Sex Differences in the Relations Between Sex Guilt and Sexual Experience

Melanie M. Brown

Eastern Illinois University

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Sex Differences in the Relations Between Sex Guilt
and Sexual Experience

(TITLE)

BY
Melanie M. Brown

THESIS
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF
Master of Arts

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

1998
YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS THESIS BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING
THIS PART OF THE GRADUATE DEGREE CITED ABOVE

DATE
8/14/98

DATE
8/14/98
Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine whether sex differences exist in the relations between sex guilt and sexual behavior. Past research has examined variables that affect sex guilt and found that sex guilt and sexual behavior are inversely related. This study specifically examined sex differences and how they affect this relation. The participants were 163 male and female undergraduate students at Eastern Illinois University. Mosher’s revised Sex guilt Inventory and Paulson and Sputa’s Sexual Behavior Frequency survey were administered along with a biographical data sheet.

Bivariate correlation analyses revealed that sex guilt and sexual behavior were inversely related. An Analysis of Variance revealed that sex differences did not exist in this relation. Implications of these findings are discussed as well as possible limitations of the study.
Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my past and present chairs Dr. Cheryl Sputa-Somers and Dr. William Kirk for providing guidance and support throughout this entire project. I would not have finished this without you. I would also like to thank Dr. Keith Wilson, Dr. Judith Lyles, Dr. Russell Gruber, and Dr. Ronan Bernas for their assistance and helpful suggestions. Special thanks to the students who participated in this study. Finally, I would like to thank my family and friends for their unconditional love, support, and prayers. Without you all, I would never have made it through these last two years.
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Table 2  Specific Sexual Behaviors (taken from Paulson and Sputa's sexual behavior frequency questionnaire) correlated with Sex Guilt.

Table 3  2X2 (sex by sexual behavior frequency) Analysis of Variance.
In the early 1900s many researchers were eager to study the extent of human variations. Studies on individual differences including race, personality, and intelligence, were very common. Sex was undoubtedly one of the most intensely studied individual differences. The Jastrow Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin and the Helen Thompson laboratory at the University of Chicago, were almost exclusively dedicated to the study of sex differences in cognitive, sensory and motor function (Baker, 1987). However, the study of sex differences was abandoned almost entirely for close to thirty years. It was not until the sexual revolution of the 1960s and 70s when interest in the study of human sexual behavior increased, and with this the study of sex differences was somewhat revived.

During this period, researchers began to examine whether a link existed between sexual experience and variables such as self-esteem and sex guilt. The relation between self-esteem and sexual experience was widely researched in previous decades. In perhaps one of the earliest studies in this area, Rappaport (1947) found a negative relation between sexually permissive behavior and self-esteem. Others found similar outcomes (e.g., Choise, 1950; Greenwald, 1958; Stratton & Spitzer, 1967).

Later research conducted in the area of self-esteem and sexual experience produced greater interest in the concept of sex guilt. Herold and Goodwin (1979) found that there was no relationship between self-esteem and sexually permissive behavior, however they went beyond the usual examination of sexually permissive behavior by looking at sex guilt. They found a significant positive relation between self-esteem and sex guilt. However, sex guilt was measured by a single item “I feel guilty about having intercourse.” Studies such as this along with the development of The Mosher Forced
Choice Guilt Inventory (Mosher, 1969) which was the first scale created to measure sex
guilt, helped to increase interest in and promote research on sex guilt. Sex guilt has been
defined as a “generalized expectancy for self-mediated punishment for violating or
anticipating violating internalized standards concerning sexual behavior” (Mosher, 1969).

Correlates of Sex Guilt

Recent studies in the areas of sex guilt have primarily explored the relations
between sex guilt and contraceptive knowledge and/or use. For example, Rimberg &
Lewis (1994) found that higher levels of sex guilt were related to safer sex practices. In
contrast, Alden (1995) found that higher levels of sex guilt were related to negative
attitudes about information presented on contraception. Still other studies have not found
sex guilt to be a significant influence at all. For example, Wiebe, Williams, and
Quakenbush (1994) found that high and low sex guilt subjects displayed equal levels of
negative affect towards learning contraceptive information. Overall, the relations
between contraceptive knowledge and/or use and sex guilt appear to remain inconclusive.

