The relationship between men's sexual thoughts of coercing others and their sexual victimisation and perpetration experiences

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The candidate confirms that the work submitted is her own and that appropriate credit has been given where reference has been made to the work of others.

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Abstract

Introduction: Evidence suggests that sexual thoughts are associated with sexual experiences. Literature maintains that relationships exist but the nature and mechanisms remain unknown. This study investigated the prevalence of and explored relationships between coercive sexual thoughts and victimisation and/or perpetration experiences. As far as the author is aware, no study has investigated this with such detail of the content, enactment, experience, and function of coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences.

Method: This study conducted secondary analysis of existing data from the Sexual Thoughts Project using a mixed methods design with a community sample of 779 and subsample of 169 men's self-report data. A mapping framework was developed to match the sexual thought and sexual experience variables. Qualitative data within these variables was coded using content analysis and then analysed quantitatively. Quantitative data was analysed using inferential statistics to determine associations between the paired thought and experience variables.

Results: The results provided evidence that there was a relationship between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. An association was found between victimisation experiences and perpetration experiences with the content of sexual thoughts of coercing others, specifically for type of sexual contact and means of compliance, and for perpetration experiences only, relationship and gender of the other person. Additional exploratory analyses found a relationship between sexual thoughts of coercing others and pornography, childhood physical abuse, and likelihood of engaging in forced sex.

Discussion: There are a multitude of factors that could explain these relationships, including power, control, and appraisal of the sexual thought and experience. These findings have implications for clinical interventions, as well as the potential for wider societal impacts on public health. Further research is needed to establish a full understanding of the sequence of these relationships and for the enactment, experience and function of coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AASA	adolescent and/or adult sexual abuse
ACE	adverse childhood experience
ARs	adjusted standardised residuals
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BCa	bias corrected accelerated confidence intervals
BDSM	bondage and discipline, dominance and submission, sadism, and masochism
BIDR	Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding
CASI	computer assisted self-interviewing
CBT	cognitive behavioural therapy
CI	confidence interval
CISE	Computerised Inventory of Sexual Experiences
CIST	Computerised Interview for Sexual Thoughts
COC	Means of co-operation or compliance
COVID-19	Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2)
CSA	childhood sexual abuse
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales
df	degrees of freedom
DPM-ST	Dual-Process Model of Sexual Thinking
EMDR	Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing
ICA	inter-coder agreement
ICD-11	International Classification of Diseases, Version 11
ID	identification
IP	internet protocol
LBU	Leeds Beckett University
MS	Microsoft

n	number of cases
N	total number of cases
NATSAL	National Surveys of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles
NICE	National Institute for Clinical Excellence
NO	non-offenders
NSO	non-sexual offenders
OCD	Obsessive-compulsive disorder
p	probability value
PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
r	estimate of the Pearson correlation coefficient
RA	research assistant
r_s	Spearman rank-order correlation
RQ	research question
SD	standard deviation
SEX	type of sexual contact
SFSO	sexual fantasy in sexual offending
SO	sexual offender
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
ST	sexual thought
STP	Sexual Thoughts Project
S&M	sado-masochism
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSFQ	Wilson Sex Fantasy Questionnaire
α	Cronbach's index of internal consistency
χ^2	chi-square test statistic

Introduction

Sexual violence is a global public concern (Macdowall et al., 2013). There are significant adverse impacts on victims, perpetrators, health and prison services, and wider society, including mental and physical health issues (e.g., anxiety, depression, drug and alcohol difficulties, sexual dysfunction; Krug et al., 2002; World Health Organization & Pan American Health Organization, 2013). Research has identified a number of factors that may impact on sexual violence. These include biological and personal factors (e.g., demographic characteristics, personality disorder, prior experience or witnessing sexual violence), close relationships (e.g., nature of relationship between perpetrator and victim), community (e.g., social networks, poverty), and societal factors (e.g., social/cultural norms, gender roles) (Krug et al., 2002). Research has mostly focused on female victims of rape and domestic violence (including physical and emotional violence). Less research has focused on male victims (McLean, 2013).

There is evidence to suggest that sexual thoughts are also an important factor involved in sexual behaviour (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995). They are considered to be a normal part of sexual behaviour and important for sexual arousal and sexual functioning (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995). Sexual thoughts are common in community samples (Bártová et al., 2021; Williams et al., 2009) and in victim (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021) and offending samples (Baić et al., 2019; Gee et al., 2004). Sexual thoughts may be a cause for concern in clinical settings if they involve non-consensual sexual activity (e.g., force) and/or sexual behaviour with children (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Coercive or 'deviant' sexual thoughts, specifically, are thought to be a risk factor for sexual offending (Laws & Marshall, 1990; McGuire et al., 1965; Ward & Siegert, 2002). Despite these assertions, the underlying mechanisms are not clear. There is little quality evidence that explains how coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences are linked, the direction of these relationships, and how different types of thoughts and experiences interact. Due to potential implications of the risk of harm from victimisation and sexual offending for individuals and the public, it is important to consider if and what relationships can exist between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. The aim of this research is to gain a greater understanding of the possible relationships between these.

This study will largely explore any relationships between men's reports of their coercive sexual thoughts and their sexual victimisation or perpetration experiences. This chapter will begin by defining the terms used in this research and the prevalence of sexual thoughts. It will be followed by a description of the predominant theories underlying sexual thoughts and experiences, then the origins of coercive sexual thoughts. Finally, this chapter will focus on the literature surrounding coercive sexual thoughts and sexual victimisation and perpetration experiences, respectively.

1.1 Definitions

Sexual victimisation experiences are defined as "violent, coercive, and developmentally inappropriate sexual experiences including incest, rape, and other forms of sexual abuse such as fondling and sexual exposure; use of physical force, authority, or age differentials to obtain sexual contact; and verbally coerced sexual contact." (Greene & Navarro, 1998, p. 590). Non-consensual sexual behaviour (i.e. sexual perpetration experiences) is defined as "behaviour carried out with the intent or result of making another person engage in sexual activity despite his or her unwillingness to do so" (Krahé et al., 2015, p. 3).

Literature does not often distinguish between the terms sexual thoughts and sexual fantasies, and operational definitions are often inconsistent (Daleiden et al., 1998; Looman, 1995; Prentky et al., 1989). This can create problems in comparing studies as it is unclear what is being measured (Jones & Barlow, 1990). Upon a review of the literature in this area, *sexual fantasy* appeared to be the most frequently used term in the literature. Wilson (1978) describes sexual fantasy as an ephemeral thought or an elaborate narrative of a sexual nature and with sexual content, which can be peculiar or realistic. It can occur anytime including during sexual activity, with or without a partner or during masturbation. Jones and Barlow (1990) contend that the term sexual fantasy may be deliberately and internally generated, whereas sexual thoughts may be prompted spontaneously by an external cue. Sexual fantasy can affect sexual arousal; enhancing (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995) or reducing arousal (Carabellese et al., 2011). The term sexual fantasy may imply a positive feeling, but this is not inclusive of all sexual thoughts as some thoughts may derive from or lead to negative feelings, or mood states (Smid & Wever, 2019). Samples of both men and women have reported positive; good, happy, excited (Ellis & Symons, 1990; Renaud & Byers, 2001) and negative; disgust, fear, guilt, frustration (Bramblett & Darling, 1997; Knight & Sims-Knight, 2005; Wilson & Wilson, 2008) feelings about their sexual thoughts. Turner-Moore and Waterman (2017) defined a sexual thought as "a thought with sexual content … and/or thoughts that are sexually arousing to the individual" (p. 7). Research has used other terms such as 'cognitions' (Bigras et al., 2021; Moyano & Sierra, 2015; Renaud & Byers, 2006) and 'scripts' (Bartels & Gannon, 2009; Gilbert & Daffern, 2017; Ward & Hudson, 2000) to discuss the mental representations of internal sexual imagery. As the purpose of this study is to explore the nature of any associations between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences, 'sexual thoughts' is the preferred term to use for this study, as it encompasses the broadest definition of experiences from the literature. The term sexual fantasy may also be used in the literature review for research that has used this term.

Coercive sexual thoughts and behaviours may include a variety of acts, for example, sexual activity that includes force and rape may be deemed coercive (Baumgartner et al., 2002; Daleiden et al., 1998; Greendlinger & Byrne, 1987). However, a distinction is made between pretending to force a person to have sex or engage in sexual activity (e.g., roleplaying rape, simulated non-compliance), referred to in

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this study as *sexual thoughts with coercive themes*, compared to actually forcing a person to have sex or engage in sexual activity against their will (e.g., forced sex; non-consensual), termed here as *sexual thoughts of coercing others*. Few studies make this distinction in sexual thoughts (Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2017). Thus, it is important to define 'coercion' with regard to consent and compliance. Sexual activity is deemed coercive when it is non-consensual. It is consensual if all parties agree to act out the sexual activity of their own free will and are not subject to undue pressure, i.e., unwanted force. It is non-consensual if the person feels emotionally or physically forced into compliance through verbal or non-verbal communication, e.g. verbal threats, emotional blackmail, pain, restraint, or humiliation, in order to gain compliance (Baić et al., 2019). This could also include being unable to give consent or comply before or during the sexual activity, e.g., being intoxicated with drugs or alcohol, being unconscious. According to the age of consent in the UK, if a person is under the age of 16, then sexual activity is considered non-consensual and is therefore coercive. Consent and compliance is independent of sexual arousal, as an individual can be aroused but also non-consenting (Malamuth, 1981a).

The literature uses a variety of terms for sexual thoughts and behaviours that include themes of coercion, such as 'deviant' (Allen et al., 2022; Maniglio, 2011), 'paraphilic' (Bártová et al., 2021; Seto et al., 2021), and 'aggression' (Birke & Bondü, 2022). Deviant sexual thoughts may be defined as those that involve harm, violence, non-consensual, socially unacceptable and/or illegal acts (Gee et al., 2004; Prentky et al., 1989). Paraphilic disorders are defined by the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11) as "persistent and intense patterns of atypical sexual arousal, manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, urges, or behaviors, the focus of which involves others whose age or status renders them unwilling or unable to consent and on which the person has acted or by which he or she is markedly distressed" (World Health Organization, 2018). Some of these terms may become confused in the literature, for example, with deviance and paraphilia. What is defined as 'deviant' and 'paraphilic' may or may not include coercion (i.e., involving pretend or real force). The definitions above will be used unless otherwise specified in the literature review.

An overall definition of *sexual thoughts of coercing others* is deemed as those that include non-consensual and/or non-compliant responses that are real and non-simulated, including all acts that may be considered sexual and which may or may not evoke sexual arousal. This includes all sexual acts with children. *Sexual thoughts with coercive themes* include those thoughts or behaviours that simulate non-consensual sexual activity (i.e., pretending to force a person to have sex or engage in sexual activity). *Sexual thoughts of coercing others* and *sexual thoughts with coercive themes* are included in the overarching term of *coercive sexual thoughts* for the present study. This comprehensive definition of coercive sexual thoughts has been used for this research project.

1.2 Prevalence

1.2.1 Prevalence of sexual thoughts

Studies show that a high proportion (>75%) of males and females self-report having sexual thoughts (Bondü & Birke, 2021; Byers et al., 1998; Harvey & Jeglic, 2020; Leitenberg & Henning, 1995). Males have been reported to have greater frequency of sexual thoughts than females (Jones & Barlow, 1990). The frequency of sexual thoughts has been found to decline with age regardless of gender (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995), although Harvey and Jeglic (2020) found a linear age decline for deviant sexual fantasy, defined as "imagery that contains acts of inflicting harm upon another or illegal experiences" (p. 2), compared to non-deviant sexual thoughts. However, there are difficulties in comparing prevalence rates, including a lack of clarity and consensus in the terms used (Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2017).

Research has shown that a high prevalence of community samples report sexual thoughts of coercion, albeit with degrees of variability. Williams et al. (2009) found that 95% (N = 98) of male undergraduate students reported at least one deviant sexual fantasy. Themes included bondage (62%), sadism (62%), paedophilia (13%), frotteurism (72%), and sexual assault (68%). In a community sample, Larue et al. (2014) found that 33% (n = 35) of males and 17% (n = 18) of females reported fantasising about non-consensual sadistic themes. This included sadism or masochism, paedophilia, zoophilia, or frotteurism. In a large online community sample in the Czech population (N = 10,044, n = 5,023 males), the most common content of paraphilic fantasies (a sexual interest in unusual objects or activities) were fetishism and voyeurism, although this only accounted for a total of 10.5% (n = 527) and 7.1% (n = 357) of men in this sample, respectively (Bártová et al., 2021). Conversely, some studies have not reported any differences between genders in sexual thought type (Rokach, 1990). These studies demonstrate that there is great variability across normative samples. This may be due to differences in attitudes and behaviours across culture and time (Tortora et al., 2020), and also the variation in methods and terms used across studies.

Other research using offender samples has identified high rates of coercive sexual thoughts. Gee et al. (2004) found that of 24 male sexual offenders, 92% (n = 22) reported having sexual fantasies. All 22 participants reported using 'general' sexual fantasies, which the authors defined as consensual sexual intercourse, and offence-focused fantasies (e.g. coercion; sexual activity with children). Langevin et al. (1998) found that 78% of their sample of sexual offenders reported sexual fantasies of children, or other deviant thoughts, such as non-consensual touching, rape, and sado-masochism. In Baić et al.'s (2019) sample, 82.5% (n = 33) of rapists reported experiencing sexual fantasies, of those, 70% (n = 28) reported fantasising about rape. These studies do not specify if participants were asked about whether the sexual thoughts were of simulated or non-simulated force.

Turner-Moore and Waterman (2017) reported on the sexual thoughts of children and coercion in samples of UK sexual offenders (SO), non-sexual offenders (NSO), and non-offenders (NO). They found 51% (n = 47) of NO men self-reported *sexual thoughts with coercive themes* (i.e., pretending to force a person to have sex), significantly more than the sample of SO (18%; n = 17). Additionally, they found that 39% (n = 36) of participants across all three groups (SO, NSO, NO) reported *sexual thoughts of coercing others* (i.e., forcing a person to have sex against their will). This is a significant difference from the above studies in the frequency rates of sexual offenders.

These studies indicate variability in the prevalence of reported coercive sexual thoughts across samples. There may be several reasons for the differences in frequency, including the type of sexual offences included in the sample. For example, Baić et al.'s (2019) sample included rapists only. Additionally, differences in recruitment source, data collection method, as well as potential fundamental differences in the type or nature of sexual thoughts assessed. It may also partly be explained by socially desirable responding (Birke & Bondü, 2022) and fear of repercussions, particularly among identified sexual offenders (Piché et al., 2018). Despite these issues, it is evident that coercive sexual thoughts are relatively common among sexual offenders and community samples. It raises the question that, if there is a relatively high prevalence of coercive sexual thoughts, can they be defined as 'deviant' (Gee & Belofastov, 2007), and can they be considered an important factor in sexual offending (Bartels et al., 2020).

1.2.2 Prevalence of victimisation and perpetration experiences

Population data from the UK National Surveys of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (NATSAL) reported higher prevalence of *non-volitional sex* in women (9.8%) than men (1.4%; Macdowall et al., 2013). Overall, this is a higher prevalence than the rates reported in the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The CSEW reported that 3.4% of women and 0.9% of men reported a *serious sexual assault* (Office for National Statistics, 2018). Males accounted for 97% of sexual offence convictions (Office for National Statistics, 2018). The Crime Survey aimed to capture *serious sexual assault* compared to *non-volitional sex* in NATSAL (Brunton-Smith et al., 2020). Comparison of prevalence between publications is challenging due to variance in measures, methods and populations studied (Macdowall et al., 2013).

When considering prevalence in this context, it is important to be mindful that there are difficulties in assessing and comparing prevalence rates (Brunton-Smith et al., 2020; Dartnall & Jewkes, 2013). Evidence suggests that prevalence data for victimisation varies significantly. This difference may be attributed to the way prevalence is measured between studies and people underreporting victimisation experiences (Buil-Gil et al., 2021). Wilson and Miller (2016) highlight that individuals may not

acknowledge that they have been a victim of rape, and this could contribute to underreporting. Much of the literature on victims of sexual violence is based on female data and less is known about the impact on adult male victims (Bullock & Beckson, 2011; Davies, 2002; Peterson et al., 2011). Male victims are more likely to under-report sexual victimisation (Romano & De Luca, 2001) and may therefore not have access to or seek out care as often as females (McLean, 2013). This could have an impact for health professionals as they are less regularly seen and may have different needs to females. This could have an impact on the quality of care received for adult male victims (Davies, 2002).

Sexual victimisation may be more difficult for males to report due to social and cultural factors, such as gender stereotypes, which perpetuate patriarchal and homophobic attitudes (Donnelly & Kenyon, 1996; McLean, 2013; Romano & De Luca, 2001). This may lead to perceptions about the prevalence and type of male sexual victimisation, as well as negative beliefs about the victim or that men are not physically harmed (e.g., victim blaming; Bullock & Beckson, 2011; McLean, 2013; Peterson et al., 2011). In their study, Peterson et al. (2011) found that the reported prevalence of sexual assault was higher in some populations (e.g., prisoners, gay men) when compared to the overall population.

1.3 Biological, Evolutionary, and Social Theories

Biological, evolutionary, and social theories have been used to explain variation in the prevalence and types of sexual thoughts between genders. Biological theories emphasise the role of evolution on males' innate drive to mate (Wilson, 1978) and may be linked with coercive sexual behaviour (Marshall & Barbaree, 1990). The idea that males may be more primed to aid their chances of procreation is consistent with Thornhill and Palmer's (2001) evolutionary theory of rape. However, Thornhill and Palmer's (2001) theory does not account for sexual interest in same sex partners, animals (bestiality), or inanimate objects (Laws & Marshall, 1990). Critics of this theory suggest that although biology may possibly be an important influence on behaviour, other contextual factors may also play a role. In Ward and Beech's (2006) integrated theory of sexual offending, they emphasise the significance of biological, social and neuropsychological factors in relation to sexual offending specifically. This will be discussed further in section 1.7.4.

Research has shown that males have a higher prevalence of sexual thoughts of dominance (Zurbriggen & Yost, 2004) and sado-masochism (Bartels et al., 2020; Lammers & Imhoff, 2016) compared to female samples. Laws and Marshall (1990) stated that males may be less likely to negatively appraise coercive sexual thoughts than females. Gold and Gold (1991) also found that males were more likely to report a positive appraisal (e.g., excited, happy) of their thoughts than females. These differences may be explained by Western stereotypes of gender roles (Tortora et al.,

2020), i.e. portraying dominant males and submissive females (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995) and can be linked to popular cultural influences (Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2017). These highlight theories about the impact of social factors on sexual thoughts. Culture, poverty, class (Buil-Gil et al., 2021; Krug et al., 2002), the environment (Marshall & Barbaree, 1990; Ward & Siegert, 2002), adverse childhood experiences (Felitti et al., 2019; Levenson et al., 2016), and attachment may also play a role (Abdulrehman & De Luca, 2001; Barbaree, 1990; Beauregard et al., 2008; Marshall, 2010; Ward et al., 1995). These will be discussed further below.

1.4 Process theories of sexual thoughts

Theoretical literature on sexual thoughts is minimal (Bartels et al., 2021). However, a number of theories have emerged from the literature to attempt to describe the process by which sexual thoughts develop.

Conditioning theory aims to explain the process of how events come to be related (Hoffmann, 2017). Generally, conditioning can impact on one's cognitions (e.g. thoughts, attitudes), physiological arousal, and behaviour through a process of learning which, through exposure, one stimulus comes to be associated with a given response (McGuire et al., 1965). In Leitenberg and Henning's (1995) review of sexual thoughts, they attempted to explain how an individual may associate sexual arousal with past sexual experiences. For example, an individual may have experienced or witnessed sexually arousing stimuli, through either direct sexual contact (e.g., kissing), or indirectly (e.g., watching a film, reading an erotic story). An association between a stimulus and sexual arousal is made and is then reinforced through rehearsal. According to McGuire et al.'s (1965) 'sexual deviation hypothesis', it is the rehearsal of the experience in one's mind and masturbation followed by a positive feedback loop that reinforces the association, thereby creating a deviant sexual interest.

There is some debate about how this process is maintained. Laws and Marshall (1990) stated that deviant sexual interests are learned through the same conditioning process described by McGuire et al. (1965), as other behaviours and cognitions. Laws and Marshall's (1990) 'conditioning theory' posits that sexual thoughts require reinforcement through repetition with the original stimulus to maintain the conditioned response. This process is considered to be resistant to change and extinction. Lalumiere and Quinsey (1998) stated that conditioning and repeated exposure are important processes for developing sexual interests. Reliving past experiences in one's sexual thoughts is thought to be reinforcement of the stimulus (Ward & Hudson, 2000). However, these theories do not explain the mechanisms of how sexual thoughts themselves might change and develop.

MacCulloch et al. (2000) provided a theory for how these processes may develop for sadistic sexual thoughts. They explained this through the association between experiences of child sexual abuse and

sexual arousal. If a child experiences sexual abuse, they may simultaneously have feelings of sexual arousal and aggression, which will become a paired association. Thus, when an individual becomes sexually aroused, it will trigger feelings of aggression, and vice versa. This is the basis for how an individual may develop sexual arousal to sadistic sexual thoughts. However, this theory stipulates repetition of both stimuli, sexual abuse, and sexual arousal. It also does not take into account the role of any other types of representations that could be formed, how this may adapt over time, other factors that may impact on these associations, or explanations for instances where these associations are not created. MacCulloch et al. (2000) also assumes feelings of sexual arousal and aggression from child sexual victimisation experiences which may not occur, or only occur for a small subset of individuals.

Laws and Marshall (1990) drew on the concepts of social learning theory to explain the development of deviant sexual thoughts. In social learning theory, the idea of modelling involves the learner mirroring the behaviour of an individual (Bandura, 1977). Vicarious learning is another form of learning behaviour through indirect means, e.g., hearing, seeing, reading. Behaviour is then thought to be developed and expanded on in one's thoughts called symbolic modelling, which is thought to be an important aspect of developing deviant sexual thoughts (Laws & Marshall, 1990) and similar to those processes described by conditioning theories. Habituation is also a learning process by which, after repetition of a stimulus, the potency of the stimulus is diminished (Bartels & Gannon, 2011).

The Dual-Process Model of Sexual Thinking (DPM-ST), developed by Bartels and Beech (2016) and updated by Bartels et al. (2021), proposed a new model to conceptualise the underlying cognitive processes of sexual thoughts and fantasising. This model attempted to expand on existing theoretical models to understand the development of deviant and non-deviant sexual thoughts for sexual offending and non-offending populations. It incorporated processes of mental imagery, working memory, and memory retrieval, based on conditioning theory, and differentiates between internally and externally cued sexual thoughts (Bartels & Beech, 2016).

The model proposed that associations are formed between sex and episodic memories of previous sexual experiences (e.g., victimisation, perpetration experiences) and/or semantic knowledge (e.g., pornography, books) and activated by internal (e.g., thoughts, emotions) or external triggers (e.g., behaviour, person, object). Sexual thoughts are expected to be elaborated on if they are congruent with the individual's beliefs. Bartels et al. (2021) used the example of a child sexual thought: if it is incongruent with an individual's attitudes then they will negatively appraise the thought and attempt to suppress it. If a sexual thought is not able to be suppressed or is positively appraised, then sexual fantasising will take place. This involves mental imagery. Then episodic and/or sematic memories are evoked and used in working memory. An individual may then deliberately, rather than spontaneously, fantasise to control sexual arousal or to plan future sexual experiences. Associations are thought to be reinforced through repetition of sexual fantasising, and may expand to include new associations, although Bartels et al. (2021) does not describe how these processes occur within this model. The

DPM-ST offers a new and integrated perspective for understanding the theoretical processes underlying sexual thoughts and places much emphasis on an individual's attitude but does not describe how these attitudes form. Additionally, further information about how a thought may be habituated in this model is important.

The theories discussed in this section attempt to explain the underlying processes by which sexual thoughts develop and how they are reinforced, however, the underlying mechanisms by which these associations occur remains unclear (Hoffmann, 2017). The next section will explore this in further detail focusing on potential origins of coercive sexual thoughts.

1.5 Origin of sexual thoughts

Research highlights several potential origins of sexual thoughts. This section will consider literature that hypothesises thoughts as directly experienced from prior sexual experiences and those originating from indirect sources (i.e., read, saw, and heard).

There is debate about what cues sexual thoughts. McGuire et al.'s (1965) early work on deviant sexual interest describes the evocation of sexual thoughts as a deliberate decision rather than a spontaneous act. However, other research has described sexual thoughts as being deliberate and/or spontaneous (Bartels et al., 2021; Gee et al., 2006). Sexual thoughts may be cued internally or externally (Wilson, 1978), for example through one's imagination (Gee et al., 2006), a memory of a previous sexual experience (Laws & Marshall, 1990; McGuire et al., 1965), or something seen in the media (Williams et al., 2009).

Gold and Gold (1991) conducted a study with university students (N = 265) comparing their first sexual thoughts with current sexual thoughts. They found that males' first thoughts were based on a visual prompt, i.e., seeing someone they were attracted to, whereas women reported their first sexual thoughts originated from sexual experiences with a previous partner. There are methodological and conceptual limitations to this study. Firstly, asking individuals to describe and compare initial sexual thoughts raises issues about recall bias (Graham et al., 2003; Leitenberg & Henning, 1995). It may also be leading to participants which could have an impact on the findings from the study, which may limit the validity of the results. McGuire et al. (1965) proposed that an initial sexual experience has a greater influence over sexual thoughts than other sources, such as books and photos. Gold and Gold (1991) went on to state that as individuals become more sexually experienced, the themes of their sexual thoughts become increasingly diverse (e.g., group sex, being caught or observed).

Using semi-structured interviews of 24 adult male sexual offenders, Gee et al. (2006) identified six potential origins of sexual thoughts. Some participants' thoughts were internally generated (i.e., from

their own imagination), while the other five were externally produced. Mostly, sexual thoughts came from something directly experienced, seen, read, or heard by participants. These were past abusive experiences, other past or current sexual experiences (including consensual and non-consensual behaviour), behaviour that had been modelled by others, pornography, and other media sources (e.g., television). This links with the theories described in section 1.4 on social learning and vicarious learning (Bandura, 1977; Laws & Marshall, 1990).

Numerous studies have looked at the relationship between pornography and sexual thoughts. The use of online pornography has increased significantly in recent years due to technological advances with the Internet, particularly amongst young men in their 20's (Lewczuk et al., 2019), although it is noted that this increase is smaller than could be expected (Price et al., 2016). The use of child sexual abuse imagery has also increased due to the availability of material (Henshaw et al., 2017). Pornography is thought to directly influence sexual thoughts through generating or integrating this material into sexual thoughts (Bauserman, 1996; Byrne & Osland, 2000). Gee et al. (2006) stated that pornography influences deviant sexual thoughts. In their sample, offenders had embedded pornographic material they had seen when they were younger into their sexual thoughts. Bártová et al. (2021) found that more than 20% of their male community sample reported using pornography with paraphilic content (e.g., fetishism, voyeurism, immobilization, humiliation/submission) and that this coincided with the frequency and content of their paraphilic thoughts. It is important to highlight that it is unknown whether the thought or the pornography existed first, or alternatively if pornography is a mechanism which impacts thoughts over time.

Williams et al. (2009) found that those who reported more pornography use also reported higher rates of deviant sexual thoughts. However, their sample of 103 Canadian undergraduate students reported an overall high rate of deviant thoughts (95%) and so this may have inflated the correlation. An early study by Malamuth (1981b) demonstrated that male students who were shown a narrated slide show depicting rape subsequently reported higher rates of violent sexual thoughts. However, the still images used in this study may be different in nature and impact compared to seeing the enactment of violent sexual acts in a video or witnessing them. Therefore, it is suggested that these results may not be generalisable. Other studies have found correlations between pornography and sexual thoughts (Beauregard et al., 2004; Briere & Runtz, 1989) but did not identify the direction of this relationship. Alternatively, Cortoni and Marshall (2001) found no difference between groups of sexual and non-sexual offenders on their current use of pornography or on the impact of pornography on adolescent sexual thoughts. This finding may be a function of the environment, as the sample was taken from a Canadian prison setting where access to pornography would be restricted.

This section focused on existing theories and research related to the origin of sexual thoughts, specifically, what may precipitate or influence a sexual thought. Research has identified that direct

(e.g., previous sexual experience; Gee et al., 2006) and/or indirect (read, saw, heard; Malamuth, 1981b) sexual experiences may be involved in the origin of sexual thoughts. Another focus of the literature relates to if and how coercive sexual thoughts are related to sexual victimisation. This will be discussed below.

1.6 Sexual victimisation and sexual thoughts

Although the literature above has identified that previous sexual experiences may be associated with sexual thoughts, there is limited information about what aspects of these experiences may impact on the characteristics of sexual thoughts (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021). Past sexual experiences are thought to be able to influence the content of sexual thoughts (Plaud & Bigwood, 1997), for example, this may encompass themes from past sexually arousing experiences, e.g., the environment and people involved (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995). For this piece of work, it is important to consider the impact of sexual victimisation and how this might relate to sexual thoughts.

1.6.1 Content

Several studies have been conducted to explore the content of sexual thoughts and their potential association with child sexual victimisation experiences. Gewirtz-Meydan and Opuda (2021) conducted a review of 13 studies of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) and sexual fantasies. Their definition of CSA included "any nonconsensual sexual experience involving an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power" (p. 3). Only two of the 13 studies reviewed did not find an association between sexual fantasy and CSA (Camuso & Rellini, 2010; Park, 2011) and both used community samples of women only. Conversely, one study found an association between CSA and not having sexual thoughts (Abrams et al., 2019). The remaining studies found that CSA impacted on the prevalence, content, and appraisal of sexual fantasies as an adult. Individuals with a history of CSA were more likely to report thoughts of force (i.e., forcing someone to have intercourse; being physically forced to have intercourse with someone else), dominance, and submission. They were also more likely to start experiencing sexual thoughts earlier in life and reported their thoughts were more intrusive than participants without those without CSA experiences. Overall, participants were more likely to report sexual thoughts that included BDSM (bondage, dominance, sadism, masochism; Frías et al., 2017). In Gewirtz-Meydan and Opuda's (2021) review, BDSM was defined as either being forced to have sex or forcing someone else to have sex (Briere et al., 1994; Gold, 1991; Shulman & Horne, 2006), dominance (Moyano & Sierra, 2015) and submissiveness (Moyano & Sierra, 2015; Renaud & Byers, 2006; Ziegler, 2014).

However, it was not explicit whether force was consensual or non-consensual across all studies in the review.

Another early example in the literature focused on the relationship between coercive sexual thoughts and CSA. Briere et al. (1994) asked a sample of male and female university and college students (N = 339) about their sexual thoughts. They found that both males and females who were victims of CSA were more likely to report sexual thoughts in general, and non-consensual sexual thoughts, specifically, "forcing someone to have intercourse with you" and "being dominated to the point of being physically forced to have intercourse with someone else" (p. 133). Briere et al. (1994) hypothesised that individuals may have been conditioned to associate dominance with sexual arousal, and that this conditioning process may be stronger if the abuse occurred earlier in the individual's life. These results must be interpreted with caution as hypothesising a link between early sexual arousal and sexual thoughts in later life may be presumptuous. Other experiences may be contributing to the arousal response, such as witnessing or experiencing other consensual or non-consensual sexual activity or pornography.

Bramblett and Darling (1997) studied the prevalence and content of sexual thoughts of men sexually abused in childhood and compared these with a sample of non-abused men. They found that those with a history of CSA were more likely to have sexual thoughts of children in adulthood. They argued that the content of the CSA experiences may have influenced the content (e.g., age and gender) of the participants' sexual thoughts of children. It was also noted that these thoughts were not considered acceptable by the participants and elicited negative feelings (e.g., disgust).

In a single case study, Wilson and Wilson (2008) reported on an individual female that experienced unwanted coercive sexual thoughts. These thoughts consisted of domination and force of a child or being forced to perform sexual activities as an adult. In this case, the sexual dynamics (e.g., dominance) and content (e.g., age and gender) in the sexual thought appeared to correspond to the CSA the person suffered. Although single case studies may have limited external validity, this study offers further support for the potential of sexual thoughts to be related to previous sexual victimisation experiences.

1.6.2 Appraisal

Other studies about sexual thoughts and sexual victimisation have included information about individuals' appraisal of their sexual thoughts. In Bramblett & Darling's (1997) sample of 35 adult males, participants who reported that sexual thoughts directly and indirectly related to their abuse history (i.e. thoughts that were exact replications and thoughts that contained elements similar to their victimisation experiences) appraised these as negative. Wilson and Wilson (2008) also reported

feelings of disgust, fear, guilt, and frustration related to these thoughts. It could be that the sexual thoughts are appraised in this way as the individual may have made a connection between the victimisation experience and the sexual thought. Also, it could be a way for them to relive this memory. In some cases, this may be considered symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), e.g., re-experiencing, negative mood and thinking, and intrusive thoughts (NICE, 2018).

Moyano and Sierra (2015) conducted an online survey exploring sexual victimisation experiences and sexual thoughts of men and women in Spain. They collected self-report data on CSA, adolescent and/or adult sexual abuse (AASA; n = 341) and compared them with a sample of non-victimised participants (n = 220). They found that male participants who reported CSA and AASA had more recurrent sexual thoughts of submission and appraised these more positively than the non-victims group. Females with these victimisation experiences reported thoughts of dominance more positively. They also rated their thoughts, in general, as more positive than participants who had not been abused. These findings could potentially reflect bias within the sample. Also, it was not considered how individuals perceived the experience at the time which could influence later appraisal. The findings are in contrast with socio-biological theories discussed in section 1.3; it might be expected that males would positively appraise more dominant sexual thoughts.

Renaud and Byers (2006) studied the appraisal of sexual thoughts with undergraduate students in Canada, using similar measures to Moyano and Sierra (2015). They found that males and females who reported sexual victimisation in childhood positively appraised sexual thoughts with submissive themes. Renaud and Byers (2006) suggested that this finding may be related to a conditioned response to sexual arousal about submissiveness. In contrast, those abused in adulthood reported more negative feeling states of sexual thoughts of submission. This raises questions around whether appraisal is influenced by the life-stage at which someone is victimised. It could be that in adulthood, individuals understand the potentially traumatic nature and negative social perception of a victimisation experience more than as a child, and therefore appraise thoughts associated with this experience more negatively. Gee and Belofastov (2007), take this further, explaining that if childhood abuse is positively appraised it may increase the likelihood that the content of that experience would become a part of sexual thoughts related to offending.

