Correlations Between Victim-Offender Relationship & Level of Sexual Aggression

in Fantasy and Experience

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Abstract

This study examines sexual aggression in 13 contexts, differentiated by victim-offender relationship, by assessing the level of sexual aggression in reported fantasy and experience within the college population. All items pertaining to this study have been compiled into a multiple-choice questionnaire that specifically questions participants about sexually aggressive fantasies and experiences with partners of certain relationship types. The study was administered online to students enrolled in an introductory psychology course at a southwest university, concluding with 500 subjects. The results supported the hypotheses that sexual aggression is indeed discreet to victim-offender relationship, showing that sexual aggression is more associated with a certain relationship than with certain aggressive actions. The implications of this study will generate important information that is pertinent to many diverse fields, such as psychology, sociology, law, and criminal justice.

Keywords: forensic psychology, victim-offender relationship, sexual aggression, fantasy, experience.
Correlations Between Victim-Offender Relationship & Level of Sexual Aggression in Fantasy and Experience

The social issue of sexual aggression\(^1\) has been important since the beginning of civilization and is still a prevalent problem in all countries and cultures. Though violence has decreased as society has progressed, sexual aggression remains a societal problem (Pinker 2011). This phenomenon continues to be world-wide; even in more advanced, first world nations where genders are often considered equal, sexual aggression is unexpectedly, and alarmingly, common.

Such a statement is evidenced in the current rates of sexual aggression. Within an American college population, self-reported victimization rates for completed rapes reach as high as 15.4% among women (Koss & Oros 1982). Even more startling is that 64% of college women report being a victim of at least one act of sexual aggression in the past year (Greendlinger & Bryne 1987). Regarding the offender’s perspective, one in three college men report that, if they did not suffer any consequences as a result, they would hypothetically rape a woman\(^2\) (Malamuth 1981). Out of the hypothetical, within university men, more than half disclose engaging in various forms of sexual aggression during romantic dates, while one in four reveal that they have attempted rape within their

\(^1\) Sexual aggression is defined here as any action, either vocal, physical, or otherwise malicious, that produces or attempts to generate a sexual action from an unwilling, non-consenting, or hesitant partner. This includes, but is not limited to, rape.

\(^2\) This statistic may be inflated due to specific methods used by the researchers.
Although the most socially relevant material is found within the victim and offender’s actual experience, sexual aggression is also pertinent in sexual fantasy. As expected, aggression in sexual fantasy is far more prevalent – it is identified as one of the most common sexual fantasies among all genders and sexual orientations (Knafo & Jaffe 1984; Masters & Johnson 1979). It is likely that the majority of those who fantasize about offending or being victimized will never enact such aggressive fantasies, remaining righteous law-abiding citizens, but a minority of this population engage in sexually aggressive offenses (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Giuld 1977). Moreover, such fantasies are known to be a “predictor of both hypothetical future likelihood to rape and postdictor of past coercive sexuality” (Greendlinger & Bryne 1982). As studied in incarcerated individuals, rapists are known to rehearse specific assault situations through sexual fantasy before attempting to perform them in reality (Ryan 2004). In all, aggressive sexual fantasy appears to be a necessary but not a sufficient condition of committing sexually aggressive actions.

As the empirical literature has established, sexual aggression is disturbingly frequent in both the victim and offender’s experience and fantasy. To combat this individual and social issue, researchers have attempted to investigate the causes and correlates of sexual aggression. At this time, sexual aggression is a well-established research topic but one that still has a lot of information to unearth. Researchers have

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3 Sexual aggression committed by women against men, men against men, and women against women does happen and should not be discredited. But because men perpetrate the majority of sexual aggression against women and the incorporated literature researches such, this paper is written regarding male offenders and female victims.
made significant progress in specific information – such as rate of occurrence or contribution of sexual fantasy – but left other details underdeveloped. One main topic that has just begun to be examined is in the victim-offender relationship and how it relates to the level of sexual aggression.

Though a new topic, the victim-offender relationship has been recognized as one of the most important components of sexual aggression (Koss, Dinero, Seibel & Cox 1988). At this point in the empirical literature, offenses by victim-offender relationship have been identified to vary among a diverse range of offense components, specifically diverging on occurrence rates, incidence amount, victim impact, offender motive, and degree of violence.

**Occurrence Rates**

Research indicates that the majority of individuals who are sexually aggressed upon are assaulted by an acquaintance. Though many members of society believe that rapists are strangers lurking in a dark alleys waiting to pounce on unsuspecting victims, more commonly, a casual date, boyfriend, husband, acquaintance, friend, or family member is the source of sexual aggression (Passani 2007). Though percentages vary, most scientific studies have found offenses committed by acquaintances\(^4\) to make up 60-80% of all sexual assaults (Douglas, Burgess, Burgess & Ressler 2006; Tjaden & Thoennes 1999). More specifically, romantic partners perpetrate sexual aggression more often than non-acquaintances. (Russel 1984).

\(^4\) The word ‘acquaintance’ in the literature is an umbrella term, encompassing anyone the victim knows, from random classmate to lifelong husband.
The rates of sexual aggression by victim-offender relationship are even more varied at more precisely labeled relationships. For example, the 2008 National Crime Survey found self-reported sexual assault victimization rates by relationship as: 3.3% by spouse, 0.0% by ex, 2.6% by family member, 46.0% by well-known, 13.5% by casual acquaintances, 25.9% by strangers, 4.6% by don’t know (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2011). Not only does this finding conflict with the communal panic of stranger danger, but it also presents discrepancies in occurrence rates across victim-offender relationships. It exposes that different relationships are more frequently associated with sexual aggression, indicating that assaults in one type of victim-offender relationship are likely to be distinct from the others.

**Incidence Amount**

It has been established that the victim-offender relationship is associated with varying occurrence rates of sexual aggression, but the number of sexually aggressive incidences is correlated with victim-offender relationship as well. As would be expected, it has been found that the level of contact between the victim and offender often equates with the amount of assault occurrences. The relationships where the offender is frequently around their victim, such as spouses or household members, experience a greater number of sexually aggressive events (Koss et al. 1988). This correlation also applies to the relationships, or lack of relationship, in which the victim and offender have no to little previous or continuing contact, and therefore, are usually characterized by only one sexually aggressive episode (Koss et al. 1988).

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5 These rates should be taken as an example of diversity, but due to certain methodological restrictions, the actual rates should not be regarded as entirely accurate.
This clear variation in number of assault events denotes that sexual aggression is distinct to each type of victim-offender relationship. Though the assorted amounts imply differences in relationships and offenses, such an implication cannot be stated with certainty because the source of this disparity is currently undetermined. The variation could be due to innate diversity, but alternatively, this observation could be because of limited accessibility to the victim. It is reasonable to hypothesize that those offenders who are strangers to the victim would reoffend if given the opportunity to do so but instead are unable to locate their victim. Further research is needed to explore such possibility. Without such explicit data, a conclusion of distinguishing sexual aggression by victim-offender relationship because of varying incident amount is tentative.

**Victim Impact**

In addition to crime characteristics, sexual aggression’s effect on the victim also depends on the victim-offender relationship. Though research has yet to determine dissimilarity in the victim’s emotional reaction, the victim-offender relationship is known to differentially influence several other important factors of the victim’s experience (Ellis, Atkeson & Calhoun 1981; Frank, Turner & Steward 1980; Kilpatrick, Veronen & Best 1985; Ruch & Chandler 1983).

