, some subjects may still be embarrassed about their sexual behaviour, and consequently may conceal or exaggerate their sexual profile, making it difficult to obtain complete information. Due to the subjects' possible embarrassment and the fact that direct observation of sexual behaviour is usually not possible, validation of the subjects' responses is often an inherent problem in survey studies of sexuality.

The inherent biases outlined above warrant careful interpretation of the data obtained from survey studies of sexually-related topics. This fact will be emphasized in a brief review of the six major survey studies of adult sexual behaviour completed to date. In the first study of sexual behaviour carried out by Kinsey and his colleagues (1948), the sampling technique employed and the apparent unstandardized interviews have been the most frequent source of criticism. With respect to the



sampling technique, the selected males and females were not representative of the general population and therefore comparisons to the general population were unfounded. With respect to the interview procedure, although the interviewers were well trained, no transcript of the specific questions asked had been recorded. Therefore, the extent to which the experimenter improvised his interview procedure, which responses were spontaneously provided by the subjects and which were prompted by the experimenter, or even where differences in responses may be due to the wording or the ordering of the questions is unknown. Consequently, any observable differences reported in the behaviour for males and females could be attributable either to true differences, or merely to differences in the methodology. It should be noted that despite the limitations just outlined, Kinsey's research was of importance due to the fact that he opened a new area for research and secondly his data provided an invaluable baseline of sociological information that never had existed before its time.

In essence, the Hunt report (1970) was a follow up to the Kinsey report; it attempted to determine the extent to which Americans had changed their patterns of sexual behaviour and how frequently various sexual behaviours occurred. Subjects were randomly selected from the phonebook. Of those individuals solicited by telephone to take part in a small group discussion, only 20% participated. This raises some question as to whether these participants are different from nonparticipants. As mentioned earlier, one may speculate that these participants were more liberal-minded, more interested in sex and more

willing to discuss sex than their nonparticipant counterparts. It should be noted that the Hunt sample may have underrepresented certain groups of the general population due to the sampling technique employed. In addition to the sample bias, the large number of questions asked (1,000-2,000), leads one to imagine that the subjects may not have been able to provide very accurate or thoughtful responses (Kirby, 1981). It is important to note that the subjects were asked to participate in a group discussion of sex, having no prior knowledge of the questionnaire that followed. Therefore, it is logical to assume that the prior discussion may have influenced the subjects' responses on the questionnaire. Again, although the Hunt report may be laden with procedural flaws, it provided an update on sexual behaviour in the 1970's and an impetus to continue research on sex-related issues.

In 1974 Redbook published a questionnaire that yielded responses regarding the sexual experiences of 100,000 married women. This questionnaire has been criticized for underrepresenting women in low income brackets, with low education, over fifty years of age as well as unmarried and nonwhite women (Kirby, 1981). The extent to which the survey was representative of all American women is therefore questionable. Rather the findings are more appropriately generalizable to Redbook women-readers. Another factor that raises some question about the reliability of the sample is the higher motivation of Redbook report respondents than nonrespondents to fill out and return the questionnaire. As mentioned earlier, these respondents may differ from nonrespondents with respect to their interest in sex and the extent to

which they are willing to discuss it. While the Redbook report has its inherent methodological flaws it may be credited with documenting the sexual experiences of a circumscribed group of married women.

In another survey, Pietropinto & Simenauer (1977) hired the services of a survey company which selected approximately 10 test sites in 40 cities across 20 states, in which to circulate the questionnaire on the sexual experiences of males. Subjects were obtained from diverse test centers such as universities or shopping centers. As the authors did not present a distribution of the type of subjects in each of the centers this report on male sexuality also presents a possible sample bias.

Perhaps, currently, the most widely read surveys of sexual behaviour are the Hite reports on female (1976) and male (1981) sexuality. It should be noted that some of the sample biases inherent in the Hite studies were experimenter-imposed. First, subjects in the Hite survey were required to obtain a questionnaire on their own initiative and in addition, upon its receipt, to spend several hours completing it; consequently, Hite may have solicited participants with even higher levels of motivation than most other surveys. Second, Hite (1976;1981) created a bias within her (already biased) sample by instructing the respondents to answer only those questions that interested them; consequently, those subjects who participated, volunteered information for some questions but not for others. Therefore, in the case of some questions, the findings of the Hite studies reflected the attitudes or behaviour patterns of only a

subsample of the respondents. Third, because the questions were essay-like the data were difficult to quantify and interpret. Finally, the Hite reports are largely comprised of anecdotal reports making generalizations to any given population difficult.

The preceding outline of the six major surveys of adult sexual behaviour illustrate the various methodological flaws inherent in each survey. Despite these flaws each survey has contributed to the continued investigations to further our understanding of sexual attitudes and behaviours. While careful interpretation of the data from survey studies is warranted, this is not to suggest that the findings of survey studies are meaningless but rather that conclusive results may not be derived by this research method alone.

In the present study the attempt was made to eliminate some of the experimenter-imposed biases that have been present in previous survey studies. First, this investigation restricted itself to the specific sample's perception of its peer group's sexual functioning, without attempting to draw conclusions beyond the type of population sampled. Second, all of the items in the present questionnaire were designed as multiple-choice questions rather than essay questions. The advantage of this kind of question over an open-ended format is that it provides a standardized series of questions with a written record of the responses that later may be quantified. Finally, in addition to the anonymity and confidentiality provided through the use of a questionnaire, asking about perceptions of other people's sexual functioning, may have reduced the efforts of subjects to exaggerate or conceal their perceptions.

While there still remain certain inherent problems in the use of a survey format, some of the experimenter-imposed obstacles which have made the interpretation from some of the previous studies more difficult, have been eliminated in the present study.

In conclusion, while there has been pioneer research conducted which has focused on the investigation of various aspects of sexual attitudes and behaviour be it through physiological studies, treatment studies, or survey studies that attempt to provide normative data, no research to date has systematically investigated what people perceive to be "normal" sexual functioning. As the study of perceptions of sexual functioning appears to be a centrally important area of investigation it is necessary that its study be approached in the same manner as the examination of any other area of research, i.e. systematically and using standardized procedures. It is only once a valid data base has been acquired regarding both perceptions of sexual behaviour and actual sexual behaviour can predictions about sexual attitudes and behaviour be made with any confidence, and can programs for sex education be developed and tailored to meet the needs of specific populations and individuals.

As stated earlier, perceptions of "normal" sexual functioning of males and females is an area that, to date, has been totally unexplored. The current study is therefore the first step to investigating the area of subjective perceptions regarding sex. In the present study a young, educated urban-dwelling sample was chosen in order to study their perceptions of the sexual functioning of their peer group. A

questionnaire-like survey format was used in order to investigate a) the degree of concordance between males' and females' perceptions of sexual functioning of their own and opposite sex and b) in what areas, if any, are subjects misinformed. As stated previously, no data base exists as to what people perceive as "normal" sexual behaviour, and therefore no a priori hypotheses were proposed.

## Method

### Subjects

Subjects in the present study were volunteers from both day and evening classes in a wide range of disciplines at Concordia University in Montreal. A total of 675 questionnaires were circulated. Of the 616 questionnaires that were returned, 348 were included in the study (179 completed by females and 169 by males) as they met the following predetermined criteria: a) respondents were North-American born; b) they had described themselves as being in "good to excellent" mental health; c) they had claimed to be heterosexual; and d) less than 10 questions had been left unanswered. The subjects' ages ranged from 19 to 55 years (median 21.4) with 91% of the total sample being less than 30 years old. 82.5% of the sample was single, 13.2% married, and 4.3% widowed or divorced. 52.9% of the sample was Catholic, 24.0% Protestant, 12.0% Jewish, 11.1% of the sample consisted of subjects who either did not affiliate themselves with a religious group or belonged to some religion not specified in the questionnaire, and 1.7% did not indicate their religion. 55.5% of the subjects were in their first year of university studies, 25.5% in their second year, 16.2% in their third year, 2.8% had more than three years of university education, and 16.7% did not indicate their education level.

### Apparatus

The questionnaire, developed by the author, was designed to investigate subjects' perceptions of the sexual practices and preferences of single males and females between the ages of 20 and 30 living in North America. The survey was comprised of two sections: a) a brief demographic and personal history form followed by b) a series of questions forming the main body of the questionnaire. A copy of the questionnaire is presented in Appendix A. Questions included in the questionnaire were determined by consensus among a group of practising clinical psychologists. They used as their starting point, aspects of sexual functioning most frequently concerning patients or resulting in sexual dysfunction. In other words, the face validity of the questionnaire was determined through consultation with a group of practising clinical psychologists. It should be noted that once the initial questionnaire was devised feedback regarding clarity of the questions and the required time to fill out the questionnaire was obtained from data provided by an additional 100 subjects who participated in a pilot study.

The demographic and personal history form consisted of 23 multiple-choice questions that obtained information about each subject's age, sex, marital status, level of university education, and religion, as well as a subjective report of the subject's physical and mental health. In addition to this demographic profile, information was sought regarding the subject's first sexual encounter, the first encounter involving sexual intercourse, the nature of the first and more recent



sexual experiences, the current level of sexual satisfaction, and the major source of sex education. This demographic and life-history section of the questionnaire was collected a) to ensure that subjects met the selection criteria and b) as additional data which will be reported and analysed in a subsequent report.

The body of the survey was composed of 57 multiple-choice questions. The majority of questions (48) occurred in pairs, intended to permit the comparison of perceptions about males with those about females. Within a pair, one question was directed to the perception of some attribute of females' behaviour, the other to the corresponding male attribute. Questions within a pair always offered identical choices for the response. For example, one pair consisted of the questions: "To climax, most men prefer \_\_\_" and "To climax, most women prefer \_\_\_", along with the choices: "sexual intercourse", "to fantasize", "to receive manual stimulation", etc. These question pairs covered perceptions about a range of issues such as preferred frequency of sexual intercourse, effects of genital size on the enjoyment of sex, masturbation, and oral sex. The remaining questions required respondents either to select the correct definitions for terms such as "premature ejaculation", to offer perceptions relating to the sexual behaviour of couples (as opposed to individuals), or to select the sex perceived to be most associated with a given role, for example, initiating sexual intercourse.

### Procedure

Upon receiving permission from a professor to enter the classroom, the experimenter circulated a questionnaire to each student. The students were then informed as to the purpose of the study and the contents of the questionnaire, and were reassured that their responses would remain strictly confidential. The following instructions were provided:

"The following questionnaire has been designed in order to determine whether men and women differ in their perceptions of sexual functioning of their own and opposite sexes. Before answering the questionnaire, however, it is necessary that some demographic information be collected.

Please answer all the questions and provide any other relevant information or comments in the space provided.

It is important to keep in mind, when answering the questions that we are not asking about your sexual performance but rather how other men and women behave sexually. Each item should be answered in relation to your perceptions of single men and women between the ages of 20 and 30 years old, living in North America.

Some of the questions may be difficult to answer as you may find your beliefs differ depending upon the specific situation. In such a case, please answer the question in the most general case.

ALL THE INFORMATION PROVIDED REMAINS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL"

Those who agreed to answer the questionnaire were allotted 25 minutes to answer all questions.

### Results

The data were analysed to examine three major areas: a) the degree of concordance between males' and females' perceptions of sexual functioning; b) whether any misconceptions regarding sexual functioning were held by a significant number of the subjects; and c) nine remaining issues that were considered, post hoc, to be clinically relevant as determined by consensus among a group of practising clinical psychologists. These issues included perceptions of: the definitions of premature ejaculation and frigidity; the preferred frequency of sexual intercourse; the orgasmic success of males and females in masturbation, oral stimulation, and manual stimulation; enjoyment of receiving and administering oral sex; the major source of gratification from a sexual encounter; the dominant sex; the duration of foreplay; the importance of breast size and penis size; and the frequency of orgasm resulting from masturbation. It should be noted that only those data falling into these three categories are presented quantitatively below. The remaining data appear in Appendix B.

#### Degree of Concordance

In 54 out of the 57 questions males' and females' responses could not be differentiated. This suggests that whether or not the subjects' perceptions were accurate, there seems to exist a high degree of concordance between males' and females' perceptions of sexual functioning, within this sample of young, educated, urban, university students. Chi-square was chosen as the relevant statistic based on Kirk

(1978) and Winer (1971). Table 1 illustrates the relationship between each of the items and the sex of the subjects with the corresponding levels of significance as determined by Chi-square analyses. It should be noted that because multiple comparisons were calculated, the alpha level of significance was adjusted to 0.0008 following the correction method of Kirk (1978). Given the high degree of concordance, males' and females' responses were combined for all subsequent data examination of these 54 questions. The combined scores as well as a breakdown of the male and female responses to all questions can be found in Appendix B. It should be noted with respect to all of the questions that missing values (noted in the Appendix) were not included in the calculation of the percentages.

The one area where discordance between males' and females' responses was observed pertained to the subjects' perceptions of the use of fantasy. A series of four questions consisting of the two following themes investigated this area. The first theme involved the subjects' perceptions of the frequency with which orgasm may be reached in fantasy alone, in males and in females. The second theme consisted of the subjects' perceptions of the frequency with which orgasm may be reached through the use of fantasy during masturbation, in males and females. While males' and females' responses regarding the frequency with which females may reach orgasm during fantasy alone could not be differentiated (see Table 1 and Appendix B), in the remaining three questions males' and females' responses were differentiated (see Table 1) in the following manner: Of the females 60.9% said that males climax

Table 1

Chi-Square Values, Degrees of Freedom, and Levels of Significance  
for the Relationship Between the Sex of Subjects  
and Each of the 57 Questions

Question <sup>a</sup>	Chi-square value <sup>b</sup>	df	p
1	6.19	5	.2884
2	4.24	5	.5149
3	1.17	4	.8836
4	7.49	5	.1864
5	3.94	4	.4142
6	8.09	5	.1511
7	6.34	5	.2741
8	1.45	5	.9192
9	4.84	5	.4351
10	20.74	5	.0009
11	9.98	5	.0758

<sup>a</sup> Questions 37 through 42 have each been expressed as a set of questions corresponding to the possible choices since selection of more than one choice was allowed.

<sup>b</sup> Corrected Chi-square values are listed for questions where the number of degrees of freedom is one.

$p < .0008$

Table 1 cont'd

Question <sup>a</sup>	Chi-square value <sup>b</sup>	df	p
12	6.55	4	.1616
13	3.23	4	.5205
14	7.96	5	.1585
15	3.16	5	.6752
16	4.72	5	.4515
17	10.07	5	.0732
18	.22	2	.8939
19	7.44	4	.1144
20	9.03	4	.0603
21	3.51	4	.4766
22	1.05	4	.9024
23	.79	3	.8524
24	42.38	3	.0000 *
25	19.99	3	.0002 *
26	17.13	3	.0007 *
27	4.49	3	.2129

<sup>a</sup> Questions 37 through 42 have each been expressed as a set of questions corresponding to the possible choices since selection of more than one choice was allowed.

<sup>b</sup> Corrected Chi-square values are listed for questions where the number of degrees of freedom is one.

\*  
p < .0008

Table 1 cont'd

Question <sup>a</sup>	Chi-square value <sup>b</sup>	df	p
28	1.18	3	.7570
29	.01	1	.9072
30	.04	1	.8473
31	.00	1	1.0000
32	.67	1	.4114
33	5.59	5	.3484
34	2.31	5	.8054
35	9.25	5	.0994
36*	4.43	5	.4888
37a	.00	1	1.0000
b	1.03	1	.3111
c	.35	1	.5553
38a	.02	1	.9014
b	.29	1	.5908
c	4.39	1	.0362

<sup>a</sup> Questions 37 through 42 have each been expressed as a set of questions corresponding to the possible choices since selection of more than one choice was allowed.

<sup>b</sup> Corrected Chi-square values are listed for questions where the number of degrees of freedom is one.

\*  $p < .0008$ .

Table 1, cont'd

Question <sup>a</sup>	Chi-square value <sup>b</sup>	df	p
39a	1.91	1	.1668
b	.01	1	.9069
c	4.16	1	.0414
d	3.50	1	.0615*
e	2.69	1	.1009
f	.93	1	.3340
g	1.46	1	.2262
h	.00	1	1.0000
40a	.40	1	.5273
b	.01	1	.9159
c	.00	1	1.0000
d	1.10	1	.2931
e	.00	1	1.0000
f	4.47	1	.0345
g	.00	1	1.0000

a

Questions 37 through 42 have each been expressed as a set of questions corresponding to the possible choices since selection of more than one choice was allowed.

b

Corrected Chi-square values are listed for questions where the number of degrees of freedom is one.

\*

p < .0008



Table 1 cont'd

Question	Chi-square value	df	p
41a	5.46	1	.0194
b	.68	1	.4101
c	6.60	1	.0102
d	5.37	1	.0205
e	.00	1	.9560
f	1.46	1	.2262
g	3.50	1	.0613
h	.31	1	.5787
42a	.31	1	.5799
b	.15	1	.7019
c	.15	1	.6943
d	.00	1	1.0000
e	.67	1	.4072
f	.00	1	1.0000
g	.71	1	.4005
h	.56	1	.4531

<sup>a</sup> Questions 37 through 42 have each been expressed as a set of questions corresponding to the possible choices since selection of more than one choice was allowed.

<sup>b</sup> Corrected Chi-square values are listed for questions where the number of degrees of freedom is one.

\*  $p < .0008$

Table 1 cont'd

Question <sup>a</sup>	Chi-square value <sup>b</sup>	df	p
43	.00	1	1.0000
44	.35	1	.5561
45	11.71	1	.0029
46	.31	1	.5766
47	7.18	1	.0074
48	1.72	1	.1891
49	9.20	1	.0024
50	1.50	1	.2197
51	1.35	1	.2458
52	4.50	1	.0339
53	2.68	3	.4438
54	.00	2	.9981
55	2.25	3	.5224
56	2.43	3	.4876
57	10.05	2	.0066

a

Questions 37 through 42 have each been expressed as a set of questions corresponding to the possible choices since selection of more than one choice was allowed.

b

Corrected Chi-square values are listed for questions where the number of degrees of freedom is one.

\*

$p < .0008$

through the use of fantasy alone "occasionally" and 35.5% of males said that males climax through the use of fantasy alone "occasionally". Of the females 19.6% said that males "almost never" climax through the use of fantasy alone and 39.2% of males said that males "almost never" climax this way. Of the males 53.0% perceived that females climax "frequently" when using fantasy during masturbation and 30.7% of females perceived that females climax "frequently" when using fantasy during masturbation. Of the females 52.5% said that females reach orgasm "occasionally" when using fantasy during masturbation and 39.9% of males said that females reach orgasm "occasionally" when using fantasy during masturbation. Of the males 66.3% said that , in males, fantasy during masturbation culminates in orgasm "occasionally" and 45.3% of females said this occurs "occasionally".

#### Sexual Misconceptions

In the present study, the criterion for defining a response to a given question as a misconception was that at least 25% of the subjects selected a response to that question in a manner that was discordant with reports on actual sexual functioning found in the literature (Fischer, 1973; Hite, 1976; 1981; Kinsey, 1948; 1953; Masters & Johnson, 1966). Twenty-five percent was an arbitrary figure defined by the author as clinically significant. Five such misconceptions were identified.

