

SUGGESTED READING

This section contains abstracts of articles that have been compiled for you and your patient. The articles are categorized according to the 19 Types of Sex Addict, and may provide further insight into your particular area of interest. Copies of complete articles are available upon request from the Recovery Zone office. Please call (480) 488-0150 for more information.

Anonymous Sex

Risky Sexual Behavior in Low-Income African American Women: The Impact of Sexual Health Variables.

Beatrice “Bean” E. Robinson, Karen Scheltema, and Tonya Cherry
The Journal of Sex Research. Volume 42, Number 3, August 2005, pp. 224-237

In a sample of 163 low-income African American women, we used logistic regression analyses to test for associations between (a) 5 operationalized constructs theorized in the Sexual Health Model to impact one’s overall sexual health (barriers to healthy sexuality, sexual anatomy and functioning, positive sexuality, sexual health care, and cultural identity) and (b) several measures of risky sexual behavior (consistent condom use, multiple concurrent partnerships, and overall sexual risk.) No significant relationship was found between acculturation and risky sexual behaviors. Having sexual difficulties was positively associated with overall sexual risk and multiple concurrent partnerships. Favorable attitudes toward condoms were positively associated with consistent condom use. Desiring or intending pregnancy was positively associated with inconsistent condom use and overall sexual risk behavior. This is only the second study linking sexual difficulties and risky sexual behavior. The exact nature of this correlational relationship needs to be studied and replicated in different and more heterogeneous populations.

Cruising for sex: Sexual risk behaviours and HIV testing of men who cruise, inside and outwith public sex environments (PSE)

J. S. Frankis & P. Flowers
AIDS Care, January 2006; 18(1); 54-59

This paper describes sexual risk behaviours and HIV testing amongst men who cruise an urban public sex environment (PSE) in southern England. Data were collaged using a cross-sectional survey (response rate = 56%; $n = 216$), sampling men from directly within the PSE. As such, this represents the first peer-review study generalizable to the wider population of urban PSE users. The current sample reflect a highly sexually active population, almost one-third (31%) reported over 50 sex partners in the last year. However, just one-quarter (26%) reported unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) with at least one partner outside of a “safer sexual strategy.” Almost 1 in 12 (7%) reported UAI within the PSE. Over two-thirds (71%) had had a named HIV test of whom 16% had tested positive. Just one-third (34%) of negative/untested PSE users had tested within the previous two years. Positive men were significantly more likely to report unsafe sex within the PSE in the last year. PSE users report lower levels of UAI than men in the local gay community but higher HIV prevalence. PSE-based UAI remains an HIV (re)infection risk. In concert, these findings suggest the importance of *in situ* targeted health promotion to prevent PSE-based risks.

Condom use and psychological sensation seeking by college students

Paul Arnold, Samantha Fletcher & Rachel Farrow
Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 2002, Vol. 17, No. 4

Condom use and its relationship to sensation seeking were investigated. Sensation seeking was measured on scales of sexual compulsivity sexual sensation seeking, and non-sexual experience seeking. Participants who self-rated their condom use as high, scored significantly lower on the scales of sensation seeking. Males scored higher than females on sensation seeking. Suggestions to optimize STI/HIV preventive campaigns for college students are discussed.

Sexual Addiction and the Internet: Implications for Gay Men

Brian J. Dew and Michael P. Chaney
Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, April 2004, Volume 24

The authors present an overview of sexual addiction and explore the relationship between Internet use and sexual compulsivity. The role of Internet use in gay men's sexual behavior is described. Implications for the counseling profession are discussed, and a clinical case study is presented.

Exploring Indicators of Sexual Compulsivity Among Men Who Cruise for Sex on Campus

Michael Reece and Brian Dodge
Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 2004, 11:87 -113

Assessments of sexual compulsivity were included in an exploratory study of 30 men who had a history of cruising for sexual partners on college campuses. A quantitative measure of sexual compulsivity was used to assess sexual compulsivity scores and to make comparisons with other populations from previous research. Qualitative data were analyzed to assess the extent to which cruisers described consequences of their behavior that have been suggested by professionals as indicative of sexual compulsivity. Some cruisers had characteristics indicative of sexual compulsivity and many described negative or potentially negative outcomes that would be anticipated to result from, or that are perhaps related to, compulsive behavior. While the findings may need to be considered within the cultural and developmental context of men on college campuses, they provide insights into the need for additional training for health and social service providers and into the direction of future research in this area.

The Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale: Reliability And Validity Within a Heterosexual College Student Sample

George A. Caithner and Martin Sellbom

Journal of Personality Assessment, 81(2), 157-167

The Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale (SSSS; Kalichman & Rompa, 1995) is a measure of the propensity to seek out novel or risky sexual stimulation. This measure has been consistently related to HIV-risk behavior in several different samples of gay men and with behavioral correlates of sexual permissiveness in college students. Five hundred twenty-eight college students completed the SSSS and several other sexuality and personality measures. The results reveal significant gender differences on the SSSS and similar (although stronger among women) patterns of significant correlations with sexually permissive characteristics and behaviors. Furthermore, SSSS scores were more highly correlated with sexual measures, whereas a more general measure of sensation seeking was more highly correlated with general personality measures. We discuss implications for use of the SSSS by sexuality educators and sex therapists.

Sexual Sensation Seeking: Scale Development and Predicting AIDS-Risk Behavior Among Homosexually Active Men

Seth C. Kalichman, Jennifer R. Johnson, Veral Adair, David Rompa,
Ken Multhauf, and Jeffrey A. Kelly

Journal of Personality Assessment, 1994, 62(3), 385-397

Sensation seeking, the propensity to prefer exciting, optimal, and novel stimulation or arousal, is a potential mediating factor in sexual risk for human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV), the cause of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). However, the most widely used measure of sensation seeking, the Sensation Seeking Scale (Zuckerman, Kolin, Price & Zoob, 1964), contains numerous culturally outdated items and items that do not pertain to sexual behavior. In this study, 106 homosexually active men completed newly developed measures of sensation seeking related to sexual and nonsexual experiences, as well as a measure of sexual compulsivity. Results show that the new scales were internally consistent and time-stable. Additional analyses demonstrated convergent, divergent, and discriminant validity for these scales, showing them to be of use as mediating variables in models of high-risk sexual behavior. Implications for HIV prevention and behavior change are discussed.

Online Infidelity: A New Dimension In Couple Relationships with Implications for Evaluation and Treatment

Kimberly S. Young, Eric Griffin-Shelley, Al Cooper,
James O'Mara & Jennifer Buchanan
Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 7:59-74, 2000

Prior research has examined how Internet addiction can impact couple relationships. This article investigates how with the advent of the Internet a new dimension has been created for romantic and sexual relationships. Reports are suggesting that electronic communication can lead to marital discord, separation, and possible divorce. The ACE model (Anonymity, Convenience, Escape), which was hypothesized as a driving force behind cybersexual addiction, provides a framework to explain the underlying cyber-cultural dynamics that can increase the risk of virtual adultery. Warning signs of a cyberaffair are outlined to alert clients and therapists to this new aspect of couple relationships. Clinicians working in the aftermath of an online romantic and/or sexual encounter need to improve a couple's communication and cohesion and to assess for more severe problems such as sexual addiction. Specific interventions focus on strategies for rebuilding trust, ways to improve marital communication; educating couples on whether these behaviors indicate an underlying addictive process, and how to restore trust and commitment after a cyberaffair.

