

ASSOCIATIONS OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND REASONS TO PRETEND ORGASM;
DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF
REASONS TO PRETEND ORGASM MEASURE
IN A RELATIONAL CONTEXT
BY

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ABSTRACT

Although pretending orgasm is a relatively common phenomenon, a review of the literature revealed no theory driven research investigating the relationship correlates of this sexual behavior. The current research uses a well validated theory of close relationships (Attachment Theory) to construct and validate a measure of Reasons for Pretending Orgasm (the RPO). Exploratory Factor Analysis revealed a six factor structure that was confirmed using a separate sample and a Confirmatory Factor Analysis. Using a large separate internet sample, certain factors from the RPO (*Manipulation/Power, Insecurity, Not into Sex*) were related to poor relationship outcomes (lower trust, intimacy, love, commitment, and overall relationship satisfaction) suggesting that the reasons for pretending orgasm play an important role in the relationship outcomes of this sexual behavior.

Additional analyses (structural equation modeling) revealed that negative relationship outcomes might increase pretending orgasm, rather than pretending increasing negative outcomes. Further, higher frequency of pretending orgasm was also related to: an anxious attachment style, gender (more common among women, replicating previous findings), lower orgasm frequency, tendency to lie to one's partner, more sexual behavior, and lower commitment in relationships, even when controlling for other factors such as the big five personality dimensions. Implications of these findings for clinical practice, and future directions are discussed.

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Popular culture sources ranging from *Seinfeld* to *When Harry Met Sally*, have commented on the phenomenon of pretending an orgasm. The ‘Mango’ episode of *Seinfeld* focused on Jerry Seinfeld’s attempt to prove his sexual prowess once he discovered that his ex-lover was pretending to orgasm throughout their relationship. Jerry reacts to this discovery by saying that he is “feeling very inadequate about the whole thing.” This reflects the general wisdom that pretending orgasm can negatively influence a close relationship. Our participants provided further support for the belief regarding the harmful effects of pretending:

“I think it ruined my marriage but sometimes made it easier for my second relationship. I didn’t have to pretend as much in the second relationship but I got in trouble there when I was too honest.” (ID1116, 64, woman, pretends more than half the time with her current partner)

“Pretending [orgasm] has created a void within me. I started faking to make my husband feel he was doing a good job pleasing me. But it left me hollow (*sic*) and empty inside. I feel disconnected from him emotionally and mentally now from faking for so long.” (ID66, 35, woman, pretends orgasm almost always with her husband)

“It gave my ex-husband a sense of accomplishment. This false sense of accomplishment paralleled the false bonds that we had as husband and wife--ultimately resulting in divorce.” (ID2530, 36, woman, pretended rarely with ex-husband)

At the same time, other participants mentioned potential positive outcomes of pretending orgasm:

“Given the rarity of the occurrence, I feel faking orgasm has had little effect on my relationship with my wife. I did so in order to encourage her feelings of intimacy and shared love without burdening her with guilt for not allowing me to reach climax. Given her negative reaction when I have not faked orgasm, I feel this is an acceptable strategy.” (ID65, 27, man, pretends rarely with his wife)

“If anything, it makes me feel more “normal” during sex, and makes the sex more enjoyable because of that. I don’t have to worry as much about myself during that. It makes the sexual aspect of the relationship a lot easier.” (ID1485, 22, woman, pretends more than half the time with her current partner)

“I feel that sometimes pretending orgasms can make sex more intimate.” (ID72, 22, woman, pretends less than half the time with her current partner)

These contradicting testimonies suggest that pretending orgasm, its reasons, and outcomes is a multi-faceted complex concept. The present studies were designed to investigate these issues.

Pretending orgasm is a relational phenomenon – there is no use pretending without the presence of an audienceⁱ – a relationship partner (Steiner, 1981). The small sample of testimonies cited above, suggests that pretending orgasm is a behavior that has profound consequences on close relationships and can result in harmful outcomes such as contributing to relationship dissolution. At the same time, the examples show that pretending also may have positive outcomes. Being so influential, it is no surprise that pretending is a prevalent sexual behavior with 25%-60% of both men and women (higher among women) reporting pretending at least once in their life (Brian, 2001; Darling & Davidson, 1986; Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010; Wiederman, 1997).

Despite its importance and prevalence, research about pretending orgasm has limitations (Darling & Davidson, 1986; Hite, 1977). First, a search of the literature revealed an unbalanced and incomplete body of knowledge regarding the motives and correlates of pretending orgasm. Diversity in the motivations for pretending orgasm is responsible, at least partially, for the diversity in relational outcomes referred to above. Further, existing research on motivations behind pretending orgasm has been entirely qualitative (Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010). A major reason for that is the lack of adequate measures to assess reasons to pretend. Without a statistically robust way to quantify reasons for pretending orgasm, researchers have primarily investigated the associations between behavior and outcome rather than the connections between motivation for behavior and outcomes. Given the wide range of outcomes reported for pretending orgasm, to fully understand the effects of pretending orgasm on relationships, a measure of motivations is necessary. The present study was set to construct, factor analyze, and validate a *Reasons for Pretending Orgasm* (RPO) questionnaire and use it to examine the relational correlates of pretending orgasm.

An additional limitation of existing research on pretending orgasm has been the tendency of research to be a-theoretical and not informed by relational theories. Given that pretending occurs in the context of an intimate relationship, the study was implemented with a well-validated theory of close relationships – Bowlby's (1969) *Attachment Theory* – which was used successfully before to study sexuality within close relationships (e.g., Feeney & Noller, 2004, Gillath & Schachner, 2006), as a framework for the present investigation. Specifically attachment theory and its related methods were used to investigate the associations between reasons for pretending orgasm and people's relationship or attachment style.

The following text begins with a brief review of relevant theory and research on pretending orgasm and relationships, with an emphasis on attachment theory. The purpose of the study was to construct and validate a theoretically sound measure of the reasons for pretending orgasm with which to investigate the correlates and outcomes of pretending orgasm. The second purpose was to try and identify individual differences that would predict the tendency, frequency, and reasons to pretend. Four studies were conducted and designed to construct a reasons-related measure and use it to investigate the associations between attachment and pretending orgasm. Finally, possible implications and limitations of the research are discussed.

Pretending Orgasm

Definition. Currently there is no one accepted operational definition of pretending orgasm. Researchers have used different questions to assess the tendency to pretend or the actual pretending of orgasm. Some researchers have used the words “pretend” or “fake” (Darling & Davidson, 1986; Hite, 1976; Schaefer, 1973) while others described behaviors associated with it (Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010). For example, Schaefer (1973) referred to pretending orgasm using one item that is subjective and based on the participant's definition, asking if it was

“necessary to ‘pretend’ or ‘fake’ orgasm during intercourse” (p.248). Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010) defined pretending more specifically as “acting like you were having an orgasm when you actually weren’t having one, or saying that you had an orgasm when you really didn’t.” (p. 3). Bryan (2001) queried “physically pretending...verbally pretending...or other pretending by giving the impression that they had an orgasm when they didn’t in some other way” (p. 20). For the purposes of the current project, similarly to Bryan (2001) and Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010) the definition encompasses actively pretending orgasm (either orally or physically miming orgasm) as well as not correcting the partner’s false impression of orgasm.

Prevalence and Frequency

A cross-study consistency exists regardless of the method being used, namely that half or more of women with sexual experience pretend to have had an orgasm at least once in their life (Bryan, 2001; Darling & Davidson, 1986; Hite, 1976; Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010; Steiner, 1981; Wiederman, 1997). The numbers among men are smaller; for example, Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010) found only 25% of men to report pretending orgasm (as compared with 50% of women). Steiner (1981) reported a larger percentage (36%) of men reported pretending orgasm (see more about gender below).

Although research shows that people have pretended at least once, it is difficult to estimate how *often* people pretend orgasm based on currently available data. Many researchers divide their samples into “pretenders” and “non-pretenders” (Bryan, 2001; Darling & Davidson, 1986, Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010; Wiederman, 1997), without accounting for frequency. Both Hite (1976) and Steiner (1981) differentiated samples into past, current, and non-pretenders, but did not provide frequency data. In the current studies, frequency of pretending orgasm was measured to address the lack of current information about this variable.

Why People Pretend: Reasons for Pretending Orgasm

Despite the incomplete and unbalanced systematic research that has been conducted about reasons for pretending orgasm, Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010) and Steiner (1981) argued that there is diversity in the reasons reported for pretending orgasm (Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010; Steiner, 1981). Studies suggest three main categories of reasons people report for pretending orgasm: circumstantial, intrapsychic, and relationship-related reasons (Bryan, 2001; Darling & Davidson, 1986; Hite, 1976; Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010; Schaefer, 1973; Steiner, 1981; Wiederman, 1997).

Reasons related to circumstances. Circumstantial reasons refer to reason that have to do with the ‘power of the situation,’ and are thought to affect everyone equally, regardless of attachment style. External reasons are related more to the situation and are not thought to be due primarily to relationship or personal processes. They include statements such as being too drunk or tired, wanting the encounter or sex to be over, orgasm is unlikely or taking too long, and avoiding conflict. Other circumstantial reasons included: did not want to get partner pregnant; partner’s orgasm seemed imminent; problematic location; pain or soreness in themselves or partner; and partner would not stop until they orgasmed. In Muehlenhard and Shippee’s (2010) orgasm was unlikely or taking too long was the most popular reason for men (84%) and the second most popular reason for women (71%).

Reasons related to intrapsychic processes. These reasons refer to internal psychological processes (emotions and cognitions), such as excitement or fear, and include statements such as not wanting to appear abnormal, and wanting to appear sexy. Intrapsychic processes have to do with the internal experience of the participant. Bryan (2001) and Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010) elaborated on the intrapsychic theme. They found that some

women pretended orgasm to enhance their own sexual excitement or enjoyment. In Bryan's sample of 236 college-aged women who had pretended orgasm, 25% reported that it decreased their sexual excitement, 33% reported that it increased their excitement, and 42% reported that it had no effect on their excitement.

Reasons related to relationship. Reasons related to relationships refer to relational processes (e.g., relationship quality, stability) and partner-related reasons, and include statements such as not wanting to damage the partner's sexual self-concept, wanting to please one's partner, and wanting to keep partner from looking for alternatives (See Bryan, 2001; Darling & Davidson, 1986; Hite, 1976; Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010; Schaefer, 1973; Steiner, 1981; Wiederman, 1997). For example, Muehlenhard and Shippee's (2010) participants reported pretending to avoid negative relational consequences (i.e., to avoid hurting the partner's feelings, to avoid the partner getting upset) or to obtain positive consequences (to please the partner, so the partner thinks he or she did his or her job). In that sample, 58% of men and 78% of women (most prevalent reason among women) reported pretending orgasm to avoid negative or obtain positive relationship-related outcomes, suggesting that relationship issues motivate a substantial portion of pretending orgasm behavior.

In summary, although there is some consensus on possible domains of reasons for pretending orgasm, a search of the literature revealed no systematic investigation of these reasons; thus no a reliable, valid, measure to assess them has been published. Further, none of the studies that investigated the reasons for pretending orgasm have been guided by a unifying theory. Attachment theory would illuminate connections and differences between the disparate reasons and allow further research to compare them. A well-validated and theoretically sound measure of the reasons for pretending orgasm would enable researchers to better investigate the

correlates and outcomes of pretending orgasm. Hence, the first goal of the current work was to construct and validate such a measure. The second goal was to try and identify individual differences that would predict the tendency, frequency, and reasons to pretend.

Who are the People that Pretend: Individual Differences in Pretending Orgasm

Personality and individual differences. Although pretending orgasm is a prevalent phenomenon (Brian, 2001; Darling & Davidson, 1986; Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010; Wiederman, 1997), not *all* people pretend orgasm. What differentiates pretenders from non-pretenders and are there important differences between those who did it once compared to those who do it frequently? Existing research provides partial answers for these questions. Steiner (1981), for example, having little to say on individual differences in the frequency of pretending, was among the first to explore other individual differences as predictors of pretending. Steiner found that people who currently pretend as opposed to those who never did or did in the past and do not pretend anymore, earned lower scores on the *Affiliation* subscale of the Adjective Checklist (Gough & Heilbrun, 1965). Lower scores on this scale usually indicate less interest in close, personal relationships (Gough & Heilbrun, 1965). This suggests that current pretenders are characterized by lower interest in intimacy and closeness with partners as compared to people who do not pretend orgasm. Although affiliation was found to be somewhat helpful, and supports the use of personality dimensions as predictors of pretending, it did not distinguish past pretenders from current or non-pretenders suggesting that pretending orgasm may be more of a relationship process than stemming from personal factors. A more relationship-oriented construct, like attachment style, would potentially be capable to provide a more integrative depiction of how such individual differences function within close relationships.

Sexual experience. Extent of sexual experience is an additional individual difference found to associate with the tendency to report pretending orgasm (Darling & Davidson, 1986; Wiederman, 1997). Darling and Davidson (1986) found that women who have had more sexual partners, participate in a greater variety of sexual behaviors, and experiment with a greater variety of techniques for orgasm were also more likely to report having pretended orgasm. In other words, higher frequency of sex provides more opportunities to pretend. This suggests that frequency of sex may be a confounding factor and therefore would be taken into account in the current studies.

Sexual and relational satisfaction. Darling and Davidson (1986) argued that pretending orgasm is positively correlated with sexual and relationship dissatisfaction. Darling and Davidson asserted that sexually-active female nurses who reported pretending orgasm were more likely to report conflicts with their partner, lack of interest in foreplay by the partner, lack of tenderness in their interaction with their partner, desire to perform well, and fear of not satisfying the partner, as compared with women who did not pretend.

Similarly, Bryan (2001) surveying 236 college-aged female respondents, reported significant differences between low- and high-pretending relationships. High-pretending relationships were characterized with lower satisfaction of participant's physical and emotional needs. The relationships were described as lower on sexual and general communication skills, with the sexual aspect of the relationship being rated as less important. Partners in high-pretending relationships were described as being less-significant to the participant as compared with partners in low-pretending relationships. Overall, being in a high pretending relationship was associated with less positive relational-outcomes, suggesting that participants tend to view such relationships in a more negative light (Bryan, 2001).

The literature then is clear, people tend to pretend orgasm, and the tendency to pretend associates with various individual and relational factors. Because pretending takes place in the context of relationships, and relationship variables seem to affect pretending, using a relationship-related theoretical framework may increase our understanding of the phenomenon of interest in the present work. Attachment theory, which is well-validated, provides such a framework, already successfully applied to the study of sex, sexuality, and orgasm (e.g., Cohen & Belsky, 2008). The following section is a brief overview of attachment theory, research about the association between attachment and sexuality in general, and orgasm and pretending orgasm specifically.

Attachment Theory Overview

Created by Bowlby (1969/1982) and Ainsworth (1978) as a framework for understanding how separation from caregivers affects infants' development, attachment theory was an amalgam of ethology, cognitive psychology, evolution, and psychodynamics approaches. Bowlby (1969/1982) theorized that interactions with primary caregivers lead infants to form mental representations of themselves as well as expectations of close others and the environment. For example, if a child's caretaker is consistently responsive and sensitive; the child comes to believe that "he or she is worthy of being loved" and "the world responds to his/her needs." On the other hand, if a caretaker is unreliable and unresponsive, the child comes to believe that "help will not be available at time of need." These beliefs reflect very different approaches to relationships, which shape the child's interactions with others. Bowlby termed these mental representations – internal working models or attachment styles – and differentiate between model of the self (worthy of being loved or not) and model of the other (support and care will be provided or not).

Ainsworth (1978) a student and colleague of Bowlby (1969/1982) after making field observations of children in Uganda, developed a procedure – the Strange Situation – to assess attachment style, by examining the way infants managed a short maternal separation followed by a reunion with the mother (Ainsworth, Blehar, Walters & Wall, 1978). Based on the infants' behavior in the procedure, Ainsworth and colleagues developed a classification system with three categories: *securely attached* (appropriate distress over mother's absence followed by appropriate seeking and receiving help and being easily soothed on reunion), *anxiously attached* (unusual and marked distress over mother's absence followed by extreme comfort seeking and ambivalence to being soothed), and *avoidantly attached* (little distress over mother's absence followed by avoidance of mother and her attempts to comfort).

Bowlby concluded that attachment style is established during childhood, but affects human behavior from “the cradle to the grave” (Bowlby 1969/1982). Hazan and Shaver (1987) extended Bowlby's ideas and Ainsworth et al.'s classification method to adult pair-bonding and romantic relationships. Since then, studies have demonstrated that attachment continues to affect relationships throughout the lifespan and can predict various relationship-related variables such as relationship stability and satisfaction (for reviews see Cassidy & Shaver, 2008; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2007).

Currently, most researchers assess adult attachment across two dimensions: attachment avoidance and attachment anxiety (e.g., Experiences in Close Relationships; Brennan, Clark, & Shaver, 1998, see Appendix A). Individuals who have low scores on both avoidance and anxiety are thought to be securely attached, and are characterized by a willingness to become emotionally intimate with their partners, a sense of trust in others, and long and stable close relationships. Individuals high on attachment avoidance are characterized by a tendency to retain

distance from their relationship partners and downplay their emotions and any sign of dependency or intimacy. Individuals high on attachment anxiety are characterized by a fear of abandonment coupled with a desire to become extremely close to their partners. Individuals who score high on both attachment avoidance and anxiety (fearful-avoidants; Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1994), are characterized by both desire and anxiety about closeness in relationships (Shaver et al., 1988).

Adult attachment styles were consistently found to be efficient predictors of various aspects of close relationships, such as coping with relationship challenges (Gillath & Shaver, 2007), providing care to close others (George & Solomon, 1999; Mikulincer, Shaver, Gillath, & Nitzberg, 2005) and reacting to a break-up (Davis, Shaver, & Vernon, 2003; see Mikulincer & Shaver, 2007 for a review). Relevant to the current work, attachment styles were also found to be associated with tendency and motivations for lying in relationships (Cole, 2001; Gillath, Sesko, Shaver & Chun, 2010). For example, avoidant people are more likely to report lying to maintain a sense of distance and power (Ennis et al., 2008). These patterns may apply to pretending orgasm, as well. Thus, pretending orgasm could be a strategy for avoidantly attached people who have more negative and aversive sexual cognitions (Birnbaum et al., 2006) to end an encounter or to keep emotional distance from their partner, and for anxiously attached people to avoid rejection and abandonment (Ennis et al., 2008).

Especially relevant for the current work, attachment and sex are thought to be two behavioral systems, interacting to shape people's relational behavior (e.g., Gillath & Schachner, 2006; Shaver, Hazan & Bradshaw, 1988). Each of these systems has goals, triggers, response patterns and underlying mechanisms. Changes in one system are thought to affect the other system. Indeed, attachment security and insecurity, or attachment style were found to associate

with motivations for sex (Davis, Shaver, & Vernon, 2004), sexual behavior (e.g., Cooper, Pioli, Levitt, Talley, Micheas, & Collins, 2006; Schachner & Shaver, 2002), sexual strategies (e.g., Gillath & Schachner, 2006), and sexual fantasies (Birnbaum, Mikulincer & Gillath, 2011).

Attachment Style and Sex

Secure individuals. People with a secure attachment style report higher sexual satisfaction (Butzer & Campbell, 2008; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2007; Shaver & Hazan, 1988) and often have more positive sexual self-schemas (Cyranski & Andersen, 1998) than people with an insecure attachment style. Secure people also report more intimate and mutually initiated sexual encounters than insecure people (Brennan & Shaver, 1995; Butzer & Campbell, 2008; Feeney, Noller, & Patty, 1993). They are also less likely to have sex outside of a monogamous relationship (Bogaert & Sadava, 2002; Butzer & Campbell, 2008; Feeney & Noller, 2004). This finding is congruent with evidence that secure people are more likely to report engaging in sexual activity to express love for their partner, rather than for power or control (Tracy, Shaver, Albino & Cooper, 2003). Overall, secure people also report more enjoyment and exploration with sex (Hazan et al., 1994).

Individuals high on attachment avoidance. Attachment avoidance is related to lower more negative feelings about sex. In a study of 500 volunteers (aged 17-48), people high in avoidance reported more aversive feelings and thoughts about sex as well as more negative sexual experiences than people with secure attachment styles (Birnbaum et al., 2006). Attachment avoidance was also found to be associated with more sexual problems. A survey of 273 heterosexual couples (aged 18-35) who had been living together for at least 3 months, revealed that people high on avoidance were more likely to report sexual problems, avoidance of

sex, and to perceive their partner as avoiding sex, as compared with their non-avoidant counterparts (Brassard, Shaver, & Lussier, 2007).

These results are congruent with other research suggesting that attachment avoidance is correlated with low interest in affectionate gestures through/while having sex (Birnbbaum, 2007; Brennan et al., 1998; Hazan, Zeifman, & Middleton, 1994), and low interest in sex generally (e.g., Tracy et al., 2003). Attachment avoidance is also associated with decreased frequency of sexual behavior. In Birnbbaum and colleague's (2006) found attachment in dyads, attachment avoidance, in either the participant or his/her partner, was significantly correlated with self-reported lower frequency of sexual intercourse. Birnbbaum (2007) and others also found that avoidantly attached people tend to report relatively emotionless sex (see also Brenner & Shaver, 1995; Gentzler & Kerns, 2004; Schachner & Shaver, 2002).

Avoidance is also related to specific motives for having sex. Avoidant people are more likely to report engaging in sexual activity to manipulate and control their partner, reduce stress, and to gain prestige among peers as compared with people with other attachment styles (Birnbbaum, et al., 2006; Cooper et al., 2006; Davis et al., 2004; Schachner & Shaver, 2004). Avoidance may also be connected to similar motivations for specific sexual activities, such as pretending orgasm.

Individuals high on attachment anxiety. Anxiously attached people do not avoid sex, like people high on avoidance, but rather report less satisfying (but not fewer) sexual encounters (Birnbbaum & Gillath, 2006; Birnbbaum & Reis, 2006; Brennan, Wu, & Loev, 1998). For example, in a study looking at 41 cohabitating couples (aged 20 to 34), Birnbbaum et al. (2006) concluded that attachment anxiety was correlated with more ambivalent sexual cognitions, such as having strong negative and positive feelings simultaneously towards sex. Participants also

reported feeling more distant while having sex, and more guilt and shame with regard to sex as compared with their non-anxious counterparts. Anxiety was also negatively correlated to self-report ratings of sexual intimacy and arousal. Anxiously attached people reported being more distracted by relationship fears during sexual activity, which may interfere with their own sexual functioning. This, in turn, may make it necessary for them to pretend orgasm (Brennan et al., 1998; Davis et al., 2006).

Attachment theory states that people with anxious attachment styles are still interested in relationships but are afraid that the relationships will dissolve, so they might feel compelled to try harder to please a partner so that s/he would stay. Consistent with this notion, people high in attachment anxiety were found to be more likely to report engaging in sexual behavior to achieve emotional intimacy, reassurance, and approval. They also engaged in sex to elicit care-giving behaviors, and were more likely to be coerced into having sex (Davis et al., 2004; Schachner & Shaver, 2004).

In summary, the research studies reviewed demonstrates that attachment styles are correlated with specific sexual behaviors and with particular motivations for such behaviors. Since pretending orgasm is a sexual behavior, it seems logical that attachment style would be an important variable to explore in regard to pretending orgasm.

Attachment Style, Orgasm, and Pretending Orgasm

Attachment style has been shown to be related to different aspects of sexual relationships such as motivations for sex, and it is also related to sexual functioning (Birnbaum, 2007; Butzer & Campbell, 2008). Low frequency of female orgasm has been negatively correlated to positive self-image, emotional intimacy, and relationship satisfaction, and positively correlated with more previous negative sexual experiences (Basson, 2001; Cohen & Belsky, 2008; Waite & Joyner,

2001). All of these variables are theoretically connected to attachment style, making the link between attachment style and orgasm, as well as pretending orgasm, highly probable. Indeed, in a study of 96 Israeli women, attachment anxiety was significantly positively correlated with self-reported orgasmic difficulty (Birnbaum, 2007). However, in Cohen and Belsky's (2008) study of 323 women via the internet, it was attachment avoidance rather than anxiety that had an effect on the frequency of orgasm, accounting for 4% of the variance.

Differences in the questions asked and the samples composition may account for the disparate results between those two studies. For example, Cohen and Belsky (2008) asked about the frequency of achieving orgasm during certain behaviors, unlike Birnbaum (2007) who queried about the difficulty of achieving orgasm in general. The internet sample also had a much lower mean age ($M = 24$ years old) than the survey sample ($M = 45$ years old). Even though hypotheses have been advanced, there is no definitive explanation to account for the abovementioned disparate findings. Thus, the connections between attachment style and sexual behavior in the literature, and specifically the connections between attachment insecurity, orgasm frequency, pretending orgasm, and reasons for pretending, have not been completely clarified.

Attachment style and reasons for pretending. Although some research was done on the associations between attachment and orgasm, no research to our knowledge, was done on how attachment style interrelates with reasons for pretending orgasm. That said, many of the reasons and behaviors related to pretending orgasm mentioned above seem to be theoretically associated with either attachment anxiety or attachment avoidance. For example, people who report high relationship anxiety as a reason for pretending orgasm are likely to be high on attachment anxiety – preoccupied with the desire to please their partners in an attempt to keep

the partner close/in the relationship (Feeney & Noller, 2004; Gillath & Schachner, 2006). More specifically, women high on attachment anxiety, who were found to be exceptionally attentive to their partners' sexual wants, sometimes beyond their own desires (Hazan & Shaver, 1987), might be more likely to pretend in order to please their partner and to maintain the relationship.

Conversely, the personality pattern identified in Steiner's (1981) work, of valuing distance over closeness as a reason for pretending, make it likely that attachment avoidance will be associated with pretending an orgasm to maintain distance.

Further associations emerge from the attachment literature. Just as different attachment styles correlate with different reasons for engaging in sexual activity (Davis et al., 2004), attachment style are likely to be associated with different reasons for pretending orgasm. For example, avoidantly attached people tend to engage in sex to obtain power and manipulate their partners; conversely anxiously attached people engage in sex to increase closeness, and to keep their partner from straying. These people may pretend from similar reasons (power vs. closeness – both, to an extent, related with control over the partner). These predictions are further addressed in Studies 1 and 4.

Gender, attachment, and pretending orgasm. In any study on sexuality and sexual behavior, it is important to consider the implications of gender. How do gender, attachment style and pretending orgasm relate? Although there has been little research on pretending orgasm in men, data suggests that men pretend less frequently than women. Still between a quarter (Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010) to a third (Steiner, 1981) of college-aged men report having pretended to orgasm at least once. Men report pretending for many of the same reasons that women do, but they are more likely to report pretending to make the encounter end than female pretenders (Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010) . Although in current American culture anxious

attachment can be associated with a feminine gender-role and avoidance with a masculine gender-role, gender differences in attachment are often small to moderate, and linked to culture (Schmitt et al., 2003). For example, in a comprehensive study of 62 countries, men were not more likely to report a dismissing, or avoidant attachment style as compared with women (Schmitt et al., 2003). The attachment style –gender interaction in pretend orgasm has not been clarified. Our current research further investigates this connection.

Implications for close relationships: pretending, attachment style, and relationship quality

As previously discussed, pretending orgasm has been associated with certain relationship factors such as more conflicts with the partner, lack of interest in foreplay by the partner, lack of tenderness in the interaction with the partner, difficulty becoming aroused with the current partner, desire to perform well, and fear of not satisfying the partner (Darling & Davidson, 1987). This suggests that pretending orgasm is positively correlated with certain negative relationship factors, which in turn, may create a negative feedback loop. Fewer orgasms lead to lower feelings of closeness, which increases attachment insecurity; insecurity in turn leads to a lack of tenderness and a stronger need to pretend orgasm, which again can harm closeness even more. Does pretending orgasm only arise in an already troubled relationship or can it lead to deterioration? These questions are further investigated in our current research, using structural equation modeling we will investigate whether the data fit a model where attachment style leads to pretending orgasm in a damaged relationship better than a model where pretending leads to damage in a relationship that was not damaged to begin with. In general, we will examine how relationships that include pretending orgasm differ from relationships that do not include pretending orgasm? Is there a different level of trust, intimacy, or sexual functioning in these

relationships? Are these correlates modified by attachment style? These questions will be examined in Study 4.

Research Goals

1. Create and validate a measure with a definitive factor structure on reasons for pretending orgasm (the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm questionnaire; RPO), using items from qualitative studies and studies on sexual motivations.
2. Test the associations between attachment style, frequency of pretending orgasm, and reasons to pretend orgasm.
3. Test the associations between reasons for pretending orgasm, attachment style, and relationship outcomes.

We predicted that: Ho1. Insecure attachment will be significantly associated with more frequent pretending orgasm, even after controlling for confounding variables such as neuroticism, tendency to lie, and previous sexual experience.

H2. Attachment styles will be associated with theoretically predicted reasons for pretending orgasm. Specifically:

H2a. Anxious attachment will be associated with pretending orgasm to please the partner and to keep the partner from being sexually unfaithful.

H2b. Avoidant attachment will be associated with pretending orgasm for power, control and to gain distance from the partner.

H3. Romantic relationships that include pretending orgasm will be associated with less trust, security, and feelings of intimacy than relationships that do not include pretending orgasm.

H3a. Pretending orgasm for certain reasons such as pretending for insecurity or power, will correlate with less trust, security, and feelings of intimacy, compared to pretending for more relationship-focused reasons such as pretending for the partner's pleasure.

H4. Pretending orgasm will increase relationship dissatisfaction.

Additionally, we expect to replicate findings from previous studies concerning prevalence, gender distribution, and common reasons of pretending orgasm. We will also report on frequency and correlates of pretending orgasm, such as sexual experience, neuroticism, self-esteem and tendency to mislead.

Studies

We used four studies to test our hypotheses. Study 1 was a phenomenological study, meant to generate reasons and construct the first version of *Reasons for Pretending Orgasm*. Study 2 was a qualitative study to ensure that the RPO was covering all relevant factors. In Study 3, we conduct an exploratory factor analysis on the revised RPO using a new large internet sample. In Study 4, we conducted a confirmatory factor analysis on the RPO, and tested connections between reasons, attachment style, and relationship correlates. We also used the data from Study 4 to test various models of the associations between attachment, pretending orgasm, and negative relationship outcomes. Finally, Study 4 was also used to report prevalence, frequency, and gender distribution of pretending orgasm.

Study 1: Preliminary Exploratory Factor Analysis of Reasons for Pretending Orgasm

The purpose of Study 1 was to clarify reported reasons for pretending orgasm and to test a preliminary version of the RPO. Specifically, Study 1 was designed to address the following research goal:

1. Create and validate a well-factored measure on reasons for pretending orgasm (the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm questionnaire; RPO), using items from qualitative studies and studies on sexual motivations.

Method

Participants. A total of 494 individuals began the study. Three hundred and seventeen of these participants submitted completed questionnaires, 20 were excluded due to the participants never having engaged in sexual behaviors with another person that could lead to orgasm and 7 were excluded for missing more than one attention check item (we had 7 total check items). The final sample included 290 participants.

Participants were 190 women and 96 men (four endorsed “other”) between the ages of 18 and 63 ($M = 29.01$, $SD = 8.67$). 80.90% were Caucasian, 5.56% Hispanic, 4.51% Multiracial, 3.13% Asian or Asian American, 2.43% Black or African-American, 1.04% Middle Eastern, 1.04% Native American and 1.39% “Other.” The majority of the participants endorsed being heterosexual (70.59%), followed by bisexual (17.30%), homosexual (5.19%), “unsure” (3.11%) and “other” (3.18%). Concerning current relationship status, 28.62% of participants reported being married or in a committed relationship, 25.86% exclusively dating one person, 21.38% not currently dating someone, 7.93% dating multiple people, 4.83% casually dating one person, 4.83% engaged and 6.55% “other.” No participants reported that they had never dated anyone.

Materials and Procedure. An internet version of the questionnaire was created with the online survey software Survey Monkey (<http://www.surveymonkey.com>). Participants viewed an information and consent sheet, which was followed by the questionnaire. The consent specified that by completing the measure participants declared their agreement to participate and that they were older than 18 years. The software prevented participants from completing the

questionnaire multiple times on the same computer, but they were able to close the questionnaire and finish it at a later time prior to submitting it. Individuals who endorsed never having engaged in pretending orgasm were not shown items on the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm questionnaire.

Participants were primarily recruited through online websites. Study information and the link to the questionnaire (see Appendix B) were posted under the *Volunteers* section of a classifieds website (Craigslist.org) for a major city in each of the 50 states as well as the District of Columbia. The study was also advertised on a free dating website (OkCupid.com) and a social networking website (Facebook.com). As only individuals who were online “friends” of one of the authors had access to the Facebook postings, participants were encouraged to ask their friends to complete the questionnaire. This snowballing method was used to expand this portion of the sample beyond author acquaintances and to increase participation from other websites. The online questionnaire was also available for students at a large Midwestern university who completed it in partial fulfillment of a requirement for introductory psychology courses. Most of the participants learned about the study through Craigslist (63.45%), followed by OkCupid (16.21%), from a friend (11.03%), and Facebook (8.28%). Two people completed the questionnaire to fulfill a psychology course requirement, and one person endorsed learning about it through some other means.

Sexual history. In order to control for frequency of opportunities to pretend orgasm, we measured certain aspects of sexual history. The following definition appeared on each screen that contained sexual history questions: “For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual

intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider to be a sexual behavior during which it was possible, or during which you expected that YOU would have an orgasm”

For a measure of overall opportunities to pretend orgasm we asked: “Approximately how many times have you engaged in sexual behaviors that would lead to an orgasm with another person where your orgasm was possible and/or expected?” The participants responded on a 6-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*Less than 10*) to 6 (*More than 50*).

We also assessed orgasm experience, including age of first orgasm (either alone or with a partner) and frequency of orgasm during sexual behaviors with a partner on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 *I have never experienced orgasm from sexual behavior with another person (0% of the time)* to 7 *I experience orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time)*.

