

Author's Feedback:

I deleted paragraph number 8 in pointing number 3.2.2 because it was, with minor wording changes, an identical repeat of paragraph number 2 in the same pointing. For your reference I have copied the two paragraphs

below:

Here is number 8, which I deleted:

Bailey, in a study of the Australian Twin Registry that led to the rejection of the conclusions of his own earlier study of homosexual men which had "recruited [participants] by means of advertisements in homophile publications or by word of mouth", observed that "[s]uch sampling is likely to result in volunteer bias" that skews results. "Furthermore," he added, "respondents with exclusively homosexual orientations may be overrepresented, and those with modest levels of homosexual attraction, underrepresented, obscuring the potentially continuous nature of sexual orientation. Cochran and colleagues likewise observe that, before the inclusion of sexual orientation measures in large public health surveys in the United States, earlier mental health research on minority sexual orientations was "plagued" by "the usual problems of sampling bias or absent heterosexual control groups"[17].

Here is number 2, which remains in the text:

Prior research has directly noted the presence of bias in recruited samples of same-sex populations. Bailey, in a study of the Australian Twin Registry that led to the rejection of the conclusions of his own earlier study of homosexual men [24] which had "recruited [participants] by means of advertisements in homophile publications or by word of mouth", observed that "[s]uch sampling is likely to result in volunteer bias" leading to inaccurate results. "Furthermore," he added, "respondents with exclusively homosexual orientations may be overrepresented, and those with modest levels of homosexual attraction, underrepresented, obscuring the potentially continuous nature of sexual orientation" [25]. Cochran and colleagues likewise observed that, before the inclusion of sexual orientation measures in large public health surveys in the United States, earlier mental health research on minority sexual orientations was "plagued" by "the usual problems of sampling bias or absent heterosexual control groups" [17].