Psychosocial and Behavioral Correlates of Seeking Sex Partners On the Internet Among HIV-Positive Men

Seth C. Kalichman, Ph.D., Charsey Cherry, M.P.H., Demetria Cain, B.S.,
Howard Pope, B.S., and Moire Kalichman, M.S.W.
Ann. Behavioral Medicine, 2005, 30(3):243-250

Background: The Internet is revolutionizing how people access and use information; for some people, the Internet is also redefining interpersonal relationships, including sexual relationships. **Purpose:** The objective of this study was to extend the understanding of HIV-positive men who use the Internet to meet sex partners. **Methods:** This study examined the use of the Internet for meeting sex partners among 141 sexually active HIV-positive men who completed anonymous surveys. **Results:** Results showed that 37% of sexually active HIV-positive men who were using the Internet had gone online to seek potential sex partners in the previous 3 months. Seeking sex partners online was associated with greater likelihood of having HIV-negative sex partners and engaging in unprotected intercourse with HIV-negative or unknown HIV status partners. Multivariate analyses showed that seeking sex partners online was associated with greater education, higher CD4 cell counts, using the Internet for sexual entertainment, and higher Sexual Compulsivity scale scores over and above demographic, health, Internet use, sexual behavior, and other psychosocial characteristics, including optimism and depression. **Conclusions:** Results suggest a continued need for interventions targeting HIV transmission risk reduction among HIV-positive men who use the Internet to meet potential sex partners.

Sex Addiction and Women: A Nursing Issue

Cyndi Gale Roller, WHNP, CNM, Ph.D.

Journal of Addictions Nursing, 15:33-61, 2004

Addiction in women is a growing problem in the United States and is recognized as a very serious disease. Today researchers are able to document the neurochemistry of addiction in the brain. It has been found that sexual activity can create a “high” equal to that of crack cocaine.

Sexual addiction includes behaviors such as extramarital affairs, compulsive use of pornography, cybersex, compulsive masturbation, exhibitionism, voyeurism, prostitution, child molestation, incest, and rape. Currently there is limited information on the prevalence rate of sexual addiction in women. This is due to the sexualization of women in our culture; sexually addictive behaviors are often masked and misconstrued as expressions of “normal” social and interpersonal conduct, not as indicators of addictive sexual behavior.

The purpose of this paper is to increase nurses’ awareness and knowledge about sexual addiction, how it manifests in women, how to assess a woman for sexual addiction, and provide some suggestions on how to help these women. Topics covered include: a definition of addiction, the neurochemistry of addiction, elements of sexual addiction in women including barriers to diagnosis, consequences of sexual addiction, and sexual addiction’s relevance to nursing. Also included are case studies of women suffering from sex addiction.

The Impact of Sexual Arousal on Sexual Risk-Taking: A Qualitative Study

David A Strong, John Bancroft, Lori A. Carnes, Leah A. Davis & John Kennedy
The Journal of Sexual Research. Volume 42, Number 3, August 2005: pp.185-191

Quantitative studies have shown that both straight and gay men with a low propensity for inhibition of sexual arousal are more likely to engage in unprotected sex in the face of risk. This article reports findings from an interview study of both straight and gay men focusing on the individual’s experience of the impact of sexual arousal on risk management. The impact of the immediate post-ejaculatory period and the effects of condoms on sexual arousal are also considered. Three patterns were apparent in both groups: (a) low inhibition of sexual arousal associated with impaired risk management; (b) low inhibition of arousal in risk situations leading to establishment of planning ahead, and (c) no impact of sexual arousal on risk management. We also consider the contrast between committed and uncommitted relationships. Lastly, we consider possible mediating mechanisms between sexual arousal and risk management and discuss the implications of these varied patterns for interventions to reduce high-risk sexual behavior.

Sexual Sensation Seeking, Compulsivity, and HIV Risk Behaviors in College Students

Donna L. Gullette, DSN, RN, and Margaret A. Lyons, PhD, RN
Journal of Community Health Nursing 2005, 22(1), 47-60

The purpose of this descriptive and correlational study was to understand the role of sexual compulsivity, sensation seeking, and alcohol use as mediators of HIV risk behaviors among college students. College students ($n = 256$) completed an online survey in 2003. Instruments included the Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS), Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale (SSSS), and the College Alcohol Problem Scale (CAPS). Men scored higher on the SSSS and the SCS than women. Women who belong to Green organizations reported significantly more personal problems, including depression and low self-esteem, after consuming alcohol than women who were not members of Green organizations. Four predictor variables associated with HIV risk behaviors were age, high score on SSSS and CAPS, but a low score on SCS. The personality dispositions of sexual sensation seeking and compulsivity among college students may need to be explored in other college settings, to determine if these traits are related to HIV risk taking behaviors. Interventions to help women better cope with the effects of alcohol and self-esteem issues may be beneficial.

Your picture is your bait:

Use and meaning of cyberspace among gay men

G. Brown, B. Maycock and S. Burns.
Journal of Sex Research 2005, 42, 63-73

The Internet is described as an anonymous form of environment in which to interact and socialize. A quantitative and qualitative study of gay men in Perth, Western Australia revealed that diverse meanings were given to various Internet environments, and that multiple range of friendship, relationship, casual, or esoteric sex-seeking goals were derived from this activity.

Online sexual behaviors in the workplace: How can human resource departments and employee assistance programs respond effectively?

A. Cooper, G.H. Colden, and J. Kent-Ferraro.
Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity 2002, 9, 149-165

Workplace Internet accounts are increasingly been used by employees for online sexual purposes. The authors find cybersex as a seriously escalating problem: around 20% men and 12% women admit to go for online sex at work. Among others, cruising for sexual encounters is a frequent online sexual activity that occurs despite prohibitions and company policies against these behaviors. This is a matter of concern not only because of the interferences on productivity that these might cause if the person becomes a sexually compulsive user (e.g., arranging multiple anonymous encounters), but also because these acts might be conducive to illegality in some cases.

The sexual struggles of 23 clergymen: A follow-up study.

C.S.L. Fones, S.B. Levine, S.E. Althof, and C. B. Risen.

Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy 1999, 25, 183- 195

A study conducted in 23 clergymen who had committed sexual transgressions, revealed that the most frequent problematic sexual behavior in homosexual clergy was the search of anonymous sex (frequent, occasional, or thwarted), followed by attempts to start sexual relationships either with a rejecting- fearful person, or an entitled, defiant gay partner. Finally, they reported the compulsive use of pornography.

Sex on the internet: Observations and implications for internet sex addiction.

M. Griffiths.

Journal of Sex Research 2001, 38, 333- 344

Anonymity is confirmed as a factor which increases participation in cybersex, and configures new typologies of social pathology.

Sexual sensation seeking, compulsivity, and HIV risk behaviors
in college students.

D.L. Gullete and M.A. Lyons.

Journal of Community Health Nursing 2005, 22 (1), 47–60

In a study among 265 college students, found that sexual sensation seeking, sexual compulsion and use of alcohol were strong predictors of high risk behaviors (HIV in particular). High sensation seekers were more likely to have more sexual partners, to have unprotected sex, and to have sexual relationships with partners of unknown HIV status.

Virtual and physical venues as contexts for HIV risk among
rural men who have sex with men

K.J. Horvath, A.M. Bowen and J.L. Williams.

Health Psychology 2006, 25, 237–242

Compared to other forms of sexual encounter, online dating appears more highly associated with sexual risk-behaviors. According to data from studies in The Netherlands, 14% of Internet users for sexual encounters prefer this venue because of the anonymity (Hospers, Harterink, van den Hoek, & Veenstra, 2002). In their study, the authors find these types of sexual encounters more associated with the use of methamphetamines, unprotected intercourse, and more numerous sexual partners than those which derive from previous encounters on physical locations such as bars, adult bookstores, etc.