Regarding the offense itself, victims of a wide range of acquaintances are more passive in their resistance than those who are attacked by strangers\(^6\) (Amir 1971; Bart & Obrien 1981; Bart & O’Brien 1985). Though the reason for why this compliance occurs has not be empirically established, it may be associated with the observation that victims

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\(^6\) Passivity should not be meant to imply that such offenses are not traumatic to nor encouraged by the victim.
of personally known offenders were also less likely to regard their experience as sexual aggression, and in the more extreme cases, as rape (Koss et al. 1988).

Furthermore, the rate of disclosure is negatively correlated with the victim-offender relationship, meaning that the more a victim knows her offender, the less likely she is to discuss her experience with others (Koss et al. 1988). If the victim does decide to disclose, the reaction of others, including those of the criminal justice system, vary according to the victim-offender relationship (Pazzani 2007). As an example, it has been acknowledged that stranger sexual assault is prosecuted more often and more successfully than acquaintance rape, particularly when the relationship has been or is presently sexual.

In interpersonal matters, differences in victim experience is best summarized by Koss, Dinero, Seibel & Cox (1988):

“the victim-offender relationship may predict some of the important choices that rape victims must make, including whom to tell, from whom to seek help, what changes in life circumstances to make, how to protect oneself in the future, what other actions to take in political and social terms, and how to reorganize oneself”

As stated before, the victim’s emotional reaction to sexual aggression and rape may not differ, but the social response to such an event is highly dependent on the victim-offender relationship. Such an observation shows that assaults across relationships are considered and treated dissimilarly by society, demonstrating that the variation in victim-offender relationship is not only recognized individually and empirically but acknowledged socially as well.
**Offender Motive**

Offender’s motive for committing sexual aggression, and more specifically, sexual assault vary (Pazzani 2007). Strangers and acquaintances perpetrate rapes by following two types of distinct scripts, the preferred story line cognitively held by the offender.

Though the research on sexually aggressive scripts in acquaintance rape has not been as diverse as preferred⁷, it has been found that most offenders who assault on a date are not following a rape script per se (Becholfer & Parrot 1991). Instead, these offenders are following a script where consensual sex is expected (Bechholfer & Parrot 1991). But when sex is not offered and the offender decides to force it, they personally do not appear to be following a rape script; they believe that their actions either do not qualify as rape or are justified in some way (Lisak & Roth 1990; Kanin 1984, 1985).

As for martial rape, a discrepancy arises. Marital rapists have been found to follow one of two scripts: the seduction script as described above or a rape script (Ryan 2004). It has been hypothesized by Ryan (2004) that husbands engaging in seduction scripts are those who are motivated by power-control issues, by which they rape to assert dominance over their victims. Such a theory has an empirical grounding. It has been acknowledged that the offender’s desire for power and control are essential components of marital rape (Finkelhor & Yllo 1985). Furthermore, it has been shown that marital rapes often occur when the husband’s authoritarian position is threatened, like when their wives threaten or attempt to end the relationship (Russel 1982).

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⁷ The literature usually does not extend beyond date and marital rape.
For martial offenders enacting a rape script, Ryan (2004) hypothesizes the following. Whereas those utilizing a seduction script are power-motivated, those using a rape script are martial offenders who are either anger-motivated or sadistic (Ryan 2004). This assertion has less backing in the literature. Though it has been recognized that rapists can, and regularly are motivated by anger and sadism, the specific tie between marital rapists and this type of assault is unsupported (Groth 1979). It is probable that those driven to commit angry and sadistic acts release such urges upon their spouse, but this can also be true for any other type of romantic, or even platonic, relationship. As Ryan (2004) stated, the association has not been empirically tested; and therefore, more research is needed on the subject.  

Again, there is a difference between rapes committed by dates and spouses as opposed to strangers. Unlike the previous descriptions, sexual assaults perpetrated by unknown offenders are considered to be more like any other crime (Pazzani 2007). The motivations vary within a rape script, either releasing anger, asserting power, or sexual sadism and even a mixture of the three (Groth 1979). Each offender’s decision to rape varies based on motive when his victim is unknown to him, though the adherence to a rape script is relatively constant.

The differences in offender motive clearly demonstrate diversity of sexual aggression by victim-offender relationship. Dates follow a seduction script and strangers abide by a rape script, while husbands utilize one of the two. Not only do the crime characteristics vary across relationships, but the internal cognition of rapists also diverge.

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8 For a more detailed accounts concerning anger and sadistic rape and their characteristics, see the Crime Classification Manual by Douglas, Burgess, Burgess & Ressler (2006).
depending on the victim-offender relationship, creating a greater divide between the groups.

**Degree of Violence**

In addition to those above, the level of violence during sexual aggression also depends on the victim-offender relationship.

The correlation between the degree of offender violence and victim-offender relationship is not always easy to identify. However, research has consistently found a specific association: The level of violence and closeness of victim-offender relationship are positively correlated for acquaintances, meaning that more distant relationships, like casual dates, are less likely to be violent, while closer relationships, such as husbands or household family members, are more likely to be violent (Amir 1971). But this association is only true within the acquaintance spectrum; strangers rate as equally high as close relationships on degree of violence (Koss et al. 1988).

This correlation has been empirically established through victimization surveys as well as medical examinations. For example, data on victim’s self-reports indicate those assaulted by strangers are described as “more violent, of longer duration and involving more sex acts” than those attacked by acquaintances (Ellis et al. 1981). But such sexual aggression is mirrored in marital rapes with victims accounting high violence and more forced oral and anal sex than more distant acquaintance victims (Stuntz 1975; Peacock 1995). Concerning medical examinations, it has been acknowledged that the lowest rate of injury is among those that are sexually assaulted by ‘acquaintances just met’ (Logan, Cole & Capillo 2007). Those with the highest rates of physical trauma are victims of
strangers and intimate partners (Logan et al. 2007). The combination of victim reports and medical examinations provides convincing evidence for variation in degree of violence by victim-offender relationship.

Though the previous offense components are vital, the most compelling evidence for differences in sexual aggression across victim-offender relationships is the variance in the degree of violence the offender inflicts upon his victim.

**Criminology’s Standpoint**

Criminologists, sociologists, members of law enforcement and other professionals have also written about victim-offender relationships. An example is the *Crime Classification Manual: A Standard System for Investigating and Classifying Violent Crimes* by Douglas, Burgess, Burgess & Ressler (2006). The *Crime Classification Manual* emerged from a project within the FBI’s (Federal Bureau of Investigation) National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime as an attempt to create a universal standardized violent offense categorization system. The *Crime Classification Manual* can be considered criminology’s version of the DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders), trying to achieve the same research-orientated perspective and empirical standards that followed its publication.

The *Crime Classification Manual* examines three types of violent crimes – homicide, arson/bombing, and rape/sexual assault – by first classifying many categories and subcategories of each crime, then defining and describing each subsection. In the current edition of the *Crime Classification Manual*, there are four main divisions of sexual assault: Criminal Enterprise Rape, Personal Cause Sexual Assault, Group Cause
Sexual Assault, and Sexual Assault Not Classified Elsewhere (Douglas et al. 2006).

Within Personal Cause Sexual Assault, the relevant category, there are 10 subcategories and several sub-subcategories (Douglas et al. 2006).  

