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Submissive and dominant sexual cognitions of college women with a history of sexual abuse

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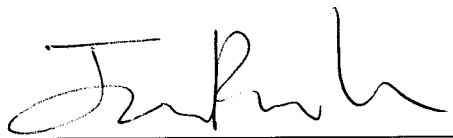
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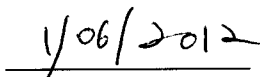
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with a History of Sexual Abuse

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Jisun Kelly Park

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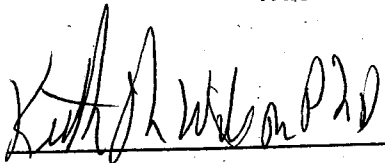
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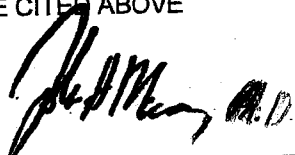
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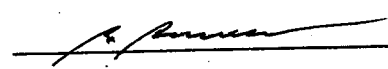
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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of timing of sexual abuse on sexual cognitions of submission and dominance. Female college students completed questionnaires containing reports of history of sexual abuse, sex guilt, social desirability, and sexual cognitions. The results show that the childhood and the adulthood abused group have more frequent positive sexual cognitions, more frequent arousal to sexual cognitions, and higher intensity of sexual arousal to these sexual cognitions. The frequency of overall cognitions was the most significant predictor in predicting all submission and dominance sexual cognitions variables. This study while replicating previous findings that survivors of sexual abuse tend to report more frequent sexual cognitions, failed to replicate previous findings demonstrating a timing effect on sexual submission cognitions. However, previous finding failing to find a timing effect on sexual cognitions of dominance were replicated. The findings from this study could assist both survivors of childhood and/or adulthood sexual abuse and therapists who work with them by providing empirically supported information about sexual cognitions.

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Table of Contents

Copyright Page.....	2
Abstract.....	3
Acknowledgements.....	4
Table of Contents.....	5
List of Tables.....	7
List of Appendices.....	9
Introduction.....	10
Effect of Child Sexual Abuse.....	10
Inappropriate Sexual Behaviors and Dissatisfaction in Sexual Relationship...11	
Sexual Fantasies.....	13
Appraisal of Sexual Cognitions.....	17
The Role of Guilt in Sexual Fantasies.....	26
Rationale and Hypotheses.....	27
Controlling Variables.....	28
Research Questions.....	28
Method.....	30
Participants.....	30
Timing of Sexual Abuse.....	30
Materials.....	31
Procedure.....	36

Results.....	37
Missing values.....	37
Characteristics of the Sample.....	38
Correlation Matrix.....	38
Relationship Between Timing of Abuse and Arousal and the Frequency of Cognitions.....	38
Predicting Arousal to Submissive Sexual Cognitions and Frequencies of Submission Sexual Cognitions From Timing of Sexual Abuse.....	40
Predicting Arousal to Dominance Sexual Cognitions and Frequencies of Dominance Sexual Cognitions From Timing of Sexual Abuse.....	42
Discussion.....	44
Conclusion.....	49
References.....	52

List of Tables

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics for the all variables by group.....	57
Table 2. Correlation Matrix.....	58
Table 3. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Arousal to Submission Cognitions.....	59
Table 4. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Arousal to Submission Cognitions.....	60
Table 5. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Arousal to Submission Cognitions.....	61
Table 6. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Arousal to Submission Cognitions.....	62
Table 7. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Positive Submission Cognitions.....	63
Table 8. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Positive Submission Cognitions.....	64
Table 9. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Negative Submission Cognitions.....	65
Table 10. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Negative Submission Cognitions.....	66
Table 11. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Arousal to Dominance Cognitions.....	67
Table 12. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Arousal to Dominance Cognitions.....	68

Table 13. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Arousal to Dominance Cognitions.....	69
Table 14. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Arousal to Dominance Cognitions.....	70
Table 15. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Positive Dominance Cognitions.....	71
Table 16. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Positive Dominance Cognitions.....	72
Table 17. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Negative Dominance Cognitions.....	73
Table 18. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Negative Dominance Cognitions.....	74

List of Appendices

Appendix A. Consent Form.....	75
Appendix B. Demographic Questionnaire.....	76
Appendix C. Sexual Experience Questionnaire.....	77
Appendix D. Sex Guilt Questionnaire.....	81
Appendix E. Sexual Cognitions Checklist.....	84
Appendix F. Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale.....	99
Appendix G. Debriefing Form.....	101

SUBMISSIVE AND DOMINANT SEXUAL COGNITIONS OF COLLEGE WOMEN
WITH A HISTORY OF SEXUAL ABUSE

Introduction

Effect of Child Sexual Abuse

Numerous studies suggest that child sexual abuse has severe short-term and long-lasting effects. In the short-term, survivors of child sexual abuse experience fear, anger, hostility, guilt/shame, depression, low self-esteem, poor self-image, somatic complaints, sexual behavior disturbances, and poor social functioning (Downs, 1993). Kendall-Tackett, Williams and Finkelhor (1993) reviewed 45 studies of sexually abused children and found that sexually abused children had more problems than nonabused children. They reported posttraumatic stress disorder, behavior problems, sexualized behaviors, and poor self-esteem. Also, several reports from clinical populations show that sexually abused children often experience depression, feelings of guilt, lowered self-esteem, phobias, nightmares, restlessness, bedwetting, school refusal, adolescent pregnancies and attempted suicide (Glaser & Frosh, 1993).

In the long term, the survivors of child sexual abuse are more likely to experience depression, behavioral and social problems, emotional disorders, suicide attempts, somatic disorders, low self-esteem, interpersonal relationships problems, sexual disturbances, and revictimization than people without a history of child sexual abuse (e.g., Brown & Finkelhor, 1986; Gelinas, 1983). A meta-analysis found that survivors of child sexual abuse reported sexual maladjustment, interpersonal problems, educational difficulties, acute anxiety neuroses, self-destructive acts, somatic symptoms, loss of self-esteem, prostitution and delinquent criminal behavior, and actual or attempted suicide

(Paolucci, Genuis & Violato, 2001). These studies clearly suggest that a history of child sexual abuse is a risk factor for problems later in the survivors' lives, including difficulties in sexual functioning.

Inappropriate Sexual Behaviors and Dissatisfaction in Sexual Relationships

Finkelhor, Hotaling, Lewis, and Smith (1985) conducted a large nation-wide survey of 2,626 adult Americans who reported a history of childhood sexual abuse. The results show that survivors of child sexual abuse have difficulties in intimate and sexual relationships. The researchers state that this effect can be explained by Finkelhor and Browne's (1985) four traumagenic dynamics model. This model explains that sexuality becomes traumatic by its association with negative memories and negative stereotypes. The feeling of fear and disgust that children had when they were abused may become a conditioned association to sexuality in general.

McClellan, McCurry, Ronnei, Adams, Eisner, and Storck (1996) found that onset of sexual abuse prior to 7 years of age was significantly associated with inappropriate sexual behavior. They performed a retrospective chart review of 499 youths treated from 1987 to 1992 at a tertiary care public psychiatric hospital. Subjects were grouped according to the age at which they were first sexually abused. The results show that onset of sexual abuse prior to 7 years of age was significantly associated with hypersexuality, exposing, and victimizing sexual behaviors. Hypersexual behaviors included displaying sexual interest in someone inappropriate for the child's age or situations, or intrusive touching or grabbing of other's private parts. Exposing included either public masturbation or self-exposure of one's private parts. Lastly, victimizing included either molestation, incest, or rape.

In another study, Noll, Trickett and Putnam(2003) measured the sexual attitudes and activities of 77 sexually abused women and 89 comparison women ten years after disclosure in a longitudinal, retrospective study of the long-term effects of childhood sexual abuse. The findings support the notion that history of child sexual abuse may be a risk factor for inappropriate or problematic sexual behavior. They found that women who have a history of child sexual abuse were significantly younger at the age of first voluntary intercourse, 14 years versus 15.5. They also reported less birth control efficacy and an earlier birth of their first child. The level of participants' sexual preoccupation was rated by the frequencies of sex related activities, such as reading books/magazines about sex, being aroused by sexual pictures or movies, fantasizing or daydreaming about sex, masturbating, and thinking about sex. The results reveal that abused participants were more preoccupied with sex than the control group. Noll et al. also found that for those who were sexually abused as a child, sexual behavior problems in childhood were associated with sexual aversion. They conclude that children may internalize the stigma of being abused and having sexual behavior problems. This results in an overgeneralization of the abusive experience to other potential sex partners and situations.

Several studies show that survivors of child sexual abuse were less satisfied with their sexual relationship than nonabused women. Becker, Skinner, Abel and Treachy (1982) interviewed 83 survivors of rape and incest. The participants ranged in age from 18 – 60. The participants were asked to complete the Sexual Arousal Inventory (SAI) to determine types of sexual dysfunctions in this population. The SAI asked level of arousal to several erotic situations on a 7-point Likert scale. The results reveal that 56% of their participants experienced at least one type of sexual dysfunction. Among them, over 70%

reported that their problems with sexual dysfunction occurred after sexual abuse. Becker, Skinner, Abel and Cichon (1986) did a similar study. Three-hundred-seventy-two survivors of sexual assault and 99 women with no history of sexual assault participated in this study. The participants ranged in age from 18 – 76. Like the previous study, the participants completed the SAI. The results show that 58.6% of participants that were sexually assaulted suffered from sexual dysfunction including fear of sex and problems with arousal. Only 17.2% of nonabused women were reported to experience any type of sexual dysfunction.

According to Finkelhor and Brown's model (1985), when unpleasant memories and affect associated with traumatic sexualization become associated with sexual arousal, sexual aversion or dysfunctions may develop. There can be specific aversions to sexual thoughts, feelings and situations reminiscent of the sexual abuse. And those aversions can interfere with sexual pleasure that can lead to further sexual dysfunction.

Sexual Fantasies

Of course, not all of the sexual behaviors engendered by sexual abuse are problematic. For example, sexual fantasies can be pleasant. Several studies examined the relationship between sexual abuse and sexual fantasies. The first study that compared the sexual fantasies of women with and without a childhood sexual abuse experience was Gold (1991). Because sexual fantasies often reflect past and present sexual experiences, Gold hypothesized that women with a history of sexual abuse would have sexual fantasies that reflect past negative sexual experience. He recruited 138 female undergraduates with a mean age of 19.4 (96% of the participants were under 25). Each subject completed fantasy log sheets and a Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire for each logged

fantasy, a demographic data form and the Childhood History Questionnaire. The fantasy log sheets asked participants to write one frequently occurring sexual fantasy in as much detail as possible and write their very first two sexual fantasies they could remember and to estimate the age when they first had each. After they completed the fantasy log sheets, the participants answered four questions about each fantasy on the Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire (SFQ). They rated their arousal level and genital sensations, how frightened, excited, happy, guilty, and disgusted they felt after the fantasy, and the willingness of acting on the fantasy on a 1 to 7 Likert scale. Two raters counted the number of sex acts, body parts, and emotions in the fantasies. They also rated the degree of force mentioned in each fantasy. It was rated from 1= none, fully cooperative to 5 = rape. Lastly, the raters assessed the themes of each fantasy. The Childhood History Questionnaire assesses history of childhood physical and sexual abuse. Participants were defined as sexually abused if they reported any inappropriate touching, sexual fondling or intercourse/rape occurring before age 13. The results found that women with a history of sexual abuse had more force in their current fantasies and had more force in their first fantasies than women with no sexual abuse history. They wrote more sexually explicit fantasies, and they reported having sexual fantasies at an earlier age. Among the four themes of fantasy (group sex, being watched, having intercourse with a stranger, and being controlled), the theme of being under someone's control was found more frequently among sexual abused participants. Gold (1991) assumed that this theme of being under someone's control may reflect the sexually abused women's feelings during their abuse experiences. It also may represent their view that men can force women to interact sexually whether the woman wants to or not. From this study, Gold concluded that the

more frequent force fantasies of sexual abused women may be a reflection of their painful past experience.