Perceived Time to Climax for Females  
During Sexual Intercourse

Of the sample 28.4% stated that most females climax in one to five minutes during sexual intercourse. This was considered to be a misconception since this response is not consistent with reports by Fischer (1973), Hite (1976), Kinsey (1953), and Masters and Johnson (1966) of actual climactic responses of females. Figure 1 illustrates the combined responses for males and females' perceptions of the average time for females to reach orgasm during sexual intercourse. Responses to the corresponding question concerning males were found to concur with reports in the literature, and are consequently not discussed in this section. Speculation regarding the perceived time for males to reach orgasm during sexual intercourse may be found in the Discussion Section.

Perceived Frequency of Orgasm  
Resulting from Sexual Intercourse

Of the sample 35.5% perceived females to climax during sexual intercourse three to five times a week and 16.6% perceived females to climax once or twice a week. Similarly, 38.4% of the sample perceived males to climax three to five times a week and 41.9% perceived males to climax once or twice. A distribution of the perceived frequency to reach orgasm through sexual intercourse can be seen in Figure 2. As will be seen in the Discussion Section, these data seem to be inflated in comparison to reports of actual sexual functioning (Hunt, 1974; Kinsey, 1948; 1953).

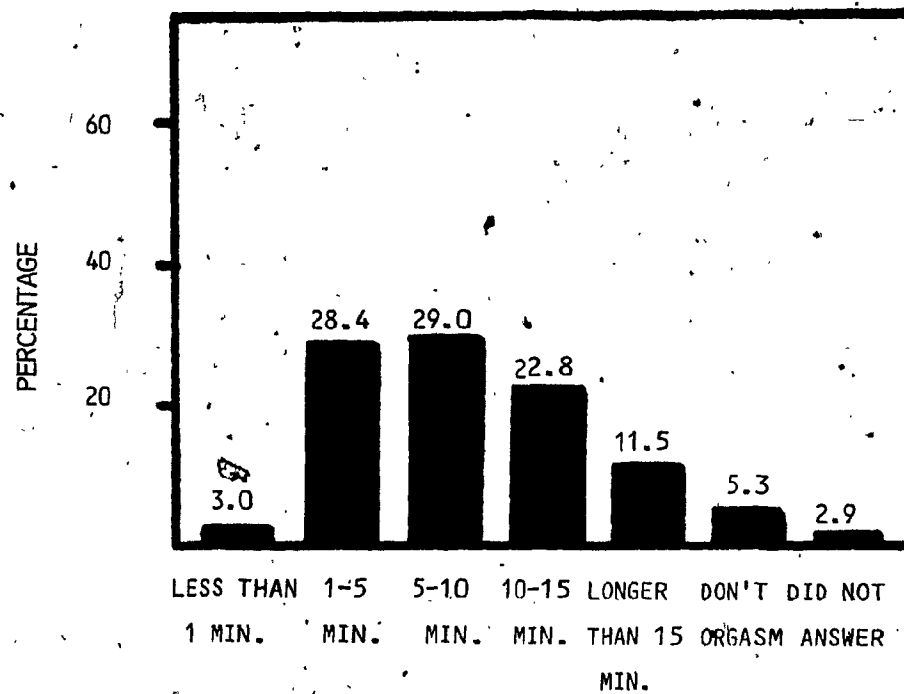


Figure 1 . Perceptions of the time required for females to reach orgasm during intercourse, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

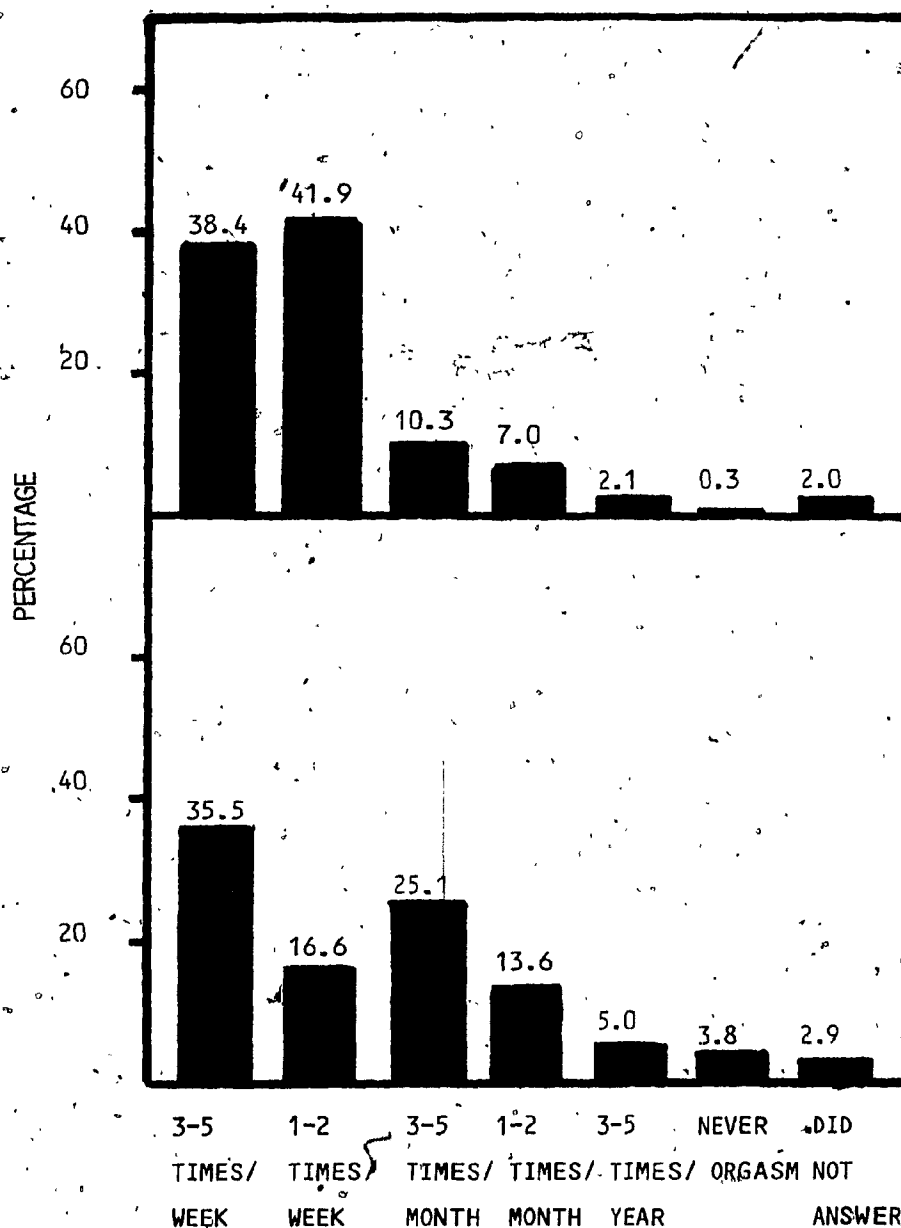


Figure 2. Perceptions of the frequency of intercourse resulting in orgasm in males (top panel) and in females (bottom panel), expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

### Perceptions of the Percentage of Males and Females Who Masturbate

As can be seen in Figure 3, the subjects' responses regarding the perceived percentage of females who masturbate were extremely variable with responses distributed fairly evenly across all choices. In the case of the subjects' responses regarding males, 38.8% of the subjects perceived that "80 to 100%" of males masturbate with the remaining perceptions distributed across the other choices. With regard to the perceptions of both males and females, these scores appear to be deflated in comparison to previous studies (Arafat & Cotton, 1974; Hunt, 1974; Kinsey, 1948; 1953) (see Discussion for elaboration).

### Perceived Orgasmic Success of Males and Females During Masturbation

Of the subjects 43.8% did not perceive males to be orgasmic "almost every time" and 58.0% did not perceive females as orgasmic "almost everytime" during masturbation (see Figure 4). These data are deflated in comparison to previous studies (Hite, 1976; 1981; Hunt, 1974).

### Perceived Role of the Size of the Genitals in the Enjoyment of Sex

It was interesting that 53.0% of the sample indicated that a difference in the size of the male and/or female genitals could result in unsatisfactory intercourse "at times" while only 41.2% of the sample said this was "never" true (see Figure 5). The former perception is incorrect, given Masters and Johnson's (1966) outline of the physiology of the sex organs.

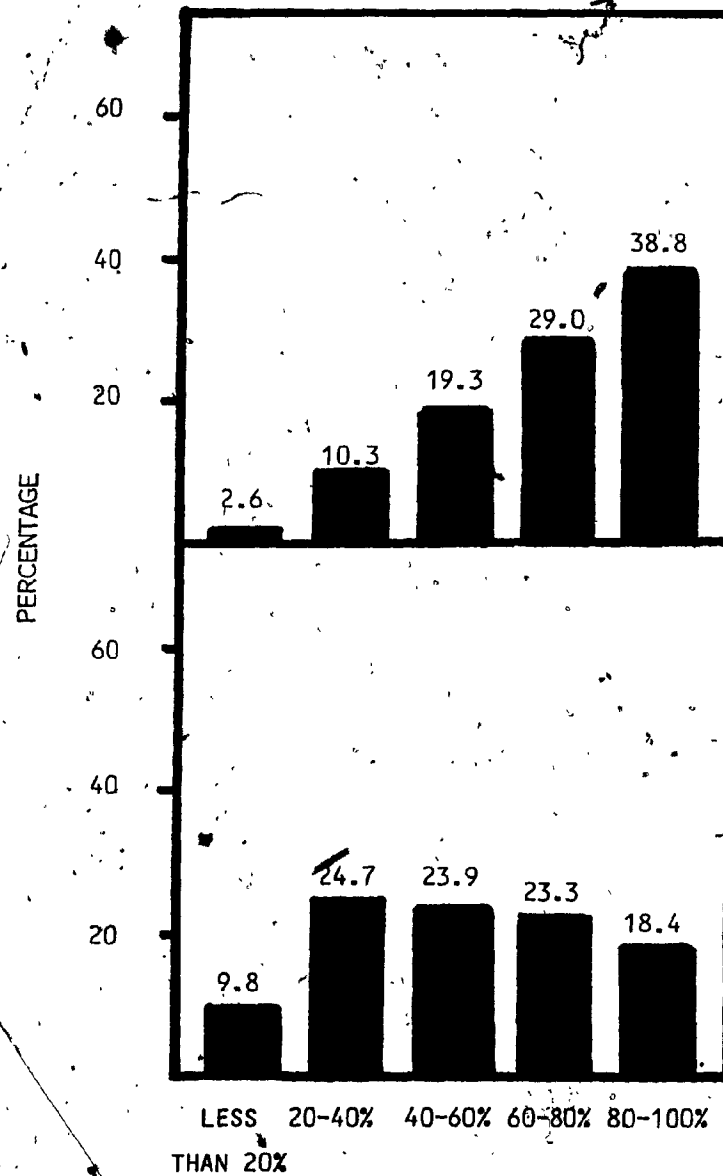


Figure 3. Perceptions of the incidence of masturbation in males (top panel) and in females (bottom panel), expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined



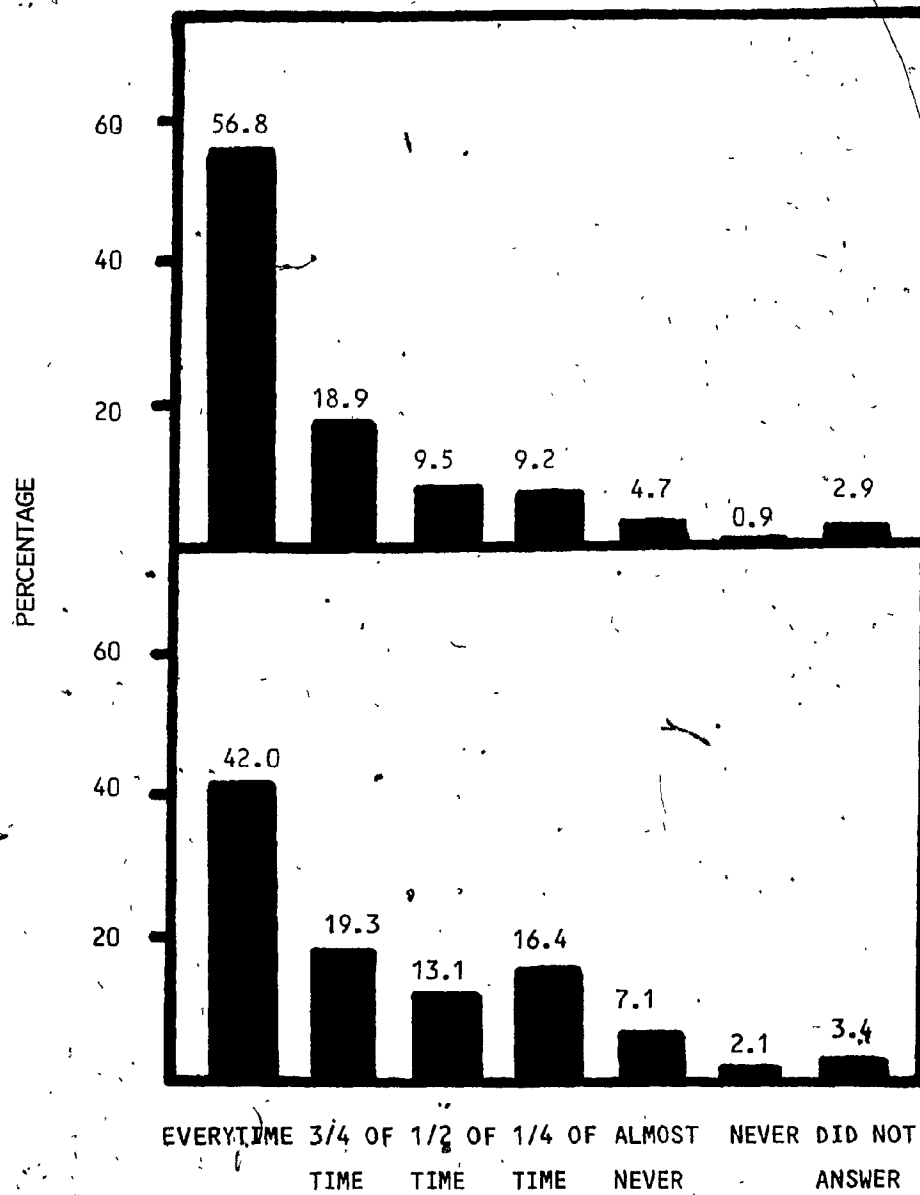


Figure 4. Perceptions of the orgasmic success of males (top panel) and of females (bottom panel) during masturbation, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

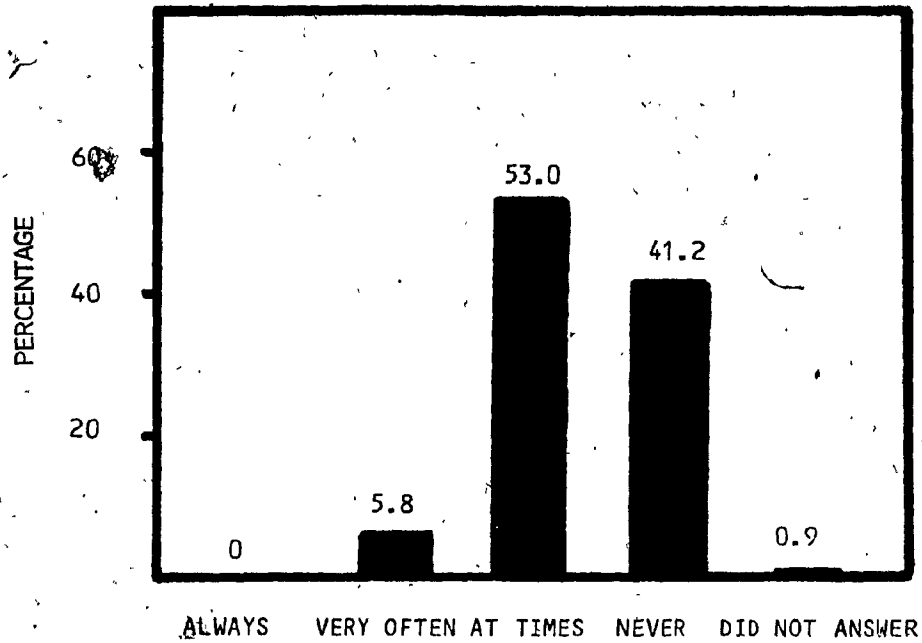


Figure 5. Perceptions of the frequency that a difference in the size of the genitalia results in unsatisfactory intercourse, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

### Clinically Relevant Issues

As discussed earlier, selection of clinically relevant issues was based on consensus among a group of practising clinical psychologists in a post hoc discussion made after reviewing the data. Nine issues were selected. As mentioned above, males' and females' responses were combined due to the high degree of concordance observed with a Chi-square analysis.

### Perceptions Regarding Premature Ejaculation and Frigidity

Of the sample 55.9% said that the definition of premature ejaculation was "ejaculating just prior to, during or immediately after penetration" (see Figure 6) and 52.8% of the sample said that they defined frigidity as the "inability to be sexually aroused" (see Figure 7). As can be seen, the remaining perceptions were distributed across the other available choices.

### Perceived Preferred Frequency of Sexual Intercourse

Subjects' perceptions regarding males' and females' preferred frequency of sexual intercourse differed. Of the sample 48.3% said that females' preferred frequency of sexual intercourse is once or twice a week while 41.1% answered that the preferred frequency of intercourse for most single males is three to four times a week (see Figure 8). It was observed, however, that in both cases, males' and females' perceptions were in agreement. These data suggest that a discrepancy exists between the perceived desires of males and females, which could potentially result in conflict between sexual partners.