Within the Personal Cause Sexual Assault organization there are a few overt distinctions and several minor differences according to victim-offender relationship. The most obvious is the two discrete categories of Domestic Sexual Assault and Social Acquaintance Rape (Douglas et al. 2006). Though not entirely exhaustive, the distinction sets an implication that marital and acquaintance assaults differ from one another and other rapes.

Domestic Sexual Assault, listed under the Personal Cause category, is defined as one household member raping another household member, no matter if the relationship is familial, platonic or romantic. Domestic Sexual Assault is described in the Crime Classification Manual as a situational crime, often motivated by the event’s circumstances, not the desire to achieve sexual gratification – though this does not imply that the act is not a sexual one. More specifically, Domestic Sexual Assault is regarded as prompted by “a recent stressful event, real or imagined, perceived by the offender as an injustice […] or a cumulative buildup of stress over time”. Though not explicitly stated by Douglas et al. (2006), this could be viewed as the offender using an assault as a cathartic weapon of revenge, reasserting power while releasing stress. Additionally, several crime variables are mentioned, such as a crime scene indicating an unplanned assault, low level of aggression, facial or bodily trauma when violence does occur, previous abuse by the offender, and a possible involvement of drugs or alcohol. (Douglas et al. 2006)

9 For a full list of sexual assault categories listed in the Crime Classification Manual, see Appendix A.
In addition to Domestic Sexual Assault, Social Acquaintance Rape is also a discrete category listed in the Crime Classification Manual. Unlike Domestic Sexual Assault, Social Acquaintance Rape is listed under the Opportunistic Rape subdivision within the Personal Cause section, immediately showing a distinction between the two types. Social Acquaintance Rape is defined as a sexual assault by a past acquaintance or within a social relationship, which could extend from casual friend to romantic interest. Douglas et al. (2006) also describes this crime as situational and as it’s category implies, opportunistic. The offense often begins as a consensual meeting, most frequently a romantic date, but then warps into a sexual assault as the encounter progresses. What the offender personally obtains from such a rape is not as obvious as was gleamed from the Domestic Sexual Assault depiction. Additional crime components are cited: low aggression and violence, limited physical injuries to the victim, and a perpetrator who is advanced in social skills with no previous offenses. (Douglas et al. 2006)

As noted, there are several differences between the factors in Domestic Sexual Assault and Social Acquaintance Rape as reported in the Crime Classification Manual. The most relevant and important is the difference in the offender’s expressed aggression and general characteristics. As in the scientific literature, higher levels of violence are documented in domestic than in acquaintance sexual assaults. Though Douglas et al. (2006) lists both offenses as low in aggression, only the Domestic Sexual Assault category indicates that, when violence does occur, there may be physical injury present. This indicates a higher level of violence employed by the offender. Furthermore, domestic assaults are described as a response to stress or an injustice, which could be

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10 Due to the lack of information, such implications will be reserved to the empirical literature.
regarded as more aggressive than those that are not stress/injustice related. Such rapes could be interpreted as a violent weapon used against the victim. Finally, domestic offenders are likely to have a history of victim abuse\textsuperscript{11}, meaning that aggression and violence are not an uncommon occurrence between the victim and offender and would not be unexpected during a sexual assault. Concerning offender characteristics, the use of alcohol or drugs was mentioned only in the Domestic Sexual Assault category\textsuperscript{12}. Though not an explicit statement, because drugs and alcohol are commonly associated with higher levels of violence, such a comment could suggest increased aggression in domestic as opposed to social acquaintance rape (Martin 2001).

In all, though not directly specified, it appears that the Crime Classification Manual collaborates with the empirical psychological literature, agreeing that domestic sexual assaults are usually more violent than social acquaintance rapes. More importantly, the FBI’s reputable publication places emphasis on differentiating between victim-offender relationships, acknowledging the differences between these distinct types sexual assaults.

\section*{Problems in the Sexual Aggression Literature}

At issue is that the majority of the published literature is based on offenders who have been detected, arrested and in many cases convicted and incarcerated. Only utilizing detected and incarcerated limits the ability to generalize, given that only 39% of sexual assaults are reported, and even less are prosecuted, meaning that most offenders do not

\footnotetext{11}{This occurrence could also be due to the proximity of offender to victim.}

\footnotetext{12}{This assertion is opposed in Koss et al., where the authors found a negative relationship between drug/alcohol use and closeness of victim-relationship.}
face incarceration (Catalano 2005). Furthermore, the participant pool is biased because those that are prosecuted successfully are predominantly stranger offenders, leaving the information on acquaintance rapists untapped, or at best, skewed. Using a pool of offenders from jail or prison tends to lose the realism of the situation.

The same is true for some victim-centered studies. Certain recruitment methods of victimization studies are flawed. The studies that utilize women who identify themselves as rape victims lose access to those who have been assaulted but simply do not classify themselves as such (BJS 1984; Burt & Estep 1981; Koss 1985). Because the majority of indentifying women are victims of acquaintance rape, once again the data and results can be distorted.

There is also a dearth of scientific literature on the connection between specific sexual fantasies and specific sexual acts. Though some sections of this topic have been extensively researched\(^\text{13}\), others have been entirely overlooked. Most significantly, the fantasy and experience association between acquaintance offenders, especially date rapists, is completely absent in the scientific literature (Ryan 2004). Moreover, it is unknown if the fantasy or practice of BDSM\(^\text{14}\) has a relation to actual, nonconsensual sexual aggression.

Lastly, the available literature is limited in the range of relationship groups, rarely extending beyond acquaintance and stranger categories (Koss et al. 1988). There is variation within the acquaintance category so not expanding beyond the acquaintance umbrella term potentially misrepresents the data.

\(^{13}\) For some examples of such, see p.5 of this paper.

\(^{14}\) BDSM is a compound acronym for bondage and discipline/dominance and submission/sadomasochism.
The current study attempts to build on and expand the research reviewed above.

**Current Study**

This study examined the correlation between thirteen distinct victim-offender relationship types and the level of sexual aggression in fantasy and experience in participants from a southwest college population.

Before the hypotheses are detailed, certain topics, such as the definitions of sexual aggression, relationship types, fantasy, and experience, need to be clarified. Sexual aggression, the response variable within this study, was any action, either vocal (e.g. threats, lying), physical (e.g. force, trapping), or otherwise malicious, that produces or attempts to generate a sexual act (from kissing to forcible sexual assault) from an unwilling, non-consenting, or hesitant partner. Relationship type, the explanatory variable in this study, was the select categories of people\(^{15}\) that may be involved in sexual fantasy and experience. Fantasy was defined as any mental depiction of a sexual act by the subject, either during masturbation or daydreaming, while experience was classified as any sexual act engaged in by the participant, from kissing to intercourse, in real life.

The primary question of this study was to look at the disparity between the relationship types in reference to sexual aggression, but additional topics arose from the data. But first, for clarification, the main hypothesis must be stated: (H1) There will be significant differences in the level of sexual aggression in fantasy and experience throughout relationship types. Additional hypotheses were as follows: (H2) Subjects that report higher levels of sexually aggressive fantasy will report higher levels of sexually

\(^{15}\) Not all variables are relationships per se, but for convenience sake, the collective will be referred to as so.
aggressive experience. (H3) Higher levels of sexually aggressive fantasies with specific targets will be more predictive of sexually aggressive experiences with specific targets than aggressive fantasy about other targets.

