

Thus a binomial test (Siegel, 1956) partially confirmed the hypothesis that males will be seen as masculine ($p < .05$) (.01), and females as feminine. In 7 out of 8 cases, men were seen as masculine. However, when all counselor ratings were considered, only three rated women as feminine. Four rated females as masculine, and one rating was perfectly androgynous.

When the data was broken down between male and female counselors, it appeared that this trend was fairly equally distributed between opposite-sex counselors. However, a binomial test (Siegel, 1956) failed to establish a significant difference between predicted and actual counselor-client ratings.

COUNSELOR RATING OF CLIENT BY SEX OF COUNSELOR

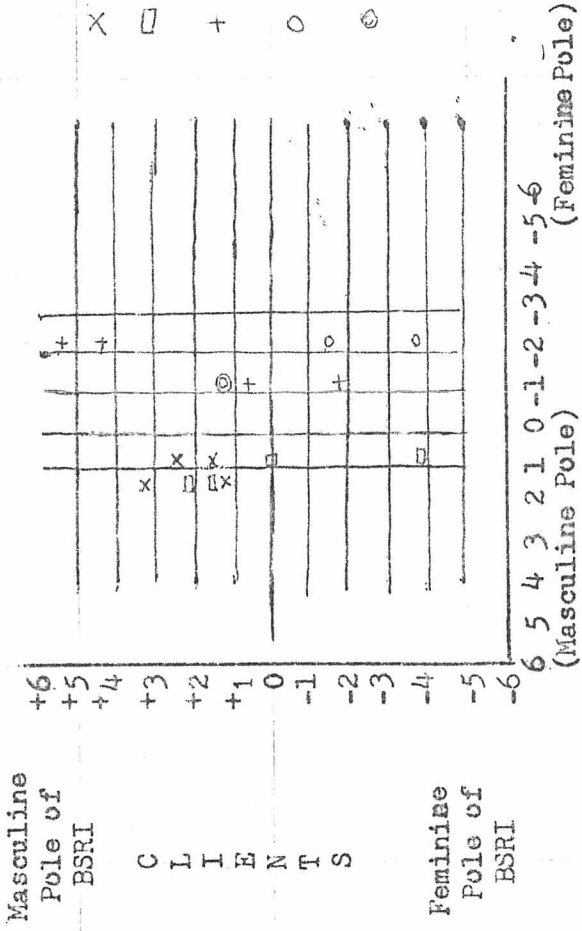
	MALE COUNSELORS	FEMALE COUNSELORS
<u>FEMALE CLIENTS</u>		
predicted:	- - - -	- - - -
actual:	+ + 0 - NS	+ + - - NS
<u>MALE CLIENTS</u>		
predicted:	+ + + +	+ + + +
actual:	+ + + + p=.06	+ + + + - p=.31

-- TABLE IV

Despite the nonsignificance of the data, male counselors did rate aH males as masculine, while female counselors rated 3 out of 4 male clients as masculine. In the rating of female clients, ambiguity again occurred: male counselors rated 2 females as masculine, one as androgynous, and one as feminine; female counselors rated 2 girls as masculine and 2 as feminine.

Plotting the counselor's self-perception on the BSRI against his view of the client on the same inventory disclosed the following information:

GRAPH ONE: COUNSELOR SELF-PERCEPTION ON
BSRI PLOTTED AGAINST COUNSELOR PERCEPTION
OF CLIENT ON BSRI

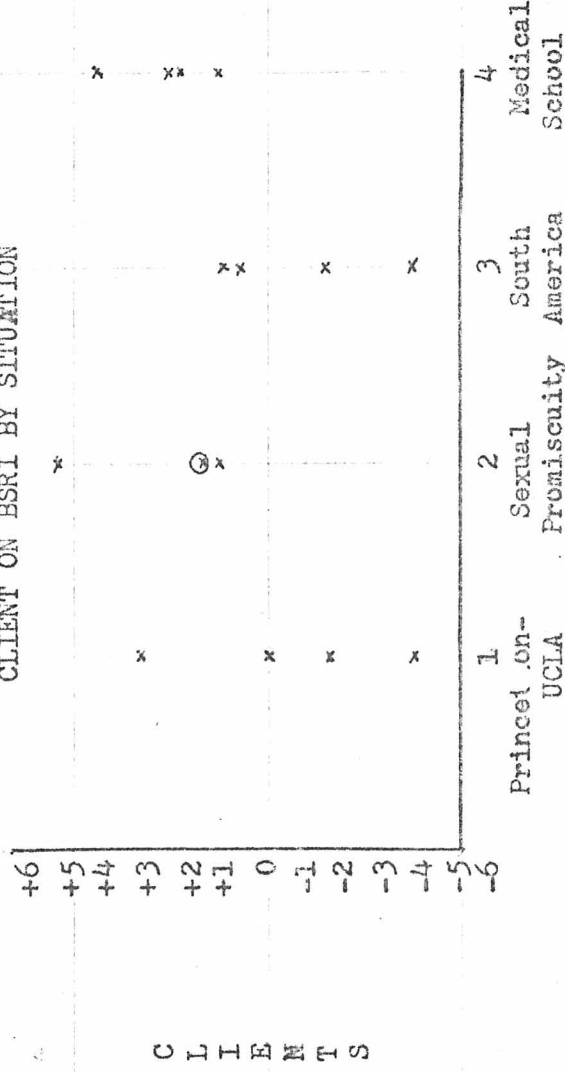


COUNSELORS

The most masculine counselor (MCo 1.) rated all clients as masculine. The most androgynous male counselor (MCo 3.) rated one client (FC1 D) as feminine, one as androgynous (FC1 B), and the two male clients as masculine. The most androgynous female counselor (FCo 2) rated one male client (MCl A) as feminine, and the other three clients as masculine. The most feminine counselor (FCo 4) rated the two male clients as highly male, one female as somewhat feminine (FC1 D) and the other female as feminine.

Plotting counselor perception of clients on the BSRI both by counselor sex and by situation (Graphs 2-4) reveals the following information: Graph 1 shows that in Situation 1, 2 clients were seen as feminine (one female, one female), one as androgynous (a female) and one as masculine (a male). In Situation 2, all clients were seen as masculine. In Situation 3, 2 clients were seen as feminine (both female) and 2 clients were seen as masculine

GRAPH TWO: COUNSELOR PERCEPTION OF CLIENT ON BSRI BY SITUATION

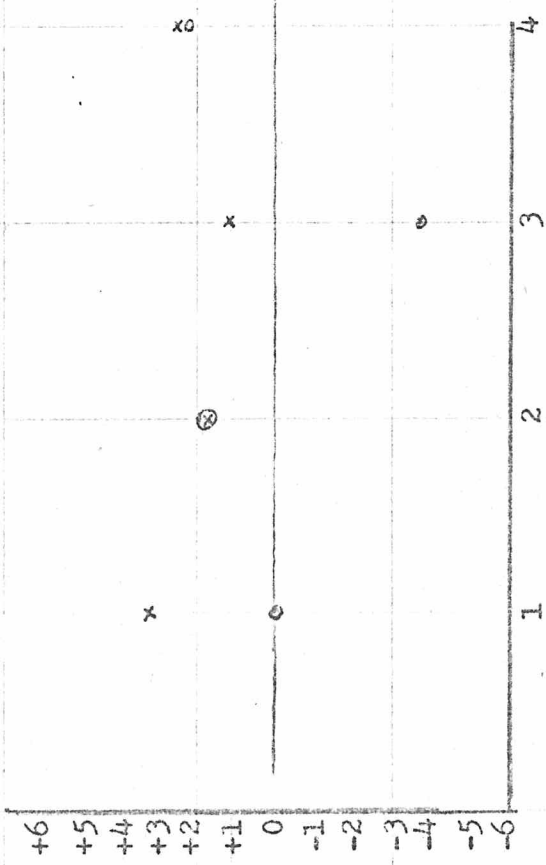


SITUATIONS

(both male). In Situation 4, all clients were seen as masculine. Thus, in the Sexual Promiscuity situation and the Medical School situation, the specific characteristics of situation proved to be stronger than biological sex of client in shaping the counselors' perceptions of the client.

A comparison of Graphs 3-4 indicates that, within situation, males were

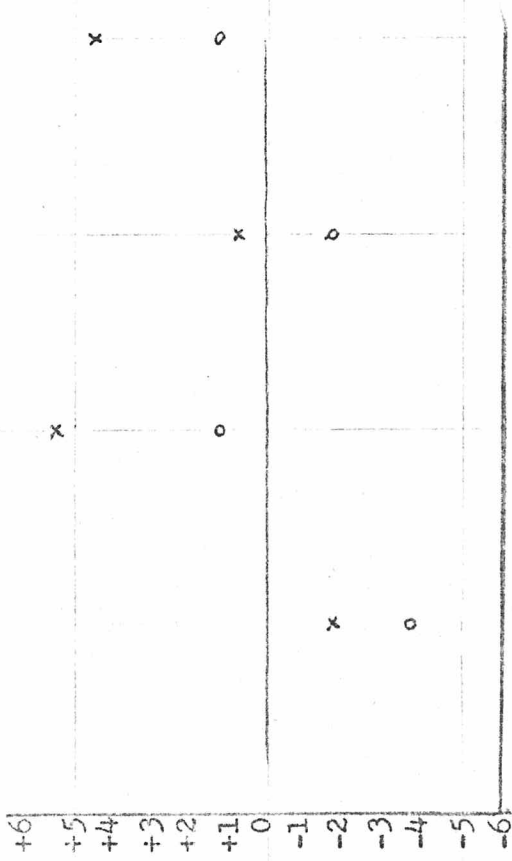
GRAPH THREE: MALE COUNSELORS PERCEPTION
OF MALE AND FEMALE CLIENTS ON BSRI--BY
SITUATION



SITUATIONS

X=male client
O=female client
[]=two data points

GRAPH FOUR: FEMALE COUNSELORS PERCEPTION
OF MALE AND FEMALE CLIENTS ON BSRI--BY SITUATION



1 Princeton-
UCLA

2 Sexual
Promiscuity

3 South
America

4 Medical
School

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