Briere, Smiljanich, and Henschel (1994) found similar results. A total of 339 university students reported any childhood sexual abuse and the frequency of a variety of sexual fantasies. In this study, sexual abuse was defined as any report of sexual contact at or before age 16 with someone 5 or more years older. Participants indicated the extent to which they had fantasized about six different sexual scenarios over the preceding 12 months : (a) " You and someone having mutually consenting intercourse," (b) " You forcing someone to have intercourse with you," (c) " You being dominated to the point of being physically forced to have intercourse with someone else," (d) " You participating in an orgy," (e) "You having sex with a stranger," (f) " You having sex with a child." Participants rated the frequency of each fantasy on a 5-point scale, ranging from "never" to "often." Twenty percent of male participants and 22% of female participants reported a history of childhood sexual abuse. Regardless of gender, subjects molested as children had more sexual fantasies than did their nonabused peers in areas of consenting intercourse, forcing someone to have intercourse, being physically forced to have intercourse with someone else, participating in an orgy, and having sex with a stranger, but they did not report more fantasy of having sex with a child. In addition, the results revealed that males had more fantasies of forcing someone to have intercourse with them, participating in an orgy, and having sex with a stranger than females. Also, sexually abused women reported more sexual fantasies of being physically forced than did women without sexual abuse histories or men regardless of molestation history. Like Gold (1991) and Briere et al. (1994) concluded that sexually abused women have more sexual

fantasies of being physically forced than women without sexual abuse histories. However, Gold, Balzano and Stamey (1991) found contradictory results.

In Gold, Balzano and Stamey (1991), 94 female university students were asked to complete the fantasy log sheets, a Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire, demographic data sheet, and the Sexual Experience Survey. The Sexual Experiences Survey asked participants whether they had ever experienced any of a variety of situations involving some type of sexual coercion or aggression against them. The results show that women with force fantasies tend to have more themes of group sex and having sex with stranger. These women felt more frightened, guilty, disgusted, and less happy after the fantasies than those women without force in their fantasies. However, they did not find any significant difference in the force fantasies between women who were survivors of sexual aggression and those who were not. Females who had force fantasies were interested in a wide range of sexual areas but were not the survivors of more sexual aggression.

Strassberg and Lockerd (1998) found similar results. In this study, 137 female university students completed a demographic data sheet, the Sexual Interaction Survey, the Sexual Experiences Survey, the Mosher Forced-Choice Sex-Guilt Inventory, the Sexual Fantasy Checklist, three fantasy log sheets, and the Sexual Opinion Survey. The sexual fantasy checklist consisted of 16 sexual fantasies. Two of them involved forced sex or coercion. This measure asked participants if they had ever had each fantasy, how frequently they had each fantasy, and how likely they would be to act on the fantasy. In this study, the term "sexual coercion" was defined as sexual abuse. The study did not find any significant relationship between reports of force fantasies and reports of experience with various forms of sexual coercion/rape. However, they found a relationship between

the force fantasies and sex guilt. The women reporting never having had either of the two fantasies involved forced sex or coercion (“I imagine that I am being overpowered or forced to surrender” and “I imagine that I am forced to expose my body to a seducer”) scored significantly higher on sexual guilt than those reporting having had at least one of these fantasies, and the women who described a fantasy that involved force on the Fantasy Log sheets were significantly more likely to report less sex guilt.

Both Gold, Balzano and Stamey (1991) and Strassberg and Lockerd (1988) concluded that women with a history of sexual abuse or sexual coercion did not differ from women without a history of sexual abuse or sexual coercion in experiencing sexual fantasies. However, unlike Gold’s (1991) and Briere, Smiljanich, and Henschel’s (1994) studies, these two studies did not separate child sexual abuse from adult sexual abuse. This can be a reason why their results are inconsistent with Gold (1986) and Briere et al. (1994), because different age of onset of sexual abuse may have a different impact on survivors. Indeed, Briere and his colleagues (1994) found that for female subjects, the fantasy of being forced into sex was associated with earlier onset of molestation. The previously mentioned study, McClellan et al. (1996), also found that amongst abused children, abuse prior to 7 years of age was associated with higher rates of inappropriate sexual behavior.

Appraisal of Sexual Cognitions

Byers, Purdon, and Clark (1998) pointed out that definitions of sexual fantasy are inconsistent across studies. For example, Leitenberg and Hening (1995) defined sexual fantasies as “almost any mental imagery that is sexually arousing or erotic to the individual,” while Plaud and Bigwood (1997) defined sexual fantasies as “a private or

covert experience in which the imagination of desirable sexual activity with a partner is sexually arousing to the individual.” Renaud and Byers (1999) also argued that operational definitions of sexual fantasy are often missing or inconsistent in many studies. They reported that the operational definitions of sexual fantasy have ranged from “thoughts or ideas during sexual activity” to “thoughts or fantasies about engaging in sex.” Renaud and Byers (2006) also point out that researchers assumed that participants only report on cognitions that are positive, pleasant, and enjoyable when they report sexual fantasies. However, it is not known whether these fantasies are experienced as positive and wanted or as negative and unwanted. Moreover, some research found that some individuals experienced negative effect in response to their sexual fantasies (Cado & Leitenberg, 1990; Gold, Balzano, & Stamey, 1991). Because of this limitation, Renaud and Byers (2006) argue that researchers should distinguish between positively and negatively experienced sexual cognitions. The term ‘sexual cognition’ is used to encapsulate a wide range of thoughts, images, and fantasies including fleeting sexual thoughts or images, more elaborate and ongoing sexual fantasies, sexual thoughts that are experienced as intrusive, and sexual thoughts and fantasies that are engaged in deliberately (Renaud & Byers, 2001). It includes both positive and negative sexual thoughts and images whether it is sexually arousing to individuals or not.

Renaud and Byers (1999) developed the Sexual Cognitions Checklist. It contains 56 items measuring the frequency of sexual cognitions and the participant’s appraisal of them. The items include cognitions like: having intercourse with a loved partner, having sex with an anonymous stranger, receiving or giving genital stimulation, making love elsewhere than the bedroom, and having one’s clothes taken off. Participants report

separately the frequency of experiencing each sexual cognition as positive or negative on a scale ranging from 0, “ I have never had this thought ” , to 6, “ I have this thought frequently during the day .” A positive sexual cognition is when the appraisal and/or experience of the sexual thought, image, or fantasy is acceptable, pleasant, and egosyntonic (the type of thought one would expect to have), regardless of whether a sexual cognitions is experienced as intrusive or is engaged in deliberately. Negative sexual cognitions were defined as cognitions that are unacceptable, unpleasant, and ego-dystonic (the type of thought one would not expect to have). They might or might not result in sexual arousal. At the end of the SCC, participants pick a sexual cognition on the list that they experienced as most positive and the cognition they experienced most negative.

To investigate the gender differences on preference for cognitions of sexual dominance and the link between sexual violence and cognitions of sexual dominance, Renaud and Byers (2005) recruited 292 heterosexual undergraduate students. They were 148 women and 144 men, and the mean of participants' age was 19.8. Participants completed the Sexual Cognitions Checklist, the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire, the Sexual Experience Survey-Revised, and the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale. The Sexual Abuse Questionnaire is designed to assess participants' sexual experiences specifically prior to the age of 14 with an adult or someone at least 5 years older than them. For the purpose of this study, child sexual abuse was defined as having had one or more sexual contact experiences prior to the age of 14 with an adult or someone at least five years older than them. The Sexual Experience Survey-Revised is a 10-item scale that assesses both occasions when respondents had experienced and occasions when they had

used sexual coercion after the age of 14. Sample items include: "Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because a person threatened or used some degree of physical force to make you?" The Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale has 33 items that reflect behaviors, traits, and personal attitudes that are culturally acceptable but are unlikely to occur. In order to select items on SCC that reflected dominance themes but not also submission themes, six doctoral students in human sexuality independently rated SCC items as reflecting sexual dominance, both sexual submission and sexual dominance, or neither sexual submission nor sexual dominance. Six items were judged as cognitions of sexual dominance: "Forcing someone to do something sexually," "Whipping or spanking someone," "Forcing another adult to engage in a sexual act with me," "Hurting a partner, Tying someone up" and "Seducing an innocent."

The results reveal that childhood sexual victimization and use of sexual coercion were associated with more frequent positive sexual dominance cognitions on a univariate level, but were insignificant when the total frequency of positive sexual cognition items was controlled. Adult sexual victimization was not significantly associated with positive, or negative sexual dominance cognitions.

Renaud and Byers (2006) conducted another study to examine the gender differences in appraisal of cognitions of sexual submission as well as their relationship with sexual violence. The same participants answered the same questionnaires as Renaud and Byers (2005). Ten items that were judged to reflect exclusively sexual submission themes in SCC include: "Engaging in sexual act with someone who has authority over me," "Being pressured into engaging in sex," "Being forced to do something sexually," "Being overwhelmed by a stranger's sexual advances," "Being sexually victimized,"

“ Being whipped or spanked, “ “Engaged in a sexual act which I would not want to do because it violates my religious principles,” “Being hurt by a partner,” “ Being tied up” and “ Being seduced as a innocent.”

Hierarchical regression analyses were used to examine the unique contributions of the sexual coercion variables to the frequencies of positive and negative cognitions of sexual submission. The Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability scores were controlled and the frequency of negative sexual submission cognitions was also controlled when predicting positive sexual submission cognitions and vice versa. The results show that a greater frequency of positive sexual submission cognitions was associated with sexual abuse in childhood. However, history of childhood sexual abuse was not related to the frequency of negative cognitions of sexual submission. In contrast, the participants who had experienced sexual coercion in adulthood reported more negative cognitions of sexual submission. Being sexually abused as an adult was not uniquely associated with the positive cognitions of sexual submission. Their negative appraisal to submission cognitions may be a reflection of unpleasant memories or flashbacks of their experience. Renaud and Byers explain that cognitions of sexual submission of participants who were sexually abused as children may reflect conditioned arousal to sexual submission rather than unpleasant flashback of their experience.

Wilson reported a study conducted by him and his colleagues (K.M. Wilson, personal communication, September 15, 2010) that attempted to replicate and extend Renaud and Byers work. Three-hundred-eighty-four undergraduate female participants' data were included. Fifty-five participants reported a history of child sexual abuse (or child and adult abuse), and sixty participants reported a history of adult sexual abuse only.

Two-hundred-seventy participants reported no history of sexual abuse. Child sexual abuse was defined as having had one or more sexual contact experiences with an adult or someone at least 5 years older than them before the age of 14. Adult sexual abuse was defined as any time coercion was used to obtain sexual acts from the participants at the age of 14 or older. Participants completed demographic questionnaire, the Sexual Cognitions Checklist (SCC), and the Marlowe-Crown Social Desirability Scale(MCSD). A revised version of the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire (CSAQ) which included a question on sexual abuse after 14 years of age was administered.

In this study, additional questions were added to the SCC, asking the frequency of arousal for each item on a 6-point Likert scale. Also, the SCC was expanded by adding 10 items include : “Being tied up by an adult and forced to have sex,” “ Begging someone not to have sex with you and they do anyways,” “ Being physically harmed against your will by a partner,” “Imagining a child being sexually abused by an adult and identifying with the child,” “ Imagining yourself as a child (0-14) being sexually abused by an adult,” “Imagining yourself as an adult having sex with someone who sexually abused you,” “ Watching a child cry and plead not to be harmed while they are sexually abused by an adult (identifying with the child),” “ Being much sought after by the same sex” ,“ Being seduced as a child” and “Seducing a child.”