Method

Overview

The general method for this study was to electronically deliver a multi-level questionnaire to undergraduate students enrolled at a southwest university.

Participants

Subjects from the INDV Subject Pool, students enrolled in an undergraduate introductory psychology class (PSY 150A – The Structure of Mind and Behavior) at a southwest university participated in this study. In total, 561 subjects participated; 332 in Fall 2011 (76 male, 253 female and 3 unknown) and 229 in Spring 2012 (226 males and 5 females – only males were recruited in this semester to balance out the sample).\(^\text{16}\)

Recruitment of subjects was completed through the Psychology Department INDV subject pool. Students enrolled in the select class were provided access to the INDV Experiment Tracking System/Experiment Management System website, where this study was posted, to find research participation opportunities. Each student was expected to be involved in several experiments throughout the semester in order to satisfy a course requirement regarding the research process in psychology.

\(^{16}\) For full demographic information, see Appendix B.
Questionnaire

The first section of the questionnaire was for preliminary ethical purposes, which was an important factor considering the sensitive, and possibly criminal, information provided by participants. It included a reminder that all answers were confidential, and therefore, honesty in all responses was requested. In addition, the section incorporated a computerized consent form.

Section two of the questionnaire asked for general demographical items, in addition to broad information pertaining to sexual matters. Starting with basics (gender, age, religious status, education, occupational status, race), the questions moved toward relationship information (marital status, cohabitation, sexual orientation), then sexual matters (sexual experience, arrested for sexual offense, victim of sexual offense), and concluded with drug use (illegal drugs, alcohol consumption).

The third section asked what relationship types were involved in the subject’s general sexual fantasy (spouse/life partner, ex, fiancé, girlfriend/boyfriend, causal date, friend, associate, stranger, celebrity, character, child 0-12 years, teenager 13-17 years, animal), and how often this occurred (1-never to 5-very frequently) on a likert scale.

Section four examined aggression in the sexual fantasy reported in the previous section by being applied to each relationship type the participant reported some involvement (selecting anything other than ‘never’). To do so, Mosher’s Aggressive Sexual Behavior Inventory (1986) was employed. The scale was primarily designed to examine sexually aggressive experience in romantic relationships, but it can also be viewed as investigating sexual aggression in any type of relationship. It specifically

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17 The questionnaire – with some minor directions written in for clarification – used in this study is attached in Appendix C.
questioned participants about their level of involvement in various sexually aggressive actions. To better fit this part of the study, a few changes were emplaced: ‘fantasized about’ was inserted before each question so the questionnaire concerned fantasy, not experience, and to make the questions more applicable to the population, ‘man/woman’ wording was added to achieve gender neutrality.

The design of the questionnaire pertaining to sexual aggression in experience was mirrored to the arrangement of the sections regarding fantasy. Like section three, section five asked participants to answer which relationship types (same as in section three: spouse or life partner, ex, fiancé, girlfriend/boyfriend, causal date, friend, associate, stranger, celebrity, child 0-12 years, teenager 13-17 years, animal, minus character) the subject has had sexual experience with, and how often sexual activity with this relationship type occurred (1-never to 5-very frequently). An affirmative answer, anything besides ‘never’, prompted the sexually aggressive experience scale for that specific relationship type. Like in section 4, section 6 used Mosher’s Aggressive Sexual Behavior Inventory (1986), but it was returned to its original wording and purpose of measuring sexually aggressive experience.

**Procedure**

After attaining IRB approval, the questionnaire was posted on the INDV Experiment Tracking System/Experiment Management System website for access starting at the beginning of Fall 2011 and concluding at the end of Spring 2012. It was opened on a weekly schedule throughout the semesters in attempt to avoid a response bias.
The listing of the study posted on the INDV Experiment Tracking System/Experiment Management System website was titled ‘Questionnaire Regarding Relationships’ and provided a short description and procedural outline to participants. The title and other explanatory information were carefully written to avoid response bias, excluding all explicit mention of sexual aggression and violence.¹⁸

Participants took the questionnaire at their preferred time and date on a personal or community computer at undisclosed locations. Though the average time of questionnaire completion was 34.55 minutes, no time limit was imposed because individual completion time was highly varied based on personal amount of sexual fantasy and experience. The only qualification for participation was an age of at least 18 due to the explicit material during the first semester, Fall 2011. For Spring 2012, an additional qualification of only male participants was added to balance out the predominantly female sample of the previous semester. The compensation awarded to subjects for questionnaire completion was assignment credit. Specifically, this study provided 3 credits out of an assignment mandated 9 credits to be completed over the semester.

After a student indicated interest on the INDV Experiment Tracking System/Experiment Management System website, one of the researchers received a notice by email and forwarded the student a link to the questionnaire. This link redirected the student to questionnaire, which was hosted on DatStat Illume.

¹⁸ To view the full INDV Experiment Tracking System/Experiment Management System listing, see Appendix D.
Results

Due to low responding for some targets and lack of confidence about whether targets were distinct enough, only Significant Other, Friend, Associate, and Stranger were utilized for the rest of the analyses. All scales had adequate alphas (above .5).

Scale scores were calculated for all sexually aggressive fantasy and experience scales. Alpha ranges were good and can be found in Table 1. Scales for average sexually aggressive fantasy and experience were also calculated. These scale scores can be seen in Figure A.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Alpha</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual Aggression</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fantasy</td>
<td>0.992</td>
<td>0.671</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>0.454</td>
<td>0.538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fantasy</td>
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<td>0.563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
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<td>Friend</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fantasy</td>
<td>0.988</td>
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<td>0.508</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>0.986</td>
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<td>Significant Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fantasy</td>
<td>0.986</td>
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<td>Experience</td>
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<td>Overall Sexual Aggression</td>
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<td>Fantasy</td>
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<td>Experience</td>
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<td>0.788</td>
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</table>
In examining the reports of sexually aggressive fantasy and experience a clear pattern emerged. In general, individuals were more likely to fantasize sexually about significant others, then friends, then strangers, then associates. Their sexual experiences were similar, with significant others being the most commonly reported, then friend, then associates, then strangers. Table 2 shows means and standard deviations for general levels of sexual experience and fantasy. Figures B and C show the rates of general sexual fantasy and experience by relationship. Sexually aggressive fantasy was also reported most commonly with significant others, then with friends, then with associates, and strangers. The same pattern emerged when examining the experience of sexual aggression. This is also shown in Table 1.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>General Sexual Experience</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Type</td>
<td>Fantasy</td>
<td>Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>0.710</td>
<td>1.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.370</td>
<td>0.796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>0.670</td>
<td>1.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.390</td>
<td>0.812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Other</td>
<td>1.090</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.820</td>
<td>1.112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.870</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.290</td>
<td>1.614</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure B**

**Level of General Sexual Fantasy by Relationship**

- **Spouse**
- **Ex**
- **LTR**
- **GFBF**
- **Date**
- **Friend**
- **Associate**
- **Stranger**
- **Caleb**
- **Character**
- **Child**
- **Teen**
- **Animal**

- Very Frequently
- Frequently
- Often
- Sometimes
- Never
Correlations were computed for the measures of sexually aggressive fantasies and experiences. These correlations are shown in Table 3. All correlations were significant and varied from weak to strong. As expected, sexually aggressive fantasies about a certain relationship were most highly correlated with experiences of sexual aggression against the same relationship, although in some cases this was only by a small margin. In most cases, the correlations ranged from weaker to stronger based on the degree of specific relationship. For example, sexually aggressive fantasies about strangers were most highly correlated with experiences of sexual aggression against strangers, then with experiences of sexual aggression against associates, then against friends, and then significant others. Sexually aggressive fantasies about significant others, however, showed a pattern wherein they were most highly correlated with the experiences of sexual aggression against significant others, then friends, then strangers, and finally associates. Sexually aggressive fantasies about friends also demonstrated a different
pattern. Though aggressive fantasies about friends were most highly correlated with aggression against friends, the next highest was strangers, then associates, and finally significant others.