Although CSA and AASA were considered in both Moyano and Sierra (2015) and Renaud and Byers' (2006) studies, they did not explore the chronology of victimisation experiences and sexual thoughts. For example, it was assumed that victimisation experiences led to sexual thoughts rather than the thoughts occurring before any victimisation.

1.6.3 Impact

The impact of these potential relationships also needs to be considered. The self-trauma model conceptualised by Briere (2002) discusses possible mechanisms of how CSA impacts on later life. Victimisation experiences are theorised to influence what the individual expects of others in their sexual behaviour (e.g., negative expectations relating to issues of control and intimacy), impacting on their feelings of trust and safety. It may also influence self-identity, emotion regulation (Garofalo et al., 2016), and feelings of isolation, rejection, and anxiety (Romano & De Luca, 2001). In turn, these factors are thought to negatively influence sexual functioning (e.g., a decrease in desire, arousal, and orgasm; Bigras et al., 2021) and sexual behaviour (e.g., an increase in risky sexual behaviour and hypersexuality; Garofalo et al., 2016). In their study on childhood abuse, Abrams et al. (2019) found that individuals who reported child victimisation were more likely to have mental health difficulties (including personality disorder) as well as atypical sexual fantasies (e.g., domination, sexual assault, bondage, sadism). The association with sexual fantasies was unique to males. This study included different types of abuse (e.g., physical, sexual) and only for those abused by family members which limits the findings of this study. Additionally, it did not distinguish between consensual and non-consensual sexual fantasies, as, for example, domination could be part of consensual BDSM sexual activity.

Lambie et al. (2002) found that sexual offenders with a history of CSA reported greater frequency of fantasising and masturbating to their abuse experiences than a non-offender group. Lehmiller (2018) suggested that the function of sexual thoughts may be a way to cope with one's previous abuse experiences by empowering victims and providing a way for them to take control. Some individuals act out their experiences of sexual trauma (i.e. re-enact) within consensual BDSM activity to gain control and re-process difficult memories (Levand et al., 2019). Gewirtz-Meydan and Opuda (2021) stated that other factors such as the child's age, gender of the abuser, type of sexual contact and length of abuse, should be considered to understand the influence of sexual thoughts and CSA.

Bigras et al.'s (2021) review found that issues with sexual dysfunction may not be found in community samples but in more clinical samples. They stated that individuals with mental health difficulties, such as PTSD, may be more likely to have sexual problems. However, it is crucial to note that the studies used for Bigras et al.'s (2021) review were not representative of male community samples, rather they mainly included women, leaving this population under-investigated.

Gewirtz-Meydan and Opuda (2021) suggested that sexual thoughts are an important part of processing abuse and recovery. It highlights the potential for sexual thoughts to be an important aspect of psychological treatment. It is interesting to consider the mechanisms underlying this. In some cases, victim's sexual thoughts may be used to process difficult memories and aid recovery (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021) whereas in other cases, sexual thoughts may be used for emotion regulation

in sexual offending (Gee & Belofastov, 2007). Understanding the different mechanisms involved in these two pathways is important. Furthermore, this could be different for victims who then go on to perpetrate sexual offences. Once these mechanisms are understood in more detail, research in this area may meaningfully impact on recovery and on recidivism. This is important for sexual offending populations, as it is known that sexual offenders have much higher rates of adverse childhood experiences (emotional, physical, sexual abuse) than the general male population (Levenson et al., 2016). Sexual offenders were found to be three times more likely to have experienced sexual abuse than non-sexual offenders (Jespersen et al., 2009).

1.6.4 Evaluation

There are limitations within the research in this area related to methodology and sample issues. First, there is a disparity between gender, samples, and type of research conducted. This research often uses samples of women from North American populations (Bigras et al., 2021; Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021), who often identify as heterosexual (Moyano & Sierra, 2015; Renaud & Byers, 2006). It is important to have a diverse sample due to the potential impact of cultural and gender roles on sexual thoughts (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021; Tortora et al., 2020). Second, research is mostly quantitative (Camuso & Rellini, 2010; Gold, 1991; Moyano & Sierra, 2015; Ziegler, 2014) or has used case study methodology (Wilson & Wilson, 2008). Qualitative studies may allow more exploration of these associations (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021). Third, studies vary in how they assess, and what questions they ask about sexual thoughts related to coercion, which creates challenges in comparing findings across studies. Most of the research on victims includes childhood sexual abuse but definitions vary. Finally, there is limited information on adult sexual victimisation experiences and their potential relationship with sexual thoughts.

1.6.5 Summary

Overall, these studies show a complicated picture of the associations between victimisation experiences and sexual thoughts and how thoughts are experienced by those who have been abused. There is some evidence to show that the characteristics of sexual thoughts may mirror previous sexual experiences (i.e., age, gender, relationship). This creates questions about whether sexual thoughts are a way to re-experience or cope with past experiences, and for individuals who have experienced abuse, it may have the potential to re-traumatise and/or be a part of the recovery process. Alternatively, it may be that these emotionally powerfully thoughts are more easily cued when exposed to relevant stimuli or when individuals are asked explicitly about them. Few studies examine

these characteristics in detail and so the mechanism and function of these connections remain unclear and warrant further investigation.

1.7 Sexual offending and sexual thoughts

The literature identifies sexual thoughts as an important factor in sexual offending (Gee et al., 2004; Maniglio, 2010; Prentky & Knight, 1991; Carabellese et al., 2011; Knight & Sims-Knight, 2003; Seto & Lalumière, 2010). The following section will review the literature on coercive sexual thoughts and perpetration experiences, focusing on the characteristics and function of coercive sexual thoughts and the possible relationships with perpetration experiences. This will be followed by a discussion of the models that attempt to clarify these relationships.

1.7.1 Content

Several recent studies of large community samples have looked at the associations between the content of sexual thoughts and sexual behaviour. Indicators of sexual interest may be taken from sexual thought content, behaviours, and urges (Seto et al., 2021), consistent with the definition of paraphilic disorders in the latest edition of the ICD-11 (WHO, 2018). Associations were found between paraphilic sexual interests and paraphilic sexual behaviours (Joyal & Carpentier, 2022), specifically for sexual sadism, exhibitionism, and sexual masochism, similar to Seto et al.'s (2021) findings. Although Joyal and Carpentier (2022) did not ask participants about sexual thoughts explicitly, they stated that future research should investigate sexual thoughts as a moderating factor in sexual behaviour. Bártová et al.'s (2021) Czech study of sexual interest and behaviour also found an association between paraphilic themes and corresponding behaviour. Further to this, a correlation was found between exhibitionistic and voyeuristic paraphilic thoughts and corresponding paraphilic behaviour (Långström & Seto, 2006).

Other studies have found similarities between the content of the sexual thoughts of sexual offenders and sexual offending behaviour. Using retrospective data from a Canadian sample of high-risk male sexual offenders, Woodworth et al. (2013) aimed to identify the nature and correspondence between sexual thought type and sexual offence type. Sexual thoughts were coded into four types: consensual, violent and aggressive, thoughts involving children, or a combination of types. Violent thoughts included themes of non-consensual dominance, sadism, rape, and injury (e.g., forced vaginal/anal intercourse, humiliation, stabbing). They found that 53% (n = 74) of offenders reported coercive sexual thoughts (i.e., sexual thoughts of children and/or violent thoughts of adults). A smaller proportion (18%) only reported consensual thoughts. Overall, those offenders who had been convicted of a violent sexual offence were more likely to report violent sexual thoughts than any other type.

Those who reported a combination of child and violent sexual thoughts were more likely to have committed a sexual offence against a child. This demonstrates a relationship between the content of coercive sexual thoughts of high-risk offenders and their offence behaviour. However, the direction of this relationship was not determined. It is important to note that this study used a sample of high-risk offenders which may not be generalisable to the wider sexual offending population. It also used secondary data obtained retrospectively from professional reports which varied in detail, thereby limiting its validity.

Building on this, using a German community sample, Bondü and Birke (2020) assessed whether violent sexual thoughts could predict non-consensual sexual behaviour whilst controlling for interest in BDSM activities. BDSM may involve pain, humiliation or force but is practiced consensually between partners. Bondü and Birke (2020) measured sexual thoughts and non-consensual sexual behaviour in an online questionnaire for people with BDSM identity (n = 99) and without BDSM identity (n = 44). They found that violent sexual thoughts (including coercion) were associated with non-consensual sexual behaviour despite BDSM interest, linking thoughts and perpetration experiences. This conclusion must be taken with caution as the authors' measure of aggressive sexual behaviour may not have been indicative of actual perpetration of non-consensual sexual behaviour. There is also the potential that those in the BDSM community perceive their activity to be consensual. In further research on this relationship, Bondü and Birke (2021) identified that coercive sexual thoughts, referred to as *aggression-related sexual fantasies*, were the most important risk factor for the perpetration of non-consensual behaviour, as they found it to be the greatest predictor of sexual aggression. However, they did find that other factors such as rape myth acceptance, violent pornography, aggression, and psychopathic traits added to the variance explained in the model. Birke and Bondü (2022) stated that coercive sexual thoughts should be considered a key factor on their own in relation to sexual offending behaviour. It is also important to consider whether an enduring lack of consent of the other person in sexual thoughts may be related to the perpetration of non-consensual sexual behaviour (Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2017).

1.7.2 Additional factors

Research has also identified additional characteristics of sexual thoughts relevant to sexual offending. Themes of power (i.e. dominance) have been associated with rape myth acceptance (Zurbriggen & Yost, 2004) and rape supportive beliefs (Akerman & Beech, 2013). Other characteristics of sexual thoughts, such as vividness and emotionality, are related to sexual arousal (Allen et al., 2022; Bartels, 2018; Gee et al., 2006), which may be a moderating factor for sexual offending behaviour (Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2017).

Deviant sexual interest (e.g., voyeurism, bondage/discipline, sado-masochism) and attitudes supportive of sexual offending are important factors to consider. These have relevance in risk

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assessment, intervention, and sexual recidivism (Craig et al., 2007; Beech & Craig, 2012; Harkins & Beech, 2007). Attitudes supportive of sexual offending are thought to be important motivators to offend (Beech et al., 2006). Williams et al. (2009) researched the link between pornography use, deviant sexual thoughts (including coercion) and behaviour. They found that participants who used pornography were more likely to have coercive thoughts and behaviours. This is similar to Birke and Bondü (2022). Williams et al. (2009) hypothesised different pathways between these variables, namely that pornography could lead to deviant behaviour, which may give rise to deviant fantasies, or a secondary explanation that fantasies encourage pornography use, leading to deviant behaviour. They stated that these links are correlational, not causal.

Kenny et al. (2001) also explored pathways to recidivism in young male offenders who had committed either one or multiple sexual offences (N = 70). They found that learning difficulties (e.g., learning disability), deviant sexual experience (e.g., victim of physical/sexual abuse, exposure to pornography) and cognitive distortions (e.g., assumptions of consent) were directly linked to coercive sexual thoughts. Sexual thoughts were directly linked to the pathway to recidivism. The authors reported that these factors may have explained only some of the variance that led to recidivism of sexual offending. The factors in this model need exploring further but provide preliminary models to sexual offending. The theory presented here suggests a causal (rather than correlational, as described above) path between deviant sexual experiences and cognitive distortions to deviant sexual fantasies which, in turn directly impact recidivism.

Other studies highlight the importance of sexual thoughts as a factor in the perpetration of sexual murder. Maniglio's (2010) systematic review of the role of sexual thoughts in sexual homicide identified a pathway from coercive sexual thoughts to sexual homicide when perpetrators had experienced child victimisation experiences, and decreased social and/or sexual functioning. Beauregard et al. (2008) compared a Canadian sample of sexual murderers of children (N = 11) and sexual murderers of adults (N = 66) and discovered a pathway from victimisation to sexual thoughts leading to sexual behaviour. Beauregard et al. (2008) stated that victimisation at an early age may be a risk factor for the perpetration of sexual offending behaviour. It is evident from the literature that a number of characteristics of sexual thoughts are related to offending behaviour, but the strength of these relationships, whether they are causal or correlational, and the mechanisms which underlie these relationships is still a complex picture.

1.7.3 Function

Sexual thoughts may also serve a range of possible functions. It may be that sexual thoughts are a way for perpetrators of sexual homicide to cope with their emotions (Akerman & Beech, 2013; Proulx et

al., 2006; Proulx et al., 1996). Gee and Belofastov (2007) highlighted four primary functions of sexual fantasy in the context of sexual offending: affect regulation (to improve mood), coping (to distort/manipulate reality to create feelings of control), sexual arousal (increasing arousal before sexual activity), and modelling experience through offending (recall/re-enact previous sexual experiences). Gee and Belofastov (2007) note that the arousal of a sexual offender's fantasy reduces over time, so there is a need to increase the explicitness of the sexual imagery or change the themes of the fantasy. This relates to conditioning theory about the concept of habituation (MacCulloch et al., 1983), whereby the potency of the sexual thought is reduced over time through repetition (Bartels & Gannon, 2011).

Gee and Belofastov (2007) suggest these functions demonstrate that sexual offenders have control over their fantasies and consequently have control over their behaviour within their fantasies. They posit that for some offenders, sexual fantasies are actively used to plan their next offence. In addition, both Cortoni and Marshall (2001) and Looman (1995) found that sexual offenders may use sexual thoughts as a coping function for their negative mood states. Using interviews and questionnaires in a Canadian prison setting, Looman (1995) assessed sexual offenders' and non-offenders moods before and during sexual thoughts. They found that child sexual offenders were more likely to engage in sexual thoughts of children when in a negative mood state (e.g., angry) and fantasise about adults when in a positive mood. He went on to state that this is a perpetuating cycle where negative mood states lead to coercive sexual thoughts which could multiply to further negative moods, creating a negative cycle (Bartels & Gannon, 2011). This does not indicate the same level of control over sexual thoughts as suggested by Gee and Belofastov (2007).

1.7.4 Models of offending

There are multiples theories that attempt to explain the relationship between thoughts and experiences. Theories of sexual offending hypothesise a victimisation-perpetration cycle, where previous victimisation may have an influence on later offending (Lambie et al., 2002). They also highlight a relationship between sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. These pathways of offending have identified that earlier sexual experiences may impact later sexual experiences, that sexual thoughts can influence the way people behave, and that behaviour may influence sexual thoughts. Overall, coercive sexual thoughts are considered to be a precipitating or moderating factor for sexual offending in men (Gee et al., 2004; Knight & Sims-Knight, 2003; MacCulloch et al., 1983; Maniglio, 2010; Mann et al., 2010).

Knight and Sims-Knight (2003) developed a model to try to understand these precipitating factors. This was based on the experiences of adult and adolescent offenders and community samples in the

USA. They reported several complex models associating sexual thoughts, sexual arousal, victimisation experiences, and coercive sexual behaviour. Two pathways identified that experiences (e.g., physical, verbal abuse; early antisocial behaviour, aggression), personality (callousness, lack of emotion), and sexual arousal precipitated coercive sexual thoughts (e.g., hostile, aggressive) which led to behaviour (e.g., sexual coercion). One pathway identified that sexual victimisation experiences led to coercive sexual thoughts preceding the perpetration of non-consensual sexual behaviour. Further to this, Gee et al. (2004) proposed the tripartite model of sexual fantasy in sexual offending (SFSO), which included the content, function, and structure of sexual thoughts. By interviewing 24 male sexual offenders from Australia about their sexual thoughts, they identified five categories of content to help identify themes in deviant sexual behaviour. They identified the following categories: demographic, behavioural, relational, situational, and self-perceptual. Demographics of actors in the thought (e.g. gender, age, relationship) may have mirrored those in real life (Gee et al., 2003), for example, a family member in the sexual thought and in real life. Behavioural characteristics pertained to the type of sexual contact in the thought (e.g., anal sex). Relational content involved the interpersonal dynamics between parties and their enjoyment. Situational content included the location the thought takes place in. Finally, self-perceptual related to how the person perceived themselves, such as if they were in control or not. This domain, though less frequently reported in the sample, was strongly related to an offender's desire to repeat a sexual thought. This was particularly evident if the offender did not feel in control in the fantasy. The SFSO model offers a way of identifying and categorising characteristics of sexual thoughts and behaviour, which could be used to identify the correspondence between them.

The theory of attachment and sexual offending is also used to explain how sexual scripts are created (Ward et al., 1995). It hypothesised that childhood abuse may impact on the development of a secure attachment to a caregiver (Levenson et al., 2016). This may then impact an individual's personality and beliefs, and may result in interpersonal and social difficulties in developing and maintaining relationships (Abdulrehman & De Luca, 2001; Marshall, 2010) and deviant sexual thoughts (Maniglio, 2012). These thoughts and attitudes towards women are thought to increase the likelihood of coercive sexual behaviour (Maniglio, 2012; Marshall & Barbaree, 1990; Ward & Siegert, 2002). This theory may also relate to evolutionary theories of rape (Thornhill & Palmer, 2004), as discussed in section 1.3.

Ward and Beech (2006) stated that a multidimensional model which combined existing theories was needed to fully understand sexual offending behaviour. In their Integrated Theory of Sexual Offending (ITSO), they identify the importance of biological functioning (brain development, genetics, and evolution) and social learning (proximal/distal, social/cultural, personal, environmental factors) on the impact of neuropsychological functioning (motivational/emotional; action selection and control; perception and memory). They state that it is these factors which lead to clinical

presentations (e.g., emotional, social difficulties, cognitive distortions, deviant arousal) and, in turn, impact on behaviour, specifically sexual offending in this case. This theory states that a dysfunction in any of the neuropsychological systems can lead to a variety of clinical presentations and offending behaviour. It is these behaviours themselves which serve to create a cycle that leads to the maintenance and escalation of further sexual behaviour. Ward and Beech (2006) describe sexual thoughts as a clinical issue for offenders, as well as, for example, deviant arousal, emotional and social difficulties. According to the ITSO then, problems in the neuropsychological systems (e.g. attachment and mood difficulties) can lead to sexual thoughts which may directly lead to sexual offending in order to meet their sexual needs if, for example, arousal is not managed. See Ward and Beech (2006) for more information about the ITSO.

1.7.5 Evaluation

Although research has identified that sexual thoughts may be important in the perpetration of offences, there is no definitive evidence that sexual thoughts precipitate sexual offending (Grubin, 1999; Leitenberg & Henning, 1995; Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2017). Any associations are crude as they simplify the complexity of the relationship between thoughts and experiences (Lambie et al., 2002). Many individuals from community, sexual and non-sexual offending populations have coercive sexual thoughts and do not act these out (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995; Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2017). It is evident that sexual thoughts alone cannot explain sexual behaviour (Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2017; Williams et al., 2009). Further, the literature discussed in this section varies in the offence committed by an offender (e.g., sexual murderers, rapists), the aims of the study (prevalence, content, function, appraisal of the sexual thought), and the methodology (survey, interview, reports). Despite this, they demonstrate relationships between the characteristics of sexual thoughts and offending behaviour (Bartels & Gannon, 2011). In addition, much of the literature focuses on males. Males are reported to be more likely to be perpetrators of sexual offences compared to females (Brousseau et al., 2012; Krahé et al., 2015; Krahé & Berger, 2013), however, it is important to acknowledge that crime data is biased and victimisation experiences are underreported (Brunton-Smith et al., 2020; Buil-Gil et al., 2021). Finally, conclusions from the literature leave questions about the chronology and nature of sexual thoughts unanswered. More detailed information is needed about the characteristics of coercive sexual thoughts and behaviour as well as the direction of the relationships between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual behaviour (i.e., if thoughts lead to behaviour, if behaviour leads to thoughts, both, or neither). It also needs to be considered whether this relationship is moderated by factors such as pornography, feelings of control, appraisal and other factors suggested in the literature above. It is this complexity that warrants further investigation.

1.8 Summary of the literature

The literature described above identifies possible associations between sexual thoughts and experiences, specifically from sexual victimisation experiences and/or perpetration of non-consensual sexual behaviour (Beauregard et al., 2008; Bramblett & Darling, 1997; Gee et al., 2003; Looman, 1995; Maniglio, 2010; Woodworth et al., 2013). Some studies have found similarities between sexual thought content and sexual experiences (Bramblett & Darling, 1997; Briere et al., 1994; Maniglio, 2010; Woodworth et al., 2013). This indicates that there may be a level of correspondence between sexual experiences and the content of sexual thoughts, for example, dominant/submissive themes in the sexual thought of an individual sexually abused in childhood (Briere et al., 1994; Wilson & Wilson, 2008). The literature may make comparisons between specific aspects of the content of coercive sexual thoughts and previous sexual experiences, such as age, gender, and sexual dynamics, but does little in the way of examining other content of the sexual thoughts, such as type of sexual contact, means of gaining compliance, or affective state of the actor.

Despite this research, the relationship between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual behaviour is tentative (Seehuus et al., 2019; Woodworth et al., 2013). The associations that are made are crude and based on limited detail relating sexual thoughts with sexual experiences. Availability and analysis of the detail of coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences is required to better understand the nature of these relationships. Research to understand the direction of these potential relationships is also sparse and has not been investigated in detail. Theories about the origin and pathways of coercive sexual thoughts may help to begin understanding these relationships. There are several theories about the associations of coercive sexual thoughts and offending behaviour, however there is not enough evidence to make conclusive statements despite the assertions in some of the literature. It is also important to note that these associations are often made by researchers rather than by participants identifying a connection between their victimisation experiences and sexual thoughts (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021).

These relationships may have important social implications due to risk and clinical relevance for offender treatment programmes, as these programmes often emphasise the role of sexual thoughts (Akerman & Beech, 2013), and for psychological interventions for victims (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021; Moyano & Sierra, 2015) and offenders (Beech & Craig, 2012; Craig et al., 2007; Levenson et al., 2016). As stated above, sexual offenders have much higher rates of being victims of sexual abuse than the general population (Jespersen et al., 2009; Levenson et al., 2016). Identifying appropriate trauma-focused interventions, to process trauma such as EMDR (Bartels, 2018), and using sexual thoughts to adapt or reconstruct the experience internally (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021) may be areas to focus on to reduce PTSD symptoms and improve coping skills (Bell et al., 2009; Grady et al., 2022). Overall, more research needs to be conducted to understand the potential

relationships between coercive sexual thoughts and victimisation and perpetration of non-consensual sexual experiences.

1.9 The current study

The present research aimed to address the gaps in the literature by further exploring the relationship between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences, in particular, experiences of victimisation and perpetration. The aim was to explore the extent to which sexual thoughts relate to sexual experiences. The following research questions related to this aim:

1. What is the prevalence of sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others for men with victimisation and/or perpetration experiences?
2. Is there a relationship between sexual victimisation experiences and the content, enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others?
3. Is there a relationship between the perpetration of non-consensual sexual experiences and the content, enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others?

Method

2.1 The Sexual Thoughts Project

The above aim was explored by conducting secondary analysis of an existing dataset from the Sexual Thoughts Project (STP; Turner-Moore, 2009). The STP offers an extensive dataset of sexual thoughts and sexual experiences from a large sample of men in the community. Due to the scale and detailed accounts of sexual histories and sexual thoughts, it presents a unique opportunity to examine any associations. The methodology of the STP will be detailed below. Following this, the present study will be described.

2.1.1 Design

The STP was an online survey developed as part of Dr Turner-Moore's PhD dissertation to explore the sexual thoughts and sexual behaviours of adult males. The STP used a cross-sectional mixed method self-report design. The data was collected between the years 2005 and 2007.

2.1.2 Measures

The survey contained two main self-report measures for sexual thoughts (Computerised Interview for Sexual Thoughts; CIST) and sexual experiences (Computerised Inventory of Sexual Experiences; CISE). The sensitive nature of sexual thoughts and experiences necessitated a self-report measure. Participants were asked numerous in-depth questions about their sexual experiences and sexual thoughts. Their willingness to disclose such personal information may be hindered by a number of factors including social, cultural, moral (Fenton et al., 2001), and social desirability (Paulhus & Reid, 1991). Computer-assisted self-interviewing (CASI) has been found to improve the willingness of participants to disclose sensitive information (Turner et al., 1998; Weeks, 1992). Both measures were designed primarily for computerised administration and specifically for the STP as there were no questionnaires at that time which fit the aims of the study. The questions included in the survey were informed from existing literature (see Fenton et al., 2001; Gee et al., 2003, 2006; Malamuth, 1981). Below is a description of the CIST and CISE followed by details of additional measures included in the STP.

CIST and CISE

The CIST consisted of 48 to 247 open (qualitative) and closed (quantitative) questions, depending on the participants' responses and question branching. This included socio-demographic questions, as

well as questions on different dimensions of sexual thoughts: content, enactment, experience, and function of participants' favourite sexual thoughts, sexual thoughts of children, and sexual thoughts involving force. Sexual thoughts involving force (otherwise referred to in the present study as 'coercive sexual thoughts') consists of two types of questions: sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others. Sexual thoughts with coercive themes include the frequency of participants' sexual thoughts of *pretend* force ('Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to force a person to have sex with you?'). Sexual thoughts of coercing others include the frequency of participants' sexual thoughts of *real* force ('Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about forcing a person to have sex with you against their will?').

Participants were asked to describe, in detail, their favourite sexual thought in their own words. If they offered a response of less than 20 words, they were prompted to provide further information. This process followed for sexual thoughts of children and sexual thoughts of 'real' force, i.e., of coercing others. The descriptions of their sexual thoughts included a range of content, for example, age, gender, relationship, type of sexual contact, and means of co-operation or compliance. Participants were also asked direct questions relating to other dimensions of the sexual thought. Examples of questions related to the enactment of the sexual thought include the participant's report of whether they ever acted out or wanted to act out the sexual thought and their reasons for this. Participants were also prompted with questions related to their experience of the thought. For example, "what makes the sexual thought exciting?", "what led to the sexual thought?", and "how did the experience and sexual thought differ?". Questions related to the participants' account of the function of the sexual thought including 'what the thought makes them do' and 'what they use the thought for'. The same set of questions about the content, enactment, experience, and function were asked initially about the sexual thought the participant identified as their favourite, then were repeated for sexual thoughts of children, then sexual thoughts of coercing others. A copy of the CIST is available in Appendix A.

The CISE consisted of 22 to 410 mainly closed questions about consensual sexual activity with adults, non-consensual sexual activity with adults, sexual activity with children, masturbation, viewing sexually explicit/abusive media, and childhood victimisation experiences. Examples of CISE questions included: "As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?" (victimisation), "Have you ever forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will?" (non-consensual sexual activity), "Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M (either being physically and/or mentally hurt by someone or physically and/or mentally hurting someone)?" (pornography use). Participants were asked to describe, in detail, their experiences of victimisation and non-consensual sexual activity with adults and children (perpetration experiences). A copy of the

CISE is available in Appendix B. See Appendix C for a list of the overarching categories (i.e., dimensions) of the CIST and CISE measures. See also Table 1 for an illustration of the dimensions for each variable.

The CIST and CISE also included questions relating to the chronology of participants' thoughts and experiences, such as questions asking the participant's age when they first experienced the sexual thought or how long ago they were victimised. This helped to understand the direction of any relationship between sexual thoughts and experiences.

Additional measures

Two additional questionnaires were included in the study. The Wilson Sex Fantasy Questionnaire (WSFQ; Wilson, 1978) was used to assess the frequency of 40 different sexual fantasies, giving a more general understanding of the range of participants' sexual thoughts. This was used for comparison with participants reported sexual thoughts. Participants were also asked to complete the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR-6; Paulhus, 1998) to assess for social desirability.

2.1.3 Participants

Sample

The total sample consisted of 6289 men aged 18-90 from the community (n = 6081).

Recruitment

The community sample were recruited through local posters and advertisements, a press release, and the study website was registered with search engines. This led to local and national newspaper articles reporting on and thereby advertising the study which prompted national and international news articles, radio interviews, and further recruitment through word-of-mouth on online forums. The community sample included national and international participants, the majority of whom resided in Britain, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, and the USA.

2.1.4 Data collection

For the community sample, the study was available on the internet and a simplified postal version was also available; most participants took part via the internet.

The survey began with instructions highlighting relevant ethical information and an explanation of how to navigate the study. Participants were required to confirm that they were male and 18 years of age or older. All participants were informed that their responses were anonymous and confidential. Participants were required to start with the CIST measure to minimise any influence from other questions about sexual thoughts and experiences. This was followed by a 2-minute picture-matching distracter task. The CISE, WSFQ and the BIDR were then presented in a counterbalanced order to reduce any systematic order effects, thereby improving internal validity (Allen, 2017). The study was piloted in a university sample consisting of staff and students (n = 41).

2.1.5 Analysis of qualitative data

An extensive 142-page coding manual was created for the original STP study. This manual was derived from the qualitative data in the open-ended questions in the CISE and CIST. This was done through content analysis (Krippendorff, 2004; Neuendorf, 2002) using an a priori approach to identify a small set of initial variables and codes. An inductive technique was then used to identify further variables and codes in the data until saturation was achieved.

Multiple variables may have been coded for some questions (e.g., sexual thought descriptions). For example, a participant might have described age, gender, relationship, type of sexual contact, sexual dynamics, and location in their sexual thought. The coding manual included three coding types: Select one (i.e., single response; select one option in list based on response, e.g., gender); Present/Absent (i.e., multiple response; code each option as present or absent from the response, e.g., type of sexual contact); Score (i.e., the total number of elements present, e.g., explicitness of sexual thought). An extract from the coding manual can be found in Appendix D.

2.1.6 Methodological considerations

Accessibility

The survey used plain English and required participants to be literate in English. Instructions and measures were designed for a maximum reading age of 12. The range of survey formats served to increase accessibility of the study. The CASI format allowed participants to take breaks and exit the study at any time, either temporarily or permanently. Participants also had the opportunity to move back or forward through the study as needed. This was explained in detail in the survey's introductory page. Additionally, a glossary of terms accompanied the study and could be accessed at any time.

Ethics

Ethical approval from the Institute of Psychological Sciences' Ethics Committee was obtained on 18th August 2004. As part of the recruitment and consent process, participants were informed that their responses were anonymous, their data confidential, and that they could withdraw from the study at any time until the data was ready to be analysed. All participants were informed and agreed that their responses may be used as direct quotations but would retain anonymity. This information was made explicit in the introductory pages of the online survey. Any identifiable information participants provided in their responses was deleted before analysis. Responses remained anonymous by the allocation of ID numbers for each participant. Participants were explicitly instructed in the introductory pages about how to create their own unique password which they could use to enter and leave the study. Each paper-and-pencil pack was allocated a unique ID number by the researcher, Dr Turner-Moore. For the community sample, the CASI system did not collect IP addresses and any recording of IP addresses by the central server were deleted before data analysis took place. Any participants who requested paper packs were initially required to give their name and address to post it to them. Once posted this information was destroyed. Participants were provided with a list of contact details for support services to obtain support regarding self-harm, victimisation, criminal activity, or other issues.

2.2 The present study

The methodology of the present study will now be described.

2.2.1 Design

This study used a mixed methods approach to explore the potential relationships between coercive sexual thoughts (i.e., sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others) and sexual victimisation and perpetration experiences in a community sample of males. Data from the CIST and CISE measures were selected from the existing STP dataset and subjected to secondary analysis. This included a combination of quantitative and qualitative data. The qualitative data was analysed using the existing coding manual described in section 2.1.5.

Secondary analysis

Secondary analysis is an approach used to analyse an existing set of quantitative or qualitative data that has previously been collected as part of another research study (Boslaugh, 2009) in order to explore new research aims or questions (Vartanian, 2010). The present study conducted what Heaton

(2003) categorises as an 'additional sub-set analysis'; focusing on a subset of the primary sample and using the available STP data to inform the aims of the current research. Secondary analysis has numerous benefits, namely, that the effort that has gone into data collection has reduced time and resources and decreased participant burden (Heaton, 2003).

Given the sensitive nature of the data and the availability and scale of the primary dataset, it would be unethical to collect data from new participants whilst existing data has yet to be analysed. Using an existing dataset has allowed a larger research scope than would be feasible otherwise (e.g., given the current COVID-19 pandemic and project time limitations in addition to the common challenges of recruiting participants). Additionally, the detail of sexual thoughts as well as sexual experiences available from the CISE and CIST measures are exceptional. This allows for the exploration of the present study's aims at a level not previously attempted, as far as the author is aware. These reasons are the main motivators for utilising the STP dataset.

2.2.2 Ethics

Ethical approval was granted by the School of Psychology Research Ethics Committee on 10th November 2020. See Appendix E for confirmation. The main ethical consideration for this study related to the instructions participants received at the beginning of the STP survey. Participants were explicitly told that only the primary research team would access their responses to the survey. The instructions stated: *the only people that will look at your individual information will be myself and two other people at the Institute of Psychological Sciences, who are also working on this project*. Due to the popularity of the study, much more data was collected than initially anticipated. Given the large number of participants, and combination of both quantitative and qualitative data, only a small subset of the total STP data has been analysed to date. Without input from additional researchers to analyse the existing data, it would remain unutilised, which is an ethical issue. This was considered and ethical approval was sought to extend the research team. It included the following conditions: the data will never be shared in its complete raw form such that the new research team member will not see the entirety of an individual's raw data at any one time; raw qualitative and quantitative data will be shared separately; and raw qualitative data will be coded by question, rather than by participant.

2.2.3 Variable mapping

To date, no study has attempted to explore the relationships between sexual thoughts and experiences with this level of detail, obtained from the CIST and CISE measures, the participants' responses, and the coding process. A systematic approach was developed using questions from the CIST and CISE

measures to identify their potential for exploring relationships between sexual thoughts and experiences with the available data from the STP. This was accomplished through multiple mapping exercises. Three iterations of a mapping framework were developed and are described in detail below. The result of this process was to determine the relevant variables from each measure to meet the aims of the current project and to inform the research questions. Variables were matched in two categories: direct and indirect.

The aim of the first mapping process was to identify which variables in the sexual experience data (CISE) related most closely to variables in the sexual thought data (CIST). The first mapping exercise included only the closed-ended quantitative questions from the list of CIST and CISE variables. This initial sub-set of variables was chosen to develop the author's understanding of the data and to explore mapping potential. CISE variables were systematically matched to CIST variables based on any possible direct or indirect link between the two variables. For example, a direct link can be made between the type of sexual contact in the participants' sexual thought (CIST) and the type of sexual contact during a participant's experience of sexual victimisation (CISE). An indirect link is where there are potential similarities between the responses to the variables, but the responses are not the same. For example, an indirect link may be made between responses to "Likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished" (CISE) and "how personally acceptable participants rated their coercive sexual thought" (CIST). Each variable could have potentially been matched to multiple variables. For example, the sexual thought variable "Age of the other person in the sexual thought" was matched to the sexual experience variables "Age of participant at the experience" and "Age of the perpetrator at the victimisation experience". See Figure 1 for an illustration of the matched variables. Using a triangulation approach (Salkind, 2010), this document was reviewed by both supervisors, thereby increasing understanding and validity of the matches. Comments were given and discussions took place which culminated in additional matches. Mapping of the variables was not checked for reliability by an independent rater. Version 2 of the mapping framework introduced qualitative questions in the mapping process to include all potential matches. The same consultation process with supervisors occurred, and additional matches were suggested which improved consistency throughout the framework. The number of paired variables at this stage totalled 376.