Measures of pretending orgasm. For the purposes of this research we combined several of previous definitional strategies and used more than one question in order to assess the phenomenon of “pretending”, to accommodate the diversity of experiences. We asked participants about pretending orgasm in the following way: “Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual behavior with a partner that could lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you PRETENDED to have an orgasm?” (i.e., the Darling and Davidson, 1986 approach). We also asked about “acting as if you had an orgasm when you did not” (Muehlenhard and Shippee, 2010) and “told your partner that you had one when you did not” (Bryan, 2001).

We used a multi-tiered approach to measure frequency of pretending orgasm. All participants were first asked: “Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that could lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you pretended to have an orgasm?” The participants responded on a 7-point Likert scale

ranging from 1 (*I never pretend orgasm (0% of the time)*) to 7 (*I pretend orgasm every time (100% of the time)*). Respondents also had the option of reporting that they had never engaged in sexual behavior with another person that could lead to an orgasm.

If respondents endorsed having ever pretended orgasm (i.e., any response more than “never”), they were directed to the reasons for pretending orgasm questions. We intended to assess both acting as if one had an orgasm when one did not, and saying that one had an orgasm when one did not. In order to correctly identify people who may have acted as if they had an orgasm but had not responded in the affirmative to the “pretending” question, respondents who answered that they had never pretended orgasm (*0% of the time*) were directed to another pretending orgasm question: “What percentage of those times [during sexual behaviors that could lead to an orgasm] would you say you acted as if you had an orgasm even though you did not?”, with a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*I never act as if I have had an orgasm when I have not (0% of the time)*) to 7 (*I always act as if I have had an orgasm when I have not (100% of the time)*).

Again, if respondents endorsed any response other than “never,” they were directed to the reasons for pretending orgasm questions. In any other instance, they were directed to a third and final pretending orgasm question: “What percentage of time would you say you told your partner you had an orgasm even though you did not?” If respondents answered “never” for all three pretending orgasm questions, they were considered to be non-pretenders, skipped the reasons for pretending orgasm questions, and were directed to the personality questionnaires. The use of a three-tiered approach, allowed us to correctly identify people who fit our definition of pretending (acting or saying they had an orgasm when they did not), even when they did not endorse the first or second gateway questions.

Measure of reasons for pretending orgasm. The first version of the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm (RPO) scale included 75 items ($\alpha = .97$). Five items were attention checks, such as “check ‘agree’,” and the rest of the items came from the following sources: *Affective and Motivational Orientation Related to Erotic Arousal Questionnaire*. We used an adapted version of the Affective and Motivational Orientation Related to Erotic Arousal Questionnaire (AMORE; Hill & Preston, 1996), a widely used sexual motivation measure, to assess reasons for pretending orgasm. The original measure focused on motivations for sexual activity in general. In the modified version items were changed to reflect the focus on motivations for pretending orgasm rather than general sexual motivations. For example, the original item “I frequently want to have sex with my partner when I need him or her to notice me and appreciate me” was changed to “I frequently want to pretend orgasm with my partner when I need him or her to notice and appreciate me.”

The original scale consists of eight factors, or incentives, for engaging in sexual activity: feeling valued by one’s partner, showing value for one’s partner, obtaining relief from stress, providing nurturance, enhancing feelings of personal power, experiencing the partner’s power, experiencing pleasure and procreation. Each factor ranged from ten items (relief from stress) to two items (enhancing feelings of personal power). All factors had adequate internal consistency ($\alpha = .69-.93$).

For the original version of the RPO, three factors (experiencing the partner’s power, experiencing pleasure, and procreation) were not used in the current study because they were initially deemed irrelevant to motivations for pretending orgasm. Any single items in the remaining factors that did not pertain to pretending orgasm were also eliminated. In an attempt to include attachment related reasons. Davis and colleagues (2004) added to the AMORE a few

items that focused specifically on attachment. The additional items improved the internal consistency of the original AMORE factors. We hence used the Davis et al. items and changed them to focus on pretending orgasm. For example an item Davis et al. added to the nurturance scale was – “An important reason to have sex is to make my partner feel loved,” – was changed to “An important reason to pretend orgasm is to make my partner feel loved.”

Comment [OG1]: Are you positive this comma should be dropped?

Comment [DG2]: No, but that was one of Sarah's edits.

Davis et al.'s (2004) also added items for sexual motivation that were separate from the original AMORE factors, and focused exclusively on attachment related motivations for sexual activity such as – manipulation of partner ($\alpha = .84$) and enhancing self-esteem ($\alpha = .69$). These were also adapted for the current project.

Additional reasons for pretending orgasm. People may also pretend orgasm for reasons that are not overtly related to attachment, and we wanted to include these for a more complete understanding of people's incentives to pretend orgasm. We added additional non-attachment related reasons from Muehlenhard and Shippee's (2010) qualitative study on reasons men and women pretend orgasm. The most frequently reported reasons in their study were: the respondent felt orgasm was unlikely, the respondent wanted the sexual encounter to end, the respondent wanted to avoid hurting their partner, and the respondent wanted to promote well-being in their partner. We created 18 items based on these and on other situation-based reasons, such as: “I pretend orgasm because I was too intoxicated to have one,” “I pretend orgasm because I was too stressed out to have one,” and “I pretend orgasm because I didn't feel comfortable enough with my partner to have one.”

Reasons to not pretend orgasm. Theoretically, someone with high attachment avoidance may be unlikely to pretend orgasm because they are unconcerned with their partner's feelings or perception of the sexual encounter (e.g., Schachner, et al., 2005). To measure that possibility we

included a single item that was answered by all participants (both those who endorsed pretending orgasm and those who reported having never pretended orgasm): “I DON’T pretend orgasm because it doesn’t matter to me if my partner thinks that I’ve had one or not.”

Results

More than half of respondents (171; 58.97%) reported having ever pretended orgasm. Women (72.11%) were significantly more likely to pretend than men (31.25%), $\chi^2(1, N = 286) = 43.82, p < .0001$.

Factoring the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm. Although 290 participants completed the study, only 171 pretended orgasm and completed the measure. It should be noted that although the traditional rule of thumb requires 10 participants for every item for a valid factor analysis, statisticians suggest a more flexible conception of sample size (MacCullum, Widaman, Zhang & Hong, 1999). A recent meta-analysis of exploratory factory analyses suggests that a sample size of 50-100 is sufficient for examining social phenomenon (Sapnas, & Zeller, 2002). A principal components factor analysis with Varimax rotation was used to reduce the reasons for pretending orgasm into components. Components were retained if they had both an eigenvalue greater than 1.00 and if they were theoretically valid.

We examined solutions with 3 to 12 factors. The 8-factor solution was the most theoretically valid and contained factors with the highest internal consistency. We used an 8-factor solution, in which items with factor loadings greater than .5 were retained and items with factor loadings of .4 were retained if they were deemed theoretically relevant. Although we initially used the 8 factor solution, factors 3 and 6 were deemed theoretically similar and were combined into a single factor with an alpha greater than those of its components, which indicated relatedness of the items across both factors. The final version of this initial RPO questionnaire

used for further analyses contained 7 factors. This may be due to the fact that principle components analyses can tend to overfactor, or produce more factors than are necessary (Joliffe, 2002).

The seven factors reflected the following reasons for pretending: (1) desire for *Emotional Closeness* with partner (20 items; $\alpha = .97$; “Pretending orgasm makes me feel emotionally close to my partner.”); (2) desire for *Power over Partner* (12 items; $\alpha = .95$; “I am often excited by the sense of power that I feel I have over my partner when I pretend orgasm.”); (3 & 6, combined) for a *Partner’s Pleasure* (8 items; $\alpha = .91$; “An important reason for me to pretend orgasm is to make my partner happy.”); (4) *Manipulation* (6 items; $\alpha = .96$; “I often pretend orgasm to get other things I want from my partner.”); (5) feeling *Insecure with Partner* (8 items; $\alpha = .88$; “I tend to be most likely to pretend orgasm when I feel insecure about my partner’s feelings for me.”); (7) *External* reasons, (5 items; $\alpha = .76$; “I pretend orgasm because I am too pressed for time to have one.”); and (8) desire to *Distance* oneself from a partner (3 items; $\alpha = .62$; “I pretend orgasm because it distances me from my partner.”). Four items did not load onto any factors. Each of the items and their factor loadings can be found in Appendix C.

This structure reflects main themes from the AMORE and from Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010). The factors of *Emotional Closeness*, *Partner’s Pleasure*, *Manipulation*, and *Power over Partner* can be traced directly to the AMORE subscales of Nurturance, Experiencing Personal Power, Showing Value of Partner and the Davis et al. additional scale of Manipulation. The fact *Distance from Partner* was a combination of items from the attachment-related items from Davis et al. and additional items we added related to reasons for pretending orgasm. The factors *External* and *Insecure with Partner* contain the majority of items derived from

Muehlenhard and Shippee and additional items we added specifically about situations where there may be pressure to pretend orgasm.

For the final seven factor solutions, many of the factors were significantly positively correlated with each other, suggesting that people who pretend orgasm for one reason would also pretend for other reasons as well, see Table D1.

Discussion

This quantitative method of analyzing the reasons integrated previous research (Davis et al, 2004, and Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010) and extended findings to allow comparisons between groups. A comprehensive and quantitative approach is necessary to appropriately study similarities and differences between genders, attachment styles, etc. This advance in measurement allows a new line of hypotheses to be pursued about this particular sexual behavior. Researchers are able to investigate how the reasons for pretending relate to other relationship processes. Falsifiable hypotheses are possible only when there are measurable outcomes. This endeavor is a step in that direction.

Beyond better understanding of the pretending orgasm phenomenon, Study 1 provides insight into the internal motives for pretending orgasm. The internet sample was diverse in age, race, and geographical location, therefore the findings of this study may be more generalizable than studies using a typical sample of undergraduates. These variables were not related to the frequency of pretending orgasm or reasons for pretending orgasm, except that people in the Mountain states ($n = 15$) were more likely to endorse pretending orgasm for *Emotional Communication* ($F(6,160) = 3.38, p < .004, \eta^2 = .11$) and *For Partner* ($F(6,160) = 3.16, p < .006, \eta^2 = .11$). However, our sample was by necessity internet literate and willing to complete a survey on sexual behavior, and is not representative of the nation at large.

Study 2: Qualitative Reasons for Pretending Orgasm

Because we felt that the factors identified in Study 1 for the RPO, while covering a diversified set of reasons, did not fully cover the plethora of reasons people use, we decided to take a different approach - a phenomenological one that would allow us to overcome any potential gaps. For example, in Study 1 items related to pleasure were not included, in Study 2 we decided to include such items and test their relevance. Using an introductory to psychology sample we asked participants rather than merely rating the reasons from Study 1, to tell us about reasons they had and were not represented in the questionnaire. Doing that will allow us to broaden the RPO beyond existing work on reasons and include reasons that were not included in the first iteration of the RPO. The research goal for Study 2 was a continuation of:

1. Create and validate a well-factored measure on reasons for pretending orgasm (the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm questionnaire; RPO), using items from qualitative studies and studies on sexual motivations.

Method

Participants. Participants were recruited from undergraduate psychology classes at a large Midwestern university. They were not aware of the nature of the study when they agreed to participate. The entire sample consisted of 122 participants (M age = 19.02, SD = .88). The 46 participants who reported pretending orgasm made up the final sample that was used for this study. The mean age was 18.91 (sd = .89), 78.3% were European American (n = 36), 100% heterosexual (n = 46), and 67.4% female (n = 31). For full demographics of the sample used see Appendix E.

Material and Procedure. We used identical procedures and measures as in Study 1, including the same RPO questions. The only addition to Study 2 were new questions asking for

open-ended reasons for pretending orgasm, in order to ensure that our measure was covering all relevant reasons. The battery in Study 2 included: demographics, sexual history, pretending orgasm frequency, and the original RPO, all identical to Study 1. In addition, participants who indicated that they had ever pretended orgasm were also asked “Why did you pretend orgasm? Please list your top five reasons.” Participants who had never pretended orgasm were asked “Even though you never have, under what circumstances would you pretend orgasm? Please list five reasons that you would pretend orgasm.” The full questionnaire is available in Appendix F.

Results

The responses to “Why did you pretend orgasm? Please list your top five reasons.” were examined using content analysis, a strategy often used to examine sexuality and gender-related qualitative data (Rudy, Popova, & Linz, 2010). The responses were divided into five main categories, and twenty-five subcategories. For full listing of the results, see Table D2.

Each participant was able to list up to five reasons, and at times listed multiple reasons in the same category. This is why the number of entries for a category is occasionally greater than the number of people endorsing the categories. These categories coincided with the RPO reasons, with the following exceptions: For Fun ($n = 5$, 10.9%), Don’t Know ($n = 2$, 4.3%), and It Was Expected ($n = 11$, 27.9%).

Discussion

Although the initial version of the RPO constructed for Study 1 covered many themes, three types of reasons were not covered: ‘For Fun’, ‘Don’t Know’, and ‘It was Expected’. For Fun can be subsumed under the pleasure original factor of the AMORE, which we initially decided could not be applied to pretending orgasm. Four women and one man contributed to the For Fun category, suggesting that it may be relevant across genders, although a more prevalent

reason for women. “Fun” is a term that can have many meanings, especially in a sexual context (Everett, 1891; Pinkerton, Cecil, Bogart, & Abramson, 2010). It is unclear how the For Fun reason would relate to attachment style. Pretending orgasm For Fun may increase pleasure regardless of attachment style.

Research in social psychology suggests that people are not always aware of their own motivations, or of how the environment may affect their behavior (see Wieber, Gollwitzer, & Seebab, 2011). Although only two participants articulated responses that were categorized under “Don’t Know” many participants gave less than the asked five reasons, further supporting the idea that people are not always aware of their reasons for pretending orgasm. Adding “Don’t Know” items may allow participants to accurately describe their experience without exclusively choosing from reasons that may not be applicable to them. Allowing such participants to write more about their experience, may lead to discovering more reasons why people pretend. On the other hand, it was clear that the majority of the participants mentioned reasons that fit with the overall schema discussed here and in Study 1. It may be that a small proportion of every sample will have idiosyncratic reasons for any behavior, including pretending orgasm.

Eleven women (or 35% of female participants) and none of the male participants responded that they had pretended orgasm because in some way it was expected. Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010) in their qualitative study of pretending orgasm concluded that sexual scripts may pressure people to pretend when they were not able to have an orgasm. The gender disparity in this category could be due to differential gendered pressures in the sexual script.

Study 3: Final Exploratory Factor Analysis of Reasons for Pretending Orgasm

The goal of Study 3 was to use all the reasons for pretending orgasm identified in Studies 1 and 2, and perform a new exploratory factor analysis that would discriminate items for an

eventual shorter and more statistically robust measure. We used a large internet sample in order to achieve results that were more diverse in age, location, and ethnicity than an early university student sample. For Study 1, we chose to analyze the RPO with by principal components analysis with an orthogonal rotation because the resulting solution is often easy to interpret theoretically (Fabrigar, Wegener, MacCallum, & Strahan, 1999), however upon further examination we decided that a method that would allow correlations between the factors would better reflect the true experience of phenomenon. Exploratory factor analyses with oblique rotations are recommended for psychological and social phenomenon, as it is rare that factors are entirely unrelated to each other in real life (Park, Dailey, & Lemus, 2002). EFA also accounts for inevitable error in measurement, whereas principal component analyses absorb the error leading to less accurate results (e.g., see Bentler & Kano, 1990; Gorsuch, 1973; Loehlin, 1990). Furthermore, a principal components analysis is recommended to reduce items within a factor rather than reveal latent factor structures, like an EFA (Park et al., 2002). Additionally, an EFA is testable and specifies certain hypotheses about the data while a principal component analyses does not (e.g., see Bentler & Kano, 1990; McArdle, 1990).

Method

Participants. Participants were recruited via SONA and Craigslist. There were originally 511 participants who completed the survey. After exclusion¹ the final sample had 416 participants with mean age 27 years ($sd = 9.55$), 82% White ($n = 344$), 77% heterosexual ($n = 322$), and 83% female ($n = 345$). The majority of the sample (65%, $n = 369$) was recruited from craigslist and 23% ($n = 94$) from SONA. The rest of the sample was from “other” resources

¹ Participants were excluded from the study for the following reasons: three due to being under 18, 14 for English not being their native language, two for denying pretending orgasm, two for zero sexual experience, and 74 for failing four or more of 11 attention checks.

(13%, $n = 52$), mainly from alternative online websites, such as listings at other universities. For full demographics on this sample please see Appendix G.

Materials and procedure. The questionnaire battery consisted of the identical demographic, sexual history, and pretending orgasm questions as in Studies 1 and 2.

RPO. The RPO consisted of 204 items (see Appendix H for items and their sources). In this version of the RPO we edited items not only to relate them to pretending orgasm, but also to eliminate extraneous “frequency” words, such as “very” or “especially.” These frequency words may be confusing, since they involve an anchor embedded within an item, thus confounding the results. For example if someone pretended orgasm **sometimes** to please the partner, it may be complicated to respond using an Agree-Disagree scale to the following item: “I **frequently** pretend orgasm to please my partner.” We eliminated the frequency denoting words so that we could measure the incidence of the behavior and the occurrence of the behavior, separately. Our goal was to make items clear and concise.

Each item was also adapted to the stem “I pretend orgasm because...” For example, the AMORE item “I often find it a real turn-on when my partner takes charge and becomes authoritative when we have sex.” was changed to “I pretend orgasm because...I find it a turn-on when my partner takes charge and becomes authoritative.”

We included 57 AMORE items from the AMORE factors: feeling valued by one’s partner, showing value for one’s partner, obtaining relief from stress, providing nurturance, enhancing feelings of personal power, experiencing the partner’s power, and experiencing pleasure. We omitted the items relating to procreation.

Twenty-five items from Davis and colleagues were also included, covering the factors of: Emotional Closeness, Nurturance, Physical Pleasure, Self-Esteem, Reassurance, Relationship

Threat, Manipulative use of Sexuality-General, and Manipulative use of Sexuality-Protection.

An example of an adapted item from Davis and colleagues is: “I pretend orgasm because it makes me feel good about myself.”

Twenty-eight items from Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010) were included and covered the factors of: To Avoid Negative Consequence, Orgasm Unlikely or Taking Too long, Partner’s Orgasm seemed Imminent, To Avoid Orgasm/Pregnancy, and Wanted Sex to End. An example of an adapted item from Muehlenhard and Shippee is: “I pretend orgasm because...I am afraid of getting my partner pregnant.”

Seventy-two items derived from the qualitative data gathered in the open portion of Study 2, included: Increase Pleasure, Communicate Pleasure, Bored/Disinterested in Sex, Expectations, Ready for Sex to be Over, Engage Partner, Orgasm Unlikely, Please Partner, Increase Partner’s Confidence, Make Partner Feel Better, Make Self Feel Better, Fun, and Feeling Insecure with Partner. An example of an item adapted from the qualitative data from Study 2 is: “I pretend orgasm because... an orgasm during sex is a societal expectation.”

Nine items related to sexual function, particularly orgasm function, were also added, as orgasm function might be related to the motivation to pretend. Examples include: “I pretend orgasm because I have pretended in the past and now I feel like I have to keep doing it.” and “I pretend orgasm because I am on a medication that makes it difficult for me to have an orgasm.”

We also included items that were related to attachment such as “I pretend orgasm because it distances me from my partner.” and “I pretend orgasm because it doesn’t matter to me if I have an orgasm or not, but it matters to my partner.”

These items, plus 11 attention-checks were presented following these instructions:

The following statements concern reasons that people have to pretend having an orgasm, act like they had an orgasm when they did not, or tell their partner they had an orgasm

when they had not had one. Respond to each statement by indicating how much you tend to use it, on a scale from disagree strongly (don't use it at all) to agree strongly (always use it). Some items may seem similar. Please read each one carefully. Some items may not apply to you; for example, they may be specific to the opposite gender. In such cases, please select "disagree strongly".

Results

Factoring the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm Scale.

EFA 1. The 204 items were factor analyzed by using Maximum Likelihood extraction with a promax rotation and Kaiser normalization. We chose this method over the previously used principal components analysis because that analysis can tend to over-estimate factors, and does not differentiate between shared and individual variance (Fabrigar et al., 1999). Maximum Likelihood factor analysis is the preferred factor analysis to minimize error, because it accounts for error in measurement and differentiates between shared and individual error (Fabrigar et al., 1999). Maximum Likelihood is primarily chosen because it allows for significance testing and confidence intervals (Fabrigar et al., 1999)

Theoretically, psychological motivations are often complex and interwoven, so we chose an oblique rotation to reflect this possibility. Based on interpretation of the scree-plot (see Figure D1), factor solutions between seven and twelve factors seemed plausible. Of those solutions, the twelve-factor solution was the most theoretically interpretable and accounted for 56.26% of the variance. Please see Appendix I for this factor solution.

EFA 2. From the 12-factor solutions, items that loaded above .5 and did not cross load above .4 on any other factor were maintained for a second EFA. Additionally, the items: "... it is what my partner expects from me" and "... my partner expects me to" loaded < .40 on a single factor and were eliminated. An additional 16 items were also eliminated due to violating assumptions of normality (Kurtosis/Skewness violations >+/-2.0 (see Appendix J).

Comment [OG3]: I'm not a native English speaker but that sounds wrong to me... an additional 16 items?

Comment [DG4]: I think it sounds fine. Other ways to construct the sentence would be like "16 additional items were eliminated" or maybe "16 other items were also eliminated" and that would start the sentence with "16" or "Sixteen" which I thought APA frowned upon.

The remaining 155 items were again factor analyzed using Maximum Likelihood extraction with promax rotation and Kaiser normalization. The scree plot suggested a six factor solution which accounted for 49.63% of the variance. The six factors were labeled as: Feels Good, For Partner, Not into Sex, Manipulation/Power, Insecurity, and Emotional communication. See Appendix K for the resulting factor solution.

EFA 3. We investigated the possibility of a hierarchical structure, because the factors were very large (from 45 to 10 items per factor). The original six factors themselves were then analyzed using Maximum Likelihood extraction with a promax rotation and Kaiser normalization. Factors 2 (For Partner), 4 (Manipulation/Power), 5 (Insecurity) and 6 (Emotional Communication) were found to also have their own theoretically interpretable factor structures with sufficient alphas. Please refer to Appendices K for the ultimate six-factor solution and the subsequent factor analyses of each factor. The final RPO was constructed by incorporating the most relevant items from each main factor, and then in turn from each subfactor, see Table D3. The final 49 items were selected based on both statistical and theoretical reasons:

1. Major factor loading: items with the highest loadings on the major factor were retained.
2. Subfactor loading: items with highest loadings on each subfactor were retained.
3. Means and standard deviations: items with extremely low means and standard deviations would not be valuable in discriminating participants. Items with extremely low means were rarely retained even if they had high factor loading, due to consideration of the floor effect.
4. Theoretical relevance: items that were deemed to be especially theoretically relevant and did not have the highest loadings were still retained. For example the item "...because of the sense of power I have over my partner" had a relatively low factor loading (.557), low

mean (1.84) and standard deviation (1.40), but was considered especially relevant to attachment avoidance. Using both statistical and theoretical reasons for inclusion in the final RPO ensured that the measure would cover reasons that were meaningfully related to relationships, although this did mean that some items suffered from floor effects.

These theoretical items were kept in addition to the statistically more robust items, not in replacement of them. That is, the items that loaded the highest were still retained.

5. Avoiding duplication: if several items had high loadings but were overly similar such as "...to make my partner happy" and "...to increase my partner's happiness", only the item with the highest loading was retained.

Discussion

The final six factors and ten subfactors reflect common themes from Muehlenhard and Shippee's (2010) qualitative data and our data from Study 2. Moreover, our identified factors showed a significant structure overlap with reasons for engaging in other sexual behaviors (Davis, Shaver & Vernon, 2004), potentially due to the fact that we modified items from this scale.

Differences from the initial version of the RPO. The final RPO covers items not addressed in the initial draft of the RPO, such as pretending for pleasure and pretending because of societal expectations. Additionally, Factor 3: *Not into Sex* was subsumed under the factor *External s* in the original RPO. In the original sample, *External* were not associated with attachment style. However, research suggests that people high on avoidant attachment report less sexual desire and people high on both types of attachment insecurity report lower sexual satisfaction than people with secure attachment (Davis et al., 2006). By separating these items

from other external factors, such as not having enough time, it will be clearer whether this new factor is related to avoidant attachment.

An additional difference has to do with the associations between the factors. In the initial version the factors were orthogonal, whereas in the new version the factors are allowed to correlate with each other (see factor correlations in Appendix L), reflecting the complex phenomenon studied. This may account for some of the differences in factor structure as compared with the initial scale.

In summary, the revised scale which aims to assess reasons for pretending orgasm is, to our knowledge, the only scale that uses multiple definitional strategies to define pretending orgasm and assessing related behaviors (i.e., both acting like it, saying that it occurred when it did not, etc). Attempts were made to obtain a fuller picture of the reasons to pretend orgasm. The instrument includes parts of standardized tests (AMORE), parts of the questionnaire used by to assess sexual motivation, which have been slightly modified to focus on the specific sexual behavior of pretend orgasm, and items from Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010). Through a qualitative analysis of participants' responses in Study 2, other items, including situational, cultural and sexual functioning items were added. Most importantly, several items relevant to attachment theory were added.

Study 4: Attachment and Relationship Variables / CFA for Reasons for Pretending Orgasm

Studies 1-3 provide further support to the idea that reasons for pretending orgasm have a consistent factor structure. However, they do not tell us anything directly about the association between pretending orgasm and the quality of one's relationships, and how attachment style relates to reasons for pretending orgasm and frequency of pretending orgasm. Previous research

have already demonstrated that pretending is associated with relationship quality (Darling & Davidson, 1986); Steiner, 1981), however, as the findings are correlational, the directionality is unclear. It can be the case that pretending orgasm leads to poor relationship quality, or the other way around. The central questions for Study 4 therefore were: (1) What are the associations between pretending orgasm, attachment, and relationship quality and satisfaction? Specifically, we were interested to investigate whether attachment style moderate the association between pretending and relationship quality. (2) What is the directionality of the links between pretending and relationship quality? (3) How do the different reasons for pretending we identified associate with relationship quality and attachment? The answers to these questions have broad clinical applications especially in the area of couples counseling.

Research by Darling and Davidson (1986) and by Steiner (1981) suggests that relationship factors may be correlated with women pretending orgasm. In their studies, women who reported pretending orgasm cited more conflicts with partner, lack of interest in foreplay by partner, lack of tenderness, difficulty becoming aroused with current partner, desire to perform well, and fear of not satisfying partner, than women who have not pretended orgasm.

Bryan (2001) asked pretenders to describe a high-pretending versus low-pretending relationship and found that pretenders described high-pretending relationships as less satisfying emotionally and sexually. Partners were described as less skilled at pleasing the participants sexually and emotionally, and participants were described as caring less about their partners as compared to low-pretending relationships. In an attempt to examine the relationships between such variables further, Study 4 examines whether reasons for pretending relate to relationship characteristics (e.g., lower perceived quality, satisfaction, and caring). Study 4 also extends previous research that was only done on women to male pretenders as well.

The reported connections in the literature between pretending orgasm and lower relationship quality are all correlational, and directionality as well as causality are unclear. For example, theoretically, pretending orgasm may be a strategy used in a less satisfying relationship or, conversely, pretending orgasm may actually increase relational and sexual dissatisfaction. Using structural equation modeling, Study 4 investigates both models, and how attachment style may interact with the effects. In summary, Study 4 further investigates the relational implications of pretending. If pretending orgasm does not have significant effects on relationships, it need not be a source of anxiety or focus in relationship or in couples' therapy.

Research goals. There are several goals for Study 4: (1) reevaluate the factor structure of the RPO, (2) test the associations between attachment style, relationship quality, and frequency of pretending orgasm, and (3) test the associations between attachment style, relationship quality, and the reasons for pretending orgasm. Additionally, (4) using structural equation modeling we will test whether it is more likely that insecure attachment leads to lower relationship quality leads to pretending orgasm, or whether insecure attachment leads to pretending orgasm which then causes relationship dissatisfaction.

Method

Participants. Participants were recruited via SONA, Craigslist and posting through other online psychological resources. Initially, 3179 participants completed the survey. Participants were excluded from the study for the following reasons: 87 due to being under 18, 63 for English not being their native language, and 1,453 for 40% or more missing answers. The final sample of 1576 participants had a mean age of 32 years ($sd = 12.56$, range: 18-80), 79% Caucasian ($n = 1246$), 77% heterosexual ($n = 1210$), and 64% female ($n = 1010$). The majority

of the sample (82%, $n = 1292$) was recruited from Craigslist. For full demographics on this sample please see Appendix M.

Materials and Procedure

Frequency of pretending orgasm. Frequency of pretending orgasm will be determined by the same three-tiered system used in Studies 1 and 2. Participants were asked about their experience pretending orgasm in general and also about their experience in their current relationship. Participants were first asked about pretending orgasm, then “acting as if” and then telling a partner that they had an orgasm even when they did not. If they answered “0% of the time” on all three questions, they skipped the reasons for pretending orgasm questions. As soon as participants answered anything but “0% of the time” on any of those questions, they skipped the remaining gateway questions and proceed to the reasons for pretending orgasm section.

Reasons for Pretending Orgasm. The 54-item final version of the RPO described in detail in Study 3 was used. Participants were asked to clarify whether the reasons they chose for pretending orgasm applied in a past or current relationship. All of the main factors had strong internal consistency: *Feels Good* ($\alpha = .87$), *For Partner* ($\alpha = .91$), *Not into Sex* ($\alpha = .87$), *Manipulation/Power* ($\alpha = .91$), *Insecure* ($\alpha = .88$), and *Emotional Communication* ($\alpha = .90$). The subfactors also had strong internal consistency: *For Partner* ($\alpha = .84$), *Please Partner* ($\alpha = .88$), *Turn on Partner* ($\alpha = .74$), *Tool* ($\alpha = .90$), *Power* ($\alpha = .89$), *Fit In* ($\alpha = .83$), *Fear Partner* ($\alpha = .86$), *Feel Love* ($\alpha = .81$), *Show Love* ($\alpha = .71$), and *Closeness* ($\alpha = .85$).

Attachment style. Levels of attachment anxiety and avoidance were measured using the short form of the Experiences in Close Relationships (ECR-S) questionnaire (Wei, Russell, Mallinckrodt, & Vogel, 2007). This measure contains 12 items (e.g., “I prefer not to show a partner how I feel deep down.”), for which participants were instructed to indicate their level of

agreement on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*Disagree Strongly*) to 7 (*Agree Strongly*). . For this sample, avoidance and anxiety were positively correlated ($r = .23, p < .000$). Both subscales had adequate internal consistency (anxiety $\alpha = .80$; avoidance $\alpha = .74$).

Relationship quality. Relationship quality was measured by the Perceived Relationship Quality Components (PRQC: Fletcher, Simpson, & Thomas, 2000), an 18-item self-report scale that contains six subscales: satisfaction (ex. “How satisfied are you with your relationship?”), commitment (ex. “How committed are you to your relationship?”), intimacy (ex. “How intimate is your relationship?”), trust (ex. “How much do you trust your partner?”), passion (ex. “How passionate is your relationship?”), and love (ex. “How much do you love your partner?”). Participants were asked to rate their current relationship on each of the statement using a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 7 (*extremely*). The alphas for each subscale are adequate (ranging from .78 to .96). The alpha for the overall scale was .96.

Although the PQRC includes a Passion subscale, we added specific questions that concerned sexual satisfaction specifically: “How satisfied are you with your sex life?”; “How sexually satisfied are you with your partner?”; “How sexually satisfied are you?”. Participants were asked to clarify whether they were answering regarding a current or past partner, in order for us to run analyses on people who are describing relationship quality and reasons for pretending for the same partner. People who did not have a current relationship partner were asked to think about the relationship that stood out most in their memory and to answer the items based on that relationship.

Sexual dysfunction. Orgasm frequency was one of the significant variables in the hierarchical regression in Study 1. Also, difficulty having orgasms may increase the pressure to pretend orgasm, aside from the relevant variables of attachment style or relationship quality.

Therefore to control for overall sexual functioning, sexual dysfunction was measured by the Arizona Sexual Experiences Scale (ASEX; McGahuey et al., 2000). The ASEX consists of five questions for men and women assessing sexual function over the past week. Participants are asked to answer questions like “How strong are your orgasms?” on a 6-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*extremely strong*) to 6 (*very weak*). The ASEX demonstrated internal consistency ($\alpha = .91$).

Partner Deception. Pretending to have an orgasm while not having one can be conceptualized as lying to one’s partner. To control for participants’ general propensity to deceive their partners, we used Cole’s (2001) lying scale, in which participants indicated how much they agreed with statements such as “I disclose everything to my partner, good and bad.” using a 7 -point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 7 (*Strongly Agree*). In addition, three items assessing perceived level of partner deception were included (Cole, 2001). In this sample, the scale assessing respondent’s frequency of lying to their partners exhibited acceptable internal consistency ($\alpha = .90$). The scale measuring respondents’ perceptions of how often their partners lied to them had low internal consistency ($\alpha = .86$).

In addition to Cole’s (2001) items assessing frequency of deception of a partner, we included items assessing how often participants tended to mislead their partners, boss/coworker, relatives, and friends. Participants were also asked how often they tend to mislead others about work, relationship, school, and personal issues. Answer choices for all of these items were: never, monthly, several times a month, weekly, several times a week, daily, several times a day, and not applicable (e.g., if someone was not in relationship, working, etc.). The internal consistency for this Tendency to Mislead scale was adequate ($\alpha = .89$).

Neuroticism. Neuroticism is positively correlated with both attachment anxiety and, to a lesser extent, avoidance (Nofle & Shaver, 2006). Neuroticism was therefore assessed in our sample via the corresponding scale of the NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI; Costa & McCrae, 1992). The NEO-FFI is a self-report instrument consisting of five 12-item scales that measure the Big Five personality traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness). Participants responded to statements (e.g., I am not a worrier.) using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 5 (*Strongly Agree*). The internal consistency of the Neuroticism scale was .88 for the current study.