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Sig. Other</th>
<th>Friend</th>
<th>Associate</th>
<th>Stranger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sig. Other</td>
<td>.494**</td>
<td>.601**</td>
<td>.627**</td>
<td>.385**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>.210**</td>
<td>.500**</td>
<td>.161**</td>
<td>.376**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>.200**</td>
<td>.627**</td>
<td>.169**</td>
<td>.479**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td>.560**</td>
<td>.231**</td>
<td>.161**</td>
<td>.422**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fantasy</th>
<th>Sig. Other</th>
<th>Friend</th>
<th>Associate</th>
<th>Stranger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sig. Other</td>
<td>.264**</td>
<td>.454**</td>
<td>.363**</td>
<td>.474**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>.208**</td>
<td>.387**</td>
<td>.376**</td>
<td>.684**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>.285**</td>
<td>.474**</td>
<td>.479**</td>
<td>.684**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: **p<.001

Paired-sample t-tests were used to determine if the differences between the responses on the measures of sexual aggression in fantasy and experience were different based on relationship. In regards to sexually aggressive fantasies, there were significant differences between reported levels based on relationship (at p<.001), except for between strangers and associates, (t(193)=.136, p=.892). In regards to sexually aggressive experiences, there were significant differences between reported levels based on relationship (at the p<.001) for all pairings except for that between strangers and associates (t(273)=-.007, p=.995). This may suggest that strangers and associates may not be a completely separate category, and may be better understood as a single relationship.
Paired sample t-tests were also used in examining the paired relationships in regards to fantasy and experience (levels of sexually aggressive fantasy about significant others and levels of sexually aggressive experience against significant others, for example). All the pairings of fantasy and experience based on relationship were significantly different (at a p=.00 level) except for significant others. The means suggest that, in general, individuals reported higher levels of sexually aggressive fantasy in comparison to experience. However, for significant others the participants are reporting the same levels of experience as fantasy.

A stepwise regression was conducted to determine if the average level of sexual aggression in fantasy was predictive of the average level of sexual aggression in experience when controlling for age, sexual activity, average level of sexual fantasy, and average level of sexual experience. The final model contained average level of sexual aggression in fantasy, average level of sexual fantasy, and average level of sexual experience. Detailed results can be found in Table 4.

**Table 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Average Level of Sexual Aggression in Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>0.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average level of sexual aggression in fantasy</td>
<td>0.747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average level of sexual fantasy</td>
<td>-0.153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average level of sexual experience</td>
<td>0.208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: R2 = .574  
(p<.000)*
Regression models were constructed in order to determine whether sexually aggressive fantasy directed towards a specific relationship would act as a unique predictor for sexually aggressive experience for that relationship. Participant reports of sexually aggressive experience on specific relationships were used as the outcome variable, with reports of sexually aggressive fantasies with a number of relationships as predictors. The extent to which the participant generally fantasized about various relationships and the extent to which they experienced sexual activity with different relationships were also included in the model. Additionally, age and level of general sexual experience were incorporated.

Variables were entered using a stepwise regression method to determine which variable would act as the best predictor of sexually aggressive experience. In examining a model with sexually aggressive experience against significant others as the outcome variable, only sexually aggressive fantasy about significant others, general sexual fantasy about significant others and general sexual experience with significant others were predictors. This can be seen in Table 5.

**Table 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant Others</th>
<th>Average Sexual Aggression in Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>0.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sexual Experience with Significant Others</td>
<td>0.217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Aggressive Fantasy about Significant Others</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sexual Fantasy about Significant Others</td>
<td>-0.127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: R2 = .525 (p<.000)*
In examining the same basic model using sexually aggressive experience against friends as the outcome variable, only sexually aggressive fantasy about friends, general sexual fantasy about friends, and general sexual experience with friends remained in the model. These variables significantly predicted reports of sexually aggressive experience against friends. This can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Average Sexual Aggression in Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Constant</strong></td>
<td>0.131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sexual Experience with Friends</td>
<td>0.368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Aggressive Fantasy about Friends</td>
<td>0.329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sexual Fantasy about Friends</td>
<td>-0.108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: $R^2 = .526 \ (p < .000)$*

In examining the same basic model with sexually aggressive experience against associates as the outcome variable, only general sexual experience with associates, sexually aggressive fantasy about associates, and sexually aggressive fantasy about strangers remained in the model. This can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Average Sexual Aggression in Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$B$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Constant</strong></td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sexual Experience with Associates</td>
<td>0.376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In examining the same basic model with sexually aggressive experience against strangers as the outcome variable, only general sexual experience with strangers, sexually aggressive fantasy about friends, and sexually aggressive fantasy about strangers remained in the model. This can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strangers Variable</th>
<th>Average Sexual Aggression in Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>-0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sexual Experience with Strangers</td>
<td>0.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexually Aggressive Fantasy about Friends</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Aggressive Fantasy about Strangers</td>
<td>0.082</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: R² = .693 (p<.000)

Discussion

The reported level of sexual aggression, both in fantasy and experience, was extremely low, as expected. But even in these minor rates, patterns consistent with the three hypotheses emerged: (H1) Differing rates of sexual aggression arose by relationship. More specifically, sexual aggression was positively associated with relationship closeness and contact, meaning that the highest level of sexual aggression was found in the fantasies and experiences with significant others, followed by friends,
then associates, and finally, the lowest in strangers. This finding also reliably applied to the general, non-aggressive, rates of sexual fantasy and experience. However, though the levels followed a general organization, the association was not as simple as expected. Therefore, a similar, but more detailed explanation will be needed to incorporate all the inconsistencies that arose in the data.

Besides the previous pattern of differing levels of sexual aggression according to relationship, another association arose. It was found that (H2) sexually aggressive fantasy was correlated to sexually aggressive experience. Though all achieved significance, the specific correlations varied in strength. As expected, the strongest associations were within relationship, meaning that a certain sexually aggressive fantasy regarding one type of relationship was more correlated with the same sexually aggressive experience regarding that same relationship, not as much with other relationships. But again, though the correlations were strong enough to suggest support for a connection between fantasy and experience, the association was not perfect and cannot be fully accepted at face value.

Most importantly, though the two previous discussions suggest a distinction between sexual aggression by relationship, the following directly supports it. It was found that (H3) sexual aggressive fantasies in a particular relationship were more predictive of sexually aggressive experiences within that particular relationship than for any other relationship. For each relationship, one of the best predictors of sexually aggressive experience was sexually aggressive fantasy for that specific relationship. In addition to this, all relationship’s sexually aggressive experience was well predicted by general sexual experience for that certain relationship. The last significant predictor varied by
relationship, with general sexual fantasy in the given relationship for significant others and friends, and sexually aggressive fantasy in the other relationship for associates and strangers\(^1\).