In line with the ethical approval, the author reviewed a subset of the qualitative CISE and CIST data separately with three aims: to develop insight into the quantity and quality of the data, to consider the degree to which the responses corresponded to the potential matches, and to determine the utility and feasibility of the mapping framework. This led to a third version of the framework. Each of the CISE and CIST variables in Version 3 of the framework were entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet and categorised based on the dimensions (described in section 2.1.2) from the original STP study (see Appendix C). As the focus of the current study is on victimisation and perpetration experiences, the

selected sexual experience dimensions included: prior victimisation, non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults, and sexual behaviours with children. The matched sexual thought dimensions included: content, enactment, experience, and function. See Table 1 for more information.

Some additional variables were included in the final mapping framework and these were explored as part of further analyses. These related to sexual experiences which included pornography, physical abuse, and the future likelihood of sexual offending which were matched to the content, enactment, and experience dimensions of sexual thoughts. These variables were identified from the literature as potentially important factors to consider in relation to coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. The quantitative and qualitative data for each variable, and each matched pair, in the framework was reviewed for its quantity and quality, based on the author's professional judgement. Matches were excluded from the framework if there was a low number of responses and/or poor quality of data for one or both variables in the pair. The final number of paired variables were 93 (59 direct; 34 indirect). Version 3 of the mapping framework can be found in Appendix F. A full list of the qualitative and quantitative variables from the CISE and CIST that have been included in the mapping framework are found in Table 1. Figure 1 illustrates the matches between CISE and CIST variables included in the framework.

Table 1

List of variables from mapping framework

Measure	Data Type	Dimension	Variable
CISE	Qualitative	Prior victimisation/Non-consensual sexual behaviour with adults	Relationship to perpetrator/victim
			Type of sexual contact
			Means of gaining co-operation or compliance
	Quantitative	Prior victimisation/Non-consensual sexual behaviour with adults	Gender of perpetrator/victim
			Age of participant at experience
			Age of perpetrator/victim at experience
			How many times experience happened
		Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?
			As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will?
			As an adult, has anyone ever forced/made you have intercourse against your will?
			When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?

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Measure	Data Type	Dimension	Variable
			When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?
			When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?
			Child victim - physically hurt
		Non-consensual sexual behaviour with adults	Have you ever touched someone in a sexual way against their will?
			Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will?
			Have you ever forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will?
			On a scale of 1 to 5, how likely is it that you would force an adult to have sex with you if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished?
			On a scale of 1 to 5, if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished, how likely is it that you would force an adult to have sex with you again in the future?
		Sexual behaviour with children	On a scale of 1 to 5, how likely is it that you would have sex with a child if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished?
		Pornography	Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M?
			Roughly how old were you when you first used pornography for sexual stimulation?
			Roughly how old were you when you saw pornography for the first time?
CIST	Qualitative	Content	Identity of others in ST
			Type of sexual contact
			Means of gaining co-operation or compliance
			Kink
			Degree of physical force/injury
		Enactment	Why ST has never been acted out
		Experience	How the sexual thought formed
			What is exciting about the ST
			What led to the ST
		Function	What the ST 'makes' them do
	Quantitative	Content	Gender of other in ST

Measure	Data Type	Dimension	Variable
			Age of others in ST
			When you experience this sexual thought, do you mostly tend to watch other people or get involved in the sexual thought?
		Experience	How old were you when you first experienced this ST?
			Before the sexual thought happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience?
			On a scale of 1 to 5, how personally acceptable do you find this sexual thought?

Note. ST = sexual thought. Kink in this context is defined in the STP coding manual as "unconventional sexual practices" and includes Cross-dressing, Fetishes, Voyeurism, Exhibitionism, Dominance, Sadism, Submission, Masochism.

Figure 1

CISE and CIST variable matches

CISE Variable	CIST Variable
Age of participant at experience Age of perpetrator/victim at experience	Age of other in ST
Gender of perpetrator/victim	Gender of other in ST
Relationship to perpetrator/victim	Identity of others in ST
Type of Sexual Contact	Type of Sexual Contact
Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Means of gaining co-operation or compliance
How many times experience happened	Before the ST happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience?
Likelihood of forced sex with adult if not caught/punished	Why ST has never been acted out
Likelihood of sex with child if not caught/punished	
Likelihood of forced sex again with adult if not caught/punished	On a scale of 1 to 5, how personally acceptable do you find this ST?
When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?	When you experience this ST, do you mostly tend to watch other people or get involved in the ST?
When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?	
When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?	
As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?	How the ST formed
As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will?	
As an adult, has anyone ever forced/made you have intercourse against your will?	
Have you ever touched someone in a sexual way against their will?	
Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will?	What the ST 'makes' them do
Have you ever forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will?	Degree of physical force/injury
Child victim - physically hurt	Kink
Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M?	What lead to this ST?
Roughly how old were you when you first used pornography for sexual stimulation?	What it is about the ST that is exciting?
Roughly how old were you when you saw pornography for the first time?	How old were you when you first experienced this ST?

Note. ST = sexual thought.

2.2.4 Sample

The focus of this study is on men from the community who have reported coercive sexual thoughts of adults and/or children. An initial sample of 4005 respondents was identified from the STP dataset of cases where participants had completed both the CIST and CISE measures. For research question 1, which examined the prevalence of sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others for men with victimisation and/or perpetration experiences, 779 cases made up the total sample. Research questions 2 and 3 used a subsample of 169 cases from the 779, as these samples only included sexual thoughts of coercing others (real force), and not sexual thoughts with coercive themes (pretend force). Research questions 2 and 3 investigated the relationship between sexual victimisation and perpetration experiences, respectively, and the content, enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others. The additional exploratory variables included in the analyses used the same 169 cases.

The overarching variables of interest in this study were sexual thoughts with coercive themes, sexual thoughts of coercing others, victimisation experiences, and perpetration experiences. How these were operationalised is listed in Table 2. These overarching variables were used to define the samples of interest for research questions 1, 2 and 3. The samples of interest are listed in Table 3.

Table 2

Variables and corresponding questions used to delineate the samples

Measure	Variable	Question(s)
CIST	sexual thoughts with coercive themes	"Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to force a person to have sex with you?"
CIST	sexual thoughts of coercing others	"Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about forcing a person to have sex with you against their will?"

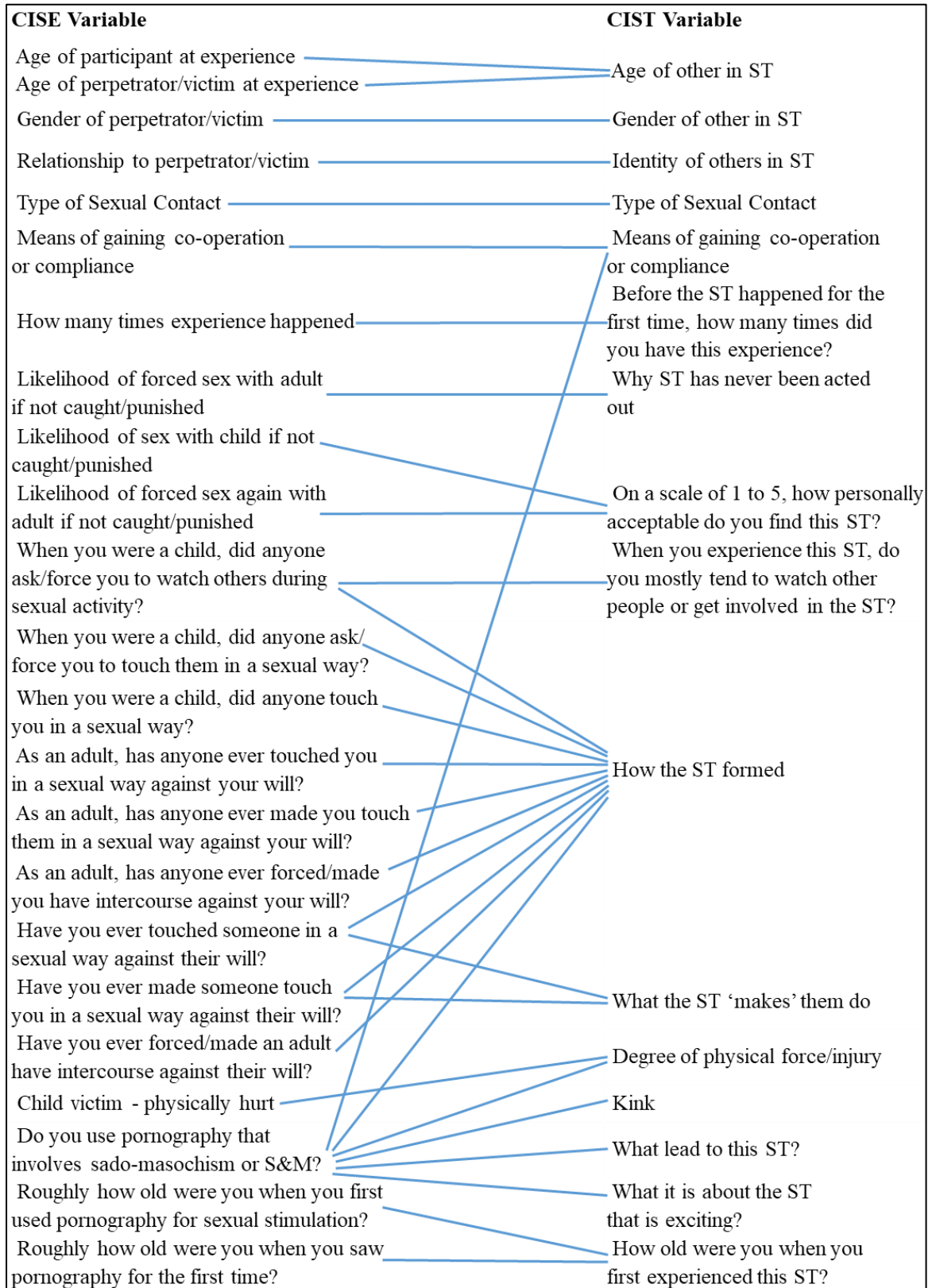| Measure	Variable	Question(s)
CISE	sexual victimisation experiences	"As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?"
		"As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will?"
		"As an adult, has anyone ever forced/made you have intercourse against your will?"
		"When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?"
		"When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?"
		"When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?"
CISE	perpetration of non-consensual sexual behaviour	"Have you ever touched someone in a sexual way against their will?"
		"Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will?"
		"Have you ever forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will?"
		"How often do you touch a child in a sexual way?"
		"Do you use pornography that involves people under 16 years of age (children)?"

Table 3

Samples of interest

Research question	Sample	Description	*n*
1	1a	Sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others, and at least one victimisation experience and no perpetration experiences ('victim only')	184
	1b	Sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others, and at least one perpetration experience and no victimisation experiences ('perpetrator only')	57
	1c	Sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others, and at least one victimisation experience and at least one perpetration experience ('both victim and perpetrator')	68
	1d	Sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others, and no victimisation experiences and no perpetration experiences (comparison sample)	470

Research question	Sample	Description	*n*
2		Sexual thoughts of coercing others and at least one victimisation experience and no perpetration experiences, or at least one victimisation experience and at least one perpetration experience ('any victimisation')	66
3		Sexual thoughts of coercing others and at least one perpetration experience and no victimisation experiences, or at least one victimisation experience and at least one perpetration experience ('any perpetration')	55
Exploratory sample	E1	Sexual thoughts of coercing others and at least one victimisation experience and no perpetration experiences	38
	E2	Sexual thoughts of coercing others and at least one perpetration experience and no victimisation experiences	27
	E3	Sexual thoughts of coercing others and at least one victimisation experience and at least one perpetration experience	28
	E4	Sexual thoughts of coercing others, and no victimisation experiences and no perpetration experiences (matched comparison sample)	76

Due to the small sample sizes, research questions 2 and 3 were partly made up of the same subsample of participants who reported both victimisation and perpetration experiences. Therefore, all the sexual victimisation data was grouped together, which included those who reported victimisation as well as perpetration experiences to create an 'any victimisation' experience variable. The same process occurred for the perpetration data; all the sexual perpetration data was grouped together, including those who reported perpetration as well as victimisation experiences, which resulted in an 'any perpetration' experience variable. It was not possible within this study to examine these groups separately.

Matched comparison sample

A matched comparison sample was created for the exploratory analyses to ensure that an observable difference between groups was attributable to the comparison between sexual thought and sexual experience variables, rather than from different baseline characteristics of the participants. This was done by matching each case from samples 2 and 3. The data for the comparison group was all cases where the participants reported sexual thoughts of coercing others and no victimisation experiences and no perpetration experiences.

The matching was done on a case-by-case basis using the socio-demographic information provided by the participants and following a systematic process. Specifically, cases were matched based on

responses to the following primary criteria: 'Country' (participants' nationality); 'Age' (participants' age in years; +/-5 years); 'Education' (years of education +/-2 years); and 'Sexual Orientation' (sex of their adult sexual partners). Where these matching requirements were not met, the criteria were broadened, for example 'Age' (+/-10 years) and 'Education' (+/-4 years). Cases with the closest responses to the case from the sample of interest were selected (i.e., the best match was always selected). If there were multiple matches from which to choose, the case with responses closest to the case from the sample of interest was selected. If more than one case matched equally well to a case from a sample of interest, then the cases were matched on four secondary criteria: 'Relationship status', 'Ethnicity', 'Religiosity', 'Mental health treatment' (currently in treatment for mental health or not). If a case in a sample of interest was missing a response for one of the matching criteria variables, this was matched with another case with missing data for that variable.

2.2.5 Data analysis

Qualitative analysis

For the present study, the qualitative data was coded using the following procedure. Training was required to use the existing coding manual from the original STP study. Due to the agreed ethical conditions to preserve participants' confidentiality, training and coding were done by question and divided into two stages: open-ended CIST and CISE questions (Stage 1; excluding the sexual thought descriptions), and sexual thought descriptions, including participants' descriptions of their favourite, child, and coercive sexual thoughts (Stage 2).

Coding training was facilitated by Dr Turner-Moore and Prof. Waterman over video conferencing. Coding was supported by one research assistant (RA) who was a master's research student at Leeds Beckett University (LBU) and who had previously undertaken research into adult men who are sexually attracted to children under Dr Turner-Moore's supervision. This allowed the opportunity to code a larger quantity of data, which may have otherwise been unfeasible given the time and resource constraints of the current project.

Both stages of training consisted of a detailed briefing from the trainer, and the author and RA to familiarise themselves with the coding manual and practice coding cases. For each training date, both the RA and the author received a new set of pre-selected training cases and coded the same set of cases independently. Prior to coding the responses to each question, the coding manual was reviewed, and then an appropriate code(s) was chosen from the manual for each case within that question (see Appendix D for an example of the coding options). Each code was recorded in the online coding form

created in Qualtrics[XM]. The coding form mimicked the layout of the questions and variables from the coding manual. Each set of cases were then reviewed together code-by-code with the trainers. Discussions took place to reconcile any discrepancies and to ensure future coding agreement. Coders were unaware of any demographic information related to the case as well as the sample that each case was assigned to. Participants were differentiated by their STP ID number. Both coders used exactly the same coding forms, versions of the manual, and completed the same training together.

Inter-coder reliability

Following coding training, the RA and the author both independently coded the same subset of cases to establish inter-coder agreement (ICA), prior to coding the remaining cases. A stratified random sample of 15% of cases ($N = 26$) from samples 2, 3, and the matched comparison sample from the exploratory analyses were independently coded. The coded data was exported from Qualtrics[XM] and then a discrepancy analysis (i.e., identifying instances where the codes assigned by each coder were not the same) was conducted through R Studio v4.1.1. Both parties met to reconcile coding discrepancies for each stage of coding. The nature of the discrepancies predominantly related to human error, lack of clarity between codes, and ambiguous participant responses. These were discussed and a process for managing these issues was agreed prior to coding the remaining cases.

Krippendorf's alpha (α) is commonly used in content analysis to measure agreement between raters (Krippendorff, 1980). Krippendorff (2004) recommends that $\alpha > 0.800$ is reliable, whereas only tentative conclusions can be drawn for $\alpha < 0.800$ to > 0.667. Data with $\alpha < 0.667$ should not be used. Krippendorf's α was calculated in SPSS for each of the open-ended CIST and CISE questions, excluding the sexual thought descriptions (Stage 1) and the sexual thought descriptions (participants' descriptions of their favourite, child, and coercive sexual thoughts; Stage 2). Agreement for Stage 1 and Stage 2 data were calculated separately. For the ICA samples, Krippendorf's α was calculated by variable for Stage 1 data and calculated by case for Stage 2 data. There were potentially 510 variables that could be coded per case for Stage 2 data (sexual thought descriptions). Practically, this necessitated that ICA was calculated by case rather than by variable.

For Stage 1, the mean α value was 0.97 (Range = 0.89 - 1). One hundred percent of variables ($n = 14$) included in this sample had an $\alpha > 0.800$. For Stage 2, the mean α value was 0.84 (Range = 0.42 - 1). Seventy-seven percent ($n = 20$) of the Stage 2 ICA cases had α values > 0.800. Nineteen percent ($n = 5$) of cases had α values < 0.800 and > 0.667. One case (4%) had a value of < 0.667. As the discrepancies for these cases were reconciled between coders, the data for these cases remained in the sample. For a full list of Krippendorf's α for each variable for Stage 1 and for each case for Stage 2, see Appendix G.

Once the assessment of inter-coder reliability was completed, the remainder of the sample was divided between the author and the RA to code. The author coded 57 cases and the RA coded 86 cases. See Table 4 for a timetable of each stage of the coding process. The combined total number of coding hours for both the RA and author was approximately 190 hours.

Table 4

Coding timetable

Activity	Stage	Dates	Total hours
Training	1	March – April 2021	20
	2	June – July 2021	16
Double-coding of 15% of cases ($n = 26$) to determine ICA	1	August – September 2021	40
	2	January 2022	15
Coding of remaining cases ($n = 143$)	1	November 2021 - March 2022	99
	2	January – April 2022	36

Note. Total number of cases coded = 169. Total hours = approximate total combined hours across both coders. ICA = inter-coder agreement.

Data cleaning and preparation

Data cleaning and preparation were based on the process described in Dr Turner-Moore's study (Turner-Moore, 2009). The data for research question 1 consisted of quantitative data that were obtained from the wider STP dataset. Qualitative data, used for research questions 2, 3, and the exploratory analyses, were downloaded from Qualtrics[XM] and exported to SPSS. The qualitative datasets from the ICA cases, and Stage 1 and 2 of the coding process were combined into one dataset. This was a lengthy process as each qualitative question from Stage 1 had to be downloaded individually and merged. This dataset was then combined with quantitative data from the dataset from research question 1.

As part of the qualitative coding process, responses to the sexual experience questions were reviewed by the coders to determine if the response fitted with the question asked to participants. There were instances where participants described a sexual victimisation experience in childhood, for example, in a question about any adult sexual victimisation experiences. If appropriate, these questions were re-coded into the correct question. The process of coding the qualitative data also allowed for coders to identify any suspect or corrupt cases. None of these issues were found in the sample.

Missing qualitative data for the sexual thought descriptions were minimised by substituting absent or unable to determine codes with information from the quantitative data on the content of the sexual

thought. This included the gender, age, number, and relationship to the other people in the sexual thought. The age of the other people in the sexual thought were recoded as younger or older than the participant by using the participant's reported age.

In a few cases, participants gave qualitative responses instead of quantitative (e.g., a person's age or how many times an experience occurred). When this occurred, it was replaced with the appropriate numerical value or with the most conservative value. For example, a response of 'one' or 'a couple' were given values of 1 or 2, respectively. A value of '10' was given to responses of '10-15', '10+', '10?', and '10ish'. If a response could not be measured (e.g., a response of "a lot"), it was changed to a code of 'Unable to determine'.

The data for all favourite sexual thoughts of coercing others were then combined with the data of all non-favourite sexual thoughts of coercing others into a new set of variables, including quantitative and qualitative variables. Additionally, an *Unknown* variable was created by combining all of the responses that included missing values codes. These were: where a participant did not provide a response; the question was not seen; or the response was unable to be determined due to ambiguity of response.

Finally, some sexual thought or sexual experience variables did not have a direct comparison and so were excluded from the analyses. For example, in the variable *identity of the person* in sexual thoughts of coercing others, prominent/famous, occupational, and ethnic/nationality/regional were not included in the analyses as the equivalent variable in sexual experience, *Relationship*, did not include these as coding options.

It was the intention of the present study to determine possible directions of the relationship between sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. This may have been feasible using questions in the CISE and CIST to ascertain or hypothesise possible directions. For example, a question in the CIST measure asked participants specifically, "what led to the sexual thought?". Unfortunately, it became evident during the data cleaning and preparation process that due to small sample sizes, it was not possible to determine the direction of the relationships found in this study.

Quantitative analysis

All analyses conducted were tests of association using Chi-square tests and correlations to examine associations of coercive sexual thought variables with sexual experience variables. The data consisted of nominal (e.g., relationship), continuous (e.g., Age, how many times happened) and ordinal (e.g., how personally unacceptable sexual thought is, 1-5 scale) variables.

Correlations conducted were either Spearman's Rho or Kendall's tau. Assumptions of normality, outliers, linearity, and homoscedasticity were not met; therefore, non-parametric tests were required. The assumptions of non-parametric tests were checked. Kendall's tau was chosen over Spearman's Rho for data with many tied ranks (Field, 2018). The strength of the correlations were determined using the following guidelines: .01 - .19 negligible; .20 - .29 weak; .30 - .39 moderate; .40 - .69 strong; >.70 very strong (Dancey & Reidy, 2007).

Exact Chi-square tests were used to analyse single and multiple response categorical variables for coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. Exact chi-square tests are more accurate for small sample sizes as they calculate the true distribution of the test statistic (Everitt, 1992). Using this test negates the requirement for a minimum number of expected frequencies.

This study used adjusted standardised residuals (ARs) to establish which data contributed to the significant chi-square value. ARs are argued to be more accurate than standardised residuals (Everitt, 1992). They represent the difference between the observed and expected frequencies. ARs larger than two are deemed to have the greatest impact (Agresti & Liu, 1999; Everitt, 1992). Cramer's V was used as the measure of effect size, signifying the strength of association between two variables from 0 to 1 (Bilder et al., 2000). The following criteria for interpreting Cramer's V has been used: .00 to .29 weak; .30 to .49 low; .50 to .69 moderate; .70 to .89 strong; .90 to 1.00 very strong (Hinkle et al., 2003).

Multiple response categorical variables violate the assumption of independence for Pearson's Chi-square test. To account for this violation the chi-squares were conducted for each individual category of a multiple response categorical variable and a correction was applied. The Bonferroni Correction is conservative, meaning it lacks statistical power. Bootstrapping has been recommended as an alternative correction (Bilder & Loughin, 2004), however, this is not currently computationally possible in SPSS. Lavassani et al. (2009) recommend using the Rao-Scott Chi-square correction. Bilder and Loughin (2004) concluded that these two approaches provided similar outcomes. Given the relative ease of manually calculating the Rao-Scott statistic, this approach was taken. A first order Rao-Scott Chi-square correction was manually calculated in MS Excel using the calculation described in Lavassani et al. (2009). The Rao-Scott correction resulted in a new chi-square test statistic which was used to determine significance.

Conducting numerous inferential tests increases chances of Type I error. A family-wise error correction was considered to correct for multiple comparisons. However, as this research is exploratory in nature it was decided that a family-wise correction would be too conservative.

This chapter will begin with general demographic information about the sample for research questions 1, 2, 3, and additional exploratory analyses. The sample, demographics, and results for research question 1 is in section 3.2. The demographics for research questions 2, 3, and the exploratory analyses are described together in section 3.3. The sample and results for research questions 2 and 3 are presented in sections 3.4 and 3.5, respectively. This chapter will finish with results from the additional exploratory analyses in section 3.6.

3.1 General demographic information

In all samples participants were from the community. As described in section 2.1.4, participants were required to confirm that they were male and 18 years of age or older. Demographic information is summarised in Table 5 and described in sections 3.2.2 and 3.3.

Table 5

Sociodemographic characteristics of participants across samples

Characteristics	RQ 1		RQ 2, 3, Exploratory	
	n	%	*n*	%
Nationality				
UK	455	58.4	95	56.2
Other European	181	23.2	42	24.9
North American	57	7.3	13	7.7
South Asia	6	.8	1	.6
Other countries	6	.8	0	0
Oceania	5	.7	0	0
Unknown	69	8.9	18	10.7
Relationship status				
Married	337	43.3	76	45
Single	176	22.6	35	20.7
Dating, not living with partner	115	14.8	25	14.8
Living with partner	97	12.5	22	13
Divorced	25	3.2	6	3.6
Separated	24	3.1	4	2.4
Widowed	5	.6	1	.6
Recruitment source				
News source	371	47.6	81	47.9
Search engine	41	5.3	9	5.3
Website (other)	41	5.3	8	4.7
Radio	32	4.1	8	4.7
Friend	30	3.9	5	3
Newsletter (e.g., University, Council)	9	1.1	1	.6
University website	8	1	1	.6
Unknown	251	32.2	56	33.1
Religiosity				
1 (not religious at all)	335	43	76	45
2	182	23.4	43	25.4
3	141	18.1	30	17.8

Characteristics	RQ 1		RQ 2, 3, Exploratory	
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*
4	92	11.8	16	9.5
5 (very religious)	27	3.5	4	2.4
Ethnicity				
White British	437	56.1	90	53.3
Other White Background	208	26.7	54	32
White Irish	76	9.8	12	7.1
Indian	16	2.1	3	1.8
Mixed Background	15	1.6	1	.6
Chinese	9	1.2	5	3
Other Asian Background	7	.9	1	.6
Other Ethnic Background	4	.5	2	1.2
African	2	.3	1	.6
Other Black Background	2	.3	0	0
Pakistani	1	.1	0	0
Sexual behaviour with adults				
Females	611	78.4	137	81.1
Males	56	7.2	13	7.7
Both Males and Female	53	6.8	10	5.9
Unknown	59	7.5	9	5.3
Convicted of an offence				
No	658	84.5	154	91.1
Yes	45	5.8	11	6.5
Unknown	76	9.7	4	2.4
Currently in treatment for mental health				
No	680	87.3	153	90.5
Yes	23	3	11	6.5
Unknown	76	9.7	5	3

Note. RQ = research question; Unknown = participant did not provide a response, the question was not seen, or the response was unable to be determined; Adults = anyone 16+; Religiosity = how religious participants rated themselves on a scale from 1 (not religious at all) to 5 (very religious).

3.2 RQ 1

3.2.1 Sample

Research question 1 examined the prevalence of sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others for men with victimisation and/or perpetration experiences (victim only; perpetrator only; both victim and perpetrator; neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences). This totalled 779 (19.45%) male participants from 4005 that reported sexual thoughts with coercive themes and/or sexual thoughts of coercing others. Table 6 illustrates the frequency for each variable.

Table 6

Research question 1 frequencies

Variable	*n* (%)
Sexual thoughts with coercive themes only	324 (41.6)
Sexual thoughts of coercing others only	188 (24.1)
Both sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others	176 (22.6)
Either sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others	336 (43.1)
Victimisation experiences only	184 (23.6)
Perpetration experiences only	57 (7.3)
Both victimisation and perpetration experiences	68 (8.7)
Neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences	470 (60.3)

Note. $n = 779$. Percentages in parentheses. Either sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others includes *sexual thoughts with coercive themes only* and *sexual thoughts of coercing others only* and excludes *both sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others*.

3.2.2 Demographics

Age.

Participants were on average 38 years old, ranging from 18 to 76 ($SD = 13$).

Nationality.

Of the 779 male participants included in this sample, the majority identified as being from the UK (58.4%). The second most reported country was 'Other European' (23.2%), of which, the most reported countries were Italy (9.9%) and Ireland (9.4%). Other countries included South Africa ($n = 2$), Philippines ($n = 1$), Malaysia ($n = 1$), Argentina ($n = 1$), and Saudi Arabia ($n = 1$). A proportion of the participants (8.9%) did not have a response for country. See Table 5 for further details.

Relationship status.

Most participants reported that they were married (43.3%), followed by 22.6% who stated they were currently single. See Table 5 for further details.

Recruitment source.

Participants found the study mainly through a news source (47.6%), of these, the main source were from The Times ($n = 164$, 44.2%), Corriere della Sera ($n = 64$, 17.3%), SKY ($n = 63$, 17%) and BBC ($n = 33$, 8.9%). It was unknown how 32.2% of participants found the study. Other sources are detailed in Table 5.

Education.

Participants were asked how many years of education they had. They were informed that 12 years of education would include until the end of secondary school and 14 years until the end of sixth form. There were three outlier values, zero ($n = 2$) and 52. After excluding these values, the range was two to 38 years of education. The average number of years of education was 16.6 ($SD = 3.1$).

Religiosity.

Participants were asked to rate how religious they were on a scale from 1 (not religious at all) to 5 (very religious). Most participants rated themselves as not being religious at all (43%). See Table 5 for further details.

Ethnicity.

Most participants in this sample identified as being 'White British' (56.1%) or 'Other White background' (26.7%). See Table 5 for further details.

Sexual behaviour with adults.

Participants were asked who they tended to be sexual with. Adults were defined as anyone aged 16 or over. Most of the sample reported engaging in sexual behaviour with females (78.4%), fewer reported sexual behaviour with males (7.2%) and both males and females (6.8%). See Table 5 for further details.

Previous convictions.

Forty-five participants (5.8%) reported having been convicted of an offence.

Mental health treatment.

Twenty-three participants (3%) reported currently being in treatment for their mental health.

3.2.3 Demographics by group.

Further exploratory analyses were conducted to investigate any significant associations between demographic characteristics and group. See descriptive statistics in Appendix H.

There was a statistically significant but weak association across sexual experience group for sexual behaviour with adults ($\chi^2(6) = 23.19$, p = .001, $V = .13$). The adjusted standardised residuals (ARs) indicate that participants who had both victimisation and perpetration experiences were over-represented for sexual behaviour with adult males only, as well as with both adult males and females. Participants with victimisation experiences were over-represented for sexual behaviour with both adult males and females and under-represented with adult females only.

There was a statistically significant but weak association between sexual experience group and those who reported being convicted of an offence ($\chi^2(3) = 20.69$, $p < 0.001$, $V = .17$), with ARs indicating that participants with both victimisation and perpetration experiences reported having a conviction more than statistically expected.

There was no significant association between experience group and currently receiving mental health treatment ($\chi^2(3) = 7.08$, $p = 0.066$, $V = .10$), however, the ARs (-2.5) indicated that participants who had neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences reported currently being treated for a mental health problem less than statistically expected.

For participants who reported any sexual victimisation experience, overall, it was more common to report being victimised as a child than as an adult. For participants who reported child victimisation experiences, most reported being touched in a sexual way. The least common was being asked/forced to watch others during sexual activity. For participants who reported adult victimisation experiences, more reported that they had been touched in a sexual way against their will, compared to the other experiences, with the fewest number reported being forced against their will to have intercourse. For perpetration experiences, participants reported touching someone in a sexual way against their will most often. The least commonly reported experience was touching a child in a sexual way. See Table 7 for more details.

Table 7

Sexual experience variables and frequencies for RQ 1

Sexual experiences	*n* (%)
Any child victimisation experiences	
Anyone touched you in a sexual way	155 (19.9)
Asked/forced to touch anyone in a sexual way	68 (8.7)
Asked/forced to watch others during sexual activity	15 (1.9)
Any adult victimisation experiences	
Anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will	112 (14.4)
Anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will	31 (4)
Anyone ever forced/made you have intercourse against your will	17 (2.2)
Any perpetration experiences	
Touched someone in a sexual way against their will	75 (9.6)
Made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will	29 (3.7)
Forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will	14 (1.8)
Touched a child in a sexual way	7 (.8)
Use pornography that involves people under 16 years of age	35 (4.5)

Note. $n = 779$. RQ = research question. Percentages in parentheses.

3.2.4 RQ 1 Results

Chi-squares

Chi-squares were conducted to examine the association between sexual experiences and coercive sexual thoughts. The following four sexual experience groups, a) victimisation experiences only; b) perpetration experiences only; c) both victimisation and perpetration experiences; d) neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences; were analysed with frequencies of reports of four groups of coercive sexual thoughts, 1) sexual thoughts with coercive themes only; 2) sexual thoughts of coercing others only; 3) sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others; and 4) sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others.

Of the four chi-squares conducted, all were statistically significant (details are reported in Table 8). A statistically significant but weak association was found between type of sexual experience and *sexual thoughts with coercive themes only*, with ARs indicating that those participants who reported *perpetration experiences only* reported *sexual thoughts with coercive themes only* more than expected statistically.

A statistically significant but weak association was found between type of sexual experience and *sexual thoughts of coercing others only*. Those who reported *perpetration experiences only*, as well as those who reported *both victimisation and perpetration experiences*, reported *sexual thoughts of coercing others only* more than expected statistically.

There was a statistically significant but weak association found between type of sexual experience and *both sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others*. Participants who reported *perpetration experiences only*, as well as those with *both victimisation and perpetration experiences*, reported *both sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others* more than expected statistically.

Finally, there was a statistically significant but weak association found between type of sexual experience and *either sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others*. Those who reported *perpetration experiences only*, as well as those with *both victimisation and perpetration experiences*, reported *either sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others* more than expected statistically.