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES; Rosenberg, 1989) is a general measure of self-esteem, which Rosenberg (1989) described as a specific orientation towards oneself or an overall evaluation of one's worth or value. The scale includes 10 items to be rated on a 4-point Likert scale, anchored by *Strongly Disagree* and *Strongly Agree*. Items include, "On the whole, I am satisfied with myself," and, "All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure." The scale is designed so that a higher score indicates higher general self-esteem. Rosenberg reported that the test-retest coefficient ($r^2 = .82-.88$) and the internal reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = .77-.88$) were adequate. The internal reliability for this study was comparable (Cronbach's $\alpha = .92$).

For the full Study 4 questionnaire battery see Appendix N.

Results

Initial Findings. In this sample 997 (64%) people reported pretending orgasm at least once. Women (76%) were significantly more likely to report pretending orgasm than men (41%) ($\chi^2(1, N = 1576) = 188.94, p < .001$).

Frequency of pretending orgasm. One of the innovations of this research design was to determine how common it was to pretend orgasm frequently as opposed to rarely. In this sample, the majority of people who pretended orgasm reported pretending rarely ($n = 546$, 54%). However, men and women differ significantly in frequency of pretending orgasm, see Figure D3.

Approximately equal percentages of women (35.2%) and men (33.5%) reported pretending orgasm rarely, the difference seems to be in that there are fewer men who report pretending orgasm any more often than rarely. Out of the 547 men who completed Study 4, only 37 reported pretending orgasm any more often than rarely. Of women who pretend, over half (54%) pretend more often than rarely, compared to only 17% of the men who pretend orgasm pretending more than rarely. Although pretending orgasm infrequently may be equally common among genders, pretending as a habit in this sample seems to be much more common for women than for men.

Correlates of frequency of pretending orgasm. In order to determine which variables were most related to frequency of pretending orgasm, all relevant variables (gender, age, sexual behavior, orgasm frequency, attachment anxiety, attachment avoidance, sexual dysfunction, relationship satisfaction, love, intimacy, communication, passion, trust, sexual satisfaction, lie to partner, partner lie, general tendency to mislead, neuroticism and self-esteem) were entered into a correlation matrix (see Table D4).

Many variables were correlated with frequency of pretending orgasm, including demographic variables, relationship quality variables, sexual behavior variables, and misleading variables. Frequency of pretending orgasm was correlated with both attachment anxiety ($r = .13$, $p < .01$), and attachment avoidance ($r = .06$, $p < .01$). The high number of correlations could be due to the fact that many of these variables interact with each other. For example, people with

high neuroticism and low self-esteem would be theoretically more likely to have difficulty in their close relationships, which may include higher frequency of pretending orgasm. This, in turn, may influence their self-esteem. These are empirical questions that cannot be investigated via correlational analyses.

The unique effects of Anxiety and Avoidance on Pretending Orgasm. To examine the unique effects of each attachment dimension on pretending orgasm above and beyond other variables, we performed a series of hierarchical regressions of anxiety, avoidance, the interaction of anxiety and avoidance and the control variables on frequency of pretending orgasm.

We first performed a hierarchical regression controlling for Gender and Age. The variables avoidance and anxiety were centered to avoid issues with multi-collinearity (Smith & Sasaki, 1979). Past research suggests the women are much more likely to pretend orgasm than men (Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010; Steiner, 2002), so we controlled for gender. Although past research has not found evidence to suggest that age might affect pretending, the older someone is, the more opportunities they would have to pretend orgasm, so we also controlled for age. In this analysis, both attachment Anxiety, $\beta = .09, t(1551) = 3.98, p < .001$, and Avoidance, $\beta = .09, t(1551) = 3.77, p < .001$, when entered in the second step, had a main effect. Including the attachment variables significantly increased the fit of the model, $\Delta r^2 = .02, \Delta F(2, 1551) = 19.45, p < .001$. Including the interaction variable in the third step did not significantly improve the model, nor was it significant. The lack of significance of the interaction of anxiety and avoidance suggests that “security” – or the lack of anxiety and avoidance– is not relevant for frequency of pretending orgasm. There was also a main effect for gender, $\beta = -.38, t(1550) = -15.08, p < .001$; no other main or interactive effects were significant.

Comment [OG5]: So what happened here? How come both betas dropped? And are they really equal? Both.09?

Comment [DG6]: Yup they are. I was a little confused reporting standardized v. nonstandardized Betas. These are all the standardized betas. It doesn't change the outcomes thought.

Comment [OG7]: And here?

A second hierarchical regression was performed controlling for all the variables that the correlation matrix suggested are related to frequency of pretending orgasm: Gender, Age, Orgasm Experience, Sexual Dysfunction, Relationship Satisfaction, Commitment, Trust, Lie to Partner, Partner Lie to Me, Neuroticism and Self-esteem. These control variables were entered in the first step, then the centered attachment variables in the second step, and then the interaction of anxiety and avoidance were entered in third step. Adding attachment improved the model by trend significance, $\Delta R = .003$, $\Delta F(2, 1391) = 2.34$, $p = .10$. Attachment anxiety was still significantly related to frequency of pretending orgasm, $\beta = .11$, $t(1537) = 2.15$, $p < .03$, even when controlling for all the other variables, suggesting it contributes uniquely to the phenomenon. In Step 3, adding the interaction of anxiety and avoidance did not improve the model (See Table D5). Attachment avoidance was not significant when controlling for other factors.

In the final step, female gender, $\beta = -.33$, $t(1537) = -11.78$, $p < .001$, orgasm frequency, $\beta = -.16$, $t(1537) = -5.34$, $p < .001$, lie to partner, $\beta = .13$, $t(1537) = 5.36$, $p < .001$, sexual behavior, $\beta = .13$, $t(1537) = 4.75$, $p < .002$, and attachment anxiety, $\beta = .11$, $t(1537) = 2.15$, $p < .03$, had main effects, even when controlling for other variables. This model accounted for 21% of the variance of frequency of pretending orgasm.

CFA of Reasons for Pretending Orgasm Scale

Confirmatory factor analysis with maximum likelihood estimation was conducted using MPLUS version 6 (Muthen & Muthen, 2007) to test the fit of six-factor model from Study 3. The standardized root mean squared residual (SRMR), the Comparative Fit Index (CFI), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI, or NNFI), and the root mean squared error of approximation (RMSEA) of model fit were selected to evaluate both the six-factor model and the nested model

with the additional subfactors (Hoyle & Panter, 1995; Hu & Bentler, 1999). The χ^2 statistic was not selected because it is overly sensitive to large sample sizes (Hu & Bentler, 1995). The SRMR indicates the average discrepancy between observed and predicted correlations, with values .08 or less indicating a strong fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999). The RMSEA indicates the weakness of fit per degree of freedom in the specified model. Generally, RMSEA values less than .06 indicate a good model fit, while values under .10 indicate an acceptable fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999). However, multiple sources caution against using these cutoff values as a hard and fast rule for assessing model fit (Chen, Curran, Bollen, Kirby, & Paxton, 2008; Steiger, 2000). Finally, the CFI and TLI provide incremental indices of model fit that indicate the improvement of model fit relative to a baseline null model in which manifest variables are not related (Hu & Bentler, 1995). For these fit indices, values above .90 indicate a strong model fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999).

We identified all CFA models by fixing the latent variables' variances to 1 while freely estimating all factor loadings. We first fit the data to a single factor model, which provided an unacceptable level of fit, SRMR = .13, RMSEA = .12 (90% CI: .12-.13), CFI = .43, TLI = .41. This indicated that our data did not support the existence of a single factor. Next, we fit the data to the six-factor model that was identified in Study 3. The six-factor model provided a moderate fit to the data, SRMR = .09, RMSEA = .08 (90% CI: .08-.08), CFI = .77, TLI = .76. Standardized factor loadings for this model were all significant and ranged from .43-.92 ($M = .69$), and the communality values ranged from .06-.87 ($M = .48$). All of the factors were significantly correlated, except the *Not into Sex*, which was not correlated with *For Partner*. *Not into Sex* was negatively correlated with *Emotional Communication* ($r = -.11$) and *Feel Good* ($r = -.18$). All

the remaining correlations between factors were positive, and ranged between small and large in size ($r = .10-.90$).

We then examined the possibility that higher order model would be a better fit, including the subscales from Study 3. Model fit indexes did significantly improve for this higher-order model, SRMR = .09, RMSEA = .07 (90% CI: .07-.07), CFI = .83, TLI= .81, with correlated factors, $\chi^2(8) = 1328, p < .05$. This suggests that within the six factors, the smaller subfactors identified by the EFA in Study 3 are replicated in this sample. All the items loaded significantly on all the subfactors, and each subfactor loaded significantly onto its main factor. See Appendix O for the full solution.

The associations between attachment style and reasons to pretend orgasm

Based on Attachment Theory we predicted that people who were higher on avoidant attachment would pretend for *Manipulation/power* and *Not into Sex* and people who were higher on attachment anxiety would pretend because of *Insecurity* and *For Partner*. In Study 4, the hypotheses were supported. Anxiety was significantly positively correlated with every reason except *Not into Sex*, and Avoidance was significantly positively correlated with every reason except *For Partner*, see Table D6. The overlap between the associations with the two attachment dimensions may be due to the significant correlation between anxiety and avoidance in the current sample ($r = .23, p < .001$). Also, the factors in this version of the RPO were allowed to correlate with each other, unlike the original version that was constructed obliquely, which may have further contributed to the connections with the various reasons.

Using the Correlation Coefficient Calculator (Preacher, 2002) we compared the strength of the different correlations. *Insecure* ($p < .001$) and *Emotional Communication* ($p < .01$) were found to be significantly more strongly correlated with attachment anxiety as compared with the

correlation between anxiety and *For Partner, Manipulation/Power* and *Not into Sex*. These results fit our hypotheses. Attachment Theory predicts that people with attachment anxiety would be more likely to pretend orgasm because of insecurity and so they can feel close and loved by their partner, rather than to bolster the partner or to manipulate the partner. *Insecurity* ($p < .05$), *Emotional Communication* ($p < .01$), and *Feels Good* ($p < .05$), although also correlated with avoidance, were significantly more strongly correlated with attachment anxiety, which fits with our predictions.

Using the same tool, *Insecurity* ($p < .001$) and *Manipulation/Power* ($p < .001$) were found to be significantly more strongly correlated with avoidant attachment than *Feels Good*, *For Partner*, and *Emotional Communication*. Attachment Theory predicts that people with avoidant attachment would pretend orgasm for distance and power, and that they would marginalize emotional closeness. Pretending for *Manipulation/Power* ($p < .09$) was trend more correlated to avoidance than to anxiety, supporting our original hypothesis.

RG3: Test the associations between attachment style, reasons for pretending orgasm, and relationship outcomes. To investigate this goal, only the participants that reported answering based on their current romantic relationships were included ($N = 884$). See Appendix P for demographics of this subsample. We were interested in whether pretending orgasm even once has an effect on relationship quality, so we divided the sample into two groups, pretenders ($N = 424$) and non-pretenders ($N = 473$). Using Analysis of Variance, the two groups were compared, see Table D7. We used partial ETA squared to determine effect sizes, and interpreted them as such: .0099 relates to a Cohen “small effect” (.2), .0588 relates to a Cohen “medium effect” (.5), and .1379 relates to a Cohen “large effect” (.8) (Barnette, 2006). People who reported pretending orgasm in their current relationship reported significantly less general

relationship satisfaction, $F(2,883) = 6.43, p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .007$; and trust $F(2, 882) = 12.75, p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .014$. However, they did not differ from Non-pretenders on love, communication, intimacy, passion, or sexual satisfaction. Additionally, Pretenders reported less orgasm frequency, $F(1,883) = 69.85, p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .073$; and more sexual dysfunction with their current partner, $F(2,882) = 4.45, p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .005$; than Non-pretenders. Like in the larger sample, this group of pretenders was also more likely to be anxiously attached, $F(1,882) = 28.30, p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$. The effect sizes for these variables ranged from medium to small.

However, when entering the relationship quality variables into a hierarchical regression analysis predicting frequency of pretending orgasm, and controlling for gender, sexual experience, orgasm frequency, age, neuroticism, self-esteem, and the lying variables none of the relationship variables were individually significant. Adding them in Step 2 did not significantly increase the fit of the model, so as a group they also did not add to the model. Considering the important and theoretically predictable differences between Pretenders and Non-Pretenders, this finding is difficult to interpret. The differences may be due to other variables acting on both relationship quality and frequency of pretending orgasm. It is also possible that lower trust and commitment do not increase with frequency of pretending orgasm, i.e. people who pretend once in a while versus frequently have similar amounts of trust in their relationships, but rather for relationship variables pretending orgasm even once indicates lower trust and commitment than in relationships with no pretending orgasm.

Pretending orgasm for non-relationship-related reasons such as pretending for *Insecurity* or *Power*, will correlate with less trust, security, and feelings of intimacy, compared to pretending for more relationship-focused reasons such as pretending for the *Partner's Pleasure*.

Using the same sample of people currently in relationships, correlations were performed between the relationship satisfaction variables and the reasons for pretending orgasm, see Table D8. The hypothesis was supported, in that pretending *For the Partner* was not associated with any negative relationship scores, whereas pretending for any of the other reasons were associated with more negative relationship scores. Pretending orgasm because of *Insecurity* was correlated with lower scores on *all* the relationship variables ($p < .01$), also pretending orgasm to *Manipulate/Power* over your partner was associated with lower scores on all the relationship variables except for passion. Pretending for *Emotional Communication* was only associated with lower scores on trust ($r = -.11, p < .05$). These findings suggest the reason for pretending orgasm may be more relevant to the health of the relationship than just the act of pretending orgasm.

Pretending orgasm will increase relationship dissatisfaction

Structural equation modeling (SEM) is a useful statistical analysis that goes beyond the traditional concepts of correlation and regression (Mueller, 1997). SEM tools can account for inherent error in constructs, measure covariances, and test a priori hypotheses against the data (Asparouhov, 2009; Mueller, 1997). Three models were compared using structural equation modeling. Model 1 (Saturated Model): A non-directional model or circular model, allowing all variables (Anxiety, Avoidance, Total Relationship Satisfaction, Sexual Dysfunction, and Frequency of Pretending) to correlate with each other. Model 2 (Insecure attachment leads to Pretending Orgasm leads to Dissatisfaction/Dysfunction): Anxiety and Avoidance leading to relationship satisfaction and sexual dysfunction, moderated by frequency of pretending orgasm. Model 3 (Insecure attachment leads to Dissatisfaction / Dysfunction leads to Pretending

Comment [OG8]: Why such a gap in between sections?

Comment [DG9]: I'm going to reformat everything for the PDF version

Orgasm): modeled insecure attachment leading to frequency of pretending orgasm, moderated by sexual dysfunction and relationship satisfaction (see Figure D4 panels 1-3).

Model results. Frequency of pretending was not a latent variable, but was a discrete rather than a continuous variable and standardized coefficients were not available in MPLUS. Instead, we evaluated the models based on Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC) and change in χ^2 (Schwartz, 1978). A smaller BIC indicates a model with better fit. The results indicated that Model 3 (BIC = 73916, $\chi^2=537.65$) is a significantly better fit to the data than models 1 or 2, (see Table D9). This suggests that attachment insecurity leads to lower relationship quality, which in turn leads to higher frequency of pretending orgasm rather than vice versa. Which in turn suggests that the directionality model fits the data better than a circular or non-directional model.

Discussion

Attachment and Pretending Orgasm. Our initial hypothesis was that attachment insecurity (either anxiety or avoidance) would be related to higher incidence of pretending orgasm. Anxiety was related to pretending orgasm in a hierarchical regression, even after controlling for other variables. However, both anxiety and avoidance were significantly correlated with frequency of pretending orgasm. Upon further examination of the data, gender seems to moderate the effect between frequency of pretending and attachment (see Table D10). When controlling for gender, the correlation between avoidance and frequency of pretending effectively doubles ($r = .06$ to $r = .11$). We discuss this issue further in the general discussion (see Appendix R for a breakdown of the differences between genders).

Attachment insecurity is also relevant when reasons for pretending orgasm are studied. In this sample, anxious attachment was associated with higher endorsement of all reasons, except

for the *Not into Sex* reason. This finding is in line with previous studies showing that anxiously attached people confabulate sex with love, and would therefore be least likely to pretend because they are *Not into Sex* (Birbaum, 2007). It was thought that people who are high in attachment avoidance would be least likely to pretend *For the Partner*, as closeness and intimacy are theoretically not high priorities for people with this attachment style (Bogaert & Sadava, 2002), which was found in our sample. Additionally, although anxiety and avoidance were both related to many reasons for pretending, both were significantly more strongly correlated with theoretically meaningful reasons as predicted; anxiety with *Insecurity*, *For Partner*, and *Emotional Communication*, and avoidance with *Manipulation/Power* and *Not into Sex*.

What contributes to pretending orgasm?

In a study of this magnitude, and on a subject matter this complex, correlational analyses alone are bound to produce Type I error. By entering all the relevant variables into a regression analyses we were able to determine which variables contributed uniquely to frequency of pretending orgasm. In this Study 4 sample, female gender was the primary predictor for frequency of pretending orgasm. Also, clinical levels of sexual dysfunction did not contribute uniquely to the model, but lower orgasm frequency did, suggesting that people may be more likely to pretend orgasm when they are experiencing low levels of sexual dysfunction. As in other studies (e.g. Wiederman, 1994), pretending orgasm was associated with greater frequency of sexual behavior. This may be a statistical phenomenon related to opportunity; the more sexual encounters one has, the more opportunities one has to pretend orgasm.

Other variables contributing to frequency were concerned with ways in which people interacted with their partners. Lying to the partner about day to day subjects and having an anxious attachment style, contributed uniquely to the frequency of pretending orgasm. Taken

together, it seems that several factors: biological (gender, orgasm frequency), relational (anxious attachment, lying to partner), and situational (amount of sexual experience) all contribute to the tendency to pretend orgasm. It is interesting to note that other variables that are theoretically relevant, such as low self-esteem, a tendency to mislead in general, and negative relationship parameters were not unique predictors. This might be because the other variables already captured the variance.

Pretending Orgasm and Relationship Quality.

Our predictions that frequency of pretending orgasm would be correlated with poor relationship outcomes were only partially supported. Among people in a relationship, those who pretended orgasm reported less general satisfaction, commitment, and less trust than people who did not report pretending orgasm. Unexpectedly, there were no differences in love, passion, or intimacy. This illustrates that pretending orgasm is a complex phenomenon.

Pretending for certain reasons was related to lower relationship outcomes, specifically pretending for *Insecurity, Manipulation/Power, and Not into Sex*. Pretending because it *Feels Good, for Emotional Communication, and For the Partner*, were not associated with especially negative relationship outcomes. This supports the idea that it is not the behavior itself, but rather the reasons behind pretending orgasm that have clinical implications.

Commitment and Trust variables seem to be especially important in a number of these analyses. People who reported pretending orgasm in their current relationships also reported being more likely to lie to their partner and believing that their partner lied to them than people who did not report pretending orgasm in their current relationship. However, pretenders do not differ from non-pretenders on a measure of a general tendency to mislead. This suggests that

there is something unique about commitment and trust within the relationship context that is not generalizable, or necessarily predictive, of deceptive behaviors in other situations.

Although our data are neither longitudinal nor experimental and there can be no true claim of causation, using SEM allowed us to test certain models and see how they fit the data. For this sample, the model of lower relationship quality resulting in pretending orgasm fits the data significantly better than the model of behavior of pretending orgasm leading to the lower quality relationship.

There are a number of ways to interpret this complicated finding. Frequent pretending orgasm could deny a bonding experience in the relationship. Bonding that is needed for commitment and trust, both emotionally and biologically. People in lower quality relationships may not have the communication skills necessary to discuss what is required for them to achieve orgasm. They may also be unwilling to invest the time and energy needed to educate their partner on what pleases them. Less trust and commitment in a relationship could cause a person to decide to pretend orgasm rather than confront a possibly uncomfortable situation. There may be other important mediating variables that were not included in the models. These ideas should be further explored in future research.

Conclusion. If the main question of Study 4 was “Is pretending orgasm harmful for relationships?” the answer seems to be dependant more on the reasons behind the behavior than the behavior itself. The results of this study suggest that pretending for certain reasons (*Insecurity, Manipulation/Power, Not into Sex*) is associated with negative relationship variables but pretending for other reasons was barely associated with any negative relationship variables. People who pretend in their relationships do not report less loving, intimate, or passionate relationships than people who do not pretend. However, lower overall relationship satisfaction

does itself seem to lead to more pretending orgasm. Clinicians should consider the full impact and motivations of their clients' before counseling them on the effects of pretending orgasm in close relationships.

General Discussion

There were three main goals for the studies: 1) Create and validate a well-factored measure on reasons for pretending orgasm (the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm questionnaire; RPO) using items from qualitative studies and studies on sexual motivations; 2) Test the associations between attachment style and frequency as well as reasons to pretend orgasm.; 3) Test the associations between frequency and reasons of pretending, attachment style, and relationship outcomes. Below we review the results related to each goal, discuss the implications of our findings, limitations, and future directions.

1) Create and validate a well-factored measure on reasons for pretending orgasm (the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm questionnaire; RPO) using items from qualitative studies and studies on sexual motivations

Creating the RPO has been described in detail elsewhere in this paper. Both the six-factor structure and the 10-factor subscale structure were replicated in two large samples. This suggests that there are distinct reasons to pretend orgasm. The reasons for pretending orgasm were similar to reasons for engaging in other sexual behaviors and also reflected previous qualitative research motivations for pretending orgasm (Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010).

The development of the RPO, a scale that assesses many intrapsychic, external, cultural, and situational reasons, and which was created through both qualitative and quantitative work, is likely to contribute to future work on orgasm function and dysfunction, sexual behavior, and relational behavior more broadly. The overlap between the reason to pretend and reason to have

sex, suggests that It is noteworthy that the developed scale was based on responses from both men and women, and hence is applicable to the population at large, which is different from what is usually found in the literature, where most samples include only women. Our sample also included more diversity of age and location than previous research in this area.

2) Test the associations between attachment style, pretending orgasm frequency, and reasons to pretend orgasm.

H1. Insecure attachment will be significantly associated with more frequent pretending orgasm, even after controlling for confounding variables such as neuroticism, tendency to lie, and previous sexual experience. Our hypothesis was supported by findings in Study 4. Both avoidance and anxiety were correlated to frequency of pretending orgasm, but only attachment anxiety contributed uniquely to frequency of pretending orgasm when controlling for other variables, such as gender and the tendency to lie to the partner. Although attachment anxiety did significantly improve the model (r^2 increased by .003, $p < .05$) it is unclear if this is a clinically meaningful change. This may be because the distribution of frequency of pretending orgasm is skewed (the large majority pretend orgasm very rarely with only a few mainly female outliers pretending orgasm regularly). Furthermore, as attachment avoidance and anxiety are correlated, shared variance influences pretending orgasm, making it harder to find either of them as the main predictor. When adding the interaction of avoidance and anxiety into the linear regression model in Study 4, the main effect of avoidance ceased to be significant, although the interaction itself was not significant. It may be that by adding the interaction, it spread the effect of avoidance across three variables and diluted it. When controlling for gender, the correlations of pretending frequency and attachment anxiety and avoidance became more robust, suggesting complicated interaction effects between these

variables. Although the findings are complicated, the overall finding of insecure attachment relating to higher frequency of pretending orgasm seems clear.

H2. Attachment styles will be associated with theoretically predicted reasons for pretending orgasm. Specifically:

H2a. Anxious attachment will be associated with pretending orgasm to please the partner and to keep the partner from straying.

H2b. Avoidant attachment will be associated with pretending orgasm for power, control, and to maintain distance from the partner. These hypotheses were supported using the factors from the final RPO in Study 4. Although both anxiety and avoidance were associated with many of the reasons for pretending, they were significantly more correlated to their theoretically predicted reasons. Attachment anxiety was correlated with pretending orgasm for *Insecurity, Emotional Closeness, and For Partner*, which maps on to our predictions of “to please the partner” and “to keep the partner from straying” and previous literature on attachment theory. Attachment avoidance was correlated with pretending orgasm for *Manipulation/Power* and *Not into Sex*, which corresponds to our predictions of “for power, control.” The factor *Not into Sex* can also be conceptualized as way or the desire to gain distance from the partner, as sexual contact is often used as intimacy (Davis et al., 2004). Overall our findings support the claim that attachment theory is a useful framework for understanding the reasons for pretending orgasm.

3) Test the associations between reasons, attachment, and relationship outcomes.

H3. Romantic relationships that include pretending orgasm will be associated with less trust, security, and feelings of intimacy than relationships that do not include pretending orgasm. Hypothesis 3 was partially supported by data in Study 4 indicating that

participants in relationships with any pretending orgasm had lower trust and commitment than participants in relationships without any pretending orgasm. However, this effect was not retained when examining pretending orgasm as a continuous variable. The prediction that less feelings of intimacy, love, and general satisfaction in relationships will correlate with pretending orgasm was not supported.

H3a. Pretending orgasm for certain reasons such as pretending for insecurity or power, will correlate with less trust, security, and feelings of intimacy, compared to pretending for more relationship-focused reasons such as pretending for the partner's pleasure. Although pretending orgasm did not indicate general overall relationship dissatisfaction, pretending for specific theoretically predictable reasons did relate to lower relationship outcomes, supporting Hypothesis 3a. Pretending for relationship focused reasons such as *Emotional Closeness* and *For Partner* was not related to negative relationship outcomes. Pretending orgasm for theoretically predictable reasons such as *Not into Sex* and *Manipulation/Power* was related to negative relationship outcomes. This result, along with the conflicting results about the connections between frequency of pretending orgasm and relationship outcomes when measured differently, suggest that it may not be the behavior itself that indicates quality of the relationship but the reasons behind the behavior that is the most important. The RPO, hence is likely to be useful in future research by allowing researchers to measure and compare the reasons behind pretending orgasm, which have a higher impact on relationship quality than merely frequency of pretending orgasm.

H4. Frequency of pretending orgasm will increase relationship dissatisfaction.

Hypothesis 4 was partially supported by Study 4 data. Overall, pretending orgasm did negatively correlate with certain relationship variables, namely lower trust and commitment. However,

there were no differences on love, general satisfaction, intimacy, or even sexual satisfaction. We tried to address the “chicken versus the egg” question (does pretending orgasm lead to unsatisfactory relationships, or do unsatisfactory relationships lead to pretending orgasm) statistically, by comparing those two models via structural equation modeling. The data fit the unsatisfactory relationships leading to pretend orgasm model significantly better. This suggests that pretending orgasm more likely reflects an already troubled relationship than being an actual cause of relationship dissatisfaction itself.

Taken Together: Pretending Orgasm, Attachment, and Relationships

Both situational and personality/individual differences characteristic variables play a role in pretending orgasm. An example of a situational variable is the perceived quality of the relationship, especially the variables of trust and commitment. People who pretended in one relationship, did not necessarily pretend in another (Brian, 2001). An example of an individual difference variable is the tendency to exhibit habitual, lower than average, orgasmic frequency, which can be hereditary (Mah & Binik, 2001). Such people tend to pretend orgasm more frequently.

Although not directly included in our goals, the current set of studies, also revealed interesting gender differences. For example, women were much more likely to pretend orgasm, and even more likely to be frequent pretenders than men. These differences might be due to the fact that in Study 2 women, much more often than men, reported feeling that there are societal expectations about orgasmic behavior that must be met. Such an explanation has strong face validity. Research suggests marked gender differences in sexual scripts across sexual situations (Jones & Hostler, 2002; Muehlenhard & Shippee, 2010). Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010)

suggest sexual scripting as a primary motivation for pretending orgasm. Still, more in depth research is needed to test this hypothesis.

Although complex, a clear and robust contribution of attachment style to the variance in pretending and reasons to pretend was found throughout the studies. In Study 4 anxious attachment was most strongly related, although avoidance was also correlated. Hence, it is clear that attachment style is influential when we try to understand the phenomena of pretending orgasm, especially when reasons for the behavior and effects of the behavior are considered. Regardless of these discrepancies, attachment theory was found to be a useful theoretical framework in understanding the phenomenon of pretending and especially reasons for pretending orgasm.

Other participant characteristics that were thought to be relevant were not found to be so in these studies. A tendency to lie in general (as measured by the Cole Lying Test, 2001) did not correlate significantly with pretend orgasm, however the more specific measure of lying to one's partner was very relevant. It may be that situational factors, rather than habitual behavior patterns are much more powerful in the generation of this behavior. It may be that the sexual realm behaviors and patterns do not generalize to other realms, and vice a versa. These thoughts, however, beg the question: what makes sexual behaviors so distinctive that generalization does not occur? A great deal of additional theoretical conceptualization, as well as additional research is needed before such questions can begin to be addressed.

In summary then, Reasons for Pretending Orgasm questionnaire was created that we believe will be useful to future research in this area. The correlation of pretend orgasm and the quality of relationships was investigated. Attachment theory was found to be a useful theoretical

lens in this endeavor. These studies are viewed as an initial step towards further research in the area of sexual behavior in general, and pretend orgasm in particular.

Clinical Applications of this Research

Understanding the motivations for pretending orgasm has important implications for sex therapy and couple's therapy. If romantic partners have different attachment styles, the meaning of pretending orgasm in the relationship may be different for each partner. A client who has a primarily avoidant attachment style and pretends orgasm because of *Not into Sex* would benefit from different counseling than a client who is anxious and pretends orgasm because of *Insecurity*. Understanding each other's point of view as well as each other's underlying assumptions and core beliefs about relationships may be helpful by opening up meaningful communication. Couples in relationships that do report pretending orgasm may be evaluated for tendency to mislead each other on other topics. The therapist might have them discuss the level of trust and commitment towards each other. More importantly, the therapist may have them discuss with each other what trust and commitment means to them. People with different attachment styles may have different underlying assumptions about these issues. For example, people with anxious and avoidant attachment styles understand closeness differently, and look for different kinds and amount of closeness. Making the assumptions, expectations, and values, explicit in a relationship, could aid in achieving insight, which could lead to negotiation and change.

In addition, pretending orgasm is not, by itself an indication that the couple has issues to resolve. As mentioned earlier, the reasons for the behavior are critical. Pretending for reasons such as *For the Partner* and *Emotional Communication* does not always have negative implications for close relationships. Pretending orgasm may be a strategy some people use to try

and improve their close relationships. In such cases, clinicians will be able to normalize the couple's experience by citing research data and thus provide reassurance. Since pretending orgasm is related to attachment style, couples who experience this behavior may be better served by Emotionally Focused Therapy (Johnson, 1996), or other therapies that utilize an attachment framework rather than treatment-as-usual.

Even though pretending orgasm does not doom a relationship, it may have negative effects. Oxytocin is released during heightened moments of human pair-bonding, such as nursing a new child and during orgasm (Carlson & Sperry, 1998). If oxytocin is necessary for bonding, for example, then pretending orgasm may be a mechanism of denying the relationship appropriate biochemical substances to secure it. The results indicated that attachment insecurity may promote pretending orgasm, and pretending orgasm may promote attachment insecurity. In Study 4, the model that best fit the data suggested that less relationship satisfaction leads to pretending orgasm rather than vice versa. Lack of commitment and fewer orgasms were also significant predictors of frequency of pretending, suggesting that there might be a connection between orgasm and commitment. Treatment interventions may take place in any part of this feedback loop including the relationship, (couple's treatment), the individual (attachment style assumptions and behaviors) and the biological experience (oxytocin). Future research may utilize biological measures to investigate the role of biochemical substances in pretending orgasm and relationships.

Sexual scripts (cultural factors) are also important in understanding pretend orgasm. Muehlenhard and Shippee (2010) and our qualitative data from Study 2 suggest that sexual scripts may contribute to why some people pretend orgasm. Belief in and adherence to sexual

scripts may account for some of the variance in frequency of pretending orgasm and may also contribute to elements of relationship satisfaction.

A comprehensive understanding of pretending orgasm could add flexibility to the sexual script and might encourage less focus and pressure about achieving orgasm. This in turn may reduce the stigma of pretending orgasm, especially for men, and may help to dismantle the “achievement” aspects of the sexual script (Simon & Gagnon, 1986). Future sexual script research could be especially fruitful for designing educational programs.

Limitations

There are several limitations to these studies, including limitations in the method and sample. All of our data are derived from self-report on sexual behavior, which research has shown can be inaccurate compared to diary studies (Hurlbert, et al., 1993). Our questionnaires are also only available online, which may inhibit non-internet literate participants from participating. Online questionnaires make it impossible to control the testing environment of our participants. Many participants did not complete the entire questionnaires. Thus it is unclear whether there are significant differences between participants who finished the questionnaire and participants who did not. Future studies should investigate this further.

Other limitations concern the sample. While our participants who were recruited through the psychology SONA system are blind to the nature of the study, participants recruited through the internet were told that it was a “Sex and Relationship Survey.” This may have biased our non-undergraduate sample, such that more participants who were particularly interested in sexuality completed it, making it less representative of the general population. This may account for the gender imbalance in our sample. Our sample also self-identified as proportionately more

bisexual/homosexual (17%) than the national average (10%), suggesting the existence of additional differences between the study sample and a random sample.

Most of our analyses were correlational, which precludes causal conclusions. We centered variables to eliminate multicollinearity complications and performed hierarchical regressions to investigate the unique contributions of each variable. SEM analyses were also used to strengthen the empirical backings of our conclusions and to account for other interpretations. Even with these precautions, our results should be viewed as non-causal. Future research should utilize longitudinal and experimental designs (such as attachment primes) to fully investigate the connections between attachment style, pretending orgasm, and relationship outcomes.

In these studies we were successful in creating a reliable, valid, multi-faceted instrument to assess reasons for pretending orgasm. We were also able, with the help of the measure, to examine the behavior of pretending orgasm, its frequency, and reasons, from an attachment theory perspective. Finally, we found that our data fit the "low relationship quality leads to pretending" model better than it fit the "pretending leads to lower relationship quality" model. Even though pretending does not necessarily have negative effects, depending on the reasons leading to pretending, it can suggest that there is a problem in one's relationship. Such negative effects may be ameliorated through couple's, individual and /or biological treatment. Future education may help by creating less rigid societal sexual scripts.