When complied, these findings imply that sexual aggression is indeed discreet to each relationship. Furthermore, it supports the theory that sexual aggression is more associated with a certain relationship than with certain aggressive actions. The data indicate that those who engage in sexual aggression are likely to be confined to offending only within their preferred relationship, not indiscriminately to any available victim. This study contends that sexual aggression is not ‘one-size-fits-all’.

This finding disputes the general theme of combining offenders in the current literature and enhances the uprising opposition of doing so. But additional research in all areas of this topic is needed to confirm and improve the empirical understanding of sexual aggression within the context of the victim-offender relationship. Most obviously, further studies should investigate the inconsistencies that arose in this study. Moreover, analyses utilizing structural equation modeling might be more useful for the future. In particular, it would be useful to know if models that could utilize latent constructs of sexual aggression and sexually aggressive fantasy overall are more or less accurate than models which utilize latent constructs of sexual aggression and sexually aggressive fantasy against specific targets. Finally, further investigation on the differences of sexual aggression by relationship is needed. Research must not only investigate descriptions, but also extend into the personal diversity of offenders and the reasons for why they

\(^{19}\) There is some suggestion in the t-tests that strangers and associates may not be a completely separate category, and may be better understood as a single target.
committed such crimes. It is only by finding such answers that we can evolve out of sexual aggression.

**Implications**

Results of this study can potentially assist in improving research on this topic by setting a precedent for both the amount of relationship types incorporated and definition of such relationships. This will achieve some reliability between researchers, a necessary component that is lacking in the literature at this point.

In addition to the general question of differencing between relationships, the amount of fantasy and experience, both general and aggressive, of all relationship types is now known within a population of college students who elected to participate in a research study.

The implications of this study reach even outside of the scientific field. Data should also be of interest in terms of education and prevention programs.

**Limitations**

There are a number of limitations to this study. The first is that this is purely a correlational study, and no causal implications will be able to be inferred from such design or data. Second, it is possible that some participants fantasize about or engage in sexual activities with people who do not fit nicely into one of the given relationship categories.

Finally, the admission rates were extremely low for the given population. There has been a much higher consistent admittance rate to sexual aggression in the previous
literature, even in the original studies that piloted the questionnaire. Though the exact reason for why such a low rate occurred in this specific study is unknown, it is likely because of the length and depth of the questionnaire. Participants were informed of the time and mental energy that would be required to complete the study, but it is plausible that boredom arose in a few minutes. Without any provisions to monitor responses (due to ethical reasons), subjects could easily click through the questions without seriously considering their answers. Also, because the participants were not held in-person to encourage them to take more time, only donating as much time as they decided, if they wanted to breeze through the questionnaire, they were free to do so. Though many subjects likely completed the questionnaire honestly and conscientiously, some subjects may have taken the given opportunity to save time.
Works Cited


Bureau of Justice Statistics. (May 2011). Percent Distribution of Victimizations, by Type of Crime and Relationship to Offender. *Criminal Victimization In the United States-Statistical Tables Index*. 23 October 2011,


Appendix A

300: Criminal enterprise rape

301: Felony rape
   301.01: Primary felony rape
   301.02: Secondary felony rape

310: Personal cause sexual assault

311: Indirect offenses
   311.01: Isolated/opportunistic offense
   311.02: Preferential offense
   311.03: Transition offense
   311.04: Preliminary offense

312: Domestic sexual assault
   312.01: Adult domestic sexual assault
   312.02: Child domestic sexual assault
   312.03: Elder sexual assault

313: Opportunistic rape
    Social Acquaintance Rape
    313.02: Subordinate rape
       313.02.01: Adult
       313.02.02: Adolescent
       313.02.03: Child
       313.02.04: Elder
    313.03: Power-reassurance rape
       313.03.01: Adult
       313.03.02: Adolescent
       313.03.03: Child
       313.03.04: Elder
    313.04: Exploitative rape
       313.04.01: Adult
       313.04.02: Adolescent
       313.04.03: Child
       313.04.04: Elder

314: Anger rape
   314.01: Gender
   314.02: Age
      314.02.01: Elderly victim
      314.02.02: Child victim
   314.03: Racial
   314.04: Global

315: Sadistic rape
   315.01: Adult
   315.02: Adolescent
   315.03: Child
   315.04: Elder

315: Child/adolescent pornography
316.01: Closet collector
316.02: Isolated collector
316.03: Cottage collector

317: Child/adolescent sex rings
317.01: Solo child sex ring
317.02: Transitional child sex rings
317.03: Syndicated child sex rings

319: Abduction rape
319.01: Adult
319.02: Adolescent
319.03: Child
319.04: Elder

330: Group Cause Sexual Assault
331: Formal gang sexual assault
331.01: Single victim
331.02: Multiple victims

332: Informal gang sexual assault
332.01: Single Victim
332.02: Multiple Victims

390: Sexual assault not classified elsewhere
## Appendix B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age:</strong> Mean: 19.27, Median: 19.00, Mode: 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
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<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Spanish/Latino</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
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<td>Asian</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prefer Not to Answer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Status</strong></td>
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<td>Some High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>High School Diploma</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>92.0%</td>
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<td>Associates Degree</td>
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<td>3.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachelors Degree</td>
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<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupational Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Full Time</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Part Time</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Employed</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religious Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious and Attending Services</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious but not Attending Services</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Religious</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casually Dating</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a Relationship</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaged/In Long-Term Relationship</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married/Have a Life-Partner</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/Separated with Intent to Divorce</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sexual Orientation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight/Heterosexual</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>97.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay/Lesbian/Homosexual</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cohabitation Status**

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<tr>
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<th>46</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Victimization**

<table>
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<th>2.1%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Trafficking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Offense Regarding a Child</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obscenity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frotteurism</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibitionism</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bestiality</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimping</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streaking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealing Underwear</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Masturbation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Victimization</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>94.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arrest Status**

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<tr>
<th>Sexual Assault</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>.2%</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Human Trafficking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Offense Regarding a Child</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obscenity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frotteurism</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibitionism</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bestiality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pimping</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streaking</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>Stealing Underwear</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Masturbation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Sexual Experience**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kissing in a Sexual Way</th>
<th>490</th>
<th>87.3%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Showing Sex Organs</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>70.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Touching Sex Organs</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral Sex</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intercourse without Penetration</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercourse with Vaginal Penetration</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercourse with Anal Penetration</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
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</table>
Appendix C

Questionnaire

1 – Introduction
On the following pages there are a variety of different questions. Please answer all questions to the best of your ability. If you are unsure of the answer to a question, please give your best guess. It is important that all of the questions be answered. There are no right or wrong answers, and no ‘trick’ questions. Please work quickly and be as honest as possible. Your responses will be kept completely confidential. Thank you for your cooperation.