One-way analyses of variance revealed that there were significant differences in the overall frequency of arousal to sexual cognitions across the three groups. Overall variables involve all cognitions except for submission, dominance and child sexual abuse cognitions. Results of a Tukeys HSD test further indicated that women who were abused as adults reported significantly higher overall frequency of arousal to sexual cognition

than women who were never abused. All other pairwise comparisons were not statistically significant. One-way analyses of variance were also conducted on overall frequency of negatively appraised sexual cognitions. The results reveals that there were significant differences across the three groups. Results of a Tukey's HSD test further indicated that the child abuse group and the adult abuse group had more overall negatively appraised sexual cognitions than the nonabused group. Also one-way analysis of variance was conducted on the overall frequency of positively appraised sexual cognitions. The results show that there was no significant differences across the three different groups.

Multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine how the age at which sexual abuse occurs predicted the frequency of Renaud and Byers (2006)'s sexual submission cognitions. The overall frequency of positively appraised cognitions was controlled along with social desirability when predicting the frequency of positively appraised submission cognitions, and the overall frequency of negatively appraised cognitions and social desirability were controlled when predicting the frequency of negatively appraised submission cognitions. The results showed that the overall frequency of positive and negative cognitions accounted for most of the variance, and social desirability had no significant effect. There were no significant differences between participants who were sexually abused as children, as adults, or never abused on frequency of positively appraised submission cognitions. However, women who were sexually abused as adults had more frequent negatively appraised submission cognitions than women who were never abused. The frequency of arousal to submission cognitions was examined in the similar way. The frequency of overall arousal and social desirability

were controlled. The results of multiple regression showed that the frequency of overall arousal accounted for most of the variance, and social desirability and the timing of the sexual abuse did not significantly relate to the frequency of arousal to submission cognitions.

Among the child sexual abuse group, women who were sexually abused earlier in their lives were more likely to have more frequent arousal to Renaud and Byers' (2006) submission cognitions. There was no significant correlation between the age of the first abuse and the frequency of positively or negatively appraised submission cognitions.

Multiple regression analysis was also conducted to examine how the age at which sexual abuse occurs predicted the frequency of Renaud and Byers' (2005) sexual dominance cognitions. The overall frequency of positive and negative sexual cognitions and the overall frequency of arousal were controlled along with social desirability. The results show that the overall frequency of cognitions and arousal accounted for most of the variance, and there was no significant difference between groups in the frequency of arousal, or positive and negative sexual dominance cognitions.

Unlike the Renaud and Byers' (2006) study, the above study did not find an association between frequency of positive sexual submission cognitions and a history of childhood sexual abuse. Moreover, Renaud and Byers (2006) found the unique association between a history of adulthood sexual abuse and a frequency of positive sexual submission cognitions where K.M. Wilson (personal communication, September 15, 2010) did not. However, similar to Renaud and Byers (2006), K.M. Wilson (personal communication, September 15, 2010) found that women who were abused as adults tend

to have more frequent negatively appraised submission cognitions than non-abused women.

Differences between the two studies make it difficult to compare the results. First of all, there are several differences in participants. Renaud and Byers' study included male participants while all of K.M. Wilson's (personal communication, September 15, 2010) participants were females. Having men in the laboratory during testing might change the attitude and responses of the female participants. Unlike Renaud and Byers' regression analysis, social desirability was insignificant in Wilson's prediction. Possibly, absence of male participants reduced social desirability. Moreover controlling for overall cognitions in the multiple regression might have reduced impact of social desirability scores. Second, in Wilson's study, the overall frequency of cognitions were controlled while Renaud and Byers controlled positive frequency for predicting negative frequency, and negative frequency of cognitions for predicting positive frequency of cognitions while examining submission cognitions. Third, participants completed questionnaires in a different order. In this study, the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire(CSAQ) was administered first, and then the Sexual Cognitions Checklist (SCC) was given, followed by the Marlowe-Crown Social Desirability Scale (MCSD). Renaud and Byers (2006) randomized the order of the questionnaires with the constraints that the demographic and dating history questionnaire comes first, the Sexual Cognitions Checklist comes next, and the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire was presented before the Sexual Experience Survey-Experience Form. Unlike Renaud and Byers (2006)' study, the participants' attitude toward the Sexual Cognitions Checklist in K.M. Wilson's (personal communication, September 15, 2010) study could be effected by completing the Child

Sexual Abuse Questionnaire (CSAQ) prior to the Sexual Cognitions Checklist (SCC) . Finally, the Sexual Cognitions Checklists (SCC) was altered to include items relating to child sexual abuse and force theme.

The Role of Guilt in Sexual Fantasies

Many studies found sex guilt to predict a variety of sex behaviors (e.g., Moreault & Follingstad, 1978; Follingstad & Kimbrell, 1986; Strassberg & Lockerd, 1998; Shulman & Horne, 2006). Mosher defined sex guilt as “a generalized expectancy for self-mediated punishment for violating or for anticipating violating standards of proper sexual conduct” (Mosher & Cross, 1971, p. 27). Critelli and Bivona (2008) summarized the explanations for women’s rape fantasies including the role of sex guilt. They evaluated the 8 major theories of women’s rape fantasies both rationally and empirically. These theories explain rape fantasies in terms of masochism, sexual blame avoidance, and openness to sexuality, sexual desirability, and male rape culture, biological predisposition to surrender, sympathetic physiological activation, and adversary transformation.

The sexual blame avoidance theory is the most frequently cited explanation for women’s rape fantasies. Critelli and Bivona (2008) explain that, for some women, a sexual fantasy may induce anticipations of self-blame and feeling of guilt, anxiety, and depression. However, rape fantasy allows women to avoid blame, reduce guilt and shame by being forced to engage in sexual act against their will. Moreault and Follingstad (1978) investigated the effects of response cues (erotic, romantic, and neutral fantasies) and level of sex guilt on the self-reported sexual fantasies of female. They found that high sex guilt females preferred fantasy themes indicating a lack of responsibility for engaging in sexual interaction. The results also include that the sex guilt

level seemed to be a better predictor of affective responses, such as guilt and embarrassment, than response cuing. Women who score high on sex guilt reported fewer, shorter, and less explicit fantasies with less variety of content and fewer themes than people with low sex guilt. They concluded that sexual fantasy behavior may be part of a cluster of sexual behaviors governed by an individuals' level of sex guilt.

Shulman and Horne (2006) conducted a study to estimate a path model of women's forceful sexual fantasies. Adult women (N=261) participated by completing online the following inventories: Forceful Sexual Fantasy (sexual suffering subscale), Cowart-Pollack Scale of Sexual Experience, Revised Guilt Inventory (sex-guilt subscale), Sexual Opinion Survey, Sexual Experiences Survey-2001 Revision, and Feminist Perspectives Scale. The results show that there was a significant and positive association between childhood sexual abuse and forceful sexual fantasy. However, a history of childhood sexual abuse was not either directly/ indirectly related to sex guilt. Also the results revealed that there was no significant direct relationship found between sex guilt and forceful sexual fantasy. However, an indirect negative link was found between sexual guilt and forceful sexual fantasy, mediated by erotophilia. Contrasting to Moreault and Follingstad (1978)'s finding, this study concluded that a general openness to sexuality is associated with forceful sexual fantasy. The results supported openness-to-sexuality theory that low sexual guilt may increase the usage of forceful sexual fantasies among women.

Rationale and Hypotheses

Many studies have explored the impact of sexual abuse on sexual fantasies and have often found that individuals with a history of sexual abuse report more force in their

fantasies. However, studies differ in their definition of force (e.g., dominance, submission, or force) and definition of childhood or adulthood sexual abuse. Finally appraisal of these fantasies or cognitions and sexual arousal to them are under-investigated.

Therefore, more studies need to be done on the relationship between sexual abuse and sexual cognitions. The difference between child sexual abuse survivors and adult sexual abuse survivors on their sexual cognitions needs to be readdressed. Even though studies have found a different impact for childhood sexual abuse and adulthood sexual abuse, there are not many studies that have directly compared those two groups. In addition, no study has examined the relationship between child sexual abuse and the frequency of arousal to force cognitions although being aroused by that cognition can be a significant stress for survivors of child sexual abuse.

Controlling Variables for Multiple Regression Analyses

The purpose of this study is to examine how the timing of abuse effects sexual cognitions. As it was mentioned previously, there typically is a relationship between sex guilt and frequency and contents of sexual fantasies. Therefore, sex guilt will be controlled in predicting sexual cognitions of submission and dominance in order to find a unique linkage between the timing of abuse and these cognitions. Also, the overall cognitions will be controlled to examine if group differences in submission and dominance cognitions merely reflect that there are group differences in sexual cognitions regardless of their content, or if the timing of abuse has its unique linkage to submissive and dominant cognitions

Research Questions

1. Will there be differences in submission cognitions between the non-abuse group, child sexual abuse group, and adult sexual abuse group? If there are, are the differences simply reflecting more sexual cognitions in general, or the timing of abuse has a unique linkage to sexual cognitions of submission? A one-way ANOVA will be conducted to examine if there are group differences in sexual cognitions in general, and multiple regression will examine if the timing of abuse has a unique linkage to submission cognitions. In order to find a unique relationship, sex guilt, social desirability, and the overall cognitions will be controlled.
2. Will there be differences in dominance cognitions between the non-abuse group, child sexual abuse group, and adult sexual abuse group? If there are, are the differences simply reflecting more sexual cognitions in general, or the timing of abuse has a unique linkage to sexual cognitions of dominance? A one-way ANOVA will be conducted to examine if there are group differences in sexual cognitions in general, and multiple regression will examine how the timing of abuse has a unique linkage to dominance cognitions. In order to find a unique relationship, sex guilt, social desirability, and the overall cognitions will be controlled.
3. (a) Will there be a relationship between sex guilt and submission cognitions? (b) Will there be a relationship between sex guilt and dominance cognitions? The relationship between sex guilt and the sexual cognitions of submission and dominance will be examined by multiple regression. Sex guilt will be added as a

controlling variable in multiple regression predicting frequency of submission and dominance sexual cognitions.

4. Will there be a group differences in intensity and frequency of arousal to submission and dominance sexual cognitions? A one-way ANOVA will be conducted to examine if there are group differences in intensity and frequency of arousal to overall cognitions, and multiple regression will examine the unique linkage between the timing of abuse and intensity and frequency of arousal to submissive and dominant cognitions.

Method

Participants

Four-hundred and thirty five female college students participated in the study. One hundred and nine females were dropped from the sample because of missing data (>10%) on at least one of the measures in the study. The final sample consisted of 326 female who ranged in age from 18 to 38 years ($M = 18.94$, $SD = 1.50$). The majority of participants are Christians (87%) and 10.7% of the sample reported no religions. Three-hundred and sixteen (96.9%) participants identified that they are heterosexual. Six (1.8%) participants identified themselves as bisexual and 2 (.6%) participants identified them as homosexual. Two-hundred and twenty five (69.0 %) participants reported that they are Caucasians and 81 (24.8%) participants identified themselves as African American. The rest of the participants reported that they are either Latino (2.8%), Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Native American, or other ethnicity.