The present effort helped shed light on the associations between attachment style pretending orgasm, and sexuality in general. There are certainly many questions left for future research especially about clarifying further the interaction of situational and personality variables and the role of gender.

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Comment [OG12]: Is that APA style 6?

Comment [DG13]: Yes, I think so.

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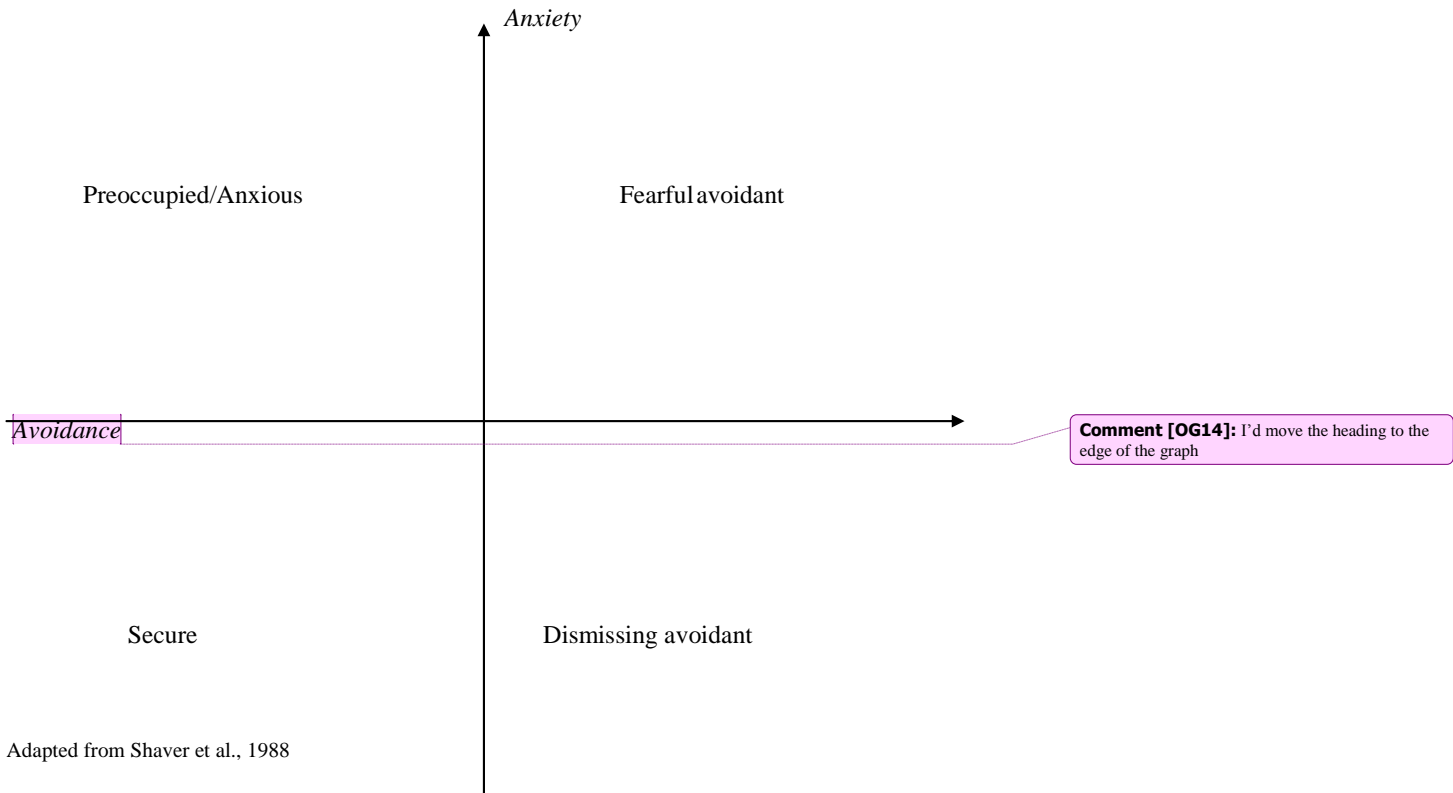
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Appendix A

Adult Attachment Orientation Quadrants



Adapted from Shaver et al., 1988

APPENDIX B
Study 1 Questionnaire

Intro 1

We are psychology graduate students at the University of Kansas asking for your help to study the connections between sexuality and relationships. The following survey has been approved by the Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

Let us know if you have any questions about this survey. Please pass this on to your friends. We appreciate your help!

As your privacy is important to us, your responses will be kept confidential. We will not ask you to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey later.

Click on the following link to take the survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjBwUgQ

Intro 2

We are psychology graduate students at the University of Kansas asking for your help to study the connections between sexuality and relationships. The following survey has been approved by the Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

As your privacy is important to us, your responses will be kept confidential. We will not ask you to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey later.

Let us know if you have any questions about this survey. Please pass this on to your friends. We appreciate your help!

Click on the following link to take the survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjBwUgQ

Intro 3

We are psychology graduate students researching the connections between sexuality and relationships. The following survey has been approved by the University of Kansas Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

Let us know if you have any questions about this survey. Please pass this on to your friends. We appreciate your help!

As your privacy is important to us, your responses will be kept confidential. We will not ask you to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey later.

Click on the following link to take the survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjwUgQ

Intro 4

We are psychology graduate students researching the connections between sexuality and relationships at the University of Kansas. The following survey has been approved by the KU Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

As your privacy is important to us, your responses will be kept confidential. We will not ask you to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey later.

Let us know if you have any questions about this survey. Please pass this on to your friends. We appreciate your help!

Click on the following link to take the survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjwUgQ

Intro 5

Click on the following link to take a survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjwUgQ

We are psychology graduate students at the University of Kansas asking for your help to study the connections between sexuality and relationships. The following survey has been approved by the Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

Please let us know if you have any questions about this survey.

As your privacy is important to us, your responses will be kept confidential. We will not ask you to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey later.

Please pass this on to your friends. We appreciate your help!

Intro 6

Click on the following link to take a survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjwUgQ

We are psychology graduate students studying the connections between sexuality and relationships. This survey has been approved by the University of Kansas Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

Please let us know if you have any questions about this survey.

Your privacy is important to us, so responses will be kept confidential. We will not ask you to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey later.

Please pass this on to your friends. We appreciate your help!

Intro 7

Click on the following link to take a survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjwUgQ

We are graduate students in psychology researching the connections between relationships and sexuality. This survey has been approved by the University of Kansas Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

We are happy to answer any questions you might have about this survey.

Your privacy is important to us, so responses will be kept confidential. You will not be asked to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey later.

Please pass this on to your friends. We appreciate your help!

Intro 8

We are graduate students of psychology at the University of Kansas researching sexuality and relationships. The following survey has been approved by the Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

We are happy to answer any questions you have regarding this survey.

As your privacy is important to us, your responses will be kept confidential. You will not be asked to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. You can stop and then return to the survey later.

Please pass this on to your friends. We appreciate your help!

Click on the following link to take the survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjwUgQ

Intro 9

We are psychology graduate students asking for your help to research sexuality and relationships. The following survey has been approved by the University of Kansas Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

As your privacy is important to us, your responses will be kept confidential. You will not be asked to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and return to the survey at a later time.

We are happy to answer any questions you may have regarding this survey. Please pass this survey to others. We appreciate your help!

Click on the following link to take the survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjwUgO

Intro 10

We are psychology graduate students researching sexuality and relationships. The following survey has been approved by the University of Kansas Human Subjects Committee, Lawrence Campus (HSCL #18196).

Your privacy is important to us, so your responses will be kept confidential. You will not be asked to enter your name anywhere on the survey. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and return to the survey at a later time.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact us. Please pass this survey to others. Thank you!

Click on the following link to take the survey:

http://kuclas.qualtrics.com/SE?SID=SV_9WxPsFQMyjwUgO

Psyc993 Survey

1. Demographic Information

Please answer the following questions. We are psychology graduate students at the University of Kansas studying the connections between sexuality and relationships. This survey has been approved by the University of Kansas Internal Review Board. There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer every question. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey later. If you have any questions about this survey, direct them to kupsychresearch@yahoo.com. We appreciate your help!

1. What is your age?

2. Is English your native language?

Other

Yes

No

3. What is your country of origin?

4. Where do you live in now?

State

Country

5. What is your race/ethnicity?

African-American/Black

Asian-American/Asian

Other

European-American/White

Hispanic-American/Latino/Latina

Middle Eastern

Native American/American Indian

Biracial/Multiracial

Other (please specify)

6. Are you a Psych 104 student at the University of Kansas?

Yes

No

Psyc993 Survey**7. What is your sexual orientation?** Heterosexual Homosexual Bisexual Unsure Other (please specify)**8. What is your gender?** Female Male Other (please specify)**9. What best describes your current relationship(s)?** Never dated anyone Not dating anyone now Dating one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive) Dating more than one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive) Dating one person exclusively Engaged Married Other (please specify)**10. How did you hear about this survey?** From a friend From facebook.com From craigslist.com From okcupid.com From a class**2. Feelings in Close Relationships**

Psyc993 Survey

1. The following statements concern how you generally feel in close relationships (e.g., with romantic partners, close friends, or family members). Respond to each statement by indicating how much you agree or disagree with it, on a scale from disagree strongly to agree strongly.

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly
1. It helps a lot to turn to my romantic partner in times of need.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I need a lot of reassurance that I am loved by my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I want to get close to my partner, but I keep pulling back.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I find that my partner(s) don't want to get as close as I would like.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I turn to my partner for many things, including comfort and reassurance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. My desire to be very close sometimes scares people away.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I try to avoid getting too close to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I do not often worry about being abandoned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I usually discuss my problems and concerns with my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I get frustrated if romantic partners are not available when I need them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I am nervous when partners get too close to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. I worry that romantic partners won't care about me as much as I care about them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Sexual History

For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider a sexual behavior that was possible, or that you expected that YOU would have an orgasm.

Psyc993 Survey

1. Have you ever engaged in sexual behaviors that would lead to an orgasm with another person?

Yes

No

Uncertain (please explain below)

2. Approximately how many times have you engaged in sexual behaviors that would lead to an orgasm with another person where your orgasm was possible and/or expected?

Less than 10

Between 10 and 19

Between 20 and 29

Between 30 and 39

Between 40 and 49

More than 50

3. Have you ever had an orgasm (either alone or with a partner)?

Yes

No

Uncertain (please explain below)

4. At what age did you first have an orgasm (either alone or with a partner)?

I am uncertain if I have ever had an orgasm.

I have never had an orgasm.

I had my first orgasm at age ____ (please fill in below):

Psyc993 Survey

5. Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual activities with a partner, what percentage of those times would you say you experienced an orgasm?

- I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.
- I have never experienced orgasm from sexual behavior with another person.
- I RARELY experience orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).
- I experience orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I experience orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I experience orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I experience orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I experience orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

4. Sexual History, Continued

For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider a sexual behavior that was possible, or that you expected that YOU would have an orgasm.

1. Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner, what percentage of those times would you say you pretended to have an orgasm? For example, pretending orgasm can include many things, including behaving like you are having an orgasm, telling your partner you had an orgasm, or not correcting your partner when s/he assumed you have had an orgasm.

- I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.
- I NEVER pretend orgasm(0% of the time).
- I RARELY pretend orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

5. Sexual History, Continued

Psyc993 Survey

1. Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual intercourse with a partner, what percentage of those times would you say you acted as if you had an orgasm even though you did not?

- I NEVER acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during intercourse(0% of the time).
- I RARELY acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during intercourse(about 1-10% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during intercourse LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during intercourse ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during intercourse MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during intercourse ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during intercourse EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

6. Sexual History, Continued

1. Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in oral sex with a partner, what percentage of those times would you say you acted as if you had an orgasm even though you did not?

- I NEVER acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during oral sex(0% of the time).
- I RARELY acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during oral sex(about 1-10% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during oral sex LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during oral sex ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during oral sex MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during oral sex ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not during oral sex EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

7. Sexual History Questions, continued.

Psyc993 Survey

1. With whom have you pretended orgasm? Check all that apply.

- your spouse
- your boyfriend/girlfriend
- someone you had dated more than once
- someone you were dating for the first time
- a friend
- an acquaintance
- someone you had just met
- Other (please specify)

2. Thinking back over the MAJORITY of the times you pretended orgasm, how intoxicated did you feel at those times?

- not at all intoxicated
- slightly intoxicated
- intoxicated / drunk / high
- very intoxicated / very drunk / very high
- blacked out (there were blocks of time that you could not recall)
- passed out / lost consciousness
- Other (please specify)

8. Reasons for Pretending Orgasm

Please describe how much you agree with the following statements from 1 (not at all) to 7 (extremely).

Psyc993 Survey

1. Please describe how much you agree with the following statements from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly)

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly
1. Often when I need to feel loved, I have the desire to pretend orgasm because sexual intimacy really makes me feel warm and cared for.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I pretend orgasm when I know that it will lift my partner's spirits and improve his or her outlook on life.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I find that I often feel a sense of superiority and power when I am pretending orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. One of the most exciting aspects of pretending orgasm is the sense of power I feel in controlling the sexual pleasure and stimulation my partner experiences.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Frequently, when I want to feel that I am cared for and that someone is concerned about me, pretending orgasm is one of the most satisfying ways to do so.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Often pretending orgasm is most rewarding for me when it helps my partner forget about his or her problems and enjoy life a little more.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I frequently pretend orgasm when I need him or her to notice me and appreciate me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Often pretending orgasm makes me feel like I have established myself as a force to be reckoned with.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. A major reason I pretend orgasm is because I can communicate to my partner how much I care for and value him or her.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. One of the best ways of feeling like an important part of my partner's life is by pretending orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Psyc993 Survey

2. Please describe how much you agree with the following statements from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly)

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly
11. Often when my partner is feeling down on life or is unhappy about something, I like to try to make him or her feel better by sharing intimacy by pretending orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. I often pretend orgasm with my partner when I need to feel understood and when I want to relate to him or her on a one-to-one level.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. When I need to feel a sense of belongingness and connectedness, pretending orgasm with my partner is a really important way of relating to him or her.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. I frequently feel like expressing my need for emotional closeness and intimacy by pretending orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. Pretending orgasm is very important to me as a means of feeling powerful and charismatic.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. The sense of emotional bonding with my partner when I pretend orgasm is an important way of feeling close to him or her.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17. One of the common things about grass is that it is green.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18. One of the most satisfying aspects of pretending orgasm is expressing the intensity of my feelings for my partner while we are having sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. I really enjoy pretending orgasm as a way of exerting dominance and control over my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20. I am often excited by the sense of power that I feel I have over my partner when I pretend orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21. I frequently pretend orgasm with my partner because I know how much he or she enjoys it and how	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Psyc993 Survey

good it makes my partner feel as a person.

3. Please describe how much you agree with the following statements from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly)

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly
22. Pretending orgasm makes me feel personally strong and in control of things.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23. One of the most satisfying features of pretending orgasm is when my partner really seems to need the love and tenderness it conveys.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24. Often the sense of power while pretending orgasm that I have over my sexual partner can be extremely exhilarating.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25. I find it very rewarding when I can help my partner get through rough times by showing how much I care by pretending orgasm with him or her.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26. I frequently find it quite arousing to be very directive and controlling by pretending orgasm with my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
27. Pretending orgasm is important in creating a great deal of emotional closeness in my relationship with my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
28. Whales and dolphins live in the water.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
29. Sharing affection and love by pretending orgasm is one of the most intense and rewarding ways of expressing my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
30. The sense of emotional closeness I experience from pretending orgasm is one of the most satisfying ways I know of feeling valued.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
31. To me, an extremely rewarding aspect of pretending orgasm is that it can make my partner feel good about himself or herself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
32. Pretending orgasm makes me feel emotionally	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Psyc993 Survey

close to my partner.

4. Please describe how much you agree with the following statements from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly)

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly
33. Emotional closeness/intimacy with my partner is one of the most satisfying things about pretending orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
34. Emotional enjoyment is one of the most satisfying things about pretending orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
35. Pretending orgasm is important to me as a way to express my love to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
36. Pretending orgasm helps to reassure me about where the relationship stands.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
37. Pretending orgasm is important to me because it makes me feel loved.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
38. I find pretending orgasm most exciting when I feel the power of knowing something my partner doesn't know.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. Reasons for Pretending Orgasm, continued

Psyc993 Survey

1. Please describe how much you agree with the following statements from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly)

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly
39. Pretending orgasm makes me feel masculine (feminine).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
40. I have often wanted my partner to think I had an orgasm because I wanted to use it a bargaining tool.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
41. Two plus two equals four.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
42. An important reason to pretend orgasm is to make my partner love me more.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
43. Pretending orgasm is a powerful tool I can use to get other things I want from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
44. I have sometimes pretended orgasm so that my partner would do or give me something I wanted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
45. I often pretend orgasm to get other things I want from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
46. An important reason for me to pretend orgasm is to make my partner happy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
47. I often have pretended orgasm to avoid complaints from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
48. I don't hesitate to pretend orgasm to get what I want.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
49. I often pretend orgasm as a way to get other things I want from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
50. I tend to be most likely to pretend orgasm when I feel insecure about my partner's feelings for me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
51. Pretending orgasm makes me feel good about myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
52. Please check 7 (agree strongly).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
53. One of the things I like most about pretending is making my partner happy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
54. For me, pretending orgasm can be an expression of anger.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
55. I sometimes refuse to pretend orgasm with my partner as a way of punishing him or her.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Psyc993 Survey

10. Reasons for Pretending Orgasm, continued

1. Please describe how much you agree with the following statements from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly)

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly
56. I pretend orgasm because I do not want my partner to feel inadequate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
57. I pretend orgasm because I am not aroused enough to have one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
58. I pretend orgasm because I am too intoxicated to have one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
59. I pretend orgasm because I am too preoccupied or stressed out to have one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
60. I pretend orgasm because I am too pressed for time to have one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
61. I pretend orgasm because I am on a medication that makes it difficult to have one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
62. I pretend orgasm because it takes too long to have one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
63. I pretend orgasm because I don't feel comfortable enough with my partner to have one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
64. I pretend orgasm because I want the encounter to be over.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
65. I pretend orgasm because I don't want my partner to think I am a bad sex partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
66. Please check six (agree).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
67. I pretend orgasm because I have pretended in the past and now I feel like I have to keep doing it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
68. I pretend orgasm because it is what my partner expects from me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
69. I pretend orgasm because I don't want my partner to get tired.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
70. I pretend orgasm because it distances me from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
71. I pretend orgasm because I worry if I don't, it will "turn off" my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Psyc993 Survey

72. I pretend orgasm for "bragging rights" for myself. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

73. I pretend orgasm for "bragging rights" for my partner. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

74. I pretend orgasm because it doesn't matter to me if I have one or not, but I think it matters to my partner. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

11. Personality Questions

1. Please describe how much you agree with the following statements from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly).

I DON'T pretend orgasm because it doesn't matter to me if my partner knows that I've had one or not.

Disagree Strongly 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Agree Strongly

2. Please answer how strongly you agree with each statement.

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Strongly Agree

1. I am not a worrier. 1 2 3 4 5

2. I often feel inferior to others. 1 2 3 4 5

3. When I'm under a great deal of stress, sometimes I feel like I am going to pieces. 1 2 3 4 5

4. I rarely feel lonely or blue. 1 2 3 4 5

5. I often feel tense and jittery. 1 2 3 4 5

6. Sometimes I feel completely worthless. 1 2 3 4 5

7. I rarely feel fearful or anxious. 1 2 3 4 5

8. I often get angry at the way people treat me. 1 2 3 4 5

9. Too often, when things go wrong, I get discouraged and feel like giving up. 1 2 3 4 5

10. I am seldom sad or depressed. 1 2 3 4 5

11. I often feel helpless and want someone else to solve my problems. 1 2 3 4 5

12. At times I have been so ashamed I just wanted to hide. 1 2 3 4 5

12. Personality Questions

Psyc993 Survey

1. Please answer the following questions regarding either a present or past romantic relationship. If you are currently in a relationship, please use that relationship to answer the questions below. If you are not currently in a relationship, please think back to a past recent relationship. There are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers.

	Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree	N/A (Never had a relationship)
1. I disclose everything to my partner, both good and bad.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I sometimes find myself lying to my partner about things I have done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I sometimes lie to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I tell my partner the complete truth, even things he/she does not want to hear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I try to hide certain things I have done from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. There are certain things I try to conceal from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. There are certain things I try to mislead my partner about.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. When I don't live up to my partner's expectations, I always tell him/her what I've done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I think my partner is very honest with me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I think my partner tries to mislead me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I think my partner withholds important information from me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

13. Personality questions, continued

n ml n ml n ml n ml n ml n ml

Empty space for answers to personality questions.

Psyc993 Survey

1. How frequently do you...

	Never	Monthly	Several Times a Month	Weekly	Several Times a Week	Daily	Several Times a Day	N/A
tend to mislead your romantic partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
tend to mislead your boss / coworker?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
tend to mislead your relatives?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
tend to mislead your friends?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
mislead others about work issues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
mislead others about relationship issues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
mislead others about school issues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
mislead others about personal issues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Appendix C

Study 1 Factor Analysis

Number and Item Statement	Factors							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Emotional Bonding</i>								
32 Pretending orgasm makes me feel emotionally close to my partner.	<u>0.88</u>	0.14	0.17	-0.01	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.04
29 Sharing affection and love by pretending orgasm is one of the most intense and rewarding ways of expressing love for my partner.	<u>0.84</u>	0.07	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.02	-0.08	-0.06
16 The sense of emotional bonding with my partner when I pretend orgasm is an important way of feeling close to him or her.	<u>0.84</u>	0.28	0.22	0.02	0.08	-0.01	-0.03	0.05
33 Emotional closeness/intimacy with my partner is one of the most satisfying things about pretending orgasm.	<u>0.82</u>	0.08	0.23	0.00	0.11	-0.07	0.07	-0.02
27 Pretending orgasm is important in creating a great deal of emotional closeness in my relationship with my partner.	<u>0.80</u>	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.17	-0.02	-0.07	0.07
34 Emotional enjoyment is one of the most satisfying things about pretending orgasm.	<u>0.78</u>	0.19	0.23	0.09	-0.04	0.06	0.04	-0.04
13 When I need to feel a sense of belongingness and connectedness, pretending orgasm with my partner is a really important way of relating to him or her.	<u>0.73</u>	0.11	0.10	0.02	0.23	0.27	0.06	0.11
30 The sense of emotional closeness I experience from pretending orgasm is one of the most satisfying ways I know of feeling valued.	<u>0.73</u>	0.17	0.06	0.22	0.17	0.05	0.00	0.02
14 I frequently feel like expressing my need for emotional closeness and intimacy by pretending orgasm.	<u>0.69</u>	0.23	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.03	0.29
35 Pretending orgasm is important to me as a way to express my love to my partner.	<u>0.68</u>	0.06	0.33	0.16	0.13	0.28	0.00	-0.13

9	A major reason I pretend orgasm is because I can communicate to my partner how much I care for and value him or her	<u>0.67</u>	-0.03	0.36	0.01	0.07	0.34	-0.09	-0.06
10	One of the best ways of feeling like an important part of my partner's life is by pretending orgasm.	<u>0.61</u>	0.29	0.17	0.21	0.23	0.29	-0.06	0.12
37	Pretending orgasm is important to me because it makes me feel loved.	<u>0.60</u>	0.31	-0.01	0.09	0.35	0.16	0.04	0.20
18	One of the most satisfying aspects of pretending orgasm is expressing the intensity of my feelings for my partner while we are having sex.	<u>0.60</u>	0.07	0.32	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.12	-0.13
12	I often pretend orgasm with my partner when I need to feel understood and when I want to relate to him or her on a one-to-one level.	<u>0.60</u>	0.23	-0.03	-0.06	0.21	<u>0.46</u>	0.07	0.22
5	Frequently, when I want to feel that I am cared for and that someone is concerned about me, pretending orgasm is one of the most satisfying ways to do so.	<u>0.56</u>	0.24	-0.02	0.08	0.15	<u>0.45</u>	0.15	0.14
7	I frequently pretend orgasm when I need my partner to notice me and appreciate me.	<u>0.56</u>	0.19	-0.01	0.07	0.38	<u>0.40</u>	0.20	0.14
36	Pretending orgasm helps to reassure me about where the relationship stands.	<u>0.55</u>	0.32	0.17	0.29	0.24	0.08	0.09	0.16
23	One of the most satisfying features of pretending orgasm is when my partner really seems to need the love and tenderness it conveys.	<u>0.50</u>	0.00	<u>0.44</u>	0.10	0.26	0.37	0.07	-0.11
1	Often when I need to feel loved, I have the desire to pretend orgasm because sexual intimacy really makes me feel warm and cared for.	<u>0.47</u>	0.04	0.11	-0.08	0.31	0.34	0.20	0.13
<i>Power Over Partner</i>									
20	I am often excited by the sense of power that I feel I have over my partner when I pretend orgasm.	0.15	<u>0.86</u>	0.14	0.24	0.01	0.06	-0.01	0.15
19	I really enjoy pretending orgasm as a way of exerting dominance and control over my partner.	0.18	<u>0.80</u>	0.05	0.26	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03
4	One of the most exciting aspects of pretending orgasm is the sense of power I feel in controlling the sexual pleasure and stimulation my partner experiences.	0.07	<u>0.80</u>	0.13	0.07	-0.02	0.03	0.14	-0.10

24	Often the sense of power while pretending orgasm that I have over my sexual partner can be extremely exhilarating.	0.20	<u>0.79</u>	0.07	0.29	0.01	0.15	-0.03	0.07
3	I find that I often feel a sense of superiority and power when I am pretending orgasm.	0.15	<u>0.78</u>	-0.03	-0.06	0.14	0.21	0.18	0.01
26	I frequently find it quite arousing to be very directive and controlling by pretending orgasm with my partner.	0.15	<u>0.76</u>	0.12	0.38	0.03	0.00	-0.04	0.20
38	I find pretending orgasm most exciting when I feel the power of knowing something my partner doesn't know.	0.08	<u>0.74</u>	0.11	0.32	0.12	-0.02	0.18	0.07
22	Pretending orgasm makes me feel personally strong and in control of things.	0.23	<u>0.74</u>	0.17	0.21	0.14	0.02	-0.08	0.26
15	Pretending orgasm is very important to me as a means of feeling powerful and charismatic.	0.19	<u>0.68</u>	0.13	0.35	0.02	0.03	-0.06	0.21
8	Often pretending orgasm makes me feel like I have established myself as a force to be reckoned with.	0.30	<u>0.63</u>	-0.02	0.17	0.24	0.29	0.10	0.12
51	Pretending orgasm makes me feel good about myself.	<u>0.51</u>	<u>0.55</u>	0.03	-0.04	0.31	-0.02	0.08	0.02
39	Pretending orgasm makes me feel masculine (feminine).	0.36	<u>0.53</u>	0.11	0.10	0.31	-0.03	0.16	-0.01
<hr/>									
<i>Partner's Pleasure (Factors 3 and 6 Combined)</i>									
46	An important reason for me to pretend orgasm is to make my partner happy.	0.24	-0.03	<u>0.77</u>	0.10	0.15	0.02	0.08	-0.01
53	One of the things I like most about pretending is making my partner happy.	0.33	0.11	<u>0.76</u>	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.07	-0.09
56	I pretend orgasm because I do not want my partner to feel inadequate.	0.14	-0.05	<u>0.76</u>	-0.05	0.18	-0.06	0.23	0.20
31	To me, an extremely rewarding aspect of pretending orgasm is that it can make my partner feel good about himself or herself.	0.35	0.18	<u>0.72</u>	-0.02	0.17	0.10	-0.06	0.08
2	I pretend orgasm when I know that it will lift my partner's spirits and improve his or her outlook on life.	0.20	0.08	<u>0.67</u>	-0.08	0.17	0.27	0.12	0.08
21	I frequently pretend orgasm with my partner because I know how much he or she enjoys it and how good it makes my partner feel as a person.	0.38	0.14	<u>0.64</u>	0.15	0.20	0.23	-0.04	0.04

74	I pretend orgasm because it doesn't matter to me if I have one or not, but I think it matters to my partner.	0.17	0.06	<u>0.49</u>	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.20
75	I DON'T pretend orgasm because it doesn't matter to me if my partner thinks that I've had one or not.	-0.03	-0.21	<u>-0.52</u>	0.08	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.20
11	Often when my partner is feeling down on life or is unhappy about something, I like to try to make him or her feel better by sharing intimacy by pretending orgasm.	0.31	0.16	0.37	0.12	0.11	<u>0.63</u>	0.18	-0.01
73	I pretend orgasm for "bragging rights" for my partner.	0.17	0.33	0.27	0.12	0.29	<u>0.58</u>	-0.08	-0.01
6	Often pretending orgasm is most rewarding for me when it helps my partner forget about his or her problems and enjoy life a little more.	0.27	0.17	<u>0.43</u>	0.11	0.18	<u>0.58</u>	0.08	-0.01
25	I find it very rewarding when I can help my partner get through rough times by showing how much I care by pretending orgasm with him or her.	<u>0.51</u>	0.14	0.30	0.13	0.14	<u>0.54</u>	0.00	-0.04
<i>Manipulation</i>									
45	I often pretend orgasm to get other things I want from my partner.	0.13	<u>0.45</u>	0.06	<u>0.82</u>	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.15
49	I often pretend orgasm as a way to get other things I want from my partner.	0.12	0.39	0.04	<u>0.82</u>	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.15
44	I have sometimes pretended orgasm so that my partner would do or give me something I wanted.	0.13	0.37	0.08	<u>0.80</u>	0.07	0.03	0.14	0.14
43	Pretending orgasm is a powerful tool I can use to get other things I want from my partner.	0.17	<u>0.48</u>	0.06	<u>0.74</u>	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.14
40	I have often wanted my partner to think I had an orgasm because I wanted to use it a bargaining tool.	0.20	0.38	-0.03	<u>0.65</u>	0.31	0.06	0.19	0.07
48	I don't hesitate to pretend orgasm to get what I want.	0.17	<u>0.50</u>	-0.01	<u>0.58</u>	0.19	0.19	0.05	0.12
<i>Insecure With Partner</i>									
71	I pretend orgasm because I worry if I don't, it will "turn off" my partner.	0.20	0.05	0.30	0.13	<u>0.72</u>	0.02	0.11	0.04
68	I pretend orgasm because it is what my partner expects from me.	0.21	0.20	0.36	0.14	<u>0.67</u>	0.10	-0.02	0.11
50	I tend to be most likely to pretend orgasm when I feel insecure about my partner's feelings for me.	0.28	0.11	0.13	0.02	<u>0.64</u>	0.17	0.23	0.22

65	I pretend orgasm because I don't want my partner to think I am a bad sex partner.	0.18	0.00	0.30	-0.02	<u>0.60</u>	0.08	0.05	0.26
42	An important reason to pretend orgasm is to make my partner love me more.	0.35	0.19	0.11	0.25	<u>0.59</u>	0.21	0.17	0.05
69	I pretend orgasm because I don't want my partner to get tired.	0.25	0.12	0.14	0.18	<u>0.54</u>	0.08	0.26	-0.12
67	I pretend orgasm because I have pretended in the past and now I feel like I have to keep doing it.	0.20	0.15	0.32	0.06	<u>0.49</u>	0.23	0.06	0.27
47	I often have pretended orgasm to avoid complaints from my partner.	0.07	0.18	0.31	0.16	<u>0.44</u>	0.04	0.23	<u>0.41</u>
<i>External Factors</i>									
59	I pretend orgasm because I am too preoccupied or stressed out to have one.	-0.01	-0.01	0.27	0.08	-0.04	0.16	<u>0.81</u>	0.16
60	I pretend orgasm because I am too pressed for time to have one.	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.17	<u>0.78</u>	-0.02
57	I pretend orgasm because I am not aroused enough to have one.	-0.03	0.11	<u>0.40</u>	0.06	0.03	-0.16	<u>0.58</u>	0.38
58	I pretend orgasm because I am too intoxicated to have one.	-0.05	0.15	-0.07	0.08	0.17	-0.23	<u>0.54</u>	0.07
62	I pretend orgasm because it takes too long to have one.	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.17	0.23	<u>0.41</u>	0.23
<i>Discomfort With/Distance From Partner</i>									
63	I pretend orgasm because I don't feel comfortable enough with my partner to have one.	0.05	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.09	<u>0.78</u>
70	I pretend orgasm because it distances me from my partner.	0.10	0.22	0.00	0.38	0.20	0.04	0.15	<u>0.61</u>
64	I pretend orgasm because I want the encounter to be over.	-0.06	0.24	-0.06	0.09	0.17	-0.06	0.19	<u>0.55</u>
<i>Reasons With No Factor Loading</i>									
54	For me, pretending orgasm can be an expression of anger.	0.00	0.17	-0.04	0.11	0.33	0.03	0.38	0.38
55	I sometimes refuse to pretend orgasm with my partner as a way of punishing him or her.	0.22	0.19	0.00	0.28	0.27	0.19	0.39	0.18
61	I pretend orgasm because I am on a medication that makes it difficult to have one.	0.18	-0.11	0.03	0.19	-0.04	0.37	0.23	0.39
72	I pretend orgasm for "bragging rights" for myself.	0.21	0.31	-0.05	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.07	0.15

Note. Numbers of participants per factor for ranged from 148 to 167.

Appendix D
Figures and Tables

Table D1.