Additionally, much of the research conducted in this area has focused on sexual
abuse or traumatic sexual experience victims, most of whom are women. However, the
research has not shown that sex guilt occurs more often in victims of sexual abuse or
traumatic sexual experiences. For example, Walser & Kern (1996) found a significant
relationship between non-accepted sexual behavior and sex guilt, within both childhood
sexual abuse victims and subjects who had not been abused. Similarly, Pihlgren, Gidycz
and Lynn (1992) reported that victims were indistinguishable from non-victims
concerning sex guilt.
Research conducted on sex guilt with male samples is limited and has focused primarily on the relation between sexual aggression and sex guilt. For example, Walker (1993) found that past sexual aggression and sex guilt were positively related in males. Similarly, Porter, Critelli, and Tang (1992) found that the only predictor of sexual aggression was sex guilt when a measure of social desirability response bias was included in self-report items. Overall, the research is limited and does not address the impact of sex differences on this relation due to having been primarily single sex samples.

The studies in the area of sex guilt that include both sexes in their sample generally focus on perceptions or attitudes. For example, Evans (1984) found that males reported feeling significantly less sex guilt than did females, and that both sexes perceived the typical female to feel more guilty than they typical male. He also found that both sexes underestimated the actual level of female guilt. Weis and Dain (1979) investigated ego development and sex attitudes in heterosexual and homosexual males and females and found that negative attitudes toward homosexuality were correlated with higher levels of sex guilt for both heterosexual and homosexual men and heterosexual women. Kelley (1985) found that both male and female subjects who reported high levels of sex guilt also expressed less positive affect about erotic stimuli. None of these studies specifically address the relation between the chosen sexual behavior of the participant and sex guilt.

Relations between Sex Guilt and Sexual Behavior

The term sexual behavior is comprehensive and as result it has been measured in a variety of ways. Much of the current literature examining sexual behavior in relation to sex guilt has focused on such variables as fantasies, response to erotic stimuli, and peer
influence. For example, Follingstad and Kimbrell (1986) found that males created longer, more explicit sexual fantasies, than did women, but no differences in levels of sex guilt appeared. Kelley (1985) found that both male and female subjects who reported high levels of sex guilt also expressed less positive affect about erotic stimuli.

Similarly, Sack, Keller, and Hinkle (1984) considered the importance of college students’ closest friends’ sexual behavior, their perceived approval of engaging in premarital sex, conventional religiosity, age, and sex guilt. They found that for both sexes, sex guilt was negatively associated with being a non-virgin. For women, both the sexual behavior and the expected degree of approval from close friends was associated with being a non-virgin. For men, the results indicated that anticipated approval from close friends was not associated with being a non-virgin, however the greater number of close friends thought to be non-virgins, the greater the likelihood that the man was also a non-virgin. For both sexes the subject’s age and degree of conventional religiosity was not associated with the sexual behavior. While these studies provide useful information about the relation between various types of sexual behaviors and sex guilt, none of them specifically address Participants’ current sexual activity in terms of sexual experience with such behaviors as fondling, oral sex, and sexual intercourse.

**Relations between Sexual Guilt and Sexual Experience**

Only a few studies have specifically addressed the relations between the participant’s own level of sexual experience and sex guilt. Mosher (1972) found that higher levels of sex guilt were related to limited sexual experience. Similarly, Rathak and Fishburn (1981) found that higher levels of sexual experience were related to lower levels of sex guilt. However, Mosher’s (1972) sample consisted of all female participants and
Rathak and Fishburn (1981) used an all male sample. It may be that there are differences for males and females. No single research study to date has specifically explored sex differences in levels of sex guilt associated with one’s own chosen sexual behavior. The lack of study in this area validates the need for the current proposed research.

**Description of the Study**

The current study examined whether sex differences existed in the relations between sex guilt and sexual behavior in college students. The specific research questions were: 1) Is there a relation between one’s sexual behavior and the incidence of sex guilt?, and 2) Does this relation differ by sex? Based on prior research, it was expected that frequency of sexual behavior and sex guilt would be inversely related. However, it was expected that this would differ by sex. Specifically, males who reported more frequent sexual behavior were expected to report lower levels of sex guilt, but females who report more frequent sexual behavior were expected to report higher levels of sex guilt.
Method

Participants

The participants were 163 male and female undergraduates at a Midwestern University. There were 94 female participants and 69 male participants. The average age of the participants was 21.