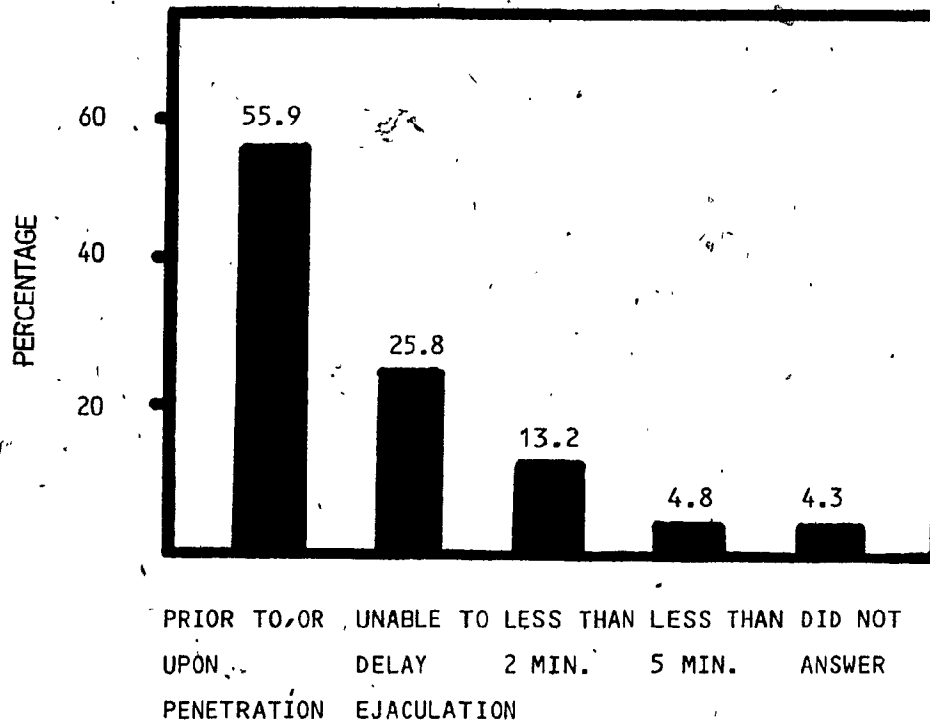


Figure 6. Perceptions of the definition of premature ejaculation, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

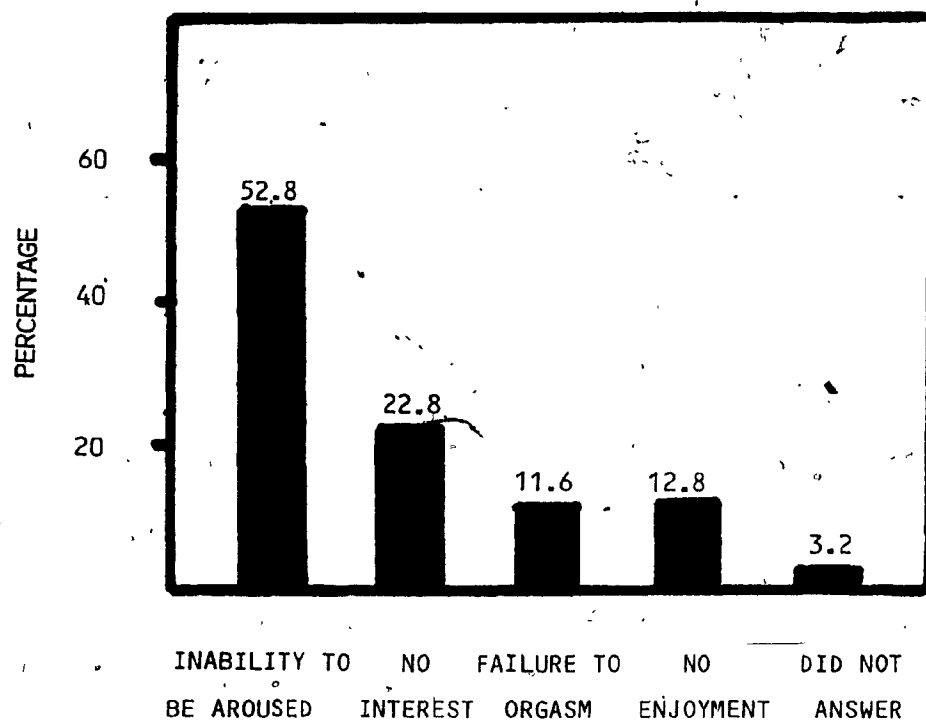


Figure 7. Perceptions of the definition of frigidity, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

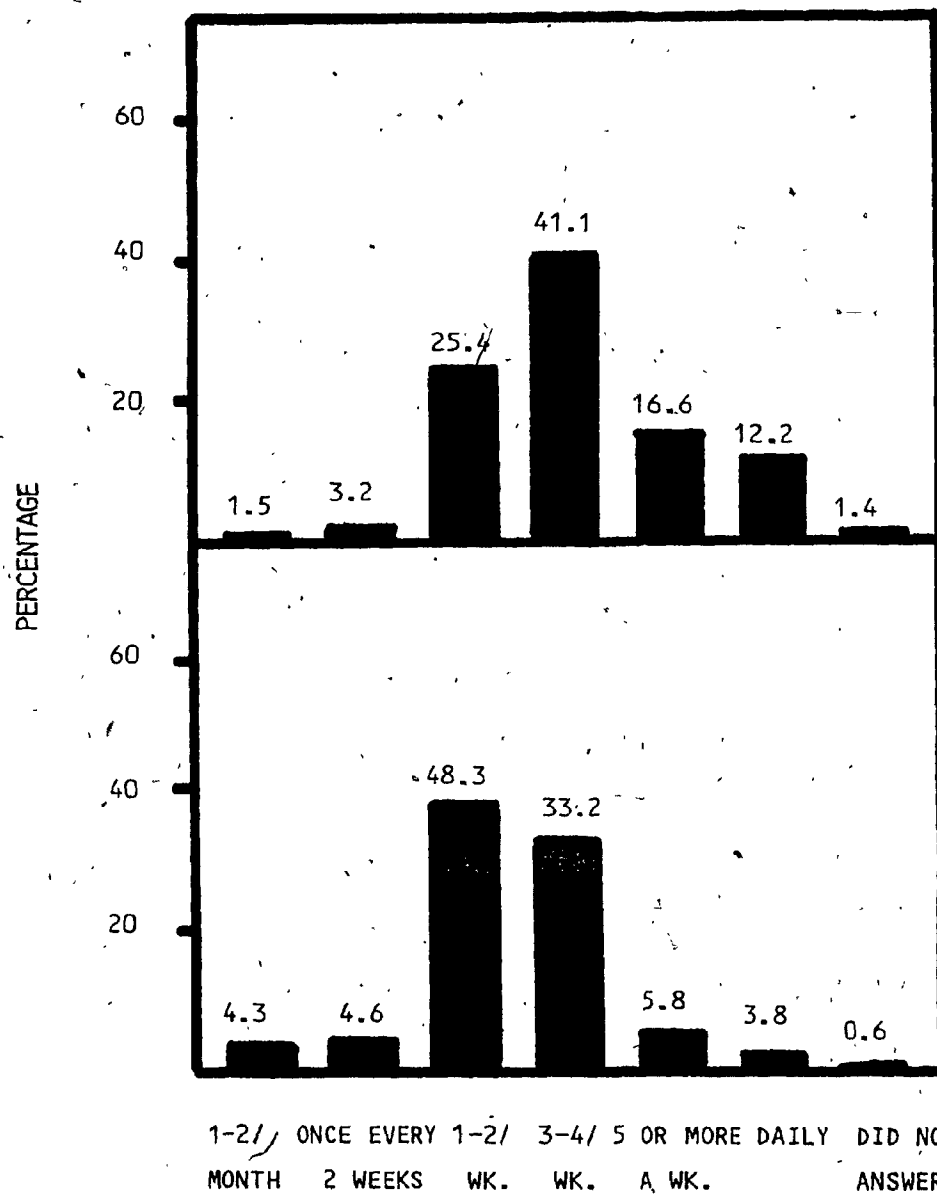


Figure 8: Perceptions of the preferred frequency of sexual intercourse in males (top panel) and in females (bottom panel), expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

### Perceived Orgasmic Success of Males and Females

More subjects indicated that they perceived males as successfully orgasmic "almost everytime" during manual stimulation and oral stimulation (as well as masturbation, as mentioned above) than said this of females. Regarding manual stimulation, 44.9% of the sample said they perceived males as successfully orgasmic "almost everytime" when their partner stimulates their genitals manually, in contrast to 22.2% who said that females are orgasmic "almost everytime" (see Figure 9). Regarding oral stimulation, 46.9% of the sample perceived males as orgasmic "almost everytime" through oral stimulation of their genitals whereas 31.7% of the subjects said females climax "almost everytime" (see Figure 10). These data suggest that females are viewed, by both males and females as somewhat less orgasmic than males in every sexual activity.

### Perceived Enjoyment of Oral Stimulation

In a forced-choice set of questions 87.9% of the subjects said they believed females enjoy oral stimulation of their genitals and 96.6% said they believed that males enjoy oral stimulation of their genitals (see Figure 11).

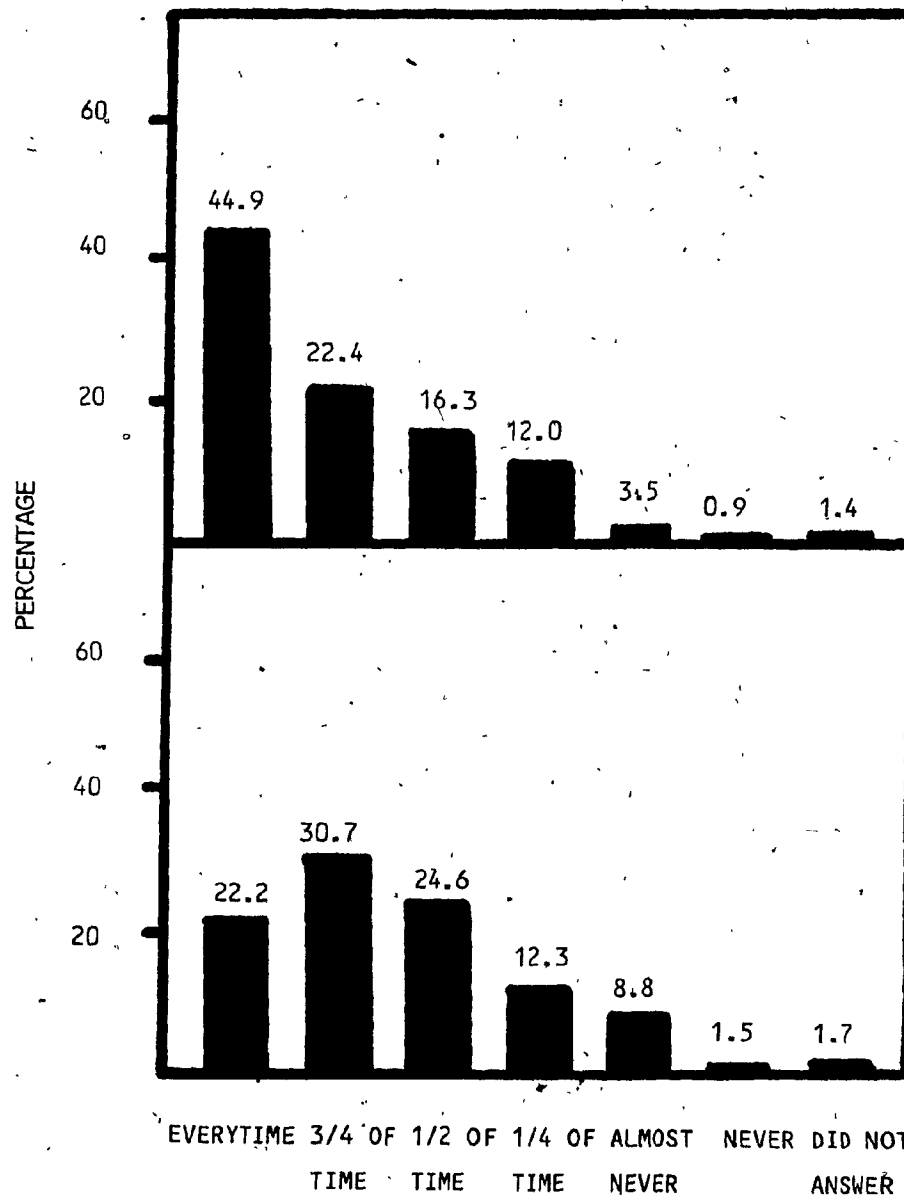


Figure 9. Perceptions of the orgasmic success of males (top panel) and of females (bottom panel) during manual stimulation, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined



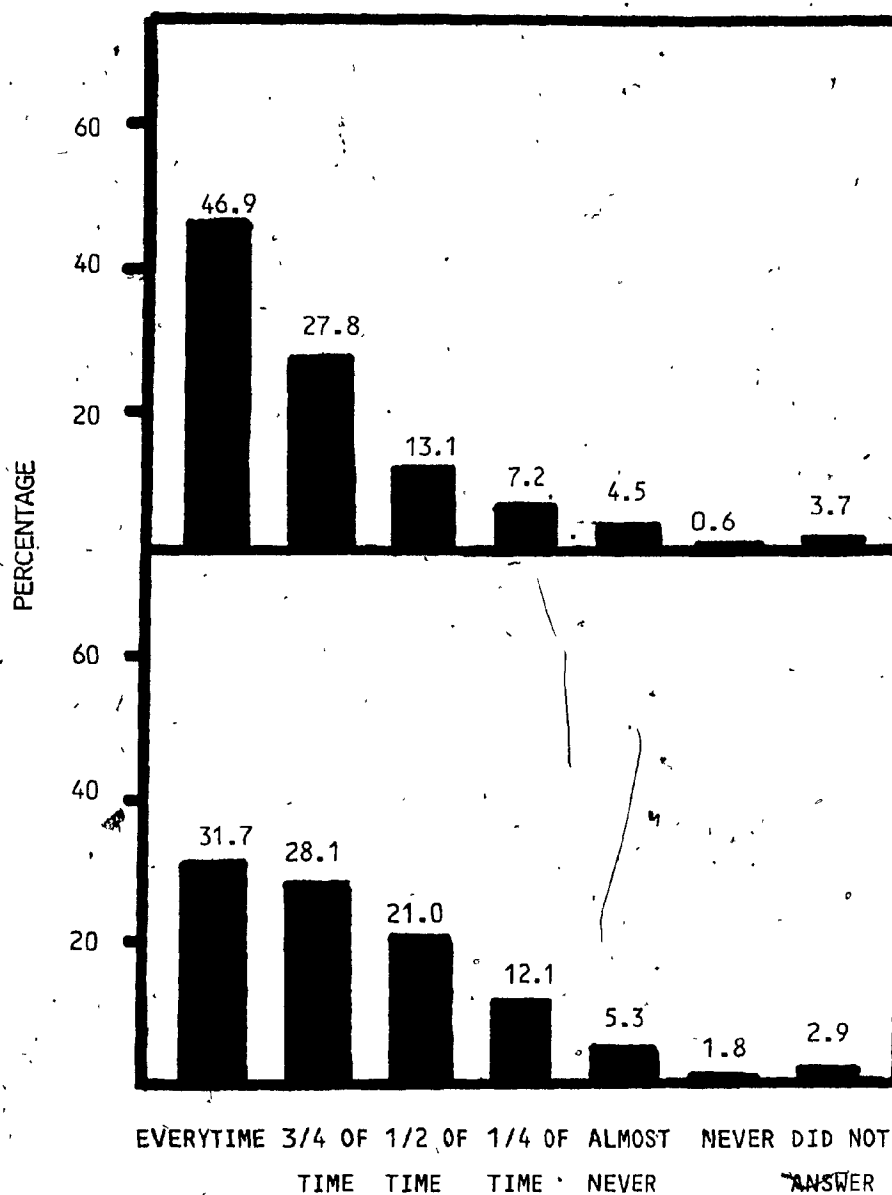


Figure 10. Perceptions of the orgasmic success of males (top panel) and of females (bottom panel) during oral stimulation, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

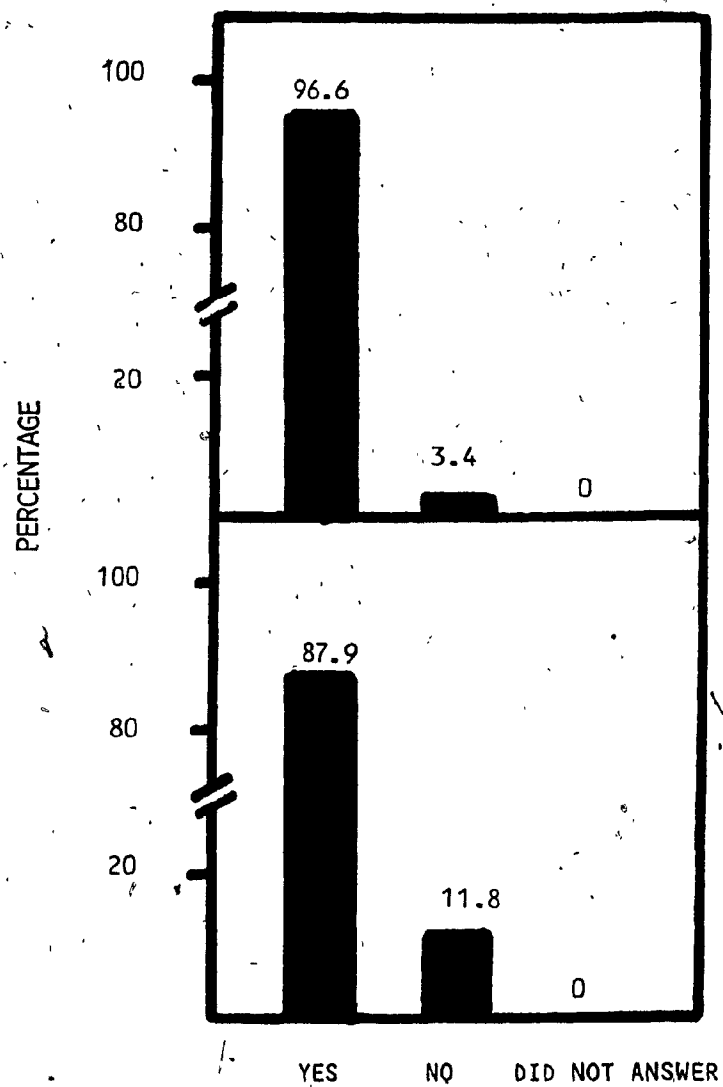


Figure 11. Perceptions of the enjoyment of males (top panel) and of females (bottom panel) in receiving oral stimulation, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

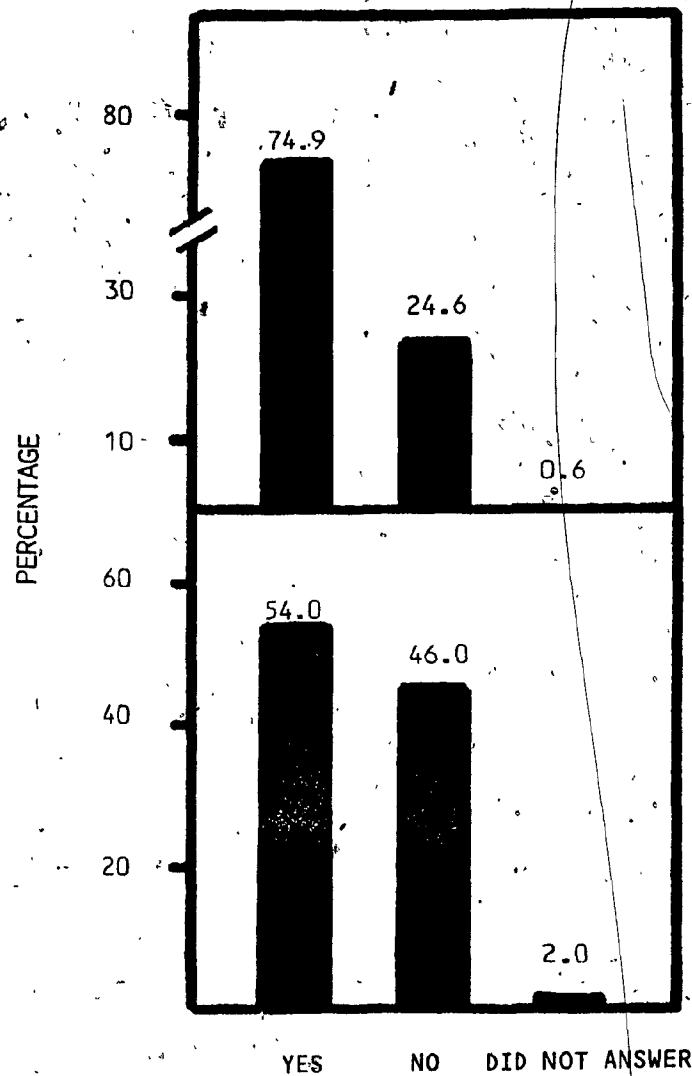


Figure 12. Perceptions of males (top panel) and of females (bottom panel) enjoyment of administering oral stimulation to their partner, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

or not females enjoy fellatio.