Pearson R Correlations between Factors

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Emotional Closeness	1	.55**	.70**	.35**	.56**	.14	.16*
2. Power over Partner		1	.37**	.69**	.44**	.23**	.35**
3. Partner's Pleasure			1	.20**	.57**	.30**	.14
4. Manipulation				1	.45**	.31**	.44**
5. Insecure with Partner					1	.45**	.47**
6. External						1	.44**
7. Distance							1

Notes: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$ $N = 168$

Table D2

Content Analysis of Qualitative Responses

Themes	N	%	Female	Male
1. EXTERNAL	31	67.4	22	9
To end it	15	32.6	12	3
To finish the quickie. get it over with.	1 7			
It was taking too long to be done with the sex. to finish faster	3 1 1			
So we could stop To be done with the sex Partner kept going I wanted him to be done	1 1 1 1			
Too drunk	2	4.3	0	2
whisky dick drunk	1 2			
Too tired	9	19.6	5	4
Tired Wanted to go to bed I would be too tired to have sex again, and would just lie and say I got one so I could cuddle or sleep.	7 2 1			
Partner was done	3	6.5	2	1
he nutted to fast. I could feel he was getting tired she was done	1 1 1			
Orgasm unlikely	4	8.7	3	1
Started to have an orgasm but didn't, so I would pretend if I didn't think I was going to have one after that Because I came close. It was close anyways could not seem to have one If I don't think I will have an orgasm	1 1 1 1 1 1			
External	1	2.2	1	0
my mom came home.	1			
Already had one	1	2.3	0	1
Already had at least one	1			
Bored/uninterested	10	21.7	6	4
Apathetic I was getting bored Annoyed	1 4 1			

not feeling it	1			
not interested	1			
not turned on	1			
he didn't know how to work it.	1			
I didn't wanna do it.	1			
Had other things to do	1			
Was not into it anyways	1			
it wasn't that enjoyable	1			
For fun	5	10.9	4	1
Fun	3			
practice my acting skills	1			
To fool myself	1			
Painful/bad situation	5	10.9	2	3
bad situation	1			
It started to hurt a little bit	1			
Hurting	1			
If the sex is painful for some reason	1			
realized the situation	1			
I was uncomfortable and wanted to leave	1			
2. FEELING INSECURE WITH PARTNER	7	15.2	5	2
Fear of rejection	1			
I didn't want to seem weird	1			
not look stupid to	1			
I was self conscious that they wouldn't like it if I didn't.	1			
To avoid embarrassment for not being able to have one	1			
didn't want to be made fun of	1			
Felt out of place otherwise	1			
I was afraid he would leave me	1			
to make myself feel more confident	1			
3. PARTNER PLEASURE	33	71.7	25	8
To please partner	4	8.7		
To please my partner	4			
For partner confidence	10	21.7	9	1
for his confidence	2			
to make my partner more confident	1			
make the guy feel accomplished	1			
I wanted my partner to feel good about himself	2			
make partner know he was doing a good job	1			
To make my partner feel secure about himself	1			

Boost his ego	1			
To make them feel they did a good job. (To boost their male ego)	1			
I felt bad because he felt inadequate	1			
Make partner feel better	5	10.9	3	2
To make the guy feel better	1			
make partner feel better	5			
Make partner feel good/happy/satisfied	15	32.6	10	5
to make the other person feel good	1			
to make my partner feel they were good.	1			
To make my partner feel we are both satisfied.	1			
make partner feel satisfactory	1			
Partners Feelings	1			
Partner Satisfaction	1			
To make my partner happy	5			
Communicate Arousal	2	4.3	2	0
let partner know I was having a good time	1			
make it look like I like it	1			
I wanted him to think I enjoyed it	1			
I felt bad	2	4.3	2	0
I felt bad for him	1			
I felt bad because he felt inadequate	1			
To avoid negative emotional consequences for partner	8	17.4	6	2
so my partner wouldn't feel self conscious	1			
Didn't want to hurt the other persons feelings	1			
Did not want to partner to feel inadequate	1			
making the other person feel bad	1			
So they wouldn't be upset	1			
didn't want to disappoint my partner	1			
4. ENHANCE EXPERIENCE	14	30.4	11	3
To sexually excite partner	3	6.5	3	0
it makes guys go crazy	1			
to turn them on	1			
to help the person I am with to arouse me	1			
make to make my partner to not stop and go harder	1			
to motivate my partner	1			
I wanted him to finish with his orgasm	1			
To try to have one	3	6.5	3	0
trying to actually have one	1			
To try to get one	2			
To make the encounter better	6	13	3	3

to make the sex seem more fulfilling	1			
makes the activity more enjoyable	1			
like the mood	1			
Did not want to kill mood	1			
To make me feel better	9	19.6	6	3
To make myself feel better	1			
it helped me be satisfied	1			
Easy	1			
to make myself feel more satisfied	1			
makes me feel good	1			
To not disappoint myself	1			
in turn making me feel better	1			
It felt good	1			
to mess with my own head	1			
Just wanted to	2	4.3	2	0
I wanted to	1			
Just to do it	1			
Keep partner engaged	2	4.3	2	0
wanted partner to stay engaged in activity	1			
to make my partner to not stop and go harder	1			
to have the other person continue and not stop	1			
Avoid relationship consequences	2	4.3	2	0
didn't want the knowledge of failure to effect partner in next or future sexual activity.	1			
did not want to cause tension or conflict	1			
Don't know	2	4.3	1	1
I barely do it so I can't think of many!	1			
Not sure	1			
I really don't know	1			
5. IT WAS EXPECTED	11	23.9	11	0
partner expected it of me	1			
less awkward	1			
Because I was supposed to	1			
easier than explaining to partner why I didn't get one	1			
Common	1			
I didn't know how else to react	1			
So I don't feel guilty	1			
To meet standards of societies expectation of orgasm	1			
I sort of felt like it was expected (the orgasm)	1			
I felt like I should	1			

Because I was caught up in the moment. 1

Table D3

EFA Results for the Reasons for Pretending Orgasm scale

Item	Alpha	Factor loading	Mean	SD	Item #	Source
FACTOR 1: FEELS GOOD	0.92		2.61	.60		
...I get caught up in the moment.		.92	3.57	2.13	78	Study 2
... it is exciting and satisfying.		.87	2.33	1.73	176	AMORE
...of the physical enjoyment.		.80	3.30	2.11	79	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... it seems to improve my outlook on life when nothing seems to be going right.		.77	1.91	1.41	204	AMORE
... it feels good to do it.		.74	2.44	1.72	148	Study 2
... it makes me feel loved.		.74	2.35	1.71	192	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... I want to make myself feel better.		.73	2.36	1.72	210	Study 2
FACTOR 2: FOR PARTNER	0.91		4.79	.40		
subfactor 2.1: Protect partner	0.88		5.02	.13		
... I do not want my partner to feel inadequate.		.99	4.97	1.90	124	Study 2
...I do not want to hurt my partner's feelings.		.81	5.17	1.79	109	Study 2
... I do not want my partner to feel self-conscious.		.80	4.92	1.98	140	Study 2
subfactor 2.2: Pleases partner	0.90		5.01	.15		
... it makes my partner happy .		.90	4.99	1.79	31	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... it pleases my partner.		.82	4.81	1.85	33	Study 2
...it makes my partner feel good about him/herself.		.72	5.16	1.79	60	Study 2
... it boosts my partner's confidence.		.56	5.09	1.85	52	Study 2
subfactor 2.3: Increases partner's arousal	0.84		4.25	.42		
... I want my partner to have an orgasm.		.77	4.86	2.15	132	Study 2
... it increases my partner's arousal.		.73	4.08	2.20	198	Study 2
... I want my partner to remain involved in sex.		.72	4.16	2.17	98	Study 2

... I want to encourage my partner and improve my sexual experience.	.71	3.89	2.10	114	Study 2
FACTOR 3: NOT INTO SEX	0.91	3.43	.68		
... sex is taking too long and I want to be finished.	.91	4.21	2.09	150	Study 2
... I am ready for sex to be over.	.88	3.74	2.17	193	Study 2
... sex is not enjoyable.	.67	2.39	1.85	183	Study 2
... I have lost interest in the sexual encounter.	.63	3.24	2.11	185	Muehlenhard & Shippee
FACTOR 4: MANIPULATION/POWER	0.93	1.91	.15		
subfactor 4.1 Manipulation	0.94	1.93	.19		
... it gets me other things I want from my partner.	.95	1.91	1.51	200	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... it is a powerful tool I can use to get other things I want from my partner.	.86	1.71	1.32	202	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... it is way to get other things I want from my partner.	.85	2.12	1.53	91	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... my partner would do or give me something I wanted.	.78	2.14	1.63	102	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... I have wanted my partner to think I had an orgasm, even when I did not, because I wanted to use it as a bargaining tool.	.74	1.79	1.40	151	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
subfactor 4.2 Power	0.93	1.87	.07		
... I enjoy exerting dominance and control over my partner.	.64	1.95	1.51	108	AMORE
... I feel a sense of superiority and power when I am expressing myself by pretending orgasm.	.56	1.84	1.40	112	AMORE
...of the sense of power that I feel I have over my partner.	.56	1.82	1.36	107	AMORE
FACTOR 5: INSECURITY	0.92	2.76	.81		
subfactor 5.1: Desire to fit in	0.85	3.69	.26		
...I don't want to seem abnormal or inadequate.	.94	3.52	2.20	87	Muehlenhard & Shippee
... I don't want my partner to think I	.76	3.56	2.14	184	Muehlenhard

am a bad sex partner.					& Shippee
... an orgasm during sex is a societal expectation.	.71	3.99	2.17	168	Study 2
... I worry if I don't, it will "turn off" my partner.	.58	3.50	2.05	181	Study 2
subfactor 5.2: Fear partner will reject	0.88	2.20	.30		
... I don't want to have an argument with my partner.	.87	2.60	1.93	194	Muehlenhard & Shippee
... I am afraid my partner will get angry with me if I don't.	.83	2.20	1.93	139	Study 2
... I am afraid my partner will leave me if I don't.	.74	1.93	1.42	171	Study 2
... I am worried my partner would leave me if s/he thought I hadn't had an orgasm.	.67	1.90	1.44	205	Study 2
... I feel insecure about my partner's feelings for me.	.40	2.38	1.75	189	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
FACTOR 6: EMOTIONAL COMMUNICATION / CLOSENESS	0.92	3.10	.58		
subfactor 6.1: Reassurance/feel loved	0.87	2.53	.24		
... it helps to reassure me about where the relationship stands.	.90	2.36	1.67	163	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... I need to feel understood and when I want to relate to my partner on a one-to-one level.	.79	2.42	1.76	187	AMORE
... I need him or her to notice me and appreciate me.	.73	2.81	1.86	119	AMORE
subfactor 6.2: Express love	0.82	3.44	.70		
... it makes my partner feel loved.	.78	4.19	2.01	30	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
...it is a way to express love to my partner.	.72	3.32	2.07	17	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... it makes my partner love me more.	.69	2.81	1.71	4	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
subfactor 6.3: Closeness	0.91	3.34	.17		
... the sense of emotional closeness I	.74	3.23	2.07	135	AMORE

experience with my partner is a satisfying way of feeling valued.					
... it makes me feel emotionally close to my partner.	.69	3.26	2.07	131	Davis, Shaver, & Vernon
... the sense of emotional bonding with my partner is an important way of feeling close to him or her.	.64	3.54	2.15	145	AMORE

Table D4

Study 4 Pearson Correlation Matrix of Frequency of Pretending Orgasm with All Other Variables

Variables	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Pretending Orgasm	.13**	.06**	-.39**	-.16**	-.07**	-.08**	-.04	.01	-.10**	-.05*
Attachment:										
2. Anxiety	1	.23**	-.04	-.05*	-.27**	-.10**	-.24**	-.12**	-.29**	-.10**
3. Avoidance		1	.11**	.08**	-.42**	-.42**	-.44**	-.19**	-.36**	-.43**
Demographics:										
4. Gender			1	.35**	-.05	-.06*	-.09**	-.08**	.04	-.04
5. Age				1	-.15**	-.05*	-.17**	-.19**	-.05*	-.09**
Relationship Variables:										
6. Satisfaction					1	.62**	.76**	.52**	.67**	.65**
7. Commit.						1	.59**	.30**	.53**	.73**
8. Intimacy							1	.67**	.63**	.66*
9. Passion								1	.33**	.39**
10. Trust									1	.57**
11. Love										1
12. Total Satisfaction										

Variables	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Pretending Orgasm	-.07**	-.06**	-.04	-.02	-.32**	.14**	.09**	.04	.17**	-.12**
Attachment:										
2. Anxiety	-.23**	-.01	-.08**	-.06*	-.09**	.16**	.29**	.13**	.48**	-.36**
3. Avoidance	-.46**	-.10**	-.16**	-.10**	-.14**	.39**	.36**	.24**	.18**	-.26
Demographics:										
4. Gender	-.06*	.12**	.08**	.09**	.44**	.12**	.02	.12**	-.15**	.04
5. Age	-.15**	.03	.19**	.12**	.32**	.10**	.08**	.07*	-.16**	.08**
Relationship Variables:										
6. Satisfaction	.88**	.09**	.04	.02	.06*	-.21**	-.36**	-.10**	-.20**	.21**
7. Commit.	.77**	.03	.03	.01	.04	-.24**	-.18**	-.16**	-.05**	.08**
8. Intimacy	.90**	.09**	.04	.02	.03	-.21**	-.31**	-.12**	-.15**	.19**
9. Passion	.68**	.14**	.02	.00	-.01	-.11**	-.11**	-.07**	-.10**	.14**
10. Trust	.77**	.04	.05*	.06*	.08**	-.13**	-.48**	-.06*	-.17**	.17**
11. Love	.82**	.07**	.05*	.01	.05*	-.19**	-.21**	-.11**	-.05	.07**
12. Total Satisfaction	1	.10**	.05*	.03	.05*	-.22**	-.34**	-.13**	-.15**	.18**

Sexual Functioning:

13. Sex. Dysfunction	1	.15**	.16**	.28**	-.08**	-.06*	-.08	-.12**	.14**
14. Sex. Behav.	1	.21**	.41**	-.09**	-.13**	-.06*	-.13**	.15**	
15. Age of First Orgasm		1	.32**	-.04**	-.10**	-.04	-.05	.05	
16. Orgasm Freq.			1	-.10**	-.11**	-.07**	-.21**	.15**	
Mislead Variables:									
17. Lie to Partner				1	.43**	.44**	.17**	-.20**	
18. Partner lie to me					1	.24**	.20**	-.21**	
19. Mislead						1	.21**	-.22**	
Personality Variables:									
20. Neuroticism							1	-.70**	
21. Self-Esteem								1	

Notes: Ns range from 1584 to 1424. * = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$

Table D5.

Hierarchical Regression of Attachment Insecurity Predicting Frequency of Pretending Orgasm

Predictor	Frequency of Pretending Orgasm	
	ΔR^2	β
Step 1	.21**	
Control Variables ^a		
Step 2	.003	
Anxiety ^b		0.06*
Avoidance ^b		-0.01
Step 3	.000	
Anxiety x Avoidance		0.03
Total R^2	.213	

^a Control variables included: Gender, Age, Orgasm Frequency, Sexual Dysfunction, Relationship Satisfaction, Commitment, Trust, Lie to Partner, Partner Lie to Me, Neuroticism, and Self-Esteem

^b Anxiety and Avoidance were centered to their means

Note: $N = 1557$. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D6.

Study 4 Attachment Styles and Reasons for Pretending Orgasm

Variables	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Anxiety	.23**	.19**	.16**	.33**	.25**	.15**	.06
2. Avoidance	1	.10**	.01	.25**	.11**	.22**	.17**
Reasons:							
3. Feels Good		1	.42**	.51**	.81**	.61**	-.04
4. For Partner			1	.43**	.55**	.21**	.07*
5. Insecure				1	.65**	.52**	.19**
6. Emot. Communication					1	.55**	.01
7. Manipulation/Power						1	.15**
8. Not into Sex							1

Notes: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$. *dfs* range from 1039 to 1576.

Table D7.

ANOVA Comparing Pretenders and Non-Pretenders in Current Relationships

Variable	Group	Means	df	F	Partial ETA Squared
Anxiety	Pretend	4.01	883	28.30**	.031
	No Pretend	3.59			
Avoidance	Pretend	2.54	883	0.93	.001
	No Pretend	2.47			
Sexual Behavior	Pretend	5.24	880	2.84	.003
	No Pretend	5.05			
Orgasm Frequency	Pretend	5.37	883	69.85**	.073
	No Pretend	6.26			
Relationship Satisfaction	Pretend	5.47	883	6.43*	.007
	No Pretend	5.74			
Commitment	Pretend	6.18	879	2.11	.002
	No Pretend	6.31			
Intimacy	Pretend	5.66	879	0.95	.001
	No Pretend	5.76			
Trust	Pretend	5.65	882	12.75**	.014
	No Pretend	6.00			
Passion	Pretend	5.02	880	.007	.000
	No Pretend	5.01			
Love	Pretend	6.13	881	1.08	.001
	No Pretend	6.22			
Total Relationship Satisfaction	Pretend	5.68	883	3.69	.004
	No Pretend	5.84			
Sexual Satisfaction	Pretend	4.91	881	0.00	.000
	No Pretend	4.92			
Sexual Dysfunction	Pretend	4.48	882	4.45*	.005
	No Pretend	4.60			
Lie to Partner	Pretend	3.64	826	20.72**	.024
	No Pretend	3.15			
Partner-lie-to-me	Pretend	3.13	819	6.56*	.008
	No Pretend	2.82			
Mislead	Pretend	2.27	820	3.36	.004

	No Pretend	2.08			
Neuroticism	Pretend	3.07	798	26.79**	.033
	No Pretend	2.78			
Self-esteem	Pretend	3.02	798	21.09**	.026
	No Pretend	3.24			

Note: Pretend $N = 424$; No Pretend $N = 374$

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$

Table D8

*Study 4 Pearson R Correlations between Relationship Variables and Reasons for Pretending
Orgasm, for Participants Currently in Relationships*

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Relationship Variables:												
1.Satisfaction	.64**	.77**	.67**	.54**	.67**	.55**	-.03	.03	-.26**	-.07	-.19**	-.15**
2. Commitment	1	.59**	.51**	.31**	.72**	.34**	-.03	.06	-.13**	-.00	-.15**	-.07
3. Intimacy		1	.62**	.71**	.65**	.67**	-.04	.01	-.26**	-.08	-.17**	-.20**
4. Trust			1	.35**	.52**	.36**	-.11*	-.02	-.26**	-.15**	-.26**	-.08
5. Passion				1	.40**	.80**	.04	-.03	-.19**	-.08	-.06	-.22**
6. Love					1	.38**	-.04	.07	-.15**	-.00	-.22**	-.16**
7. Sex						1	.01	-.08	-.25**	-.10*	-.09*	-.24**
Reasons for Pretending:												
8. Feels Good							1	.37**	.44**	.77**	.52**	-.05
9. For Partner								1	.38**	.50**	.13**	.09
10. Insecure									1	.60**	.48**	.15**
11. Emotional										1	.48**	.03
Communication												
12. Manipulation/Power											1	.14**
13. Not into Sex												1

Notes: Ns range from 884 to 479. * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$

Table D9.

Model fit indices

Model	BIC	change in BIC compared to Null	χ^2	df	change in χ^2 compared to null
1 (Null)	73929.72	--	459.09	4	--
2	73969.60	39.88	458.26	4	-0.83
3	73916.99	-12.73	537.65	7	78.56**

Notes: ** $p < .001$

Table D10.

Study 4 Controlling for Gender, Pearson Correlations between Anxiety, Avoidance and Frequency of Pretending

Control Variables	FreqPret	Anxiety	Avoid	Gender
-none- ^a	1.000	.131**	.064*	-.367**
of				
Pretending				
Anxiety		1.000	.228*	-.040
Avoid			1.000	.108*
Gender				1.000
Gender	1.000	.125**	.112**	
of				
Pretending				
Anxiety		1.000	.234**	
Avoid			1.000	

Notes: a. Cells contain zero-order (Pearson) correlations, df range from 1566-1567

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

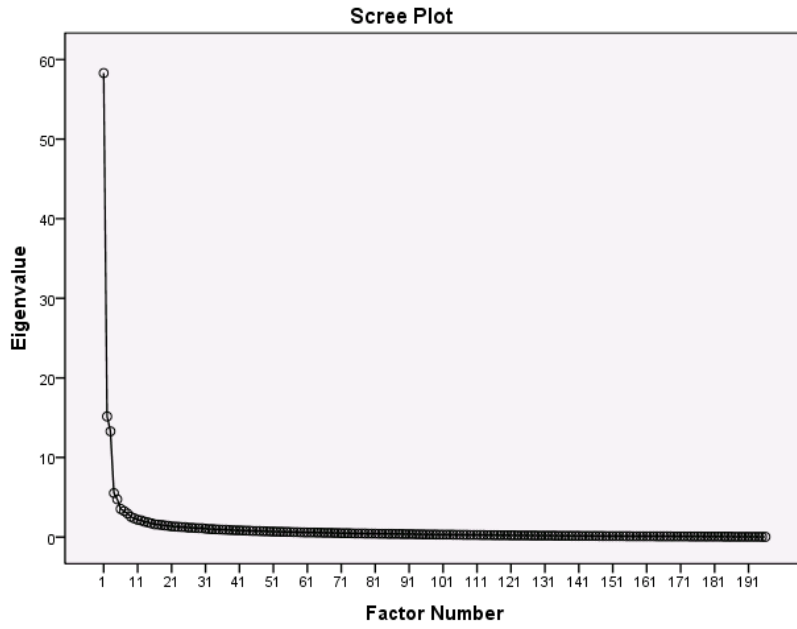


Figure D1. Initial Scree Plot for EFA 1 for RPO

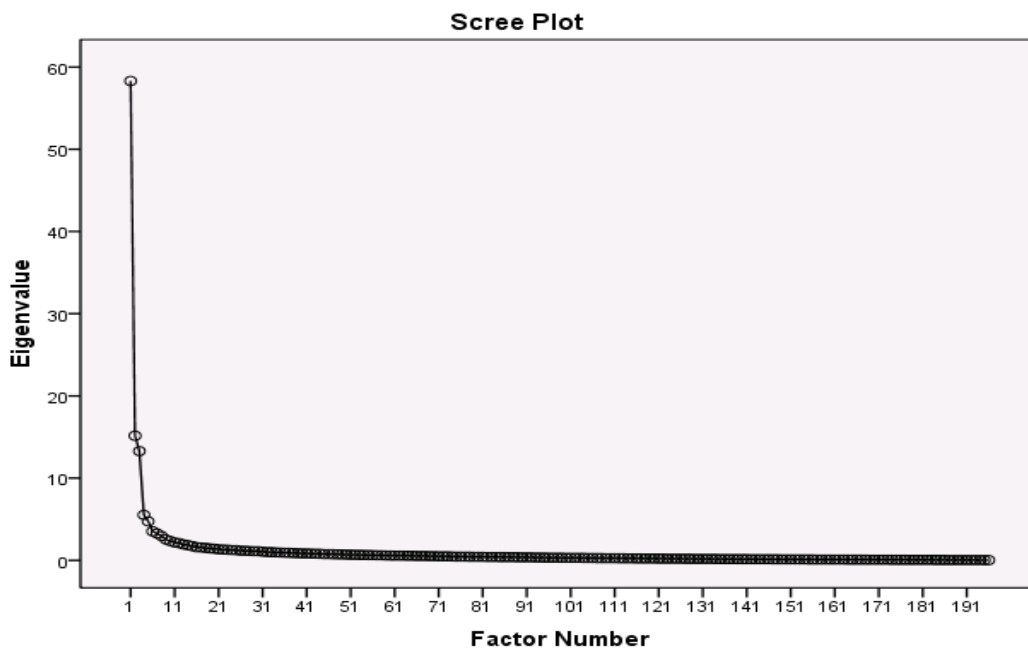


Figure D2. *Second EFA Scree Plot*

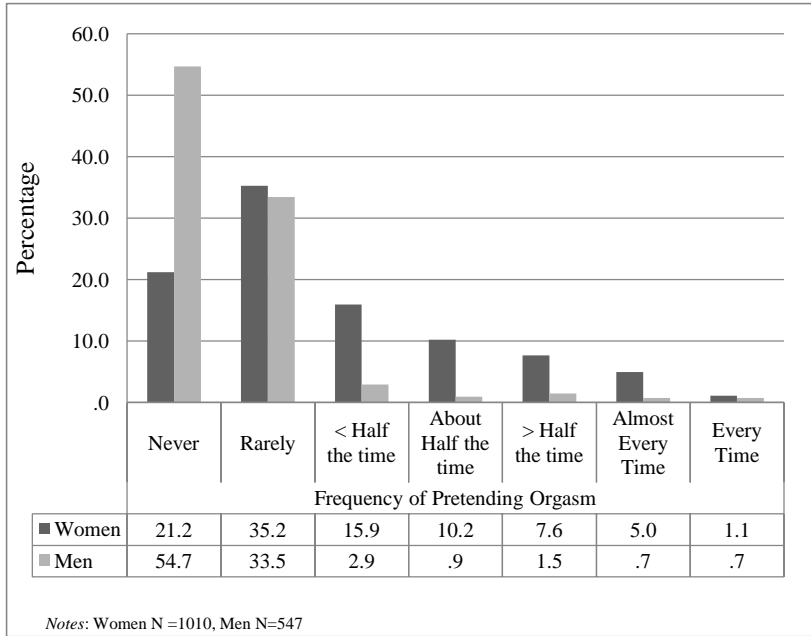


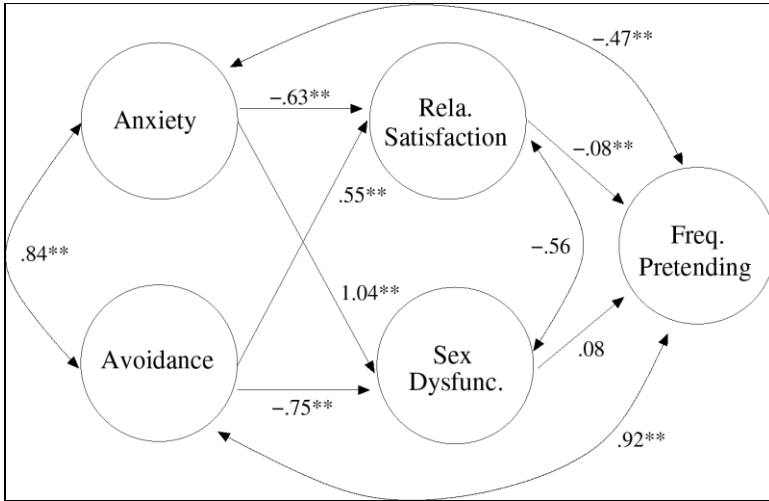
Figure D3.

Frequency of Pretending Orgasm by Percentage of Gender

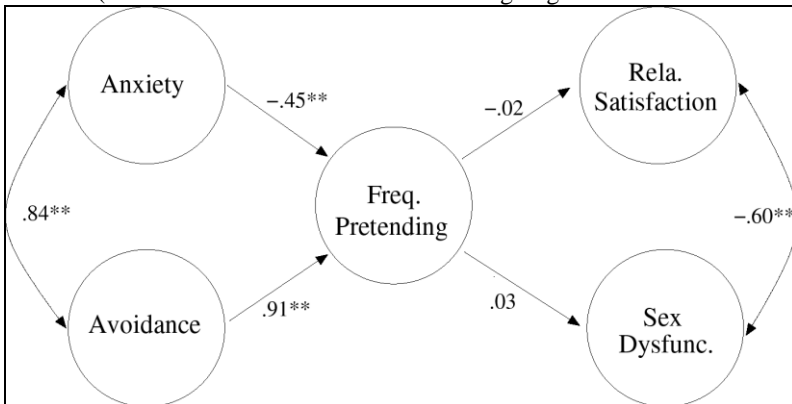
Figure D4.

Models tested in SEM

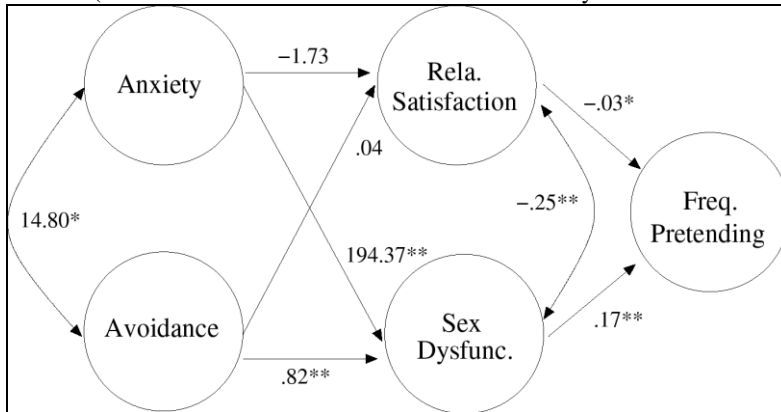
Model 1 (Saturated:Null Model)



Model 2 (Insecure attachment leads to Pretending Orgasm leads to Dissatisfaction/Dysfunction):



Model 3(Insecure attachment leads to Dissatisfaction/ Dysfunction leads to Pretending Orgasm)



Notes: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$

Appendix E

Study 2 Full Sample Demographics

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18	33	27	27	27
	19	63	51.6	51.6	78.7
	20	21	17.2	17.2	95.9
	21	1	0.8	0.8	96.7
	22	4	3.3	3.3	100
Total		122	100	100	

Race

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	African-American	2	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Asian- American	4	3.3	3.3	5
	European-American	104	85.2	86	90.9
	Hispanic-American	4	3.3	3.3	94.2
	Middle Eastern	1	0.8	0.8	95
	Native American	2	1.6	1.7	96.7
	Biracial/Multiracial	4	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	121	99.2	100	
Missing	System	1	0.8		
Total		122	100		

Sexual Orientation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Heterosexual	121	99.2	99.2	99.2
	Homosexual	1	0.8	0.8	100
	Total	122	100	100	

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	53	43.4	43.8	43.8
	Male	68	55.7	56.2	100
	Total	121	99.2	100	
Missing	System	1	0.8		
Total		122	100		

Relationship Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Never dated anybody	6	4.9	4.9	4.9
Not dating now	45	36.9	36.9	41.8
Dating 1 person casually	22	18	18	59.8
Dating more than 1 person casually	4	3.3	3.3	63.1
Dating 1 person exclusively	40	32.8	32.8	95.9
Engaged	2	1.6	1.6	97.5
Married/Committed partnership	2	1.6	1.6	99.2
Other	1	0.8	0.8	100
Total	122	100	100	

*Study 2 Demographics Just for Participants who Pretended Orgasm***Age**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18	14	30.4	30.4	30.4
19	24	52.2	52.2	82.6
20	7	15.2	15.2	97.8
22	1	2.2	2.2	100
Total	46	100	100	

Race

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid African-American	2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Asian-American	2	4.3	4.3	8.7
European-American	36	78.3	78.3	87
Hispanic-American	2	4.3	4.3	91.3
Middle-Eastern	0	0	0	91.3
Native-American	2	4.3	4.3	95.7
Biracial/Multiracial	2	4.3	4.3	100
Total	46	100	100	

Sexual Orientation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Homosexual	0	0	0	0
	Heterosexual	46	100	100	100

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	31	67.4	68.9	68.9
	Male	14	30.4	31.1	100
	Total	45	97.8	100	
Missing	System	1	2.2		
Total		46	100		

Relationship Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never dated anyone	0	0	0	0
	Not dating now	14	30.4	30.4	30.4
	Dating 1 person casually	11	23.9	23.9	54.3
	Dating more than 1 person casually	2	4.3	4.3	58.7
	Dating 1 person exclusively	16	34.8	34.8	93.5
	Engaged	2	4.3	4.3	97.8
	Married/committed partnership	1	2.2	2.2	100
	Other	0	0	0	100
	Total	46	100	100	

Appendix F

Internet Information Statement

The Department of Psychology at the University of Kansas supports the practice of protection for human subjects participating in research. The following information is provided for you to decide whether you wish to participate in the present study. You should be aware that even if you agree to participate, you are free to withdraw at any time without penalty.

We are conducting this study to better understand how relationship styles are related to sexual behaviors. This will entail your completion of a questionnaire. The questionnaire packet is expected to take approximately 30 minutes to complete.

The content of the questionnaires should cause no more discomfort than you would experience in your everyday life. Although participation may not benefit you directly, we believe that the information obtained from this study will help us gain a better understanding of how relationship styles are related to sexual behaviors. Your participation is solicited, although strictly voluntary. Your name will not be associated in any way with the research findings. It is possible, however, with internet communications, that through intent or accident someone other than the intended recipient may see your response.

If you would like additional information concerning this study before or after it is completed, please feel free to contact us by phone or mail.

Completion of the survey indicates your willingness to participate in this project and that you are at least age eighteen. If you have any additional questions about your rights as a research participant, you may call (785) 864-7429 or write the Human Subjects Committee Lawrence Campus (HSCL), University of Kansas, 2385 Irving Hill Road, Lawrence, Kansas 66045-7563, email dhann@ku.edu.

Sincerely,

Danya Goodman, M.A.
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Department of Psychology
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Approved by the Human Subjects Committee Lawrence Campus, University of Kansas

Thank you for agreeing to participate!

There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer all the questions because every one is important. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey at any time.

We appreciate your help!

Page 1

GOODMAN PILOT

1. What is your age?

2. Is English your native language?

- Yes
- No

3. What is your country of origin?

4. Where do you live in now?

State

Country

5. What is your race/ethnicity?

- African-American/Black
- Asian-American/Asian
- European-American/White
- Hispanic-American/Latino/Latina
- Middle Eastern
- Native American/American Indian
- Biracial/Multiracial
- Other (please specify below)

If you marked "other," please specify here:

6. Are you a Psych 104 student at the University of Kansas?

- Yes
- No

GOODMAN PILOT**7. What is your sexual orientation?**

- Heterosexual
- Homosexual
- Bisexual
- Unsure
- Other (please specify below)

If you marked "other," please specify here:

8. What is your gender?

- Female
- Male
- Other (please specify below)

If you marked "other," please specify here:

9. What best describes your current relationship(s)?

- Never dated anyone
- Not dating anyone now
- Dating one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive)
- Dating more than one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive)
- Dating one person exclusively
- Engaged
- Married / Committed Partnership
- Other (please specify below)

If you marked "other," please specify here:

GOODMAN PILOT

10. How did you hear about this survey?

- From a friend
- From facebook.com
- From craigslist.org
- From okcupid.com
- From a class
- From SONA
- Other (please specify below)

If you marked "other," please specify here:

3. Feelings in Close Relationships

11. The following statements concern how you generally feel in close relationships (e.g., with romantic partners). Respond to each statement by indicating how much you agree or disagree with it, on a scale from disagree strongly to agree strongly.