Measures

Sexual experience. Participant’s were given an 18 item questionnaire designed to yield information about the frequency with which the subject has engaged in a variety of sexual behaviors (see Sputa-Somers & Paulson, 1998), including such topics as petting, oral sex, viewing pornography and sexual intercourse. For the purposes of this study this scale will be called the Sexual Behaviors Frequency scale. Responses were on a five point scale ranging from “never” to “daily.” Responses were summed. Higher scores represented more frequent sexual behavior.

Sex guilt. The participants completed the Revised Mosher Guilt Inventory (RMGI). The RMGI was designed to measure sex guilt, hostility guilt, and morality conscience guilt. For the purpose of this study only the sex guilt subscale was scored and administered. The sex guilt subscale consists of fifty items arranged in pairs of responses to sentence completion stems such as:

Sex relations before marriage...
1. should be permitted.
2. are wrong and immoral.

Unusual sex practices
1. might be interesting.
2. don’t interest me.
Subjects were instructed to respond to each item by rating their response on a seven point Likert scale ranging from 0 ("not at all true") to 6 ("extremely true"). The two different completions to a single stem allows the subject to compare the level of "trueness" for them, since most people tend to find that one alternative is more or less true for them (Davis, Yarber, & Davis 1988). A total sex guilt score was obtained by adding the responses of the guilty items and reverse scoring the non-guilty alternatives. Since the revised scale retains the same items as the original scale, the only revision was the change from a forced choice format to a Likert scale format, the original version’s reliability and validity has been generalized to the revised version. Corrected split-half reliability is .97. The RSGI continues to be a valid measure of guilt as a personality disposition (Mosher, 1988).

Procedure

Information was given to both the instructor and the students regarding the nature of the study, participants’ anonymity, confidentiality of responses and the right to withdraw participation at any time. The students were given the self-report forms to complete individually during class. Debriefing statements were distributed afterward. Results of the study were made available to all interested parties. Only group data has been reported.

Proposed Analyses

Bivariate correlation analysis was used to determine whether relations existed between scores on the sex guilt scale and the sexual experience scale. To answer the second research question, a 2x2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was run for sex (male,
female) by frequency of sexual experience (low, or high) to explore whether differences existed in levels of sex guilt for the groups.
Results

Table 1 presents the means and standard deviations of measured sex guilt and sexual experience. Bivariate correlation analysis revealed that higher levels of guilt were significantly related to lower frequencies of sexual behavior.

Separate correlation analyses were performed for males and females and revealed that both had moderately strong correlations between sex guilt and sexual behavior, although the correlation was somewhat stronger for males \((r = -.52 \ p < .001)\) than for females \((r = -.44, \ p < .001)\).

To further explore the relationship between sex guilt and sexual experience, correlations were run for each of the eighteen individual sex behaviors as measured by the sexual behavior scale with and overall sex guilt score.

Results indicate significant correlations between the overall sex guilt score and fourteen of the eighteen sexual behaviors. Correlations and alpha levels are reported in Table 2.

A 2x2 ANOVA with sex (male or female) by sexual behavior frequency (low or high) was performed to determine whether differences existed in the relation between sex guilt and sexual experience. Sex guilt scores ranged from 136 to 177 with a mean of
Sex Guilt 15

116.2 (SD = 41.84). Sexual behavior frequency scores ranged from 18 to 73 with a mean of 57.68 (SD = 12.92). Results revealed that there was no main effect found in either the low or high frequency of sexual behavior groups by sex.