2 – Demographics
What is your gender?
• Male
• Female
• Transgender
• Other
What is your age? (free response)
What is your religious status?
• Religious and attending services of any kind
• Religious but not attending services or any kind
• Not religious
What is your occupational status?
• Employed full time
• Employed part time
• Not employed
What is your educational status (select the highest degree attained)?
• No high school diploma
• High school diploma
• Associates degree
• Bachelors degree
• Masters degree
• Doctorate degree
What is your race?
• White/Caucasian
• Black/African American
• Hispanic/Spanish/Latino
• Asian (of any country)
• Indian
• Other/Multiple races
• Prefer not to answer
What is your martial status?
• Single
• Causally dating
• In relationship
• Engaged or in a long-term relationship (person you have committed to for your life)
• Married/Life partner (person whom you would marry if legally permitted)
• Divorced/Separated with intent to divorce
• Widowed
• Other

Are you living with a romantic partner of any kind?
• Yes
• No

What is your sexual orientation?
• Straight/Heterosexual
• Gay/Homosexual
• Other (confused, bisexual, pansexual, polysexual, asexual, etc)

What is your sexual experience (select all that apply)?
• Kissing in a sexual way
• Another person showing his/her sex organs to you/You showing your sex organs to another person
• Another person touching your sex organs/You touching another person’s sex organs
• Another person orally touching your sex organs/You orally touching another person’s sex organs
• Intercourse, but without attempting penetration of the vagina or anus
• Intercourse (vaginal penetration)
• Intercourse (anal penetration)

Have you been arrested for a sexual offense?
• Yes, for sexual assault
• Yes, for human trafficking
• Yes, for an offense regarding a child
• Yes, for statutory rape
• Yes, for obscenity
• Yes, for frotteurism
• Yes, for exhibitionism
• Yes, for incest
• Yes, for bestiality/sex with animals
• Yes, for sexual harassment
• Yes, for prostitution
• Yes, for pimping
• Yes, for streaking
• Yes, for stealing underwear
• No, I have not been arrested for a sexual offense

Have you been a victim of a sexual offense?
• Yes, of sexual assault
• Yes, of human trafficking
• Yes, of an offense regarding a child
• Yes, of statutory rape
• Yes, of obscenity
• Yes, of frotteurism
• Yes, of exhibitionism
• Yes, of incest
• Yes, of bestiality/sex with animals
• Yes, of sexual harassment
• Yes, of streaking
• Yes, of stealing underwear
• No, I have not been a victim of a sexual offense

Do you use illegal drugs?
• Yes, I currently use illegal drugs (cocaine, crack, heroin, MDMA/ecstasy, LSD, steroids, prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to me)
• Yes, I currently use illegal drugs (marijuana, alcohol if under 21)
• No, but I have used illegal drugs in the past (cocaine, crack, heroin, MDMA/ecstasy, LSD, steroids, prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to me)
• No, but I have used illegal drugs in the past (marijuana, alcohol when under 21)
• No, I have never used illegal drugs

What is your alcohol consumption?
• I never drink alcohol
• Males: 2 drinks per day, but not every day /Females: 1 drink per day, but not every day
• Males: around 14 drinks per week, or 4 drinks per occasion/Females: around 7 drinks per week, or 3 drinks per occasion
• Males: over 5-6 drinks per day/Female: over 3-4 drinks per day

3 – General person type in sexual fantasy
When sexually fantasizing (either during daydreaming or masturbation, but not within dreams while asleep), who is the corresponding partner in the fantasy, and how often is this TYPE of person in your sexual fantasy? This person is classified by what he/she is at the time of the fantasy (if you fantasize about someone who you are engaged to at this point in time, select fiancé, even though she/he may soon be your spouse), and may contain multiple persons (If you have fantasized about 3 different friends, combine the time spent fantasizing about the 3 friends and answer accordingly)
• Spouse (person you are legally married to) or Life Partner (person you would marry if legally permitted)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• Ex (person whom you were once romantically involved but are no longer, either by death, divorce or breakup: a romantic partner who has
passed away, ex-husband/wife, ex-fiancé/fiancée, ex-boyfriend/girlfriend, but NOT ex-friends, dates or associates)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• Fiancé (person you have promised to marry by marriage proposal) or Long-term committed relationship (person who you have agreed to be romantically committed to for your life)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• Girlfriend/boyfriend (person you have romantically committed to for as long as the relationship lasts)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• Casual date (person you have gone on at least one date with, but not committed to, and who you have not romantically committed to), this also includes previous casual dates
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5
  o 6 – very frequently
• Friend (person who is emotionally closer than an associate, and that you spend time with or talk to outside of an organized activity, such as class, work, or club), this also includes previous friends
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• Associate (person who regularly spend time with or talk to within an organized activity, such as class, work or club, but not who you see outside of that activity), this also includes previous associates
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
• Stranger (person who you do not know, or someone who you do not talk to or spend time with in any situation)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• Celebrity (person who is within the public eye, meaning the person is in television, newspaper, magazines, movies, etc, and you do not know or talk to or spend time with)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• Character (fictional person who is not real, meaning this person is either a character from a book, comic, or any media that the character is not portrayed by an actor, this may also be character from your own imagination, but if this person is played by an actor in a movie or television show, please select celebrity)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• Child (person who is 0-12 years old, of any relationship to you, unrelated or related) You must have been over 18 years of age when fantasy occurred
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• Teenager (person who is 13-17 years old, of any relationship to you, unrelated or related) You must have been over 21 years of age when fantasy occurred
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• Animal (Any type of non-human subject that has a heartbeat)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
4 – Sexual Fantasy Aggressiveness – repeated for each type selected in 3

Many people fantasize about activities they would never engage in real life. Regarding (relationship here) only, which of the below is involved in your sexual fantasies either during daydreaming or masturbation? Your answer may be an activity that you have also engaged in real life, but it also must have occurred in mental sexual fantasy as well. Each item is to be rated on a 5-point scale of the frequency of fantasy in which 1 means never, and 5 means very frequently. If, for example, an item said, ‘becoming the president’ you would mark the item with a 1, if you have never fantasized about becoming the president, with a 5, if you fantasized about becoming the president very frequently, and with a number between 2–4 to represent the relative frequency with which you fantasized about becoming the president. Answer these questions only regarding (relationship here).

• I have fantasized about threatening to leave or to end a relationship if a woman/man wouldn’t have sex with me
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about getting a woman/man drunk in order to have sex with her/him
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about telling a woman/man that I wanted to come into her/his apartment so I could get her/him where I wanted
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about warning a woman/man that she/he could get hurt if she/he resisted me, so she/he would relax and enjoy it
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about getting a woman/man high on marijuana or pills so she/he would be less able to resist my advances
• I have fantasized about telling a woman/man I was petting with (sexually caressing) that she/he couldn’t stop and leave me with ‘blue balls’
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about blowing my top and swearing or breaking something to show a woman/man that she/he shouldn’t get me angry
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about bringing a woman/man to my place and forcing her/him to have sex with me
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about telling a woman/man that I could find someone else to give me sex if she/he wouldn’t
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about calming a woman/man down with a good slap or two when she/he got hysterical over my advances
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about promising a woman/man that I wouldn’t harm her/him if she/he did everything that I told her to
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
• I have fantasized about calling a woman/man an angry name and pushing her/him away when she/he would not surrender to my need for sex
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about forcing a woman/man to have sex with me and some of my pals
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasizing about turning a woman/man on to some expensive drugs to that she/he would feel obligated to do me a sexual favor
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about roughing up a woman/man a little so that she/he would understand that I meant business
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about pushing a woman/man down and making her/him undress or tearing her/his clothes off if she/he wouldn’t cooperate
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• I have fantasized about gripping a woman/man tightly and giving her/him an angry look when she/he was not giving me the sexual response I wanted
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
I have fantasized about getting a little drunk and forcing a woman/man to have sex with me
- 1 – never
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 – very frequently
I have fantasized about telling a woman/man that her/his refusal to have sex with me was changing the way I felt about her/him
- 1 – never
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 – very frequently