#### Perceived Source of Gratification

Subjects' responses to whether males and females receive gratification from a) emotional closeness, b) sexually satisfying their partner, or c) being sexually satisfied were examined. The subjects were instructed to circle all of the choices that applied. On the average, a subject selected approximately 1.6 choices (a total of 565 selections by the 348 respondents). The findings were as follows: a) 69.3% of the sample said that females find the emotional closeness with a partner pleasurable while 22.1% said that males find the emotional closeness with a partner pleasurable; b) 56.3% of the sample said females find being sexually satisfied by their partner pleasurable while 79.6% said that males find being sexually satisfied by their partner pleasurable; and c) 36.8% of the sample perceived that males find sexually satisfying one's partner pleasurable while 41.1% said that females find sexually satisfying one's partner pleasurable (see Figure 13). These data indicated that, of the available options, both males and females most frequently chose "emotional closeness" as the aspect of importance to females in their sexual interactions and "being sexually satisfied by one's partner" as the important aspect for males.

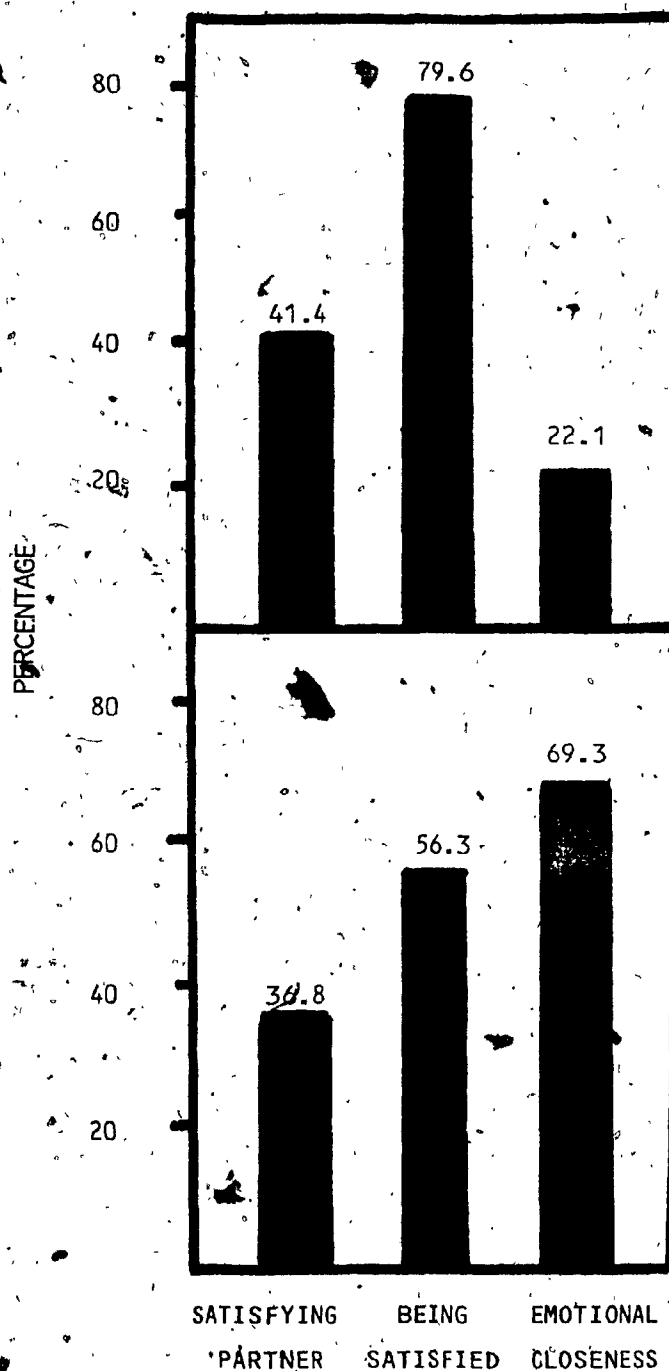


Figure 13. Perceptions of the most pleasurable aspect of a sexual interaction for males (top panel) and for females (bottom panel), expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

### The Perceived Dominant Sex

Most subjects perceived males as dominating sexual activities such as foreplay and intercourse as well as determining the frequency of intercourse during any given sexual encounter (see Figures 14,15,16). With regard to the subjects' perceptions of which of the sexes usually determines the frequency of sexual intercourse over the course of a week, 48.6% of the sample said "men" and 37.6% said "women" (see Figure 17). It was interesting to note that 13.8% of the sample added a category, on their own initiative, indicating that both sexes were equally responsible for controlling the frequency of intercourse during the course of a week. The questionnaire was left unanswered by 10.6% of the sample.

### Perceived Duration of Foreplay

Of the sample 51.0% said that foreplay is carried out for approximately 10 to 20 minutes and 26.9% reported that couples did not typically engage in foreplay (see Figure 18).

### Perceived Importance of Breast Size and Penis Size in the Enjoyment of Sex and the Attractiveness to the Opposite Sex

Of the sample 48.1% reported that a female's breasts are "moderately important" in her attractiveness to a male and 37.3% said that a female's breasts are "moderately important" in a man's enjoyment of sex (see Figure 19). Similarly, male's penis size was perceived by 42.8% of the sample as "moderately important" in his attractiveness to a female while penis size was perceived by 36.9% as "moderately important" in a female's enjoyment of sex (see Figure 20). These data suggest that

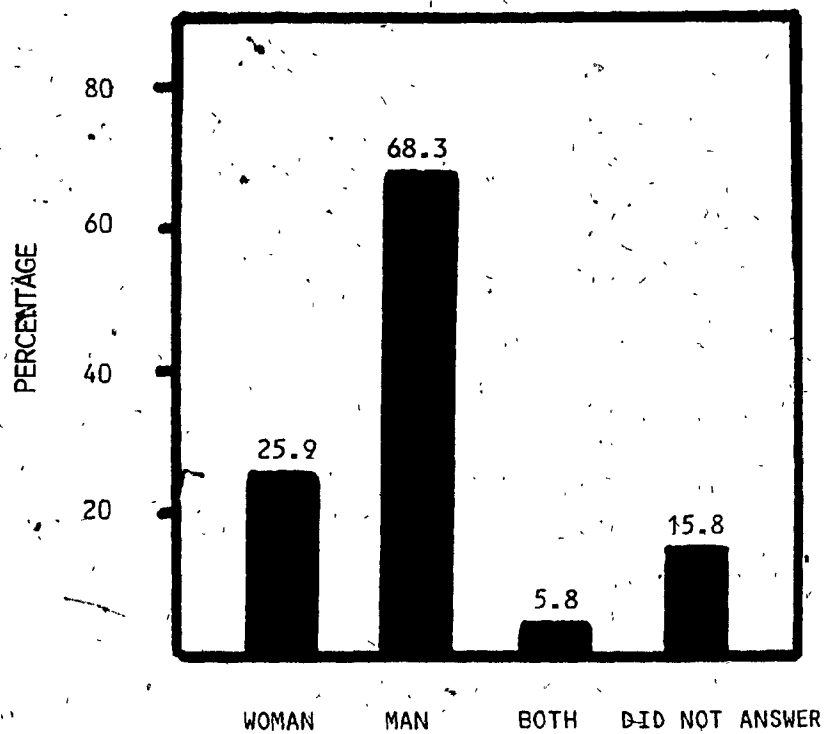


Figure 14. Perceptions of whether males or females set the pace during foreplay, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

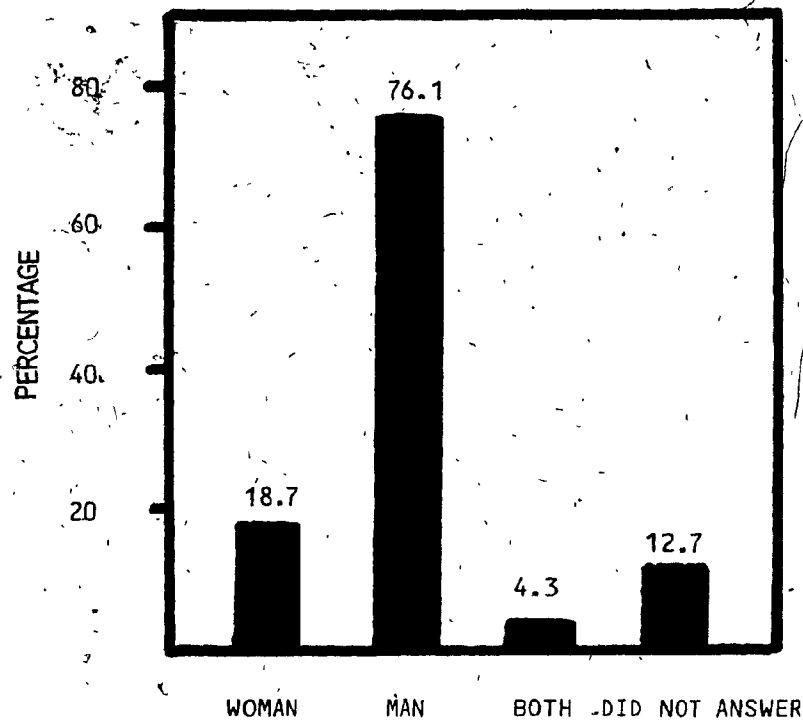


Figure 15. Perceptions of whether males or females set the pace during intercourse, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined



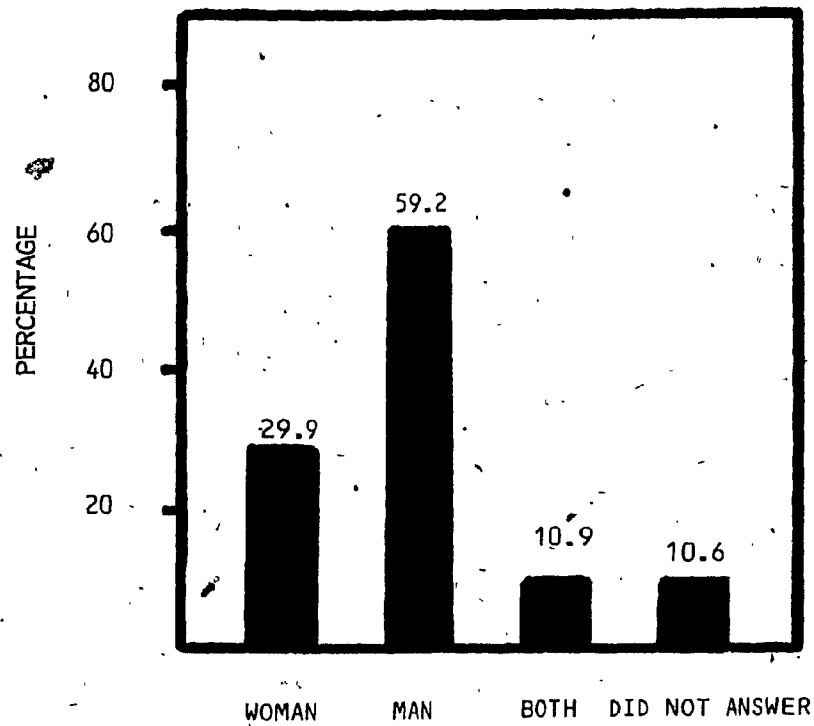


Figure 16. Perceptions of whether males or females determine the frequency of intercourse during any given sexual encounter, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

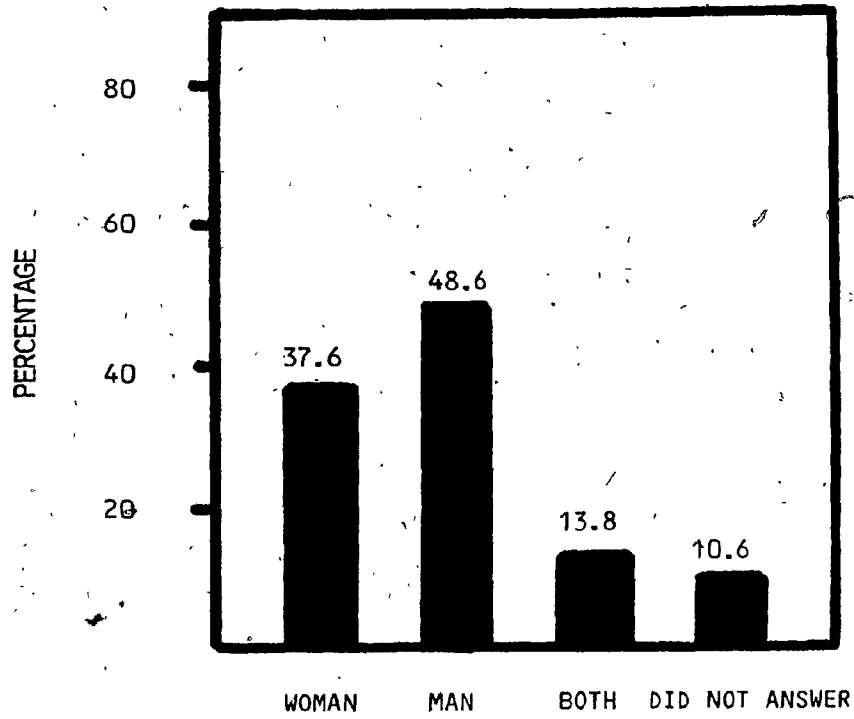


Figure 17. Perceptions of whether males or females determine the frequency of intercourse over the course of a week, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

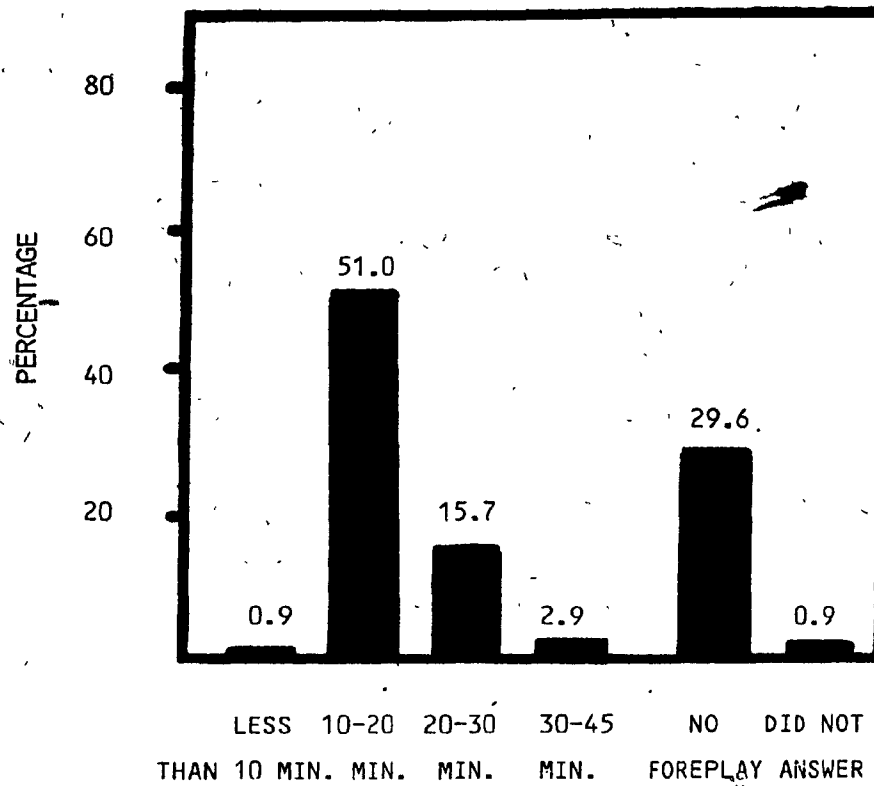


Figure 18. Perceptions of the amount of time couples engage in foreplay, expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

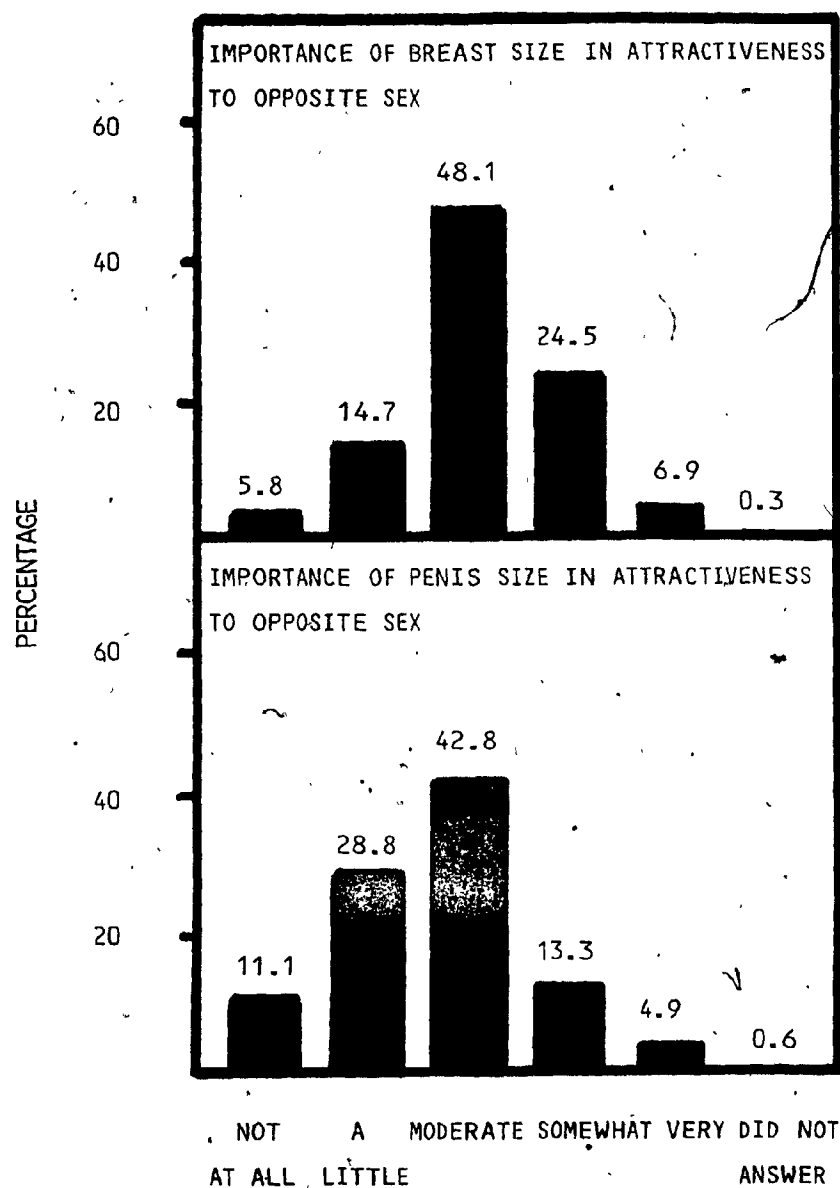


Figure 19. Perceptions of the importance of breast size in a woman's attractiveness to a man (top panel) and penis size in a man's attractiveness to a woman (top panel), expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