Cruising for sex: Sexual risk behaviours and HIV testing of men who cruise,
inside and outwith public sex environments (PSE).

J.S. Frankis and P. Flowers.
AIDS Care 2006, 18, 54-59

UK gay men were interviewed regarding their cruising behavior in public sexual environments (PSE) with casual partners. The number of sexual partners during the last year was: over 30 (46%), over 50 (31%) and over 100 (18%). From those, 25% reported having unsafe test and 16% tested HIV positive.

Online sexual addiction and compulsivity: Integrating web resources and
behavioral telehealth in treatment.

D.E. Putnam and M.M. Maheu.
Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity 2000, 7, 91-112

Anonymity was found to be the most significant factor to engage at-risk sexual online users. Accessibility and affordability are factors that allow exploratory online behavior, but anonymity allows users to develop a sense of safeness based on the erroneous assumption that individuals can keep their identity undetectable in the internet. This is not the case when a person goes to an adult bookstore, to a strip club or to any place where he or she acts in-person or develops face-to face interactions. According to the author, these at-risk individuals are vulnerable to become sexually compulsive due to unique factors of the Internet.

Reece, M., Dodge, B. (2004). Exploring indicators of sexual compulsivity
among men who cruise for sex on campus.

M. Reece and B. Dodge.
Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity 2004, 11, 87-113.

Cruising is defined as the pursuit for sex/sexual solicitation in public places and, according to Dodge (2003), usually involves unknown sex partners. When 30 college students were interviewed regarding cruising behaviors on campus, the anonymous nature of eventual sex encounters in university campus was the most salient characteristic of their cruising, to the extent that emotional distress to avoid discovery was the most frequent emotional consequence. Only in some cases there was an interest in developing a social network related to this particular behavior. Legal, financial, occupational, and spiritual potential consequences were mentioned by the interviewees. In particular, physical consequences were discussed with the interviewers, because of the high tendency of the participants for not taking protection against STDs or physical harm.

Beliefs about cybersex and Internet mediated sex of Latino men who have
Internet sex with men: relationships with sexual practices
in cybersex and in real life

M. W. Ross, B. R. S. Rosser and J. Stanton.
Aids Care 2004, *16*, 1002-1011

The authors report data from 1,026 Latino men online sexually interactive with other men. Anonymity and safety of the cybersex are corroborated as dimensions perceived to increase likelihood of sexual acting out, highly associated to risky sexual behavior.

Compulsive cybersex: The new tea room.

M. F. Schwartz and S. Southern.
Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity 2000, *7*, 127-144

The authors describe how online sexual interactions have become the “new tea room” for anonymous encounters. An appealing component is the possibility to engage in sexual fantasies and to escape from painful effects of early trauma (shame, emotional pain) when it occurred. Cybersex is regarded as a defensive mechanism which involves “dissociative reenactment and affect regulation.”

Online infidelity: A new dimension in couple relationships with implications
for evaluation and treatment.

K. S. Young, E. Griffin-Shelley, A. Cooper, J. O'Mara, and J. Buchanan.
Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity 2000, *7*, 59-74

Online sexual transactions ensures anonymity, empowers the user with a sense of control over the tone, content and nature of the sexualized experience, makes possible not to get easily caught by others, and provides comfort about the possible reactions of the counterpart.

Additional Resources

Arnold, P., Fletcher, S., & Farrow, R. (2002). Condom use and psychological sensation seeking by college students. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, *17*(4), 355-366.

Shelby, R.D. (2002). About cruising and being cruised. *The Annual of Psychoanalysis*, *30*, 191-208

Fantasy Sex

Demographic characteristics of persons using pornography in three technological contexts.

T. Buzzell.

Sexuality and Culture 2005, 9, 28-48

A study about use of pornography from 1973 to 2002 in a national survey of respondents reveals some changes in patterns of usage from X-rated film movies to sex-explicit websites. Fluctuations are observed in the meaning of pornography according to the mean of access. In 2002, 14% of the respondents reveal having visited an explicit sex website in the previous year; 14% are in high school and 18% are college students. This behavior is reported more frequently by males, non white, employed, single and urban surveyed respondents.

Sexual fantasies about one's partner versus someone else: Gender differences in incidence and frequency.

T. V. Hicks and H. Leitenberg.

Journal of Sex Research 2001, 38, 43-50

The assessment of 394 university students and employees about sexual fantasies which involved someone else besides their current partner (extradyadic sexual fantasies), showed that men were more likely to have extradyadic fantasies, and to report those more frequently than women. Women reported having more sexual fantasies involving their current partner or a former partner.

Typing, doing, and being: Sexuality and the internet.

M. W. Ross.

The Journal of Sex Research 2005, 42, 342-352

Virtual reality is described as a medium space between fantasy and reality, able to allow relationships that match the fantasy world that is elaborated by the sex addict, “as if” it would be real, in a hedonistic experience which provides the “intimacy” and pleasure that characterize a real sex encounter. At the same time it guarantees the anonymity, novelty/variety, impersonality, and control that make it safe and appealing for these individuals. According to Ross, “...what is unique is the opportunity to have a sex encounter that unlike masturbation, has a shared quality about it in the sense that the fantasies are externalized, as in the case of viewing pornography, but also mutually constructed with a “real” person online in close to real time. Cybersex has become midway between arousal from viewing porn and real (in-person) sexual contact” (p.347).

Compulsive cybersex: The new tea room.

M. F. Schwartz and S. Southern.

Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity 2000, 7, 127-144

Cybersex serves different psychological functions: fosters the illusion of power, mastery, control; mimics a relation with “the person or our dreams,” relates an individual with his/her ideal someone to love or to be loved by. In addition, it helps to release tension, and to reenact past conflicts or traumatic experiences: “...the fantasy world of cybersex is a dissociative experience in which a person escapes the demands of daily life, as well as the pain and shame of trauma” (p.127).

Online infidelity: A new dimension in couple relationships with implications for evaluation and treatment.

K. S. Young, E. G. Shelley, A. Cooper, J. O’Mara and J. Buchanan.

Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity 2000, 7, 59-74

Married women consider that cybersex is like other sexual fantasies, because there is no physical contact and there is no infidelity is an example of rationalization to justify cybersex. The more the fantasy world developed around the computerized media, the more the risk of getting dissatisfied from real life and of developing an intermittent and/or recurrent problem.

Power, desire, and pleasure in sexual fantasies.

E. L. Zurbriggen and M. R. Yost.

Journal of Sex Research 2004, 41, 288-300

One hundred and sixty-two participants (ages 21-45) wrote open-ended sexual fantasies and completed self-report measures of rape myth acceptance, adversarial sexual beliefs, and attitudes toward women including themes of dominance, submission, sexual pleasure, and sexual desire. Men fantasized about dominance more than women did; they also tended to focus more on the desire and pleasure of their partner. Desire and pleasure were more closely linked in the fantasies of men than in the fantasies of women, for whom the two were distinct constructs. Although fantasies of submission were not associated with problematic attitudes for either gender, men's fantasies of dominance were associated with greater acceptance of rape myths. For women, greater rape myth acceptance was associated with emotional and romantic fantasy themes.