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree	Agree Strongly
1. I'm afraid that I will lose my partner's love.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I often worry that my partner will not want to stay with me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I often worry that my partner doesn't really love me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I worry that romantic partners won't care about me as much as I care about them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I often wish that my partner's feelings for me were as strong as my feelings for him or her.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I worry a lot about my relationships.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. When my partner is out of sight, I worry that he or she might become interested in someone else.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. When I show my feelings for romantic partners, I'm afraid they will not feel the same about me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I rarely worry about my partner leaving me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. My romantic partner makes me doubt myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I do not often worry about being abandoned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

GOODMAN PILOT							
12. I find that my partner (s) don't want to get as close as I would like.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. Sometimes romantic partners change their feelings about me for no apparent reason.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. My desire to be very close sometimes scares people away.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. I'm afraid that once a romantic partner gets to know me, he or she won't like who I really am.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. It makes me mad that I don't get the affection and support I need from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17. I worry that I won't measure up to other people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18. My partner only seems to notice me when I'm angry.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. I prefer not to show a partner how I feel deep down.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20. I feel comfortable sharing my private thoughts and feelings with my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21. I find it difficult to allow myself to depend on romantic partners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22. I am very comfortable being close to romantic partners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23. I don't feel comfortable opening up to romantic partners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24. I prefer not to be too close to romantic partners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25. I get uncomfortable when a romantic partner wants to be very close.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26. I find it relatively easy to get close to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
27. It's not difficult for me to get close to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
28. I usually discuss my problems and concerns with my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
29. It helps to turn to my romantic partner in times of need.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
30. I tell my partner just about everything.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
31. I talk things over with my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
32. I am nervous when partners get too close to	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

GOODMAN PILOT

me.

33. I feel comfortable depending on romantic partners.

34. I find it easy to depend on romantic partners.

35. It's easy for me to be affectionate with my partner.

36. My partner really understands me and my needs.

4. Sexual History

For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider to be a sexual behavior during which it was possible, or during which you expected that YOU would have an orgasm.

12. Have you ever engaged in sexual behaviors that would lead to an orgasm with another person?

Yes

No

Uncertain (please explain below)

If you marked "uncertain," please explain here:

13. Approximately how many times have you engaged in sexual behaviors that would lead to an orgasm with another person where your orgasm was possible and/or expected?

Less than 10

Between 10 and 19

Between 20 and 29

Between 30 and 39

Between 40 and 49

More than 50

GOODMAN PILOT**14. Have you ever had an orgasm (either alone or with a partner)?**

- Yes
- No
- Uncertain (please explain below)

If you marked "uncertain," please explain here:

15. At what age did you first have an orgasm (either alone or with a partner)?

- I am uncertain if I have ever had an orgasm.
- I have never had an orgasm.
- I had my first orgasm at age ____ (please fill in below):

16. Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that would lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you experienced an orgasm?

- I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.
- I have never experienced orgasm from sexual behavior with another person (0% of the time).
- I RARELY experience orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).
- I experience orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I experience orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I experience orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I experience orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I experience orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

5. Sexual History

For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider to be a sexual behavior during which it was possible, or during which you expected that YOU would have an orgasm.

GOODMAN PILOT

17. Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that would lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you pretended to have an orgasm?

- I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.
- I NEVER pretend orgasm (0% of the time).
- I RARELY pretend orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I pretend orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

6. Sexual History

18. Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that would lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you acted as if you had an orgasm even though you did not?

- I NEVER acted as if I had an orgasm during sexual behaviors with another person when I did not (0% of the time).
- I RARELY acted as if I had an orgasm during sexual behaviors with another person when I did not (about 1-10% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm during sexual behaviors with another person when I did not LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm during sexual behaviors with another person when I did not ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm during sexual behaviors with another person when I did not MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% or the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm during sexual behaviors with another person when I did not ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I acted as if I had an orgasm during sexual behaviors with another person when I did not EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

7. Sexual History

GOODMAN PILOT

19. Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that would lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you told your partner you had an orgasm even though you did not?

- I NEVER told my partner I had an orgasm during sexual behavior when I did not (0% of the time).
- I RARELY told my partner I had an orgasm during sexual behavior when I did not (about 1-10% of the time).
- I told my partner that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I told my partner that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I told my partner that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I told my partner that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I told my partner that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior EVERY TIME (100% of the time) when I did not have one.

8. Short Answer

20. Even though you never have, under what circumstances would you pretend orgasm? Please list five reasons that you would pretend orgasm.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

9. Short Answer

21. Why did you pretend orgasm? Please list your top five reasons.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

10. Sexual History

GOODMAN PILOT

22. With whom have you pretended orgasm? Check all that apply.

- your spouse
- your boyfriend/girlfriend
- someone you had dated more than once
- someone you were dating for the first time
- a friend
- an acquaintance
- someone you had just met
- other (please specify below)

If you marked "other," please specify here:

23. Thinking back over the MAJORITY of the times you pretended orgasm, how intoxicated did you feel at those times?

- not at all intoxicated
- slightly intoxicated
- intoxicated / drunk / high
- very intoxicated / very drunk / very high
- blacked out (there were blocks of time that you could not recall)
- passed out / lost consciousness
- other (please explain below)

If you marked "other," please explain here:

11. Short Answer

24. Think about the time when you pretended orgasm that stands out most in your mind. Describe the situation (who it involved, what happened, etc.)

25. How do you think pretending orgasm affected your relationship?

GOODMAN PILOT**26. Under what circumstances would you pretend orgasm again?****12. Partner Pretend Questions****27. Have you ever suspected that a partner has pretended orgasm with you?**

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

If you marked "unsure", please explain below.

13. Short Answer for Partner**28. Think about the time that you suspected that your partner pretended orgasm that stands out most in your mind. What did your partner do or say that made you suspicious? What were the circumstances?****29. How did you react?****30. How do you think this affected your relationship?****14. Orgasm Attitudes**

GOODMAN PILOT

31. Please respond to each statement by indicating how much you agree or disagree with it, on a scale from disagree strongly to agree strongly.

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree Moderately	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree Moderately	Agree Strongly
1. I'd want to know if my partner cheated on me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I'd want to know if my partner pretended an orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. A man who can't give his partner an orgasm is not good in bed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Pretending orgasm indicates serious problems in the relationship.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Cheating on one's partner is always a bad thing to do.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. There are some things that you don't ever need to share with your partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Pretending sexual enthusiasm with your partner is a kind and caring thing to do.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Lying is a necessary part of relationships.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. If I couldn't give my partner an orgasm, I would feel like a terrible lover.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. A woman who can't give her partner an orgasm is not good in bed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Having an orgasm is the most important part of a sexual encounter.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. If I found out that my partner pretended orgasm, I would feel like a failure.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. If I found out that my partner cheated on me, I would feel like a failure.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. The emotional connection with my partner is the most important part of a sexual encounter.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. Pretending orgasm is not that big of a deal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15. Personality Questions

GOODMAN PILOT

32. Please answer the following questions regarding either a present or past romantic relationship. If you are currently in a relationship, please use that relationship to answer the questions below. If you are not currently in a relationship, please think back to a past recent relationship. There are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	N/A (Never had a relationship)
1. I disclose everything to my partner, both good and bad.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I sometimes find myself lying to my partner about things I have done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I sometimes lie to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I tell my partner the complete truth, even things he/she does not want to hear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I try to hide certain things I have done from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. There are certain things I try to conceal from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. There are certain things I try to mislead my partner about.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. When I don't live up to my partner's expectations, I always tell him/her what I've done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I think my partner is very honest with me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I think my partner tries to mislead me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I think my partner withholds important information from me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. Personality Questions

ml ml ml ml ml ml ml

GOODMAN PILOT

33. The following items describe how people sometimes feel about themselves in general. Please choose one of the four choices to indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement. There are no right or wrong answers. Please answer all statements openly and honestly.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal basis with others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I am able to do things as well as most other people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I have a positive attitude toward myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I wish I could have more respect for myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I certainly feel useless at times.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. At times I think I am no good at all.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. Personality Questions

34. Please respond to each item as honestly as you can. There are no right or wrong answers, and your answers will be completely confidential.

I see myself as:

	Disagree strongly	Disagree moderately	Disagree a little	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree a little	Agree moderately	Agree Strongly
1. Extraverted, enthusiastic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Critical, quarrelsome	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Dependable, self-disciplined	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Anxious, easily upset	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Open to new experiences, complex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Reserved, quiet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Sympathetic, warm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Disorganized, careless	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Calm, emotionally stable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Conventional, uncreative	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

GOODMAN PILOT

18. Sexual Relationships Questionnaire

35. The following items refer to sexual relationships. Please use the scale provided to indicate how much you agree or disagree with each item, keeping in mind the type of relationship in which you would prefer to have sex.

	Disagree Strongly		Neutral/Mixed		Agree Strongly
1. I would like to have an ongoing relationship, assuming it was with the right partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I have no objection to "casual" sex, as long as I like the person I'm having sex with.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I'm not really interested in forming a serious relationship right now, even if a seemingly "right" person comes along.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Sex without love is OK.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I'm looking for a potential spouse and hope to get married before too long.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I would have to be closely attached to someone (both emotionally and psychologically) before I could feel comfortable and fully enjoy having sex with the person.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I would very much like to find a serious relationship that I could be sure would last.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. It's OK to have sex outside the confines of a primary relationship.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I can imagine myself being comfortable and enjoying "casual" sex with different partners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I try not to fantasize about having sex with someone other than my current partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I'm not really interested right now in a long-term relationship with just one partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Any relationship I get into I would like to be serious and long-lasting.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

19. Thank you!

GOODMAN PILOT

You have finished the survey. Thank you for your time and help! If you have any questions, please contact principal investigator Danya Goodman, MA at dgoodman@ku.edu.

APPENDIX G

*Study 3 Demographics***AGE**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18	30	7.2	7.2
	19	58	13.9	21.2
	20	29	7	28.1
	21	24	5.8	33.9
	22	18	4.3	38.2
	23	28	6.7	45
	24	24	5.8	50.7
	25	21	5	55.8
	26	17	4.1	59.9
	27	14	3.4	63.2
	28	18	4.3	67.5
	29	15	3.6	71.2
	30	10	2.4	73.6
	31	9	2.2	75.7
	32	10	2.4	78.1
	33	5	1.2	79.3
	34	8	1.9	81.3
	35	6	1.4	82.7
	36	7	1.7	84.4
	37	6	1.4	85.8
	38	5	1.2	87
	39	3	0.7	87.7
	40	5	1.2	88.9
	41	4	1	89.9
	42	6	1.4	91.3
	43	5	1.2	92.5
	44	2	0.5	93
	45	7	1.7	94.7
	47	1	0.2	95

48	1	0.2	0.2	95.2
49	4	1	1	96.2
50	1	0.2	0.2	96.4
51	1	0.2	0.2	96.6
52	2	0.5	0.5	97.1
53	1	0.2	0.2	97.4
55	2	0.5	0.5	97.8
56	2	0.5	0.5	98.3
58	1	0.2	0.2	98.6
59	2	0.5	0.5	99
60	1	0.2	0.2	99.3
61	1	0.2	0.2	99.5
65	1	0.2	0.2	99.8
68	1	0.2	0.2	100
Total	416	100	100	

Race

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid African-American	15	3.6	3.6	3.6
Asian-American	7	1.7	1.7	5.3
European-American	344	82.7	82.9	88.2
Hispanic-American	17	4.1	4.1	92.3
Middle Eastern	1	0.2	0.2	92.5
Native American	7	1.7	1.7	94.2
Biracial	20	4.8	4.8	99
Multiracial	4	1	1	100
Total	415	99.8	100	
Missing System	1	0.2		
Total	416	100		

Sexual Orientation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Heterosexual	322	77.4	77.4	77.4
Homosexual	17	4.1	4.1	81.5
Bisexual	60	14.4	14.4	95.9
Unsure	8	1.9	1.9	97.8

Other	9	2.2	2.2	100
Total	416	100	100	

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	345	82.9	83.1	83.1
	Male	68	16.3	16.4	99.5
	Other	2	0.5	0.5	100
	Total	415	99.8	100	
Missing	System	1	0.2		
Total		416	100		

Source

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Craigslist	269	64.7	64.8	64.8
	SONA	94	22.6	22.7	87.5
	Other	52	12.5	12.5	100
	Total	415	99.8	100	
Missing	System	1	0.2		
Total		416	100		

Relationship Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never dated anyone	3	.7	.7	.7
	Not dating anyone now	100	24.0	24.1	24.8
	Dating one casually	37	8.9	8.9	33.7
	Dating >1 casually	17	4.1	4.1	37.8
	Dating 1 exclusively	138	33.2	33.3	71.1
	Engaged	13	3.1	3.1	74.2
	Married/Committed Partnership	86	20.7	20.7	94.9
	Open Marriage	4	1.0	1.0	95.9
	Polyamorous	5	1.2	1.2	97.1
	Other	12	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	415	99.8	100.0	

Missing System	1	.2		
Total	416	100.0		

APPENDIX H

Study 3 Items for RPO and Sources

#	Source	Item Content
	Qualitative	
1	Data	...I want future sexual interactions to be positive.
	Muehlenhard &	
2	Shippee	... I am afraid of my partner getting pregnant.
	Muehlenhard &	
3	Shippee	... I am not aroused enough to have one.
	Davis, Shaver,	
4	and Vernon	... it makes my partner love me more.
	Qualitative	
5	Data	... I don't want my partner to feel like an unsuccessful lover.
	Qualitative	
6	Data	
	Muehlenhard &	
7	Shippee	... I am too intoxicated to have one.
	Qualitative	
8	Data	... it is fun.
	Qualitative	
9	Data	... I think/know I won't be able to have an orgasm.
	Qualitative	
10	Data	... it is what my partner expects from me.
11	AMORE	... I have a need to feel dominated and possessed by my partner.
	Davis, Shaver,	
12	and Vernon	
13	AMORE	... it makes me feel personally strong and in control of things.
14	AMORE	... it makes me feel powerful and charismatic.
	Qualitative	
15	Data	...it makes the sex more fulfilling for me.
16	AMORE	
	Davis, Shaver,	
17	and Vernon	...it is a way to express love to my partner.
18	Check	...if I am reading this, I will check Agree .
	Muehlenhard &	
19	Shippee	... I don't want to discuss with my partner why I haven't had one.
	Qualitative	
20	Data	
	Qualitative	
21	Data	... I do not want to cause tension between me and my partner.
	Davis, Shaver,	
22	and Vernon	...of the emotional closeness/intimacy with my partner.
	Qualitative	
23	Data	... I feel bad when my partner feels like he isn't pleasing me
	Muehlenhard &	
24	Shippee	
25	AMORE	
26	Davis, Shaver,	...I want to punish my partner.

- and Vernon
Muehlenhard &
27 Shippee ... I am too pressed for time to have one.
Davis, Shaver,
28 and Vernon ... it makes me feel good about myself.
29 AMORE
Davis, Shaver,
30 and Vernon ... it makes my partner feel loved.
Davis, Shaver,
31 and Vernon ... it makes my partner happy .
Qualitative
32 Data ... I have other things to do.
Qualitative
33 Data ... it pleases my partner.
34 AMORE ... of the sensations of physical pleasure and release.
... if I am reading this, I will check Disagree.
- 35 Check
Davis, Shaver,
36 and Vernon ... I want to express anger.
Qualitative
37 Data ... I don't want to disappoint myself.
Qualitative
38 Data ... my partner likes it when I do.
39 AMORE
40 AMORE ... to express the intensity of my feelings for my partner.
Qualitative
41 Data ... my partner expects me to.
- 42 AMORE
43 AMORE ... I can feel forceful and dominant with my partner .
44 AMORE ... it is a source of relief from stress and pressure for me.
Qualitative
45 Data
Muehlenhard &
46 Shippee ... I am scared to have an actual orgasm.
Qualitative
47 Data ... I am annoyed.
Davis, Shaver,
48 and Vernon ... it gets me something else I want.
49 AMORE ... when I am feeling unhappy or depressed, it will make me feel better.
Muehlenhard &
50 Shippee ... I am too preoccupied or stressed out to have one.
- 51 AMORE
Qualitative
52 Data ... it boosts my partner's confidence.
53 AMORE
Qualitative
54 Data ... I am bored.

- 55 AMORE ...sexual intimacy makes me feel warm and cared for.
Qualitative
- 56 Data ... I want my partner to think that I'm enjoying the sexual encounter.
- 57 AMORE
Schachner &
- 58 Shaver ... it lets me know that I can do it.
Muehlenhard &
- 59 Shippee
Qualitative
- 60 Data ...it makes my partner feel good about him/herself.
Schachner &
- 61 Shaver ...I want "bragging rights" for my partner.
Qualitative
- 62 Data ... I don't want my partner to get tired.
- 63 AMORE ...it can frequently help me get through unpleasant times in my life.
Muehlenhard &
- 64 Shippee ...my partner starts to experience pain or get sore.
- 65 AMORE
Qualitative
- 66 Data ... sex is painful and I want it to be finished.
Qualitative
- 67 Data ... I want my partner to know that I am enjoying sex.
- 68 AMORE ... I need to feel loved.
- 69 AMORE
Muehlenhard &
- 70 Shippee ... I want to avoid having one.
Davis, Shaver,
- 71 and Vernon
Qualitative
- 72 Data ... I am uncomfortable and want to leave.
Qualitative
- 73 Data ... my partner wouldn't like it if s/he thought I had not had an orgasm.
- 74 Check ...I will check Agree.
- 75 AMORE ...it adds an element of adventure to my life.
Qualitative
- 76 Data ...it makes my partner feel better.
Qualitative
- 77 Data ... I want sex to continue.
Qualitative
- 78 Data ...I get caught up in the moment.
Davis, Shaver,
- 79 and Vernon ...of the physical enjoyment.
Muehlenhard &
- 80 Shippee ...I have already had at least one orgasm that day.
Davis, Shaver,
- 81 and Vernon ...I can usually succeed in getting what I want from my partner.
Schachner &
- 82 Shaver ...it makes my partner love me more.
- 83 Schachner & ...I want to fit in with everyone else.

Shaver

- 84 AMORE ...I try to feel better when bad or frustrating things happen to me.
- 85 AMORE ... life isn't going very well and I want to feel better about myself.
Qualitative
- 86 Data ... I can tell that my partner is getting tired.
Muehlenhard &
- 87 Shippee ...I don't want to seem abnormal or inadequate.
Qualitative
- 88 Data
- 89 AMORE
- 90 AMORE ... my partner really seems to need the love and tenderness it conveys.
Davis, Shaver,
- 91 and Vernon ... it is way to get other things I want from my partner.
Qualitative
- 92 Data ...I want my partner to feel like a successful lover.
- 93 AMORE
Muehlenhard &
- 94 Shippee
Qualitative
- 95 Data ...it makes sex more fun.
Schachner &
- 96 Shaver ...I avoid the emotional aspects of sexual intimacy.
- 97 AMORE
Qualitative
- 98 Data ... I want my partner to remain involved in sex.
- 99 Check ...I will check strongly Agree.
Qualitative
- 100 Data
Qualitative
- 101 Data ...I do not want my partner to be upset that I didn't have an orgasm.
Davis, Shaver,
- 102 and Vernon ... my partner would do or give me something I wanted.
Muehlenhard &
- 103 Shippee ...I think my partner is about to orgasm.
Qualitative
- 104 Data ... my partner doesn't stimulate me in a way that leads to orgasm.
Muehlenhard &
- 105 Shippee ... I think my partner won't stop until I have had an orgasm.
Qualitative
- 106 Data ...I just want to see what it is like to do it.
- 107 AMORE ...of the sense of power that I feel I have over my partner.
- 108 AMORE ... I enjoy exerting dominance and control over my partner.
Qualitative
- 109 Data ...I do not want to hurt my partner's feelings.
- 110 Check ...if I am reading this, I will check Neutral.
Qualitative
- 111 Data ... I think my partner is ready for the sexual encounter to be over.
- 112 AMORE

- 113 AMORE
Qualitative
- 114 Data ... I want to encourage my partner and improve my sexual experience.
Muehlenhard &
- 115 Shippee
Qualitative
- 116 Data ...it makes my partner happy.
Qualitative
- 117 Data ... I do not want to "kill the mood."
Qualitative
- 118 Data ...I want to let my partner know s/he is pleasing me.
- 119 AMORE ... I need him or her to notice me and appreciate me.
- 120 AMORE ... it can make my partner feel good about himself or herself.
Muehlenhard &
- 121 Shippee ... I'm tired and want to be finished with sex.
Qualitative
- 122 Data ... I am not aroused enough to have an orgasm.
Davis, Shaver,
- 123 and Vernon ... makes me feel masculine/feminine.
Qualitative
- 124 Data ... I do not want my partner to feel self-inadequate.
Muehlenhard &
- 125 Shippee ... I do not want my partner to feel inadequate.
- 126 AMORE ... I can communicate how much I care for and value him or her.
Qualitative
- 127 Data ... it makes me feel more satisfied.
Schachner &
- 128 Shaver ... I can say that I have done it.
- 129 AMORE ... it is arousing to be directive and controlling.
Qualitative
- 130 Data ... it makes my partner stimulate me harder/faster.
Davis, Shaver,
- 131 and Vernon ... it makes me feel emotionally close to my partner.
Qualitative
- 132 Data ... I want my partner to have an orgasm.
Qualitative
- 133 Data ... it makes my partner feel we are both satisfied.
Qualitative
- 134 Data ... it makes me feel more confident.
- 135 AMORE
- 136 AMORE ... it makes me feel better when I am going through difficult times.
Muehlenhard &
- 137 Shippee
Qualitative
- 138 Data ... I want to try to have an orgasm.
Qualitative
- 139 Data ... I am afraid my partner will get angry with me if I don't.
Qualitative
- 140 Data ... I do not want my partner to feel self-conscious.

- Muehlenhard &
 141 Shippee ... it is taking to long for me to have an orgasm.
 142 Check ... I am paying attention, I will check Neutral.
 143 AMORE
 Qualitative
 144 Data ... my partner reaches orgasm before I am ready to.
 145 AMORE
 Muehlenhard &
 146 Shippee
 147 AMORE
 Qualitative
 148 Data ... it feels good to do it.
 Qualitative
 149 Data ... it makes my partner feel like a good sexual partner.
 Qualitative
 150 Data ... sex is taking too long and I want to be finished.
 Davis, Shaver,
 151 and Vernon
 152 AMORE
 Qualitative
 153 Data ... I am close to having an orgasm.
 Qualitative
 154 Data ... I am not interested in sex.
 Qualitative
 155 Data ... I just want to do it.
 Qualitative
 156 Data ... I am too drunk to have an orgasm.
 157 AMORE ...I want to feel like an important part of my partner's life.
 Qualitative
 158 Data ... I want the sexual encounter to be over.
 159 AMORE ... I find it exciting to be playful and to have fun.
 160 AMORE
 161 AMORE
 Qualitative
 162 Data ... sex starts to become painful.
 Davis, Shaver,
 163 and Vernon ... it helps to reassure me about where the relationship stands.
 164 AMORE ... it helps me keep on going when things get rough.
 165 Check ... I will mark Neutral.
 166 AMORE
 167 AMORE ... the experience of sexual tension and energy are thrilling
 Qualitative
 168 Data ... an orgasm during sex is a societal expectation.
 Qualitative
 169 Data ... for some reason that I don't understand.
 Qualitative
 170 Data ... I like to act like I've had one.
 171 Qualitative ... I am afraid my partner will leave me if I don't.

- Data
Davis, Shaver,
172 and Vernon
173 AMORE
Qualitative
174 Data
Qualitative
175 Data ... I don't want to look stupid/be made fun of.
176 AMORE ... it is exciting and satisfying.
177 AMORE ... it is stimulating when my partner seems self-assured and demanding.
Qualitative
178 Data ... my partner's erection isn't firm enough for me to have an orgasm.
179 AMORE
... to show that I am reading this, I will check Disagree.
- 180 Check
Qualitative
181 Data ... I worry if I don't, it will "turn off" my partner.
Muehlenhard &
182 Shippee ... I am too tired to have an orgasm.
Qualitative
183 Data ... sex is not enjoyable.
Muehlenhard &
184 Shippee ... I don't want my partner to think I am a bad sex partner.
Muehlenhard &
185 Shippee ... I have lost interest in the sexual encounter.
186 AMORE ... I feel upset or unhappy.
187 AMORE
Qualitative
188 Data ... I feel like I should.
Davis, Shaver,
189 and Vernon ... I feel insecure about my partner's feelings for me.
Davis, Shaver,
190 and Vernon ... it makes my partner happy.
Qualitative
191 Data ... I don't feel comfortable enough with my partner to have one.
Davis, Shaver,
192 and Vernon ... it makes me feel loved.
Qualitative
193 Data ... I am ready for sex to be over.
Muehlenhard &
194 Shippee ... I don't want to have an argument with my partner.
Muehlenhard &
195 Shippee ... I notice I/or my partner loses an erection.
Qualitative
196 Data ... it distances me from my partner.
Qualitative
197 Data ... I am not sure why I pretend orgasm.
Qualitative
198 Data ... it increases my partner's arousal.

- 199 Check
Davis, Shaver,
200 and Vernon ... it gets me other things I want from my partner.
- 201 Check
Davis, Shaver,
202 and Vernon
Davis, Shaver,
203 and Vernon ... it helps to avoid complaints from my partner.
- 204 AMORE
Qualitative
205 Data
- 206 AMORE ... it is arousing when my partner gets very forceful and aggressive.
Qualitative
- 207 Data ... I don't want to hurt my partner's feelings.
Qualitative
- 208 Data
- 209 Check ... I will mark Agree.
Qualitative
- 210 Data ... I want to make myself feel better.
- 211 Schachner &
Shaver ... I want "bragging rights" for myself.
- 212 Muehlenhard &
Shippee
Qualitative
- 213 Data ... I don't want to feel guilty for not having had an orgasm.
Qualitative
- 214 Data ... I have already had at least one.

APPENDIX I
Initial Ten Factor Solution for Study 3
Pattern Matrix

	Factor									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
... it feels good to do it.	.943	.032	.011	.005	-.015	-.134	-.038	.054	.065	-.007
... it is exciting and satisfying.	.893	.051	-.017	.109	.011	-.206	.052	-.026	-.067	-.010
...of the physical enjoyment.	.853	.004	-.013	.040	-.126	.031	.008	-.007	-.021	-.132
... it makes me feel good about myself.	.851	-.046	.091	-.077	-.077	-.007	-.056	.056	.216	-.011
... I just want to do it.	.830	.130	.094	.128	.009	-.266	-.123	-.027	-.049	.100
... it makes me feel more satisfied.	.790	.013	-.110	-.074	.056	.084	-.043	.059	.010	-.022
...it makes the sex more fulfilling for me.	.779	-.003	.009	-.043	-.054	.006	.056	-.095	.347	-.092
...I get caught up in the moment.	.749	-.018	-.024	-.034	.012	.015	.043	.024	-.083	-.146
... I find it exciting to be playful and to have fun.	.747	.089	.030	.024	-.078	-.060	.045	-.004	-.128	.008
... it makes me feel more confident.	.744	.055	-.068	-.024	.141	.053	-.104	.111	-.019	.019
...it adds an element of adventure to my life.	.741	-.050	-.007	.138	.008	-.084	.004	.077	.050	.121

... I want to make myself feel better.	.732	-.044	-.064	-.065	.290	-.017	-.059	.253	-.007	-.043
... of the sensations of physical pleasure and release.	.701	.024	-.010	-.028	-.234	.194	.039	.123	.161	-.152
... it is fun.	.678	.001	.002	.201	-.265	-.032	-.029	-.103	.113	.039
...it makes sex more fun.	.677	.097	-.031	-.053	-.078	.178	.031	-.086	.133	.028
... when I am feeling unhappy or depressed, it will make me feel better.	.663	.057	.037	.036	-.019	-.148	-.042	.397	.133	-.001
...I just want to see what it is like to do it.	.651	-.085	.062	.013	.179	-.162	-.031	.064	.025	.150
... it is a source of relief from stress and pressure for me.	.621	.025	.041	-.120	.005	.053	.016	.259	.139	-.005
... it seems to improve my outlook on life when nothing seems to be going right.	.613	-.073	-.054	.038	.089	-.023	-.012	.446	-.113	.005
... it lets me know that I can do it.	.586	.079	.003	.054	-.045	.016	-.036	.088	.082	.256
... it makes me feel better when I am going through difficult times.	.554	-.116	-.049	-.045	.085	.099	-.006	.506	-.072	-.009
... the experience of sexual tension and energy are thrilling	.511	.015	-.031	-.059	-.029	.142	.219	.119	-.123	-.028

... it makes me feel powerful and charismatic.	.493	-.043	.053	.137	.007	.063	-.008	-.046	.317	.268
... it can frequently help me get through unpleasant times in my life.	.491	-.090	.056	.123	.055	.058	-.096	.479	.092	-.049
... it makes me feel loved.	.453	-.036	-.006	.044	.160	.307	-.142	.247	.025	.034
... makes me feel masculine/feminine.	.442	.024	-.014	.025	.188	.117	-.055	.065	.000	.178
... I like to act like I've had one.	.435	.041	.057	-.040	.324	.040	.005	-.125	-.015	.114
... I want sex to continue.	.409	.224	-.185	.012	.021	.053	.048	.033	-.043	-.001
... it makes me feel personally strong and in control of things.	.389	.042	.060	.123	.005	.063	.027	.028	.273	.325
...of the sense of power I feel in controlling the sexual pleasure and stimulation my partner experiences.	.368	.018	-.069	.089	-.037	.222	.048	.080	.020	.310
... it is arousing to be directive and controlling.	.360	.084	.026	.023	-.106	.154	.192	-.090	-.126	-.057
... it makes me feel more satisfied.	.347	-.095	.045	.155	.241	.004	.036	-.022	.030	.158
... I want to try to have an orgasm.	.329	.086	.022	-.091	.316	-.018	.151	.022	-.072	-.144

... I am close to having an orgasm.	.307	.039	.012	-.063	.107	.193	.080	.009	-.107	-.179
... it makes my partner feel good about him/herself.	.007	1.005	-.054	.010	-.111	-.135	-.029	-.004	.080	.091
... I do not want my partner to feel inadequate.	.005	.985	-.019	-.064	.050	-.192	-.071	.087	-.159	.047
... I want my partner to feel like a successful lover.	-.036	.948	-.037	-.035	-.042	-.032	-.016	.016	-.016	.035
... it can make my partner feel good about himself or herself.	.051	.946	-.064	.008	-.004	-.081	-.063	-.004	-.064	.032
... I do not want my partner to feel self-inadequate.	.045	.918	.008	-.064	.032	-.147	-.077	.078	-.138	.047
... it makes my partner feel better.	.065	.905	-.042	.110	-.150	-.027	-.073	.007	.061	.078
... it boosts my partner's confidence.	-.004	.898	-.049	.062	-.072	-.049	.009	-.023	.121	.073
... it makes my partner happy.	.054	.870	-.078	.129	-.029	-.015	-.054	.006	.033	-.041
... I do not want to hurt my partner's feelings.	-.092	.853	-.061	-.091	.203	-.135	-.059	.096	-.040	.007
... it makes my partner happy.	.053	.838	-.057	.105	-.032	-.021	-.027	-.024	-.022	-.022
... I do not want my partner to feel self-conscious.	-.045	.803	-.003	-.002	.156	-.128	.008	.030	-.108	-.031

... it makes my partner feel like a good sexual partner.	.100	.793	-.021	.071	-.048	.037	-.036	-.087	-.080	-.015
... I do not want my partner to be upset that I didn't have an orgasm.	-.137	.778	.051	-.103	.193	-.145	.018	.140	.029	.028
... I know how much he or she enjoys thinking I have had an orgasm and how good it makes my partner feel as a person.	.057	.766	.029	.062	-.128	.167	-.043	-.019	.041	.001
... I want my partner to think that I'm enjoying the sexual encounter.	-.010	.756	.043	-.044	.003	.022	-.009	-.086	.105	.085
... I want my partner to know that I am enjoying sex.	.159	.740	.002	-.085	-.125	.087	-.017	-.001	.080	.026
... I don't want to hurt my partner's feelings.	-.100	.739	.010	-.033	.189	-.003	-.048	.044	-.056	.011
... I don't want my partner to feel like an unsuccessful lover.	-.147	.731	-.027	-.144	-.010	.004	.027	-.020	.162	.043
... it makes my partner happy .	.074	.725	-.080	.060	-.034	-.010	.049	-.048	.219	-.101
... it makes my partner feel we are both satisfied.	.106	.709	.069	-.019	-.068	.074	-.037	-.055	-.074	.012

...I want to let my partner know s/he is pleasing me.	.102	.695	-.058	-.065	-.071	.101	.037	-.040	.003	-.018
... I feel bad when my partner feels like he isn't pleasing me	-.052	.690	-.050	-.049	.108	-.004	-.005	-.050	.099	-.012
... it pleases my partner.	.093	.672	-.053	.108	-.033	.063	.042	-.102	.184	-.114
... I do not want to "kill the mood."	.029	.533	.093	.047	.166	.119	-.115	.030	-.118	.019
... I do not want to cause tension between me and my partner.	-.081	.509	.089	-.142	.292	-.125	.078	.218	.241	-.076
... my partner wouldn't like it if s/he thought I had not had an orgasm.	-.195	.503	.029	.135	.235	-.131	.227	-.004	.129	-.025
... when my partner is feeling down on life or is unhappy about something, I like to try to make him or her feel better by sharing intimacy together sexually by pretending orgasm.	.012	.495	.021	.153	-.066	.301	.011	.085	.115	-.047