Discussion

The specific research questions were: 1) Is there a relationship between one’s sexual behavior and measured sex guilt? And 2) Does this relationship differ by biological sex? It was expected that frequency of sexual behavior and sex guilt would be inversely related based on previous research. Mosher (1972) found that higher levels of sex guilt were related to limited sexual experience in his all-female sample. Similarly Rathak and Fishburn (1981) found that higher levels of sexual experience were related to lower levels of sex guilt in their all-male sample. The results of this study are compatible with the previous research in this area. However, the overall results of this study negate that sex differences exist in the relation between sex guilt and sexual experience. It was expected that males who reported more frequent sexual behavior would also report lower levels of sex guilt while females who reported more frequent sexual behavior would report higher levels of sex guilt. It was also expected that females in general (in both the high and low sexual behavior frequency groups) would report more guilt than males with the same or similar levels of sexual experience. This would seem to conform to one societal trend, which encourages sexual abstinence for females and experimentation for males.
Interestingly, there was a strong correlation between sex guilt and sexual behavior for both females and males but the correlation was slightly stronger in the male sample for both the low and high sexual behavior frequency groups. This result is unparalleled in the literature, however there did not seem to be any previous literature that included both males and females in the study of sex guilt and sexual behavior.

The results of this study also introduced several intriguing findings about the relationship between specific sexual behaviors or sex related experiences and sex guilt. There were significant correlations between sixteen of the eighteen sexual experiences listed on the questionnaire. All of the behaviors were negatively correlated with sex guilt except for two. Interestingly, the two sexual experiences that demonstrated positive correlations were talking with parents about contraception ($r = 0.38, p < 0.001$) and talking with parents about sex ($r = 0.46, p < 0.001$). The results suggest that the more that the participants reported talking with parents about sex and sex related issues, the more sex guilt they reported. It is difficult to know why this result occurred and there may be many possible explanations. Parent/child communication regarding sexuality is a complex phenomenon. Communication problems, relational issues and value conflicts may be only a few of the variables, which may effect this relation. Additional research in the area of parent/child communication about sexuality and sex guilt may reveal intriguing findings.

While this study contributes interesting and important findings, several limitations must be addressed. This was not a random sample and the similarity of the sample may have been an important factor in explaining why the data was so drastically skewed. The participant’s scores on the Sexual Behaviors Frequency Scale were not
Normally distributed but instead drastically skewed to the right indicating that an unusually high number of respondents were responding in a similar manner. In fact, approximately one third of the participants scored over 70 (score of 80 is highest possible) on the sexual experiences scale. This may be due to the fact that the Sexual Behaviors Frequency Scale was normed on a population that was slightly younger in age than the sample population used in this study and sexual activity generally increases with age. It may also be true that this group is not representative of the normal young adult population. Additional research addressing these issues would be helpful.

Hopefully, the results of this study contribute to the current literature in the area of sex guilt and sexual behavior, which is bereft of studies that include both sexes in their sample. It could also be of value to the many researchers who will continue to study sex differences in human sexuality. Ultimately, it is hoped that this study and others like it will benefit society because it increases our understanding of each other.
References


Table 1  
Means and standard deviations of selected variables

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sex guilt Total</td>
<td>116.2</td>
<td>41.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual Behavior Total</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>12.92</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 2

**Individual Sexual Behaviors Correlation with Total Sex Guilt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Behavior</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB1 = dating</td>
<td>-.41</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB2 = Going home with stranger</td>
<td>-.39</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB3 = Go on date with group</td>
<td>-.36</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB4 = Kissing while on date</td>
<td>-.39</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB5 = petting</td>
<td>-.15</td>
<td>.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB6 = oral sex</td>
<td>-.27</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB7 = heterosexual intercourse</td>
<td>-.28</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB8 = homosexual activity</td>
<td>-.51</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB9 = masturbating alone</td>
<td>-.36</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB10 = viewing pornography alone</td>
<td>-.50</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB11 = reading pornography</td>
<td>-.56</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB12 = talking with parents about contraception</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB13 = talking with parents about sex</td>
<td>.46</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB14 = talking with boyfriend/girlfriend about contraception</td>
<td>-.44</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
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<td>SB15 = talking with boyfriend/girlfriend about sex</td>
<td>-.30</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB16 = talking with friends about contraception</td>
<td>-.10</td>
<td>.255</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB17 = talking with friends about sex</td>
<td>-.49</td>
<td>.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB18 = having sexual fantasies</td>
<td>-.41</td>
<td>.001</td>
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Table 3

Analysis of Variance of Sex Differences in the Relation between Sex Guilt and Sexual Experience.