Consistently, *victimisation experiences only* did not contribute to statistical significance across the associations. Further, participants with *neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences reported all four types of coercive sexual thoughts less than statistically expected.*

Table 8

Chi-squares of coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences

Sexual experience group	Sexual thoughts with coercive themes only		*n*	$\chi^2(3)$	*p*	*V*
	No	Yes				
Victimisation only	105 (13.5%)	79 (10.1%)				
Perpetration only	21 (2.7%)[a]	36 (4.6%)[a]	779	17.82*	<.001	.15
Both victimisation/perpetration	33 (4.2%)	35 (4.5%)				
Neither victimisation/perpetration	296 (38%)[a]	174 (22.3%)[a]				
	Sexual thoughts of coercing others only		*n*	$\chi^2(3)$	*p*	*V*
	No	Yes				
Victimisation only	146 (18.7%)	38 (4.9%)				
Perpetration only	30 (3.9%)[a]	27 (3.5%)[a]	799	32.75*	<.001	.21
Both victimisation/perpetration	40 (5.1%)[a]	28 (3.6%)[a]				
Neither victimisation/perpetration	375 (48.1%)[a]	95 (12.2%)[a]				
	Both sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others		*n*	$\chi^2(3)$	*p*	*V*
	No	Yes				
Victimisation only	147 (18.9%)	37 (4.7%)				
Perpetration only	32 (4.1%)[a]	25 (3.2%)[a]	799	26.79*	<.001	.19
Both victimisation/perpetration	43 (5.5%)[a]	25 (3.2%)[a]				
Neither victimisation/perpetration	381 (48.9%)[a]	89 (11.4%)[a]				
	Either sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others		*n*	$\chi^2(3)$	*p*	*V*
	No	Yes				
Victimisation only	104 (13.4%)	80 (10.3%)				
Perpetration only	19 (2.4%)[a]	38 (4.9%)[a]	799	21.86*	<.001	.17
Both victimisation/perpetration	30 (3.9%)[a]	38 (4.9%)[a]				
Neither victimisation/perpetration	290 (37.2%)[a]	180 (23.1%)[a]				

Note. * = $p < .001$. [a] = adjusted standardised residuals greater than +/- 2.

Overall, the results suggest that there are associations between frequencies of reports of coercive sexual thoughts and frequencies of reports of sexual experiences. These associations suggest that, firstly, participants with perpetration experiences are more likely to report sexual thoughts with coercive themes, and secondly, participants with perpetration experiences and both victimisation and perpetration experiences are more likely to report a) sexual thoughts of coercing others only, b) both sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others, and c) either sexual

thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others. However, all of the associations between the variables had a weak effect size (Hinkle et al., 2003).

3.3 RQ 2, 3, Exploratory Demographics

This section will describe the sample for research questions 2, 3, and the exploratory analyses respectively. Following this, demographic and background information, including the sexual thoughts and sexual experiences for each group will be discussed (Section 3.3.1).

Age.

Participants were on average 38 years old, ranging from 18 to 69 (SD = 12.1).

Nationality.

Of the 169 male participants included in this sample, the majority identified as being from the UK (56.2%). The second most reported country was 'Other European' (24.9%), of which, the most reported countries were Italy (11.8%) and Ireland (7.7%). A proportion of the participants (10.7%) did not have a response for country. See Table 5 for further details.

Relationship status.

Most participants reported that they were married (45%), followed by 20.7% who stated they were currently single. See Table 5 for further details.

Recruitment source.

Participants found the study mainly through a news source (47.9%). It was unknown how 33.1% of participants found the study. Other sources are detailed in Table 5.

Education.

Participants were asked how many years of education they had. They were informed that 12 years of education would include until the end of secondary school and 14 years until the end of sixth form. There were two outlier values of zero and 52. After excluding these values, the range was two to 38 years of education. The average number of years of education was 16.6 (SD = 3.1).

Religiosity.

Participants were asked to rate how religious they were on a scale from 1 (not religious at all) to 5 (very religious). Most participants rated themselves as not being religious at all (45%). See Table 5 for further details.

Ethnicity.

Most participants in this sample identified as being 'White British' (53.3%) or 'Other White background' (32%). See Table 5 for further details.

Sexual behaviour with adults.

Participants were asked who they tend to be sexual with. Adults were defined as anyone aged 16 or over. Most of the sample reported engaging in sexual behaviour with females (81.1%), fewer reported sexual behaviour with males (7.7%) and both males and females (5.9%). See Table 5 for further details.

Previous convictions.

Eleven participants (6.5%) reported having been convicted of an offence. The majority reported non-sexual offences ($n = 10$; assault; burglary; theft; driving convictions). One case reported a sexual offence. This data was not coded and therefore figures are preliminary based on initial visual checks of the qualitative data.

Mental health treatment.

Eleven participants (6.5%) reported currently being in treatment for their mental health. Some participants provided multiple responses to this question. The majority reported mood disorders, mostly commonly depression ($n = 8$). The second most common was anxiety disorders ($n = 3$). Two reported other types of mental health problems. Three cases were unknown (participant did not provide a response or the response was unable to be determined). This data was not coded and therefore figures are preliminary based on initial visual checks of the qualitative data.

3.3.1 Demographics and background by group

Research question 2, 3, and the additional exploratory analyses involve the consideration of four groups: victimisation only, perpetration only, both victimisation and perpetration, and neither victimisation nor perpetration. This section looks at associations between demographic characteristics and group. Descriptive statistics are reported in Appendix I.

There was a statistically significant but low association between sexual experience group and reports of a conviction ($\chi^2(3) = 21.91$, $p < 0.001$, $V = .36$), with ARs indicating that participants who had both victimisation and perpetration experiences were over-represented for being convicted of an offence.

A significant association was not found between sexual experience group and sexual behaviour with adults ($\chi^2(6) = 7.01$, $p = 0.322$, $V = .15$), however, ARs (-2.1) indicated that those with victimisation experiences only reported sexual behaviour with adult females only less than statistically expected.

For participants who reported any sexual victimisation experience, overall, it was more common to report being victimised as a child than as an adult. For participants who reported child victimisation experiences, most reported being touched in a sexual way. The least common was being asked/forced to watch others during sexual activity. For participants who reported adult victimisation experiences, more reported that they had been touched in a sexual way against their will compared to the other experiences. The fewest number reported being forced against their will to have intercourse. For perpetration experiences, participants mostly reported touching someone in a sexual way against their will. The least common reported experience was touching a child in a sexual way. See Table 9 for more details.

Table 9

Sexual experience variables and frequencies for all groups

Sexual experiences	*n* (%)
Any child victimisation experiences	
Anyone touched you in a sexual way	37 (21.9)
Asked/forced to touch anyone in a sexual way	20 (11.8)
Asked/forced to watch others during sexual activity	7 (4.1)
Any adult victimisation experiences	
Anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will	26 (15.4)
Anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will	12 (7.1)
Anyone ever forced/made you have intercourse against your will	8 (4.7)
Any perpetration experiences	
Touched someone in a sexual way against their will	39 (23.1)
Made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will	13 (7.7)
Forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will	12 (7.1)
Touched a child in a sexual way	3 (1.8)
Use pornography that involves people under 16 years of age	12 (7.1)

Note. $n = 169$. RQ = research question. Percentages in parentheses.

Sexual thoughts and experiences by group

The sexual thoughts of coercing others and the sexual victimisation and/or perpetration experiences for each group will be described below. This data is derived from qualitative descriptions of these thoughts and experiences provided by participants in each group that were then coded into quantitative codes as described in section 2.2.5.

Victimisation experiences only.

For participants with sexual victimisation experiences only, they reported that the person in their sexual thought was an adult female who was most commonly a stranger, the next most common was a known person. The type of sexual contact participants described in their sexual thought was sex, vaginal/anal penetration, or unknown (i.e., participant did not provide a response, the question was not seen, or the response was unable to be determined). The most common kinks reported were dominance, fetishes, or unknown. Means of gaining co-operation or compliance was reported most often as unknown, followed by physical coercion. See Table 10 for more information.

For sexual victimisation experiences, the average age they experienced any childhood sexual victimisation experiences was 11 (SD = 2.94). The average age of the perpetrator was 24 (SD = 17.28). For adult sexual victimisation experiences, the participant's average age was 25 (SD = 10.77), and the average age of the perpetrator was 30 (SD = 12.26). The average number of times participants reported that the adult experiences occurred was 2 (SD = 2.51). This information is unknown for child experiences as it was not asked in the original survey. The gender of the perpetrator across any victimisation experiences was predominantly male and was most likely to be a known person to the participant. The type of sexual contact reported was either genital and/or oral sex or it was unknown from the description provided. The means of co-operation or compliance were unknown from most participants' descriptions of the experiences. See Table 11 for further details.

Perpetration experiences only.

For participants with perpetration experiences only, they reported the person in their sexual thought was an adult female who was most commonly a stranger or a known person. The type of sexual contact participants described in their sexual thought was unknown, sex, then vaginal/anal penetration. The most common kinks reported were dominance, unknown, or fetishes. Physical coercion was the most frequently reported means of gaining co-operation or compliance, followed by unknown. See Table 10 for more information.

The average age they perpetrated any sexual experiences was 26 (SD = 9.8). The average age of the victim was 24 (SD = 9.7). The average number of times participants reported that the perpetration experiences occurred was 3 (SD = 4.46). The gender of the victim was predominantly female. The experience was most likely to be perpetrated against a partner (50%), however the number of participants who reported the relationship was small (n = 8). The type of sexual contact reported was either kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital contact, or the type of sexual contact was unknown from the description provided. The means of co-operation or compliance participants

reported using was 'verbal: non-coercive' (i.e., someone requests an action, states, or implies that they would like to do something) or 'psychological coercion.' See Table 11 for further details.

Both victimisation and perpetration experiences.

Participants with both victimisation and perpetration experiences reported the person in their sexual thought was an adult female who was equally likely to be a stranger or a known person. The type of sexual contact participants described in their sexual thought was unknown, vaginal/anal penetration, or genital/oral sexual contact. The most common kinks reported were unknown, fetishes, then dominance. The means of gaining co-operation or compliance was predominantly unknown. See Table 10 for more information.

The average age at which the sexual experience occurred was 21.5 ($SD = 10.28$). The average age of both sexual experiences was 27 ($SD = 10.98$). The average number of times participants reported that the experiences occurred was 4 ($SD = 3.48$). The gender of the victim was most commonly male and they were most likely a known person. The type of sexual contact reported was unknown, followed by genital and/or oral sex. The means of co-operation or compliance most often reported was unknown. See Table 11 for further details.

Neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences.

Participants with neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences reported the person in their sexual thought was an adult female who was most commonly a partner, known person then a stranger. The type of sexual contact participants described in their sexual thought was sex, unknown, then vaginal/anal penetration. The most common kinks reported were unknown, dominance, then fetishes. The means of gaining co-operation or compliance was unknown then physical coercion. See Table 10 for more information.

Table 10

Descriptive statistics for sexual thoughts of coercing others, by group

Sexual thoughts of coercing others variables	Group			
	Victimisation only $n = 38$	Perpetration only $n = 27$	Both victimisation and perpetration $n = 28$	Neither victimisation nor perpetration $n = 76$
Age of other person(s)				
Child: 5-12	1 (2.6%)	0	2 (7.1%)	0
Pubescent child	2 (5.3%)	0	2 (7.1%)	1 (1.3%)
Young adult	0	0	5 (17.9%)	4 (5.3%)
Younger adult	15 (39.5%)	8 (29.6%)	9 (32.1%)	24 (31.6%)
Adult	34 (89.5%)	23 (85.2%)	22 (9.6%)	68 (29.6%)
Older adult	1 (2.6%)	0	3 (10.7%)	1 (1.3%)

Sexual thoughts of coercing others variables	Victimisation only $n = 38$	Perpetration only $n = 27$	Both victimisation and perpetration $n = 28$	Neither victimisation nor perpetration $n = 76$
			Group	
Unknown	0	3 (11.1%)	1 (3.6)	0
Gender of other person(s)				
Females	24 (63.1%)	22 (81.5%)	16 (57.1%)	59 (77.6%)
Males	4 (10.5%)	1 (3.7%)	4 (14.3%)	6 (7.9%)
Males/Females	8 (21%)	3 (11.1%)	5 (17.9%)	7 (9.2%)
Identity of other person(s)				
Partner	4 (10.5%)	8 (29.6%)	4 (14.3%)	26 (34.2%)
Family member	0	1 (3.7%)	0	1 (1.3%)
Known	15 (39.5%)	11 (40.7%)	7 (25%)	26 (34.2%)
Prominent/famous	3 (7.9%)	0	2 (7.1%)	3 (3.9%)
Occupational	1 (2.6%)	0	1 (3.6%)	4 (5.3%)
Ethnic/nationality/regional	1 (2.6%)	2 (7.4%)	0	1 (1.3%)
Stranger	18 (47.3%)	11 (40.7%)	13 (46.4%)	25 (32.9%)
Unknown	0	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.6%)	1 (1.3%)
Type of sexual contact				
Kiss/Hug/Clothed/Non-genital	6 (15.8%)	2 (7.4%)	1 (3.6%)	5 (6.6%)
Genital/Oral sex	8 (21.1%)	3 (11.1%)	7 (25%)	9 (11.8%)
"Sex"	12 (31.6%)	10 (37%)	3 (10.7%)	29 (38.2%)
Vaginal/Anal Penetration	11 (28.9%)	8 (29.6%)	8 (28.6%)	17 (22.4%)
Unknown	10 (26.3%)	11 (40.7%)	12 (42.9%)	24 (31.6%)
Kink				
Cross-dressing	0	0	0	2 (2.6%)
Fetishes	12 (31.6%)	5 (18.5%)	7 (25%)	20 (26.3%)
Voyeurism	0	2 (7.4%)	0	1 (1.3%)
Exhibitionism	1 (2.6%)	3 (11.1%)	1 (3.6%)	0
Dominance	17 (44.7%)	15 (55.5%)	6 (21.4%)	26 (34.2%)
Sadism	3 (7.9%)	4 (14.8%)	1 (3.6%)	2 (2.6%)
Submission	2 (5.3%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.6%)	5 (6.6%)
Masochism	0	0	1 (3.6%)	2 (2.6%)
Other	0	0	1 (3.6%)	0
Unknown	11 (28.9%)	8 (29.6%)	12 (42.9%)	30 (39.5%)
Means of compliance				
Opportunism	4 (10.5%)	2 (7.4%)	0	6 (7.9%)
Non-verbal manipulation	3 (7.9%)	3 (11.1%)	0	1 (1.3%)
Verbal: non-coercive	1 (2.6%)	2 (7.4%)	3 (10.7%)	0
Psychological Coercion	6 (15.8%)	3 (11.1%)	1 (3.6%)	5 (6.6%)
Physical Coercion	13 (34.2%)	15 (55.5%)	3 (10.7%)	27 (35.5%)
Unknown	23 (60.5%)	11 (40.7%)	19 (67.9%)	41 (53.9%)

Note. $n = 169$. Percentages in parentheses. Variables in this table are multiple response variables therefore percentages may equal more than 100. Some of the categories included in this table have not been included in the analysis as there was no comparable sexual experience variable. ST = sexual thought; Unknown = none, not applicable, unable to determine; Young adult = aged 16 or 17 years; Younger adult = person aged 10+ years younger than the participant. Older adult = person aged 10+ years older than the participant. Partner has smaller sample size ($n = 11$) as child victimisation experience questions did not include this category. Family member = biological, family member: non-

biological, family member: unclear; Kiss/Hug/Clothed/Non-genital = kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital contact; Genital = non-genital - genital, genital - non-genital, genital – genital. Fetishes = tactile/clothing, age play, body parts/types, bodily functions, fluids, odours; Opportunism = Not conscious/Conscious but no or limited awareness/warning; Non-verbal manipulation = Non-verbal signalling/Non-verbal pressure; Verbal: non-coercive = someone requests an action, states, or implies that they would like to do something. Psychological Coercion = Verbal: Coercive/Bribes tricks/Status; Physical Coercion = Restraint/Physical force/Physical injury.

Table 11

Descriptive statistics for sexual experience variables, by group

	Group		
Sexual experience variables	**Victimisation only** $n = 38$	**Perpetration only** $n = 27$	**Both victimisation and perpetration** $n = 28$
Gender of victim/perpetrator	$n = 37$	$n = 24$	$n = 45$
Females	11 (29.7%)	23 (95.8%)	19 (42.2%)
Males	22 (59.4%)	1 (4.2%)	20 (44.4%)
Males/Females	4 (10.8%)	0	6 (13.3%)
Relationship to victim/perpetrator	$n = 22$	$n = 8$	$n = 15$
Partner	0	4 (50%)	3 (20%)
Family member	7 (31.8%)	0	3 (20%)
Known person	12 (54.5%)	2 (25%)	6 (40%)
Stranger	1 (4.5%)	2 (25%)	0
Unknown	2 (9.1%)	0	3 (20%)
Type of sexual contact	$n = 31$	$n = 14$	$n = 34$
Kiss/Hug/Clothed/Non-genital	9 (29%)	6 (42.9%)	3 (8.8%)
Genital/Oral sex	11 (35.5%)	2 (14.3%)	14 (41.2%)
Vaginal/anal penetration	3 (9.7%)	4 (28.6%)	4 (11.8%)
Unknown	11 (35.5%)	6 (42.9%)	17 (50%)
Means of compliance	$n = 32$	$n = 46$	$n = 51$
Opportunism	2 (6.3%)	3 (6.5%)	2 (2%)
Non-verbal manipulation	0	1 (2.2%)	2 (2%)
Verbal: non-coercive	1 (3.1%)	15 (32.6%)	9 (17.6%)
Psychological Coercion	2 (6.3%)	15 (32.6%)	11 (21.6%)
Physical Coercion	2 (6.3%)	2 (4.3%)	2 (2%)
Unknown	25 (78.1%)	10 (21.7%)	25 (49%)

Note. $n = 169$. Percentages in parentheses. Variables in this table are multiple response variables therefore percentages may equal more than 100. This table does not include neither victimisation nor perpetration experience as the nature of this group means there is no sexual experience data to report on. Unknown = none, not applicable, unable to determine; Family member = Parent, Brother, Sister, Other family member; Known person = Friend, Acquaintance; Kiss/Hug/Clothed/Non-genital = kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital contact; Genital = non-genital - genital, genital - non-genital, genital – genital. Vaginal/anal penetration for victimisation experiences includes only the following victimisation questions: 'As an adult, has anyone ever forced/made you have intercourse against your will?', 'When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?',

'When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?', and 'When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?' as not all victimisation experiences included a penetration category. Opportunism = Not conscious/Conscious but no or limited awareness/warning; Non-verbal manipulation = Non-verbal signalling/Non-verbal pressure; Verbal: non-coercive = someone requests an action, states, or implies that they would like to do something. Psychological Coercion = Verbal: Coercive/Bribes tricks/Status; Physical Coercion = Restraint/Physical force/Physical injury.

3.4 RQ 2

3.4.1 Sample

Research question 2 explored whether there was a relationship between sexual victimisation experiences and the content, enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others. This sample was made up of participants who reported sexual thoughts of coercing others and who also reported victimisation experiences only, or both victimisation and perpetration experiences. This totalled a sample of 66 male participants. Table 12 shows the frequencies for this sample.

Table 12

Research question 2 frequencies

Variable	*n* (%)
Victimisation experiences only	38 (22.5)
Both victimisation and perpetration experiences	28 (16.5)

Note. n = 66.

3.4.2 RQ 2 Results

Correlations

Correlations were used to explore the associations between:

a) Age of the participant (victim) at the time of the victimisation experience and the age of the other person in the sexual thought of coercing others
b) Age of the perpetrator at the time of the victimisation experience and the age of the other person in the sexual thought of coercing others

The examination of the data demonstrated that these variables were not normally distributed, therefore Spearman's Rho was adopted as the test of association.

Separate correlations for adult victimisation experience and child victimisation experiences were conducted. Where a participant provided the age for more than one of the same victimisation experiences (e.g., two ages provided for the perpetrator(s) in two instances of the same type of adult victimisation experience, "As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?"), only the age of the first victimisation experience they reported was included in the analysis. This was applicable for seven cases. Similarly, if a participant reported more than one person in their sexual thought of coercing others, only the age of the first person they reported was included in the analysis.

Due to low frequencies, the correlation between the number of times an adult victimisation experience occurred and the number of times the experience occurred prior to the sexual thought of coercing others could not be conducted.

Of the four Spearman's correlations conducted, none were statistically significant. This indicates that neither the age of the victim or the perpetrator at the time of the victimisation experience was significantly associated with the age of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others. Despite none of the correlations being significant, the correlation coefficients indicated that, as age increased at the victimisation experience, the age of the other person in the sexual thought of coercing others also increased. Except for the adult victimisation experience, where age increased as the age of the other person in the sexual thought of coercing others decreased. The correlation results are reported in Table 13.

Overall, this indicates that there was not an association between participants' age at victimisation experiences and age of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others. However, this could be a result of the small sample size and the way in which the variables were calculated.

Table 13

Correlations of sexual thoughts of coercing others and victimisation experiences

Variable		Age of other person in ST
Participants' age at adult victimisation experience	r_s	-.32
	Significance (2-tailed)	.110, 95% CI [-.617, .088]
	n	26
Participants' age at child victimisation experience	r_s	.24
	Significance (2-tailed)	.176, 9% CI [-.151, .586]
	n	33
Perpetrators' age at adult victimisation experience	r_s	.11
	Significance (2-tailed)	.594, 95% CI [-.291, .462]
	n	27
Perpetrators' age at child victimisation experience	r_s	.18
	Significance (2-tailed)	.309, 95% CI [-.127, .499]
	n	34

Chi-squares

Multiple response variables.

Chi-square analyses were conducted to examine the association between victimisation experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others for multiple response variables. These needed to be conducted separately as participants could report more than one variable within the victimisation experience and more than one could appear in the sexual thought. The following associations were investigated:

1) Type of sexual contact in the victimisation experience and the type of sexual contact in the sexual thought of coercing others:
   a) Kissing/hugging/clothed contact/non-genital-non-genital sexual contact within the victimisation experience and kissing/hugging/clothed contact/non-genital-non-genital sexual contact within the sexual thought of coercing others
   b) Genital (non-genital - genital, genital - non-genital, genital - genital) and oral sexual contact within the victimisation experience and genital and oral sexual contact within the sexual thought of coercing others
   c) Vaginal and anal penetration in the victimisation experience and vaginal and anal penetration in the sexual thought of coercing others

2) Means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the victimisation experience and means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the sexual thought of coercing others:
   a) Opportunism (not conscious, conscious but no or limited awareness/warning) to gain co-operation or compliance within the victimisation experience and opportunism to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others
   b) Non-verbal manipulation (non-verbal signalling, non-verbal pressure) to gain co-operation or compliance within the victimisation experience and non-verbal manipulation to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others
   c) Verbal: non-coercive behaviour (i.e., someone requests an action, states, or implies that they would like to do something) to gain co-operation or compliance within the victimisation experience and verbal: non-coercive behaviour to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others
   d) Psychological coercion (verbal: coercive, bribes, tricks, status) to gain co-operation or compliance within the victimisation experience and psychological coercion to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others

e) Physical coercion (restraint, physical force, physical injury) to gain co-operation or compliance within the victimisation experience and physical coercion to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others

3) Relationship to the perpetrator in the victimisation experience and the identity of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others

a) Partner in the victimisation experience and partner in the sexual thought of coercing others

b) Family member in the victimisation experience and family member in the sexual thought of coercing others

c) Known person (e.g., friends, acquaintances) in the victimisation experience and known person in the sexual thought of coercing others

d) Stranger in the victimisation experience and stranger in the sexual thought of coercing others

4) *Any victimisation* experiences and what the sexual thought makes the participant do:

a) *Any victimisation* and sexual thought makes participant desire sexual activity

b) *Any victimisation* and sexual thought makes participant act on the sexual activity with others

Due to small sample sizes, victimisation experiences were grouped together to create an *any victimisation* experience variable. *Any victimisation* consisted of the following variables: "As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?"; "As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will?"; "As an adult, has anyone ever forced/made you have intercourse against your will?"; "When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?"; "When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?"; "When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?". These variables were coded dichotomously (e.g., yes = presence of variable; no = absence).

As discussed in Methods chapter section 2.2.5, a Rao-Scott correction was applied because of the nature of multiple response variables. Owing to a lack of variance in the data, two chi-squares could not be conducted. This was between reporting that a family member was the perpetrator in the victimisation experience and having a family member in the sexual thought of coercing others, as well as between any victimisation experiences and what the sexual thought of coercing others makes the participant do. Additionally, due to low frequencies in reporting, the associations between verbal: non-coercive behaviour to gain co-operation or compliance within the victimisation experience and verbal: non-coercive behaviour to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others could not be analysed.

Of the ten chi-squares conducted, two were statistically significant. See Table 14 for all multiple response chi-square results. There was a statistically significant but low association between the type of sexual contact in the victimisation experience and the type of sexual contact in the sexual thought of coercing others, specifically, genital and oral sexual contact within the victimisation experience was significantly associated with genital and oral sexual contact being described within the sexual thought of coercing others.

Further, there was a statistically significant but low association found between means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the victimisation experience and means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the sexual thought of coercing others, specifically, physical coercion to gain co-operation or compliance within the victimisation experience and physical coercion to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others.

Relationship to the person in the victimisation experiences and sexual thought of coercing others was not statistically significant.

Overall, these findings suggest a low strength of association between type of sexual contact in the victimisation experience and in the sexual thought of coercing others and between means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the victimisation experience and in the sexual thought of coercing others.

Table 14

Chi-squares of sexual thoughts of coercing others and victimisation experiences for multiple response variables with Rao-Scott correction

Sexual experience variable		Sexual thought variable		Statistics			
Any Victimisation experience		**Type of sexual contact in ST**					
Type of sexual contact		No	Yes	*n*	χ^2Rs(2)	*p*	*V*
Kiss/Hug/Clothed/Non-genital	No	30 (68.2%)	4 (9.1%)	44	3.84	.2	.21
	Yes	7 (15.9%)	3 (6.8%)				
Genital/Oral sex	No	19 (43.2%)[a]	2 (4.5%)[a]	44	12.76*	.002	.38
	Yes	13 (29.5%)[a]	10 (22.7%)[a]				
Vaginal/Anal Penetration	No	20 (48.8%)	15 (36.6%)	41	2.95	.975	.19
	Yes	5 (12.2%)	1 (2.4%)				
Any Victimisation experience		**Means of compliance in ST**					
Means of compliance		No	Yes	*n*	χ^2Rs(1)	*p*	*V*
Opportunism	No	41 (85.4)	4 (8.3%)	48	0.58	.975	.08
	Yes	3 (6.3%)	0				
Non-verbal manipulation	No	44 (91.7%)	3 (6.3%)	48	0.14	.975	.04
	Yes	1 (2.1%)	0				

Sexual experience variable		Sexual thought variable		Statistics			
Psychological Coercion	No	38 (79.2%)	6 (12.5%)	48	0.76	.975	.09
	Yes	3 (6.3%)	1 (2.1%)				
Physical Coercion	No	33 (68.8%)[a]	13 (27.1%)[a]	48	9.18*	.02	.31
	Yes	0[a]	2 (4.2%)[a]				
Any Victimisation experience Relationship		**Identity of person in ST**					
		No	Yes	*n*	χ^2Rs(1)	*p*	*V*
Partner	No	9 (81.8%)	1 (9.1%)	11	0.22	.975	.10
	Yes	1 (9.1%)	0				
Known Person	No	4 (15.4%)	5 (19.2%)	26	1.98	.975	.20
	Yes	11 (42.3%)	6 (23.1%)				
Stranger	No	10 (38.5%)	15 (57.7%)	26	1.30	.975	.16
	Yes	0	1 (3.8%)				

Note. * = $p < .05$ with Rao-Scott correction. [a] = adjusted standardised residuals greater than +/- 2. Variables in this table are multiple response variables therefore percentages may equal more than 100. ST = sexual thought; Kiss/Hug/Clothed/Non-genital = kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital contact; Genital = non-genital - genital, genital - non-genital, genital - genital; Vaginal/anal penetration for victimisation experiences includes only the following victimisation questions: 'As an adult, has anyone ever forced/made you have intercourse against your will?', 'When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?', 'When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?', and 'When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?' as not all victimisation experiences included a penetration code. Opportunism = Not conscious/Conscious but no or limited awareness/warning; Non-verbal manipulation = Non-verbal signalling/Non-verbal pressure; Psychological Coercion = Verbal: Coercive/Bribes tricks/Status; Physical Coercion = Restraint/Physical force/Physical injury. Partner has smaller sample size (*n* = 11) as child victimisation experience questions did not include Partner as a coding option due to age. Family member (experience) = Parent, Brother, Sister, Other family member; Known person (experience) = Friend, Acquaintance; Stranger; Family member (identity in ST) = biological, family member: non-biological, family member: unclear.

Single response variables.

Chi-square analyses were conducted to examine the associations between victimisation experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others for single response variables. The associations investigated were as follows:

a) Gender of the perpetrator in the victimisation experience (select one) and gender of the person(s) in the sexual thought of coercing others (yes/no)

b) *Any victimisation* (yes/no) and how the sexual thought of coercing others formed (select one: previous behaviour, previous experience – read/seen/heard, unsure, can't remember, other)

c) Child victimisation experience "When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?" (yes/no) and watch others or get involved in sexual thought of coercing others ("When you experience this sexual thought, do you mostly tend to watch other people or get involved in the sexual thought?"; watch/get involved).

As mentioned above, due to small sample sizes, victimisation experiences were grouped together to create an *any victimisation* experience variable.

Due to a lack of variance in the data, two chi-squares could not be conducted. These were any victimisation experience and how the sexual thought of coercing others formed, as well as child victimisation experience of being asked/forced to watch others during sexual activity and watch others or get involved in the sexual thought of coercing others.

The only chi-square conducted was for gender of the perpetrator in the victimisation experience and gender of the person(s) in the sexual thought of coercing others. This was not statistically significant. See Table 15 for the single response chi-square results.

Table 15

Chi-squares of sexual thoughts of coercing others and victimisation experiences for single response variables

Sexual experience variable		Sexual thoughts variable			Statistics			
Any Victimisation experience		**Gender of other persons in ST**						
		Male	Female	Male/Female	*n*	$\chi^2(4)$	*p*	*V*
Gender of Perpetrator	Male	6 (10%)	23 (38.3%)	8 (13.3%)				
	Female	1 (1.7%)	9 (15%)	4 (6.7%)	60	1.71	.823	.12
	Male/Female	1 (1.7%)	7 (7.11%)	1 (1.7%)				

Note. * = $p < .05$. ST = sexual thought.

3.5 RQ 3

3.5.1 Sample

Research question 3 explored whether there was a relationship between the perpetration of non-consensual sexual experiences and the content, enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others. This sample was made up of participants who reported sexual thoughts of

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coercing others and who also reported perpetration experiences only, or both victimisation and perpetration experiences. This totalled a sample of 55 male participants. Table 16 shows the frequencies for this sample.

Table 16

Research question 3 frequencies

Variable	*n* (%)
Perpetration experiences only	27 (16)
Both victimisation and perpetration experiences	28 (16.5)

Note. n = 55.

3.5.2 RQ 3 Results

Correlations

Correlations were conducted to explore the relationships between:

a) Age of the participant (perpetrator) at the time of the perpetration experience and the age of the other person in the sexual thought of coercing others

b) Age of the victim at the time of the perpetration experience and the age of the other person in the sexual thought of coercing others

c) Number of times a perpetration experience occurred, and the number of times the experience occurred prior to the sexual thought of coercing others

The examination of the data demonstrated that these variables were not normally distributed; therefore, Spearman's Rho was adopted as the test of association.

For (a) and (b) above, separate correlations for adult perpetration experiences and child perpetration experiences were conducted. Where a participant provided the age for more than one of the same perpetration experiences (e.g., two ages provided for the victim(s) in two instances of the same type of perpetration experience, "Have you ever forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will?", only the age of the first perpetration experience they reported was included in the analysis. This excluded one case of a participant reporting additional experiences. Similarly, if a participant reported more than one person in their sexual thought of coercing others, only the age of the first person they reported was included in the analysis.

For (c) above, the number of times the experience occurred were grouped together to increase the sample size.

Of the three Spearman's correlations run, none were statistically significant. However, victim's age at the time of the perpetration experience and the age of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others neared significance. The correlation coefficients indicated that as victim's age increased, the age of the other person in the sexual thought of coercing others also increased. The full list of correlations is reported in Table 17.

Overall, the findings showed that there was not an association between age at perpetration experiences and age of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others or the number of times a perpetration experience occurred and the number of times the experience occurred prior to the sexual thought of coercing others. However, these findings could be a result of small sample sizes and how the variables were derived.

Table 17

Correlations of sexual thoughts of coercing others and perpetration experiences

Variable		Age of other person in ST
Participants' age at any perpetration experience	r_s	.27
	Significance (2-tailed)	.136, 95% CI [-.123, .631]
	n	33
Victims' age at any perpetration experience	r_s	.30
	Significance (2-tailed)	.091, 95% CI [-.137, .696]
	n	32
		How many times experience occurred, prior to ST
Number of times any perpetration experience occurred	r_s	-.06
	Significance (2-tailed)	.906, 95% CI [-.949, 1]
	n	6

Note. * = $p < .05$, two-tailed. Correlations were run using Spearman's *rho*. BCa bootstrap 95% CIs reported in brackets. CI = confidence intervals; ST = sexual thought.

Chi-squares

Multiple response variables.

Chi-square analyses were conducted to examine the association between perpetration experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others for multiple response variables. These needed to be conducted separately as participants could report more than one variable within the perpetration experience and more than one could appear in the sexual thought. The associations explored were:

1) Type of sexual contact in the perpetration experience and the type of sexual contact in the sexual thought of coercing others:

   a) Kissing/hugging/clothed contact/non-genital-non-genital sexual contact within the perpetration experience and kissing/hugging/clothed contact/non-genital-non-genital sexual contact within the sexual thought of coercing others

   b) Genital (non-genital - genital, genital - non-genital, genital - genital) and oral sexual contact within the perpetration experience and genital and oral sexual contact within the sexual thought of coercing others

   c) Vaginal and anal penetration in the perpetration experience and vaginal and anal penetration in the sexual thought of coercing others

2) Means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the perpetration experience and means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the sexual thought of coercing others:

   a) Opportunism (not conscious, conscious but no or limited awareness/warning) to gain co-operation or compliance within the perpetration experience and opportunism to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others

   b) Non-verbal manipulation (non-verbal signalling, non-verbal pressure) to gain co-operation or compliance within the perpetration experience and non-verbal manipulation to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others

   c) Verbal: non-coercive behaviour (i.e., someone requests an action, states, or implies that they would like to do something) to gain co-operation or compliance within the perpetration experience and verbal: non-coercive behaviour to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others

   d) Psychological coercion (verbal: coercive, bribes, tricks, status) to gain co-operation or compliance within the perpetration experience and psychological coercion to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others

   e) Physical coercion (restraint, physical force, physical injury) to gain co-operation or compliance within the perpetration experience and physical coercion to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others

3) Relationship to victim in the perpetration experience and the identity of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others:

   a) Partner in the perpetration experience and partner in the sexual thought of coercing others

   b) Family member in the perpetration experience and family member in the sexual thought of coercing others

   c) Known person (e.g., friends, acquaintances) in the perpetration experience and known person in the sexual thought of coercing others

   d) Stranger in the perpetration experience and stranger in the sexual thought of coercing others

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4) *Any perpetration* and what the sexual thought of coercing others makes the participant do:

    a) *Any perpetration* and sexual thought of coercing others makes participant desire sexual activity

    b) *Any perpetration* and sexual thought of coercing others makes participant act on the sexual activity with others

Due to small sample sizes, perpetration experiences were grouped together to create an *any perpetration* experience variable. *Any perpetration* consisted of the following variables: "Have you ever touched someone in a sexual way against their will?"; "Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will?"; "Have you ever forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will?"; "How often do you touch a child in a sexual way?"; "Do you use pornography that involves people under 16 years of age (children)?". The variables were coded dichotomously (e.g., yes = presence of variable; no = absence).