Assessment and Treatment of Addictive Sexual Disorders:
Relevance for Chemical Dependency Relapse
Jennifer P. Schneider, M.D. and Richard R. Irons, M.D.
Substance Use & Misuse, 2001, 36(13), 1795-1820

Despite some skepticism about the existence of sexual addictions, the addiction model has proven very useful for treating compulsive sexual behaviors. Addictive sexual disorders often coexist with chemical dependency and are a frequently unrecognized cause of chemical dependency relapse. Sex addiction also contributes significantly to the spread of HIV disease. This paper reviews the differential diagnosis of addictive sexual disorders, their assessment, their treatment, and their interaction with chemical dependence, and provides information about 12-step (mutual help) resources.

A Trio of Turmoil for Internet Sexually Addicted Men Who Have Sex with
Men: Boredom Proneness, Social Connectedness, and Dissociation
Michael P. Chaney and Catherine Y. Chang
Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 2005, 12:3-18

This article explores the impact of boredom proneness, social connectedness, and online dissociation in Internet sexually addicted men who have sex with men (MSM). Increased levels of boredom, diminished social connections, and dissociative symptoms while engaged in excessive online sexual activities are conceptualized as components that facilitate and maintain Internet sexual addiction. An overview of the literature pertaining to extreme online sexual behavior among MSM is presented and the constructs of boredom proneness, social connectedness, and dissociation are delineated. Assessment strategies for helping professionals who work with sexually addicted MSM are discussed. Implications for future research are presented.

Sexual Fantasies About One's Partner Versus Someone Else:
Gender Differences in Incidence and Frequency
Thomas V. Hicks and Harold Leitenberg
The Journal of Sex Research, 2001, 38(1), 43-50

Gender differences in the proportion of sexual fantasies involving someone other than a current partner (extradyadic fantasies) were explored using an anonymous questionnaire administered to 349 university students and employees (ages 18 to 70) who reported that they were currently in heterosexual relationships. Eighty-seven percent of the sample (98% of men and 80% of women) reported having extradyadic fantasies the past 2 months. A hierarchical regression analysis revealed that, compared to women, a larger percentage of men's sexual fantasies were extradyadic even after controlling for the effects of relationship length, number of prior sex partners, any prior incidents of actual extradyadic sexual behavior or "cheating" on the current partner, and

socioeconomic status. In addition, it was found that the proportion of extradyadic fantasies increased as a function of relationship length for both genders, while prior incidents of extradyadic sexual behavior and a larger number of prior partners were associated with a higher proportion of extradyadic fantasies for women only.

Gender Differences in the Enactment of Sociosexuality: An Examination of Implicit Social Motives, Sexual Fantasies, Coercive Sexual Attitudes, and Aggressive Sexual Behavior

Megan R. Yost and Eileen L. Zurbriggen

The Journal of Sex Research, 2006, 43(2), 163-173

An unrestricted sociosexual orientation (the endorsement of casual sex) has been found to correlate with undesirable behaviors and personality characteristics more so in men than in women. Using a community sample of men and women, we investigated the correlations between sociosexuality and behaviors, motives, attitudes, and fantasies related to sexual aggression. Participants (n=168: ages 21-45) completed self-report measures of sociosexual orientation, sexual conservatism, rape myth acceptance, adversarial sexual beliefs, attitudes toward women, sexual behaviors, and perpetration of sexual aggression. Participants also wrote five brief stories that were scored for power and affiliation-intimacy motives and two sexual fantasies that were coded for the theme of dominance. For both men and women, an unrestricted sociosexual orientation was correlated with behavioral items indicating earlier life experiences with sex, a greater number of lifetime sex partners, and more frequent sexual activity. For men, an unrestricted sociosexual orientation was linked with higher levels of rape myth acceptance and adversarial sexual beliefs; more conservative attitudes toward women; higher levels of power motivation and lower levels of affiliation-intimacy motivation; and past use of sexual aggression. For women, an unrestricted sociosexual orientation was associated with sexual fantasies of dominance and lower levels of sexual conservatism.

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Seductive Role Sex

Cyber-sex: The new affair treatment considerations.

J. D. Atwood and L. Schwartz.

Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy

2002, 1, 37-56

According to the authors, almost 50% of couples that report having engaged in extramarital sex at some time during their marriage (50-60% men and 45-55% women) look for therapy. A new type of extramarital relationship called "cyber-affair" is increasing significantly due to the Internet's globalization and fascinating virtual features. Professionals are often unfamiliar with the dynamics associated with the "virtual cheating" or do not consider the behavior as infidelity, although it can lead to marital separation and divorce.

Model of problematic Internet use in people with a sexual interest in children.

E. Quayle and M. Taylor.

CyberPsychology & Behavior 2003, 6, 93-106

Quayle & Taylor (2003) studied offenders with sexual interest in children who use child pornography or attempt to seduce children through the Internet to canalize some of their sexual needs; the study emphasizes the role of cognitions in the etiology of deviant sexual interest in children.

Net-Generation Attributes and Seductive Properties of the Internet as Predictors of Online Activities and Internet Addiction

Louis Leung, Ph.D.

CyberPsychology & Behavior, 2004, 7(3)

Born between 1977 and 1997, Net-generation is the first generation in grow up surrounded by home computers, video games, and the Internet. As children of the Baby Boomers, the Internet is the medium of choice for the Net-geners. Based on the assumption that Net-generation has unique characteristics, this study examined (1) how Net-geners addicted to the Internet differ from the non-addicted and (2) how these attributes, together with the seductive properties of the Internet, are related to Internet addiction. Data were gathered from a probability sample of 699 Net-geners between the ages of 16 and 24. Results show that Net-geners addicted to the Internet tend to be young female students. Being emotionally open on the Net and a heavy user of ICQ were most

influential in predicting Net-geners' problematic use of the Internet. Addicted Net-geners are also strongly linked to the pleasure of being able to control the simulated world in online games. The finding reinforces previous research that "dependents" of the Internet spend most of their time in the synchronous communication environment engaging in interactive online games, chat rooms, the ICQ for pleasure-seeking or escape, while "non-dependents" use information-gathering functions available on the Internet. Furthermore, Internet addicts tend to watch television significantly less, indicating a displacement effect on traditional media use for the Net-generation.

Gender Inequality and Criminal Seduction: Prosecuting Sexual Coercion in the Early-20th Century

Brian Donovan

American Bar Foundation, 2005

This article analyzes narratives of sexual consent and coercion in 15 criminal seduction cases tried in New York City from 1903 to 1918. I explore courtroom accounts of seduction to explain how dominant notions of masculinity and femininity constrain the effectiveness of sex crime laws. Unlike men, women in the Progressive era (1900-1920) who engaged in premarital sex faced potentially significant social costs in the form of unwanted pregnancy and ostracism. These women could sometimes seek redress by bringing felony charges against men who reneged on her promises of marriage. New York's "seduction law" not only criminalized betrayal but it also functioned as a tool in the prosecution of sexual assault. Yet a patriarchal ideology of romantic courtship embedded in the statute, and defense attorney strategies that drew on this ideology, limited the law's ability to address sexual coercion.

Infidelity: An Overview

Katherine M. Hertlein, Joseph L. Wetchler, and Fred P. Piercy

Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy, 2005, 4(2/3), 5-16

In this article, we provide an overview of infidelity theory, research, and treatment. We discuss the effect of infidelity on couples and delineate three types of infidelity-emotional, physical, and infidelity including aspects of both. Further, we expand traditional thinking about infidelity by reviewing the role of the Internet in infidelity, and explore infidelity within the context of comarital relationships. Finally, we discuss the overarching theories and common models used in infidelity treatment.

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Voyeurism

'Just trying to relax':
Masculinity, masculinizing practices, and strip club regulars.
K. Frank.
Journal of Sex Research 2003, 40, 61-77

Regular male customers' reported touristic and masculinizing practices as motives for visiting strip clubs. Power, virility, youthfulness, and commodification were motives involved in the men's performances in the clubs.