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<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>2.968</td>
<td>.087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual experience frequency group</td>
<td>50.553</td>
<td>.001</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A

Information Summary

Dear Students,

I am a Master’s degree student in Clinical Psychology at Eastern Illinois University. I am conducting a study for my Master’s thesis to examine the relations among such sexual variables as sexual behavior and feelings of guilt. This information will be very useful in better understanding the development of sexuality and people’s feeling about it.

I am asking for your help by participating in this study. All of the data will be completely anonymous and there will be no way to identify individual responses. Attached is a consent form, which must be signed by you in order for you to be included in this study. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may withdraw at any time. I hope that you will consider the importance of these issues before making a decision. I want to reassure you that absolutely no names will be used and that individual data will be completely anonymous. Only group data will be reported.

A copy of the written results will be made available to anyone who expresses interest in receiving them. If you have any questions regarding the study, please feel free to contact me or my faculty supervisor. I will be grateful for your help.

Sincerely,

Principle investigator: Melanie M. Brown, B.A
Department of Psychology
Eastern Illinois University
Charleston, IL 61920
Telephone: (217) 345-4862

Faculty advisor: Cheryl Sputa- Somers, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
Eastern Illinois University
Charleston, IL 61920
Telephone: (217) 581-6615
Appendix B

Consent Form

Students who choose to participate in this study will complete questionnaires individually in class. It will take approximately 15 to 20 minutes to complete. Participants will not write their names on the questionnaire and all responses will be kept anonymous and confidential. Only group data will be reported.

There are no risks associated with participating in this study. The results will be made available to all participants, and upon hearing these results, participants may gain valuable insight to the factors associated sex guilt. Participants are free to withdraw from this study at any time without prejudice from the investigator. Please feel free to ask questions by calling the investigator at any time before, during, or after this study.

I __________________________ agree to participate in a thesis study regarding sexual behavior and sex guilt. I also agree to take part in this study by completing relevant assessment and questionnaires. I have read the description of the study and understand that my participation is voluntary and that I may withdraw at any time. I also understand that all responses on the questionnaires will remain anonymous.

__________________________  __________
Signature                    date

Principle Investigator:
Melanie M. Brown, B.A
Department of Psychology
Eastern Illinois University
Charleston, Illinois 61920
Telephone: (217) 345-4862

Faculty advisor:
Cheryl Sputa Somers, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
Eastern Illinois University
Charleston, Illinois 61920
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Appendix C

Debriefing Statement

The goal of this study "Sex differences in the relations between sex guilt and sexual behavior" was to determine if males and females differ in the incidence or levels of sex guilt with the same or a similar frequency of sexual behavior. This may reveal important information about the treatment of sex guilt as well as further understanding of the ways in which males and females are socialized. The sex difference variable was not mentioned prior to the completion of the questionnaires to prevent participants from responding in socially expected manners.

A copy of the written results will be made available to anyone who expresses interest in receiving them. Due to the nature of this study, the university counseling center is available to students should the subject matter provoke any unmanageable feelings. I thank you for your participation in this study and please feel free to contact me or my faculty advisor should you have any further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Principle Investigator:
Melanie Brown
Dept. of Psychology
Eastern Illinois University
Charleston, IL 61920
Telephone: (217) 345-4862

Faculty Supervisor:
Cheryl Sputa Somers, Ph.D.
Dept. of Psychology
Eastern Illinois University
Charleston, IL 61920
Telephone: (217) 581-6615.
Appendix D

Biographical Data Sheet

Dear Student:

Please be assured that all of your answers to all items on this questionnaire will be kept confidential. The demographic questions asked are for research purposes only. After you turn in your questionnaire, it will be placed in an envelope with all of the others. You will never be identified. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. What is your sex?
   a. Male
   b. Female

2. What is your age? ______

3. Marital status:
   a. Single, Never been married
   b. Married, living with spouse
   c. Separated
   d. Divorced

4. In what year of college are you now?
   a. Freshman
   b. Sophomore
   c. Junior
   d. Senior
   e. Graduate or Professional School
Appendix E

Revised Mosher Guilt Inventory

Instructions: This inventory consists of 50 items arranged in pairs of responses written by college students in response to a sentence completion stems such as “When I have sexual dreams...” you are to respond to each item as honestly as you can by rating your response on a 7-point scale from 0, which means NOT AT ALL TRUE FOR ME to 6, which means EXTREMELY TRUE OF (FOR) ME. Ratings of 1 to 5 represent ratings of agreement-disagreement that are intermediate between the extreme anchors of NOT AT ALL TRUE AND EXTREMELY TRUE for you. The items are arranged in pairs of two to permit you to compare the intensity of TRUENESS for you. This limited comparison is often useful since people frequently agree with only one item in a pair. In some instances, it may be the case that both items or neither item is true for you, but you will usually be able to distinguish between items in a pair by using different ratings from the 7-point range for each item.