...I know that it will lift my partner's spirits and improve his or her outlook on life.	-.137	.459	-.061	.141	-.030	.415	.039	.133	.113	.039
... it doesn't matter to me if I have an orgasm or not, but it matters to my partner.	-.034	.453	.024	-.040	.102	-.016	.138	-.003	.059	-.035
... my partner likes it when I do.	.290	.361	-.060	.177	-.004	.039	-.050	-.071	.236	-.082
... I want to encourage my partner and improve my sexual experience.	.154	.352	.025	.099	.098	.136	.101	-.115	-.037	-.046
... I want my partner to remain involved in sex.	.081	.334	-.039	.073	-.026	.257	.193	.065	.001	-.018
... I want my partner to have an orgasm.	.154	.330	.141	.012	-.048	.321	.046	-.090	-.095	-.086
...I want "bragging rights" for my partner.	.201	.305	-.040	.118	.044	.021	-.030	.163	-.005	.113
... it increases my partner's arousal.	.219	.266	.002	.162	.044	.233	.087	-.168	-.059	-.093
... I don't want my partner to get tired.	.194	.220	.184	-.044	.070	.125	-.135	.202	-.037	.108
... I am ready for sex to be over.	-.126	-.005	.933	.070	-.184	.051	-.052	.058	.011	.022

... sex is taking too long and I want to be finished.	-.111	-.039	.926	-.017	-.236	.048	.044	.080	-.007	.037
... I am not aroused enough to have an orgasm.	.002	.040	.900	.028	-.183	.011	-.102	.121	-.022	-.021
... I want the sexual encounter to be over.	-.148	-.022	.893	.058	-.132	.040	-.053	.070	.043	.066
... I have lost interest in the sexual encounter.	-.020	-.083	.795	.024	.068	-.042	-.037	-.025	.051	-.012
... I am too tired to have an orgasm.	.027	.103	.764	-.176	-.157	.008	-.007	.284	-.097	-.061
... I am not aroused enough to have an orgasm.	-.025	.103	.608	-.027	.218	-.168	-.038	-.004	-.028	-.018
... I am bored.	.169	-.105	.600	.099	-.071	-.100	-.007	.129	.082	.006
... I am too preoccupied or stressed out to have one.	.053	.070	.580	-.137	-.139	.027	-.034	.294	.027	-.024
... I have other things to do.	.048	-.074	.579	.147	-.162	-.016	.035	.212	.210	-.091
... sex starts to become painful.	-.137	-.003	.526	-.030	.081	.121	.053	-.008	-.054	-.005
... sex is not enjoyable.	-.064	-.097	.517	.147	.307	-.093	-.050	-.050	.094	-.114
... it is taking too long for me to have an orgasm.	-.026	.124	.487	-.242	.164	.155	-.117	-.012	-.104	.063
... I think my partner won't stop until I have had an	-.033	.264	.473	-.008	.088	.022	-.031	-.073	.008	.036

orgasm.										
... I am uncomfortable and want to leave.	.087	-.136	.465	.248	.171	-.161	-.031	-.020	.158	-.061
... I am too pressed for time to have one.	.049	-.085	.461	-.149	-.150	.099	.121	.243	.133	.016
... I am annoyed.	-.016	-.015	.453	.202	.052	-.221	.075	.076	.023	.012
... I regret my choice of sexual partner, so I pretend orgasm so the encounter will end.	.023	-.150	.444	.225	.134	-.107	-.037	.028	.001	.072
... I am not interested in sex.	-.037	-.014	.431	.240	.151	-.012	-.070	-.147	.062	-.134
... I get interrupted (like by someone coming home, the phone, etc.) and want sex to finish quickly.	.071	.032	.430	.102	-.027	-.021	.128	.138	-.179	.037
... I am not aroused enough to have one.	-.010	-.057	.412	-.127	.127	-.173	.050	.033	.008	-.023
... I think/know I won't be able to have an orgasm.	.044	.016	.406	-.064	.129	.001	.006	-.108	.133	-.009
... I feel upset or unhappy.	-.028	.080	.390	.033	.127	.183	-.031	.229	-.054	-.042
... I am too drunk to have an orgasm.	.237	-.133	.381	.016	.002	-.214	-.015	.036	-.035	.043

... I think my partner is ready for the sexual encounter to be over.	.003	.150	.379	-.157	.064	.068	.006	.249	-.021	-.013
... I am too intoxicated to have one.	.161	-.170	.366	-.063	-.040	-.149	.050	.072	.055	.007
... sex is painful and I want it to be finished.	-.073	-.053	.302	.038	.256	.162	-.078	-.099	.107	.037
... I have already had at least one.	.150	-.013	.292	-.047	-.179	.203	.027	.150	-.098	-.037
... I have already had at least one orgasm that day.	.125	-.011	.289	-.072	-.204	.104	-.055	.242	-.078	.019
... my partner would do or give me something I wanted.	.114	.236	.257	.004	.002	.239	.074	-.108	-.044	-.061
... my partner's erection isn't firm enough for me to have an orgasm.	.050	-.050	.248	.146	.092	.030	.038	-.072	-.120	.098
... it is more difficult for me to have an orgasm in some locations than others and I pretend orgasm in these situations.	.100	.109	.234	-.027	.197	.148	.106	-.063	-.072	-.068
... it gets me other things I want from my partner.	.067	-.043	-.055	.946	.007	-.002	-.043	-.130	-.049	.049

... it is a powerful tool I can use to get other things I want from my partner.	.130	-.019	-.054	.862	.007	-.009	-.078	-.130	-.053	.113
... it is way to get other things I want from my partner.	.113	.018	-.001	.848	-.058	.064	-.029	-.080	.077	.045
... my partner would do or give me something I wanted.	-.047	.018	-.001	.778	-.029	.145	-.060	-.058	.037	.080
... I have wanted my partner to think I had an orgasm, even when I did not, because I wanted to use it as a bargaining tool.	.088	-.034	-.019	.743	.134	.037	-.155	-.093	-.089	.131
... it gets me something else I want.	.208	.154	.169	.681	-.077	-.176	-.027	-.124	.098	.017
...I can usually succeed in getting what I want from my partner.	.156	.093	.036	.567	-.176	.110	.001	.009	.038	.100
... it helps to avoid complaints from my partner.	-.110	.137	.065	.448	.279	-.097	.030	.129	.027	-.038
... when my partner is angry at me, I pretend orgasm to get him/her over it.	-.053	-.060	.067	.397	.072	.046	.183	-.021	.226	.116

... it is a good way to keep my partner happy and protect myself from his/her anger and bad moods.	-.169	.168	.028	.391	.139	.058	.096	.160	.174	-.063
... when my partner is in a bad mood, I pretend orgasm to get him/her over it.	-.126	.099	.088	.381	.027	.239	.121	.186	-.034	-.026
... it distances me from my partner.	.061	-.197	.180	.246	.214	-.009	.149	.142	.030	-.011
... I don't want to discuss with my partner why I haven't had one.	.041	.022	.186	-.215	.127	.047	-.099	.155	.011	.063
... I don't want to look stupid/be made fun of.	-.002	-.006	-.087	.051	.820	-.088	.018	-.002	-.027	.015
... I don't want to seem abnormal or inadequate.	-.027	.187	-.019	-.112	.701	.051	-.056	.010	.102	.018
... I feel insecure about my partner's feelings for me.	.134	-.051	-.075	.038	.643	.052	-.005	.188	-.042	.033
... I am afraid my partner will leave me if I don't.	-.055	-.110	-.099	.280	.636	.121	-.019	.107	.013	-.096
... I don't want to feel guilty for not having had an orgasm.	.069	.127	-.034	-.101	.631	.177	-.068	-.043	.016	.032

... I am worried my partner would leave me if s/he thought I hadn't had an orgasm.	-.097	-.096	-.141	.188	.624	.144	-.012	.137	-.019	-.003
... I don't want my partner to think I am a bad sex partner.	.021	.140	.134	-.069	.621	.176	-.003	-.122	.069	-.018
...I want to fit in with everyone else.	.270	-.027	-.128	.000	.595	.115	-.120	.087	.172	-.015
... I worry if I don't, it will "turn off" my partner.	-.100	.324	-.008	.000	.582	.045	.023	.014	-.025	-.064
... for some reason that I don't understand.	.217	-.093	.147	-.045	.533	.095	.072	-.228	.070	.013
... I would be embarrassed if my partner knew I didn't have an orgasm.	-.035	.346	-.064	-.172	.531	-.027	-.018	.100	.182	-.016
... my partner doesn't stimulate me in a way that leads to orgasm.	-.131	-.019	.296	.086	.523	-.030	-.011	-.236	.065	.010
... I feel like I should.	.099	.218	.066	-.038	.499	.034	.074	-.075	.122	-.033
... I don't feel comfortable enough with my partner to have one.	.024	-.044	.184	.023	.461	-.115	.090	.077	-.025	.026
... I am not sure why I pretend	.208	-.101	.101	-.100	.456	.141	.108	-.202	.114	.012

orgasm.										
... I am afraid my partner will get angry with me if I don't.	-.099	.132	-.039	.322	.452	-.099	.003	.208	.068	-.079
... an orgasm during sex is a societal expectation.	.125	.277	.029	-.145	.439	.088	-.045	-.058	.009	.111
... I have pretended in the past and now I feel like I have to keep doing it.	.230	.092	.034	.011	.426	.048	.030	-.074	.093	-.056
... I don't want to disappoint myself.	.331	.029	.006	-.137	.381	-.011	-.063	.188	.160	.095
... I don't want to have an argument with my partner.	-.178	.120	.093	.308	.357	.057	-.068	.235	.025	-.088
... my partner is sexually unskilled and I don't think I will have an orgasm.	.007	-.001	.181	.145	.356	-.163	-.005	-.056	.039	.064
... my partner is sexually inexperienced and I don't think an orgasm is likely.	-.004	.005	.037	.093	.330	-.032	-.060	-.092	.063	.137
... I don't want to discuss with my partner why I haven't had one.	-.139	.281	.138	-.039	.311	.014	.078	.031	.287	-.051

...I avoid the emotional aspects of sexual intimacy.	.064	-.089	.152	.201	.294	-.218	.217	-.002	.062	.027
... I don't want to have to talk to my partner about why I didn't have an orgasm.	-.157	.271	.121	-.012	.286	.005	.068	.060	.262	-.056
... there are some sexual behaviors from which I have never had an orgasm, so I pretend orgasm when engaging in them.	.093	.239	.130	-.012	.259	-.007	.187	-.181	.101	.081
... I notice I/or my partner loses an erection.	-.141	-.010	.209	.169	.212	.028	.073	.061	-.076	.059
... the sense of emotional bonding with my partner is an important way of feeling close to him or her.	.081	.056	-.032	-.053	-.023	.802	-.008	.027	.067	.043
... it makes me feel emotionally close to my partner.	.235	-.029	-.086	-.014	.037	.752	-.058	-.043	.041	-.037

... I feel like expressing my need for emotional closeness and intimacy.	.075	-.080	-.011	.069	.073	.746	-.040	.095	-.003	.035
... the sense of emotional closeness I experience with my partner is a satisfying way of feeling valued.	.220	-.005	-.072	-.048	.070	.740	-.071	-.009	.037	-.007
... it is important in creating a great deal of emotional closeness in my relationship with my partner.	-.050	.200	-.057	.036	-.007	.738	-.005	.011	.178	-.026
...it is a way to express love to my partner.	.118	.129	.027	.010	-.101	.703	-.024	-.092	.462	-.068
...I want to feel like an important part of my partner's life.	.048	.035	-.016	.027	.164	.694	-.075	.061	.004	.038
... I can communicate how much I care for and value him or her.	.060	.177	-.124	.093	.002	.693	-.081	-.015	-.022	-.027
... I need to feel loved.	.183	-.088	.029	-.005	.148	.629	-.080	.163	.167	-.008
... my partner really seems to need the love and tenderness it conveys.	-.186	.283	-.036	.098	-.074	.623	.087	.122	.136	-.004
...it makes my partner love me more.	-.066	.095	-.063	.255	.074	.582	-.024	.087	.237	.100

... I can share affection and love, and because pretending orgasm is one of the most intense and rewarding ways of expressing my concern for my partner.	.162	-.035	-.130	-.004	.090	.582	.032	.069	.004	-.009
... I want to feel that I am cared for and that someone is concerned about me.	.141	.001	.104	-.066	.064	.567	-.066	.260	.205	.023
... to express the intensity of my feelings for my partner.	.198	.214	-.002	-.098	-.111	.566	.050	-.065	.213	.032
... it makes my partner feel loved.	-.001	.409	-.024	.023	-.104	.559	-.001	-.034	.319	-.014
... it helps to reassure me about where the relationship stands.	.060	-.108	-.007	.156	.202	.556	-.041	.156	-.031	.098
... I need to feel understood and when I want to relate to my partner on a one-to-one level.	.120	-.103	.059	-.002	.194	.554	-.049	.268	-.029	.007
...sexual intimacy makes me feel warm and cared for.	.271	.114	-.031	-.149	-.007	.551	.001	-.008	.124	.075

... I can help my partner get through rough times by showing how much I care.	.014	.047	-.019	.143	.011	.515	.097	.286	-.018	-.025
... it makes my partner love me more.	-.002	.112	-.049	.016	.133	.510	-.012	-.106	.447	.035
...of the emotional closeness/intimacy with my partner.	.127	.310	.006	-.035	-.070	.491	.003	-.054	.227	-.053
... I need him or her to notice me and appreciate me.	.119	-.033	-.046	.103	.266	.488	-.019	.101	.093	.070
...I need to feel a sense of belongingness and connectedness, and pretending orgasm with my partner is an important way of relating to him or her.	.257	.006	.014	-.176	.159	.482	.036	-.066	.360	-.033
... it helps my partner forget about his or her problems and enjoy life a little more.	-.010	.189	.109	.237	-.098	.421	.010	.246	-.083	-.042
....being able to experience my partner's physical excitement and sexual release is thrilling and stimulating for me.	.215	.223	.071	-.130	-.238	.339	.171	-.003	.077	-.036

...I want future sexual interactions to be positive.	-.019	.215	-.007	.011	-.022	.292	.106	-.067	.250	-.035
... my partner reaches orgasm before I am ready to.	-.006	.181	.161	-.022	.052	.182	.099	-.033	-.059	.104
... I find it a turn-on when my partner takes charges and becomes authoritative.	.058	.031	-.055	-.089	-.004	-.049	.932	.011	.124	-.002
...thrilling when my partner takes charge and begins to tell me what to do.	.054	.009	.005	-.007	-.050	-.049	.852	-.048	.136	-.008
...it is exciting when I feel like my partner has overpowered me and has taken complete control.	.114	-.009	-.022	-.043	-.004	-.016	.830	.031	-.012	.094
... it exciting when my partner becomes demanding and urgent, as if he or she needs to possess me completely	.134	-.009	.024	-.088	-.042	-.085	.803	.062	.094	.099
... I am excited by the feeling of domination and being controlled by my partner.	.094	-.057	-.052	.024	-.020	-.049	.775	.024	-.078	.124
... it is arousing when my partner gets very forceful and aggressive.	.150	.031	-.032	.047	.029	-.092	.738	-.057	-.080	-.006

... I become aroused when I sense that my partner is excited by controlling and directing me.	.220	-.009	-.034	.003	-.069	.032	.696	.049	-.077	-.011
... I have a need to feel dominated and possessed by my partner.	-.037	-.059	-.010	-.020	.121	.050	.629	-.090	.191	.106
... it is stimulating when my partner seems self-assured and demanding.	.246	.156	.006	.047	-.062	-.045	.572	.019	-.127	-.036
... it is important way for me to experience and appreciate the personal strength and forcefulness that my partner is capable of.	.313	-.045	-.038	-.051	-.006	.062	.468	.202	-.039	.121
... life isn't going very well and I want to feel better about myself.	.552	-.061	.033	-.030	.086	-.012	-.012	.566	.047	.012
...I try to feel better when bad or frustrating things happen to me.	.511	-.051	.030	-.080	.093	.064	.019	.535	.036	.014
... when things are not going well, it is uplifting for me and helps me to forget about my problems for a while.	.465	-.051	-.035	.013	-.028	.102	.094	.511	-.133	-.009
... it helps me keep on going when things get rough.	.301	-.122	.031	.104	.103	.211	.025	.440	-.081	-.034

... I can tell that my partner is getting tired.	.040	.209	.325	-.197	-.004	.070	-.032	.361	-.072	.086
...my partner starts to experience pain or get sore.	-.029	-.011	.190	-.125	.012	.118	.034	.340	-.062	.098
... it is what my partner expects from me.	.118	.234	.103	.101	.288	-.007	.084	-.048	.368	-.159
... my partner expects me to.	.099	.265	.079	.109	.192	.077	.052	-.048	.355	-.068
... I enjoy exerting dominance and control over my partner.	.228	.057	.005	.153	-.048	-.002	.124	.037	-.109	.635
... I feel a sense of superiority and power when I am expressing myself by pretending orgasm.	.316	.016	-.055	.218	.063	.002	-.030	.075	-.062	.562
...of the sense of power that I feel I have over my partner.	.338	.039	.007	.197	-.022	-.063	.061	.082	-.054	.557
... it is arousing to be directive and controlling.	.358	.047	-.063	.103	.035	-.060	.157	.052	-.092	.486
... the sense of power that I have over my sexual partner can be exhilarating.	.364	.019	-.047	.201	-.013	.029	.099	-.011	-.127	.436

Appendix J

Study 3 Items that Violated Skewness/Kurtosis Assumptions

- ... I am afraid of my partner getting pregnant.
- ... when my partner is angry at me, I pretend orgasm to get him/her over it.
- ... I want to punish my partner.
- ... I want to express anger.
- ... I am scared to have an actual orgasm.
- ... I do not find my partner attractive enough to become aroused to orgasm.
- ... I want to avoid having one.
- ... I feel a sense of superiority and power when I am expressing myself by pretending orgasm.
- ... it makes me feel like I have established myself as a force to be reckoned with.
- ... I have not had enough sexual experience to know what an orgasm feels like for me.
- ... I have wanted my partner to think I had an orgasm, even when I did not, because I wanted to use it as a bargaining tool.
- ... I am afraid my partner will leave me if I don't.
- ... it distances me from my partner.
- ... it gets me other things I want from my partner.
- ... I am worried my partner would leave me if s/he thought I hadn't had an orgasm.
- ... I want "bragging rights" for myself.

Appendix K

Study 3 Final RPO 6 Factor Solution

ITEMS FROM RPO 2	Pattern Matrix							
	Factor							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(8)
FOR PARTNER	<hr/>							
... I do not want my partner to feel self-conscious.	0.94	0.02	0.02	0.04	-0.11	-0.02	-0.04	-0.10
... I do not want my partner to feel inadequate.	0.89	0.02	-0.05	-0.03	-0.07	0.01	0.05	0.00
...I do not want to hurt my partner's feelings.	0.87	-0.10	0.10	-0.03	-0.07	-0.08	0.00	-0.02
... it boosts my partner's confidence.	0.74	-0.08	-0.08	0.06	0.04	-0.05	0.09	0.19
...it makes my partner feel good about him/herself.	0.73	-0.08	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	0.13	0.27
... I want to encourage my partner and improve my sexual experience.	0.51	0.23	-0.02	0.10	0.12	-0.01	-0.06	-0.08
... an orgasm during sex is a societal expectation.	0.42	0.04	0.20	-0.11	0.13	0.04	0.10	-0.09
... I want my partner to remain	0.38	0.08	-0.06	0.10	0.34	-0.03	0.04	0.00

involved in sex.

... I want my partner to have
an orgasm.

... it increases my partner's
arousal.

FUN

...of the physical enjoyment. 0.01 **0.92** -0.23 0.07 0.06 -0.01 -0.11 0.02

... it is exciting and satisfying. 0.04 **0.88** -0.02 0.02 -0.17 0.00 0.13 0.06

... it feels good to do it. -0.06 **0.86** -0.02 -0.07 -0.08 0.04 0.14 0.12

...I get caught up in the
moment. 0.06 **0.84** -0.12 0.00 0.04 -0.03 -0.13 -0.04

... I want to make myself feel
better. -0.03 **0.62** 0.27 -0.05 0.09 -0.02 0.04 -0.04

... it seems to improve my
outlook on life when nothing
seems to be going right. -0.13 0.48 0.25 0.03 0.09 -0.04 0.18 -0.04

INSECURITY

... I am afraid my partner will
leave me if I don't. -0.14 0.00 **0.98** 0.05 -0.05 -0.06 -0.08 0.10

... I am worried my partner
would leave me if s/he thought
I hadn't had an orgasm. -0.11 -0.06 **0.93** 0.01 -0.02 -0.10 0.00 0.05

... I feel insecure about my partner's feelings for me.	0.01	0.14	0.76	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	0.04	-0.02
... I am afraid my partner will get angry with me if I don't.	0.10	-0.13	0.71	0.11	-0.12	0.00	0.04	0.07
... I don't want to have an argument with my partner.	0.11	-0.17	0.60	0.16	0.00	0.12	-0.06	0.02
... I worry if I don't, it will "turn off" my partner.	0.48	-0.02	0.54	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.12	-0.05
... I don't want to seem abnormal or inadequate.	0.32	-0.07	0.49	-0.09	0.07	0.05	-0.02	-0.06
... I don't want my partner to think I am a bad sex partner.	0.31	0.12	0.48	-0.13	0.06	0.18	-0.08	-0.01

TOOL

... it gets me other things I want from my partner.	-0.02	0.06	0.03	1.00	-0.08	-0.01	-0.09	0.01
... it is a powerful tool I can use to get other things I want from my partner.	-0.02	0.06	0.01	0.90	-0.07	-0.02	0.02	0.02
... it is way to get other things I want from my partner.	0.02	0.04	-0.01	0.82	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00
... my partner would do or give me something I wanted.	0.05	-0.17	-0.01	0.77	0.15	0.02	0.05	-0.05

... I have wanted my partner to think I had an orgasm, even when I did not, because I wanted to use it as a bargaining tool.

EMOTIONAL CLOSENESS

... the sense of emotional closeness I experience with my partner is a satisfying way of feeling valued.	0.04	0.07	-0.11	0.01	0.92	-0.05	-0.06	-0.11
... the sense of emotional bonding with my partner is an important way of feeling close to him or her.	0.08	-0.03	-0.09	-0.02	0.90	-0.03	0.01	-0.09
... it makes me feel emotionally close to my partner.	-0.03	0.12	-0.05	-0.04	0.86	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03
...it is a way to express love to my partner.	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-0.01	0.75	0.04	-0.11	0.17
... it makes my partner feel loved.	0.24	-0.15	-0.09	0.01	0.67	-0.01	0.01	0.22
... I need to feel understood	-0.11	0.06	0.31	-0.03	0.59	0.09	0.03	-0.05

and when I want to relate to
my partner on a one-to-one
level.

... I need him or her to notice -0.02 -0.02 0.29 0.08 **0.54** -0.03 0.08 -0.02

me and appreciate me.

... it makes my partner love me -0.04 -0.14 0.15 -0.07 **0.54** -0.03 0.05 0.20

more.

... it helps to reassure me about -0.09 -0.01 0.27 0.10 **0.54** 0.02 0.14 -0.04

where the relationship stands.

... *it makes me feel loved.* -0.13 0.33 0.27 0.02 0.35 0.03 0.06 0.03

NOT INTO SEX

... I am ready for sex to be -0.02 -0.04 -0.13 0.03 0.04 **0.97** 0.03 0.01

over.

... I want the sexual encounter 0.00 -0.09 -0.05 0.00 0.01 **0.90** 0.08 -0.04

to be over.

... sex is taking too long and I -0.03 0.01 -0.14 -0.02 0.02 **0.87** 0.05 0.00

want to be finished.

... I have lost interest in the -0.03 0.06 0.08 -0.03 -0.06 **0.79** -0.05 -0.01

sexual encounter.

... sex is not enjoyable. -0.06 0.04 0.31 0.05 -0.16 **0.55** -0.14 0.08

POWER

...of the sense of power that I 0.02 0.11 -0.02 0.05 -0.07 0.02 **0.84** 0.01

feel I have over my partner.

... I enjoy exerting dominance and control over my partner. 0.10 0.05 -0.13 0.08 0.01 0.03 **0.83** -0.04

... I feel a sense of superiority and power when I am expressing myself by pretending orgasm. 0.02 0.05 0.05 0.09 -0.03 -0.03 **0.81** -0.02

PARTNER HAPPY

... it makes my partner happy . 0.26 0.06 0.12 -0.05 0.05 0.00 0.00 **0.74**

... it pleases my partner. 0.27 0.09 0.06 0.03 0.11 0.02 -0.05 **0.68**

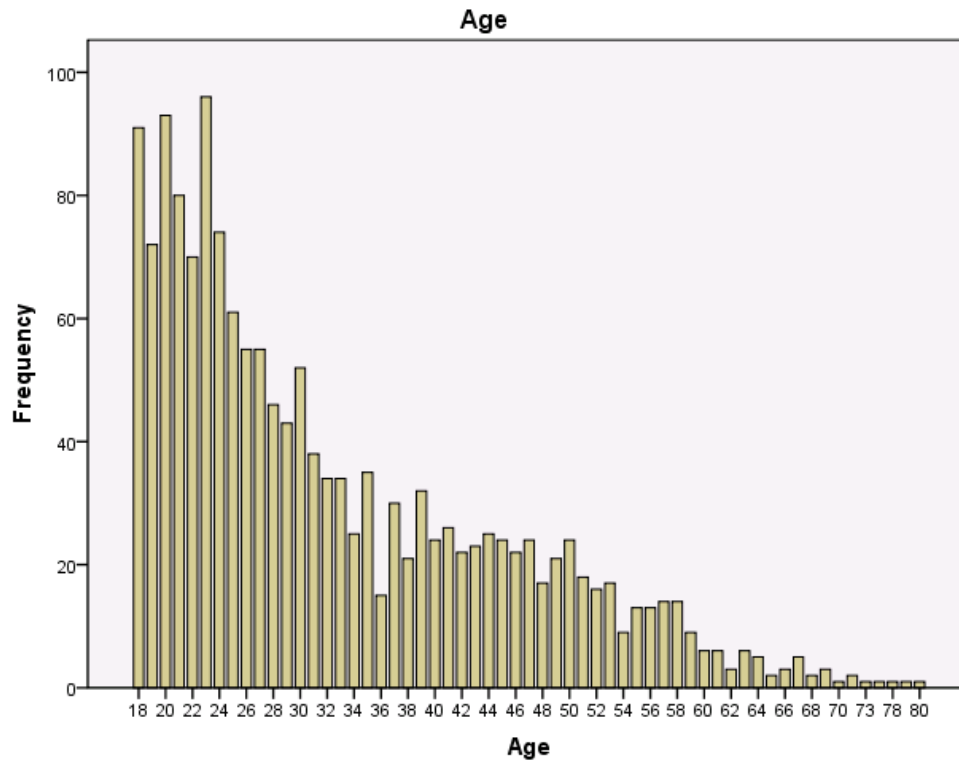
Appendix L

Factor Correlations for 6- Factor Solution for RPO

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Feels Good	1.00	0.36*	0.06	0.50*	0.44*	0.71*
2. For Partner		1.00	0.18*	0.27*	0.59*	0.64*
3. Not into Sex			1.00	0.24*	0.39*	0.13
4. Manipulation				1.00	0.43*	0.45*
5. Insecurity					1.00	0.63*
6. Emotional Closeness						1.00

Appendix M

Full Demographics for Study 4



Race for All Study 4 Participants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid African American/Black	59	3.7	3.8	3.8
Asian-American/Asian	29	1.8	1.8	5.6
European-American/White	1246	79.0	79.3	84.9
Hispanic-American/Latino/Latina	94	6.0	6.0	90.8
Middle Eastern	13	.8	.8	91.7
Native American/American Indian	29	1.8	1.8	93.5

	Biracial/Multiracial	63	4.0	4.0	97.5
	Other (please specify below)	39	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	1572	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System	6	.4		
Total		1578	100.0		

Sexual Orientation for All Study 4 Participants

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Heterosexual/Straight	1210	76.7	76.8	76.8
	Bisexual	213	13.5	13.5	90.3
	Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	87	5.5	5.5	95.9
	Pansexual/Omnisexual/Queer	38	2.4	2.4	98.3
	Other (please specify below)	27	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	1575	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.2		
Total		1578	100.0		

Gender for All Study 4 Participants

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	1010	64.0	64.3	64.3
	Male	547	34.7	34.8	99.2
	Other	13	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	1570	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	8	.5		
Total		1578	100.0		

Relationship Status for All Study 4 Participants

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never dated anyone	27	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Not dating anyone now	299	18.9	19.0	20.7
	Dating one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive)	93	5.9	5.9	26.6

Dating more than one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive)	76	4.8	4.8	31.4
Dating one person exclusively	413	26.2	26.2	57.6
Engaged	82	5.2	5.2	62.8
Married / Committed Partnership	494	31.3	31.3	94.2
Open marriage	42	2.7	2.7	96.8
Polyamorous relationship	14	.9	.9	97.7
Other (please specify below)	36	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	1576	99.9	100.0	
Missing System	2	.1		
Total	1578	100.0		

Source for All Study 4 Participants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SONA (University of Kansas PSYC classes)	29	1.8	1.8	1.8
Craigslist.org	1292	81.9	82.1	83.9
Hanover	72	4.6	4.6	88.5
Other	181	11.5	11.5	100.0
Total	1574	99.7	100.0	
Missing System	4	.3		
Total	1578	100.0		

Orgasm Experience for All Study 4 Participants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	1512	95.8	96.1	96.1
No	50	3.2	3.2	99.2
Unsure	12	.8	.8	100.0
Total	1574	99.7	100.0	
Missing System	4	.3		
Total	1578	100.0		

Orgasm Frequency for All Study 4 Participants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid	I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.	29	1.8	1.8	1.8
	I have never experienced orgasm from sexual behavior with another person (0% of the time).	66	4.2	4.2	6.0
	I RARELY experience orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).	135	8.6	8.6	14.6
	I experience orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).	174	11.0	11.0	25.6
	I experience orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).	200	12.7	12.7	38.3
	I experience orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% or the time).	303	19.2	19.2	57.6
	I experience orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).	552	35.0	35.0	92.6
	I experience orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).	117	7.4	7.4	100.0
	Total	1576	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.1		
Total		1578	100.0		

Appendix N

Study 4 Questionnaire
Qualtrics Survey Software

<http://new.qualtrics.com/ControlPanel/PopUp.php?PopType=SurveyPrint...>

Default Question Block**1. Internet Information Statement**

The Department of Psychology at the University of Kansas supports the practice of protection for human subjects participating in research. The following information is provided for you to decide whether you wish to participate in the present study. You should be aware that even if you agree to participate, you are free to withdraw at any time without penalty.

We are conducting this study to better understand certain sexual behaviors. This will entail your completion of a questionnaire. The questionnaire packet is expected to take approximately 30 to 60 minutes to complete.

The content of the questionnaires should cause no more discomfort than you would experience in your everyday life. Although participation may not benefit you directly, we believe that the information obtained from this study will help us gain a better understanding of some sexual behaviors. Your participation is solicited, although strictly voluntary. Your name will not be associated in any way with the research findings. It is possible, however, with internet communications, that through intent or accident someone other than the intended recipient may see your responses.

If you would like additional information concerning this study before or after it is completed, please feel free to contact us by phone or email.

Completion of the survey indicates your willingness to participate in this project and that you are at least age eighteen. If you have any additional questions about your rights as a research participant, you may call (785) 864-7429 or write the Human Subjects Committee Lawrence Campus (HSCL), University of Kansas, 2385 Irving Hill Road, Lawrence, Kansas 66045-7563, or email dhann@ku.edu.

Sincerely,

Danya Goodman, MA
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Approved by the Human Subjects Committee Lawrence Campus, University of Kansas. Approval expires 10/2/2011, #18196.

Block 1

2.

Thank you for agreeing to participate!

There are no right or wrong answers, but please answer all the questions because each one is important. Feel free to stop and then return to the survey at any time.

We appreciate your help!

3. What is your age?

4. This survey is only approved for people over the age of 18. Please close the survey now. Thank you for your time.

5. Is English your native language?

- Yes
- No

6. Where were you born?

7. Where do you live now?

8.

In what state do you currently reside?

9. What is your race/ethnicity?

- African American/Black
- Asian-American/Asian
- European-American/White
- Hispanic-American/Latino/Latina

Middle Eastern

- Native American/American Indian
- Biracial/Multiracial
- Other (please specify below)

10. What is your sexual orientation?

- Heterosexual/Straight
- Bisexual
- Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian
- Pansexual/Omnisexual/Queer
- Other (please specify below)

11. What is your gender?

- Female
- Male
- Other (please specify below)

12. What best describes your current relationship?

- Never dated anyone
- Not dating anyone now
- Dating one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive)
- Dating more than one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive)
- Dating one person exclusively
- Engaged
- Married / Committed Partnership
- Open marriage
- Polyamorous relationship
- Other (please specify below)

13. Where did you hear about this study?

- SONA (KU Psych classes)
- Craigslist.org
- Hanover
- Other

Block 10

14. The following statements concern how you generally feel in close relationships (e.g., with romantic partners, close friends, or family members). Respond to each statement by indicating how much you agree or disagree with it, on a scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. If you have never had a romantic partner, consider another close relationship.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. It helps a lot to turn to my romantic partner in times of need.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I need a lot of reassurance that I am loved by my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I want to get close to my partner, but I keep pulling back.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I find that my partner(s) don't want to get as close as I would like.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I turn to my partner for many things, including comfort and reassurance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. My desire to be very close sometimes scares people away.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I try to avoid getting too close to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I do not often worry about being abandoned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I usually discuss my problems and concerns with my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I get frustrated if romantic partners are not available when I need them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I am nervous when partners get too close to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. I worry that romantic partners won't care about me as much as I care about them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

Block 15

15. For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider to be a sexual behavior during which it was possible, or during which you expected that YOU would

have an orgasm.