Ladies night out: A typology of women patrons of a male strip club.
B. Montemurro, C. Bloom, and K. Madel.
Deviant Behavior: An Interdisciplinary Journal 2003, 24, 333–352

Female patrons to male strip clubs were analyzed by Montemurro, Bloom and Madel (2003) in comparison to male patrons to female strip clubs. Approximately 75% attended to the shows for a novel experience, or for a specific celebration, although a small group of regular customers were identified. Common motives for the three groups were bonding with girlfriends, and shared experience. Voyeuristic experience was reported as secondary, though not unimportant.

The objectification of women in mainstream pornographic videos in
Australia.
A. McKee.
Journal of Sex Research 2005, 42, 277-290

McKee measured the degree to which women are objectified in mainstream pornographic videos in Australia, by directly comparing female and male objectification. Women were shown more objectified than men, although a few males were more objectified than women where they were also less engaged. In initiating sex, men were shown more as sexual objects than active sexual subjects in seeking their sexual pleasure. No difference in objectification between men and women was found in some of the measures.

The Significance of Heavy Pornography Involvement for Romantic Partners: Research and Clinical Implications

Raymond M. Bergner and Ana J. Bridges

Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 2002, 28(193), 193-206

This article presents a paradigm case portrait of female romantic partners of heavy pornography users. Based on a sample of 100 personal letters, this portrait focuses on their often traumatic discovery of the pornography usage and the significance they attach to this usage for (a) their relationships, (b) their own worth and desirability, and (c) the character of their partners. Finally, we provide a number of therapeutic recommendations for helping these women to think and act more effectively in their very difficult circumstances.

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Exhibitionistic sex

Exhibitionistic and voyeuristic behavior in a Swedish national population survey

N. Langström and M. Seto.

Archives of Sexual Behavior 2006, 35, 427-435

In 2006 the authors conducted a survey in a representative Swedish adult sample ($N = 2,450$) to determine the prevalence and correlates of sexual arousal from exhibitionistic or voyeuristic behavior (i.e., genital exposure to strangers, and/or spying others having sex). The study revealed that 3.1% of the respondents reported at least one incident of exhibitionistic behavior, and 7.7% reported at least one incident of voyeuristic behavior. Both types of behaviors were more prevalent in males, and more frequently associated with psychological problems, lower life-satisfaction, greater substance use, and greater sexual interest and activity (e.g., numerous sexual partners, more intense sexual arousability and frequency of masturbation, higher use of pornography, and more frequent relationships with same-sex sexual partners). Moreover, those who reported either exhibitionistic or voyeuristic behaviors were also more likely to report other atypical sexual behaviors such as sadomasochistic or cross-dressing, and fantasies associated.

Chinese style psychoanalysis— Assessment and treatment of paraphilias: Exhibitionism, frautteurism, voyeurism, and fetishism.

Y. Tan and Y. Zhong.

International Journal of Psychotherapy 2001, 6, 297-315

Tan & Zhong (2001) treated patients for exhibitionism, voyeurism, frautteurism and fetishism, and evaluated factors that affected success of treatment and prognosis. Factors considered were: age of onset (the early the worse), frequency of the behaviors (more frequent was associated with greater recidivism), anxiety of guilt (a moderate degree was an important motivation for treatment) other addictive behaviors (e.g. substances), environmental monitoring and presence of appropriate sexual arousal. They found that self punishment was the most important factor which motivated these inpatients to seek treatment.

The Significance of Heavy Pornography Involvement for Romantic Partners: Research and Clinical Implications

Raymond M. Bergner and Ana J. Bridges

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This article presents a paradigm case portrait of female romantic partners of heavy pornography users. Based on a sample of 100 personal letters, this portrait focuses on their often traumatic discovery of the pornography usage and the significance they attach to this usage for (a) their relationships, (b) their own worth and desirability, and (c) the character of their partners. Finally, we provide a number of therapeutic recommendations for helping these women to think and act more effectively in their very difficult circumstances.

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Paying for Sex

Four Categories of Women who Work as Topless Dancers

Lacey Sloan and Stephanie Wahab
Sexuality & Culture, 2004, 8(1), 18-43

Many involved in the feminist debates over sex work have polarized the construction of women in the sex industry as either victims of exploitation, or free agents who choose this work. This study examined the life circumstances of 30 women who worked as topless dancers to determine how, if at all, the polarized debates reflect the realities of the women in this study. Four categories of women who worked as topless dancers emerged: (1) survivors, (2) workers, (3) non-conformists, and (4) dancers. These categories suggest that there is a continuum of experience with varying degrees of choice, and demonstrate the limitations of dichotomous thinking when it comes to understanding the lived experiences of women in the sex industry.

Exposing the “Pretty Woman” myth: A qualitative examination of the lives of female streetwalking prostitutes.

Rochelle Dalla,
The Journal of Sex Research 2000, 37, 344-353

Dalla explored developmental factors associated with streetwalking in 43 female prostitutes, confirming unique motives not concurrent with portrayals popularized by the movie industry. The mythical images of the sophisticated “Pretty Woman” and the denigrated streetwalker were replaced by real women who had often suffered early sexual victimization. Physical or emotional abandonment and abusive or exploitive relationships were common experiences for all. Poverty or economic need were not the main reasons for continuing in the sex market, and/or expressed to be addicted to the risk and danger. The majority (89%) reported being addicted to some drug, in particular crack cocaine. Although 60% reported looking for a change in their lifestyle by intrinsic motives, 33% had been actually forced to leave the streets by responding to an external commandment.

Short-term effect of a cultural adaptation of voluntary counseling and testing among female sex workers in China: A quasi-experimental trial.

X. Li et al
AIDS Education and Prevention 2006, 18, 406-419

The effectiveness of voluntary counseling was demonstrated in 400 Chinese sexual workers in HIV/STD related knowledge, consistent condom use with clients, and reduction of infection rate of STDs (Li, et al., 2006).

It's just acting': Sex workers' strategies for capitalizing on sexuality.

Teela Sanders

Gender, Work & Organization 2005, 12, 319-342

Sanders finds that there is a counterpart for those who pay for sex in sex workers manipulation of the erotic ideals and expectations of their male clients. Prostitutes also create mechanisms to protect themselves, being the main a false heterosexual "manufactured identity" (sic) which works well in terms of psychological functioning but also as business strategy.

Attitudes towards prostitution among males: A "consumers' report."

S. Sawyer, M.E.Metz, D. Jeffrey, J.D. Hinds, & R.A. Brucker

Current Psychology: Developmental, Learning, Personality, Social 2001, 20, 363-376

Men who hired services of prostitutes reported in the majority of cases not enjoying the sex, and in 57% cases, they expressed making efforts to stop it. In addition, 29% mentioned use of alcohol or drugs previous to the use of prostitute's services. Cognitive distortions, and distorted beliefs about human reality of prostitution such as "prostitutes enjoy their work," "they earn a lot of money" were common and justified their use of these types of services, or prevented them from self evaluating their own behavior. Inaccurate beliefs were significantly associated with elevated psychopathology, inaccurate self-perception (awkwardness, guardedness, hypersensitivity, moodiness, inadequacy feelings, grandiosity, affability, and manipulation), negative beliefs and attitudes towards others, acceptance "to get around the law," and extreme preoccupation about physical health. Personal acceptance of prostitution was associated with shyness and uneasiness around others. Finally, negative beliefs about prostitution were significantly associated with denial and repression, as well as with impulsiveness and little insight.