A Rao-Scott correction was applied because of the nature of multiple response variables. Owing to a lack of variance in the data, three chi-squares could not be conducted. These were a) psychological coercion to gain co-operation or compliance within the perpetration experience and psychological coercion to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others; b) reporting that a partner was the victim in the perpetration experience and having a partner in the sexual thought of coercing others; c) reporting that a stranger was the victim in the perpetration experience and having a stranger in the sexual thought of coercing others. Additionally, due to low frequencies in reporting verbal: non-coercive behaviour to gain co-operation or compliance within the perpetration experience and verbal: non-coercive behaviour to gain co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others could also not be analysed.

Of the ten chi-squares conducted, three were statistically significant. See Table 18 for all multiple response chi-square results. There was a statistically significant but low association found between the type of sexual contact in the perpetration experience and the type of sexual contact in the sexual thought of coercing others, specifically, kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital sexual contact within perpetration experiences and kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital sexual contact within sexual thoughts of coercing others. The ARs were slightly below what is statistically expected (+/- 1.8). It is suspected that this was due to sample size.

There was a statistically significant but low association found between means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the perpetration experience and means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the sexual thought of coercing others, specifically, opportunism to gain co-operation or compliance within perpetration experiences and opportunism to gain co-operation or compliance within sexual thoughts of coercing others were found more than statistically expected, as suggested by the ARs.

Further, there was a statistically significant moderate association between the relationship to the victim in the perpetration experience and the identity of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others, specifically, describing a known person in perpetration experiences and known person in sexual thoughts of coercing others. The ARs were slightly below what is statistically expected (+/- 1.9). Again, it is suspected that this was due to sample size.

Any perpetration experience and what the sexual thought of coercing others makes the participant do was not statistically significant.

Overall, these findings suggest associations between a) type of sexual contact in the perpetration experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others; b) means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the perpetration experience and in the sexual thought of coercing others; c) relationship to the victim in the perpetration experience and the identity of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others.

Table 18

Chi-squares of sexual thoughts of coercing others and perpetration experiences for multiple response variables with Rao-Scott correction

Sexual experience variable		Sexual thoughts variable		Statistics			
Any Perpetration experience Type of sexual contact		**Type of sexual contact in ST**					
		No	Yes	*n*	χ^2Rs(2)	*p*	*V*
Kiss/Hug/Clothed/Non-genital	No	12 (60%)	0	20	6.66*	0.05	0.41
	Yes	6 (30%)	2 (10%)				
Genital/Oral sex	No	14 (70%)	2 (10%)	20	0.78	0.975	0.14
	Yes	3 (15%)	1 (5%)				
Vaginal/Anal Penetration	No	1 (20%)	0	5	0.63	0.975	0.25
	Yes	3 (60%)	1 (20%)				
Any Perpetration experience Means of compliance		**Means of compliance in ST**					
		No	Yes	*n*	χ^2Rs(2)	*p*	*V*
Opportunism	No	20 (83.3%)[a]	0[a]	24	10.43*	0.01	0.47
	Yes	3 (12.5%)[a]	1 (4.2%)[a]				
Non-verbal manipulation	No	20 (83.3%)	2 (8.3%)	24	5.61	0.1	0.34
	Yes	1 (4.2%)	1 (4.2%)				
Physical Coercion	No	10 (41.7%)	10 (41.7%)	24	1.68	0.975	0.19
	Yes	1 (4.2%)	3 (12.5%)				
Any Perpetration experience Relationship		**Identity of person in ST**					
		No	Yes	*n*	χ^2Rs(2)	*p*	*V*
Family Member	No	10 (83.3%)	1 (8.3%)	12	0.2	0.975	0.09
	Yes	1 (8.3%)	0				
Known Person	No	8 (66.7%)	1 (8.3%)	12	7.41*	0.025	0.56
	Yes	1 (8.3%)	2 (16.7%)				

Sexual experience variable	Sexual thoughts variable		Statistics			
Any Perpetration experience	**What ST makes participant do**					
	Desire for sex activity					
	No	Yes	*n*	**χ²Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
No	7 (13.2%)	0	53	0.97	0.975	0.1
Yes	43 (81.1%)	3 (5.7%)				
Any Perpetration experience	**What ST makes participant do**					
	Act on sex activity with others					
	No	Yes	*n*	**χ²Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
No	7 (13.2%)	0	53	2.06	0.975	0.14
Yes	40 (75.5%)	6 (11.3%)				

Note. * = *p* < .05 with Rao-Scott correction. ª = adjusted standardised residuals greater than +/- 2. Variables in this table are multiple response variables therefore percentages may equal more than 100. ST = sexual thought; Kiss/Hug/Clothed/Non-genital = kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital contact; Genital = non-genital - genital, genital - non-genital, genital - genital; Vaginal/anal penetration for perpetration experience included only 'Have you ever forced/made an adult have intercourse against their will?' as only this perpetration experience question included a penetration code. Opportunism = Not conscious/Conscious but no or limited awareness/warning; Non-verbal manipulation = Non-verbal signalling/Non-verbal pressure; Physical Coercion = Restraint/Physical force/Physical injury. Family member (experience) = Parent, Brother, Sister, Other family member; Known person (experience) = Friend, Acquaintance; Stranger; Family member (identity in ST) = biological, family member: non-biological, family member: unclear.

Single response variables.

Chi-square analyses were conducted to examine the association between perpetration experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others for single response variables. The associations explored were:

a) Gender of the victim in the perpetration experience (select one) and gender of the person(s) in the sexual thought of coercing others (yes/no)

b) *Any perpetration* (yes/no) and how the sexual thought formed (select one: previous behaviour, previous experience – read/seen/heard, unsure, can't remember, other).

As mentioned above, due to small sample sizes, perpetration experiences were grouped together to create an *any perpetration* experience variable.

Of the two chi-squares conducted, one was statistically significant. There was a statistically significant and very strong association found between the gender of the victim in perpetration experiences and gender in sexual thoughts of coercing others. The ARs suggest that there was an

association between male victims in the perpetration experiences and males in the sexual thoughts of coercing others. Also, between female victims in the perpetration experiences and females in the sexual thoughts of coercing others. An association was not found between any perpetration experience and how the sexual thought formed. See Table 19 for all single response chi-square results.

Table 19

Chi-squares of sexual thoughts of coercing others and perpetration experiences for single response variables

Sexual experience variable		Sexual thought variable			Statistics			
Any Perp Experience		**Gender of other persons in ST**						
		Male	Female	Male/Female	*n*	$\chi^2(2)$	*p*	*V*
Gender of Victim	Male	4 (9.8%)[a]	0	0				
	Female	0	32 (78%)[a]	5 (12.2%)	41	41.00*	<.001	1.0
	Male/ Female	0	0	0				
		How ST formed						
		Previous experience - read/seen /heard	Previous behaviour	Unsure – 'popped into head'	Can't remember	Other		
							n	$\chi^2(4)$	*p*	*V*
Any Perp Experience	No	5 (9.8%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0	51	3.83	.477	.27
	Yes	17 (33.3%)	9 (17.6%)	5 (9.8%)	8 (15.7%)	5 (9.8%)				

Note. * = *p* < .05. [a] = adjusted standardised residuals greater than +/- 2. ST = sexual thought.

3.6 Further exploratory analysis

3.6.1 Sample

Additional analyses were conducted to investigate relevant variables identified in the literature review and that were matched in the mapping framework of this study. This sample was made up of 169 male participants. All groups, including victimisation only, perpetration only, both victimisation and perpetration, and neither victimisation nor perpetration (matched comparison group), were included in these analyses. Table 20 shows the frequencies for this sample.

Table 20

Frequencies by groups included in exploratory analysis

Variable	*n* (%)
Victimisation experiences only	38 (22.5)
Perpetration experiences only	27 (16)
Both victimisation and perpetration experiences	28 (16.5)
Neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences	76 (45)

Note. n = 169.

3.6.2 Exploratory Results

Correlations

Correlations were used to investigate the relationship between exploratory experience variables and sexual thought of coercing others variables. The correlations explored were:

a) Age of the participant when they saw pornography for the first time and age of the participant when they first experienced the sexual thought of coercing others

b) Age of the participant when they used pornography for sexual stimulation for the first time and age of the participant when they first experienced the sexual thought of coercing others

c) Likelihood that the participant would have sex with a child if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished and how personally acceptable participants rated their sexual thought of coercing others

d) Likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished and how personally acceptable participants rated their sexual thought of coercing others

e) Likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex again if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished and how personally acceptable participants rated their sexual thought of coercing others

For how personally acceptable participants rated their sexual thought of coercing others, they were asked to rate, on a scale from 1 (completely unacceptable) to 5 (completely acceptable), how personally acceptable they find the sexual thought of coercing others. For the three variables: likelihood that participant would have sex with a child; likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex; and likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex again, participants were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (not at all likely) to 5 (very likely) how likely it would be that they would act this out if they could be assured that they would not be caught or punished. The STP included an additional variable, similar to

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(c) which was likelihood that the participant would have sex with a child *again* if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished. This variable was not included due to low frequency of responses.

The examination of the data demonstrated that these variables were not normally distributed, therefore, non-parametric analyses were required. Spearman's Rho was adopted as the test of association for the age-related variables, whereas Kendall's tau was chosen over Spearman's Rho for data with many tied ranks (Field, 2018).

Of the five correlations analysed, two were statistically significant. There was a significant positive correlation between the age that participants' saw pornography for the first time and participants' age when they first experienced the sexual thought of coercing others. This finding indicates that a participant who was older when they saw pornography for the first time also reported that they experienced the sexual thought of coercing others at a later age. Likewise, those who saw pornography for the first time when they were young stated that they experienced the sexual thought of coercing others also at a younger age. However, as the strength of the relationship was negligible, and as the confidence intervals crossed zero, it is uncertain whether there is a true effect.

There was a statistically significant but weak negative correlation between likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished and how personally acceptable participants rated their sexual thought of coercing others. This suggests that if participants rated that they would be more likely to force an adult to have sex with them if they could be assured they would not be caught/punished, participants rated their sexual thought of coercing others as less personally acceptable. The full list of correlations is reported in Table 21.

Table 21

Correlations of sexual thoughts of coercing others and exploratory variables

Variable		Participant's age when first experienced ST
Participants' age when they saw pornography for the first time	r_s	.19*
	Significance (2-tailed)	.028, 95% CI [-.004, .365]
	n	136
Participants' age when they first used pornography for sexual stimulation	r_s	.09
	Significance (2-tailed)	.297, 95% CI [-.092, .288]
	n	125
		How personally acceptable ST is
Likelihood of sex with child if not caught/punished	τb	-.04
	Significance (2-tailed)	.598, 95% CI [-.176, .094]
	n	156
Likelihood of forced sex with adult if not caught/punished	τb	-.21*
	Significance (2-tailed)	.003, 95% CI [-.332, -.077]
	n	145

Likelihood of forced sex again with	τb	.32
adult if not caught/punished	Significance (2-tailed)	.200 95% CI [-.197, .765]
	n	12

Note. * = *p* < .05, two-tailed. Correlations were run using Spearman's *rho* and Kendall's *tau*. BCa bootstrap 95% CIs reported in brackets. CI = confidence intervals; ST = sexual thought.

Chi-squares

Multiple response variables.

Chi-square analyses were conducted to examine the association between additional exploratory variables and sexual thoughts of coercing others for multiple response variables. The associations to explore were as follows:

1) If the participant used sado-masochistic pornography (yes/no) compared to:
    a) Masochistic kink in the sexual thought of coercing others
    b) Sadistic kink in the sexual thought of coercing others
    c) Psychological coercion (verbal coercive, bribes and tricks, status) for means of gaining co-operation or compliance in sexual thought of coercing others
    d) Physical coercion (restraint, physical force, physical injury) for means of gaining co-operation or compliance in sexual thought of coercing others
    e) Psychological or physical restraint is exciting in the sexual thought of coercing others
    f) Suffering or pain is exciting in the sexual thought of coercing others
    g) Pornography led to the sexual thought of coercing others
2) Likelihood that participant would have sex with a child if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished compared to the sexual thought of coercing others has not been acted out due to:
    a) Negative repercussions for self
    b) Negative repercussions for others
    c) Personally unacceptable
    d) Illegal
3) Likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished compared to the sexual thought of coercing others has not been acted out due to:
    a) Negative repercussions for self
    b) Negative repercussions for others
    c) Personally unacceptable
    d) Illegal

4) Likelihood of forcing an adult again to have sex if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished compared to the sexual thought of coercing others has not been acted out due to:
   a) Negative repercussions for self
   b) Negative repercussions for others
   c) Personally unacceptable
   d) Illegal

The variables were coded dichotomously (e.g., yes = presence of variable; no = absence) from participants' qualitative response. A Rao-Scott correction was applied because of the nature of multiple response variables. For the three variables: likelihood that participant would have sex with a child; likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex; and likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex again, participants were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (not at all likely) to 5 (very likely) how likely it would be that they would act this out if they could be assured that they would not be caught or punished. As described above, an additional variable, likelihood that the participant would have sex with a child *again* if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished, was not included due to low frequency of responses. Owing to low frequencies in the data, the following variable could not be analysed: the likelihood of forcing an adult again to have sex if the participant could be assured they would not be caught or punished.

Of the fifteen chi-squares run, one was statistically significant. See Table 22 for all multiple response chi-square results. A statistically significant but weak association was found between pornography and means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the sexual thought of coercing others, specifically, using sado-masochistic pornography and physical coercion for means of gaining co-operation or compliance within the sexual thought of coercing others, as indicated by the ARs.

Reasons for why the sexual thought of coercing others was not acted out and the likelihood that the participant would have sex with a child if they could be assured they would not be caught or punished was not statistically significant. However, the ARs suggested that participants who rated 5 (very likely) that they would have sex with a child if they could be assured they would not be caught or punished were more likely to report that the sexual thought of coercing others has not been acted out due to negative repercussions for self than statistically expected. This was a low effect size, albeit not statistically significant. This indicates low power in the analysis.

Overall, these findings suggest a weak association between sado-masochistic pornography and means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the sexual thought of coercing others.

Table 22

Chi-squares of exploratory variables for multiple response variables with Rao-Scott correction

Variable 1		Variable 2		Statistics			
		Kink - Sadism		*n*	χ^2**Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
If participant uses	No	96 (62.7%)	5 (3.3%)	153	2.45	0.975	0.09
S&M pornography	Yes	47 (30.7%)	5 (3.3%)				
		Kink - Masochism		*n*	χ^2**Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
If participant uses	No	100 (65.4%)	1 (0.7%)	153	2.91	0.975	0.1
S&M pornography	Yes	50 (32.7%)	2 (1.3%)				
		Means of compliance - Psychological coercion		*n*	χ^2**Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
If participant uses	No	90 (58.8%)	48 (31.4%)	153	0.79	0.975	0.05
S&M pornography	Yes	11 (7.2%)	4 (2.6%)				
		Means of compliance - Physical coercion		*n*	χ^2**Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
If participant uses	No	71 (46.4%)[a]	30 (19.6%)[a]	153	17.00*	0.001	0.24
S&M pornography	Yes	24 (15.7%)[a]	28 (18.3%)[a]				
		Exciting - Psychological or physical restraint		*n*	χ^2**Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
If participant uses	No	106 (66.3%)	1 (0.6%)	160	3.11	0.975	0.1
S&M pornography	Yes	51 (31.9%)	2 (1.3%)				
		Exciting - Suffering or pain		*n*	χ^2**Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
If participant uses	No	101 (63.1%)	6 (3.8%)	160	0.46	0.975	0.04
S&M pornography	Yes	49 (30.6%)	4 (2.5%)				
		What experience led to ST - pornography		*n*	χ^2**Rs(2)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
If participant uses	No	29 (42%)	13 (18.8%)	69	1.39	0.975	0.1
S&M pornography	Yes	16 (23.2%)	11 (15.9%)				

Variable 1		Variable 2		Statistics			
		Why ST has not been acted out					
		Negative repercussions for self		*n*	χ^2**Rs(5)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
	1	64 (72.4%)	6 (6.8%)				
Likelihood of sex with	2	7 (8%)	0				
child if not	3	2 (2.3%)	1 (1.1%)	88	9.9	0.1	0.3
caught/punished	4	3 (3.4%)	0				
	5	3 (3.4%)[a]	2 (2.3%)[a]				
	1	37 (44.6%)	3 (3.6%)				
Likelihood of sex with	2	20 (24.1%)	2 (2.4%)				
adult if not	3	9 (10.8%)	1 (1.2%)	83	1.35	0.975	0.11
caught/punished	4	5 (6%)	0				
	5	5 (6%)	1 (1.2%)				
		Why ST has not been acted out					
		Negative repercussions for others		*n*	χ^2**Rs(5)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
	1	62 (70.5%)	8 (9.1%)				
Likelihood of sex with	2	7 (8%)	0				
child if not	3	2 (2.3%)	1 (1.1%)	88	4.64	0.975	0.21
caught/punished	4	2 (2.3%)	1 (1.1%)				
	5	4 (4.5%)	1 (1.1%)				
	1	34 (41%)	6 (7.2%)				
Likelihood of sex with	2	21 (25.3%)	1 (1.2%)				
adult if not	3	9 (10.8%)	1 (1.2%)	83	2.45	0.975	0.15
caught/punished	4	4 (4.8%)	1 (1.2%)				
	5	5 (6%)	1 (1.2%)				
		Why ST has not been acted out					
		Personally unacceptable		*n*	χ^2**Rs(5)**	*p*	*V*
		No	Yes				
	1	54 (61.4%)	16 (18.2%)				
Likelihood of sex with	2	5 (5.7%)	2 (2.3%)				
child if not	3	3 (3.4%)	0	88	2.41	0.975	0.15
caught/punished	4	3 (3.4%)	0				
	5	4 (4.5%)	1 (1.1%)				

Variable 1		Variable 2		Statistics			
	1	29 (34.9%)	11 (13.3%)				
Likelihood of sex with	2	17 (20.5%)	5 (6%)				
adult if not	3	9 (10.8%)	1 (1.2%)	83	1.97	0.975	0.14
caught/punished	4	4 (4.8%)	1 (1.2%)				
	5	5 (6%)	1 (1.2%)				

		Why ST has not been acted out					
		Illegal		n	$\chi^2Rs(2)$	p	V
		No	Yes				
	1	58 (65.9%)	12 (13.6%)				
Likelihood of sex with	2	6 (6.8%)	1 (1.1%)				
child if not	3	3 (3.4%)	0	88	1.56	0.975	0.12
caught/punished	4	2 (2.3%)	1 (1.1%)				
	5	4 (4.5%)	1 (1.1%)				
	1	35 (42.2%)	5 (6%)				
Likelihood of sex with	2	18 (21.7%)	4 (4.8%)				
adult if not	3	9 (10.8%)	1 (1.2%)	83	3.62	0.975	0.19
caught/punished	4	3 (3.6%)	2 (2.4%)				
	5	5 (6%)	1 (1.2%)				

Note. * = $p < .05$ with Rao-Scott correction. [a] = adjusted standardised residuals greater than +/- 2. ST = sexual thought; Psychological Coercion = Verbal: Coercive/Bribes tricks/Status; Physical Coercion = Restraint/Physical force/Physical injury; S&M = sado-masochism.

Single response variables.

Chi-square analyses were conducted to examine the association between exploratory variables and sexual thoughts of coercing others for single response variables. The associations explored were:

a) If the participant uses sado-masochistic pornography and the sexual thought of coercing others formed from something read, saw, or heard

b) If the participant uses sado-masochistic pornography and the sexual thought of coercing others involved physical injury

c) The participant was physically hurt as a child and the sexual thought of coercing others involved physical injury

The variables were coded dichotomously (e.g., yes = presence of variable; no = absence). Of the three chi-squares conducted, one was statistically significant. See Table 23 for all single response chi-

square results. A statistically significant but low association was found between participants' reporting being physically hurt as a child and physical injury in their sexual thoughts of coercing others, with ARs indicating that those who reported being physically hurt as a child reported more physical injury in their sexual thoughts of coercing others than statistically expected.

Table 23

Chi-squares of exploratory variables for single response variables

Sexual thought variable		Experience variable		Statistics			
		If participant uses S&M pornography					
		No	Yes	n	$\chi^2(1)$	p	V
How ST formed - Read, Saw, Heard	No	63 (39.4%)	29 (18.1%)	160	.48	.50	.06
	Yes	43 (26.9%)	25 (15.6%)				
Physical injury in ST	No	93 (60.8%)	44 (28.8%)	153	2.04	.17	.12
	Yes	8 (5.2%)	8 (5.2%)				
		Physically hurt as a child					
		No	Yes	n	$\chi^2(1)$	p	V
Physical injury in ST	No	12 (30.8%)[a]	18 (46.2%)[a]	39	5.20*	.036	.37
	Yes	0[a]	9 (23.1%)[a]				

Note. * = $p < .05$. [a] = adjusted standardised residuals greater than +/- 2. ST = sexual thought; S&M = sado-masochism.

<center>**Discussion**</center>

4.1 Study rationale and aims

The current study explored the prevalence of sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others for men with victimisation and/or perpetration experiences. *Sexual thoughts with coercive themes* include simulated non-consensual sexual activity (i.e., pretending to force a person to have sex or engage in sexual activity). *Sexual thoughts of coercing others* consist of non-consensual force (i.e., forcing a person to have sex against their will). It also explored possible relationships between sexual thoughts of coercing others and victimisation and/or perpetration experiences, and potential relationships with additional exploratory variables. As far as the author is aware, no study in the literature has attempted to explore the relationships between sexual thoughts and sexual experiences in this way.

This chapter begins with a summary and discussion of the key findings, followed by the strengths and limitations of this study, and closes with potential implications and future research ideas.

4.2 Key findings

The results of this research provide supporting evidence that there may be a relationship between sexual thoughts and sexual experiences, and more specifically a relationship between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. Due to small sample sizes, research questions 2 and 3 could not be fully addressed. The aims of research question 1 were met. There are four key findings of the present research:

1. Sexual thoughts with coercive themes were reported more for individuals with perpetration only experiences. Sexual thoughts of coercing others, Both sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others, and Either sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others were reported more for individuals with perpetration experiences only and for both victimisation and perpetration experiences. Victimisation only did not contribute to statistical significance across the associations.

2. There was a relationship between sexual victimisation experiences and the content of sexual thoughts of coercing others, specifically for means of co-operation or compliance (physical coercion) and type of sexual contact (genital/oral sex).

3. There was a relationship between the perpetration of non-consensual sexual experiences and the content of sexual thoughts of coercing others for means of co-operation or compliance (opportunism), type of sexual contact (kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital), relationship (known person), and gender (males/males; females/females).

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4. There was a relationship between individuals' experiences (pornography, physical abuse, likelihood of forced sex) and the content and experience of sexual thoughts of coercing others from the exploratory analyses.

The demographic findings are discussed first, then the findings are discussed in order of research question, culminating with key findings from the exploratory analyses.

4.2.1 Demographics and background

General demographics

The demographics from the samples used in this study were similar, which was expected given that they were derived from the same total sample. Overall, participants across sexual experience groups identified as White British males in their late 30s and had received higher education. Most were married, engaged in sexual activity with females only, were not religious, and had no previous convictions, nor had they been treated for any mental health difficulties. This is broadly representative of the male UK population, based on 2011 Census data (Office for National Statistics, 2017). Although a higher proportion of the population identified as Christian, their degree of religiosity was not measured. Gewirtz-Meydan and Opuda (2021) noted in their review of child sexual abuse victims and their sexual fantasies, that many studies did not ask about religion or sexual orientation. For those that did, most or all participants identified as heterosexual. Although participants were not asked about their sexual identity directly, they were asked about the gender of individuals that they were sexual with, which may reflect a more accurate picture of sexual behaviour, for example, an individual could identify as heterosexual but still have sexual interactions with men.

Although this sample is generally representative of the UK, it does not allow for further generalisation to BAME or sexual minority cohorts as the samples were too small to analyse separately. For future research to explore any potential cultural similarities and differences, targeted recruitment of participants who represent these under-represented characteristics should be considered. Additionally, as this sample reflects a more educated population, it may be important to consider whether these findings are generalisable to different socio-economic backgrounds. Participants who completed the survey may be different in their characteristics, attitudes and behaviour to individuals who did not complete it, particularly given the nature of the survey (Fenton et al., 2001; Tortora et al., 2020). Consideration should be given to the idea that participants who completed this study may have been more open-minded in their attitudes and experiences related to sexual activity (Fenton et al., 2001).

Demographics and background by group

In the samples for research questions 1, 2, 3, and the exploratory analyses, individuals who experienced *both victimisation and perpetration* were more likely to have been convicted of an offence. For research question 1 (prevalence of sexual thoughts with coercive themes and/or sexual thoughts of coercing others for men with victimisation and/or perpetration experiences), this group also reported a higher frequency of engaging in sexual behaviour with adult males only, and both males and females. Men who had victimisation only experiences reported more sexual behaviour with both males and females. However, they were less likely to report sexual behaviour with adult females.

For the small number of known previous convictions from the demographic sample from research questions 2, 3, and the exploratory analyses, most were non-sexual offences. This demonstrates that people without a criminal conviction, specifically non-sexual convictions, may have coercive sexual thoughts, which is consistent with findings from community samples (Bártová et al., 2021; Larue et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2009).

Finally, although it was not statistically significant, individuals who had neither victimisation nor perpetration experiences were less likely to report being treated for a mental health problem. This may indicate that people who have victimisation or perpetration experiences may be more likely to have mental health difficulties, which fits with literature identifying the health impacts of victims (Krug et al., 2002; Macdowall et al., 2013; World Health Organization, 2011).

For all samples, it was more common to report being victimised as a child than as an adult. The most reported victimisation experiences for both child and adult were *being touched in a sexual way*, consistent with other population data (CDC, 2015; Office for National Statistics, 2018). This was the same for perpetration, *touching someone in a sexual way against their will*. This is not surprising given the broad nature and inclusiveness of the question, and therefore of the experience.

RQ 2, 3, Exploratory demographic comparisons

Sexual thoughts of coercing others between groups

Based on the descriptive frequencies, all sexual experience groups (i.e., victim only, perpetration only, both victim and perpetration, neither victim nor perpetration) generally reported similar content in their sexual thoughts of coercing others (e.g., type of sexual contact, means of compliance, relationship to the other person). Comparatively, genital and/or oral sexual contact was more common in the both victimisation and perpetration experiences group. Potentially, people who are in the combined sample were more sexually diverse than the other experience groups. Additionally, *partner* or *known person* was more commonly reported as the relationship in the sexual thought for the neither

victimisation nor perpetration experiences group. It may be more common for this group to have sexual thoughts about their partner or someone known to them, possibly as a function of the type of experiences they have had. This group may have a relative lack of diversity in their sexual thoughts, therefore thoughts about their partners may be more accessible. It also may be that these sexual thoughts have more consensual elements.

Sexual experiences between groups

Males were most often victimised by other males, whereas male perpetrators were most likely to have victimised females. However, a large proportion of victims in the victimisation only group, were perpetrated against by a female (29.7%; $n = 37$), although this is a small sample size. This is a notable finding as males are more likely be perpetrators of sexual offences compared to females (Brousseau et al., 2012; Krahé et al., 2015; Krahé & Berger, 2013). It suggests a higher prevalence of female perpetration than reported elsewhere (Office for National Statistics, 2018), which may be a result of sample bias. The relationship to the perpetrator in the victimisation experience for victimisation only, and both victimisation and perpetration, was most frequently a known person; this is consistent with population data of men's victimisation experiences from NATSAL, however, NATSAL included penetrative sex only (Macdowall et al., 2013). For the perpetration only group, the relationship to the person they perpetrated against was their partner. However, all subsamples across the groups were very small. Type of sexual contact was most commonly genital and/or oral sex for victims and for both victims and perpetrators, compared to kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital contact for perpetrators only. This may be due to socially desirable responding, as perpetrators may not have wanted to disclose more serious sexual offending behaviours (Birke & Bondü, 2022; Piché et al., 2018). Perpetrators only and both victim and perpetrators most commonly reported using verbal: non-coercive behaviour (i.e., someone requests an action, states, or implies that they would like to do something) or 'psychological coercion' as the means of co-operation or compliance. This is consistent with prevalence data that it is more common for incidences of sexual abuse to not involve force (Office for National Statistics, 2019). It is notable that for some variables there were a high percentage of 'Unknown' codes, as seen in Tables 10 and 11, particularly for type of sexual contact, kink, and means of co-operation or compliance. The reasons for this will be discussed in section 4.3.

4.2.2 RQ 1: What is the prevalence of sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others for men with victimisation and/or perpetration experiences?

The findings of this study highlight that there is a difference in the type of coercive sexual thoughts that people with different sexual experiences have. It may be that perpetrators are more likely to have sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others as these thoughts are

more accessible to them. However, it is not clear whether the perpetration experience occurred before or after the coercive sexual thoughts. This is similar to findings from other research (Baić et al., 2019; Gee et al., 2004; Langevin et al., 1998) who found high prevalence of coercive sexual thoughts in offender populations.

Whereas past research has found that male and female victims of both child and adult sexual abuse were more likely to have sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others (Briere et al., 1994; Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021; Moyano & Sierra, 2015), the present study did not show this. This may be explained by the idea that prevalence reporting is impacted by an individual's appraisal of coercive sexual thoughts. For example, as an individual's appraisal of their victimisation experience is more likely to be negative, they may be less likely to report it as a sexual thought.

The reported prevalence of coercive sexual thoughts for this sample could also be related to the congruence of an individual's attitudes and beliefs towards coercion (Bartels et al., 2021). As an example, if an individual has a sexual thought that is incongruent with their attitude, it might be negatively appraised and potentially be inhibited. The reverse of this may also explain the higher prevalence of reported coercive sexual thoughts in perpetrators. It could be that perpetrators are more positive in their appraisal of coercive sexual thoughts and may be more accepting of it, increasing the likelihood of it occurring and therefore being reported. The STP includes data on participants' appraisal of their sexual thought, therefore further analysis could investigate this.

The frequency (i.e., how often the thought occurs) and potency (high arousal versus low arousal) of the sexual thought was not directly analysed. At an individual level, this means that the data used here does not differentiate between the experiences of someone who obsessively thinks about and is highly aroused by more extreme coercive content and someone who rarely engages with thoughts of coercion. However, some of the participants in this study reported their coercive sexual thought as their favourite sexual thought and so it is more likely that they were positively appraised. Additionally, if participants were able to readily recall their sexual thought when asked, this may suggest that the thought is accessible and possibly more frequent.

The knowledge that perpetrators report higher prevalence of coercive sexual thoughts has implications for the assessment, intervention, and management of offenders. However, the weak effect size for these results means that these implications should be interpreted with caution at this stage.

4.2.3 RQ 2: Is there a relationship between sexual victimisation experiences and the content, enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others?

Due to there being few responses for some variables, the enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others could not be analysed. Variables related only to the content of sexual thoughts of coercing others were explored.

This study found relationships between victimisation experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others for means of co-operation or compliance (specifically, use of physical coercion) and type of sexual contact (specifically, genital/oral sex). The relationship indicated that the presence of physical coercion in the victimisation experience was associated with presence of physical coercion in the sexual thought. Broadly, this is similar to other findings reporting a connection between past sexually abusive experiences and sexual thoughts (Gee et al., 2006; Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021; Maltz & Boss, 2012; Shulman & Horne, 2006; Wilson & Wilson, 2008), specifically in relation to content (Bramblett & Darling, 1997; Briere et al., 1994; Maniglio, 2010; Plaud & Bigwood, 1997; Woodworth et al., 2013).

Means of co-operation or compliance

There was a relationship found between physical coercion (i.e., restraint/physical force/physical injury) as the means of co-operation or compliance in the sexual victimisation experiences and in the content of sexual thoughts of coercing others. This may be partially explained by the idea that a physically coercive event may be more salient in the victims' mind. It may be more easily recalled due to the nature of it being a physically forceful experience and fits with wider cultural narratives about what 'rape' is.

Gewirtz-Meydan and Opuda (2021) reported that victims of childhood sexual abuse had higher frequencies of intrusive thoughts, BDSM and forced sex (being forced or forcing another). The sexual thoughts of coercing others described by victims in this study included physical coercion which may be akin to aspects of forced sex. Victimisation experiences in general, and those involving restraint, physical force, or injury, for example, may be recognised as a traumatising event. Traumatising experiences may have negative repercussions for the victimised individual. PTSD symptoms, for example, may result from sexual victimisation in childhood or adulthood. Evidenced-based psychological interventions include trauma-focused cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) and Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR; NICE, 2018).

One understanding of why physical coercion may be identified in sexual thoughts and experiences may come from the idea of power and control. Power and control are argued to form the basis of dominance and submission (Brown et al., 2019; Martin et al., 2016; Simula, 2019). If the association

found in this study is generally representative, in the sense that there are real similarities between previous sexual experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others, then sexual thoughts may be how victims re-experience feelings of powerlessness and lack of control. For participants who reported their sexual thought of coercing others as their favourite sexual thought, the primary interest may be to gain power and control, whereas those who did not report it as their favourite sexual thought, may be more likely to experience their thought as intrusive. Exploring further data from the STP of what the participant finds exciting about the sexual thought may help to understand this.