Timing of Sexual Abuse

For the analysis, subjects will be divided into 3 groups based on their history of sexual abuse; participants who were first sexually abused before the age of 14, participants who were sexual abused only after or at the age of 14, and participants without a history of sexual abuse. Out of three-hundred and twenty six participants, one hundred and thirty six (41.7%) participants reported experiencing no sexual abuse. One hundred thirty (39.9%) participants reported that they were sexually abused only as adults. Sixty (18.4%) participants reported that they were sexually abused as children. Among those who reported childhood sexual abuse, 46 participants (76.7%) reported that they were also sexually abused as adults.

Materials

Demographic Questionnaire. The Demographic Questionnaire is a 5-item questionnaire which was designed to examine each participant's age, gender, religion, sexual orientation, and ethnicity (Appendix B).

Revised Sexual Experience Questionnaire. The Revised Sexual Experience Questionnaire is a 24-item questionnaire designed to gather information about participants' sexual victimization history. Eleven questions were taken from the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire (CSAQ) which was developed by Lemieux (1997) to examine participants' sexual victimization prior to the age of 14 with an adult or significant older person. It assesses any incident of sexual contact and exposure using a yes-no format. Sample items include : "Did an adult or significantly older person ever masturbate in front of you," " Did an adult or significantly older person ever touch or fondle your body (including your breasts and/or genitals) or attempt to arouse you sexually," "Did an adult or a significantly older person ever attempt to have sexual

intercourse with you.” Good internal consistency was found for the CSAQ ($\alpha = .90$) in a sample of 251 college women (Lemieux, 1997). In another study, high internal consistency was found for the men ($\alpha = .85$) and women ($\alpha = .88$) in a sample of 292 college students (Renaud, 1999). Another ten questions were taken from the Sexual Experience Survey-Experience Form (Koss & Gidycz, 1985) to assess participants’ history of adult sexual victimization. Participants were asked to respond in a yes-no format about their unwanted sexual experiences since the age of 14. Sample items include : Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn’t want to because a person used his or her position of authority (e.g., boss, teacher, doctor, supervisor) to you? Have you given into sexual intercourse when you didn’t want to because a person gave you alcohol or drugs? and Have you given into sexual intercourse when you didn’t want to because a person threatened you or used some degree of physical force (e.g., twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.), to make you? Koss and Gidycz (1985) reported that Sexual Experience Survey-Experience Form has acceptable test-retest reliability of .93 and internal consistency of .74. Testa, Vanzile-Tamsen, Livingston, and Koss (2004) found that rape and coercion incidents were identified with a good accuracy with the Sexual Experience Survey. They suggested that the 10 items on the Sexual Experience Survey function well as a cuing recall of these incidents. Four additional questions were added by the experimenter. One question asks at what age the abuse began and ended. Another asks the frequency of sexual abuse before the age of 14. Another question asks the frequency of sexual incidents since the age of 14. Following the 24 RSEQ items a final question asks what forms of help/counseling they sought related to their abusive experiences (Appendix C).

Revised Guilt Inventory, sex-guilt subscale. The Mosher guilt inventories assess three characteristic of guilt: sex-guilt, hostility-guilt, and morality-conscience (Mosher,1998). Mosher reported that multitrait-multimethod matrices supported discriminant validity for the three guilt subscales (1998). Only the 50-item sex-guilt subscale was used in the current study. Mosher (1966) defines sex guilt as a tendency toward self-punishment resulting from violation or expecting to violate personal sexual standards. Gerrard and Gibbons (1982) summarized that people with high sex guilt tend to engage in less sexual behavior than people with low guilt. They also tend to avoid sexual or erotic material, and enjoy them less when they were exposed to them. The items on the sex-guilt scale are presented in pairs. Participants are asked to rate the trueness for them of each item on a 7-point Likert-type scale from 0, “not at all true”, to 6, “extremely true”. Sample item includes: “Dirty” Jokes in mixed company...1. Do not bother me. 2. Are something that make me very uncomfortable. Scores range from 0 to 300. The higher score indicates that an individual has more sex guilt Janda and Bazemore (2010) reported that Mosher’s revised sex guilt inventory is psychometrically sound and that the 50-item scale had a high degree of overlap with the original forced-choice version. Janda and Bazemore (2010) reported that in their study, higher levels of sex guilt were significantly associated with not having had sex, having sex at a later age, being less satisfied with one’s decision to first have sex, and having fewer partners in their study. These results provide good support for the construct validity of this revised scale (Appendix D).

Revised Sexual Cognition Checklist. The Sexual Cognition Checklist (SCC; Renaud & Byers, 1999, 2001) contains fifty six items measuring the frequency of

positive and negative appraisal to sexual cognitions. Participants rated each item on a scale that ranged from 0, "I have never had this thought or image", to 6, "I have this thought or image frequently during the day." Positive cognitions were defined as sexual cognitions that are experienced as acceptable, pleasant, and ego-syntonic. Negative cognitions were defined as sexual cognitions that are experienced as unacceptable, unpleasant and ego-dystonic. The positive and negative cognitions were defined on the instruction sheets that were provided to participants. The positive cognition subscale has a high internal consistency of .81 for men and .80 for women, and the negative cognition subscale has a high internal consistency of .85 for men and .82 for women (Renaud & Byers, 2001). Some evidence for the validity of this measure was found (Renaud & Byers, 2006). The positive cognitions subscale was associated with more positive and less negative effect.

For the purpose of this study, participants were also asked to rate the frequency and intensity of their sexual arousal to each cognition. The frequency of arousal to sexual cognition were rated on a 7- point Likert-scale ranging from 0, " I have never been aroused by this thought or image", to 6, " I am aroused by this thought or image frequently during the day". The intensity of the sexual arousal was rated on a 7-point Likert scale from 1 (very low) to 7 (extremely). They could also report no arousal. Items in this scale include : "Having intercourse with someone that I know but have not had sex with", "Engaging in a sexual activity contrary to my sexual orientation," " Giving oral sex," "Having sex with an animal or non-human object" and "Having my clothes taken off." The score for overall intensity of arousal to sexual cognitions ranges from 0 to 280, and the score for overall frequency of arousal to sexual cognitions ranges from 0 to 240.

Ten items on the Revised Sexual Cognitions Checklist were judged to reflect themes of sexual submission. These items were selected by six doctoral students in human sexuality (Renaud & Byers, 2006). The items are : “Engaging in sexual act with someone who has authority over me,” “Being pressured into engaging in sex,” “ Being forced to do something sexually,” “Being overwhelmed by a stranger’s sexual advances,” “ Being sexually victimized,” “Being whipped or spanked,” “ Engaging in a sexual act which I would not want to do because it violates my religious principles,” “Being hurt by a partner,” “ Being tied up, and “Being seduced as an innocent.” The total intensity of sexual arousal to submissive cognitions ranges from 0 to 70 and the total frequency of arousal to submission cognitions and positive/negative submissive cognitions rages from 0 to 60. The same group of people selected items that reflect themes of sexual dominance. These items are: “Forcing someone to do something sexually,” “Whipping or spanking someone,” “Forcing another adult to engage in a sex act with me,” “Hurting a partner,” “Seducing an innocent” and “Tying someone up.” The total intensity of sexual arousal to dominant cognitions ranges from 0 to 42 and the total frequency of arousal to dominance cognitions and the total frequency of positive and negative dominance cognitions ranges from 0 to 36.

In addition, items that reflect child sexual abuse were added to this measure. These items include: “A child (0-13 years) exposing himself/herself (their sexual organs) to an adult (you identify with the child),” “An adult masturbating in front a child aged 0-13, not yourself, but you identify with the child,” “A child(0-13 years) trying to or being asked to arouse you or touch an adult in a sexual way, you identify with the child,” “An adult rubbing their genitals against a child (0-13 years),not yourself, but you identify with

the child,” “ Recalling yourself as a child (0-13 years) being sexually abused by an adult,” “Imagining yourself as an adult having sex with someone who sexually abused you when you were a child,” “ An adult attempting to have or having sexual intercourse with a child(0-13 years),not yourself but you identify with the child,” “ An adult having oral/anal intercourse with a child(0-13 years),not yourself, but you identify with the child” and “An adult seducing a child(0-13 years),not yourself but you identify with the child” (Appendix E).

Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale. The Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960) is a well-validated 33-item questionnaire to examine social desirability (Renaud & Byers, 2005). This measure attempts to measure the individual tendency to project favorable images of themselves in social interaction. Participants reports whether each statement is true or false for them. Sample items include: “I have never intensely disliked anyone,” “I am always careful about my manner of dress,” “I like to gossip at times” and “I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget.” Scores range from 0 to 33, the higher score indicates a tendency to project themselves favorability in public. Renaud (1999) reported that the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale has an internal consistency coefficient of .88 and test-retest reliability of . 89 (Appendix F).

Procedure

Participants were recruited online from the Psychology undergraduate participant pool of a Midwestern university. Each participant received one hour credit for participation. The study took place in classrooms. Participants completed the packet in groups of five to twenty and they sat sufficiently far apart to ensure confidentiality. A

female experimenter, who was an advanced clinical psychology graduate student, conducted sessions. Participants were informed of the purpose of the study and were asked to fill out an informed consent form before the material packet was handed out (Appendix A). Participants were told that some of the items may cause some distress or discomfort and they were allowed to leave the study at anytime without penalty. After signing the informed consent form, participants completed the questionnaire packet. The packet was organized in six different randomly selected orders with the constraint that the Demographic Questionnaire was presented first and the Marlow Crowne Social Desirability presented at the end. The other three remaining scales, the Revised Sexual Experience Questionnaire, the Revised Guilt Inventory, sex-guilt subscale, and the Revised Sexual Cognition Checklist, were presented in random order across the six packets. The study took participants approximately 25 minutes to 45 minutes. After completing the packet, debriefing letters were provided to participants. The debriefing letter contained the objectives of the study, list of resource that are available if they felt that they need counseling, and contact information for the investigator of this study (Appendix G).

Results

Missing values

One-hundred and nine out of the 435 participants were dropped from the sample because they had an excess of missing responses (>10%) on at least one of the measures in the study. Out of these 109 participants, 38 participants missed more than 10% on the Revised Guilt Inventory, sex-guilt subscale, 17 participants missed excess responses on the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, and 64 participants missed more than 10%

on the Revised Sexual Cognitions Checklist. Ten participants had an excess of blank responses on more than 2 measures. For the remaining participants, missing values in the Revised Guilt Inventory (sex-guilt subscale) and the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale were replaced with the participants' mean score within the measures (Cohen and Cohen, 1983). However, missing values in the Revised Sexual Cognitions Checklist were replaced by the sample means for each item. Because this instrument measures 8 different dependent variables, means across for each participant could not as readily be computed. In short, time constraints did not allow the experimenter to use this method even though it is favored. The sample mean of each item replaced the missing value in the Revised Sexual Cognitions Checklist when the missing value did not exceed 10% of items in the same category.

Characteristics of the Sample

The descriptive statistics for the sexual cognition variables are shown in Table 1.

Correlation Matrix

The correlation matrix is shown in Table 2.

Relationship Between Timing of Abuse and Arousal and the Frequency of Cognitions

A one-way analysis of variance was conducted to compare the effect of timing of sexual abuse on the overall intensity of sexual arousal to sexual cognitions (e.g., all cognitions except for submission, dominance and child sexual abuse cognitions). There were significant differences in the overall intensity of sexual arousal to sexual cognitions across the three different groups, $F(2, 323) = 9.88, p < .001$. The timing of abuse accounted for 6% of the total variance in the overall intensity of arousal to sexual cognitions. Results of a Tukeys HSD test further indicated that women who were abused

as children reported significantly higher intensity of arousal to sexual cognitions ($M = 102.77$, $SD = 38.40$) than women who were never abused ($M = 81.51$, $SD = 39.77$), $p = .001$. Likewise, women who were abused as adults reported significantly higher intensity of arousal to sexual cognitions ($M = 100.04$, $SD = 38.57$) than women who were never abused ($M = 81.51$, $SD = 39.77$), $p < .001$. There was no significant difference between women who were sexually abused as children and those who were sexually abused as adults.