16. Have you ever engaged in sexual behaviors that would lead to an orgasm with another person?

- Yes
- No
- Uncertain (explain below)

17. Approximately how many times have you engaged in sexual behaviors that would lead to an orgasm with another person where your orgasm was possible and/or expected?

- Less than 10
- Between 10 and 19
- Between 20 and 29
- Between 30 and 39
- Between 40 and 49
- More than 50

18. Have you ever had an orgasm (either alone or with a partner)?

- Yes
- No
- Uncertain (explain below)

19. If you marked "uncertain" please explain here.

20. At what age did you first have an orgasm (either alone or with a partner)?

- I am uncertain if I have ever had an orgasm.
- I have never had an orgasm.
- I had my first orgasm at age ____ (fill in below)

Block 11

22. For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider to be a sexual behavior during which it was possible, or during which you expected that YOU would have an orgasm.

Thinking back over all the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that would lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you experienced an orgasm?

- I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.
- I have never experienced orgasm from sexual behavior with another person (0% of the time).
- I RARELY experience orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).
- I experience orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I experience orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I experience orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I experience orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I experience orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

Block 12

24. For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider to be a sexual behavior during which it was possible, or during which you expected that YOU would have an orgasm.

Thinking back over ALL the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that would lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you pretended to have an orgasm?

- I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.
- I have NEVER pretended orgasm (0% of the time).
- I have RARELY pretended orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).
- I have pretended orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I have pretended orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).
- I have pretended orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I have pretended orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I have pretended orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

Block 13

26. For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider to be a sexual behavior during which it was possible, or during which you expected that YOU would have an orgasm.

Thinking back over ALL the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that would lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you acted as if you had an orgasm, even though you did not?

- I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.
- I have NEVER (0% of the time) acted as if I had an orgasm when I did not .
- I have RARELY acted as if I have had an orgasm when I did not (about 1-10% of the time).
- I have acted as if I have had an orgasm when I did not LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).
- I have acted as if I have had an orgasm when I did not ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).

- I have acted as if I have had an orgasm when I did not MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time).
- I have acted as if I have had an orgasm when I did not ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).
- I have acted as if I have had an orgasm when I did not EVERY TIME (100% of the time).

Block 14

28. For the purpose of this survey, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT WOULD LEAD TO AN ORGASM can include genital touching, oral sex, sexual intercourse, anal sex, or anything else that you consider to be a sexual behavior during which it was possible, or during which you expected that YOU would have an orgasm.

Thinking back over ALL the times you have engaged in sexual behaviors with a partner that would lead to an orgasm, what percentage of those times would you say you did not correct your partner's FALSE assumption that you had an orgasm?

- I have NEVER let my partner believe I had an orgasm during sexual behavior when I did not (0% of the time).
- I have RARELY let my partner believe I had an orgasm during sexual behavior when I did not (about 1-10% of the time).
- I have let my partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I have let my partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I have let my partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I have let my partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I have let my partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior EVERY TIME (100% of the time) when I did not have one.

Block 15

29. How often have you pretended orgasm, acted as if you had an orgasm, or failed to correct your partner's false assumption of your orgasm with your CURRENT partner?

- I NEVER let my CURRENT partner believe I had an orgasm during sexual behavior when I did not (0% of the time).
- I RARELY let my CURRENT partner believe I had an orgasm during sexual behavior (about 1-10% of the time).
- I let my CURRENT partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I let my CURRENT partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I let my CURRENT partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I let my CURRENT partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time) when I did not have one.
- I let my CURRENT partner believe that I had an orgasm during sexual behavior EVERY TIME (100% of the time) when I did not have one.
- N/A I am not currently sexually active

Block 18

30. With whom have you pretended orgasm, acted as if you have had an orgasm even when you did not, or failed to correct your partner's false assumption that you have had an orgasm? Check all that apply.

- your spouse
- your boyfriend/girlfriend
- someone you had been on more than one date with
- someone you were on a first date with
- a friend
- an acquaintance
- someone you had just met
- other (specify below)

Block 9

31. For the purpose of this survey, "pretend orgasm" means:
 - acting (moving around/ making noises) like you are having an orgasm even though you are not
 - not correcting your partner's false assumption that you had an orgasm
 - saying that you had an orgasm when you did not have one

The following statements concern reasons that people might pretend to have an orgasm, act like they had an orgasm when they did not, or tell their partner they had an orgasm when they had not had one. Respond to each statement by indicating how much it has applied to you, on a scale from disagree strongly to agree strongly.

If you have **pretended orgasm in your current relationship**, focus **ONLY** on your reasons for pretending in your **CURRENT relationship**.

If you have **NOT pretended orgasm in your current relationship**, or are not in a current relationship, focus on reasons **that have EVER applied to you, in ANY relationship**.

Some items may seem similar. Please read each one carefully.

I pretend orgasm because...

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1...it makes my partner feel good about him/herself.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2... I am ready for sex to be over.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
3. ... I want my partner to have an orgasm.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4. ... it gets me other things I want from my partner.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
5... I feel insecure about my partner's feelings for me.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
6... it makes my partner love me more.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7...I do not want to hurt my partner's feelings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8... it makes me feel loved.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9... the sense of emotional closeness I experience with my partner is a satisfying way of feeling valued.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10... I am afraid my partner will leave me if I don't.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

32. I pretend orgasm because...

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
11... sex is not enjoyable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12... my partner would do or give me something I wanted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13...I don't want to seem abnormal or inadequate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14... I want to encourage my partner and improve my sexual experience.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15... I want to make myself feel better.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16... I want the sexual encounter to be over.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17... it helps to reassure me about where the relationship stands.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18...of the physical enjoyment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19... I enjoy exerting dominance and control over my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

33. I pretend orgasm because...

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
20...it boosts my partner's confidence.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
21... it is way to get other things I want from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22...I get caught up in the moment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23... it makes my partner feel loved.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24... to show that I am paying attention I will check "Agree."	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25...of the sense of power that I feel I have over my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26.... it seems to improve my outlook on life when nothing seems to be going right.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
27... I don't want my partner to think I am a bad sex partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
28... it makes me feel emotionally close to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
29... I worry if I don't, it will "turn off" my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

34. I pretend orgasm because...

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
30... it is exciting and satisfying.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
31... I need to feel understood and when I want to relate to my partner on a one-to-one level.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
32... I don't want to have an argument with my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
33... it pleases my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
34... I am worried my partner would leave me if s/he thought I hadn't had an orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
35... I do not want my partner to feel inadequate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
36... I have lost interest in the sexual encounter.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
37... I have wanted my partner to think I had an orgasm, even when I did not,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
because I wanted to use it as a bargaining tool.							
38... it makes my partner happy .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
39... I want my partner to remain involved in sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

35. I pretend orgasm because...

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
40... I do not want my partner to feel self-conscious.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
41...I am paying attention, I will choose "neutral."	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
42... I am afraid my partner will get angry with me if I don't.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
43... I need him or her to notice me and appreciate me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
44... I feel a sense of superiority and power when I am expressing myself by pretending orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
45... sex is taking too long and I want to be finished.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
46... the sense of emotional bonding with my partner is an important way of feeling close to him or her.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
47...it is a way to express love to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
48... an orgasm during sex is a societal expectation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
49... it feels good to do it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
50...to show I am reading, I will choose "disagree."	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
51... it increases my partner's arousal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
52... it is a powerful tool I can use to get other things I want from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree

36. Did you answer this based on current or past relationships?

Current relationship
 Past relationship(s)

Block 2

37. The Perceived Relationship Quality Component (PRQC) Inventory

Please rate your partner and relationship on the 12 items below. If you are not currently in a relationship, answer based on your most recent relationship.

Answer each statement on a 7-point scale (ranging from 1 = not at all to 7 = extremely).

RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

	1=not at all	2	3	4=neutral	5	6	7=extremely	n/a
How satisfied are you with your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How content are you with your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How happy are you with your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38. COMMITMENT

	1=not at all	2	3	4=neutral	5	6	7=extremely	n/a
How committed are you to your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How dedicated are you to your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How devoted are you to your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

39. INTIMACY

	1=not at all	2	3	4=neutral	5	6	7=extremely	n/a
How intimate is your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How close is your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How connected are you to your partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

40. TRUST

	1=not at all	2	3	4=neutral	5	6	7=extremely	n/a
How much do you trust your partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How much can you count on your partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How dependable is your partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

41. PASSION

	1=not at all	2	3	4=neutral	5	6	7=extremely	n/a
How passionate is your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How lustful is your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How sexually intense is your relationship?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

42. LOVE

	1=not at all	2	3	4=neutral	5	6	7=extremely	n/a
How much do you love your partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How much do you adore your partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How much do you cherish your partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

43. SEX

	1=not at all	2	3	4=neutral	5	6	7=extremely	n/a
How satisfied are you with your sex life?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How sexually satisfied are you with your partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
How sexually satisfied are you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

44. Did you answer this based on a current or past relationship?

- current relationship
- past relationship

Block 3

45.
Sexual Relationships Questionnaire

The following items refer to sexual relationships. Please use the scale provided to indicate how much you agree or disagree with each item, keeping in mind the type of relationship in which you would prefer to have sex.

	1=Disagree Strongly	2	3= Neutral/Mix	4	5=Agree Strongly
1. I would like to have an ongoing relationship, assuming it was with the right partner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I have no objection to "casual" sex, as long as I like the person I'm having sex with	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. I'm not really interested in forming a serious relationship right now, even if a seemingly "right" person comes along	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Sex without love is OK.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I'm looking for a potential spouse and hope to get married before too long	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I would have to be closely attached to someone (both emotionally and psychologically) before I could feel comfortable and fully enjoy having sex with the person	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I would very much like to find a serious relationship that I could be sure would last	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. It's OK to have sex outside the confines of a primary relationship	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I can imagine myself being comfortable and enjoying "casual" sex with different partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I try not to fantasize about having sex with someone other than my current partner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I'm not really interested right now in a long-term relationship with just one partner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. Any relationship I get into I would like to be serious and long-lasting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	1=Disagree Strongly	2	3= Neutral/Mix	4	5=Agree Strongly

Block 4

46. ARIZONA SEXUAL EXPERIENCES SCALE (ASEX)

For each item, please indicate your OVERALL level during the PAST WEEK, including TODAY.

	1= No Sex Drive	2 = Very Weak	3 = Somewhat Weak	4 = Somewhat Strong	5 = Very Strong	6 = Extremely Strong
1. How strong is your sex drive?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

47.

	1= Never Aroused	2= Very Difficult	3= Somewhat Difficult	4= Somewhat Easily	5= Very Easily	6 = Extremely Easily
2. How easily are you sexually aroused (turned on)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

48.

	1= Never	2= Very Difficult	3=Somewhat Difficult	4= Somewhat Easily	5= Very Easily	6 = Extremely Easily
3. How easily can you get and keep an erection/does your vagina get moist or wet during sex?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

49.

	1= Never Reach Orgasm	2=Very Difficult	3=Somewhat Difficult	4=Somewhat Easily	5= Very Easily	6 = Extremely Easily
4. How easily can you reach an orgasm?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

50.

	1= Can't Reach Orgasm	2= Very Unsatisfying	3= Somewhat Unsatisfying	4= Somewhat atisfying	5= Very Satisfying	6 = Extremely Satisfying
5. How satisfying are your orgasms?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

51. Comments?

Block 7

52. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. It's easy for a girl to turn a guy on.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Women should know what their partners want sexually.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. A man who has had a lot of casual sex partners doesn't respect women.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Men have a higher sex drive than women.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. A man's ability to give a woman an orgasm is an indicator of his sexual skill.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Men have a stronger biological need for sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I think negatively of a woman who has had a lot of sexual partners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Sex is more emotional for women than men.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
9. Women's sexuality is more complicated than men's.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Women should be skilled at oral sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. If a man wants a woman to sleep with him again, he has to give her an orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. It's natural for men to have more sex partners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. I think men who have had a lot of sexual partners are shallow.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. Women withhold sex to get what they want in a relationship.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. Men are easily turned on.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. I think negatively of a man who has had a lot of sexual partners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
17. Men like being called a player.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18. Men should be skilled at oral sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. Having an orgasm is really important to women.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20. Men should know what their partners want sexually.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21. Women can still enjoy sex without having an orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22. Men have stronger urges for sex than women.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23. Men are simple when it comes to sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24. Men who have had a lot of sex partners are manipulators.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
25. Men are as likely as women to get emotionally attached after sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26. I would respect a woman more if she didn't have sex early in a relationship.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
27. I respect a man who turns down sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
28. Men think being a "player" is a positive thing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
29. Women aren't as sexually driven as men.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
30. Men are more easily aroused than women.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
31. I think women who have had a lot of sexual partners have low self-esteem.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
32. Women are more likely than men to get emotionally attached during sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
33. For it to be good sex, both partners need to orgasm.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
34. It's easy for men to have orgasms.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
35. I admire a man who turns down sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
36. Women use sex as a tool to get what they want.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
37. It's natural for a guy to try to have sex with a lot of girls.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
38. Men dislike being called a player.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
39. Men need sex more than women.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
40. I have a hard time respecting a girl who has casual sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
41. It's an insult to be called a "player."	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
42. It's easy for a woman to be good at sex because men are easy to arouse.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
43. I have a hard time respecting a guy who has casual sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree

Block 5

53. Please answer the following questions regarding either a present or past romantic relationship. If you are currently in a relationship, please use that relationship to answer the questions below. If you are not currently in a relationship, please think back to a past recent relationship. There are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers.

	1 = Strongly Disagree	2	3	4	5	6	7 = Strongly Agree	N/A
1. I disclose everything to my partner both good and bad.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I sometimes find myself lying to my partner about things I have done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	1= Strongly Disagree	2	3	4	5	6	7 = Strongly Agree	N/A
3. I sometimes lie to my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I tell my partner the complete truth, even things s/he does not want to hear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I try to hide certain things I have done from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. There are certain things I try to conceal from my partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. There are certain things I try to mislead my partner about.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. When I don't live up to my partner's expectations, I always tell him/her what I've done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I think my partner is very honest with me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I think my partner tries to mislead me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I think my partner withholds important information from me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

54. Did you answer this based on a current or past relationship?

- Current relationship
- Past relationship

55. How frequently do you...

	Never	Monthly	Several Times a Month	Weekly	Several Times a Week	Daily	Several Times a Day	N/A
...tend to mislead your romantic partner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...tend to mislead your boss / coworker?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...tend to mislead your friends?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...mislead others about work issues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...mislead others about relationship issues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...mislead others about school issues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...mislead others about personal issues?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Block 6

56. Please answer how strongly you agree with each statement.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I am not a worrier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I often feel inferior to others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. When I'm under a great deal of stress, sometimes I feel like I am going to pieces.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I rarely feel lonely or blue.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I often feel tense and jittery.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Sometimes I feel completely worthless.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. I rarely feel fearful or anxious.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I often get angry at the way people treat me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Too often, when things go wrong, I get discouraged and feel like giving up.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. I am seldom sad or depressed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. I often feel helpless and want someone else to solve my problems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
12. At times I have been so ashamed I just wanted to hide.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

57.

Feelings About Self

The following items describe how people sometimes feel about themselves in general. Please choose one of the four choices to indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement. There are no right or wrong answers. Please answer all statements openly and honestly.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal basis with others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. I am able to do things as well as most other people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. I have a positive attitude toward myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I wish I could have more respect for myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I certainly feel useless at times.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. At times I think I am no good at all.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Block 16

58. This survey was designed to investigate the affects of pretending orgasm on relationship quality. In your experience, how has pretending orgasm affected your relationships, if at all?

59. How would you react if you discovered that your partner had been pretending orgasm with you?

Block 17

60. Thank you. If you have any questions about this study please contact Darya Goodman, MA at dgoodman@ku.edu.

Approved by the Human Subjects Committee Lawrence Campus, University of Kansas. Approval expires 10/2/2011, #18196.

61. Do you have any comments or questions about this survey?

Appendix O

CFA Higher Order Solution of RPO

Comment [OG15]: Make sure the tables are formatted according to APA style

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	P-Value
<i>Feels Good</i>				
	0.623	0.024	26.433	0
RE192	0.61	0.025	24.481	0
RE210	0.619	0.024	26.135	0
RE176	0.729	0.02	36.918	0
RE148	0.765	0.018	43.461	0
RE78	0.621	0.023	26.623	0
RE79	0.713	0.019	36.914	0
<i>For Partner</i>				
RE124	0.754	0.016	46.184	0
RE109	0.619	0.022	27.592	0
RE140	0.785	0.015	53.398	0
RE31	0.851	0.011	75.704	0
RE33	0.738	0.017	43.253	0
RE60	0.72	0.018	40.33	0
RE52	0.8	0.014	57.823	0
RE132	0.438	0.029	15.251	0
RE198	0.638	0.022	29.412	0
RE98	0.589	0.024	24.904	0
RE114	0.492	0.027	18.185	0
<i>Not into Sex</i>				
RE183	0.464	0.028	16.613	0
RE185	0.754	0.016	46.436	0
RE150	0.866	0.01	82.548	0
RE193	0.865	0.01	83.293	0
RE158	0.915	0.008	111.255	0
<i>Manipulation/Power</i>				
RE200	0.707	0.019	36.865	0
RE202	0.83	0.013	63.146	0
RE91	0.855	0.012	71.769	0
RE102	0.741	0.017	42.577	0
RE151	0.76	0.017	45.502	0
RE108	0.559	0.025	22.131	0
RE112	0.594	0.024	24.731	0
RE107	0.659	0.02	32.314	0

Insecurity

RE87	0.643	0.023	28.131	0
RE184	0.714	0.02	35.326	0
RE168	0.557	0.026	21.362	0
RE181	0.67	0.022	30.762	0
RE194	0.594	0.024	24.299	0
RE139	0.638	0.023	27.887	0
RE171	0.686	0.021	32.053	0
RE205	0.757	0.018	41.983	0
RE189	0.625	0.023	27.139	0

*Emotional
Communication*

RE163	0.673	0.02	33.014	0
RE187	0.756	0.016	46.945	0
RE119	0.655	0.021	31.057	0
RE30	0.639	0.022	29.445	0
RE17	0.757	0.016	46.06	0
RE4	0.554	0.025	21.85	0
RE135	0.655	0.021	31.293	0
RE131	0.798	0.014	56.502	0
RE145	0.748	0.017	43.292	0

CFA Subscales for RPO

Factor	Latent Variable	Two-Tailed Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	P-Value
2.1	Pro-Partner	0.78	0.03	29.46	0
2.2	Partners' Pleasure	0.94	0.03	38.26	0
2.3	Turn on Partner	0.72	0.04	20.69	0
4.1	Tool	0.63	0.04	16.06	0
4.2	Power	0.65	0.04	16.22	0
5.1	Fit-in	0.67	0.04	15.58	0
5.2	Fear Partner	0.67	0.04	15.97	0
6.1	Feel Love	0.87	0.03	33.04	0
6.2	Show Love	0.90	0.03	27.48	0
6.3	Closeness	0.74	0.03	26.49	0

Factor Correlations

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E	Two-Tailed P-Value
<i>For Partner</i> with				
Feel Good	0.44	0.03	13.92	0.00
<i>Not into Sex</i> with				
Feel Good	-0.18	0.04	-4.78	0.00
For Partner	-0.02	0.04	-0.63	0.53
<i>Manipulation</i> with				
Feel Good	0.58	0.03	20.65	0.00
For Partner	0.19	0.04	5.25	0.00
Not into Sex	0.08	0.04	2.25	0.03
<i>Insecure</i> with				
Feel Good	0.48	0.03	14.53	0.00
For Partner	0.42	0.03	12.85	0.00
Not into Sex	0.10	0.04	2.57	0.01
Manipulation	0.53	0.03	18.15	0.00
<i>Emotional Communication</i> with				
Feel Good	0.90	0.01	66.13	0.00
For Partner	0.55	0.03	20.28	0.00
Not into Sex	-0.11	0.04	-3.02	0.00
Manipulation	0.52	0.03	17.99	0.00
Insecurity	0.65	0.03	25.98	0.00

Appendix P

*Demographics for Study 4 Pretenders in Current Relationships***Frequency of Pretending for Study 4 Current Relationship Pretenders**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.	7	1.4	1.4	1.4
I have NEVER pretended orgasm (0% of the time).	9	1.8	1.8	3.3
I have RARELY pretended orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).	217	44.5	44.5	47.7
I have pretended orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10-40% of the time).	100	20.5	20.5	68.2
I have pretended orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).	67	13.7	13.7	82.0
I have pretended orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% or the time).	44	9.0	9.0	91.0
I have pretended orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).	34	7.0	7.0	98.0
I have pretended orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).	10	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	488	100.0	100.0	

Race for Study 4 Current Relationship Pretenders

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
African American/Black	16	3.3	3.3	3.3
Asian-American/Asian	13	2.7	2.7	5.9

European-American/White	382	78.3	78.3	84.2
Hispanic-American/Latino/Latina	32	6.6	6.6	90.8
Middle Eastern	2	.4	.4	91.2
Native American/American Indian	12	2.5	2.5	93.6
Biracial/Multiracial	20	4.1	4.1	97.7
Other (please specify below)	11	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	488	100.0	100.0	

Sexual Orientation for Study 4 Current Relationship Pretenders

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Heterosexual/Straight	385	78.9	78.9	78.9
Bisexual	73	15.0	15.0	93.9
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	14	2.9	2.9	96.7
Pansexual/Omnisexual/Queer	9	1.8	1.8	98.6
Other (please specify below)	7	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	488	100.0	100.0	

Gender for Study 4 Current Relationship Pretenders

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Female	406	83.2	83.7	83.7
Male	75	15.4	15.5	99.2
Other	4	.8	.8	100.0
Total	485	99.4	100.0	
Missing System	3	.6		
Total	488	100.0		

Source Study 4 Current Relationship Pretenders

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SONA (University of Kansas PSYC classes)	12	2.5	2.5	2.5
Craigslist.org	396	81.1	81.1	83.6
Hanover	25	5.1	5.1	88.7

Other	55	11.3	11.3	100.0
Total	488	100.0	100.0	

Relationship Status for Study 4 Current Relationship Pretenders

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not dating anyone now	247	50.6	50.8	50.8
Dating one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive)	73	15.0	15.0	65.8
Dating more than one person casually (i.e., with no agreement to be exclusive)	38	7.8	7.8	73.7
Dating one person exclusively	49	10.0	10.1	83.7
Engaged	38	7.8	7.8	91.6
Married / Committed Partnership	34	7.0	7.0	98.6
Open marriage	7	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	486	99.6	100.0	
Missing System	2	.4		
Total	488	100.0		

Orgasm Frequency for Study 4 Current Relationship Pretenders

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid I have never engaged in sexual behavior that would lead to an orgasm with another person.	5	1.0	1.0	1.0
I have never experienced orgasm from sexual behavior with another person (0% of the time).	16	3.3	3.3	4.3
I RARELY experience orgasm (about 1-10% of the time).	48	9.8	9.8	14.1

I experience orgasm LESS THAN HALF THE TIME (about 10- 40% of the time).	74	15.2	15.2	29.3
I experience orgasm ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME (40-60% of the time).	85	17.4	17.4	46.7
I experience orgasm MORE THAN HALF THE TIME (60-90% or the time).	120	24.6	24.6	71.3
I experience orgasm ALMOST EVERY TIME (90-99% of the time).	133	27.3	27.3	98.6
I experience orgasm EVERY TIME (100% of the time).	7	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	488	100.0	100.0	

Appendix Q

Study 4 Pearson Correlation Matrix

Variable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Freq of Pretending	-.16*	.14*	.07*	-.04	-.32*	-.07*	-.08*	-.04	-.10*	.01	-.05	-.02	-.07*	-.06	.14*	.08*	.04	.17*	-.12*
2. Age	1	-.05	.08*	.20*	.32*	-.15*	-.05	-.17*	-.05	-.19*	-.10*	-.20*	-.15*	.03	.09*	.07*	.06	.16*	.08*
3. Anxiety	1	.23*	-.08*	-.10*	-.27*	-.10*	-.24*	-.28*	-.11*	-.10*	-.15*	-.23*	-.01	.17*	.29*	.13*	.48*	.36*	
4. Avoid	1	-.16*	-.14*	-.42*	-.42*	-.42*	-.44*	-.36*	-.19*	-.43*	-.27*	-.47*	-.09*	.39*	.36*	.24*	.18*	.26*	
5. Sexual Behavior	1	.41*	1	.04	.03	.04	.03	.04	.05	.02	.05	.05	.05	.14*	-.09*	-.14*	-.07*	.13*	.15*
6. Orgasm Frequency	1	1	.06	.04	.03	.04	.03	.08*	-.01	.05	.03	.05	.28*	-.11*	-.11*	-.08*	.21*	.15*	
7. Rela. Satis.	1	1	1	.62*	.76*	.68*	.52*	.65*	.56*	.88*	.09*	-.21*	-.35*	.10*	.20*	.21*			
8. Communication	1	1	1	.59*	.53*	.30*	.73*	.34*	.77*	.03	-.24*	-.18*	-.16*	.04	.08*				
9. Intimacy	1	1	1	.64*	.67*	.66*	.63*	.90*	.09*	-.21*	-.30*	-.12*	-.15*	.19*					
10. Trust	1	1	1	.33*	.57*	.36*	.77*	.04	-.12*	-.47*	-.06*	-.17*	.17*						
11. Passion	1	1	1	.40*	.77*	.68*	.14*	-.10*	-.11*	-.07*	-.10*	.14*							
12. Love	1	1	1	.41*	.82*	.07*	-.18*	-.20*	-.10*	-.04	.07*								
13. Sex	1	1	1	.65*	.15*	-.17*	-.17*	-.11*	.14*	.18*									
14. Overall Rela.	1	1	1	.10*	-.22*	-.34*	-.13*	-.15*	.18*										
15. Sexual Dysfunction	1	1	1	-.08*	-.05*	-.08*	-.12*	.13*											
16. Lie to Partner	1	1	1	.44*	.45*	.18*	.21*												
17. Partner lie	1	1	1	.25*	.21*	.21*													
18. Mislead	1	1	1	.22*	.22*														
19. Neuroticism	1	1	1	.70*															
20. Self-esteem	1	1	1																

Notes: Ns range from 1584 to 1424. * = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$

Appendix R

ANOVAS of all Study 4 Variables by Gender

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower Upper	
Anxiety	Equal variances assumed	6.32	0.01	1.62	1555.00	0.10	0.06	-0.02	0.23
	Equal variances not assumed			1.66	1195.72	0.10	0.06	-0.02	0.22
Avoidance	Equal variances assumed	1.67	0.20	-4.56**	1555.00	-0.27	0.06	-0.39	-0.16
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.60**	1147.02	-0.27	0.06	-0.39	-0.16
Orgasm Frequency	Equal variances assumed	128.46	0.00	-19.36**	1554.00	-1.59	0.08	-1.75	-1.43
	Equal variances not assumed			-20.90**	1377.65	-1.59	0.08	-1.74	-1.44
Relationship Satisfaction	Equal variances assumed	8.98	0.00	1.79	1552.00	0.17	0.09	-0.02	0.35
	Equal variances not assumed			1.75	1043.25	0.17	0.10	-0.02	0.36
Commitment	Equal variances assumed	10.08	0.00	2.27*	1547.00	0.19	0.09	0.03	0.36
	Equal variances not assumed			2.21*	1028.00	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.37
Intimacy	Equal variances assumed	8.31	0.00	3.55**	1547.00	0.31	0.09	0.14	0.48
	Equal variances not assumed			3.45**	1032.94	0.31	0.09	0.13	0.48

Trust	Equal variances assumed	0.42	0.52	-1.50	1550.00	-0.13	0.09	-0.31	0.04
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.49	1104.83	-0.13	0.09	-0.31	0.04
Passion	Equal variances assumed	8.88	0.00	3.23**	1548.00	0.32	0.10	0.13	0.52
	Equal variances not assumed			3.14**	1034.24	0.32	0.10	0.12	0.52
Love	Equal variances assumed	1.24	0.27	1.65	1549.00	0.14	0.09	-0.03	0.31
	Equal variances not assumed			1.64	1091.14	0.14	0.09	-0.03	0.31
Overall Relationship Satisfaction	Equal variances assumed	6.40	0.01	2.31*	1553.00	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.31
	Equal variances not assumed			2.25*	1043.68	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.31
Sexual Satisfaction	Equal variances assumed	13.02	0.00	5.02**	1550.00	0.53	0.11	0.32	0.74
	Equal variances not assumed			4.90**	1046.52	0.53	0.11	0.32	0.74
Sexual Dysfunction	Equal variances assumed	11.12	0.00	-4.90**	1550.00	-0.23	0.05	-0.32	-0.14
	Equal variances not assumed			-5.01**	1183.83	-0.23	0.04	-0.31	-0.14
Lie to Partner	Equal variances assumed	6.96	0.01	-4.58**	1463.00	-0.39	0.09	-0.56	-0.22
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.62**	1035.28	-0.39	0.08	-0.56	-0.23
Partner Lie to Me	Equal variances assumed	2.86	0.09	-0.90	1451.00	-0.09	0.10	-0.29	0.11

	Equal variances not assumed			-0.91	1030.80	-0.09	0.10	-0.29	0.11
Mislead	Equal variances assumed	35.25	0.00	-4.72**	1455.00	-0.40	0.09	-0.57	-0.23
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.37**	814.64	-0.40	0.09	-0.58	-0.22
Neuroticism	Equal variances assumed	0.58	0.45	5.77**	1415.00	0.25	0.04	0.17	0.34
	Equal variances not assumed			5.84**	1029.77	0.25	0.04	0.17	0.34
Self-esteem	Equal variances assumed	1.10	0.30	-1.59	1410.00	-0.06	0.04	-0.14	0.01
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.63	1064.06	-0.06	0.04	-0.13	0.01
Feels Good	Equal variances assumed	0.21	0.65	-0.70	1033.00	-0.07	0.10	-0.26	0.12
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.72	414.93	-0.07	0.09	-0.25	0.12
For Partner	Equal variances assumed	0.04	0.84	4.28**	1034.00	0.42	0.10	0.23	0.61
	Equal variances not assumed			4.28**	393.48	0.42	0.10	0.23	0.61
Insecure	Equal variances assumed	0.47	0.49	-5.08**	1034.00	-0.48	0.09	-0.67	-0.30
	Equal variances not assumed			-5.25**	414.61	-0.48	0.09	-0.66	-0.30
Emotional Communication	Equal variances assumed	2.71	0.10	-2.32*	1034.00	-0.24	0.10	-0.43	-0.04
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.43*	424.11	-0.24	0.10	-0.43	-0.04

Manipulation and Power	Equal variances assumed	4.38	0.04	-4.12**	1034.00	-0.38	0.09	-0.56	-0.20
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.02**	380.84	-0.38	0.09	-0.56	-0.19
Not into Sex	Equal variances assumed	1.09	0.30	0.76	1030.00	0.09	0.12	-0.14	0.33
	Equal variances not assumed			0.79	412.80	0.09	0.12	-0.14	0.32

Note: * = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$

Group Statistics

	Gend	N	Mean	Std.	Std.
				Deviation	Error Mean
Anxiety	Female	1010	3.94	1.23	0.04
	Male	547	3.84	1.13	0.05
Avoidance**	Female	1010	2.62	1.14	0.04
	Male	547	2.89	1.10	0.05
Orgasm Frequency**	Female	1009	5.08	1.67	0.05
	Male	547	6.67	1.29	0.06
Relationship Satisfaction	Female	1007	5.42	1.70	0.05
	Male	547	5.25	1.85	0.08
Commitment*	Female	1006	6.03	1.55	0.05
	Male	543	5.83	1.70	0.07
Intimacy**	Female	1002	5.64	1.58	0.05

	Male	547	5.33	1.74	0.07
Trust	Female	1006	5.55	1.68	0.05
	Male	546	5.68	1.70	0.07
Passion**	Female	1004	5.24	1.81	0.06
	Male	546	4.92	1.99	0.09
Love	Female	1007	5.94	1.60	0.05
	Male	544	5.79	1.64	0.07
Total Relationship Satisfaction*	Female	1008	5.63	1.32	0.04
	Male	547	5.47	1.43	0.06
Sexual Satisfaction**	Female	1006	5.13	1.93	0.06
	Male	546	4.60	2.08	0.09
Sexual Dysfunction**	Female	1009	4.45	0.89	0.03
	Male	543	4.67	0.82	0.04
Lie to Partner**	Female	964	3.39	1.57	0.05
	Male	501	3.79	1.53	0.07
Partner lie to Me	Female	958	3.24	1.86	0.06
	Male	495	3.33	1.79	0.08
Mislead**	Female	960	2.12	1.39	0.04
	Male	497	2.52	1.79	0.08
Neuroticism**	Female	927	3.06	0.79	0.03
	Male	490	2.81	0.76	0.03
Self-esteem	Female	924	3.08	0.71	0.02
	Male	488	3.14	0.65	0.03

Feels Good	Female	795	2.94	1.33	0.05
	Male	240	3.00	1.26	0.08
For Partner**	Female	796	5.02	1.33	0.05
	Male	240	4.60	1.33	0.09
Insecure**	Female	796	2.76	1.30	0.05
	Male	240	3.24	1.23	0.08
Emotional Communication*	Female	796	3.08	1.40	0.05
	Male	240	3.32	1.29	0.08
Manipulation/Power**	Female	796	2.24	1.23	0.04
	Male	240	2.61	1.28	0.08
Not into Sex	Female	793	3.97	1.64	0.06
	Male	239	3.88	1.55	0.10

Note: * = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$

ⁱ Although female pretending orgasm is assumed to be commonplace in pornography, that is beyond the scope of this work. For a thorough discussion of perceptions of female “porngasm” see Gordon and Krauss (2010)