Although it is likely that it is the participant that physically coerces the person in their sexual thought, as participants were asked to describe a sexual thought of coercing others, it is important to note that the direction of the means of compliance was not coded. Therefore, it is unknown whether the participant was physically coercing someone else in the sexual thought or was being physically coerced themselves. These perhaps have different underlying functions when considering the concepts of power and control. For example, does the participant hold the power and control or does the other person have it? If the sexual thought is a replication of the victimisation experience, it would be expected that the other person in the thought would hold the power. If the participant has the power and control in the thought, it may serve a positive function, i.e., providing victims with a sense of power and control in a sexual experience, whether similar or not, may offer a way to heal, recover, or cope with the experience (Lehmiller, 2018). Alternatively, re-living the experience in a safe environment where the individual has control over the content, may provide an avenue to reprocess it. Extending this, Levand et al. (2019) reported on how some individuals use consensual BDSM to re-enact their sexual abuse in order to gain control and re-process their experiences. This is an area that deserves more research. Perhaps conducting qualitative research with individuals who engage in this sexual activity, to better understand the mechanisms underlying these processes and to consider safe practice. Additionally, to see if and how these understandings can influence therapeutic interventions.

Much of the literature identifies a relationship between past victimisation experience and perpetration of sexual behaviour. As many perpetrators are also reported to have been victims themselves (Levenson et al., 2016), it is important to acknowledge this group. Gewirtz-Meydan and Opuda (2021) noted that the need to process and recover from abuse is also important for this group. As the sample for this research question included victimisation only and both victimisation and perpetration experiences, it is not known at this stage whether the relationship between means of co-operation or compliance in the victimisation experience and in the sexual thought of coercing others holds true for the both victimisation and perpetration experiences group. This finding could be explained through the process of conditioning, as described in the literature (Laws & Marshall, 1990; McGuire et al., 1965), where direct sexual victimisation experiences, perpetration experiences and/or indirect experiences, such as pornography, have become associated with sexual arousal and internalised (e.g.,

thoughts, emotions) or externalised (e.g., person, behaviour) (Bartels et al., 2021). These theories may offer one explanation, that there is a mirroring of content of sexual experiences and sexual thoughts.

Individuals might not connect the content of their experiences and thoughts. For example, individuals may not acknowledge that they have been a victim (Rellini & Meston, 2007; Wilson & Miller, 2016). Lambie and Reil (2020) found that a large proportion of their participants did not make the connection between their previous victimisation experiences and later sexual offending. Whether the individual makes this connection or not is important as it could have consequences for whether one identifies as a victim, their health outcomes, sexual functioning, and other factors (Bigras et al., 2021). It could also be an important factor in reducing risk of recidivism for those who have been victimised (Lambie & Reil, 2020).

Some may argue that thoughts are deliberate and controlled, whilst other consider them spontaneous (Bartels et al., 2021; Gee et al., 2006). Mace (2010) noted that if an individual is not able to identify what their thoughts are cued by, they may feel the thought is spontaneous, and may report it as such. Another way to look at this is whether the individual has control over their thoughts or not. Intrusive thoughts may initially feel out of control. However, there are clinical interventions, such as CBT, which help individuals to reframe, or take control of, these thoughts. If individuals have the ability to influence their sexual thoughts, then there may be scope to use sexual thoughts as an intervention itself (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021; Levand et al., 2019).

Type of sexual contact

A relationship was found between genital and/or oral sexual contact (non-genital - genital, genital - non-genital, genital – genital, oral sex) in sexual victimisation experiences and in the content of sexual thoughts of coercing others.

Although some participants described their favourite sexual thought, it is unknown which experiences, if any, they are drawing on for their sexual thoughts. Or even if other indirect experiences, such as watching pornography (Gee et al., 2006) have had an influence. Therefore, the type of sexual contact, in this case genital/oral, in the sexual thought of coercing others, may or may not be reflective of a previous experience. If the thought is a reflection of the experience, the mechanism behind this is unknown but can be speculated. Victims might be replaying a memory of the experience, whether conscious of this or not. Again, this may be a way to process a traumatic experience, as mentioned for physical coercion, but it might also be a sexual behaviour that is simply known, experienced consensually, and possibly arousing for the individual. It may or may not have been physiologically arousing at the time of the victimisation experience, but other, possibly

consensual, experiences may have been. It may be through this conditioning process that arousal to genital/oral sex is reinforced and sustained in sexual thoughts of coercing others.

Additional factors in understanding these relationships

There was not enough data to explore possible links between appraisal of the sexual thought and the experience groups. However, literature has identified it as an important factor in the relationship between thoughts and experiences (Moyano & Sierra, 2015; Renaud & Byers, 2006). If victimisation experiences influence the content of sexual thoughts, it might be expected, given the possible negative impact of sexual victimisation experiences, that they are not positively appraised and may not be sexually arousing. However, some of the literature has found otherwise, which has been related to socio-biological theories of dominant narratives in society (Moyano & Sierra, 2015).

Gee et al. (2006) identified other potential origins of sexual thoughts in addition to previous victimisation experiences which could be important factors in understanding this relationship more generally. These are: consensual sexual experiences, other modelled behaviour, pornography, and other media. It would be interesting to see if there are differences in the potential influence that something directly witnessed or indirectly observed has on sexual thoughts as opposed to an experience that happened directly to an individual. It has been proposed that current sexual thoughts may mirror aspects of previous sexual experience (Maltz & Boss, 2012). However, it is crucial to highlight that there are numerous possibilities of how these variables may be associated, such as memory replay from the victimisation experience. It is potentially too simplistic to suggest that experiences are mirrored exactly in the same way in thoughts. For example, in this study participants were asked to describe their sexual thoughts of coercing *others*. Therefore, if their victimisation experience is mirrored in the thought then their role had been reversed from victim to perpetrator.

For victimisation experiences, the victim is unable or limited in their ability to control the content of the experience. If an adult sexual victimisation experience occurred after the initial sexual thought of coercing others, it is possible that it could influence the sexual victimisation experience. For example, if an individual has thoughts about being a victim, and was sexually aroused by this, and then became a victim, it is possible this could impact on the victimisation experience and the content of the sexual thought of coercing others. It could be that physically coercive elements may be present, in both sexual experience and the sexual thought but may have very different feeling and experience. Although this does not imply that the sexual thought contributed in any way to the individual being victimised. It is also important to note that even though sexual experiences and sexual thoughts may influence each other, it does not mean they will in each case, or at all. It may be inferred from conditioning theories (Bartels & Beech, 2016; Laws & Marshall, 1990; McGuire et al., 1965), as well as socio-biological theories (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995; Tortora et al., 2020), that individuals are

highly vulnerable to internal and/or external factors. However, there are a variety of factors that influence our thoughts and experiences. These may include vulnerabilities and protective factors for the individual (e.g., personality; attitudes; attachment; Bondü & Birke, 2021; Knight & Sims-Knight, 2003; Marshall, 2010), and from the wider societal context (e.g., class; poverty; cultural; Buil-Gil et al., 2021; Krug et al., 2002). These factors could impact the likelihood of a thought occurring, how an individual appraises it, and its frequency. They demonstrate a heterogeneity amongst the population where one, or several theories, may not be able to explain the complexity of these relationships and which may have different outcomes, i.e., behaviour. Therefore, it cannot be assumed one variable influences another, and further, the origin can also not be assumed. Despite this, literature in this area makes these assumptions (Moyano & Sierra, 2015; Renaud & Byers, 2006). These are complex relationships that require further unpicking. Future research could investigate the age of first experiencing the sexual thought and compare this to the reported age of the victimisation experience, for example. This could be conducted using data from the STP.

Because other literature has not looked at the relationship between sexual thoughts of coercing others and sexual experiences in this detail, it is difficult to make comparisons between this study's findings and other literature. What is shown in the literature is generally consistent with the findings here, in that a relationship has been identified between the content of sexual thoughts of coercing others and sexual experiences (Gee & Belofastov, 2007; Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021; Woodworth et al., 2013). Literature has generally looked at certain content, such as age, gender, and relationships (Bramblett & Darling, 1997; Gee et al., 2003; Wilson & Wilson, 2008), however, other content has not been investigated, such as type of sexual contact and means of compliance.

Other associations between victimisation experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others could not be examined due to a low number of responses and lack of variance in the data. Future exploration of these variables (e.g., appraisal, how the sexual thought formed, sexual role) with greater sample sizes is warranted. Whereas past researchers have found that age, gender, and relationship in victimisation experiences were related to sexual thoughts (Bramblett & Darling, 1997; Wilson & Wilson, 2008), the present study has not shown this association.

4.2.4 RQ 3: Is there a relationship between the perpetration of non-consensual sexual experiences and the content, enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others?

Due to few responses, the enactment of sexual thoughts of coercing others could not be analysed. Variables related only to the content, experience and function were explored.

This study found relationships between the perpetration of non-consensual sexual behaviour and sexual thoughts of coercing others for means of co-operation or compliance (specifically, opportunism), type of sexual contact (i.e., kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital), relationship to the other person (i.e., known person), and gender of the other person(s) (specifically, males/males; females/females). Researchers have generally reported an association between experiences of perpetration and sexual thoughts (Bondü & Birke, 2021; Gee et al., 2004; Maniglio, 2010; Woodworth et al., 2013), which is consistent with the current findings.

Means of co-operation or compliance

There was a relationship found between opportunism (i.e., not conscious or conscious but no or limited awareness/warning) as the means of co-operation or compliance in the perpetration experience and opportunism in the sexual thoughts of coercing others.

Power and control are a central tenet underlying perpetration experiences (McLean, 2013; Seto, 2019; Ward & Hudson, 2000), however power and control may have a different meaning for victims. Sexual thoughts and/or sexual experiences may be a way for perpetrators to gain power and control and may be a way for perpetrators to act out their sexual desires. It is interesting then that this study did not find an association between perpetration experiences and what the sexual thought makes the participant do, which might have given an indication as to the function of the thought, for example, as Gee and Belofastov (2007) had found thoughts impacted on sexual arousal.

For opportunism, where a victim may be unconscious or unaware, perpetrators may feel they have power and control over the victim. It could be that having power and control is exciting and is positively appraised by the perpetrator. Again, further exploration of the STP data about what the participant finds exciting about the sexual thought may help to understand this. There may also be specific personality traits, such as impulsivity, or attitudes of perpetrators (Beech et al., 2006; Bondü & Birke, 2021; Craig et al., 2007), which are important factors in offending, and may be more consistent with certain offences, such as opportunistic offences. Information about perpetrators' personality traits is unknown for this sample and beyond the scope of this research. There is existing literature on type of offences and risk factors for offending which may be worth exploring in relation to opportunism in sexual thoughts and experiences, as a way to help explain this effect (Beech & Craig, 2012; Harkins & Beech, 2007).

Type of sexual contact

A relationship was found between kissing, hugging, clothed contact, and non-genital-non-genital sexual contact as the type of sexual contact in perpetration experiences and in the content of sexual thoughts of coercing others.

Sexual thoughts of coercing others and perpetration experiences were associated with the least intrusive type of sexual contact, kissing, hugging, clothed contact, non-genital-non-genital sexual contact. Again, this may be due to socially desirable responding (Birke & Bondü, 2022), or may reflect that more intrusive sexual contact (e.g. genital contact) would be personally or socially unacceptable (Tortora et al., 2020), or finally, this could be a mirroring of their actual perpetration experience. Again, it may be more consistent with prevalence data which demonstrates that it is less common for sexual abuse to involve violent penetrative sex (Office for National Statistics, 2019).

Relationship to the other person

Known person (i.e., friend, acquaintance) was found to be associated in perpetration experiences and sexual thoughts of coercing others. A known person may be more personally or socially acceptable to have sexual thoughts about or to perpetrate against, rather than a family member or partner, and is more salient compared to a stranger, and perhaps easier to imagine. This data further supports the assertion from Macdowall et al. (2013) that the common narrative of a perpetrator as a stranger is a fallacy and that perpetrators are known to their victims. This is also consistent with CSEW census data (Office for National Statistics, 2018).

Gender of the other person

The gender of the victim was consistent with the gender of the person in the sexual thought of coercing others. This is likely due to the individual's sexual preference for a particular gender.

Additional factors in understanding these relationships

Again, appraisal may be an important factor in understanding the relationship between sexual thoughts of coercing others and perpetration experiences. If a perpetrator's attitude is in line with their thought, or if they feel sexually aroused, they may positively appraise it (Bartels et al., 2021). An association between a stimulus and sexual arousal is made and is then reinforced through rehearsal of the stimulus (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995). If we assume that the experience has influenced the sexual thought, and it is positively appraised, it may be more likely for it to be replayed in the sexual thought (Bartels et al., 2021).

The type of previous convictions were mostly non-sexual. It would be interesting to investigate whether any patterns exist between those participants who had been convicted of an offence compared to those who have not, to see if they differed in the themes of their sexual thoughts of coercing others. As, for example, Woodworth et al. (2013) identified that those offenders convicted of a violent sexual offence reported more violent sexual thoughts than other types of sexual thoughts. However, the current study included participants who have perpetrated sexual offences irrespective of whether they had been convicted.

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Pathways of offending have identified that earlier sexual experiences can impact on later sexual experiences (Kenny et al., 2001; Williams et al., 2009), in that sexual thoughts can influence the way people behave, and that behaviour may influence sexual thoughts. It is crucial to highlight that the temporal sequence of these associations is unknown. This study did not find an association between perpetration experiences and how the sexual thought formed which may have given an indication as to the chronology between thoughts and experiences.

As described above in section 4.2.3, these relationships are complex (Lambie et al., 2002) and other factors may be involved in or better explain these relationships. Much of the literature identifies complex relationships between past victimisation experiences and perpetration of sexual behaviour (Beauregard et al., 2008; Kenny et al., 2001; Knight & Sims-Knight, 2003; Maniglio, 2010). For example, that a pathway to offending may be related to early victimisation experiences, sexual arousal, and personality characteristics (Knight & Sims-Knight, 2003) or victimisation, pornography, cognitions, and sexual thoughts (Kenny et al., 2001). Many perpetrators are also reported to have been victims themselves (Levenson et al., 2016). For future research, it would be important to look at the similarities and differences between type of sexual contact and means of compliance, for example, between the 'both' group and the perpetration only and victimisation only groups. It is noted that other studies have identified coercive sexual thoughts as precipitating or moderating sexual offending (Gee et al., 2004; Knight & Sims-Knight, 2003; MacCulloch et al., 1983; Maniglio, 2010; Mann et al., 2010). This suggests a causal relationship between thoughts and experiences but generally, in existing literature, this is presumptive based on the methods used. Again, the directions of these relationships were not able to be determined and caution should be taken when considering the implications. However, sexual thoughts may be an important factor in the perpetration of sexual offences, but this study has not determined that sexual thoughts precipitate sexual offending.

4.2.5 Exploratory analyses

Analysis of the following variables were conducted as they were raised in the literature as possible factors related to sexual thoughts of coercing others and sexual experiences and/or were identified from the mapping framework, and the data was available from the STP. All sexual experience groups (victim only, perpetrator only, both victim and perpetrator, neither victim nor perpetrator) were used in these analyses as they were exploratory.

Pornography

The use of sado-masochistic pornography was found to be related to physical coercion as the means of gaining co-operation or compliance in the sexual thought of coercing others. This pattern of results is consistent with previous literature which demonstrated a relationship between pornography and sexual thoughts (Beauregard et al., 2004; Briere & Runtz, 1989; Gee et al., 2006; Kenny et al., 2001;

Williams et al., 2009). Literature suggests that sexual thoughts of coercing others may originate from other sources than victimisation or perpetration experiences, specifically indirect experiences (read, saw, heard), for example, pornography (Gee et al., 2006; Gee & Belofastov, 2007; Malamuth, 1981b). This may be understood through Bartels et al. (2021) DPM-ST theory which describes that an association is formed between pornography and sexual experiences and triggered by thoughts or emotions. It needs to be considered that these processes may be impacted by the type of pornography used, if the individual sought it deliberately, or if it was incidental, and if the material was sexually arousing. Leitenberg and Henning (1995) suggested that an association between an indirect experience, e.g., pornography, and sexual arousal may be made and is then strengthened through rehearsal of pornography. It is not known how much participants used S&M pornography, but it may be worth distinguishing between individuals who regularly seek it out and those who infrequently use it, to investigate the impact of sexual arousal in relation to this.

Bondü and Birke (2021) found that sexual thoughts were a predictor of sexual aggression, and that the variance in the model was partly explained by pornography. This may be one explanation as to why there is a connection between S&M pornography and physical coercion in the sexual thought. However, this association was found using a mixed sample of experience groups, including those that did not report victimisation or perpetration experiences, highlighting that this association may have important implications beyond perpetration samples.

The age at which an individual first saw pornography and the age when they first experienced the sexual thought of coercing others were also found to be associated. Specifically, as the age the participants first saw pornography increased, so did the age when they first experienced the thought. This supports Gee et al. (2006) who reported that sex offenders' sexual thoughts included pornography they had seen when they were younger. One explanation could be that pornography potentially acts as a 'gateway' to coercive sexual thoughts. This finding suggests that seeing pornography for the first time may embed it into sexual thoughts. This also supports the literature regarding how pornography can be the origin of coercive sexual thoughts in convicted sexual offending and community samples (Gee et al., 2006; Gee & Belofastov, 2007; Malamuth, 1981b). However, again, consideration of sexual arousal, and deliberate or incidental encounter of the pornographic material is needed. If encountering this pornography is incidental, then it may depend on whether it is experienced as arousing. However, if it is sought out, then the origin of the interest in this type of pornography should be considered. There are notable limitations in asking participants to self-report their age at a first experience, which will be discussed in section 4.3.2. Additionally, as the confidence intervals crossed zero, it is uncertain whether there is a true effect. Further analysis could be conducted to assess the temporal sequence of this relationship using the data available.

Physical abuse

Being physically hurt as a child was found to be associated with physical injury in sexual thoughts of coercing others. This supports Knight and Sims-Knight (2003) who found physical abuse precipitated coercive sexual thoughts. However, there are other important factors to consider, such as how the abusive experience was appraised, and whether it is actually the violent behaviour that is incorporated into the thought. This relationship may be important in the context of processing abuse as part of recovery. It is known that sexual offenders have higher rates of adverse childhood experiences (emotional, physical, sexual abuse) than the general male population (Jespersen et al., 2009; Levenson et al., 2016). Therefore, this finding is particularly relevant to this group. However, as the current study did not look at the findings by type of experience, it is unknown whether this finding is true for perpetrators specifically. Of course, many people experience physical abuse and do not perpetrate against others or wish to act this out (Bivona & Critelli, 2009; Seto, 2019), therefore there are other factors underlying these relationships to consider. These findings may also be attributed to power and control dynamics, similar to the relationship found with physical coercion.

Likelihood of forced sex

There was an association between likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex if they could be assured they would not be caught or punished and how personally acceptable participants rated their sexual thought of coercing others. The greater likelihood of forcing an adult to have sex, the less personally acceptable the sexual thought of coercing others was.

Bramblett and Darling's (1997) study reported that victims who had sexual thoughts of children and adolescents found these thoughts unacceptable and elicited negative feelings (e.g., disgust). These findings highlight that there may be a complicated picture as to the cognitions and emotions involved in the decision making of enacting an offence. This may be explained by Bartels et al.'s (2021) DPM-ST theory. This theory suggests that if a thought is inconsistent with one's attitude, then the individual will negatively appraise the thought. This may be relevant for sexual offending literature, as it may be an important aspect to consider in what might prevent someone from committing a sexual offence. For example, focusing on how it might be against their beliefs, is wrong, immoral, or unethical. However, this finding may possibly be attributed to socially desirable responding (Paulhus & Reid, 1991).

There was no significant association between likelihood that the participant would have sex with a child if they could be assured they would not be caught or punished and why the sexual thought of coercing others was not acted out. However, those who rated that it was *very likely* they would have sex with a child were statistically more likely to report that the sexual thought of coercing others had not been acted out due to negative repercussions for self. This is consistent with the above findings. It

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may indicate that one way to focus interventions for prevention is to concentrate on the potential negative impact on the individual, e.g., how it might impact on their relationship or risk of being caught and what that would mean for them, rather than how it might impact on others. Again, it is critical not to assume that even though participants reported this, it means they would act it out. It would be interesting to look at the sexual experience groups individually to see if one of the groups were driving this association, e.g., perpetration group.

Due to the weak effect sizes for these significant correlations (age when saw pornography, and likelihood of forced sex with an adult), the real-world applicability of these associations is small. It would benefit from being investigated further with a larger sample size. It was beyond the scope of this research to look at the potential differences between the sexual experiences groups as these analyses were exploratory, however, it would be interesting for future research to do so using this data.

4.3 Strengths and limitations

Although the present results support a relationship between sexual experience and coercive sexual thoughts, it is appropriate to recognise the strengths and limitations of this research. The main strengths and limitations of the current study are related to the sample, self-report data, and the methodology. They should be taken into account when interpreting the findings.

4.3.1 Sample

A strength of this study is that it provides rich information about the sexual thoughts and sexual experiences of adult men from a community sample. The sample was far-reaching; participants were recruited across the globe from a variety of sources.

Despite the large dataset from the STP, the sample sizes for this study were small, particularly for research questions 2 and 3, and therefore some of the analyses could not be conducted. This indicates that from a community sample of men, individuals reporting both coercive sexual thoughts and sexual victimisation and/or perpetration experiences are relatively uncommon. The results may have indicated low power, thereby increasing the chances of Type II errors. Small sample sizes also necessitated grouping sexual experiences together which did not allow the analysis of nuanced or specific experiences, such as looking at child and adult victimisation experiences separately. Additionally, analyses of the enactment, experience, and function of sexual thoughts for those with victimisation experiences, and enactment for those with perpetration experiences, could not be conducted due to low reporting, limiting the original aims of this study.

Due to the small sample sizes for the *victimisation only* and the *perpetration only* groups, the samples for research questions 2 and 3 were partly made up of the same subsample, the *both victimisation and perpetration experiences* group. The same sample of thoughts and experiences are present in both groups, therefore naturally creating more homogeneity within the sample. This could have impacted on the findings from the study. Generally, it was found that the content of the sexual thoughts of *both victimisation and perpetration experiences* were similar to that of the victimisation only and perpetration only groups. This group may have been different in nature than the other groups, as indicated by the descriptive demographic and background information. For example, members of this group were more likely to be convicted of an offence and to report genital and/or oral sexual contact in their sexual thoughts of coercing others. Ideally, the relationships between this group and sexual thoughts of coercing others would have been explored separately.

4.3.2   Self-report data

It is important to recognise that the analyses are only as accurate as the description from participants. Participants may not have provided accurate information. This issue arose for both coders when coding the qualitative responses of sexual experiences as some participants responded to a question with an answer that pertained to a different question. These cases were recoded to the correct question. Although participants were asked to report if they had coercive sexual thoughts and then subsequently asked to describe it, it is possible that participants had a coercive sexual thought and did not report it. However, it was necessary to rely on the participant self-reporting that their sexual thought was coercive and that it was accurately described.

Other factors that may have impacted on the accuracy of the data include the nature of self-report data and recall bias (Leitenberg & Henning, 1995). Although participants were assured of confidentiality and anonymity, perpetrators may have had concerns of reporting, for example, details related to perpetration experiences or thoughts due to fear of negative consequences. Macdowall et al. (2013) noted that disclosure may be more impacted by methodological issues (e.g., sampling, design) than factors related to participants. These potential limitations may be mitigated by the survey using a CASI method for obtaining information, as this has been found to reduce concerns related to confidentiality (Fenton et al., 2001; Macdowall et al., 2013), as well as participant bias. Secondly, the data may have been impacted by recall bias (Graham et al., 2003) which may inadvertently alter details participants reported about their thoughts and experiences with possibly inaccurate or underreporting of information (Fenton et al., 2001). These issues are not unique to research on sexual behaviour and are common difficulties with research using self-report data (Fenton et al., 2001).

It is notable that for some variables there are a high degree of 'Unknown' codes. This may be due to several reasons: a lack of description or clarity provided by participants in the survey; lack of clarity

in the coding manual; or discrepancies between the coders. The discrepancy analysis found a high level of accuracy therefore this issue is attenuated.

4.3.3   Methodology

The data for this study was collected between 2005 and 2007. It may be that sexual thoughts or experiences could change over time, reflecting differences in cultural or societal changes in attitudes about sexual thoughts and behaviour (Fenton et al., 2001; Tortora et al., 2020). For example, changes in pornography availability and use (Lewczuk et al., 2019) could have impacted on the findings related to pornography in this study. For example, it might have been expected that the use of S&M pornography may have increased, or the age at which an individual first saw pornography may have decreased, which could influence the association with sexual thoughts of coercing others. Furthermore, as mentioned throughout this chapter, the associations found cannot assume a temporal sequence and therefore any assumptions about causation and chronology are tentative.

The potential limitations of secondary analysis are that the primary data was collected at a different time. This could potentially impact the internal validity of the current research (Rew et al., 2000). Secondary analysis restricts what data is available and therefore puts constraints on the scope of the study. It is worth considering the context in which the STP data was collected. For example, technologically, there is now wider access and use of the internet (Lewczuk et al., 2019) and also an increase in the availability and use of online pornography (Price et al., 2016). It is important to recognise the potential function this has for this sample, whereby individuals may use available pornography to engage in more coercive sexual experiences, in line with their sexual thoughts.

The STP is a large dataset that holds a lot of information about participants' sexual experiences and their coercive sexual thoughts. However, when analysing individual variables within this large dataset there are problems with lack of variance or lack of responses. This may not be a problem when thoughts and experiences are assessed in a more simplistic way, such as in administering a checklist or questionnaire as a measure of sexual thoughts (e.g., The Wilson Sex Fantasy Questionnaire; Wilson, 1978) as many studies do (Bartels, 2020; Baumgartner et al., 2002; Frías et al., 2017; Moyano & Sierra, 2015; Plaud & Bigwood, 1997; Seifert et al., 2017). This may limit the accuracy and detail of the data collected and thereby impact on their findings. Therefore, it is difficult to compare the results of this study, which has detailed qualitative and quantitative information, with others that use different methods.

The process of mapping the CISE and CIST variables for the creation of the mapping framework was not checked for reliability by an independent rater which may have impacted on the accuracy and consistency of the matches within the framework.

Both research questions 2 and 3 included the same subsample of participants who reported both victimisation and perpetration experiences. Because of this design, it is difficult to determine whether perpetrators, victims or participants with both victimisation and perpetration experiences are distinct in their contribution to the relationship between sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. This could be examined by comparing these groups with a larger sample size. Additionally, in most analyses, it was necessary to combine all experiences in the same group together, for example, all victimisation experiences were grouped to achieve the power needed to run the respective analyses. This creates a problem whereby some participants will be contributing to more than one variable if they have reported more than one type of victimisation experience. Ideally, with a larger sample size, these experiences would have been analysed separately.

The Rao-Scott correction was employed to correct for conducting analyses on multiple response variables and controlling for family-wise error for these variables. However, running numerous inferential statistics may have increased the risk of Type I error in the data but this was attenuated by the exploratory nature of the study.

Finally, the original STP study used non-probability sampling which may increase sampling error (Fenton et al., 2001) and therefore may limit the generalisability of these findings to the wider population. However, this limitation is diminished by the diversity of the sample and the sample size, as well as the exploratory nature of this study.

4.4 Implications

Despite these limitations, these results suggest several theoretical and practical implications. Firstly, these potential relationships are related to public health. The general aims of public health include prevention, improving outcomes, and increasing access to quality care to protect the public and individuals from harm, be more cost effective, and improve well-being (Krug et al., 2002; Macdowall et al., 2013).

This study provided further research on the frequency and nature of coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences in a community sample. It is important to highlight the potential implications this has for the public. This study found that only a small percentage of the community samples had been convicted of an offence, and even fewer participants had been convicted of a sexual offence. Similarly few participants had been in treatment for mental health difficulties. This demonstrated that there are individuals who have reported coercive sexual thoughts and the perpetration of non-consensual sexual behaviour but may not have or ever will come into contact with the criminal justice system or mental health services. This was similar to Bártová et al.'s (2021) finding in a Czech population. They hypothesised that those with paraphilias specifically may go undetected due to a lack of help-seeking

or denial of a problem, but also due to poor prevention strategies and stigma in the public. Although it is important to point out that the relationship between sexual thoughts and experiences is not causal, sexual offending literature has identified sexual thoughts as a possible risk factor for sexual offending. Therefore, participants who reported coercive sexual thoughts may highlight a possible risk to public safety. However, there may be barriers for those individuals to receive support or access services which may increase risk to the public (Jahnke, 2018).

In the UK, there has been a greater emphasis in recent years to focus on the prevention of sexual violence, rather than on recidivism (McCartan et al., 2018). There are some existing organisations who aim to raise awareness and work with the public to prevent sexual violence. For example, the Lucy Faithful Foundation and the Stop it Now! campaign (Bailey et al., 2018; Hudson, 2018), which highlight the importance of a community approach for the prevention of sexual offending (Van Horn et al., 2015). However these organisations mainly focus on child sexual abuse imagery and online offending. More focus is needed on the prevention of sexual abuse through public health campaigns and policies which focus less on punishment and more on education (McCartan et al., 2015), specifically in relation to sexual thoughts. It is important to educate the public on common misconceptions of sexual thoughts, for example, about the frequency and nature of sexual thoughts and also the possible relationship with previous sexual experiences. This may also impact what the public, policy makers, and diagnostic manuals define as 'deviant' (Turner-Moore & Waterman, 2022). Changing public perception may influence psychological barriers to offending, such as the personal and social acceptability of coercive sexual thoughts, and help to decrease stigma and improve access to support thereby reducing risk (Jahnke, 2018).

Additionally, within a public health context, there is a need to understand evidenced-based factors related to risk and how to implement this in practical clinical contexts, such as interventions. In a clinical setting, professionals should be mindful of the impact coercive sexual thoughts and experiences may have on individuals who present to a variety of services (Macdowall et al., 2013). These relationships may have important implications for victims and offenders. Research shows that victims of sexual abuse have a high likelihood of being victimised again in the future and are at risk of mental health difficulties (Macdowall et al., 2013). This, coupled with the findings of this research, show the importance of understanding the association between coercive sexual thoughts and victimisation experiences for interventions. If victims were identified and involved in clinical interventions related to their victimisation experience, clinicians should be aware of the potential connection between these, and the possible functions these thoughts might fulfil, and reflect this in their approach to treatment (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021).

Interventions could be designed to include sexual thoughts. For intrusive sexual thoughts or those that are negatively appraised, it may be that this work focuses on helping the individual to process experiences differently (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021; Levand et al., 2019), such as through

EMDR (Bartels, 2018). This, in turn, could reduce negative feelings and prevent further psychological distress and/or be a way for victims to discuss their coercive sexual thoughts which might promote resilience/recovery (Bell et al., 2009; Grady et al., 2022). However, discussing these relationships with victims could be triggering and these conversations should be approached with caution. To do this appropriately, there is a need to further understand the intricacies of the interactions of thoughts and experiences. Power and control have been discussed as possibly an important factor underlying these relationships and could be explored in treatment. This could be considered as a potential hypothesis to formulation and possibly a focus of treatment goals (Gewirtz-Meydan & Opuda, 2021). The findings also have relevance for perpetrators who have experienced sexual abuse themselves (Grady et al., 2022). It is important that this group is recognised, as they have a higher prevalence of being victimised than the wider population (Jespersen et al., 2009; Levenson et al., 2016). Working on the impact of victimisation experiences with offenders could have a positive impact on risk.

This relationship between thoughts and experiences can also have implications for the prevention of future harm, such as harm caused through recidivism. Although the findings of this study do not suggest that coercive sexual thoughts cause coercive sexual behaviour, it remains important to consider the possibility that it could be related to risk of the perpetrator acting out elements of their coercive sexual thought, specifically related to the content of their thoughts. This could have implications for offender treatment programmes, such as Horizon and Kaizen (McCartan & Prescott, 2017) or the Good Lives Model (Fortune et al., 2015). This relationship suggests a potential focus on sexual thoughts as part of risk management planning (Akerman & Beech, 2013). Risk management involves understanding an offender's risk of recidivism, their level of risk, and the consequences of these actions (McCartan et al., 2018). This may be through working on the cognitions of the offenders (Allen et al., 2020), for example, as discussed in section 4.2.5, using the association between personal acceptability and the likelihood of forcing sexual contact to focus on the negative impact of perpetrating. This would hope to reduce the risk of recidivism.

The findings of this work could be incorporated into clinical practice via the development of a new or modification of an existing screening tool. This could be to identify risk of harm to self or others in victims or perpetrators. It could be based on weighting strong associations and higher risk thoughts and experiences (e.g., physical coercion) to plan and prioritise care based on need or risk in a person-centred, timely way. For this to happen successfully, training would need to be provided to staff who work with these groups on the frontline. At this stage however, further understanding of the intricacies of these relationships is needed.

4.5 Future research

As the study found an association between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences, there is a need for research to explore the characteristics of coercive sexual thoughts and behaviour as well as the sequence of the relationships between them. Several variables have been discussed in this chapter, such as power and control, appraisal, attitudes, and personality as possible important factors in understanding these relationships. These warrant further investigation. It would be useful to consider extending the current findings by examining potential differences between and within the experience groups. This would be important to shed light on whether particular groups are contributing more or less to the significance of the relationship, as this was beyond the scope of the current research, particularly for the exploratory analyses. This could be conducted through loglinear analysis.

Due to the sample design of this study, the findings would benefit from being replicated using probability sampling. Although it was a strength of this study that participants were recruited from a variety of countries and sources, more diverse samples should be studied, as there may be cultural and/or regional differences in sexual thoughts or experiences (Tortora et al., 2020). It would be interesting to do a qualitative review of the sexual thoughts and sexual experiences in this dataset to better understand the nature of these variables and the associations found.

As the present study could not fully fulfil its aims due to small samples, questions remain about the relationship between sexual experiences and the experience, enactment, and function of sexual thoughts of coercing others. It is suggested that future studies look at the possible relationships between sexual thoughts and experiences beyond that of content, to include comparisons of variables related to the experience, enactment and function.

4.6 Conclusions

The current study explored the prevalence of sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others for men with victimisation and/or perpetration experiences. It also explored possible relationships between sexual thoughts of coercing others and victimisation and/or perpetration experiences, and potential relationships between additional exploratory variables. As far as the author is aware, no study in the literature has investigated the relationships between sexual thoughts and sexual experiences with this data. The results of this research provide supporting evidence that there is a relationship between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences.

The key findings were as follows: Sexual thoughts with coercive themes were reported more for individuals with perpetration only experiences. Sexual thoughts of coercing others, Both sexual thoughts with coercive themes and sexual thoughts of coercing others, and Either sexual thoughts with coercive themes or sexual thoughts of coercing others were reported more for individuals with

perpetration experiences only and for both victimisation and perpetration experiences. Victimisation only did not contribute to statistical significance across the associations. A relationship was found between sexual victimisation experiences and perpetration experiences and the content of sexual thought of coercing others. For victimisation and perpetration, this included type of sexual contact and means of compliance. Additionally, an association was found for relationship to, and gender of, the other person for perpetration experiences. Finally, with the additional exploratory analyses, there was a relationship between individuals' experiences and the content, enactment, and experience of sexual thoughts of coercing others, specifically, these related to pornography, childhood physical abuse, and the likelihood of engaging in forced sex against an adult. This was generally consistent with literature in this area.

