

**Table A-3: Correlational and/or Comparative Studies and Theories  
on Psychosocial and Environmental Influences**

| <b>Study</b>  | <b>Study Sample</b>   | <b>Study Description</b>  | <b>Results/Findings</b>  | <b>Study Conclusion</b>   |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Gender Nonconformity</b>   |   |   |  |   |
| Bailey et al. (2000). See also A1: Genetic Influences   | 312 male twin pairs (MZ); 182 male twin pairs (DZ); 668 female twin pairs (MZ); 376 female twin pairs (DZ); 353 opposite sex twin pairs (DZ). | Examines genetic and environmental influences on sexual orientation.              | Childhood gender non-conformity was significantly heritable for both men and women.  | Familial factors influence sexual orientation and 2 related traits, childhood gender non-conformity and continuous gender identity. Development of male and female sexual orientation is not symmetrical between the sexes and should be analyzed separately. |
| Bem (1996)  |   | A developmental theory of sexual orientation.                                     |  | Proposes that "gender conformity or nonconformity in childhood is a causal antecedent of sexual orientation in adulthood" (p. 322).   |
| Bailey & Zucker (1995)  | Did not do their own study; evaluated other peoples' studies.   | Examines association between childhood sex-typed behavior & sexual orientation.   | Homosexual subjects recalled more cross-sex-typed behaviors (gender non-conformity) in childhood.                                | Causal theories of sexual orientation must account for differences in sex-typed behavior.   |
| Bell, Weinberg & Hammersmith (1981)   | 979 homosexual men and women; 477 heterosexual men and women; 293 homosexual women.   | Path Analysis of several psychosocial variables.                                  | Pre-homosexual girls are more likely to display gender nonconformity & feel different.   | Gender nonconformity appears related to homosexual feelings & behaviors.  |
| Saghir & Robins (1973)  | 89 homosexual males; 57 homosexual females; 40 heterosexual men; 44 heterosexual women  | Surveys & compares homosexual & heterosexual population.                          | More female homosexuals report childhood "tomboyishness."  | No definite etiological conclusions can be drawn. But for both male and female homosexuals, families had a high rate of divorce and discord, a negative same-sex parent relationship, small sibship and abnormal sister to brother ratio in sibships.         |
| <b>Sexual Experience (See also Prevalence and Nature of Sexual Abuse in Homosexual Women)</b> |   |   |  |   |
| Cameron & Cameron (1995)  | 4,340 initially; additional 842 later; total 5,182  | Assesses incest as factor in causing homosexuality.                               | Childhood incest more common among bisexuals & homosexuals.  | Incest cannot be excluded as a significant factor in homosexuality.   |
| Laumann, Gagnon, Michael & Michaels (1994)  |   | Surveys of sexual practices in the United States.                                 | Experience of sexual abuse tripled the likelihood of later reporting a homosexual orientation.                                   | Most women reporting childhood sexual abuse report negative consequences in their adult lives.  |
| Van Wyk & Geist (1984)  | 5550 females and 5919 males   | Correlates sexual experience & arousal with future sexual behavior & orientation. | Sexual experience after puberty had stronger relationship to adult sexual behavior or orientation than early sexual experiences. | Intense sexual experiences and feelings of pleasure or discomfort are strongest precursors of adult sexual orientation.   |

**Familial Correlates**

|   |   |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Frisch & Hviid (2006)                           | National Danish Cohort of 1,040,171 men and 930,433 women                                     | Studied childhood family correlates of heterosexual and homosexual marriages.  | Women who had lost their mother through death between ages 12-17 opted for homosexual marriage twice as often as women who did not experience the loss.<br>"The shorter the duration of parental marriage, the higher was the likelihood of homosexual marriage" (p. 540) among both men and women<br><br>The "three last-born sibship positions were associated with significantly increased rates of homosexual marriage" (p. 540). | A causal connection between a variety of childhood family variables and heterosexual and homosexual mating patterns in adulthood is highly plausible.  |
| Dancey (1990b)                                  | 52 lesbians, 36 heterosexual women  | Compares personality factors, family attitudes & behaviors between homosexual & heterosexual women.                        | No significant difference.  | None of these variables important in predicting lesbian choice.  |
| Bell, Weinberg & Hammersmith (1981)             | 979 homosexual men and women; 477 heterosexual men and women; 293 homosexual women.           | Path analysis of several psychosocial variables.   | More homosexual women reported having negative relationship with mother.  | Based on path analysis, relationship with mother does not affect sexual preference.  |
| Saghir & Robins (1973)                          | 89 homosexual males; 57 homosexual females; 40 heterosexual men; 44 heterosexual women        | Surveys & statistically compares homosexual & heterosexual population.   | Only 23% of homosexual women in contrast to 85% of heterosexual women report positive relationship with mom.  | It is possible that a child with cross-gender behavior and temperamental characteristics instigates a certain retaliatory parental response and so perpetuates the negative parent-child relationship. |
| Thompson, Schwartz, McCandless & Edwards (1973) | 84 female homosexuals; 94 female control group; 127 male homosexuals; 123 male control group. | Investigates relationship between parent-child interactions of homosexual and heterosexual population and sexual identity. | Female homosexuals reported more tomboyishness, feelings of maternal rejection and dislike of father.   | Female & male homosexuals are more distant from both parents.  |

**Birth Order (Reviewed in *Scientific Evidence on the Etiology of Female Homosexuality: Psychosocial and Environmental Influences*)**