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Trading sex

Correlates of exchanging sex for drugs or money among women who use crack cocaine.

J.M. Edwards, C.T. Halpern, and W.M. Wechsberg
AIDS Education and Prevention 2006, 18, 420–429

The correlates of trading sex for drugs or money were analyzed in 669 African American women in a HIV intervention study. Heavier crack use, homelessness, and unemployment were associated with trading sex. Childhood abuse association with trading sex was also significant but mediated by psychological distress.

Sex trading and psychological distress among women recruited from the streets of Harlem.

N. El-Bassel et al.
American Journal of Public Health 1997, 87, 66-70

Sex trading and psychological distress have been found highly correlated in 346 young women who traded sex for drugs in the Harlem. Poor mental health and drug dependence appear as factors that undermined their motivation and ability to adopt safer sex behavior (e.g. HIV protection).

Crack and prostitution: gender, myths, and experiences

P.G. Erickson, B. Butters, P. McGillicuddy, & A. Hallgren
Journal of Drug Issues 2000, 30, 767-788

A study conducted by Erickson, Butters, McGillicuddy, & Hallgren revealed that there is an increasing at-risk population of women who trade sexual services for drugs. Effects on body image and weight were found as reinforcing their sexual marketability. Severe consequences were associated with substance addiction, in particular if this was with crack. Drug dependence is considered as having a causal effect on their sexual promiscuity and deterioration. In general terms, these sex traders appear as a highly vulnerable group, with health and safety in constant jeopardy.

Effectiveness of a risk reduction intervention among African American women who use crack cocaine.

C.F. Sterks, K.P. Theall, and K.W. Elyson
AIDS Education and Prevention 2003, 15, 15-32

A study was made in 265 African American participants to a woman-focused HIV intervention. Sex trading, HIV risk and well-being appeared affected by underlying factors. Learning negotiating skills aimed to self-protection (such as use of condoms) became impaired by involvement of drugs in the context of a sexual interaction, or diminished when the eventual partner was a stranger.

Trading sex: Voluntary or coerced? The experiences of homeless youth.

Kimberly A. Tyler and Katherine A. Johnson
Journal of Sex Research, 2006 43, 208-216

Approximately 30% of 40 young homeless had some experience with trading sex to survive (i.e., food, shelter, money, or drugs) and reported that they did not want to trade sex, but they were desperate, lacked alternatives, were coerced, manipulated, or forced and their participation was not voluntary.

Making a Place for Escort Work: A Case Study

Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale, Jacqueline Lewis, and Megan Street
The Journal of Sex Research, 2005, 42(1), 46-53

This case study focused on the steps taken by a Canadian city bordering the United States to manage the commercial sex component of an adult entertainment package that draws many American visitors. It explored how the city dealt with the potential of community stigmatization resulting from its growing reputation as a place for easily accessible sex trade. The distinctive Canadian laws related to the sex industry, the predominantly laissez-faire attitude toward people's sex lives, and concerns about maintaining the atmosphere of safety and privacy protection preferred by many residents set boundaries to the approach that could be taken. The specific historical, geographic, social and political location of the city figured prominently in its choice of a normalization rather than a spatialization strategy.

Sex Trading and Psychological Distress Among Women on Methadone

Robert F. Schilling

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2001, 15(3), 177-184

This study examined the relationship between sex trading and psychological distress among a nonrandom sample of women recruited from 3 methadone maintenance clinics in New York City. Face-to-face interviews with 280 women (M age = 40.7) revealed that 32% had traded sex for money or drugs in the previous year. Compared to other participants, these women reported less education and higher rates of incarceration in the past year, sexually transmitted diseases, childhood sexual abuse, partner abuse, and current regular crack/cocaine and alcohol use. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis indicated that sex traders scored 0.41 units higher than non-sex traders on the General Severity Index of the Brief Symptom Inventory after controlling for all relevant covariates. The findings emphasize the need to consider the interrelation of psychological distress, abuse, and addiction in designing public health interventions addressing methadone maintained women.

Correlates of Sex Trading Among Drug-Using Men Who Have Sex With Men

Peter Newman, Ph.D., Fen Rhodes, Ph.D., and Robert Weiss, Ph.D.

American Journal of Public Health, 2004, 94(11), 1998-2003

We examined correlates of trading sex for money, drugs, and shelter, or food among drug-using men who have sex with men (MSM). Audio computer-assisted self-interviewing questionnaires were completed by 387 MSM. Sex-trading prevalence was 62.5%. Sex trading was associated with crack use, injection drug use, childhood maltreatment, nongay self-identification, and homelessness. Multiple risk factors are associated with sex trading among MSM. Interventions may need to address crack and injection drug use, homelessness, and childhood maltreatment and target non-gay-identified MSM who engage in sex trading.

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Intrusive sex

Chronicity of sexual harassment and generalized work-place abuse: effects on drinking outcomes

K. M. Rospenda, J. A. Richman, J.S. Wislar & J. A. Flaherty
Addiction, 2000, 95(12), 1805-1820

This study examined the impact of two forms of interpersonal conflict in the workplace, sexual harassment (SH) and generalized work-place abuse (GWA), on drinking outcomes. We hypothesized that SH and GWA would be associated more strongly with negative outcomes than task-related work stressors, especially when SH and GWA were chronic problems.

Gender Jokes/Sexual Politics

Roy Schafer, Ph.D.
Studies in Gender and Sexuality, 2001, 2(4), 277-294

Two classes of jokes – about women as whores and women as avengers – are analyzed in terms of conscious and unconscious intraphysic and intergender conflicts. Interrelated issues of power, mutual exploitation, self-esteem, and material interests are given special consideration. The effectiveness of these and other such jokes is related to the theory of the comic put forth by Ernst Kris, according to which the jokes allow a temporary remastery of incompletely mastered anxieties. In this context, these anxieties pertain especially to gender identity and relations between the sexes.

Initiation, desistance, and persistence of men's sexual coercion.

H. Nagayama, C. Gordon, D.S. DeGarmo, S. Eap, A.L. Teten, & S.Sue
Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology, 2006 74, 732-742

According to Nagayama et al (2006), the strongest predictor of sexually coercive behavior appears to be a past experience of sexual coercion as antecedent. It was determined in two different ethnic groups, 266 Asian American and 299 European American men, that sexual coercers were significantly more disposed to engage in sexual harassment behavior under experimental conditions.

The Prevalence of Sexual Aggression and Victimization Among Homosexual Men

B. Krahe, S. Schutze, I. Fritsche, & E. Waizenhofer
The Journal of Sex Research, 2000, 37(2), 142-150

This study examined the prevalence of unwanted sexual contacts among a sample of 310 homosexual men with an average age of 21.8 years recruited in Berlin, Germany. A modified version of the Sexual Experiences Survey was developed to record unwanted contacts involving different means of coercion, sexual acts, and victim-perpetrator relationships. Reports were elicited about (a) sexual victimization and (b) perpetration of sexually aggressive acts. Three methods of victimization were studied: physical force, exploitation of the victim's incapacitated state, and verbal coercion. Of the 310 respondents, about 15% reported sexual victimization through the use or threat of force. Twenty percent were victimized through exploitation of their inability to offer resistance when in an incapacitated state. Ten percent reported victimization through verbal coercion. In terms of being the perpetrator of sexual aggression, over 5% of respondents reported using or threatening to use physical force. Over 16% reported exploiting a person's incapacitated state, and over 6% admitted to the use of verbal coercion. Acceptance of money for sex was identified as a risk factor for both victimization and perpetration. The data show that sexual aggression is a serious problem among homosexual men which requires further exploration.