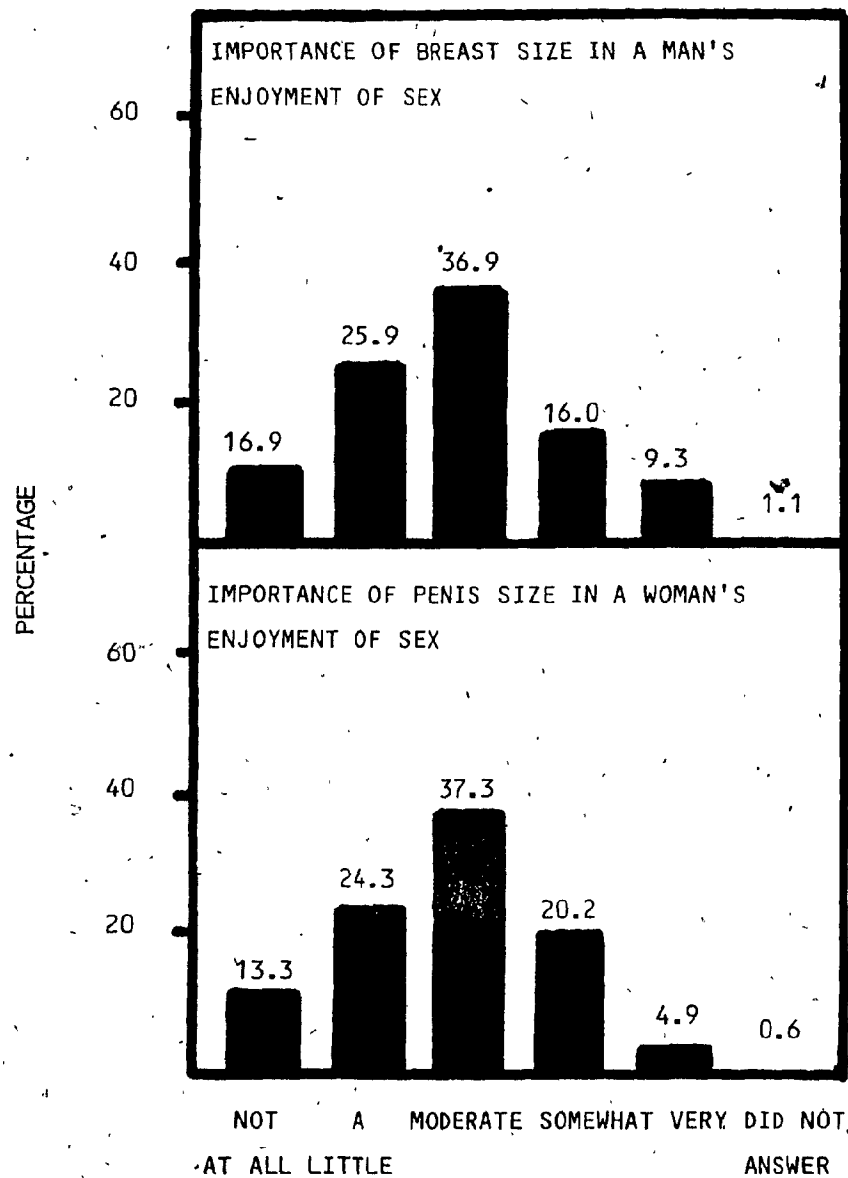


Figure 20. Perceptions of the importance of breast size in a man's enjoyment of sex (top panel) and penis size in a woman's enjoyment of sex (bottom panel), expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

female's breast size and male's penis size have some bearing but do not seem to be of major import in the attractiveness of people to the opposite sex, or the opposite sex's enjoyment of sex.

Perceived Frequency of Orgasm  
Resulting from Masturbation

More subjects perceived males as more frequently engaging in masturbation than females. Of the subjects 40.7% said that males reach orgasm through masturbation three to five times a week. With regard to subjects' perceptions of females a bimodal distribution was observed whereby 31.4% of the sample said that females climax during masturbation three to five times a week and 32.3% perceived females to reach orgasm during masturbation three to five times a month (see Figure 21).

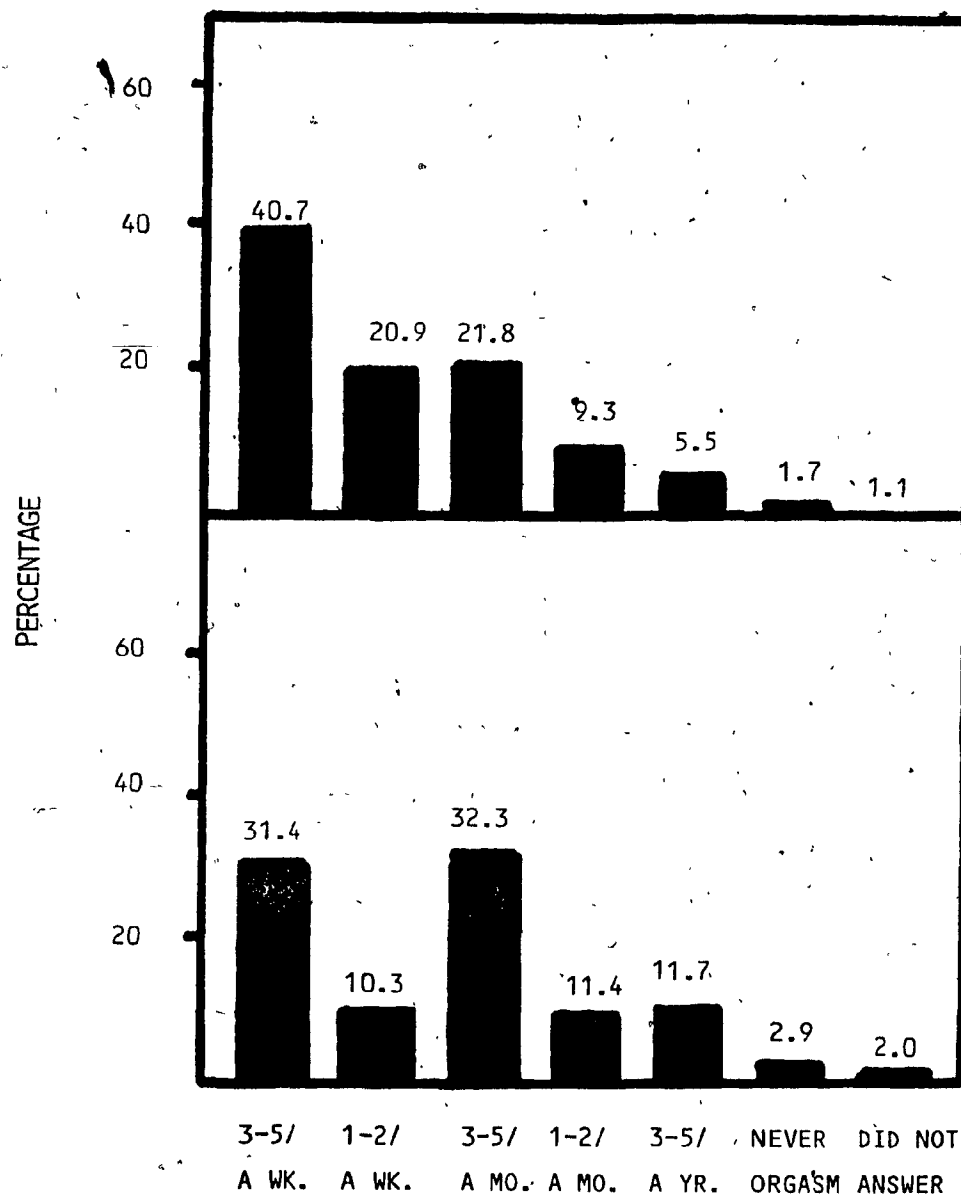


Figure 21. Perceptions of the frequency of masturbation resulting in orgasm in males (top panel) and in females (bottom panel), expressed as the percentage of responses for males and females combined

### Discussion

In the present study the degree of concordance between males' and females' perceptions of their own and their opposite sex's sexual functioning was very high. This observation was somewhat surprising in view of previous anecdotal reports such as Hites' (1976,1981), where males' and females' descriptions of their own sexual behaviours and preferences were frequently discrepant.

The combination of these data and the reports on discrepancies in actual performance (Hite, 1976;1981) suggest at least two possible explanations. One possibility is that in a young, educated, urban-dwelling population such as ours, the perceptions of males and females, in so far as they reflect the reality of the sexual functioning of both themselves and each other, are converging, a trend that has been suggested earlier by researchers such as Bell & Chaskes (1970), Sigusch & Schmidt (1970) and Christensen & Gregg (1970). If this is the case, then it may be presumed that to the degree that discordant perceptions have a negative effect on sexual relations, as implied by Hite (1976;1981), with continued convergence over time, increased satisfaction in sexual relations may be reported as a function of the concordant expectations held by the partners.



Another possibility is that despite the high degree of concordance already present in individuals' perceptions regarding their own and their opposite sex's sexual functioning, that sexual behaviour is not concordant with perceptions of sexual behaviour. For example, it may be quite accurately perceived that females would enjoy receiving oral stimulation; it may be equally accurately perceived that men enjoy providing oral stimulation to their partners. These two perceptions, however, do not necessarily equal either the thought "I am going to provide oral stimulation to my partner and she is going to enjoy the experience" or the action that would implement the thought. Various factors such as personal history, personal inhibitions or perceptions of the partners' preferences or inhibitions could interfere. If the perceptions of males and females with regard to sexual functioning become more concordant it may be easier to isolate those misconceptions that remain. The elucidation of those misconceptions may help to eliminate unrealistic expectations that interfere with satisfactory sexual relationships and feelings of adequacy.

While several of the subjects' perceptions regarding typical sexual functioning were corroborated by earlier studies of actual sexual functioning (Fischer, 1973; Hunt, 1974; Kinsey, 1948; 1953; Tavis & Sadd, 1975) five misconceptions were identified as discordant with reports in the literature regarding actual sexual functioning. The first misconception held by more than one quarter of the subjects was that females climax during sexual intercourse within one to five minutes. To date, no study of single women has demonstrated this to be

true. Rather several researchers (Fischer, 1973; Hite, 1976; Kinsey, 1953; Masters & Johnson, 1966; Tavris & Sadd, 1975) have reported that those women that can attain an orgasmic response during sexual intercourse do so within 10 to 20 minutes or longer. It is noteworthy that the majority of respondents of the Hite Report on Female Sexuality (1976) reported not only having difficulty reaching orgasm in one to five minutes, but also reported difficulty in reaching orgasm altogether during intercourse. Therefore, the perceptions of a significant number (25%) of the subjects in the present study clearly differ from previous reports (Fischer, 1973; Hite, 1976; Kinsey, 1953; Tavris & Sadd, 1975) on actual orgasmic responsiveness during coitus. It would appear that an unrealistic expectation such as the one held by this young, educated sample may heighten performance anxieties and fears of failure. In other words, the misconceptions that women typically climax within one to five minutes during coitus is a dangerous one in that the inability to attain an orgasmic response during intercourse in the prescribed time, may produce feelings of inadequacy and unrealistic goals for both males and females. In fact, Hite (1976) reported that those women who asserted that females "ought" to be faster orgasmically than they actually were, stated that the inability to attain an orgasmic response in a shorter time resulted in feelings of abnormalcy and the faking of orgasms. Similarly, the inability of a male to "provide" a women with an orgasmic response during intercourse within a prescribed time also resulted in feelings of failure and inadequacy (Hite, 1981). Interestingly, although the majority of males in the Hite report

realized that females often did not reach orgasm during intercourse, many still found this a source of anxiety as they believed that they were not sensitive enough or sufficiently adequately endowed genitally to satisfy their partner (Hite, 1981). Pietropinto & Simenauer (1977) revealed that failure as a lover not only meant that a loss of mutual pleasure may have occurred but also a loss in self-esteem. Thus, the misconception that women climax in one to five minutes during intercourse, held by more than one quarter of the subjects in the present study, may invite self-defined failure, feelings of inadequacy and performance fears.

The source of the misconception that a woman climaxes in one to five minutes during sexual intercourse may be better understood when considering the actual physical and physiological sexual responses of males and females. Due to the fact that ejaculatory fluid is emitted when a male climaxes, little confusion may arise as to whether sexual stimulation has culminated in orgasm. In contrast to this, being sexually aroused versus reaching orgasm is not easily distinguishable on the basis of vaginal lubrication in a female (Masters & Johnson, 1966); consequently, a female may be lubricated during sexual arousal and fake some of the accompanying responses of orgasm such as hyperventilation and muscular contractions, without truly climaxing. Therefore, the misconception held by subjects in the present study that females climax in one to five minutes during coitus raises some question as to these subjects' knowledge of the female sexual response. In light of the findings of Veitch & Griffit (1980) it is possible to speculate

further on these findings. They observed that males' perceptions of male and female responses were typically based on their own personal response to erotic stimuli and females' perceptions of the responses of others were overestimated as compared to their own response to erotica. Perhaps the males in the present study "projected" their personal experience of climaxing in under five minutes during intercourse to their perceptions of the typical orgasmic response of a single female. Furthermore, the possibility exists that the females in this study had the tendency to overestimate their perceptions of other females' orgasmic response during intercourse. Another issue that arises from the data is whether the belief held by some females that females climax in one to five minutes during coitus could produce difficulty in communicating their sexual needs to their partner. Furthermore, given the misconception that most females climax in one to five minutes during coitus, women's concern with their performance during sexual intercourse that could result in frequent faking of orgasms is consistent with the anecdotal reports provided in the Hite report (1976). Both males' and females' responses suggest that there may be a need to further understand the female sexual response, and to better communicate sexual desires in order that feelings of adequacy and sexual satisfaction may be improved for both sexes.

In contrast to the questionable accuracy of males' and females' perceptions of time to climax in females, subjects indicated more accurately, that men were orgasmic within one to five minutes from the time of intromission (see Appendix B). These data are in accordance with previous studies (Hite, 1981; Kinsey, 1948; Masters & Johnson, 1966) where men reportedly achieved orgasm within two to four minutes of penetration.

The second misconception held by the subjects relates to the perception of the frequency of orgasm during sexual intercourse. Both males and females overestimated the sexual prowess and activity of both sexes.

Females were perceived by 35.5% of the subjects to climax three to five times a week while 16.6% perceived females as climaxing once or twice a week during sexual intercourse. In an earlier study of actual sexual functioning, Hunt (1974) revealed that modern-day females are more orgasmic than the females of a generation ago. Hunt (1974) reported that two thirds of 18- to 24-year old single women who were having intercourse, typically reported having more than one orgasm every two weeks. This was contrasted to the Kinsey study (1953) wherein the median frequency of orgasm for single women having coitus was about once every 20 weeks for females between the ages of 16 and 20, and once every 6 weeks for females aged 21 to 25. In comparison to earlier investigations of actual sexual behaviour, the subjects in the present study perceived a much greater frequency of orgasm in women during sexual intercourse.

Males were perceived by 41.9% of the subjects as climaxing three to five times a week while 38.4% of the subjects perceived males as climaxing once or twice a week during intercourse. In the Kinsey sample a little over 50% of the single males between the ages of 16 and 25 were having premarital sex with a median frequency of 23 times a year (Kinsey, 1948) while over 75% of the Hunt sample of single males ages 18 to 24 were having intercourse with a median frequency of 37 times a year (Hunt, 1974). As in the case of the subjects' perceptions of females, perceptions regarding males' frequency of orgasm during intercourse has also increased, at least for this sample, from the time of the Kinsey report.

It is interesting to note in this context that there exist no data regarding males' frequency of reaching orgasm during intercourse. Instead the data regarding males, unlike that for females, assumes the occurrence of orgasms during intercourse, and consequently only those statistics regarding the frequency of sexual intercourse are provided. This is interesting for two reasons. First, no empirical data has in fact demonstrated that men are orgasmic all of the time. Second, the assumption on the part of laymen and researchers regarding the male capability to reach orgasm predictably during intercourse, if untrue, could place immense pressure upon the male to reliably climax during coitus. This expectation of male sexual prowess may create performance anxieties that may consequently interfere with sexual responsiveness.

The responses of the subjects in the present study either suggest that males and females are perceived as orgasmic 100% of the time when they engage in sexual intercourse, or that of the total number of times that people do have intercourse, they are orgasmic once or twice a week or three to five times a week. Again, the contrast between the subjects' perception regarding the frequency to reach orgasm during sexual intercourse and the reported reality, suggests that disappointment or feelings of inadequacy may be produced. Also, if the projections of the subjects in the present study are unattainable in reality, this may give rise to questions regarding one's own attractiveness to the opposite sex. It would therefore appear that the unrealistic perception that both males and females are highly responsive orgasmically during intercourse may be harmful to either sex's self-esteem; this would seem especially true with respect to a young sample who may lack the necessary sexual experience to have a more realistic perspective which would lead to a lower level of performance anxiety.

Three final comments are in order regarding the findings in this section. First, it is possible that single persons are believed to have a more erratic opportunity for intercourse as compared to individuals with a spouse. If this is true, then perhaps the subjects' perceptions that single males and females are so frequently orgasmic during intercourse may be explained by an image of single people having to continually seek out their sexual partner and therefore being in some way highly aroused and arousable. Second, one might argue that the

subjects' perceptions reflect true changes in sexual behaviour which have occurred during the period from the Hunt report to the present time. Third, a less likely possibility, but one which cannot be totally excluded on the basis of our data, is that the overestimated perceptions are due to a sample error whereby the subjects responding were very sexually active and were generalizing from their own personal sexual experience. Only future studies examining actual sexual functioning may resolve these two latter issues.

The third misconception concerned this population's perceptions of the number of males and females that masturbate. For subjects' responses regarding males and females, the mean responses fell close to the intervals of "60-80%" and "40-60%", respectively (see Figure 3).. Researchers (Arafat & Cotton, 1974; Kinsey, 1948; 1953) uniformly report a much higher incidence of masturbation amongst both males and females than was perceived by the subjects in the present study. The percentages reported range from 86% to 92% for males (Arafat & Cotton, 1974; Hunt, 1974; Kinsey, 1948) and from 60% to 82% for females (Arafat & Cotton, 1974; Hite, 1976; Hunt, 1974; Kinsey, 1953). Although these statistics are quite high, previous researchers have assumed that the respondents in their studies have, if anything, understated the reality due to subjects' continual embarrassment and/or concealment of masturbatory habits (Hite, 1976; 1981; Hunt, 1974; Kinsey, 1953). It is noteworthy that the subjects' perceptions in this study underestimated the incidence of masturbation relative to the behavioural data cited above. Since the question in this study pertained to the



subjects' perceptions of the masturbatory habits of other people, one would expect that the respondents would be less inhibited and therefore that their perceptions of the number of people that masturbate would be higher. On the basis of these data one cannot exclude the possibility, however, that young adults seek confirmation of their own attitudes through their identification with their peers. Therefore, perhaps the underestimation of the frequency of masturbation in most single males and females reflects a general impression held by subjects in the present study of their peer group. If, however, the statistics reported by previous researchers regarding the incidence of masturbation are true, then this suggests that subjects in the present study consider masturbation to be less prevalent than it actually is. This could suggest that the negative connotations associated with masturbation have not as yet entirely disappeared. Alternatively, this may reflect an unawareness of the masturbatory habits of single males and females among this sample.