A one-way analysis of variance was conducted to compare the effect of timing of sexual abuse on the overall frequency of sexual arousal to sexual cognitions. There were significant differences in the overall frequency of arousal to sexual cognitions across the three different groups, $F(2, 323) = 6.98$, $p = .001$. The timing of abuse accounted for 4% of the total variance in the overall frequency of arousal to sexual cognitions. Results of a Tukeys HSD test indicated that women who were abused as children reported significantly more frequent arousal to sexual cognitions ($M = 72.49$, $SD = 30.43$) than women who were never abused ($M = 57.69$, $SD = 29.60$), $p = .003$. Similarly, women who were abused as adults reported significantly more frequent arousal to sexual cognitions ($M = 68.13$, $SD = 28.02$) than women who were never abused ($M = 57.69$, $SD = 29.60$), $p = .010$. There was no significant difference between women who were sexually abused as children and women who were sexually abused as adult.

A one-way analysis of variance was conducted to compare the effect of timing of sexual abuse on the overall frequency of positively appraised sexual cognitions (e.g., all cognitions except for submission, dominance and child sexual abuse cognitions). There were significant differences in the overall frequency of positive sexual cognitions across

the three different groups, $F(2, 323) = 6.73, p = .001$. The timing of abuse accounted for 4% of the total variance in the overall frequency of positive sexual cognitions. Results of a Tukeys HSD test showed that women who were abused as children reported significantly more frequent positive sexual cognitions ($M = 76.86, SD = 33.30$) than women who were never abused ($M = 62.36, SD = 31.20$), $p = .010$. Women who were abused as adults reported significantly more frequent positive sexual cognitions ($M = 74.75, SD = 31.81$) than women who were never abused ($M = 62.36, SD = 31.20$), $p = .005$. There was no significant difference between women who were sexually abused as children and who were sexually abused as adult.

A one-way analysis of variance was conducted to compare the effect of timing of sexual abuse on the overall frequency of negatively appraised sexual cognitions. At an alpha level of .05, results show that there was no significant difference in the overall frequency of negative sexual cognitions across the three different groups.

Predicting Arousal to Submissive Sexual Cognitions and Frequencies of Submission Sexual Cognitions From Timing of Sexual Abuse

Two separate multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine how timing of sexual abuse predicted the intensity of arousal to submission cognitions while controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and the overall intensity of arousal to nonsubmission/nondominance and non-child sexual abuse cognitions (See Tables 3 & 4). The model accounted for 50% of the variance in intensity of arousal to submission cognitions, $F(5, 318) = 64.68, p < .001$ in both analyses. The overall intensity of arousal accounted for most of the variance (53%), $p < .001$. The first analysis shows that the intensity of arousal to submission cognitions was not significantly different for those who

were sexually abused as children and those who were never sexually abused. Likewise, there was no significant difference between those who were sexually abused as children and those who were sexually abused as adults. The second analysis revealed that there was no significant difference between the non-abused and sexually abused as adults groups.

Two separate multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine how timing of sexual abuse predicted the frequency of arousal to submission cognitions while controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and the overall frequency of arousal (See Tables 5 & 6). The results show that this model accounted for 42% of the variance in frequency of arousal to submission cognitions, $F(5, 314) = 44.49, p < .001$ in both analyses. It was found that the overall frequency of arousal accounted for most of the variance (42%), $p < .001$. In both analyses, all other variables did not significantly contribute to the models, indicating that the timing of abuse was not a significant predictor of the frequency of arousal to submission cognitions.

Two separate multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine how timing of sexual abuse predicted the frequency of positive submission cognitions while controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and the overall frequency of positive cognitions. This model accounted for 47% of the variance in frequency of positive submission cognitions, $F(5, 314) = 55.12, p < .001$ in both analyses. The overall frequency of positive cognitions was the most significant predictor ($\beta = .68, p < .001$) for this model. All other variables did not contribute to the model. The first analysis shows that the frequency of positive submission cognitions was not significantly different for those who were never abused and those who were sexually abused as adults. Likewise,

there was no significant difference between those who were never sexually abused and those who were sexually abused as children (See Table 7). The second analysis reveals that the frequency of positive submission cognitions was not significantly different for those who were never abused and those who were sexually abused as adults (See Table 8).

Two separate multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine how timing of sexual abuse predicted the frequency of negative submission cognitions while controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and the overall frequency of negative cognitions (See Tables 9 & 10). Results show that this model accounted for 82% of the variance in frequency of negative submission cognitions, $F(5, 312) = 283.96, p < .001$ in both analyses. The overall frequency of negative cognitions accounted for most of the variance (79%), $p < .001$. In both analyses, the sex guilt score had significant negative regression weights, indicating that participants with lower score on sex guilt had more frequent negative submission cognitions. However, all other variables are not significant predictors. The frequency of negative submission cognitions was not significantly different among non-abused, childhood abused, and adulthood abused groups.

Predicting Arousal to Dominance Sexual Cognitions and Frequencies of Dominance Sexual Cognitions From Timing of Sexual Abuse

Two separate multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine how timing of sexual abuse predicted the intensity of arousal to dominance cognitions while controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and the overall intensity of arousal. The first analysis shows that this model accounted for 49% of the variance in intensity of arousal to dominance cognitions, $F(5, 319) = 60.73, p < .001$. The overall intensity of arousal accounted for most of the variance (53%), $p < .001$. The intensity of arousal to

dominance cognitions was not significantly different for non-abused and childhood abused groups. Similarly, there was no significant difference between childhood abused and adulthood abused groups (See Table 11). In the second analysis, the model accounted for 49% of the variance in intensity of arousal to dominance cognitions, $F(5, 319) = 60.73$, $p < .001$. The overall intensity of arousal accounted for most of the variance (53%), $p < .001$. The intensity of arousal to dominance cognitions was significantly higher for those who were sexually abused as adults ($M=7.08$, $SD = 6.16$), than with those who were never sexually abused ($M=6.01$, $SD= 7.00$), $p = .04$. A summary of the results is in Table 12.

Two separate multiple regression analyses were used to examine how timing of sexual abuse predicted the frequency of arousal to dominance cognitions while controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and the overall frequency of arousal (See Tables 13 & 14). The model accounted for 39% of the variance in frequency of arousal to dominance cognitions, $F(5, 313) = 40.64$, $p < .001$ in both analyses. The overall frequency of arousal was the most significant predictor ($\beta = .64$, $p < .001$), and all other variables did not contribute to the model in both analyses, indicating that the timing of abuse did not predict the frequency of arousal to dominance cognitions.

Two separate multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine how timing of sexual abuse predicted the frequency of positive dominance cognitions while controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and the overall frequency of positive cognitions (See Tables 15 & 16). Both models accounted for 43% of the variance in frequency of positive submission cognitions, $F(5, 313) = 46.35$, $p < .001$. The overall frequency of positive cognitions was the only significant predictor ($\beta = .66$, $p < .001$) in

these analyses. The timing of abuse was not a significant predictor in either of the analyses.

Two separate multiple regression analyses were used to examine how timing of sexual abuse predicted the frequency of negative dominance cognitions while controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and the overall frequency of negative cognitions (See Tables 18 & 19). This model accounted for 84% of the variance in frequency of negative dominance cognitions, $F(5, 311) = 319.11$, $p < .001$ in both analyses. The overall frequency of negative cognitions accounted for most of the variance (83%), $p < .001$. However, the sex guilt score had significant negative regression weights in both models, indicating that participants with lower score on sex guilt had more frequent negative dominance cognitions. The results from the first analysis revealed that the childhood abused group was not significantly differently from either the non-abused group or the adulthood abused group. Similarly, the second analysis shows that frequency of negative submission cognitions was not significantly different for those who were never abused and those who were sexually abused as adults.

Discussion

This study suggests that women who were sexually abused as children and/or as adults have higher intensity of arousal and more frequent arousal to sexual cognitions in general (e.g., all cognitions except for submission, dominance and child sexual abuse cognitions). This study is the first study that examined the effect of timing of sexual abuse on intensity of arousal to sexual cognitions, and replicates K.M. Wilson's (personal communication, September 15, 2010) findings regarding frequency of sexual arousal. The obvious implication is that a history of sexual abuse leads to more intense and

frequent sexual arousal. However, Follingstad and Kimbrell (1986) concluded that higher sexual arousal can be simply explained as a result of spending more time with sexual materials. They found that the degree of sexual arousal was strongly correlated with the total number of words in their self-reported sexual fantasies and the length of the longest fantasies they wrote. Based on their findings, more intense and frequent arousal among abused groups may merely reflect the fact that they have more frequent sexual cognitions in general than non-abused group. Further research needs to examine the relationship between intensity/frequency of sexual arousal and total frequency of sexual cognitions.

The childhood abused group and the adulthood abused group reported more frequent overall positive sexual cognitions (e.g., all cognitions except for submission, dominance and child sexual abuse cognitions) than the non-abused group. This finding is consistent with Briere et al.'s (1994) findings that participants who were molested as children had more sexual fantasies than those who were never molested. Furthermore, these findings are consistent with Noll et al.'s (2003) notion that abused participants were more preoccupied with sex than the control group. However, these results are not consistent with K.M. Wilson's (personal communication, September 15, 2010) report of no group differences in positively appraised cognitions.

The results of the analyses of timing of abuse on submission cognitions reveal that the timing of abuse did not have any effect on sexual cognitions that involve submissive content after controlling for social desirability, sex guilt, and overall frequency of sexual cognitions. Overall frequency of sexual cognitions accounted for most of the variance on every analysis. This may suggest that there is no unique linkage

between timing of sexual abuse and this specific theme of sexual cognitions. More frequent sexual cognitions of submission among women who were sexually abused as adults/children may merely reflect that they generally have more frequent sexual cognitions than women who were never sexually abused. However, this finding is inconsistent with Renaud and Byers (2006) and K.M. Wilson (personal communication, September 15, 2010). Unlike this current study, Renaud and Byers found a unique linkage between positive submission cognitions and a history of childhood sexual abuse (although Wilson did not). Also, Renaud and Byers (2006) and K.M. Wilson (personal communication, September 15, 2010) found a link between negative submission cognitions and adulthood sexual abused.

There are several possible explanations for these contradicting results. As it was discussed previously, Renaud and Byers (2006) included male participants while only female students participated in the current study. Completing the questionnaire in the presence of the opposite sex may influence participants' attitudes and responses. Interestingly, social desirability was found to be significant in the prediction in Renaud and Byers (2006), while social desirability was not significant in any of the predictions in this current study or K.M. Wilson (personal communication, September 15, 2010). The presence of the other gender may have enhanced the effect of social desirability.

Another difference is the controlling variables. First, Renaud and Byers (2006) controlled for the frequency of positive sexual submission cognitions when predicting frequency of negative sexual submission cognitions, and vice versa. However, in this study, the overall frequency of positive cognitions was controlled for while predicting positive submission cognitions, and overall frequency of negative cognitions was

controlled for while predicting negative submission cognitions. Second, in this current study, sex guilt was also controlled. Sex guilt score found to be significant in predicting negative sexual submission cognitions. Another difference was the order of questionnaires. In this study, the Revised Sexual Experience Questionnaire, the Revised Guilt Inventory (sex-guilt subscale), and the Revised Sexual Cognition Checklist were organized in six different randomly selected orders between the Demographic Questionnaire and the Marlow Crowne Social Desirability, while Renaud and Byers (2006) randomized the order of the questionnaires with the constraints that the demographic and dating history questionnaire comes first, the Sexual Cognitions Checklist comes next, and the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire was presented before the Sexual Experience Survey-Experience Form. Finally, in this study, the Revised Sexual Cognition Checklist was expanded by adding 10 new items that involved child sexual abuse.