There are a multitude of patterns and factors that could be involved in these relationships including power and control, and appraisal of the sexual thought. Due to small sample sizes, the aims of research questions 2 and 3 could not be fully addressed. Despite the limitations, the present study had a number of strengths and has enhanced the understanding of the relationship between coercive sexual thoughts and sexual experiences. These findings have real-world implications for clinical interventions for victims and perpetrators of sexual offences, as well as the potential for wider societal impacts on prevention and public health. Further research is needed before a full understanding of the extent of the relationships between sexual thoughts and sexual experiences is established. It is hoped that the current research will stimulate further investigation of this important area.

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Appendix A

The Computerised Interview for Sexual Thoughts (CIST)

This appendix provides the CIST task file. This includes the question numbers, question wording, response formats and choices, and routing instructions.

Key

#	The term enclosed within the hashes is linked to the glossary; this includes the glossary code, followed by a comma, and then the term (e.g. #si, sexual thought#).
<b>	The term enclosed by <b> is shown in bold (e.g. <b> control <b>).
<p>	New paragraph.
cv	Vertical checkboxes.
rh	Horizontal radio buttons.
rv	Vertical radio buttons.
ta	Large textbox.
tb	Small textbox for non-numerical response.
tn	Small textbox for numerical response.
s	Special response format (there are six special formats ranging from s1 to s6).

Format

The first set of numbers is the question number (e.g. 100100). This is followed by the response format (e.g. small textbox for numerical response - *tn*). The remaining format is dependent upon the question's response format.

*Questions Using Small Textboxes (*tb *and* tn*)*

Five-part format: (a) Question number, (b) Response format, (c) Size of textbox in characters, (d) Question number routed to if question unanswered, (e) Question wording.

Example: 100702 tb 40|100800| Please specify which EU country by typing in the box below.

Questions Using Large Textboxes (ta)

Six-part format: (a) Question number, (b) Response format, (c) Size of textbox in columns and rows, and any character limit (e.g. 60|6|0), (d) Question number routed to if character limit is not met, (e) Question number routed to if character limit is met, (f) Question wording.

Example: 131303 ta 60|6|0|131304|131304| Please tell me about these. Type in the box below.

*Questions Using Radio Buttons (*rh *and* rv*)*

Five-part format: (a) Question number, (b) Response format, (c) Question number routed to if question unanswered, (d) Response choice and question number routed to if that particular response choice is chosen [process is repeated for each response choice], (e) Question wording.

Example: 100500 rh 100700|live alone|100700|with someone|100501| Do you live alone or with someone? Please click on one.

Questions Using Checkboxes (cv)

(a) Question number, (b) Response format, (c) Question number routed to if question unanswered, (d) Question number routed to if all options are selected, (e) Question number routed to if not all options are selected, (f) Response choices, (g) Question wording.

Example: 102500 cv 102600|102600|102600|I imagine pictures|I imagine hearing things|I imagine smelling things|I imagine touching things|I imagine tasting things| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, what senses do you use? Please click as many as are applicable.

Questions Using a Special Format (s1, s2, s3, s4, s5, s6)

The format for these questions is detailed with the first instance with which they arise (see below).

CIST

This study is interested in the sexual things that you think about. You might sometimes have daydreams about sexual things. Sometimes you might think about sexual things during lovemaking, during sex or whilst touching yourself for sexual pleasure (masturbation). You might imagine sexual pictures or events in your head. These may happen quickly or last a long time. You may become sexually excited about these thoughts. Sexual thoughts are a normal human activity, just like lovemaking, sex, masturbation and daydreaming. Sexual thoughts are not the same for everyone. For example, some people imagine very vivid and detailed images. Some people do not imagine images but focus on other senses e.g. hearing. Some people can direct and control their sexual thoughts whilst other people can find this difficult. Also, some people become wrapped up or absorbed in the images they imagine whilst other people may feel like they are watching an imagined movie. We are interested in how you experience these. We have put together some questions to ask you about this. Your responses to all questions are completely anonymous and confidential.

First of all, we'd like to ask some general questions. Please click on '*Next*'.

Opening Background and Socio-Demographic Items for Sexual Offender Sample

100100 rh 190200|1|190200|2|190200|3|190200|4|190200|5|190200| On a scale of 1 to 5, how good is your mood today? 1 means you are in a very bad mood. 5 means you are in a very good mood. Please click on one.

190200 tn 4|100300| How old are you? Please type the number of years in the box.<p>(Please note: this question must be completed - the information is used as a security question if you decide to complete the study over more than one session.)

100300 tn 4|190400| How many years of education do you have?<p>For example, 12 years education would be up until the end of secondary school, 14 years education would be up until the end of sixth form etc. Please type the number of years in the box.

190400 rv 100500|single|100500|dating but not living with partner|100500|married|100500|living with partner|100500|separated|100500|divorced|100500|widowed|100500| What is your marital status? Please click on one.<p>(Please note: this question must be completed - the information is used as a security question if you decide to complete the study over more than one session.)

100500 rh 100700|live alone|100700|with someone|100501| Do you live alone or with someone? Please click on one.

100501 s3 100700|Partner|Child/Children|Friend(s)|Parent(s)|Brother(s)/Sister(s)|Other, please specify| Please tell me who you live with. Click on as many as are applicable.

s3 = cv, with tb for specifying the *Other* response.

100700 rh 100800|1|100800|2|100800|3|100800|4|100800|5|100800| How religious are you on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you are not religious at all. 5 means you are very religious. Please click on one.

100800 rv 100902|White British|100902|White Irish|100902|Other White Background|100902|White and Black Caribbean|100902|White and Black African|100902|White and Asian|100902|Other Mixed Background|100902|Indian|100902|Pakistani|100902|Bangladeshi|100902|Other Asian Background|100902|Caribbean|100902|African|100902|Other Black Background|100902|Chinese|100902|Other Ethnic Background|100902| What is your ethnic group? Please click on one.

100902 rv 101000|I have completed a SOTP|101000|I am currently taking part in a SOTP|100903|I have never taken part in a SOTP|101000| Please indicate whether you are / have taken part in a Sex Offender Treatment Programme (SOTP)? Please click on the option that most applies to you.

100903 tn 4|101000| For how many weeks have you been taking part in a Sex Offender Treatment Programme (SOTP)? Please type the number of weeks in the box.

101000 tn 3|101100| How many months have you been in prison? Please type this in the box.

Opening Background and Socio-Demographic Items for Non-Sexual Offender Sample

100100 rh 190200|1|190200|2|190200|3|190200|4|190200|5|190200| On a scale of 1 to 5, how good is your mood today? 1 means you are in a very bad mood. 5 means you are in a very good mood. Please click on one.

190200 tn 4|100300| How old are you? Please type the number of years in the box.<p>(Please note: this question must be completed - the information is used as a security question if you decide to complete the study over more than one session.)

100300 tn 4|190400| How many years of education do you have?<p>For example, 12 years education would be up until the end of secondary school, 14 years education would be up until the end of sixth form etc. Please type the number of years in the box.

190400 rv 100500|single|100500|dating but not living with partner|100500|married|100500|living with partner|100500|separated|100500|divorced|100500|widowed|100500| What is your marital status? Please click on one.<p>(Please note: this question must be completed - the information is used as a security question if you decide to complete the study over more than one session.)

100500 rh 100700|live alone|100700|with someone|100501| Do you live alone or with someone? Please click on one.

100501 s3 100700|Partner|Child/Children|Friend(s)|Parent(s)|Brother(s)/Sister(s)|Other, please specify| Please tell me who you live with. Click on as many as are applicable.

100700 rh 100800|1|100800|2|100800|3|100800|4|100800|5|100800| How religious are you on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you are not religious at all. 5 means you are very religious. Please click on one.

100800 rv 100900|White British|100900|White Irish|100900|Other White Background|100900|White and Black Caribbean|100900|White and Black African|100900|White and Asian|100900|Other Mixed Background|100900|Indian|100900|Pakistani|100900|Bangladeshi|100900|Other Asian Background|100900|Caribbean|100900|African|100900|Other Black

Background|100900|Chinese|100900|Other Ethnic Background|100900| What is your ethnic group? Please click on one.

100900 rh 101000|Yes|100901|No|101000| Whilst you have been in prison, have you taken part in any treatment programmes?

100901 tb 60|101000| Please tell me which treatment programmes you have done. Please type in the box below.

101000 tn 3|101100| How many months have you been in prison? Please type this in the box.

Opening Background and Socio-Demographic Items for Non-Offender Sample

100100 rh 190200|1|190200|2|190200|3|190200|4|190200|5|190200| On a scale of 1 to 5, how good is your mood today? 1 means you are in a very bad mood. 5 means you are in a very good mood. Please click on one.

190200 tn 4|100300| How old are you? Please type the number of years in the box.<p>(Please note: this question must be completed - the information is used as a security question if you decide to complete the study over more than one session.)

100300 tn 4|190400| How many years of education do you have?<p>For example, 12 years education would be up until the end of secondary school, 14 years education would be up until the end of sixth form etc. Please type the number of years in the box.

190400 rv 100500|single|100500|dating but not living with partner|100500|married|100500|living with partner|100500|separated|100500|divorced|100500|widowed|100500| What is your marital status? Please click on one.<p>(Please note: this question must be completed - the information is used as a security question if you decide to complete the study over more than one session.)

100500 rh 100700|live alone|100700|with someone|100501| Do you live alone or with someone? Please click on one.

100501 s3 100700|Partner|Child/Children|Friend(s)|Parent(s)|Brother(s)/Sister(s)|Other, please specify| Please tell me who you live with. Click on as many as are applicable.

100700 rh 100701|1|100701|2|100701|3|100701|4|100701|5|100701| How religious are you on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you are not religious at all. 5 means you are very religious. Please click on one.

100701 rv 100800|UK|100800|Other EU country|100702|USA|100800|Other non-EU country|100703| What is your nationality? Please click on one.

100702 tb 40|100800| Please specify which EU country by typing in the box below.

100703 tb 40|100800| Please specify which non-EU country by typing in the box below.

100800 rv 101100|White British|101100|White Irish|101100|Other White Background|101100|White and Black Caribbean|101100|White and Black African|101100|White and Asian|101100|Other Mixed Background|101100|Indian|101100|Pakistani|101100|Bangladeshi|101100|Other Asian Background|101100|Caribbean|101100|African|101100|Other Black Background|101100|Chinese|101100|Other Ethnic Background|101100| What is your ethnic group? Please click on one.

Sexual Thought Sections (All Samples)

101100 ta 60|6|20|101101|101200| Now we'd like to ask you about your #si,sexual thoughts#. Some people have lots of different #si,sexual thoughts# and some people may have only one type of #si,sexual thought#.<p>Can you tell me about your favourite #si,sexual thought#? If you only have one type of #si,sexual thought#, please tell me about this. Please tell me about this in your own words in as much detail as possible. You may find it useful to write about it as a story. Please type in the box below.

101101 ta 60|6|0|101200|101200| Can you tell me more about this? Please type in the box below.

101200 rv 101300|several times a day|101300|several times a week|101300|several times a month|101300|less than several times a month|101300|other|101201| How often do you have this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

101201 tb 40|101300| Please tell me how often you have this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

101300 rh 131302|Yes|101302|No|101301| Are there people in this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

101301 ta 60|6|0|131302|131302| Please tell me what things or objects are in your #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

131302 rh 101600|Yes|131303|No|101600| Are there any ways in which this #si,sexual thought# changes? Please click on one.

131303 ta 60|6|0|131304|131304| Please tell me about these. Type in the box below.

131304 rv 101600|every time|101600|most times|101600|sometimes|101600|occasionally|101600| How often does each of these things change? Please click on one.

101302 rh 101303|watch|101303|get involved|101303| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, do you mostly tend to watch other people or get involved in the #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

101303 rh 101400|1|101310|2|101310|3|101310|4|101310|More than 4 people|101310| Please tell me how many people (other than yourself) are involved in this #si,sexual thought#. Please click on one.

101310 s1 101303|101320|101400| Please tell me about Person 1 using the boxes below.

s1 = One screen containing:
Gender (101310a = rh Female, Male).
Approximate age in years (101310b = tn).
Relationship to you (101310c = rh Stranger, Famous Person, Acquaintance, Friend, Partner, Family).
What type of person are they in this sexual thought e.g. gentle, angry? (101310d = ta).

(Presentation of questions 101320 - 101340 is dependent upon response to 101303).

101320 s1 101303|101330|101400| Please tell me about Person 2 using the boxes below.

101330 s1 101303|101340|101400| Please tell me about Person 3 using the boxes below.

101340 s1 101303|101400|101400| Please tell me about Person 4 using the boxes below.

101400 rh 101600|yes|101401|no|101600| Are there any ways in which this #si,sexual thought# changes? Please click on one.

101401 s4 101600| Please tell me about these using the boxes below.

s4 = One screen containing:

		What changes?	How often does this change?
People change?	(101401a = rh Yes, No)	(101401b = ta)	(101401c = rh Every time, Most times, Sometimes, Occasionally)
Place/situation changes?	(101401d = rh Yes, No)	(101401e = ta)	(101401f = rh Every time, Most times, Sometimes, Occasionally)
Other?	(101401g = rh Yes, No)	(101401h = ta)	(101401i = rh Every time, Most times, Sometimes, Occasionally)

101600 rv 101700|morning|101700|during the day|101700|evening|101700|no particular time|101700| When do you usually experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

101700 rv 101900|eyes open|101900|eyes shut|101900|sometimes eyes open, sometimes eyes shut|101900| Do you usually experience this #si,sexual thought# with your eyes open or shut? Please click on one.

101900 ta 60|6|0|102000|102000| How do you usually feel whilst you are experiencing this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

102000 rh 102100|1|102100|2|102100|3|102100|4|102100|5|102100| How sexually excited or #ac,aroused# do you get by this #si,sexual thought# on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you do not get #ac,aroused# at all. 5 means you get extremely #ac,aroused#. Please click on one.

102100 ta 60|6|0|102300|102300| What is it about this #si,sexual thought# that excites you? Please type in the box below.

102300 rh 102400|1|102400|2|102400|3|102400|4|102400|5|102400| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, how #aa,absorbed# or wrapped up in it are you on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you are not #aa,absorbed# at all. 5 means you get extremely #aa,absorbed# in the #si,sexual thought#. Please click on one.

102400 rh 102500|1|102500|2|102500|3|102500|4|102500|5|102500| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, how #va,vivid# (clear and sharp) is it on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means it is not #va,vivid# at all. 5 means it is extremely #va,vivid#. Please click on one.

102500 cv 102600|102600|102600|I imagine pictures|I imagine hearing things|I imagine smelling things|I imagine touching things|I imagine tasting things| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, what senses do you use? Please click as many as are applicable.

102600 rh 102700|1|102700|2|102700|3|102700|4|102700|5|102700| How #da,detailed# is this #si,sexual thought# on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means not #da,detailed# at all. 5 means extremely #da,detailed#. Please click on one.

102700 rh 102800|1|102800|2|102800|3|102800|4|102800|5|102800| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over when this #si,sexual thought# starts?<p>1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

102800 rh 102900|1|102900|2|102900|3|102900|4|102900|5|102900| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over what happens during this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

102900 rh 103100|1|103100|2|103100|3|103100|4|103100|5|103100| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over stopping this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

103100 rv 103200|always|103101|often|103101|sometimes|103101|occasionally|103101|never|103200| How often during this #si,sexual thought# do you try to #db,divert# your mind to think of something else? Please click on one.

103101 rh 103200|1|103200|2|103200|3|103200|4|103200|5|103200| On a scale of 1 to 5, how easy is it to do this?<p>1 means very difficult. 5 means very easy. Please click on one.

103200 rh 103300|1|103300|2|103300|3|103300|4|103300|5|103300| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much does this #si,sexual thought# #ib,interfere with# your daily activities?<p>1 means not at all. 5 means it interferes to a great extent. Please click on one.

103300 rh 103400|1|103400|2|103400|3|103400|4|103400|5|103400| On a scale of 1 to 5, how #pa,personally acceptable# do you find this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means completely unacceptable to you. 5 means completely acceptable to you. Please click on one.

103400 rh 103500|1|103500|2|103500|3|103500|4|103500|5|103500| On a scale of 1 to 5, how #pb,pleasant# do you find this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means completely unpleasant. 5 means completely #pb,pleasant#. Please click on one.

103500 tn 4|103600| How old were you when you first experienced this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number of years in the box below.

103600 rv 103700|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done|103601|the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard|103627|unsure - the image just 'popped into my head'|103633|I can't remember|103633|other|103626| How did this #si,sexual thought# form? Please click on one.

103601 ta 60|6|0|103602|103602| Please describe the experience that lead to this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

103602 tn 6|103603| Before the #si,sexual thought# happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience? Please type in the box below.

103603 rh 103606|1|103604|2|103604|3|103604|4|103604|5|103616| On a scale of 1 to 5, when the #si,sexual thought# happened, how similar was it to the experience that lead to it?<p>1 means it was only very slightly similar. 5 means it was the same. Please click on one.

103604 ta 60|6|0|103606|103606| Please describe the ways in which the initial experience(s) and the later #si,sexual thought# differed. Please type in the box.

103606 rh 103700|yes|103607|no|103613| After you experienced the #si,sexual thought#, did you ever act it out? Please click on one.

103607 tn 6|103608| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

103608 rh 103609|yes|103609|no|103609| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

103609 rh 103611|yes|103610|no|103610| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

103610 ta 60|6|0|103611|103611| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

103611 rh 103700|yes|103612|no|103700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

103612 ta 60|6|0|103700|103700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

103613 ta 60|6|0|103614|103614| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

103614 ta 60|6|0|103700|103700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

103616 rh 103700|yes|103617|no|103623| After you experienced the #si,sexual thought#, did you ever act it out again? Please click on one.

103617 tn 6|103618| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

103618 rh 103619|yes|103619|no|103619| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

103619 rh 103621|yes|103620|no|103620| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

103620 ta 60|6|0|103621|103621| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

103621 rh 103700|yes|103622|no|103700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

103622 ta 60|6|0|103700|103700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

103623 ta 60|6|0|103624|103624| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

103624 ta 60|6|0|103700|103700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

103626 ta 60|6|0|103633|103633| Please tell me how this #si,sexual thought# formed. Please type in the box below.

103627 ta 60|6|0|103628|103628| Please describe the experience that lead to this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

103628 tn 6|103630| Before the #si,sexual thought# happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience? Please type in the box below.

103630 rh 103633|1|103631|2|103631|3|103631|4|103631|5|103633| On a scale of 1 to 5, when the #si,sexual thought# happened, how similar was it to the experience that lead to it?<p>1 means it was only very slightly similar. 5 means it was the same. Please click on one.

103631 ta 60|6|0|103633|103633| Please describe the ways in which the initial experience(s) and the later #si,sexual thought# differed. Please type in the box.

103633 rh 103700|yes|103634|no|103640| Have you ever acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

103634 tn 6|103635| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

103635 rh 103636|yes|103636|no|103636| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

103636 rh 103638|yes|103637|no|103637| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

103637 ta 60|6|0|103638|103638| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

103638 rh 103700|yes|103639|no|103700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

103639 ta 60|6|0|103700|103700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

103640 ta 60|6|0|103641|103641| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

103641 ta 60|6|0|103700|103700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

103700 ta 60|6|0|103800|103800| What do you use this #si,sexual thought# for? Please type in the box below.

103800 ta 60|6|0|103900|103900| What usually happens before you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

103900 ta 60|6|0|104000|104000| How do you usually feel before you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

104000 ta 60|6|0|104200|104200| How do you usually feel after you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

104200 rh 104300|yes|104201|no|104300| Does this #si,sexual thought# make you do anything? Please click on one.

104201 ta 60|6|0|104300|104300| What does it make you do? Please type in the box below.

104300 rh 114500|yes|104400|no|104400| Have you ever discussed this #si,sexual thought# with your close friends or partner? Please click on one.

104400 ta 60|6|0|114500|114500| Why is this? Please type in the box below.

114500 s5 124599|114501| Now we'd like to ask you about sexual thoughts involving children. Out of 10 occasions when you have #si,sexual thoughts#, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about #ca,children#? Please click on one.

s5 = rh (0 – 10). Response of 0 is routed to question 124599; Response of 1 – 10 is routed to question 114501.

114501 rh 124599|yes|124599|no|114502| Have you already told me about this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

114502 ta 60|6|20|114503|114504| Please tell me about this #si,sexual thought# in your own words in as much detail as possible. You may find it useful to write about it as a story. Please type in the box below.

114503 ta 60|6|0|114504|114504| Can you tell me more about this? Please type in the box below.

114504 rv 111302|several times a day|111302|several times a week|111302|several times a month|111302|less than several times a month|111302|other|114505| How often do you have this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

114505 tb 40|111302| Please tell me how often you have this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

111302 rh 111303|watch|111303|get involved|111303| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, do you mostly tend to watch other people or get involved in the #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

111303 rh 111400|1|111310|2|111310|3|111310|4|111310|More than 4 people|111310| Please tell me how many people (other than yourself) are involved in this #si,sexual thought#. Please click on one.

111310 s1 111303|111320|111400| Please tell me about Person 1 using the boxes below.

111320 s1 111303|111330|111400| Please tell me about Person 2 using the boxes below.

111330 s1 111303|111340|111400| Please tell me about Person 3 using the boxes below.

111340 s1 111303|111400|111400| Please tell me about Person 4 using the boxes below.

111400 rh 111600|yes|111401|no|111600| Are there any ways in which this #si,sexual thought# changes? Please click on one.

111401 s4 111600| Please tell me about these using the boxes below.

111600 rv 111700|morning|111700|during the day|111700|evening|111700|no particular time|111700| When do you usually experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

111700 rv 111900|eyes open|111900|eyes shut|111900|sometimes eyes open, sometimes eyes shut|111900| Do you usually experience this #si,sexual thought# with your eyes open or shut? Please click on one.

111900 ta 60|6|0|112000|112000| How do you usually feel whilst you are experiencing this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

112000 rh 112100|1|112100|2|112100|3|112100|4|112100|5|112100| How sexually excited or #ac,aroused# do you get by this #si,sexual thought# on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you do not get #ac,aroused# at all. 5 means you get extremely #ac,aroused#. Please click on one.

112100 ta 60|6|0|112300|112300| What is it about this #si,sexual thought# that excites you? Please type in the box below.

112300 rh 112400|1|112400|2|112400|3|112400|4|112400|5|112400| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, how #aa,absorbed# or wrapped up in it are you on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you are not #aa,absorbed# at all. 5 means you get extremely #aa,absorbed# in the #si,sexual thought#. Please click on one.

112400 rh 112500|1|112500|2|112500|3|112500|4|112500|5|112500| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, how #va,vivid# (clear and sharp) is it on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means it is not #va,vivid# at all. 5 means it is extremely #va,vivid#. Please click on one.

112500 cv 112600|112600|112600|I imagine pictures|I imagine hearing things|I imagine smelling things|I imagine touching things|I imagine tasting things| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, what senses do you use? Please click as many as are applicable.

112600 rh 112700|1|112700|2|112700|3|112700|4|112700|5|112700| How #da,detailed# is this #si,sexual thought# on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means not #da,detailed# at all. 5 means extremely #da,detailed#. Please click on one.

112700 rh 112800|1|112800|2|112800|3|112800|4|112800|5|112800| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over when this #si,sexual thought# starts?<p>1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

112800 rh 112900|1|112900|2|112900|3|112900|4|112900|5|112900| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over what happens during this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

112900 rh 113100|1|113100|2|113100|3|113100|4|113100|5|113100| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over stopping this #si,sexual thought#? 1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

113100 rv 113200|always|113101|often|113101|sometimes|113101|occasionally|113101|never|113200| How often during this #si,sexual thought# do you try to #db,divert# your mind to think of something else? Please click on one.

113101 rh 113200|1|113200|2|113200|3|113200|4|113200|5|113200| On a scale of 1 to 5, how easy is it to do this?<p>1 means very difficult. 5 means very easy. Please click on one.

113200 rh 113300|1|113300|2|113300|3|113300|4|113300|5|113300| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much does this #si,sexual thought# #ib,interfere with# your daily activities?<p>1 means not at all. 5 means it interferes to a great extent. Please click on one.

113300 rh 113400|1|113400|2|113400|3|113400|4|113400|5|113400| On a scale of 1 to 5, how #pa,personally acceptable# do you find this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means completely unacceptable to you. 5 means completely acceptable to you. Please click on one.

113400 rh 113500|1|113500|2|113500|3|113500|4|113500|5|113500| On a scale of 1 to 5, how #pb,pleasant# do you find this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means completely unpleasant. 5 means completely #pb,pleasant#. Please click on one.

113500 tn 4|113600| How old were you when you first experienced this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number of years in the box below.

113600 rv 113700|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done|113601|the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard|113627|unsure - the image just 'popped into my head'|113633|I can't remember|113633|other|113626| How did this #si,sexual thought# form? Please click on one.

113601 ta 60|6|0|113602|113602| Please describe the experience that lead to this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

113602 tn 6|113603| Before the #si,sexual thought# happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience? Please type in the box below.

113603 rh 113606|1|113604|2|113604|3|113604|4|113604|5|113616| On a scale of 1 to 5, when the #si,sexual thought# happened, how similar was it to the experience that lead to it?<p>1 means it was only very slightly similar. 5 means it was the same. Please click on one.

113604 ta 60|6|0|113606|113606| Please describe the ways in which the initial experience(s) and the later #si,sexual thought# differed. Please type in the box.

113606 rh 113700|yes|113607|no|113613| After you experienced the #si,sexual thought#, did you ever act it out? Please click on one.

113607 tn 6|113608| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

113608 rh 113609|yes|113609|no|113609| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

113609 rh 113611|yes|113610|no|113610| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

113610 ta 60|6|0|113611|113611| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

113611 rh 113700|yes|113612|no|113700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

113612 ta 60|6|0|113700|113700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

113613 ta 60|6|0|113614|113614| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

113614 ta 60|6|0|113700|113700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

113616 rh 113700|yes|113617|no|113623| After you experienced the #si,sexual thought#, did you ever act it out again? Please click on one.

113617 tn 6|113618| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

113618 rh 113619|yes|113619|no|113619| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

113619 rh 113621|yes|113620|no|113620| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

113620 ta 60|6|0|113621|113621| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

113621 rh 113700|yes|113622|no|113700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

113622 ta 60|6|0|113700|113700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

113623 ta 60|6|0|113624|113624| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

113624 ta 60|6|0|113700|113700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

113626 ta 60|6|0|113633|113633| Please tell me how this #si,sexual thought# formed. Please type in the box below.

113627 ta 60|6|0|113628|113628| Please describe the experience that lead to this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

113628 tn 6|113630| Before the #si,sexual thought# happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience? Please type in the box below.

113630 rh 113633|1|113631|2|113631|3|113631|4|113631|5|113633| On a scale of 1 to 5, when the #si,sexual thought# happened, how similar was it to the experience that lead to it?<p>1 means it was only very slightly similar. 5 means it was the same. Please click on one.

113631 ta 60|6|0|113633|113633| Please describe the ways in which the initial experience(s) and the later #si,sexual thought# differed. Please type in the box.

113633 rh 113700|yes|113634|no|113640| Have you ever acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

113634 tn 6|113635| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

113635 rh 113636|yes|113636|no|113636| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

113636 rh 113638|yes|113637|no|113637| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

113637 ta 60|6|0|113638|113638| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

113638 rh 113700|yes|113639|no|113700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

113639 ta 60|6|0|113700|113700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

113640 ta 60|6|0|113641|113641| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

113641 ta 60|6|0|113700|113700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

113700 ta 60|6|0|113800|113800| What do you use this #si,sexual thought# for? Please type in the box below.

113800 ta 60|6|0|113900|113900| What usually happens before you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

113900 ta 60|6|0|114000|114000| How do you usually feel before you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

114000 ta 60|6|0|114200|114200| How do you usually feel after you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

114200 rh 114300|yes|114201|no|114300| Does this #si,sexual thought# make you do anything? Please click on one.

114201 ta 60|6|0|114300|114300| What does it make you do? Please type in the box below.

114300 rh 124599|yes|114400|no|114400| Have you ever discussed this #si,sexual thought# with your close friends or partner? Please click on one.

114400 ta 60|6|0|124599|124599| Why is this? Please type in the box below.

124599 s5 124600|124600| Now we'd like to ask you about sexual thoughts involving force. Out of 10 occasions when you have #si,sexual thoughts#, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to #fb,force# a person to have sex with you? Please click on one.

124600 s5 104800|124601| Out of 10 occasions when you have #si,sexual thoughts#, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about #fb,forcing# a person to have sex with you against their will? Please click on one.

124601 rh 104800|yes|104800|no|124602| Have you already told me about this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

124602 ta 60|6|20|124603|124604| Please tell me about this #si,sexual thought# in your own words in as much detail as possible. You may find it useful to write about it as a story. Please type in the box below.

124603 ta 60|6|0|124604|124604| Can you tell me more about this? Please type in the box below.

124604 rv 121302|several times a day|121302|several times a week|121302|several times a month|121302|less than several times a month|121302|other|124605| How often do you have this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

124605 tb 40|121302| Please tell me how often you have this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

121302 rh 121303|watch|121303|get involved|121303| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, do you mostly tend to watch other people or get involved in the #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

121303 rh 121400|1|121310|2|121310|3|121310|4|121310|More than 4 people|121310| Please tell me how many people (other than yourself) are involved in this #si,sexual thought#. Please click on one.

121310 s1 121303|121320|121400| Please tell me about Person 1 using the boxes below.

121320 s1 121303|121330|121400| Please tell me about Person 2 using the boxes below.

121330 s1 121303|121340|121400| Please tell me about Person 3 using the boxes below.

121340 s1 121303|121400|121400| Please tell me about Person 4 using the boxes below.

121400 rh 121600|yes|121401|no|121600| Are there any ways in which this #si,sexual thought# changes? Please click on one.

121401 s4 121600| Please tell me about these using the boxes below.

121600 rv 121700|morning|121700|during the day|121700|evening|121700|no particular time|121700| When do you usually experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

121700 rv 121900|eyes open|121900|eyes shut|121900|sometimes eyes open, sometimes eyes shut|121900| Do you usually experience this #si,sexual thought# with your eyes open or shut? Please click on one.

121900 ta 60|6|0|122000|122000| How do you usually feel whilst you are experiencing this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

122000 rh 122100|1|122100|2|122100|3|122100|4|122100|5|122100| How sexually excited or #ac,aroused# do you get by this #si,sexual thought# on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you do not get #ac,aroused# at all. 5 means you get extremely #ac,aroused#. Please click on one.

122100 ta 60|6|0|122300|122300| What is it about this #si,sexual thought# that excites you? Please type in the box below.

122300 rh 122400|1|122400|2|122400|3|122400|4|122400|5|122400| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, how #aa,absorbed# or wrapped up in it are you on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means you are not #aa,absorbed# at all. 5 means you get extremely #aa,absorbed# in the #si,sexual thought#. Please click on one.

122400 rh 122500|1|122500|2|122500|3|122500|4|122500|5|122500| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, how #va,vivid# (clear and sharp) is it on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means it is not #va,vivid# at all. 5 means it is extremely #va,vivid#. Please click on one.

122500 cv 122600|122600|122600|I imagine pictures|I imagine hearing things|I imagine smelling things|I imagine touching things|I imagine tasting things| When you experience this #si,sexual thought#, what senses do you use? Please click as many as are applicable.

122600 rh 122700|1|122700|2|122700|3|122700|4|122700|5|122700| How #da,detailed# is this #si,sexual thought# on a scale of 1 to 5?<p>1 means not #da,detailed# at all. 5 means extremely #da,detailed#. Please click on one.

122700 rh 122800|1|122800|2|122800|3|122800|4|122800|5|122800| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over when this #si,sexual thought# starts?<p>1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

122800 rh 122900|1|122900|2|122900|3|122900|4|122900|5|122900| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over what happens during this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

122900 rh 123100|1|123100|2|123100|3|123100|4|123100|5|123100| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much control do you have over stopping this #si,sexual thought#? 1 means no control. 5 means complete control. Please click on one.

123100 rv 123200|always|123101|often|123101|sometimes|123101|occasionally|123101|never|123200| How often during this #si,sexual thought# do you try to #db,divert# your mind to think of something else? Please click on one.

123101 rh 123200|1|123200|2|123200|3|123200|4|123200|5|123200| On a scale of 1 to 5, how easy is it to do this?<p>1 means very difficult. 5 means very easy. Please click on one.

123200 rh 123300|1|123300|2|123300|3|123300|4|123300|5|123300| On a scale of 1 to 5, how much does this #si,sexual thought# #ib,interfere with# your daily activities?<p>1 means not at all. 5 means it interferes to a great extent. Please click on one.

123300 rh 123400|1|123400|2|123400|3|123400|4|123400|5|123400| On a scale of 1 to 5, how #pa,personally acceptable# do you find this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means completely unacceptable to you. 5 means completely acceptable to you. Please click on one.

123400 rh 123500|1|123500|2|123500|3|123500|4|123500|5|123500| On a scale of 1 to 5, how #pb,pleasant# do you find this #si,sexual thought#?<p>1 means completely unpleasant. 5 means completely #pb,pleasant#. Please click on one.

123500 tn 4|123600| How old were you when you first experienced this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number of years in the box below.

123600 rv 123700|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done|123601|the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard|123627|unsure - the image just 'popped into my head'|123633|I can't remember|123633|other|123626| How did this #si,sexual thought# form? Please click on one.

123601 ta 60|6|0|123602|123602| Please describe the experience that lead to this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

123602 tn 6|123603| Before the #si,sexual thought# happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience? Please type in the box below.

123603 rh 123606|1|123604|2|123604|3|123604|4|123604|5|123616| On a scale of 1 to 5, when the #si,sexual thought# happened, how similar was it to the experience that lead to it?<p>1 means it was only very slightly similar. 5 means it was the same. Please click on one.

123604 ta 60|6|0|123606|123606| Please describe the ways in which the initial experience(s) and the later #si,sexual thought# differed. Please type in the box.

123606 rh 123700|yes|123607|no|123613| After you experienced the #si,sexual thought#, did you ever act it out? Please click on one.