Another interesting aspect of the data relating to masturbation was that the subjects' perceptions of the percentage of females who masturbate were more variable than their perceptions regarding males. The diffuseness of the responses pertaining to perceptions of females suggest a high degree of uncertainty regarding the masturbatory habits of women. In contrast, responses regarding perceptions of males peak toward a high percentage of males who masturbate. This dichotomy is somewhat reminiscent of the stereotype portraying males as preoccupied with sex and the uncertainty concerning female sexual response (e.g.

Zilbergeld, 1978).

The fourth misconception was that approximately one half of the subjects in the sample stated that "at times" unsatisfactory intercourse is caused by a difference in the size of the male and/or female sex organs. The percentage of subjects in the present study that endorsed this perception was even greater than that reported by Mosher (1979) where 26% of the males and 15% of the females indicated that they believed that a large penis is important in a women's sexual gratification. This may be regarded as a misconception since, in fact, the vagina is a muscular sac that adjusts to penile size with ease (Master & Johnson, 1966) and therefore, penile size and shape are of little practical importance in satisfactory intercourse (Masters & Johnson, 1966; Rowan, 1979).

The misconception that "at times" unsatisfactory intercourse may be caused by a difference in the male and/or female genitalia may leave males feeling inadequate and females unfulfilled. For example, if a female believes that a large penis is necessary to satisfy her nothing less may be satisfying. If a male holds the same misconception he may feel concern regarding how adequately endowed he is genitally. Since a poor body image may affect many areas of an individual's life, such as their self-confidence, self-esteem or relationships with their peers it seems important that this myth be dispelled. The prevalence of this sex myth among a young university sample, a sample which presumably is better informed than most, suggests that serious attention needs to be paid to very basic sex education programs.

In summary, the following misconceptions have been identified in the present study: a) women climax in one to five minutes during sexual intercourse; b) the frequency to reach orgasm during intercourse ranges from once or twice a week to three to five times a week in single males and females; c) there is a low incidence of masturbation amongst males and females; d) there is a low orgasmic success in males and females during masturbation; and e) unsatisfactory intercourse is caused by a difference in male and/or female sex organs "at times".

In all of these cases, belief in the misconception may result in feelings of inadequacy and unattractiveness and in a loss in self-esteem. The perceptions in the present study were held by a sample of young and supposedly well educated adults; this raises some questions as to the kinds of misconceptions held by other populations. Although these data may not reflect the misconceptions of the general population, they do suggest a need for further study into this relatively untapped area of research.

The following sections are related to various clinically relevant issues as determined through consultation with a group of practising clinical psychologists.

Both premature ejaculation and frigidity are of clinical significance since they are terms that have negative connotations. For example, premature ejaculation is suggestive of a man who lacks ejaculatory control; this may be generalized to other nonsexual areas of his life wherein he is viewed as out of control and/or nonpotent (Caird & Wincze, 1977). Similarly, according to Caird & Wincze (1977),

frigidity presumes an irrevocable lack of sexuality in a woman that often is extended to suggest that frigidity is part of a woman's personality.

Most of the subjects in the present study perceived premature ejaculation as "ejaculating prior to, during or immediately following penetration" and frigidity as the "inability to be sexually aroused". It is difficult to assess the validity of these responses since even authorities on sexual dysfunction greatly differ on their definitions of these terms. One of the most widely read sources of sexual functioning (Masters & Johnson, 1970) defines premature ejaculation as the inability to delay ejaculation until a woman climaxes in approximately 50% of coital connections. Kaplan (1974b; 1974c) explains that premature ejaculation is associated with a man's failure to perceive the erotic sensations of the late excitement stage which occurs prior to orgasm. Hastings (1966) defines premature ejaculation as ejaculation before there is a desire to do so. Marmor (1976) defines premature ejaculation as ejaculation 30 or 60 seconds after intromission. In the same vein, a wide range of definitions of frigidity have been proposed. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (1980) defines frigidity as "partial or complete failure to attain or maintain the lubrication-swelling response of sexual excitement until completion of the sex act" (p.L:27). Hutton (1961) restricted the meaning of frigidity to the absence of orgasm; and according to Brecher & Brecher (1966) the term frigidity may encompass a combination of deficits in female sexuality ranging from having little desire, obtaining no sexual

or emotional satisfaction, or never having experienced an orgasm in sexual relations. It seems clear that no consensual definition exists for either premature ejaculation or frigidity.

The range of definitions of premature ejaculation or frigidity is so wide that all men would seem to fall within a category of premature ejaculators, and equally, all women would fall into one or another of the definitions of frigidity, at least at some time or another. With respect to premature ejaculation it would seem unrealistic to define a man's sexual ability to be dependent upon what may be a woman's orgasmic responsiveness (e.g. the inability to delay orgasm until a woman, in approximately 50% of coital experiences (Masters & Johnson, 1970)). It is also unreasonable to use any definition of frigidity so broad that it could include up to 80% of all women (Brecher & Brecher, 1966).

Based on the above considerations, a need for consensual definitions of premature ejaculation and frigidity that apply to a reasonable subset of the population is apparent. One definition of premature ejaculation which the author proposes as useful is ejaculating prior to or upon penetration (Marmor, 1976). As there does not seem to be a clear definition of frigidity, the author proposes that the term frigidity should be restricted to the existence of either a pathological fear of sexual interactions or a complete inability to be sexually aroused in response to any form of sexual stimulation. These definitions are considered to be meaningful (as opposed to arbitrary) since they involve conditions that prevent an individual from having sexual intercourse and useful since they isolate only a small percentage

of a given population.

Most of the subjects in the present study perceived that males preferred frequency of sexual intercourse was higher than that of females. This perception is supported by several other studies (Hite, 1981; Pietropinto & Simenauer, 1977), although it is difficult to make generalizations across studies due to differences in sampling and types of questions asked.

One possible explanation for this difference, if true, may stem less from innate differences in preference for sex than from actual differences in enjoyment of sex. If, as reported earlier (Fischer, 1973; Hite, 1976; Kinsey, 1953), females reach orgasm significantly less reliably than do males, it would seem to follow logically that their preferred frequency of intercourse would be lower. In other words, if the frequency of orgasm during intercourse in females is lower than during other sexual activities or even nonexistent during intercourse, then it would not seem surprising that their preferred frequency of intercourse would be lower than that of males, who may experience a higher frequency of orgasmic success during coitus. If this is the case, increased knowledge regarding each partner's sexual preferences gained from increased openness and discussion would be helpful in maximizing satisfaction and thereby increasing desire for sexual intercourse.

Another factor, if this perception is correct and males do in fact prefer to engage in sexual intercourse more often than do females, is that a number of problematic situations could occur. First, if some women participate in intercourse more frequently than they would otherwise wish, decreased sexual responsiveness in the women, and thus decreased enjoyment for both partners could result. It also seems reasonable to expect that following persistent initiation of sexual intercourse by the male, the female may perceive her partner as being insensitive to her needs and preferences. It is equally likely that a female's reluctance to initiate sexual contact may be perceived by the male as insensitive to his desires (Hite, 1981). Alternatively, if the female is feeling pressured to engage in intercourse more frequently than she would prefer, it may also mean that she would hesitate to initiate sexual activity or behaviour that could be interpreted as such.

Consistent with earlier reports (Hite, 1976; Hunt, 1974; Pietropinto & Simenauer, 1977; Tavris & Sadd, 1975; Young, 1980), the respondents in the present study perceived that receiving oral stimulation of the genitals was enjoyed by both males and females. It was also observed that approximately 75% of the subjects perceived that males enjoy cunnilingus, a finding that has been supported by some researchers (Kinsey, 1948; Pietropinto & Simenauer, 1977) but not by others (Hite, 1976). In contrast to the perception regarding males, approximately 50% of the subjects perceived that females enjoy fellatio while approximately 50% of the subjects perceived that they did not. This latter finding is also one that has been supported by some

researchers (Kinsey, 1953) but not by others (Tavris & Sadd, 1975; Young, 1980). These data as well as the available literature does not definitively represent a favourable or unfavourable female attitude toward administering oral stimulation, and therefore, further research is indicated to elucidate what factors are important in determining attitudes towards oral sex.

The data indicated that both males and females in this sample perceived females as deriving the most gratification from the emotional closeness of their interaction with a partner. In contrast to the subjects' perceptions of females, subjects in the present study perceived males as most gratified by being sexually satisfied by their partner. While the perceptions of this sample concur with those of some previous studies (Hite, 1976; Bruign, 1981) involving female participants, findings from other investigations involving males suggest that, like females, males were also concerned with feelings of acceptance and being loved (e.g. Hite, 1981; Zilbergeld, 1978). Once again, it is possible that sample differences may account for the discrepant perceptions found between the present and previous studies. For example, the majority of males surveyed in the Hite (1981) report were married, whereas the majority of males who participated in the present study were single. One might hypothesize that, given their prior sexual experience, the married men may have taken the occurrence of orgasm for granted, and as a result, express greater interest in the emotional aspects of their sexual interactions. In contrast, the single males, particularly those lacking in sexual experience, may have



attributed more importance to physical enjoyment of the sexual act. With respect to females, if greater emotional security is experienced, within a marriage for example, one might hypothesize that these women might perceive being sexually satisfied by their partner as most important. Subsequent research is necessary to test these hypotheses.

In the present study subjects perceived males as playing the dominant role in determining the frequency of intercourse and foreplay. This perception is important since a) one of the major complaints of males is that they are too often the initiators in their sexual interactions and that they would prefer women to make the first advance more often (Hite, 1981), and b) some women may be reluctant to initiate sexual activity because it may be interpreted as a prelude to sexual intercourse (Hite, 1976). The hypotheses proposed earlier, regarding the perceived discrepant preferences of males and females for sexual intercourse also apply to the perceived discrepant tendency of males and females to initiate sexual activities.

Most of the subjects in the present study indicated that they perceived that most single males and females between the ages of 20 and 30 engage in foreplay for 10 to 20 minutes, a perception that is in accord with recent reports on actual foreplay behaviour (Fischer, 1973; Hite, 1981). These reports on the perception and actual duration of foreplay are to be looked upon encouragingly. Originally, "foreplay" was looked upon as being necessary merely for the arousal of the female in preparation for intercourse. But more recently, subjective reports (Hite, 1981) have suggested that men do not necessarily view the

achievement of orgasm by either partner as being the ultimate goal of engaging in sex. Because of the growing awareness and use of other non-coital activities, perhaps foreplay is no longer merely a forerunner to intercourse. Instead, individuals seem to be increasingly aware of the sexual gratification that may be derived from non-coital stimulation as a prelude to sexual intercourse, or in its absence, as an enjoyable activity for its own sake.

Less than half of the subjects perceived breast size and penis size to be "moderately important" in attractiveness to the opposite sex. It was also observed that less than half of the subjects perceived breast size and penis size to be "moderately important" in the partner's enjoyment of sex. Unfortunately there has been a paucity of studies investigating the importance of these factors in attractiveness and enjoyment of sex. It might be hypothesized that the importance of these factors is culturally determined. For example, one may speculate that within a North American society, females may tend to be conscious of their breast size due to the plethora of erotic and pornographic publications depicting large-breasted women. This may be contrasted with an Oriental society where one's perception of the importance of breast size is perhaps more likely to be influenced by the relatively small-breasted women depicted in popular publications.

Perhaps future studies on the effects of the presentation of erotic stimuli may provide some insight concerning the degree to which breast or penis size is a factor in determining one's attractiveness to the opposite sex. Although the significance of these parameters in affecting a partner's enjoyment of sex has not yet been investigated, some question is raised as to the extent to which they are important.

In the present study the subjects' perceptions of the frequency to reach orgasm through masturbation seem overestimated in comparison to earlier reports of masturbatory frequency (Arafat & Cotton, 1974; Greenberg & Archambault, 1973; Hunt, 1974; Kinsey, 1948; 1953). As mentioned earlier, the subjects' perceptions regarding the incidence of masturbation were underestimated in comparison to previous reports. These data are difficult to interpret accurately. It would appear that either the question regarding the frequency to reach orgasm through masturbation was ambiguous or that this young educated sample may be uncertain regarding various aspects of normal masturbatory behaviours. Further investigations are required in order to determine which is the case.

Males' and females' responses in the present study regarding the use of fantasy alone in males and the use of fantasy during masturbation in males and females, respectively, could be differentiated. However, caution is warranted in interpretation of these data due to the format in which all the questions regarding fantasy were designed. Because the subjects tended to select the same answer for a given series of questions, the data are difficult to interpret. In a replication of the

present study it is suggested that a forced choice format be used to avoid this difficulty. It is important to note, however, that a forced-choice format may result in an increase in the number of questions omitted, as was evidenced in other questions in the present study (see Appendix B, questions 45-51).

In summary, several observations were made in this study. First, it was observed that the perceptions of the males and females in the present study were highly concordant, regardless of how accurate their perceptions were, on most aspects of sexual practices and preferences of males and females between the ages of 20 and 30 living in North America. Second, five areas were discussed about which subjects were misinformed; closer examination of each of these misconceptions pointed to the potentially problematic consequences that might hinder sexual satisfaction. In the case of each misconception as well as other relevant issues discussed, it was apparent that, dependent on their perceptions, the subjects' feelings of adequacy, attractiveness, performance effectiveness, in short their self-esteem, could be lowered. Thus re-education of those subjects with misconceptions of sexually-related matters is implicated. The remaining section dealt with other issues of clinical relevance.

In addition, three general trends were observed in the present study. First, as mentioned above, a high degree of concordance among male and female subjects was evident. Second, males were typically perceived by both males and females as more potent in almost any of the areas investigated. Third, with respect to several sexual behaviours,

perceptions regarding females were typically more variable than those regarding males, suggesting that ideas regarding females are less clearly formed than those regarding males.

It should be noted that despite the feedback obtained from the pilot study, it is apparent that some questions still require revision for a number of reasons. Owing to ambiguity, some subjects might encounter difficulty in recognizing subtle differences between certain questions. For example, a question may require the subject to be aware of the distinction between orgasm during intercourse and intercourse per se. Another problem is a possible tendency on the part of subjects to be biased toward the most central answer. One approach to reducing this bias is to employ a forced-choice format. Finally, because of the nominal and ordinal nature of the data obtained in this survey, quantitative statistical analysis is difficult. Future surveys might require subjects to express their perceptions on uniform subjective scales, and thus yield interval data, which lends itself more readily to statistical analysis. As many of the questions are not amenable to such standardizations, other cost-efficient procedures may be necessary.

The present study was the first of a planned series of several standardized investigations of various populations' perceptions of "normal" sexual functioning. In this initial study, a young educated urban-dwelling sample was chosen in order to study their perceptions of the sexual functioning of their own and opposite sex. It is thus the first stage in the investigation of a totally unexplored area; to be complete, it must be extended to a series of systematic studies for other

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As standardized procedures and sampling techniques are implemented, we may begin to outline the present perceptions of sexual functioning. The need for such standardized procedures cannot be emphasized enough. It is only through their use that comparisons between studies may be made and consensual definitions can be established so that educational material regarding sexual behaviour may be developed according to the specific needs of various populations and/or individuals.

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Appendix A

Demographic and Personal History Form and  
Survey of Perceptions of Sexual Functioning  
of Males and Females

The following questionnaire has been designed in order to determine whether or not men and women differ in their perceptions of the sexual functioning of their own and opposite sexes. Before answering the questionnaire, however, it is necessary that some demographic information be collected.

Please answer all the questions and provide any other relevant information or comments in the space provided.

ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED REMAINS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL!

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND PERSONAL HISTORY FORM

1. Sex: Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_
2. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Marital Status: Married \_\_\_\_\_ How long? \_\_\_\_\_  
Single \_\_\_\_\_  
Divorced \_\_\_\_\_ How long? \_\_\_\_\_  
Widowed \_\_\_\_\_ How long? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you have any children? a) yes b) no  
If so, how many? \_\_\_\_\_ Please give their age and sex \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Religion: Protestant \_\_\_\_\_ Catholic \_\_\_\_\_ Jewish \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_ (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Were you born in Canada? a) yes b) no  
If not, what country were you born in? \_\_\_\_\_  
Race: Black \_\_\_\_\_ White \_\_\_\_\_ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
7. How many years have you lived in Canada? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the highest level of education that you have attained?  
a) grade school \_\_\_\_\_  
b) high school \_\_\_\_\_  
c) university: year 1 \_\_\_\_\_; year 2 \_\_\_\_\_; year 3 \_\_\_\_\_; more than  
3 years \_\_\_\_\_  
degrees \_\_\_\_\_; faculty: a) arts b) sciences  
department: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Your father's former and/or present occupation \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your mother's former and/or present occupation \_\_\_\_\_

11. Your present occupation \_\_\_\_\_
12. Name the major source from which you have received your sex education (information):
- a) parents    b) family doctor    c) school    d) church or synagogue  
e) siblings    f) peers    g) books    h) other (please specify \_\_\_\_\_)
13. How would you describe your physical health?
- a) excellent    b) good    c) fair    d) poor    e) very poor
14. How would you describe your mental health?
- a) excellent    b) good    c) fair    d) poor    e) very poor
15. What was your first sexual encounter?
- a) caressing or manipulation of your partner's genitals  
b) receiving manual stimulation of your genitals  
c) sexual intercourse  
d) a sexual offence (please specify: e.g. molestation, rape, other \_\_\_\_\_)
16. How old were you when you had your first sexual encounter? \_\_\_\_\_
17. At what age did you first have sexual intercourse? \_\_\_\_\_
18. How would you rate your enjoyment of your first experience of sexual intercourse?
- a) very enjoyable  
b) pleasant  
c) neutral  
d) unpleasant  
e) other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_



19. Do you presently have a partner(s) with whom you are sexually active?

a) yes    b) no

If yes, how often?    a) once a day    b) more than once a day

c) 3-5 times a week    d) once a week    e) once every two weeks

f) once a month    g) less frequently (please specify \_\_\_\_\_)

20. Is (are) your partner(s)    a) male    b) female    c) both male and female

21. Have you previously sought help for any kind of sexual difficulty?

a) yes    b) no

If so, please specify the duration of treatment and the specific reason \_\_\_\_\_

22. How would you describe your current level of sexual satisfaction?

a) very enjoyable and usually reach orgasm

b) very enjoyable and seldom reach orgasm

c) very enjoyable but never reach orgasm

d) pleasant

e) unpleasant but reach orgasm

f) slightly unpleasant

g) extremely unpleasant

h) neutral

23. If you have any other relevant questions or comments to add, please do so in the space provided below.

## INSTRUCTIONS

It is important to keep in mind, when answering the questions that we are not asking about your sexual performance but rather how do other men and women behave sexually. Each item should be answered in relation to single men and women between the ages of 20 and 30 years old, living in North America.