Also, the intensity of arousal to each sexual cognitions and the frequency of arousal to each sexual cognitions were asked in this study. The presence of these questions may have impacted endorsement of cognition questions. Additionally, the new Revised Sexual Cognitions Checklist included 266 questions while there were only 114 questions in the Revised Sexual Cognitions Checklist that was used in Renaud and Byers (2006). The contrasting results between this current study and K.M. Wilson (personal communication, September 15, 2010) on negative submission cognitions may be explained by the additional statistically significant controlling variable, sex guilt. The other difference can be from the amount of data that were dropped due to missing responses. In the current study, 25% of the participants were dropped while only 13%

were dropped in Wilson's study. All of these differences in procedure and participants make comparison difficult. It remains unclear if the timing of sexual abuse uniquely contributes to the frequency of positively and negatively appraised submission cognitions.

The results of the analyses of timing of abuse on dominance cognitions reveal that women who were sexually abused as adults have higher intensity of arousal to dominance sexual cognitions than women who were never been abused. This is a new finding. None of the previous research examined the relationship between intensity of arousal to dominance sexual cognitions and timing of sexual abuse. Further research needs to examine this relationship and confirm this finding, especially since the large number of insignificant comparisons in this study suggests that this positive finding may be just a chance finding. The timing of abuse did not have any effect on other predictions for the dominance sexual cognitions variables. These results are consistent with past research that timing of sexual abuse was not a unique predictor of frequency of dominance sexual cognitions (Renaud and Byers, 2005; K.M. Wilson, personal communication, September 15, 2010) .

Sex guilt found was not significant in any of the predictions except for negative submissive and dominant cognitions. Many studies have found sex guilt to predict a variety of sex behaviors (e.g., Follingstad & Kimbrell, 1986; Moreault & Follingstad, 1978; Shulman & Horne, 2006; Strassberg & Lockerd, 1998; Shulman & Horne, 2006). In this study it was predictive only of negative cognitions. The previous research merely attempted to examine the relationship between sex guilt and the frequency or the theme of fantasies while this current research additionally examined participants' appraisal of sexual cognitions. The negative association between sex guilt and sexual cognition that

involves forceful theme was shown in both the current and previous research (Shulman & Horne, 2006 ; Strassberg & Lockerd, 1998). However, further research needs to examine the relationship between sex guilt and appraisal of their sexual cognitions since rather surprisingly the association did not appear for positive sexual cognition of submission and dominance.

One of the weaknesses of this study is that 25% of the participants were dropped due to incompleteness or invalid responses. Even though the instructions were provided verbally by the experimenter and also it was written in the packet, numerous participants failed to complete the package appropriately. This suggests low level of participants' motivation and low reliability. However, the construction of the Sexual Cognition Checklist may have led to confusion. The intensity of sexual arousal was asked first, and the participant may have chosen N/A to indicate that they were never aroused. Participants may have understood that the answer ' N/A' applied to all four questions(intensity of arousal, frequency of arousal, positively appraised cognitions, and negatively appraised cognitions). The other weakness in this study is that we used retrospective self-reports. The Revised Sexual Cognition Checklists asks frequency of 66 different sexual cognitions. The accuracy of participants' report may be questionable, especially for those cognitions that they do not have often. More accurate and objective measures are needed for further research. Lastly, the majority of our participants are Caucasian females in a 4-year-college and with higher average social economic status. Therefore, generalizations should be made with caution.

Conclusion

This study is among a few studies that compare the effect of childhood sexual abuse and adulthood sexual abuse on sexual cognitions. The findings from this study add to a growing body of research demonstrating that women with a history of sexual abuse experience more frequent sexual cognitions than women without a history of sexual abuse. In this study, they also report more frequent arousal and greater intensity of arousal to these cognitions. However, this study did not find any significant differences in submission or dominance cognitions between the adulthood abused group and childhood abused groups, thus replicating previous results regarding dominance cognitions but failing to confirm earlier findings of a timing effect on some submission cognitions. Therefore, additional research is needed to illuminate these findings as well as to determine whether women with a history of sexual abuse merely experience more sexual cognitions than women without a history of sexual abuse regardless of the contents. The research extends past research by investigating intensity and frequency of arousal to submission and dominance sexual cognitions. This study did not find any significant differences in sexual arousal variables among groups except for intensity of sexual arousal to dominance cognitions. It will be beneficial to conduct additional research to examine whether women with a history of sexual abuse experience more intense and frequent arousal to their negatively appraised submission/dominance cognitions than women who were never sexually abused given some clinical reports that people with a history of sexual abuse reporting distress to unexpected sexual arousal to unwanted sexual fantasies (Wilson & Wilson, 2008).

Survivors of childhood and/or adulthood sexual abuse often experience a variety of sexual problems (Becker et al., 1982; Finkelhor et al., 1985; Maltz, 2002; McClellan et al., 2002).

al., 1996; Noll et al., 2003). For some survivors, thinking about or talking about sex triggers unpleasant memories of past abuse or unwanted sexual arousal along with self-disgust and anger (Maltz, 2002). Maltz (2002) argues that therapists working with survivors of sexual abuse should understand its specific sexual impact of sexual abuse on survivors. The findings from this study and others could assist therapists by providing empirically supported information about the effect of sexual abuse on survivors' sexual cognitions and arousal.

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Table 1.

Descriptive Statistics for the All Variables by Groups

	No Abuse Group		CSA Group		ASA Group		Total	
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Cognition Variables								
Total intensity of Arousal to SUB	11.80	11.53	14.95	9.49	15.43	11.04	13.83	11.09
Total intensity of Arousal to DOM	6.01	7.00	7.68	6.45	7.08	6.16	6.75	6.59
Total Frequency of Arousal to SUB	7.63	8.43	9.62	6.83	9.71	7.90	8.84	7.98
Total Frequency of Arousal to DOM	3.90	5.13	5.19	5.31	4.49	4.58	4.37	4.96
Total Frequency of POSSUB	7.98	8.55	9.14	7.09	9.89	8.28	8.97	8.21
Total Frequency of POSDOM	4.30	5.35	5.46	5.70	4.91	5.09	4.76	5.31
Total Frequency of NEGSUB	10.83	15.16	16.37	15.94	15.68	15.57	13.83	15.63
Total Frequency of NEGDOM	6.09	10.05	8.76	11.25	7.68	10.34	7.22	10.41
Control Measures								
Social Desirability	15.91	5.16	14.34	4.65	13.62	4.88	14.71	5.06
Sex Guilt	95.22	41.51	100.28	41.07	87.99	35.96	93.27	39.46
Overall Intensity of Arousal	81.51	39.77	102.77	38.40	100.04	38.57	92.81	40.10
Overall Frequency of Arousal	57.69	29.60	72.49	30.43	68.13	28.02	64.59	29.67
Overall Frequency of POS	62.36	31.20	76.86	33.30	74.75	31.81	69.97	32.40
Overall Frequency of NEG	41.12	46.66	53.55	45.80	49.84	48.23	46.90	47.27

Note: POS= positive cognitions; NEG= negative cognitions; SUB = submission cognitions; DOM = dominance cognitions; POSSUB= positive submission cognitions; POSDOM= positive dominance cognitions; NEGSUB= negative submission cognitions; NEGDOM= negative dominance cognitions; ASA=adulthood sexual abuse ; CSA=childhood sexual abuse.

Table 2.

Correlation Matrix

	Sex Guilt	MCSD	Ovr Inten	Ovr Ars	Ovr Pos	Ovr Neg	Inten Sub	Ars Sub	Pos Sub	Neg Sub	Inten Dom	Ars Dom	Pos Dom	Neg Dom
Sex Guilt														
MCSD	0.14**													
Over Inten	-0.47***	-0.15**												
Ovr Ars	-0.42***	-0.10	0.89***											
Ovr Pos	-0.45***	-0.09	0.86***	0.92***										
Ovr Neg	-0.02	-0.03	0.27***	0.33***	0.39***									
Inten Sub	-0.31***	-0.16**	0.71***	0.61***	0.59***	0.20***								
Ars Sub	-0.26***	-0.10	0.58***	0.64***	0.59***	0.23***	0.88***							
Pos Sub	-0.32***	-0.070	0.61***	0.63***	0.68***	0.26***	0.87***	0.92***						
Neg Sub	-0.09	-0.06	0.28***	0.29***	0.39***	0.90***	0.24***	0.24***	0.28***					
Inten Dom	-0.29***	-0.14*	0.69***	0.63***	0.60***	0.21***	0.76***	0.67***	0.69***	0.22***				
Ars Dom	-0.24***	-0.08	0.55***	0.62***	0.56***	0.20***	0.66***	0.74***	0.7***	0.19***	0.89***			
Pos Dom	-0.28***	-0.09	0.56***	0.62***	0.65***	0.24***	0.65***	0.70***	0.75***	0.24***	0.87***	0.93***		
Neg Dom	-0.06	-0.04	0.24***	0.26***	0.36***	0.91***	0.17**	0.17**	0.23***	0.94***	0.17**	0.15**	0.20***	

Note: Ovr=Overall; Inten=Intensity; Ars=Arousal; Pos=Positive; Neg=Negative; Sub=Submission; Dom=Dominance; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

Table 3.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Arousal to Submission Cognitions (N = 318)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.13	.09	-.06
Sex Guilt	.01	.01	.05
Overall Intensity of Arousal	.20	.01	.73 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Childhood Sexual Abuse	1.62	1.27	.07
Childhood Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	1.10	1.24	.05

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 4.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Arousal to Submission Cognitions (N = 318)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.13	.09	-.06
Sex Guilt	.01	.01	.05
Overall Intensity of Arousal	.20	.01	.73 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.51	1.01	-.02
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	-1.62	1.27	-.06

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 5.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Arousal to Submission Cognitions (N = 314)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.07	.07	-.04
Sex Guilt	.003	.01	.02
Overall Frequency of Arousal	.17	.01	.65 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	.79	.99	.05
Child Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	.82	.97	.05

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 6.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Arousal to Submission Cognitions (N = 314)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.07	.07	-.04
Sex Guilt	.003	.01	.02
Overall Frequency of Arousal	.17	.01	.65 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	.03	.79	.002
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	-.79	.99	-.04

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 7.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Positive Submission Cognitions (N = 314)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.03	.07	-.02
Sex Guilt	-.003	.01	-.02
Overall Frequency of Positive Cognitions	.17	.01	.68 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	1.49	.97	.09
Child Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	1.03	.95	.06

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 8.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Positive Submission Cognitions (N = 314)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.03	.07	-.02
Sex Guilt	-.003	.01	-.02
Overall Frequency of Positive Cognitions	.17	.01	.68 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.46	.77	-.03
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	-1.49	.97	-.07

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 9.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Negative Submission Cognitions (N = 312)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.06	.08	-.02
Sex Guilt	-.03	.01	-.07**
Overall Frequency of Negative Cognitions	.30	.01	.89 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	-1.44	1.06	-.05
Child Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.02	1.05	-.001

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 10.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Negative Submission Cognitions (N = 312)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.06	.08	-.02
Sex Guilt	-.03	.01	-.07**
Overall Frequency of Negative Cognitions	.30	.01	.89 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	1.43	.86	.05
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	1.45	1.06	.04