5 – General person type in sexual experience
When engaging in sexual activities in real life, from kissing to intercourse, who is the corresponding partner in the activity, and how often is this TYPE of person in your sexual activity? This person is classified by what he/she is at the time of the activity (if you engage in sexual activities with someone who you are engaged to at this point in time, select fiancé, even though she/he may soon be your spouse), and may contain multiple persons (if you engaged in a sexual activity with 2 acquaintances, combine the time spent with the 2 acquaintances, and answer accordingly)

- Spouse (person you are legally married to) or Life Partner (person you would marry if legally permitted)
  - 1 – never
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5 – very frequently
- Ex (person whom you were once romantically involved but are no longer, either by death, divorce or breakup: a romantic partner who has passed away, ex-husband/wife, ex-fiancé/fiancée, ex-boyfriend/girlfriend, but NOT ex-friends, dates or associates)
  - 1 – never
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5 – very frequently
- Fiancé (person you have promised to marry by marriage proposal) or Long-term committed relationship (person who you have agreed to be romantically committed to for your life)
  - 1 – never
  - 2
• Girlfriend/boyfriend (person you have romantically committed to for as long as the relationship lasts)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• Casual date (person you have gone on at least one date with, but not committed to, and who you have not romantically committed to), this also includes previous casual dates
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5
  o 6 – very frequently

• Friend (person who is emotionally closer than an associate, and that you spend time with or talk to outside of an organized activity, such as class, work, or club), this also includes previous friends
  o 1 – never
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  o 5 – very frequently

• Associate (person who regularly spend time with or talk to within an organized activity, such as class, work or an club, but not who you see outside of that activity), this also includes previous associates
  o 1 – never
  o 2
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• Stranger (person who you do not know, or someone who you do not talk to or spend time with in any situation)
  o 1 – never
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  o 5 – very frequently

• Celebrity (person who is within the public eye, meaning the person is in television, newspaper, magazines, movies, etc, and you do not know or talk to or spend time with)
  o 1 – never
• Child (person who is 0-12 years old, of any relationship to you, unrelated or related) You must have been over 18 years of age when experience occurred
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• Teenager (person who is 13-17 years old, of any relationship to you, unrelated or related) You must have been over 21 years of age when experience occurred
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

• Animal (Any type of non-human subject that has a heartbeat)
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently

6 – Real Life Sexual Aggressiveness – repeated for each type selected in 5
The following 20 items sample behavior that sometimes occurs in dating or sociosexual interactions. The items describe various techniques, which may or may not be successful, for gaining increased sexual access to a woman or man. Some of the behaviors are acceptable to some men and others are not. Because you are an anonymous subject in a psychological study, you are asked to be as truthful as you can be. Each item is to be rated on a 7-point scale of the frequency of past use of the tactic in which 1 means never, and 7 means very frequently. If, for example, an item said, ‘I shave with an eclectic razor’ you would mark the item with a 1, if you have never shave with an electric razor, with a 7, if you shaved extremely frequently with an electric razor, and with a number between 2-6 to represent the relative frequency with which you shaved with an electric razor. Answer these questions only regarding (relationship only).
  • I have threatened to leave or to end a relationship if a woman/man wouldn’t have sex with me
    o 1 – never
    o 2
    o 3
    o 4
• I have gotten a woman/man drunk in order to have sex with her/him
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have told a woman/man that I wanted to come into her/his apartment so I could get her/him where I wanted
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have warned a woman/man that she/he could get hurt if she/he resisted me, so she/he would relax and enjoy it
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have gotten a woman/man high on marijuana or pills so she/he would be less able to resist my advances
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have told a woman/man I was petting with (sexually caressing) that she/he couldn’t stop and leave me with ‘blue balls’
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have blown my top and sworn or broken something to show a woman/man that she/he shouldn’t get me angry
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have brought a woman/man to my place after a date and forced her/him to have sex with me
  o 1 – never
  o 2
### RELATIONSHIP & SEXUAL AGGRESSION

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 – never</td>
<td>I have told a woman/man that I could find someone else to give me sex if she/he wouldn’t</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>I have roughed up a woman/man a little so that she/he would understand that I meant business</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
• I have pushed a woman/man down and made her/him undress or torn her/his clothes off if she/he wouldn’t cooperate
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have gripped a woman/man tightly and given her/him an angry look when she/he was not giving me the sexual response I wanted
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have gotten a little drunk and forced a woman/man to have sex with me
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
• I have told a woman/man that her/his refusal to have sex with me was changing the way I felt about her/him
  o 1 – never
  o 2
  o 3
  o 4
  o 5 – very frequently
Appendix D

Study Name: 900

2-Part Study: This is a 2-part study. Both parts should be scheduled at the same time, and the second part should be scheduled to occur between 1 and 40 day(s) after the first part. The second part may be scheduled to occur at any time on a different day than the first part and that is within the range of acceptable dates.

Abstract: Questionnaire Regarding Relationships – ONLINE

Duration: 1 credit (Part1), 2 credits (Part 2), 3 credits total

Description: Please, Please, Please read ALL the study information below and make sure you understand it before signing up for this study. If the study information generates any questions please email the experimenters before signing up.

This study includes two sections: an online confidential questionnaire and an in-person meeting.

PART ONE

After you sign up for Part One of the study you will be sent through the email you have listed, a link to the online questionnaire with instructions for the study will be emailed to you within 24 hours. You do not have to complete the online questionnaire at the time listed. You must complete it before attending Part 2- the in person part of the study.

We have tried to make this as clear as possible, but at least one student has had problems comprehending it: The 2:00AM time listed under Part 1 IS JUST A PLACEHOLDER. Once you sign up for Part 1 you will receive the link to the questionnaire within 24 hours and can complete it at your convenience before your scheduled Part 2 time. Once more: YOU DO NOT HAVE TO COMPLETE ANYTHING AT 2AM.

The questionnaire regards your personal relationship experience in a variety of contexts, and will take about 35 minutes to and hour to complete.

PART TWO

The in-person meeting will involve meeting with an experimenter and other participants in a didactic setting, though you may request a private one-on-one person debriefing instead. At the meeting, we will be providing a debriefing - an overview concerning the questionnaire, researchers and other background information. Additionally, while no new information will be presented, this will be a time for participants to ask questions or relay comments about the study.

Both sections of the study, the questionnaire and meeting, must be completed to receive credit. Participation in this study will provide 3 research participation credits for your course. You will receive all 3 credits after attending the second part of the study.
Requirements for participation: 18 years of age or older.

After you sign up for PART 1 of this study, you will receive an email with instructions and a link to the questionnaire within 24 hours.

If you have questions about the study please EMAIL the experimenters as this will allow us to help you the most quickly
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name (Last, First, Middle)</th>
<th>Glenboeingly, Tess, Marian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degree title (eg BA, BS, BSE, BSB, BFA):</td>
<td>BA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honors area (eg Molecular and Cellular Biology, English, Studio Art):</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date thesis submitted to Honors College:</td>
<td>5/1/12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title of Honors thesis:</td>
<td>Correlations Between Victim-Offender Relationship and Level of Sexual Aggression in Fantasy and Experience</td>
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Signed: Glenboeingly
Date: 4/20/12

Last updated: Nov 15, 2009