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Pain exchange sex

The erotic construction of power exchange

D. Langdrige and T. Butt

Journal of Constructivist Psychology, 2005, 18, 65-73

Langdrige and Butt (2005) do not corroborate previous evidence of ascendant sadomasochistic behavior in the current century, as Plummer had asserted in 1995. However, Langdrige and Butt propose new forms of alternative sadomasochistic behaviors, which they find based on an erotic exchange of power.

Demographics, sexual behavior, family background and abuse experiences of practitioners of sadomasochistic sex: A review of recent research.

N.K. Sandnabba, P. Santtila, L. Alison, and N. Nordling

Sexual & Relationship Therapy, 2002, 17, 39-55

Sadomasochistically sex oriented behavior was reviewed in heterosexuals, corroborating existing evidence that these individuals are more likely to present histories of childhood sexual abuse, among other characteristics. In some cases, the types of sadomasochistic experiences are directly linked to these past experiences, according to Sandnabba, Santtila, Alison, and Nordling (2002).

The tie that binds: sadomasochism in female addicted trauma survivors.

Stephen Southern

Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity 2002, 9, 209-230

The effects of trauma in women include development of variant and perverse behaviors such as sadomasochistic conducts and preferences, and addictions such as self-injurious behavior, eating disorder, and sexual addiction according to Southern (2002). The sadomasochistic behavior is analyzed from the perspective of object relations, which are not only damaged early in development, but condition a learning experience of self-oppression is reenacted in later addictions,

Relational patterns associated with sexual sadism: A study of 20 wives and girlfriends

J.I. Warren and R.R. Hazelwood

Journal of Family Violence, 2002, 17, 75-89

Partners of 20 sexually sadistic males were interviewed to determine the dynamics of consensual interaction with the sadistic partner, sometimes engaging in

extreme fantasies and acting out. Pornographic material and fantasies were engaged but more important, these females had painful antecedents themselves as victims of abuse and incestuous relations. Apparently, they had been able to keep an appearance of stability until meeting their sadistic partners, and once this happened, they were likely to engage in their sadistic interactions, sometimes in sexual offenses or crime (Warren & Hazelwood, 2002).

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Exploitive Sex – Trust

Abuse of power: Sexual misconduct in the legal workplace.

L. Hoffspiegel

Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 2002, 9, 113–126

The first precedent in court of sexual harassment appeared in 1976 on the case of *Williams v. Saxbe*, where the Court determined that the behavior of a supervisor towards a female employee was retaliatory and sexually discriminative, due to the rejection of his sexual advances. However, the definition of sexual harassment came up in 1978 from the *Heelan v. Johns-Manville Corp* as “repeated, unwelcome sexual advances which impact a term or condition of employment and constitute more than an isolated incident or a mere flirtation” (Hoffspiegel, 2002, p. 114).

Sexual boundaries and physicians: Overview and educational approach to the problem.

W. Swiggart, K. Starr, R. Finlayson, and A. Spickard

Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 2002, 9, 139–148.

Swiggart, Starr, Finlayson, & Spickard (2002) mentioned a report from The Federation of State Medical Boards registering 3.9% disciplinary violations from physician sexual misconduct in 42 states (Winn, 1993). More complaints were filed against family medicine doctors, obstetrics/gynecologists, and psychiatrists (Kardener, Fuller, & Mensh, 1973; Gartrell, Milliken, Goodson, & Thiemann, 1992, and Dehlendorf & Wolfe, 1998), especially males (Enborn & Thomas, 1997). Physicians struggling with sexual-boundary problems appears to be 3–10% of the U.S. physician population in all medical specialties. Family backgrounds reveal a history of chaotic relationships, childhood abandonment and emotional, physical, or sexual trauma.

Physical sexual misconduct.

J. Sealy

Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity, 2002, 9, 97-100

Sealy (2002) reported that around 50% of professionals that are alleged with sexual impropriety are sexual addicts. This report is based on the study made Iron and Schneider in 1999, who also found that two thirds of the 150 professionals assessed after being accused of sexual impropriety were sexually exploitive. Moreover, they reported that 66% of these exploitive professionals met a diagnosis of sexual addiction. Reasons for the sexually exploitive behavior were: inadequate education on sexual boundaries, life crises, mental disorders (Axis I or Axis II), or other addictive disorders.

Sexual Harassment as Cycles of Trauma Reenactment And Sexual Compulsivity

Kenneth M. Adams

Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 1999, 6:177-191

This article discusses relevant chemical issues of the sexual harassment behaviors faced by clinicians. Using the sexual addiction model, attachment theory, trauma research, and theory and research on incestuous behavior, sexual harassment is explained as escalating cycles of trauma reenactment. Sexually addictive behavior is the route that creates the reenactment. Relationships with a power differential at their core are opportunities for individuals to unconsciously act out unresolved incest, disturbed attachment, and bonding issues. Primary and secondary victims result from sexual harassment. The reenactments and compulsive cycles are results of patterns of behavior and are not easily modified by employment policies alone. Due to the complexity of trauma-induced addictive behavior and attachment disorders, sexual harassment patterns require extensive and multi-dimensional treatment strategies for amelioration.

Gender, power, and sexuality: first, do no harm

A.J. Lane

Chronicle of Higher Education, 2006, 52

The power difference between teacher and student, whatever the teacher's intention or motivation, makes it impossible for the student to be a fully consenting adult. "Romance" between professor and student is often rooted in power and control. Such a role is antithetical to that of lover and constitutes an abuse of power and a betrayal of trust. Rationalization of this behavior include that students today are different and more mature. There is an increase on sexual relations between faculty members and students. In a recent survey conducted in March 2006 in a class of 190 students at a state university, 37 percent of the students reported knowing of at least one such relationship.

Sexual boundaries and physicians: Overview and educational approach to the problem.

W. Swiggart, K. Starr, R. Finlayson, and A. Spickard

Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 2002, 9,139-148

Despite Hippocratic Oath and Ethical Regulations, a frequency of 3-10 % physician-client reports of sexual incidents is registered currently by diverse medical boards, according to Swiggart, Starr, Finlayson and Spickard (2002). These sexual improprieties range from rape to inappropriate language.

Exploitive Sex - Child

Model of problematic Internet use in people with a sexual interest in children.

E. Quayle and M. Taylor.

CyberPsychology & Behavior 2003, 6, 93-106

Quayle & Taylor (2003) studied offenders with sexual interest in children who use child pornography or attempt to seduce children through the Internet to canalize some of their sexual needs; the study emphasizes the role of cognitions in the etiology of deviant sexual interest in children.

The myth of innocence: Sexual scripts and the recognition of child sexual abuse by female perpetrators.

M. S. Denov

Journal of Sex Research, 2003, 40, 303-314

Denov highlights the problem of sexual abuse perpetrated by women, which has been unrecognized or officially undermined due to the traditional passive stereotype of women in the social arena. The author considers that the potential of sexual aggression in women should be addressed and deserves more professional and scientific attention.

Sexual offenders against children: the influence of personality and obsessionality on cognitive distortions.

V. Egan, B. Kavanagh, and M. Blair

Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment, 2005, 17, 223-240

Egan, Kavanagh & Blair showed negative affect and obsessional tendencies as factors which play an important influence on sexual offenders, and determine the effectiveness of a treatment program in 200 sexual offenders that addresses this underlying factor.

Incest, pedophilia, pornography and prostitution: making familial males more visible as the abusers.