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 11.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Arousal to Dominance Cognitions (N = 319)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.07	.05	-.05
Sex Guilt	.01	.01	.06
Overall Intensity of Arousal	.12	.01	.73 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Childhood Sexual Abuse	1.10	.77	.08
Childhood Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.19	.75	-.01

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 12.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Arousal to Dominance Cognitions (N = 319)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.07	.05	-.05
Sex Guilt	.01	.01	.06
Overall Intensity of Arousal	.12	.01	.73 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-1.28	.61	-.10*
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	-1.10	.77	-.07

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 13.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Arousal to Dominance Cognitions (N = 313)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.03	.05	-.03
Sex Guilt	.004	.01	.03
Overall Frequency of Arousal	.11	.01	.64 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	.35	.63	.04
Child Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.25	.62	-.02

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 14.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Arousal to Dominance Cognitions (N = 313)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.03	.05	-.03
Sex Guilt	.004	.01	.03
Overall Frequency of Arousal	.11	.01	.64 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.59	.50	-.06
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	-.35	.63	-.03

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 15.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Positive Dominance Cognitions (N = 313)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.05	.05	-.05
Sex Guilt	.002	.01	.02
Overall Frequency of Positive Cognitions	.11	.01	.66 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	.48	.65	.05
Child Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.37	.65	-.03

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 16.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Positive Dominance Cognitions (N = 313)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.05	.05	-.05
Sex Guilt	.002	.01	.02
Overall Frequency of Positive Cognitions	.11	.01	.66 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.85	.52	-.08
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	-.48	.65	-.04

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 17.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Negative Dominance Cognitions (N = 311)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.02	.05	-.01
Sex Guilt	-.01	.01	-.05*
Overall Frequency of Negative Cognitions	.20	.01	.91 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	-.21	.67	-.01
Child Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.43	.67	-.02

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 18.

Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Frequency of Negative Dominance Cognitions (N = 311)

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β
Social Desirability	-.02	.05	-.01
Sex Guilt	-.01	.01	-.05*
Overall Frequency of Negative Cognitions	.20	.01	.91 ***
No Sexual Abuse vs. Adult Sexual Abuse	-.22	.54	-.01
No Sexual Abuse vs. Child Sexual Abuse	.21	.67	.01

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

APPENDIX A

**Eastern Illinois University
Research Participant Information and Consent Form**

Title of the Study: Sexual Cognitions of College Women

The purpose of this study is to obtain information about sexual cognitions. If you decide to participate in this research you will be asked to complete a brief survey asking for basic demographic information, a questionnaire asking about your sexual experiences, including sexual abuse, sexual attitudes, and a questionnaire asking about your sexual thoughts and images. After completing the questionnaires, you will be given a debriefing form with further information about this study.

You will be given as much time as needed to complete these questionnaires; however, your participation will last approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour.

There are no foreseeable significant risks. However, some of these questions will be very personal and some of the items may, for some individuals, cause some distress or discomfort. We ask that you answer each question honestly and openly. If you become distressed after completing this study, or at any time during this study, an advanced clinical psychology graduate student will be available for you to speak with, if you wish.

Your identity will not be attached to completed questionnaires, although a record of your participation will be kept.

You may ask any questions about the research at any time. If you have questions about the research after you leave today you should contact the Principal Investigator Keith Wilson, Ph.D at 1-217-581-6411, kwilson@eiu.edu or you may also contact co-investigator Jisun Kelly Park at 1-217-549-9720 or jpark3@eiu.edu

If you have questions about your rights as a research subject you should contact The Office of Research and Sponsored Programs at (217) 581-2125.

Your participation is completely voluntary. You may choose to withdraw from this study at any time with no penalty or loss of benefits. Your signature indicates that you have read this consent form, had an opportunity to ask any questions about your participation in this research and voluntarily consent to participate.

I am 18 years of age or older and consent to participate in this study.

Signature

Date

APPENDIX B

Demographic Questionnaire

Please answer the following questions.

1. AGE: _____

2. GENDER: ___ Female ___ Male

3. RELIGION

___ Christian (Circle one: protestant catholic others)

___ Jewish

___ Muslim

___ Other (specify _____)

___ No religion

4. SEXUAL ORIENTATION: ___ Heterosexual ___ Bisexual ___ Homosexual

___ Other (please specify) _____

5. ETHNICITY

___ Cacaasian

___ African American

___ Latino

___ Asian, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander

___ Native American

___ others ()

APPENDIX C

Sexual Experience Questionnaire

It is now generally recognized that many children have had one or more sexual experiences with an adult or someone significantly older than themselves. By sexual, I mean behaviours ranging from someone exposing themselves (their genitals) to you, to someone touching your genitals, to someone having intercourse with you. These experiences may have involved a relative, a friend, a friend of the family, or a stranger. Some experiences are very upsetting and painful while others are not, and some may have occurred without consent.

The following questions ask about sexual experiences you may have had during your childhood BEFORE THE AGE OF 14. When answering these questions, please note that we are only interested in experiences you may have had with an adult or someone older than yourself prior to the age of 14. We are NOT interested in consensual sex you may have had with a friend who was about the same age as you.

BEFORE THE AGE OF 14

1. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever kiss or hug you in a sexual way?
 YES NO
2. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever expose themselves (their sexual organs) to you?
 YES NO
3. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever make you show your genitals to them?
 YES NO
4. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever masturbate in front of you?
 YES NO
5. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever touch or fondle your body (including your breasts and/or genitals) or attempt to arouse you sexually?
 YES NO
6. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever try to have you arouse them, or touch their body in a sexual way?
 YES NO
7. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever rub their genitals against your body in a sexual way?
 YES NO
8. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever attempt to have sexual intercourse with you?

_____ YES _____ NO

9. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever have sexual intercourse with you?

_____ YES _____ NO

10. Did an adult or a significantly older person ever have oral/anal intercourse with you?

_____ YES _____ NO

11. Did you have any other sexual experiences with an adult or someone significantly older than yourself?

_____ YES (specify: _____) _____ NO

12. Regarding the questions 1 -11(BEFORE THE AGE OF 14)

(a) What age were you when it started? _____

(b) What age were you when it ended? _____

(c) How many different occasions did you experience these sexual incidents? (please estimate the number)

_____ 1 time _____ 2 -3 times _____ 4-8 times _____ 9-15 times
 _____ more than 15 times

***The following questions ask about unwanted sexual experiences that might have happened to you**

SINCE THE AGE OF 14. *

13. Have you given into sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by a person's **continual arguments and pressure**?

_____ YES _____ NO

14. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a person used his or her **position of authority** (e.g. boss, teacher, doctor, supervisor) to make you?

_____ YES _____ NO

15. Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because a person **threatened you or used** some degree of **physical force** (e.g. twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.), but intercourse **DID NOT** occur?

YES NO

16. Have you had a person **attempt** sexual intercourse when you didn't want to by **threatening or using** some degree of **physical force** (e.g. twisting your arm, holding you down, etc), but intercourse **DID NOT** occur?

 YES NO

17. Have you had a person **attempt** sexual intercourse when you didn't want to by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse **DID NOT** occur?

 YES NO

18. Have you **given into sexual intercourse** when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by a person's **continual arguments and pressure**?

 YES NO

19. Have you given into **sexual intercourse** when you didn't want to because a person used his or her **position of authority** (e.g. boss, teacher, doctor, supervisor) to make you?

 YES NO

20. Have you given into **sexual intercourse** when you didn't want to because a person gave you **alcohol or drugs**?

 YES NO

21. Have you given into **sexual intercourse** when you didn't want to because a person threatened you or used some degree of **physical force** (e.g. twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?

 YES NO

22. Have you engaged in **sexual acts** (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because a person used some degree of **physical force** (e.g. twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to make you?

 YES NO

23. How many different occasions did you experience these sexual incidents?
(From question 13-22)

(1-3 times) (4 -10 times) (more than 11 times)

24. Have you sought help/counseling related to your abusive experiences (regarding question 1-23) from any of the following (choose all that apply).

 Books On-line self-help group Websites Self-help group

___ Friends/family

___ Telephone crisis line

___ Sexual assault crisis center

___ Individual therapy

___ Group therapy

___ Never sought help

APPENDIX D

Sex Guilt Questionnaire

Please respond to each item as honestly as you can by rating your response on a 7-point scale from 0, which means not at all true of me, to 6, which means extremely true of me. The items are arranged in pairs of two to permit you to compare the intensity of trueness for you.

Not at all true of me

Extremely true of me

0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

"Dirty" Jokes in mixed company...

- _____ 1. do not bother me.
 _____ 2. are something that make me very uncomfortable.

Masturbation.....

- _____ 3. is wrong and will ruin you.
 _____ 4. helps one feel eased and relaxed.

Sex relations before marriage...

- _____ 5. should be permitted.
 _____ 6. are wrong and immoral.

Sex relations before marriage...

- _____ 7. ruin many a happy couple.
 _____ 8. are good in my opinion.

Unusual sex practices....

- _____ 9. might be interesting.
 _____ 10. don't interest me.

When I have sexual dreams...

- _____ 11. I sometimes wake up feeling excited.
 _____ 12. I try to forget them.

"Dirty" jokes in mixed company...

- _____ 13. are in bad taste.

_____ 14. can be funny depending on the company.

Petting...

_____ 15. I am sorry to say is becoming an accepted practice.

_____ 16. is an expression of affection that is satisfying.

Unusual sex practice...

_____ 17. are not so unusual.

_____ 18. don't interest me.

Sex...

_____ 19. is good and enjoyable.

_____ 20. should be saved for wedlock and childbearing.

"Dirty" jokes...

_____ 21. are coarse to say the least.

_____ 22. are lots of fun.

When I have sexual desires...

_____ 23. I enjoy it like all healthy human beings.

_____ 24. I fight them for I must have complete control of my body.

Unusual sex practices...

_____ 25. are unwise and lead only to trouble.

_____ 26. are all in how you look at it.

Unusual sex practices...

_____ 27. are okay as long as they're heterosexual.

_____ 28. usually aren't pleasurable because you have preconceived feelings about their being wrong.

Sex relations before marriage...

_____ 29. in my opinion, should not be practiced.

_____ 30. are practiced too much to be wrong.

As a child, sex play...

_____ 31. was immature and ridiculous.

_____ 32. was indulged in.

Unusual sex practice...

_____ 33. are dangerous to one's health and mental condition.

_____ 34. are the business of those who carry them out and no one else's.

When I have sexual desires....

- _____ 35. I attempt to repress them.
_____ 36. they are quite strong.

Petting...

- _____ 37. is not a good practice until after marriage.
_____ 38. is justified with love.

Sex relations before marriage...

- _____ 39. help people adjust.
_____ 40. should not be recommended.

Masturbation...

- _____ 41. is wrong and sin.
_____ 42. is a normal outlet for sexual desire.

Masturbation...

- _____ 43. is all right.
_____ 44. is a form of self-destruction.

Unusual sex practices...

- _____ 45. are awful and unthinkable.
_____ 46. are all right if both partners agree.

If I had sex relations, I would feel...

- _____ 47. all right, I think.
_____ 48. I was being used, not loved.

Masturbation...

- _____ 49. is all right.
_____ 50. should not be practiced.