Please answer all the questions and provide any other relevant information or comments in the space provided. Some of the questions may be difficult to answer as you may find that your beliefs differ depending upon the specific situation. In such a case, please answer the question in the most general case.

ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED REMAINS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL!

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

1. The preferred frequency of sexual intercourse among most single women is:

- a) once or twice a month
- b) once every two weeks
- c) once or twice a week
- d) 3-4 times a week
- e) 5 or more times a week
- f) daily

2. The preferred frequency of sexual intercourse among most single men is:

- a) once or twice a month
- b) once every two weeks
- c) once or twice a week
- d) 3-4 times a week
- e) 5 or more times a week
- f) daily

3. Most partners engage in foreplay prior to penetration for:

- a) less than 10 minutes
- b) 10-20 minutes
- c) 20-30 minutes
- d) 30-45 minutes
- e) most couples do not engage in foreplay

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

4. When most people have intercourse, the average time of penetration .  
to climax for most single women is:
- a) less than one minute
  - b) 1-5 minutes
  - c) 5-10 minutes
  - d) 10-15 minutes
  - e) longer than 15 minutes
  - f) most women never climax
5. When most people have intercourse, the average time from  
penetration to ejaculation for most single men is:
- a) less than one minute
  - b) 1-5 minutes
  - c) 5-10 minutes
  - d) 10-15 minutes
  - e) longer than 15 minutes
  - f) most men never ejaculate

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

Complete the following statements using one of the following choices:

- a) almost every time
- b) about 3/4 of the time
- c) about half the time
- d) about 1/4 of the time
- e) almost never
- f) never

- 6. Most single women reach orgasm when their partner stimulates  
their genitals manually \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Most single men reach orgasm when their partner stimulates their  
genitals manually \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. Most single women reach orgasm through oral stimulation of their  
genitals \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Most single men reach orgasm through oral stimulation of their  
genitals \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. Most single women reach orgasm through masturbation (self-  
stimulation) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11. Most single men reach orgasm through masturbation (self-  
stimulation) \_\_\_\_\_.

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

12. The percentage of single women that masturbate is:

- a) less than 20%
- b) 20-40%
- c) 40-60%
- d) 60-80%
- e) 80-100%

13. The percentage of single men that masturbate is:

- a) less than 20%
- b) 20-40%
- c) 40-60%
- d) 60-80%
- e) 80-100%

14. Most single women have an orgasm through masturbation (self-stimulation):

- a) once or twice a week
- b) 3-5 times a week
- c) once or twice a month
- d) 3-5 times a month
- e) 3-5 times a year
- f) never reach orgasm through masturbation

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

15. Most single men have an orgasm through masturbation (self-stimulation):

- a) once or twice a week
- b) 3-5 times a week
- c) once or twice a month
- d) 3-5 times a month
- e) 3-5 times a year
- f) never reach orgasm through masturbation

16. Most single women have an orgasm through intercourse:

- a) once or twice a week
- b) 3-5 times a week
- c) once or twice a month
- d) 3-5 times a month
- e) 3-5 times a year
- f) never reach orgasm through intercourse.

17. Most single men reach orgasm through intercourse:

- a) once or twice a week
- b) 3-5 times a week
- c) once or twice a month
- d) 3-5 times a month
- e) 3-5 times a year
- f) never reach orgasm through intercourse

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

18. Unsatisfactory intercourse is caused by a difference in size of the  
male and female sex organs:

- a) almost always
- b) very often
- c) at times
- d) never

19. What role do the size of a woman's breasts play in her sexual  
attractiveness to men?

1	2	3	4	5
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----				
not important	moderately important		very important	

20. What role does the size of a man's penis play in his sexual  
attractiveness to women?

1	2	3	4	5
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----				
not important	moderately important		very important	

21. What importance does the size of a woman's breasts play in a man's  
enjoyment of sex?

1	2	3	4	5
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----				
not important	moderately important		very important	

22. What importance does the size of a man's penis play in a woman's  
enjoyment of sex?

1	2	3	4	5
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----				
not important	moderately important		very important	



CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

23. Most single women have daydreams or fantasies by themselves  
that result in orgasm

- a) never
- b) almost never
- c) occasionally
- d) frequently

24. Most single men have daydreams or fantasies by themselves that  
result in orgasm

- a) never
- b) almost never
- c) occasionally
- d) frequently

25. Most single women have daydreams or fantasies during masturba-  
tion that result in orgasm

- a) never
- b) almost never
- c) occasionally
- d) frequently

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

26. Most single men have daydreams or fantasies during masturbation  
that result in orgasm

- a) never
- b) almost never
- c) occasionally
- d) frequently

27. Most single women have daydreams or fantasies during sexual  
intercourse that result in orgasm

- a) never
- b) almost never
- c) occasionally
- d) frequently

28. Most single men have daydreams or fantasies during sexual  
intercourse that result in orgasm

- a) never
- b) almost never
- c) occasionally
- d) frequently

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

29. Do most women enjoy oral stimulation of their genitals?

- a) yes b) no

30. Do most men enjoy oral stimulation of their genitals?

- a) yes b) no

31. Do most women enjoy providing oral stimulation of the genitals to their partner? a) yes b) no

32. Do most men enjoy providing oral stimulation of the genitals to their partner? a) yes b) no

33. Most women generally reach orgasm through oral stimulation of their genitals in:

- a) less than 1 minute
- b) 1-5 minutes
- c) 5-10 minutes
- d) 10-20 minutes
- e) 20-30 minutes
- f) never reach orgasm

34. Most men generally reach orgasm through oral stimulation of their genitals in:

- a) less than 1 minute
- b) 1-5 minutes
- c) 5-10 minutes
- d) 10-20 minutes
- e) 20-30 minutes
- f) never reach orgasm

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

35. Most women generally reach orgasm during masturbation (self-stimulation) in:

- a) less than 1 minute
- b) 1-5 minutes
- c) 5-10 minutes
- d) 10-20 minutes
- e) 20-30 minutes
- f) never reach orgasm

36. Most men generally reach orgasm during masturbation (self-stimulation) in:

- a) less than 1 minute
- b) 1-5 minutes
- c) 5-10 minutes
- d) 10-20 minutes
- e) 20-30 minutes
- f) never reach orgasm

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

37. Most women derive the greatest pleasure from:

- a) sexually satisfying their partner
- b) being sexually satisfied by their partner
- c) emotional closeness

38. Most men derive the greatest pleasure from:

- a) sexually satisfying their partner
- b) being sexually satisfied by their partner
- c) emotional closeness

39. To climax, most women prefer

- a) sexual intercourse
- b) to fantasize
- c) to receive manual stimulation from their partner
- d) to receive oral stimulation from their partner
- e) a combination of self-stimulation and penetration
- f) some other combination (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) anal stimulation
- h) some other method (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

40. To climax, most men prefer

- a) sexual intercourse
- b) to fantasize
- c) to receive manual stimulation from their partner
- d) to receive oral stimulation from their partner
- e) a combination of self-stimulation and penetration
- f) anal stimulation
- g) some other combination (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- h) some other method (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

41. In women, orgasm usually occurs

- a) during intercourse
- b) by fantasy or daydreams
- c) by receiving manual stimulation from their partner
- d) by receiving oral stimulation from their partner
- e) by a combination of self-stimulation and penetration
- f) by some other combination (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) by anal stimulation
- h) by other methods (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

42. In men, orgasm usually occurs

- a) during intercourse
- b) by fantasy or daydreams
- c) by receiving manual stimulation from their partner
- d) by receiving oral stimulation from their partner
- e) by a combination of self-stimulation and penetration
- f) by some other combination (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) by anal stimulation
- h) by other methods (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

43. Most women prefer to have sexual intercourse with
- a) the male on top of the female
  - b) the female on top of the male
44. Most men prefer to have sexual intercourse with
- a) the male on top of the female
  - b) the female on top of the male
45. Who usually paces during foreplay?
- a) woman b) man c) most-people usually do not engage in foreplay
46. Who usually paces during sexual intercourse?
- a) woman b) man
47. Who usually determines the frequency of intercourse during the week?
- a) woman b) man
48. Who usually determines the frequency of intercourse during any given sexual encounter?
- a) woman b) man
49. When a man does not desire intercourse, most men usually have intercourse anyway to please their partner. a) true b) false



CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

50. When a woman does not desire intercourse, most women usually have intercourse anyway to please their partner. a) true b) false
51. In order to be satisfied in her sexual relationship, a woman must achieve orgasm. a) true b) false
52. In order to be satisfied in his sexual relationship, a man must achieve orgasm. a) true b) false
53. The most common technique for female masturbation is:
- a) manipulation of the clitoral shaft with the hand
  - b) in-and-out movements of the finger in the vagina
  - c) insertion of a foreign object into the vaginal opening (e.g. vibrator)
  - d) manipulation with or rubbing against a bed, pillow, vibrator, shower, etc.
  - e) anal stimulation
54. The most common technique for male masturbation is:
- a) manual stimulation of the penis
  - b) use of devices
  - c) pelvic thrusts on a bed or pillow without using hands
  - d) anal stimulation

CHOOSE THE ONE ANSWER THAT BEST DESCRIBES MOST SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 30 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN NORTH AMERICA

55. Premature ejaculation refers to:

- a) when a man ejaculates just prior to penetration, at penetration or immediately following penetration
- b) when a man ejaculates in less than 2 minutes from the moment of vaginal penetration
- c) when a man ejaculates in less than 5 minutes from the moment of vaginal penetration
- d) inability to delay ejaculation long enough to allow the woman to reach orgasm

56. Frigidity refers to:

- a) having no interest to being sexually aroused
- b) being unable to be sexually aroused
- c) failure to achieve orgasm during lovemaking
- d) not enjoying sexual intercourse

57. Impotence refers to:

- a) not being able to achieve an erection to enable penetration of the woman
- b) achieving an erection enabling penetration but losing the erection shortly after entering the female
- c) sterility

## APPENDIX B

Adjusted Percentages of Responses to Survey Questions

by Males, Females, and Males & Females Combined

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DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Question 1

Sex:

RESPONSE

- a) Male
- b) Female

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

100.0	.0	48.6
.0	100.0	51.4

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

.0	.0	.0
----	----	----

Question 2

Age:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
18.	.0	3.4	1.7
19	7.1	19.8	13.6
20	15.5	13.0	14.2
21	28.6	15.8	22.0
22	11.3	9.6	10.4
23	14.9	6.2	10.4
24	4.8	5.1	4.9
25	4.2	2.8	3.5
26	3.0	4.0	3.5
27	.0	2.8	1.4
28	.6	3.4	2.0
29	2.4	.0	1.2
30	2.4	2.3	2.3
31	.6	1.7	1.2
32	.6	1.7	1.2
33	.6	1.7	1.2

Question 2 cont'd

Age:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
34	.6	1.1	.9
35	1.2	1.1	1.2
36	.6	.0	.3
38	.0	1.1	.6
39	.0	1.1	.6
40	.0	.6	.3
42	.6	.0	.3
45	.0	.6	.3
46	.0	.6	.3
50	.0	.6	.3
55	.6	.0	.3

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

.6 1.1 .9

Question 3

Marital Status:

RESPONSE

- a) Married
- b) Single
- c) Divorced

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALE COMBINED

11.2	15.1	13.2
87.6	77.7	82.5
1.2	7.3	4.3

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALE COMBINED

.0	.0	.0
----	----	----

Question 4a

Do you have any children?

RESPONSEADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) Yes

4.2 13.4 8.9

b) No

95.8 86.6 91.1

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

.6 .0 .3

Question 4b

If you do have children, then how many?

RESPONSEADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

0

95.8 86.6 91.1

1

.6 6.1 3.5

2

1.8 5.6 3.7

3

1.2 .6 .6

4

.6 .6 .6

5

.0 .6 .3

6

.0 .6 .3

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

.6 .0 .3



Question 5

Religion:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Protestant	26.1	22.0	24.0
b) Catholic	49.7	55.9	52.9
c) Jewish	13.9	10.2	12.0
d) Other	10.3	11.9	11.1

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

2.4	1.1	1.7
-----	-----	-----

Question 6a

Were you born in North America?

RESPONSE

a) Yes

b) No

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

100.0 100.0 100.0

.0 .0 .0

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

.0 .0 .0

Question 6b

Race:

RESPONSE

a) Black

b) White

c) Other

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

1.4 .0 .6

97.2 100.0 98.8

1.4 .0 .6

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

15.4 .0 7.5

Question 7

What is the highest level of education that you have attained in university?

RESPONSEADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) Year 1	54.8	56.3	55.5
b) Year 2	27.4	23.6	25.5
c) Year 3	15.1	17.4	16.2
d) More than 3 years	2.7	2.8	2.8

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

	13.6	19.6	16.7
--	------	------	------

Question 8

Your father's former and/or present occupation:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
Professional	21.4	19.0	20.2
Upper Management	25.2	12.5	18.7
Middle Management	15.7	29.8	22.9
Business and Sales	15.7	9.5	12.5
Clerical	1.3	5.4	3.4
Skilled Labour	17.6	20.0	19.0
Unskilled Labour	3.1	3.6	3.4

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

5.9	6.1	6.0
-----	-----	-----

Question 9

Your mother's former and/or present occupation:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
Professional	22.0	19.0	20.5
Upper Management	24.5	12.5	18.3
Middle Management	15.7	29.8	22.9
Business or Sales	15.7	9.5	12.5
Clerical	1.3	5.4	3.4
Skilled Labour	17.6	20.2	19.0
Unskilled Labour	3.1	3.6	3.4

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

5.9	6.1	6.0
-----	-----	-----

Question 10

Name the major source from which you have received your sex education:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) parents	16.7	26.1	22.6
b) family doctor	1.2	3.9	2.3
c) school	19.6	20.0	19.9
d) church or synagogue	1.2	1.1	1.2
e) siblings	3.0	1.7	2.3
f) peers	48.8	43.9	46.4
g) books	38.7	41.1	40.1
h) other	12.5	5.6	8.9

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
.6	.0	.3

NOTE. For this question, subjects were requested to circle all choices that applied.

Question 11

How would you describe your physical health?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Excellent	47.3	34.1	40.5
b) Good	46.2	59.2	52.9
c) Fair	4.7	6.7	5.7
d) Poor	1.2	.0	.6
e) Very Poor	.6	.0	.3

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0	.0	.0
----	----	----

Question 12.

How would you describe your mental health?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Excellent	55.6	41.9	48.6
b) Good	36.1	52.0	44.3
c) Fair	7.1	6.1	6.6
d) Poor	1.2	.0	0.6
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	.0	.0	.0



Question 13

What was your first sexual encounter?

RESPONSEADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) Caressing or manipulation of your partner's genitals	65.6	27.7	47.0
b) Receiving manual stimulation of your genitals	24.4	56.8	40.3
c) Sexual intercourse	8.8	7.7	8.3
d) A sexual offense	1.2	7.1	4.1

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

	5.3	13.4	9.8
--	-----	------	-----

Question 14

How old were you when you had your first sexual encounter?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
3	.6	.0	.3
5	1.3	.6	.9
6	2.5	1.3	1.9
7	1.3	.6	.9
8	1.9	.0	.9
9	.6	.6	.6
10	1.9	1.3	1.6
11	4.4	2.5	3.5
12	9.5	3.8	6.6
13	12.7	10.1	11.4
14	15.8	12.0	13.9
15	15.8	19.0	17.4
16	14.6	15.8	15.2
17	5.1	14.6	9.8
18	6.3	8.2	7.3
19	3.2	4.4	3.8
20	1.9	3.8	2.8
21	.6	.6	.6

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
6.5	11.7	9.2

Question 15

At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
11	.7	.0	.4
12	2.7	.0	1.4
13	5.4	3.0	4.3
14	6.0	3.0	4.6
15	14.8	5.3	10.3
16	18.1	14.3	16.3
17	11.4	18.8	14.9
18	17.4	24.1	20.6
19	12.1	12.0	12.1
20	7.4	7.5	7.4
21	2.0	5.3	3.5
22	1.3	1.5	1.4
23	.0	2.3	1.1
24	.7	.0	.4
25	.0	1.5	.7

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

11.8 26.9 19.0

Question 16

How would you rate your enjoyment of your first few sexual experiences of sexual intercourse?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Very enjoyable	42.7	22.4	32.9
b) Pleasant	40.8	31.3	36.2
c) Unpleasant	14.0	29.9	21.7
d) Other	0.0	15.0	7.2

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

7.1 19.3 14.6

Question 17a

Do you presently have a partner(s) with whom you are sexually active?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Yes	57.1	57.1	57.1
b) No	42.9	42.3	42.6
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	.6	2.8	1.7

Question 17b

If you have a partner, then how often are you sexually active?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) more than once a day	4.8	2.9	3.8
b) once a day	4.8	1.7	3.2
c) 3 to 5 times a week	23.2	22.5	22.9
d) once a week	17.3	21.4	1.4
e) once every two weeks	4.8	4.6	4.7
f) once a month	2.4	2.3	2.3
g) less frequently	.6	2.3	1.5
h) not at all	42.3	42.2	42.2
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	.6	3.4	2.0

Question 18

Is (are) your partner(s):

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Male	1.4	99.3	50.2
b) Female	94.3	.0	47.3
c) Both	4.3	.7	2.5

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
16.6	21.8	19.3

Question 19

Have you previously sought help for any kind of sexual difficulty?

RESPONSEADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALE COMBINED

a) Yes

2.5 1.2 1.8

b) No

96.9 98.8 97.9

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALE COMBINED

3.6 5.6 4.9

Question 20

How would you rate your current level of sexual satisfaction?