C. Itzin

Child Abuse Review, 2001, 10, 35-48

Itzin finds particular complexities when adult sex practices involve children; there are child offenders that are found prone to commit their acts both with children of their own or with extra-family children, to use seductive tactics or rape, or to exploit children for commercial purposes or to pay money to make them available (Eldridge, 2000; Weinon & Sanford, 1999, Becker & Coleman, 1988, as cited by Itzin, 2001). Seemingly

different, these practices have in common the exercise of power over someone which appears as more vulnerable. Child exploitive sex involved same sex or heterosexual practices, but the prevalence of female perpetrators appears as significantly lower (5-10%) compared to males. The prevalence of intrafamily child sexual abuse against boys appears higher than previously reported (Itzin, 2001).

Young people and sexual exploitation.

K. Lowe and J. Pearce

Child Abuse, 2006, 15, 289- 293

In exploitive sex, the notion of power appears as central, especially when it involves children sexual exploitation. Lowe and Pearce (2006) corroborate previous findings of younger women as a more vulnerable group, more at risk of sexual exploitation than young men and other groups.

Prevalence and incidence of Roman Catholic clerical sex offenders.

G. J. McGlone

Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 2003, 10, 111–121

Ninety percent of pedophiles are non-exclusive type, being the dominant behavior of this population to be attracted by all types of male or female underage victims. Ephebophiles are attracted by minors in the range of 14-18 years old, and usually tend to choose less number of victims. According to McGlone (2003), 80% of priests who are sexually exploitive against minors fall under the category of ephebophilia, and tend to look for male-to male relationships.

Exploitive Sex – Force

Doing cognitive distortions: A discursive psychology analysis of sex offender treatment talk.

T. Auburn and S. Lea

British Journal of Social Psychology, 2003, 42, 281–298

Auburn & Lea (2003) manifest reserves towards the cognitive approach that explains the behavior of sexual offenders. They find distortions in sexual offenders' discourse that serve to their purpose of minimizing or denying the consequences of their behavior.

Coercive sexual behavior in British prisons as reported by adult ex-prisoners.

S. Banbury

The Howard Journal, 2004, 43, 113-130

A study made in British inmates, considered representative for American inmates, (Banbury, 2004) determined that sexual coercion occurs more frequently than is reported: 99% cases do not report it mainly because of fear of retaliation. In 16% of cases, victims were also perpetrators. Different violent and non violent strategies resulted in direct rape and assault, to coerced sexual intimacy. The attacks were most commonly committed by other prisoners (82% cases) in second place by prison staff (14.5%), and in a minority of cases by both (3.5%). Depression, anxiety, nightmares, shame and guilt were psychological complications that occur in 61% of the affected victims, which were most likely homosexual, and perceived as effeminate, younger or inexperienced, and non aggressive or non assertive. Other more severe complications such as self harm, use of drugs or suicidal attempts were also reported.

Perceptions of sexual coercion in heterosexual dating relationships: the role of aggressor gender and tactics

D.L. Oswald and B.L. Russell

Journal of Sex Research, 2006, 43, 87-95

Oswald and Russell found that college students perceive and interpret sexual coercion in heterosexual college student dating relationships in the following way: Men who coerce are viewed as aggressive; women who coerce are viewed as promiscuous. Targets of sexual coercion are not perceived as experiencing high levels of victimization following the incident.

Tactics of sexual coercion: When men and women won't take no for an answer.

C. Struckman-Johnson, D. Struckman-Johnson, and P.B. Anderson
Journal of Sex Research, 2003, 40, 76- 87

The authors explore coercive sexual behavior in 656 college students, both sexes: 40% men and 26% women reported such tactics used for sexual interaction (“do not take no as a response”), in particular in terms of emotional manipulation and lies. The effects in sexual arousal for men and women were significant.

Gender differences in the enactment of sociosexuality: An examination of implicit social motives, sexual fantasies, coercive sexual attitudes, and aggressive sexual behavior.

M.R. Yost and E.L. Zurbriggen
Journal of Sex Research, 2006, 43, 163-173

Yost and Zurbriggen (2006) find gender differences in what they call “unrestricted sociosexual orientation” in 168 adult participants, both sexes. This unrestricted sexual orientation is defined as the “endorsement of casual sex” and was found to be more associated in men with negative personal characteristics such as a sexual aggressive orientation, and negative beliefs towards sex, such as the acceptance of rape, and perpetration of sexual aggression. For both sexes, early sexual experiences were present in their histories.

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PORNOGRAPHY

The Significance of Heavy Pornography Involvement for Romantic Partners: Research and Clinical Implications

Raymond M. Bergner and Ana J. Bridges

Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 2002, 28(193), 193-206

This article presents a paradigm case portrait of female romantic partners of heavy pornography users. Based on a sample of 100 personal letters, this portrait focuses on their often traumatic discovery of the pornography usage and the significance they attach to this usage for (a) their relationships, (b) their own worth and desirability, and (c) the character of their partners. Finally, we provide a number of therapeutic recommendations for helping these women to think and act more effectively in their very difficult circumstances.

Bergner, R. M., Bridges, A. J. (2002). The significance of heavy pornography involvement for romantic partners: research and clinical implications. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy*, 28, 193-206. (SEE **FANTASY LISTING**)

Bridges, A. J., Bergner, R. M., & Hesson-McInnis, M. (2003). Romantic partners' use of pornography: Its significance for women. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy*, 29(1), 1-14. (SEE **FANTASY LISTING**)

Træen, B., Nilsen, T. S., & Stigum, H. (2006). Use of pornography in traditional media and on the internet in Norway. *Journal of Sex Research*, 43, 245-254. (SEE **FANTASY LISTING**)

Træen, B., Spitznogle, K., & Beverfjord, A. (2004). Attitudes and use of pornography in the Norwegian population 2002. *Journal of Sex Research*, 41, 193-200. (SEE **FANTASY LISTING**)

INTERNET SEX

Cyber-sex: The new affair treatment considerations.

J. D. Atwood and L. Schwartz.

Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy

2002, 1, 37-56

According to the authors, almost 50% of couples that report having engaged in extramarital sex at some time during their marriage (50-60% men and 45-55% women) look for therapy. A new type of extramarital relationship called "cyber-affair" is increasing significantly due to the Internet's globalization and fascinating virtual features. Professionals are often unfamiliar with the dynamics associated with the "virtual cheating" or do not consider the behavior as infidelity, although it can lead to marital separation and divorce.

Net-Generation Attributes and Seductive Properties of the Internet as Predictors of Online Activities and Internet Addiction

Louis Leung, Ph.D.

CyberPsychology & Behavior, 2004, 7(3)

Born between 1977 and 1997, Net-generation is the first generation in grow up surrounded by home computers, video games, and the Internet. As children of the Baby Boomers, the Internet is the medium of choice for the Net-geners. Based on the assumption that Net-generation has unique characteristics, this study examined (1) how Net-geners addicted to the Internet differ from the non-addicted and (2) how these attributes, together with the seductive properties of the Internet, are related to Internet addiction. Data were gathered from a probability sample of 699 Net-geners between the ages of 16 and 24. Results show that Net-geners addicted to the Internet tend to be young female students. Being emotionally open on the Net and a heavy user of ICQ were most influential in predicting Net-geners' problematic use of the Internet. Addicted Net-geners are also strongly linked to the pleasure of being able to control the simulated world in online games. The finding reinforces previous research that "dependents" of the Internet spend most of their time in the synchronous communication environment engaging in interactive online games, chat rooms, the ICQ for pleasure-seeking or escape, while "non-dependents" use information-gathering functions available on the Internet.

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