APPENDIX E

Sexual Cognitions Checklist

We all have thoughts and images about sex from time to time. Sexual thoughts and images can be divided into separate types:

Positive Sexual Thoughts and Images. Sometimes we experience our sexual thoughts and images as positive. Positive sexual thoughts and images may include thoughts or images that we purposely engage in to enhance our sexual feelings or sexual arousal. Positive sexual thoughts or images may also include thoughts or images that pop into our heads out of the blue. Whether we purposely engage in positive sexual thoughts or images, or they pop into our heads out of the blue, positive sexual thoughts and images are thoughts and images that we find acceptable and pleasant. They are the types of thoughts and images that we would expect to have. We can have positive sexual thoughts or images while we are engaging in masturbation, while we are engaged in sexual activity with a partner, or while we are engaged in non-sexual activities.

Negative Sexual Thoughts and Images. Sometimes, we have sexual thoughts or images that we experience as negative. Negative sexual thoughts and images are thoughts or images that we dislike having. They are the types of thoughts or images that we would not expect to have because they are uncharacteristic of our usual thoughts and habits. That is, negative sexual thoughts and images are thoughts or images that we would never want to say or do. Therefore, negative sexual thoughts and images are highly unacceptable, upsetting, and unpleasant. We tend to find these thoughts disgusting and we wonder why we are having such repugnant thoughts or images. You may feel ashamed of yourself for having these thoughts and images or guilty about having them. However, because they are sexual in content, we may experience sexual arousal to these thoughts and images even though we find them unacceptable, unpleasant, and upsetting. Like positive sexual thoughts, we can have negative sexual thoughts or images while we are engaging in masturbation, while we are engaged in sexual activity with a partner, and while we are involved in non-sexual activities.

Sometimes Positive and Sometimes Negative Thoughts and Images. Although some thoughts and images are clearly positive or clearly negative for us, there are some sexual thoughts or images that we experience as positive at times and as negative at other times. For example, you may have had a thought or an image about seeing your neighbor undress. If that thought or image was about the good-looking neighbor in apartment "B," the thought or image might be positive. That is, it might be the type of thought or image you would expect to have and it is acceptable and pleasant. On the other hand, if you had the thought or image about the neighbor in apartment "A" who you find disgusting, the thought or image might be negative. In this case, the thought or image is unacceptable, unpleasant, and not the type of thought or image that you would expect to have. So, in this case, the same thought or image of "seeing your neighbor undress" is sometimes positive and sometimes negative.

INSTRUCTIONS: The questions on the following few pages deal with a variety of sexual thoughts and images. Some may be very upsetting. Many of them are common. We ask that you answer each question honestly. On these questions, we would like you to answer a number of questions about each thought or image.

First, indicate **HOW (intensely)** sexually aroused (i.e. vaginal lubrication, breast sensation, erection, orgasm, increased heart rate, rapid breathing) you were to each thought or image using the following scale:

Never aroused	Very low				Moderately			Extremely
N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Then, indicate **HOW OFTEN** sexually aroused (i.e. vaginal lubrication, breast sensation, erection, orgasm, increased heart rate, rapid breathing) you were to each thought or image using the following scale:

- 0: I have never been aroused by this thought or image.
- 1: I have been aroused by this thought or image once or twice.
- 2: I have been aroused by this thought or image a few times a year.
- 3: I am aroused by this thought or image once or twice a month.
- 4: I am aroused by this thought or image once or twice a week.
- 5: I am aroused by this thought or image daily.
- 6: I am aroused by this thought or image frequently during the day.

Next, indicate how often you have had each of the listed sexual thoughts when it was a positive sexual thought and when it was a negative sexual thought using the following scale.

- 0: I have never had this thought or image.
- 1: I have had this thought or image once or twice.
- 2: I have this thought or image once or twice a year.
- 3: I have this thought or image once or twice a month.
- 4: I have this thought or image once or twice a week.
- 5: I have this thought or image daily.
- 6: I have this thought or image frequently during the day.

When you have completed all of the questions, please indicate which cognition, out of the ones listed, you have experienced and the most positive, and which cognition you have experienced as the most negative.

EXAMPLE: Watching my neighbor undress.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	(4)	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	(3)	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	(2)	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	(4)	5	6	

This example shows that I have been aroused by this thought or image once or twice a month. It shows that I have had this thought or image when it was positive a few times a year and that I have had this thought or image when it was negative once or twice a week. In addition, it shows that I feel guilty for having this thought or image once or twice a month.

In the past year, I have had sexual thoughts of:

1. Making love out of doors in a romantic setting (e.g. field of flowers; beach at night).

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?							
Never aroused	Very low		Moderately			Extremely	
N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?							
Never	1-2 times	few times/year	1-2/month	1-2/week	daily	frequently/day	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

2. Having intercourse with a loved partner.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?							
Never aroused	Very low		Moderately			Extremely	
N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?							
Never	1-2 times	few times/year	1-2/month	1-2/week	daily	frequently/day	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

3. Having intercourse with someone that I know but have not had sex with.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

4. Having sex with an anonymous stranger.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

5. Engaging in a sex act with someone who has authority over me.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

6. Being pressured into engaging in sex.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

7. A child(0–13years) exposing himself/herself (their sexual organs) to an adult (you identify with the child)

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

8. Engaging in a sexual act with someone who is “taboo” (family member, religious figure)

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

9. An adult masturbating in front a child, aged 0-13 (not yourself, but you identify with the child).

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

10. Having sex with two other people at the same time.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Participating in an orgy.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Being forced to do something sexually.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Forcing someone to do something sexually.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Engaging in a sexual activity contrary to my sexual orientation (e.g. heterosexual or homosexual)								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
15. A child(0–13 years), not yourself, trying to or being asked to arouse you or touch an adult in a sexual way (you identify with the child).								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SEXUAL COGNITIONS 89

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

16. Throwing my arms around and kissing an authority figure.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

17. Lifting my skirt or dropping my pants, thereby indecently exposing myself in public.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

18. Receiving oral sex.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

19. Giving oral sex.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

20. Watching others have sex.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

21. Having sex with an animal or non-human object.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

22. An adult rubbing thier genitals against a child (0 – 13 years), not yourself, but you identify with the child.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

23. Being overwhelmed by a stranger's advances.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

24. Being sexually victimized.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

25. Receiving or giving genital stimulation.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

26. Recalling yourself as a child (0-13 years) being sexually abused by an adult.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

27. Whipping or spanking someone.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

28. Being whipped or spanked.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

29. Taking someone's clothes off.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

30. Having my clothes taken off.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

31. Engaging in a sexual act that I would not want to do because it violates my religious principles.

SEXUAL COGNITIONS 92

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

32. Forcing another adult to engage in a sex act with me.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

33. Imagining yourself as an adult having sex with someone who sexually abused you when you were a child aged 0 - 13.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

34. Making love elsewhere than the bedroom (e.g. kitchen or bathroom).

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

35. Being excited by material or clothing (e.g. rubber, leather, underwear).

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

36. Hurting a partner.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
37. Being hurt by a partner.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
38. An adult attempting to have or having sexual intercourse with a child (0 – 13 years), not yourself but you identify with the child.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
39. Imagining having incestuous sexual relations (sexual relations with a family member) as adults.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
40. Exposing myself provocatively.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
41. Wearing clothes of the opposite sex.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

SEXUAL COGNITIONS 94

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
42. Being promiscuous (having numerous casual sex partners).								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
43. Having sex with someone much older than myself.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
44. Having sex with someone much younger than myself.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
45. Being much sought after by the opposite sex.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
46. An adult having oral/anal intercourse with a child (0 – 13 years), not yourself but you identify with the child but it is not you.								
If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

47. Being seduced as an “innocent”.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

48. An adult seducing a child (0-13 years), not yourself but you identify with the child.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

49. Seducing an “innocent”.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

50. While engaging in a sexual act with my partner, I have had sexual thoughts or images of saying something to my partner that I know would upset him/her.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

51. While engaging in a sexual act with my partner, I have had sexual thoughts or images of doing something to my partner that I know would upset him/her.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

52. Partner-swapping.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

53. Watching someone urinate.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

54. Masturbating in a public place.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

55. Authority figure being naked.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

56. People that I come in contact with being naked.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

57. Having sex in public.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

58. Tying someone up.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

59. Being tied up.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

60. Being embarrassed by failure of sexual performance.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

61. Having sex with someone of a different race.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

62. Using objects for stimulation (e.g. vibrator, candles).

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you?	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
How often have you been aroused by this thought/image?		0	1	2	3	4	5	6

SEXUAL COGNITIONS 98

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

63. Being masturbated to orgasm by a partner.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

64. Looking at obscene pictures or films.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

65. Kissing passionately.

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

66. Any other sexual thought not listed above (SPECIFY).

If and when you were aroused, how intensely aroused were you? N/A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How often have you been aroused by this thought/image? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was positive? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

How often have you had this thought/image when it was negative? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

67. Of all of these above (items 1-66), select the cognition that YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED as being the most POSITIVE. (e.g. # 2) _____

68. Of all of these above (items 1-66), select the cognition that YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED as being the most NEGATIVE. (e.g. # 2) _____

APPENDIX F

Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale

Listed below are a number of statements concerning personal attitudes and traits. Read each item and decide whether the statement is *true* or *false* as it pertains to you personally.

1. Before voting I thoroughly investigate the qualifications of all the candidates (True, False)
2. I never hesitate to go out of my way to help someone in trouble. (True, False)
3. It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged. (True, False)
4. I have never intensely disliked anyone. (True, False)
5. On occasion I have had doubts about my ability to succeed in life. (True, False)
6. I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way. (True, False)
7. I am always careful about my manner of dress. (True, False)
8. My table manners at home are as good as when I eat out in a restaurant. (True, False)
9. If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen, I would probably do it. (True, False)
10. On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability. (True, False)
11. I like to gossip at times. (True, False)
12. There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right. (True, False)
13. No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener. (True, False)
14. I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something. (True, False)
15. There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone. (True, False)
16. I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake. (True, False)

17. I always try to practice what I preach. (True, False)
18. I don't find it particularly difficult to get along with loud mouthed, obnoxious people. (True, False)
19. I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget. (True, False)
20. When I don't know something I don't at all mind admitting it. (True, False)
21. I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable. (True, False)
22. At times I have really insisted on having things my own way. (True, False)
23. There have been occasions when I felt like smashing things. (True, False)
24. I would never think of letting someone else be punished for my wrongdoings. (True, False)
25. I never resent being asked to return a favor. (True, False)
26. I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own. (True, False)
27. I never make a long trip without checking the safety of my car. (True, False)
28. There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others. (True, False)
29. I have almost never felt the urge to tell someone off. (True, False)
30. I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me. (True, False)
31. I have never felt that I was punished without cause. (True, False)
32. I sometimes think when people have a misfortune they only got what they deserved. (True, False)
33. I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feeling (True, False)

APPENDIX G

Debriefing Form

Thank you for your participation in this study. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between childhood sexual abuse and sexual cognitions involving submissive, dominant and abuse themes. Although there are no anticipated significant risks, if you are experiencing any emotional distress as a result of your participation, Kelly, an advanced clinical psychology graduate student, is available to speak with you before you leave. You have several other options as well. You can call the Eastern Illinois University Counseling Center at (217) 581-3413 or you can call Lifelinks (formerly Coles County Mental Health) at (217) 238-5700. You can also call the Sexual Assault and Information Services (SACIS) at (217) 348-5033. In an emergency, you can contact the Regional Behavioral Health Network Crisis line at 1 (866) 567-2400 or the SACIS crisis line at 1 (888) 345-2846. Additionally, if you have concerns about your experiences or their impact the above agencies can be helpful.

If you have questions about your rights as a research subject you should contact the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs at (217) 581-2125. If you are curious as to the results of the study, you may contact Dr. Wilson in summer 2011 for a summary of the results. If you have any other questions about this research, you may contact Dr. Wilson or the co-investigator Jisun Kelly Park at the links listed below. Once again, thank you for your participation.

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