RESPONSE
ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) Very enjoyable and usually reach orgasm	73.9	51.3	62.9
b) Very enjoyable and seldom reach orgasm	3.1	17.8	10.2
c) Very enjoyable but never reach orgasm	2.5	7.2	4.8
d) Pleasant	16.8	12.5	14.7
e) Unpleasant but reach orgasm	1.0	.7	.3
f) Slightly unpleasant	.6	1.3	1.0
g) Neutral	3.1	9.2	6.1

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

4.7 15.1 10.1



MAIN BODY OF QUESTIONNAIREQuestion 1

The preferred frequency of sexual intercourse among most single women is:

RESPONSE

- a) once or twice a month
- b) once every two weeks
- c) once or twice a week
- d) 3 to 4 times a week
- e) 5 or more times a week
- f) daily

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

5.4	3.4	4.3
4.2	5.0	4.6
46.7	49.7	48.3
31.1	35.2	33.2
6.6	5.0	5.8
6.0	1.7	3.8

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

1.2	.0	.6
-----	----	----

Question 2

The preferred frequency of sexual intercourse among most single men is:

RESPONSE
ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) once or twice a month	.6	2.3	1.5
b) once every two weeks	4.2	2.3	3.2
c) once or twice a week	25.3	25.4	25.4
d) 3 to 4 times a week	39.8	42.4	41.1
e) 5 or more times a week	15.7	17.5	16.6
f) daily	14.5	10.2	12.2

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

1.8	1.1	1.4
-----	-----	-----

Question 3

Most partners engage in foreplay prior to penetration for:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 10 minutes	1.2	.6	.9
b) 10 to 20 minutes	50.0	52.0	51.0
c) 20 to 30 minutes	16.3	15.1	15.7
d) 30 to 45 minutes	3.6	2.2	2.9
e) most couples do not engage in foreplay	28.9	30.2	29.6

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

1.8	.0	.9
-----	----	----

Question 4

When most people have intercourse, the average time of penetration to climax for most single women is:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 1 minute	1.2	4.6	3.0
b) 1 to 5 minutes	25.0	31.6	28.4
c) 5 to 10 minutes	34.1	24.1	29.0
d) 10 to 15 minutes	22.6	23.0	22.8
e) longer than 15 minutes	11.6	11.5	11.5
f) most women never climax	5.5	5.2	5.3

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
3.0	2.8	2.9

Question 5

When most people have intercourse, the average time from penetration to ejaculation for most single men is:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 1 minute	3.0	6.3	4.7
b) 1 to 5 minutes	48.5	46.0	47.2
c) 5 to 10 minutes	35.2	33.5	34.3
d) 10 to 15 minutes	12.1	10.8	11.4
e) longer than 15 minutes	1.2	3.4	2.3

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
2.4	1.7	2.0

Question 6

Most single women reach orgasm when their partner stimulates their genitals manually:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) almost every time	16.5	27.5	22.2
b) 3/4 of the time	30.5	30.9	30.7
c) 1/2 of the time	26.8	22.5	24.6
d) 1/4 of the time	15.2	9.6	12.3
e) almost never	9.8	7.9	8.8
f) never	1.2	1.7	1.5

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

3.0	.6	1.7
-----	----	-----

Question 7

Most single men reach orgasm when their partner stimulates their genitals manually:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) almost every time	39.8	49.7	44.9
b) 3/4 of the time	26.5	18.6	22.4
c) 1/2 of the time	15.7	16.9	16.3
d) 1/4 of the time	12.0	11.9	12.0
e) almost never	4.8	2.3	3.5
f) never	1.2	.6	.9

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

1.8 1.1 1.4

Question 8

Most single women reach orgasm through oral stimulation of their genitals:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) almost every time	33.1	30.3	31.7
b) 3/4 of the time	29.4	26.9	28.1
c) 1/2 of the time	20.2	21.7	20.9
d) 1/4 of the time	11.0	13.1	12.1
e) almost never	4.9	5.7	5.3
f) never	1.2	2.3	1.8

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
3.6	2.2	2.9



Question 9

Most single men reach orgasm through oral stimulation of their genitals:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) almost every time	45.1	48.6	46.9
b) 3/4 of the time	27.8	27.7	27.8
c) 1/2 of the time	13.6	12.7	13.1
d) 1/4 of the time	6.2	8.1	7.2
e) almost never	6.2	2.9	4.5
f) never	1.2	.0	.6

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
4.1	3.4	3.7

Question 10

Most single women reach orgasm through masturbation:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) almost every time	46.9	37.4	42.0
b) 3/4 of the time	23.5	15.5	19.3
c) 1/2 of the time	14.2	12.1	13.1
d) 1/4 of the time	12.3	20.1	16.4
e) almost never	2.5	11.5	7.1
f) never	.6	3.4	2.1

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
4.1	2.8	3.4

Question 11

Most single men reach orgasm through masturbation:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) almost every time	63.0	50.9	56.8
b) 3/4 of the time	19.4	18.5	18.9
c) 1/2 of the time	7.3	11.6	9.5
d) 1/4 of the time	7.3	11.0	9.2
e) almost never	3.0	6.4	4.7
f) never	.0	1.7	.9

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
2.4	3.4	2.9

Question 12

The percentage of single women that masturbate is:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 20%	8.3	11.2	9.8
b) 20-40%	24.3	25.1	24.7
c) 40-60%	27.8	20.1	23.9
d) 60-80%	18.9	27.4	23.3
e) 80-100%	20.7	16.2	18.4

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0	.0	.0
----	----	----

Question 13

The percentage of single men that masturbate is:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 20%	1.2	3.9	2.6
b) 20-40%	11.8	8.9	10.3
c) 40-60%	18.9	19.6	19.3
d) 60-80%	29.0	29.1	29.0
e) 80-100%	39.1	38.5	38.8

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0	0.0	.0
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Question 14

Most single women have an orgasm through masturbation:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) 3 to 5 times week	35.4	27.7	31.4
b) once or twice a week	12.2	8.5	10.3
c) 3 to 5 times a month	28.0	36.2	32.3
d) once or twice a month	12.2	10.7	11.4
e) 3 to 5 times a year	11.0	12.4	11.7
f) never reach orgasm through masturbation:	1.2	4.5	2.9

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

3.0	1.1	2.0
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Question 15

Most single men orgasm through masturbation:

RESPONSEADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) 3 to 5 times week	44.0	37.5	40.7
b) once or twice a week	22.0	19.9	20.9
c) 3 to 5 times a month	19.0	24.4	21.8
d) once or twice a month	8.3	10.2	9.3
e) 3 to 5 times a year	5.4	5.7	5.5
f) never reach orgasm through masturbation	1.2	2.3	1.7

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

.6 1.7 1.1

Question 16

Most single women have an orgasm through intercourse:

RESPONSE
ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) 3 to 5 times week	40.0	31.2	35.5
b) once or twice a week	17.6	16.2	16.6
c) 3 to 5 times a month	23.0	27.2	25.1
d) once or twice a month	12.7	14.5	13.6
e) 3 to 5 times a year	4.2	5.8	5.0
f) never reach orgasm through intercourse	2.4	5.2	3.8

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

2.4	3.4	2.9
-----	-----	-----



Question 17

Most single men have an orgasm through intercourse:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) 3 to 5 times week	38.7	38.2	38.4
b) once or twice a week	36.3	47.4	41.9
c) 3 to 5 times a month	13.1	7.5	10.3
d) once or twice a month	7.7	6.4	7.0
e) 3 to 5 times a year	3.6	.6	2.1
f) never reach orgasm through intercourse	.6	.0	.3

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
.6	3.4	2.0

Question 18

Unsatisfactory intercourse is caused by a difference in size of the male and female sex organs:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) almost always	.0	.0	.0
b) very often	5.4	6.2	5.8
c) at times	54.2	52.0	53.0
d) never	40.5	41.8	41.2
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	.6	1.1	.9

Question 19

What role do the size of a woman's breasts play in her sexual attractiveness to men?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) not important	5.9	5.6	5.8
b) of little importance	11.8	17.4	14.7
c) moderately important	44.4	51.7	48.1
d) important	30.2	19.1	24.5
e) very important	7.7	6.2	6.9

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0	.6	.3
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Question 20

What role does the size of a man's penis play in his sexual attractiveness to women?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) not important	10.1	11.8	11.0
b) of little importance	22.6	33.1	28.0
c) moderately important	44.6	41.0	42.8
d) important	17.9	9.0	13.3
e) very important	4.8	5.1	4.9

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
.6	.6	.6

Question 21

What role do the size of a woman's breasts play in a man's enjoyment of sex?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) not important	14.9	11.8	13.3
b) of little importance	20.8	27.5	24.3
c) moderately important	39.3	35.4	37.3
d) important	19.0	21.3	20.2
e) very important	6.0	3.9	4.9

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.6	.6	.6
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Question 22

What role does the size of a man's penis play in a woman's enjoyment of sex?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) not important	11.4	12.4	11.9
b) of little importance	25.3	26.4	25.9
c) moderately important	36.1	37.6	36.9
d) important	18.1	14.0	16.0
e) very important	9.0	9.6	9.3

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
1.8	.6	1.1

Question 23

Most single women have daydreams or fantasies by themselves  
that result in orgasm:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) never	12.1	14.0	13.1
b) almost never	39.4	36.0	37.6
c) occasionally	43.6	46.1	44.9
d) frequently	4.8	3.9	4.4
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	2.4	.6	1.4

Question 24

Most single men have daydreams or fantasies by themselves that result in orgasm:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) never	17.5	3.9	10.4
b) almost never	39.2	19.6	29.0
c) occasionally	35.5	60.9	48.7
d) frequently	7.8	15.6	11.9

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

1.8	.0	.9
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Question 25

Most single women have daydreams or fantasies during masturbation that result in orgasm:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) never	1.2	3.4	2.3
b) almost never	6.0	13.4	9.8
c) occasionally	39.9	52.5	46.4
d) frequently	53.0	30.7	41.5
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	.6	.0	.3

Question 26

Most single men have daydreams or fantasies during masturbation that result in orgasm:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) never	2.4	1.1	1.7
b) almost never	1.8	6.7	4.3
c) occasionally	29.6	45.3	37.6
d) frequently	66.3	46.9	56.3

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0 .0 .0

Question 27

Most single women have daydreams or fantasies during sexual intercourse that result in orgasm:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) never	3.0	5.0	4.0
b) almost never	13.1	18.4	15.9
c) occasionally	58.3	58.1	58.2
d) frequently	25.6	18.4	21.9
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	.6	.0	.3

Question 28

- Most single men have daydreams or fantasies during sexual intercourse that result in orgasm:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) never	6.5	4.5	5.5
b) almost never	16.0	14.2	15.1
c) occasionally	51.5	56.3	53.9
d) frequently	26.0	25.0	25.5

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0	1.7	.9
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Question 29

Do most women enjoy oral stimulation of their genitals?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Yes	88.8	87.7	88.2
b) No	11.2	12.3	11.8

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0	.0	.0
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Question 30

Do most men enjoy oral stimulation of their genitals?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Yes	97.0	96.1	96.6
b) No	3.0	3.9	3.4

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0	.0	.0
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Question 31

Do most women enjoy providing oral stimulation of the genitals to their partner?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Yes	53.7	54.2	54.0
b) No	46.3	45.8	46.0

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

3.0 1.1 2.0

Question 32

Do most men enjoy providing oral stimulation of the genitals to their partner?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) Yes	71.2	73.1	75.2
b) No	22.2	26.9	24.6

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
1.8	2.2	2.0



Question 33

Most women generally reach orgasm through oral stimulation of their genitals in:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 1 minute	1.8	2.3	2.0
b) 1 to 5 minutes	32.5	40.1	36.4
c) 5 to 10 minutes	40.2	35.6	37.9
d) 10 to 20 minutes	20.7	14.7	17.6
e) 20 to 30 minutes	3.6	4.0	3.8
f) never reach orgasm	1.2	3.4	2.3

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

.0	1.1	.6
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Question 34

Most men generally reach orgasm through oral stimulation of their genitals in:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 1 minute	4.2	6.7	5.5
b) 1 to 5 minutes	47.0	46.1	46.5
c) 5 to 10 minutes	32.1	33.1	32.7
d) 10 to 20 minutes	11.9	11.2	11.6
e) 20 to 30 minutes	3.6	1.7	2.6
f) never reach orgasm	1.2	1.1	1.2
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	.6	.6	.6

Question 35

Most women generally reach orgasm during masturbation in:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 1 minute	1.2	3.4	2.3
b) 1 to 5 minutes	34.3	31.1	32.7
c) 5 to 10 minutes	40.4	36.2	38.2
d) 10 to 20 minutes	19.3	19.2	19.2
e) 20 to 30 minutes	4.2	4.5	4.4
f) never reach orgasm	.6	5.6	3.2

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
1.8	1.1	1.4

Question 36

Most men generally reach orgasm during masturbation in:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) less than 1 minute	3.6	7.0	5.3
b) 1 to 5 minutes	50.0	44.8	47.3
c) 5 to 10 minutes	34.3	33.7	34.0
d) 10 to 20 minutes	10.8	11.6	11.2
e) 20 to 30 minutes	1.2	1.7	1.5
f) never reach orgasm	.0	1.2	.6

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
1.8	3.9	2.9

Question 37

Most women derive the greatest pleasure from:

RESPONSEPERCENTAGE RESPONDING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) sexually satisfying their partner	36.7	36.9	36.8
b) being sexually satisfied by their partner	53.3	59.2	56.3
c) emotional closeness	67.5	70.9	69.3

NOTE. For this question, subjects were requested to circle all choices that applied.

Question 38

Most men derive the greatest pleasure from:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) sexually satisfying their partner	42.0	40.8	41.4
b) being sexually satisfied by their partner	78.1	81.0	79.6
c) emotional closeness	27.2	17.3	22.1

NOTE. For this question, subjects were requested to circle all choices that applied.

Question 39

To climax, most women prefer:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) sexual intercourse	61.5	53.6	57.5
b) to fantasize	4.7	5.6	5.2
c) to receive manual stimulation from their partner	23.1	33.5	28.4
d) to receive oral stimulation from their partner	35.5	25.7	30.5
e) a combination of self-stimulation and penetration	18.3	26.3	22.4
f) anal stimulation	1.8	.0	.9
g) some other combination	2.4	.6	1.4
h) some other method	.0	.6	.3

NOTE. For this question, subjects were requested to circle all choices that applied.

Question 40

To climax, most men prefer:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) sexual intercourse	85.2	82.1	83.6
b) to fantasize	4.1	3.4	3.7
c) to receive manual stimulation from their partner	17.8	17.3	17.5
d) to receive oral stimulation from their partner	31.4	25.7	28.4
e) a combination of self-stimulation and penetration	11.8	11.7	11.8
f) anal stimulation	.6	.6	.6
g) some other combination	4.7	.6	2.6
h) some other method	.0	.0	.0

NOTE. For this question, subjects were requested to circle all choices that applied.



Question 41

In women, orgasm usually occurs:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) during intercourse	54.4	41.3	47.7
b) by fantasy or daydreams	7.1	4.5	5.7
c) by receiving manual stimulation from their partner	26.6	40.2	33.6
d) by receiving oral stimulation from their partner	39.1	26.8	32.8
e) by a combination of self-stimulation and penetration	24.9	24.0	24.4
f) by anal stimulation	4.1	.6	2.3
g) by some other combination	1.8	.0	.9
h) by other methods	1.8	.6	1.1

NOTE. For this question, subjects were requested to circle all choices that applied.

Question 42

In men, orgasm usually occurs:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) during intercourse	81.1	77.3	79.3
b) by fantasy or daydreams	4.7	3.4	4.0
c) by receiving manual stimulation from their partner	19.5	17.3	18.4
d) by receiving oral stimulation from their partner	21.3	21.2	21.3
e) by a combination of self-stimulation and penetration	16.6	12.8	14.7
f) by anal stimulation	3.0	1.1	2.0
g) by some other combination	.0	.6	.3
h) by other methods	1.2	.0	.6

NOTE. For this question, subjects were requested to circle all choices that applied.

Question 43

Most women prefer to have sexual intercourse with:

RESPONSE

- a) the male on top of the female
- b) the female on top of the male

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

82.9 83.0 82.9

17.1 17.0 17.1

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

13.6 14.5 14.1

Question 44

Most men prefer to have sexual intercourse with:

RESPONSE

- a) the male on top of the female
- b) the female on top of the male

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

82.7 79.3 81.1

17.3 20.7 19.0

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

11.2 16.2 13.8

Question 45

Who usually paces during foreplay?

RESPONSE

- a) woman
- b) man
- c) most people do not  
engage in foreplay

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

18.4	34.0	25.9
77.0	58.9	68.3
3.9	7.1	5.5

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

10.8	21.2	15.8
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Question 46

Who usually paces during sexual intercourse?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) woman	17.4	20.0	18.7
b) man	78.7	73.3	76.1
c) both	3.2	6.7	4.9
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	8.9	16.2	12.4

Question 47.

Who usually determines the frequency of intercourse during the week?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) woman	45.1	30.4	37.6
b) man	41.2	55.7	48.6
c) both	13.7	13.9	13.8

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
9.5	11.7	10.6

Question 48

Who usually determines the frequency of intercourse during any given sexual encounter?

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) woman	34.4	25.5	29.9
b) man	57.1	61.1	59.2
c) both	8.4	13.4	10.9

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

8.9	12.3	10.6
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Question 49

When a man does not desire intercourse, most men usually have intercourse anyway to please their partner.

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) True	40.0	23.4	31.6
b) False	60.0	76.6	68.4
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	8.3	11.7	10.1

Question 50

When a woman does not desire intercourse, most women usually have intercourse anyway to please their partner.

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) True	58.4	65.8	62.2
b) False	41.6	34.2	37.8

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
8.9	15.7	10.3

Question 51

In order to be satisfied in her sexual relationship, a woman must achieve orgasm.

RESPONSE

a) True

b) False

ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

40.8 33.8 37.2

59.2 66.2 62.8

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

10.1 12.3 11.2

Question 52

In order to be satisfied in his sexual relationship, a man must achieve orgasm.

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) True	69.5	80.0	74.9
b) False	30.5	20.0	25.1

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
1.2	2.2	1.7

Question 53

The most common technique for female masturbation is:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) manipulation of the clitoral shaft with the hand	79.4	77.1	78.2
b) in-and-out movements of the finger in the vagina	13.1	10.6	11.8
c) insertion of a foreign object into the vaginal opening (e.g. vibrator)	1.9	4.1	3.0
d) manipulation with or rubbing against a bed, pillow, vibrator, etc.	5.6	8.2	7.0
e) anal stimulation			

<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>

5.3	5.0	5.2
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Question 54

The most common technique for male masturbation is:

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
a) manual stimulation of the penis	96.4	96.5	96.5
b) use of devices	1.2	1.2	1.2
c) pelvic thrusts on a bed or pillow without using hands	2.4	2.3	2.4
d) anal stimulation	.0	.0	.0
	<u>PERCENTAGE MISSING</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>COMBINED</u>
	1.2	3.4	2.3

Question 55

Premature ejaculation refers to:

RESPONSE
ADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

- |  |      |      |      |
|--|------|------|------|
| a) when a man ejaculates just prior to, at, or immediately following penetration | 61.2 | 52.1 | 55.9 |
| b) when a man ejaculates within less than 2 minutes following penetration        | 11.4 | 15.0 | 13.2 |
| c) when a man ejaculates within less than 5 minutes following penetration        | 4.2  | 5.4  | 4.8  |
| d) inability to delay ejaculation long enough to allow the woman to reach orgasm | 23.7 | 27.5 | 25.8 |

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

1.8	6.7	4.3
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Question 56

Frigidity refers to:

RESPONSEADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) having no interest to be sexually aroused	26.1	49.8	22.8
b) being unable to be sexually aroused	51.5	54.1	52.8
c) failure to achieve orgasm during lovemaking	11.5	11.6	11.6
d) not enjoying sexual intercourse	10.9	14.5	12.8

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

2.4	3.9	3.2
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Question 57

Impotence refers to:

RESPONSEADJUSTED PERCENTAGES  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

a) not being able to achieve an erection to enable penetration of the woman	72.5	83.2	77.9
b) achieving an erection enabling penetration but losing the erection shortly after entering the female	8.3	9.2	8.8
c) sterility	19.2	7.5	13.2

PERCENTAGE MISSING  
MALES FEMALES COMBINED

1.2 3.4 2.3