Rate each of the 50 items for 0 to 6 as you keep in mind the value of comparing items within pairs. Record your rating in the space adjacent to the item number. Please do not omit any items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not at all true for me</th>
<th>Extremely true for me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Dirty” jokes in mixed company...
1. do not bother me.
2. are something that make me very uncomfortable

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

Sex relations before marriage
5. should be permitted.
6. are wrong and immoral.

Sex relations before marriage...
7. ruin many a happy couple.
8. are good in my opinion.

Unusual sex practices...
9. might be interesting.
10. don’t interest me.

When I have sexual dreams...
11. I sometimes wake up feeling excited.
12. I try to forget them.

“Dirty” jokes in mixed company...
13. are in bad taste.
14. can be funny depending on the company.

Petting...
15. I am sorry to say is becoming an accepted practice.
16. Is an expression of affection which is satisfying.

Unusual Sex Practices...
17. Are not so unusual.
18. Don’t interest me.

Sex...
19. Is good and enjoyable.
20. Should be saved for wedlock and childbearing.

“Dirty jokes in mixed company...
21. Are coarse to say the least.
22. Are lots of fun.

When I have sexual desires...
23. I enjoy it like all healthy human beings.
24. I fight then for I must have complete control of my body.

Unusual sex practices...
25. Are unwise and lead only to trouble.
26. Are all in how you look at it.

Unusual sex practices...
27. Are O.K. as long as they’re heterosexual.
28. Usually aren’t pleasurable because you have preconceived feelings about their being wrong.

Sex relations before marriage...
29. In my opinion, should not be practiced.
30. Are practiced too much to be wrong.

As a child, sex play...
31. Is immature and ridiculous.
32. Was indulged in.

Unusual sex practices...
33. Are dangerous to one’s health and mental condition.
34. Are the business of those who carry them out and no one else’s.

When I have sexual desires...
35. I fell attempt to repress them.
36. They are quite strong.

Petting...
37. Is not a good practice until after marriage.
38. Is justified with love.

Sex relations before marriage...
40. Should not be recommended.

Masturbation...
41. Is wrong and a sin.
42. Is a normal outlet for sexual desire.

Masturbation...
43. Is alright.
44. Is a form of expression.

Unusual sex practices...
45. Are awful and unthinkable.
46. Are all right if both partners agree.

If I had sex relations, I would feel...
47. All right, I think.
48. I was being used not loved.

Masturbation...
49. Is all right.
50. Should not be permitted.
Appendix F

ALL DATA REPORTED IS COMPLETELY ANONYMOUS, AND THERE IS NO WAY FOR YOU TO BE IDENTIFIED, SO PLEASE ANSWER TRUTHFULLY

For this section, how often have you had the following experiences over the past year? (Please circle the number that most closely applies to your answer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Less Than Monthly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Daily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dating (going to dinner, movie, or party with boyfriend/girlfriend)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Going home with a stranger you have met at a party or bar</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Go on a date with a group of Friends</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Kissing while on a date</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Petting or fondling (not oral sex)</td>
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<td>6. Oral Sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Sexual Intercourse with a person of the opposite sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Sexual activity with a person of the same sex</td>
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<td>9. Masturbating alone</td>
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<td>10. Viewing pornographic movies</td>
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<td>11. Reading pornographic magazines</td>
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<td>12. Talking with parents about contraception</td>
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<td>13. Talking with parents about sex</td>
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<td>14. Talking with your boyfriend/girlfriend about contraception</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Talking with your boyfriend/girlfriend about sex</td>
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<td>16. Talking with friends about Contraception</td>
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<td>17. Talking with friends about sex</td>
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<td>18. Having sexual fantasies</td>
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