123607 tn 6|123608| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

123608 rh 123609|yes|123609|no|123609| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

123609 rh 123611|yes|123610|no|123610| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

123610 ta 60|6|0|123611|123611| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

123611 rh 123700|yes|123612|no|123700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

123612 ta 60|6|0|123700|123700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

123613 ta 60|6|0|123614|123614| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

123614 ta 60|6|0|123700|123700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

123616 rh 123700|yes|123617|no|123623| After you experienced the #si,sexual thought#, did you ever act it out again? Please click on one.

123617 tn 6|123618| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

123618 rh 123619|yes|123619|no|123619| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

123619 rh 123621|yes|123620|no|123620| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

123620 ta 60|6|0|123621|123621| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

123621 rh 123700|yes|123622|no|123700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

123622 ta 60|6|0|123700|123700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

123623 ta 60|6|0|123624|123624| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

123624 ta 60|6|0|123700|123700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

123626 ta 60|6|0|123633|123633| Please tell me how this #si,sexual thought# formed. Please type in the box below.

123627 ta 60|6|0|123628|123628| Please describe the experience that lead to this #si,sexual thought#. Please type in the box below.

123628 tn 6|123630| Before the #si,sexual thought# happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience? Please type in the box below.

123630 rh 123633|1|123631|2|123631|3|123631|4|123631|5|123633| On a scale of 1 to 5, when the #si,sexual thought# happened, how similar was it to the experience that lead to it?<p>1 means it was only very slightly similar. 5 means it was the same. Please click on one.

123631 ta 60|6|0|123633|123633| Please describe the ways in which the initial experience(s) and the later #si,sexual thought# differed. Please type in the box.

123633 rh 123700|yes|123634|no|123640| Have you ever acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please click on one.

123634 tn 6|123635| Approximately how many times have you acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type the number in the box.

123635 rh 123636|yes|123636|no|123636| When you acted out the #si,sexual thought#, was it as good as you imagined it? Please click on one.

123636 rh 123638|yes|123637|no|123637| Did you want to do it again? Please click on one.

123637 ta 60|6|0|123638|123638| Why was this? Please type in the box below.

123638 rh 123700|yes|123639|no|123700| After you acted out this #si,sexual thought#, did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please click on one.

123639 ta 60|6|0|123700|123700| How did the #si,sexual thought# change? Please type in the box below.

123640 ta 60|6|0|123641|123641| Why have you never acted out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

123641 ta 60|6|0|123700|123700| In what circumstances would you act out this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

123700 ta 60|6|0|123800|123800| What do you use this #si,sexual thought# for? Please type in the box below.

123800 ta 60|6|0|123900|123900| What usually happens before you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

123900 ta 60|6|0|124000|124000| How do you usually feel before you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

124000 ta 60|6|0|124200|124200| How do you usually feel after you experience this #si,sexual thought#? Please type in the box below.

124200 rh 124300|yes|124201|no|124300| Does this #si,sexual thought# make you do anything? Please click on one.

124201 ta 60|6|0|124300|124300| What does it make you do? Please type in the box below.

124300 rh 104800|yes|124400|no|124400| Have you ever discussed this #si,sexual thought# with your close friends or partner? Please click on one.

124400 ta 60|6|0|104800|104800| Why is this? Please type in the box below.

Closing Background and Socio-Demographic Items for Sexual Offender Sample

104800 rv 104920|In the last 12 hours|104920|In the last 24 hours|104920|In the last 3 days|104920|In the last week|104920|In the last fortnight|104920|In the last month|104920|More than one month ago|104920| When did you last have any #sg,sexual activity# (including #ma,masturbation#)? Please click on one.

104920 s6 105100|105100|105003|sexual offences against person(s) under 16|sexual offences against person(s) aged 16 or over|other| Now we'd like to briefly ask you a couple of questions about your background.<p>Please indicate which offence(s) you are currently in prison for. Please click as many as are applicable.

s6 = cv. If *Sexual offences against person(s) under 16* is selected route to 104921. If *Sexual offences against person(s) aged 16 or over* is selected route to 104922. If *Other* is selected route to 104923. If a combination is selected, route to each applicable question in turn.

104921 s3 105001|indecent assault|rape or attempted rape|buggery|unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl|incest|procuration|abduction|abuse of position of trust|gross indecency with a child|other, please specify| Sexual offences against person(s) under 16.<p>Please indicate which offence(s) you are currently in prison for. Please click on as many as are applicable.

105001 rv 105100|male|105100|female|105100|both males and females|105100| Sexual offences against person(s) under 16.<p>Please tell me whether the person(s) involved in these offence(s) were male, female or both. Please click on one.

104922 s3 105002|indecent assault|rape or attempted rape|other, please specify| Sexual offences against person(s) aged 16 or over.<p>Please indicate which offence(s) you are currently in prison for. Please click on as many as are applicable.

105002 rv 105100|male|105100|female|105100|both males and females|105100| Sexual offences against person(s) aged 16 or over.<p>Please tell me whether the person(s) involved in these offence(s) were male, female or both. Please click on one.

104923 ta 60|2|0|105003|105003| Please tell me which other offence(s) you are currently in prison for by typing in the box below.

105003 rv 105100|male|105100|female|105100|both males and females|105100| Please tell me whether the person(s) involved in these other offence(s) were male, female or both. Please click on one.

105100 rv 105200|I committed the crime I have been convicted for|105200|I committed the crime I have been convicted for BUT it wasn't as bad as everyone makes out|105200|I did not commit the crime I have been convicted for|105200|None of the above|105101| Which of the following statements best describes you? Please click on one.

105101 ta 60|6|0|05200|05200| Please tell me about this.

105200 rh 105300|yes|105300|no|105201| Is this the first time you have been convicted for an offence? Please click on one.

105201 s2 105300| Please tell me about these offence(s) by typing in the boxes below.

s2 = One screen containing:

Type of offence	Number of times convicted for that offence
Offence 1: (105201a = tb)	(105201b = tn)
Offence 2: (105201c = tb)	(105201d = tn)
Offence 3: (105201e = tb)	(105201f = tn)

105300 rh 105400|yes|105301|no|105400| Are you currently in treatment for a mental health problem? Please click on one.

105301 ta 60|6|0|105400|105400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the box below. (Please try to include what type of problem it is).

105400 ta 60|6|0|199999|199999| This is the end of task one. Before you proceed to task two, are there any comments you would like to make? If yes, please type in the box below.

Closing Background and Socio-Demographic Items for Non-Sexual Offender Sample

104800 rv 104910|In the last 12 hours|104910|In the last 24 hours|104910|In the last 3 days|104910|In the last week|104910|In the last fortnight|104910|In the last month|104910|More than one month ago|104910| When did you last have any #sg,sexual activity# (including #ma,masturbation#)? Please click on one.

104910 s3 105100|murder|attempted murder|manslaughter|wounding offences|possession of fire arms with intent|aggravated burglary|burglary|robbery|theft/handling stolen goods|fraud/forgery|arson-endangering life|arson-not endangering life|drug offences|blackmail|kidnapping|dangerous driving|other, please specify| Now we'd like to briefly ask you a couple of questions about your background.<p>Please indicate which offence(s) you are currently in prison for. Please click on as many as are applicable.

105100 rv 105200|I committed the crime I have been convicted for|105200|I committed the crime I have been convicted for BUT it wasn't as bad as everyone makes out|105200|I did not commit the crime I have been convicted for|105200|None of the above|105101| Which of the following statements best describes you? Please click on one.

105101 ta 60|6|0|05200|05200| Please tell me about this.

105200 rh 105300|yes|105300|no|105201| Is this the first time you have been convicted for an offence? Please click on one.

105201 s2 105300| Please tell me about these offence(s) by typing in the boxes below.

105300 rh 105400|yes|105301|no|105400| Are you currently in treatment for a mental health problem? Please click on one.

105301 ta 60|6|0|105400|105400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the box below. (Please try to include what type of problem it is).

105400 ta 60|6|0|199999|199999| This is the end of task one. Before you proceed to task two, are there any comments you would like to make? If yes, please type in the box below.

Closing Background and Socio-Demographic Items for Non-Offender Sample

104800 rv 104900|In the last 12 hours|104900|In the last 24 hours|104900|In the last 3 days|104900|In the last week|104900|In the last fortnight|104900|In the last month|104900|More than one month ago|104900| When did you last have any #sg,sexual activity# (including #ma,masturbation#)? Please click on one.

104900 rh 105300|yes|105201|no|105300| Now we'd like to briefly ask you a couple of questions about your background.<p>Have you ever been convicted of an offence? Please click on one.

105201 s2 105300| Please tell me about these offence(s) by typing in the boxes below.

105300 rh 105400|yes|105301|no|105400| Are you currently in treatment for a mental health problem? Please click on one.

105301 ta 60|6|0|105400|105400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the box below. (Please try to include what type of problem it is).

105400 ta 60|6|0|199999|199999| This is the end of task one. Before you proceed to task two, are there any comments you would like to make? If yes, please type in the box below.

The Computerised Inventory of Sexual Experiences (CISE)

This appendix provides the CISE task file. This includes the question numbers, question wording, response formats and choices, and routing instructions.

Key

#	The term enclosed within the hashes is linked to the glossary; this includes the glossary code, followed by a comma, and then the term (e.g. #se, sex#).
<b>	The term enclosed by <b> is shown in bold (e.g. <b>orgasm<b>).
<p>	New paragraph.
<u>	The term enclosed by <u> is shown underlined (e.g. <u>difficulty<u>).
ch	Horizontal checkboxes.
cv	Vertical checkboxes.
rh	Horizontal radio buttons.
rv	Vertical radio buttons.
ta	Large textbox.
s	Special format (there are seven special formats ranging from s1 to s7).

Format

The first set of numbers is the question number (e.g. 501000). This is followed by the response format (e.g. large textbox - ta). The remaining format is dependent upon the question's response format.

Questions Using Large Textboxes (ta)

Six-part format: (a) Question number, (b) Response format, (c) Size of textbox in columns and rows, and any character limit (e.g. 60|6|0), (d) Question number routed to if character limit is not met, (e) Question number routed to if character limit is met, (f) Question wording.

Example: 510010 ta 60|6|0|511000|511000| What are these? Please type in the box below.

Questions Using Radio Buttons (rh *and* rv)

Five-part format: (a) Question number, (b) Response format, (c) Question number routed to if question unanswered, (d) Response choice and question number routed to if that particular response choice is chosen [process is repeated for each response choice], (e) Question wording.

Example: 520000 rh 521000|Yes|520100|No|521000| Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will? Please click on one.

Questions Using Checkboxes (ch *and* cv)

(a) Question number, (b) Response format, (c) Question number routed to if question unanswered, (d) Question number routed to if all options are selected, (e) Question number routed to if not all options are selected, (f) Response choices, (g) Question wording.

Example: 504000 ch 505000|Relatives|Friends|#ab,Acquaintances#|Strangers| Do you tend to be #sf,sexual# with adults who are: (Please click on as many as are applicable)

Questions Using a Special Format (s1, s2, s3, s4, s5, s6, s7)

The format for these questions is detailed with the first instance with which they arise (see below).

CISE

This task asks you about your sexual experiences. A range of sexual experiences are covered and some of them may not be appropriate to you. Please try to answer as honestly as possible. There are no 'right' or 'wrong' answers. We are interested in your own personal experiences. Please answer the questions about the sexual experiences you had <u>before you came to this prison</u>. Again, your responses are completely anonymous and confidential. *(This is the wording for the offender samples; for the non-offender sample, omit the sentence* "Please answer the questions about the sexual experiences you had <u>before you came to this prison</u>*").*

501000 s3 8|502000|516100|If you have never had sex with an adult| These first questions are about #se,sex# involving people over 16 (adults).<p>Roughly how old were you when you had #se,sex# with an adult for the first time? Please type the age in the box.

s3 = tn, with "If you can't remember, please click here" (ch) and ch for the *Never* option.

502000 rv 503000|Adult males|503000|Adult females|503000|Both adult males and adult females|503000| Do you tend to be #sf,sexual# with adult males, adult females, or both? Please click on one.

503000 ch 504000|16-25|26-35|36-45|46-55|56-65|66-75|Over 75| Roughly how old are the adults you are #sf,sexual# with? Please click on as many as are applicable.

504000 ch 505000|Relatives|Friends|#ab,Acquaintances#|Strangers| Do you tend to be #sf,sexual# with adults who are: (Please click on as many as are applicable)

505000 s2 8|506000| Roughly how many adults have you had #sf,sex# with? Please type the number in the box.

s2 = tn, with "If you can't remember, please click here" (ch).

506000 rh 507000|Yes|507000|No|507000| Do you tend to have one adult #sf,sexual# #rb,relationship# at a time? Please click on one.

507000 rv 508000|One day/night|508000|A week|508000|Several weeks|508000|A month|508000|2 to 6 months|508000|7 months to a year|508000|2 to 6 years|508000|More than 6 years|508000| On average, how long do these adult #rb,relationships# tend to last? Please click on one.

508000 rv 509000|Once a day or more|509000|3-4 times a week|509000|1-2 times a week|509000|Once every 2 weeks|509000|Once a month|509000|Once every 3 months|509000|Once

every 6 months|509000|Less than once every 6 months|509000| How often do you have #sf,sex# with adults? Please click on one.

509000 rh
510000|Always|510000|Mostly|510000|Sometimes|510000|Occasionally|510000|Never|510000| Before you came to this prison, how often did you feel sexually excited or aroused but couldn't do anything about it? Please click on one. (*Question wording for offender samples*). How often do you feel sexually excited or #ac,aroused# but cannot do anything about it? Please click on one. (*Question wording for non-offender sample*).

510000 rh 511000|Yes|510010|No|511000| Are there any #ba,barriers or obstacles# that make it difficult for you to have #sf,sex# with adults? Please click on one.

510010 ta 60|6|0|511000|511000| What are these? Please type in the box below.

511000 rh
512000|Always|512000|Mostly|512000|Sometimes|512000|Occasionally|512000|Never|512000| When you have #sf,sex# with adults, how often are you sexually #ac,aroused#? Please click on one.

512000 rh
513000|Always|513000|Mostly|513000|Sometimes|513000|Occasionally|513000|Never|513000| When you have #sf,sex# with adults, how often are you sexually and emotionally #sa,satisfied#? Please click on one.

513000 rh
514000|Always|514000|Mostly|514000|Sometimes|514000|Occasionally|514000|Never|514000| When you have #sf,sex# with adults, how often do you orgasm (ëcomeí/climax)?

514000 rh
515000|Always|515000|Mostly|515000|Sometimes|515000|Occasionally|515000|Never|515000| When you have #sf,sex# with adults, how often do you have difficulty <u>getting</u> an #ea,erection#? Please click on one.

515000 rh
516000|Always|516000|Mostly|516000|Sometimes|516000|Occasionally|516000|Never|516000| When you have #sf,sex# with adults, how often do you have difficulty <u>keeping</u> an #ea,erection#? Please click on one.

516000 rh
516100|Always|516100|Mostly|516100|Sometimes|516100|Occasionally|516100|Never|516100| When you have #sf,sex# with adults, how often do you ejaculate prematurely (ëcomeí or climax too quickly)? Please click on one.

516100 rh 517000|Yes|516200|No|517000| I would now like to ask you some specific questions about things that you have done or have happened to you.<p>As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will? Please click on one.

516200 s1 0|517000|516300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

s1 = One screen containing:
Your age (If it happened many times, how old were you when it happened for the first time with this person?) (516200a = tn).
Their age (516200b = tn).
Their gender (516200c = rh Male, Female).

Their relationship to you (516200d = rh Stranger, Acquaintance, Friend, Partner, Other (Please specify 516200e = tb)).
How many times it happened (516200f = tn).
Briefly, what was involved? (516200g = ta).
Click here if you want to tell me about similar experiences with other people (516200h = ch).

(Presentation of questions 516300 - 516600 is dependent upon response to each "Click here if you want to tell me about similar experiences with other people" *checkbox).*

516300 s1 0|517000|516400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

516400 s1 0|517000|516500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

516500 s1 0|517000|516600| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

516600 s1 0|517000|517000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

517000 rh 518000|Yes|517100|No|518000| As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will? Please click on one.

517100 s1 518000|518000|517200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

517200 s1 518000|518000|517300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

517300 s1 518000|518000|517400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

517400 s1 518000|518000|517500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

517500 s1 518000|518000|518000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

518000 rh 519000|Yes|518100|No|519000| As an adult, has anyone ever #fa,forced# / made you have intercourse against your will? Please click on one.

518100 s1 519000|519000|518200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

518200 s1 519000|519000|518300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

518300 s1 519000|519000|518400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

518400 s1 519000|519000|518500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

518500 s1 519000|519000|519000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

519000 rh 520000|Yes|519100|No|520000| Have you ever touched someone in a sexual way against their will? Please click on one.

519100 s1 0|520000|519200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

519200 s1 0|520000|519300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

519300 s1 0|520000|519400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

519400 s1 0|520000|519500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

519500 s1 0|520000|520000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

520000 rh 521000|Yes|520100|No|521000| Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will? Please click on one.

520100 s1 521000|521000|520200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

520200 s1 521000|521000|520300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

520300 s1 521000|521000|520400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

520400 s1 521000|521000|520500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

520500 s1 521000|521000|518200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

521000 rh 523100|Yes|521100|No|522000| Have you ever #fa,forced# / made an adult have intercourse against their will? Please click on one.

522000 rh 523100|1|523100|2|523100|3|523100|4|523100|5|523100| On a scale of 1 to 5, how likely is it that you would force an adult to have #sf,sex# with you if you could be #ad,assured# that you would not be caught or punished?<p>1 means not at all likely. 5 means very likely. Please click on one.

521100 s1 523000|523000|521200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

521200 s1 523000|523000|521300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

521300 s1 523000|523000|521400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

521400 s1 523000|523000|521500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

521500 s1 523000|523000|523000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

523000 rh 523100|1|523100|2|523100|3|523100|4|523100|5|523100| On a scale of 1 to 5, if you could be #ad,assured# that you would not be caught or punished, how likely is it that you would force an adult to have #sf,sex# with you again in the future?<p>1 means not at all likely. 5 means very likely. Please click on one.

523100 rh 523200|Always|523200|Often|523200|Sometimes|523200|Occasionally|523200|Never|523200| These next questions are about people under 16 (#ca,children#).<p>How often do you have a desire to be #sj,sexually close or intimate# with a #ca,child#? Please click on one.

523200 rh 523300|Often|523300|Sometimes|523300|Occasionally|523300|Never|523300| How often do you seek out time to be on your own with a #ca,child#?

523300 rv 523400|Once a day or more|523400|3-4 times a week|523400|1-2 times a week|523400|Once every 2 weeks|523400|Once a month|523400|Once every 3 months|523400|Once every 6 months|523400|Less than once every 6 months|523400|Never|523400| How often do you seek out places where there are lots of #ca,children# e.g. schools, playgrounds? Please click on one.

523400 rh 525000|Often|523500|Sometimes|523500|Occasionally|523500|Never|523401| How often do you touch a #ca,child# in a #sf,sexual# way? Please click on one.

523401 rh 525000|1|525000|2|525000|3|525000|4|525000|5|525000| On a scale of 1 to 5, how likely is it that you would have #se,sex# with a #ca,child# if you could be #ad,assured# that you would not be caught or punished?<p>1 means not at all likely. 5 means very likely. Please click on one.

For this variable, participants were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (not at all likely) to 5 (very likely) how likely it would be that they would have sex with a child if they could be assured that they would not be caught or punished.

For this variable, participants were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (not at all likely) to 5 (very likely) how likely it would be that they would have sex with a child if they could be assured that they would not be caught or punished.

For this variable, participants were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (not at all likely) to 5 (very likely) how likely it would be that they would have sex with a child if they could be assured that they would not be caught or punished.

523500 s2 8|523600| Roughly how old were you when you touched a #ca,child# in a #sf,sexual# way for the first time? Please type the age in the box.

523600 rh
523700|Always|523700|Often|523700|Sometimes|523700|Occasionally|523700|Never|523700| How often do you touch a #ca,child# in a #sf,sexual# way over the top of their clothes? Please click on one.

523700 rh
523800|Always|523800|Often|523800|Sometimes|523800|Occasionally|523800|Never|523800| How often do you touch a #ca,child# in a #sf,sexual# way underneath their clothes? Please click on one.

523800 rh
523900|Always|523900|Often|523900|Sometimes|523900|Occasionally|523900|Never|523900| How often does a #ca,child# touch you in a #sf,sexual# way underneath your clothes? Please click on one.

523900 rv 523910|Once a day or more|523910|3-4 times a week|523910|1-2 times a week|523910|Once every 2 weeks|523910|Once a month|523910|Once every 3 months|523910|Once every 6 months|523910|Less than once every 6 months|523910|Never|523911| How often do you have #ia,intercourse# with a #ca,child#? Please click on one.

523911 rh 523930|1|523930|2|523930|3|523930|4|523930|5|523930| On a scale of 1 to 5, how likely is it that you would have #se,sex# with a #ca,child# if you could be #ad,assured# that you would not be caught or punished?<p>1 means not at all likely. 5 means very likely. Please click on one.

523910 s2 8|523920| Roughly how old were you when you had #se,sex# with a #ca,child# for the first time? Please type the age in the box.

523920 rh 523930|1|523930|2|523930|3|523930|4|523930|5|523930| On a scale of 1 to 5, if you could be #ad,assured# that you would not be caught or punished, how likely is it that you would have #se,sex# with a #ca,child# again in the future?<p>1 means not at all likely. 5 means very likely. Please click on one.

523930 rv 523940|Male children|523940|Female children|523940|Both male and female children|523940| Do you tend to be #sf,sexual# with male #ca,children#, female #ca,children# or both? Please click on one.

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523940 cv 523950|0-2 years [baby]|3-4 years [nursery school age]|5-7 years [infant school]|8-11 years [junior school]|12-14 years [lower secondary school]|15 years [upper secondary school]| Roughly how old are the #ca,children# you are #sf,sexual# with? Please click on as many as are applicable.

523950 ch 523960|Relatives|Friends|#ab,Acquaintances#|Strangers| Do you tend to be #sf,sexual# with #ca,children# who are: (Please click on as many as are applicable)

523960 rh 523970|Yes|523970|No|523970| Do you tend to be #sk,sexually involved# with one #ca,child# at a time? Please click on one.

523970 rv 523980|One day/night|523980|A week|523980|Several weeks|523980|A month|523980|2 to 6 months|523980|7 months to a year|523980|2 to 6 years|523980|More than 6 years|523980| On average, how long do you tend to be #sk,sexually involved# with a #ca,child# for? Please click on one.

523980 s2 8|523990| Roughly how many #ca,children# have you been #sf,sexual# with? Please type the number in the box.

523990 rh 524000|Always|524000|Mostly|524000|Sometimes|524000|Occasionally|524000|Never|524000| How often do you find it difficult to find a #ca,child# to be #sf,sexual# with? Please click on one.

524000 rh 524100|Yes|524001|No|524100| Are there any #ba,barriers or obstacles# that make it difficult for you to be #sf,sexual# with #ca,children#? Please click on one.

524001 ta 60|6|0|524100|524100| What are these? Please type in the box below.

524100 rh 524200|Always|524200|Mostly|524200|Sometimes|524200|Occasionally|524200|Never|524200| When you are #sf,sexual# with #ca,children#, how often are you sexually #ac,aroused#? Please click on one.

524200 rh 525000|Always|525000|Mostly|525000|Sometimes|525000|Occasionally|525000|Never|525000| When you are #sf,sexual# with #ca,children#, how often are you sexually and emotionally #sa,satisfied#? Please click on one.

525000 s3 8|526000|528000|If you have never masturbated| These next questions are about touching yourself for sexual pleasure when youíre on your own (masturbation).<p>Roughly how old were you when you #ma,masturbated# for the first time? Please type the age in the box.

526000 rv 527000|Once a day or more|527000|3-4 times a week|527000|1-2 times a week|527000|Once every 2 weeks|527000|Once a month|527000|Less than once a month|527000| How often do you #ma,masturbate#? Please click on one.

527000 rh 528000|Always|528000|Mostly|528000|Sometimes|528000|Occasionally|528000|Never|528000| Do you orgasm (ëcomeí/climax) when masturbating?

528000 s3 8|529000|537000|If you have never seen pornography| Next, Iíd like to ask you about #pc,pornography# (porn). This may include looking at pornographic magazines, books, videos, web images or web movies.<p>Roughly how old were you when you saw #pc,pornography# for the first time? Please type the age in the box.

529000 ta 60|6|0|530000|530000| Where did you see #pc,pornography# for the first time? Please type in the box below.

530000 s3 8|531000|537000|If you do not use pornography| Roughly how old were you when you first used #pc,pornography# for #sh,sexual stimulation#? Please type the age in the box.

531000 rh
532000|Always|532000|Often|532000|Sometimes|532000|Occasionally|532000|Never|532000| How often do you tend to #ma,masturbate# to #pc,pornography#? Please click on one.

532000 s6 533000|534000|'Soft' pornography|'Hard' pornography|Not sure| Is the #pc,pornography# you use: (Please click on as many as are applicable)

s6 = cv. If *Soft* and/or *Hard* is selected route to 533000. If *Not sure* is selected route to 534000.

533000 s4 534000| Please briefly tell me what you mean by "soft" and "hard" pornography. Please type in the boxes below.

s4 = One screen containing:
Soft pornography (533000a = tb).
Hard pornography (533000b = tb).

534000 s7 535000|534010|Magazines/books|Phone lines|Still Internet images|DVDs/Videos|Internet films/movies| What types of #pc,pornography# do you use? Please click on as many as are applicable.

s7 = cv. If *DVDs/Videos* and/or *Internet filems/movies* selected route to 534010. If only the remaining responses are selected route to 535000.

534010 rh 535000|Yes|534020|No|535000| Do these DVDs / videos / Internet films/movies have a soundtrack (voices and/or music)? Please click on one.

534020 rh 535000|Voices only|535000|Music only|535000|Voices and music|535000| Please specify what type of soundtrack. Please click on one.

535000 rh 536000|Yes|535010|No|536000| Do you use #pc,pornography# that involves sado-masochism or S&M (either being physically and/or mentally hurt by someone or physically and/or mentally hurting someone)? Please click on one.

535010 rh
536000|Always|536000|Often|536000|Sometimes|536000|Occasionally|536000|Never|536000| How often do you #ma,masturbate# to this type of #pc,pornography#? Please click on one.

536000 rh 537000|Yes|536010|No|537000| Do you use #pc,pornography# that involves people under 16 years of age (#ca,children#)? Please click on one.

536010 rh
537000|Always|537000|Often|537000|Sometimes|537000|Occasionally|537000|Never|537000| How often do you #ma,masturbate# to this type of #pc,pornography#? Please click on one.

537000 rh
538000|Always|538000|Mostly|538000|Sometimes|538000|Occasionally|538000|Never|538000| Thinking about the #sf,sexual# experiences you have told me about, how often did you imagine doing them before they happened? Please click on one.

538000 rh 539000|Yes|538100|No|539000| Finally, Iíd like to ask you some questions about your childhood (0-16 years old).<p>When you were a #ca,child#, did anyone physically #ha,hurt# you? Please click on one.

538100 s5 0|539000|538200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

s5 = One screen containing:
Your age when it began (538100a = tn).
Their age (538100b = tn).
Their gender (538100c = rh Male, Female).
Their relationship to you (538100d = rh Stranger, Acquaintance, Friend, Parent, Brother/Sister, Other (Please specify 538100e = tb)).
How long it lasted (538100f = tn, 538100g = rh Days, Months, Years).
Briefly, what was involved? (538100h = ta).
Click here if you want to tell me about similar experiences with other people (538100i = ch).

(Presentation of questions 538200 - 538500 is dependent upon response to each "Click here if you want to tell me about similar experiences with other people" *checkbox).*

538200 s5 0|539000|538300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

538300 s5 0|539000|538400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

538400 s5 0|539000|538500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

538500 s5 0|539000|539000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

539000 rh 540000|Yes|539100|No|540000| When you were a #ca,child#, did anyone touch you in a #sf,sexual# way? Please click on one.

539100 s5 540000|540000|539200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

539200 s5 540000|540000|539300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

539300 s5 540000|540000|539400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

539400 s5 540000|540000|539500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

539500 s5 540000|540000|540000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

540000 rh 541000|Yes|540100|No|541000| When you were a #ca,child#, did anyone ask/#fa,force# you to touch them in a #sf,sexual# way? Please click on one.

540100 s5 541000|541000|540200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

540200 s5 541000|541000|540300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

540300 s5 541000|541000|540400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

540400 s5 541000|541000|540500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

540500 s5 541000|541000|541000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

541000 rh 542000|Yes|541100|No|542000| When you were a #ca,child#, did anyone ask/#fa,force# you to watch others during #sg,sexual activity#? Please click on one.

541100 s5 542000|542000|541200| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

541200 s5 542000|542000|541300| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

541300 s5 542000|542000|541400| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

541400 s5 542000|542000|541500| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

541500 s5 542000|542000|542000| Please briefly tell me about this. Type in the boxes below.

542000 rh 543000|Yes|543000|No|543000| Do you consider yourself to currently be in a #rd,romantic relationship#? Please click on one.

543000 ta 60|6|0|599999|599999| This task is now finished. Are there any other comments you would like to make?<p>If yes, please type in the box below.

Appendix C

Dimensions, Sub-Dimensions and Indicators for Sexual Thoughts

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
Content	Intimate sexual thoughts		• 10 items (e.g. Kissing).	WSFQ
	Exploratory sexual thoughts		• 10 items (e.g. Group sexual activity).	WSFQ
	Impersonal sexual thoughts		• 10 items (e.g. Sexual activity with strangers).	WSFQ
	Sadomasochistic sexual thoughts		• 10 items (e.g. Whipping another person).	WSFQ
	Favourite sexual thought	Description	• Open-ended description.	CIST
		Demographics	• Number of people.	CIST
			• Gender.	CIST
			• Age.	CIST
			• Biosocial relationship.	CIST
			• Description of physical appearance and temperament.	CIST
		Objects	• Description of objects in non-actor-based sexual thoughts.	CIST
		Behaviour	• Personal involvement.	CIST
	Sexual thoughts involving children	Description	• Open-ended description.	CIST
		Demographics	• Number of people.	CIST
			• Gender.	CIST
			• Age.	CIST
			• Biosocial relationship.	CIST
			• Description of physical appearance and temperament.	CIST
		Behaviour	• Personal involvement.	CIST
	Sexual thoughts involving force	Description	• Open-ended description.	CIST
		Demographics	• Number of people.	CIST
			• Gender.	CIST
			• Age.	CIST
			• Biosocial relationship.	CIST

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Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
			• Description of physical appearance and temperament.	CIST
		Behaviour	• Personal involvement.	CIST
	Undisclosed sexual thoughts	Description	• Open-ended description.	CIST
Experience	Origin	Type	• Multiple-choice list of origins.	CIST
			• Description of specified origin.	CIST
				CIST
			• Number of occurrences of the originating experience prior to the sexual thought.	CIST
			• Differences between the originating experience and sexual thought: Degree, Description, Description of reason/s.	
		Pornography	• Age at 1st pornography exposure and description of experience.	CISE
			• Age at 1st pornography use.	CISE
			• Content: Soft, Hard, Child, Sadomasochistic.	CISE
			• Type of media format and soundtrack.	CISE
			• Relative frequency of masturbation with pornography (Any, Child, Sadomasochistic).	CISE

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
		Prior victimisation	• Childhood familial physical victimisation: Demographics: (Number of perpetrators; Participant's age; Perpetrator's age, Gender and Biosocial	CISE

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
			relationship); Duration; Description of experience.	CISE
			• Childhood sexual victimisation: For each type of contact (Received acts, Performed acts, Witnessed acts); Demographics (Number of perpetrators; Participant's age; Perpetrator's age, Gender and Biosocial relationship); Duration; Description of experience.	
			• Adulthood sexual victimisation: Demographics (Number of perpetrators; Participant's age; Perpetrator's age, Gender and Biosocial relationship); Number of occurrences; Description of experience.	CISE
	Immediate antecedents		• Description of preceding experience.	CIST
			• Description of preceding states.	CIST
	Situational context		• Time of day.	CIST
			• Description of concurrent behaviour.	CIST
			• Description of concurrent states.	CIST
	Structural quality		• Which sensory modalities.	CIST
			• Degree of vividness.	CIST
			• Degree of detail.	CIST
	Potency	Engagement	• Degree of sexual arousal.	CIST
			• Degree of absorption.	CIST
			• Eyes open/closed.	CIST
		Recurrence	• Temporal frequency.	CIST
			• Relative frequency.	WSFQ
			• Degree of interference with daily activities.	CIST
		Persistence	• Age of onset and duration in years.	CIST
			• Mean duration of a single sexual thought	CIST

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
		Moderators	• Internal: Description of most arousing element/s, Description of which element/s would increase sexual arousal.	CIST
			• External: Disclosure to others, Description of reason/s.	CIST
	Appraisal		• Degree of personal unacceptability (Cognitive).	CIST
			• Degree of unpleasantness (Affective).	CIST
			• Frequency of avoidance (Behavioural).	CIST
			• Favourite/non-favourite sexual thought involving children or force.	CIST
	Control	Degree	• Spontaneous/evoked.	CIST
			• Control over start.	CIST
			• Control during.	CIST
			• Control over end.	CIST
			• Control over changes to actors.	CIST
			• Difficulty in avoiding the sexual thought.	CIST
		Strategies	• Description of strategies used to control the sexual thought.	CIST

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
	Temporal stability	Type of change	• Description of changes to actors.	CIST
			• Description of changes to non-actor-based thoughts.	CIST
			• Description of other changes.	CIST
		Frequency of changes	• Relative frequency.	CIST

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
		Moderators	• Description of changes following enactment of the thought.	CIST
Enactment			• Number of enactments.	CIST
			• Quality of the experience.	CIST
			• Desire to re-enact.	CIST
			• Reason/s for re-enactment.	CIST
			• Deterrents to enactment.	CIST
			• Conditions for enactment.	CIST
			• Reason/s for conditions.	CIST
Function			• Open-ended description.	CIST
			• Description of subsequent behaviour.	CIST
			• Description of compelling behaviour.	CIST CIST
			• Description of subsequent states.	
			• Frequency of sexual planning.	CISE

Dimensions, Sub-Dimensions and Indicators for Sexual Behaviour

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub- Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
Sexual functioning	Sexual interest	Intimate acts	• Desired frequency of 10 items (e.g. Kissing).	WSFQ
		Exploratory acts	• Desired frequency of 10 items (e.g. Group sexual activity).	WSFQ
		Impersonal acts	• Desired frequency of 10 items (e.g. Sexual activity with strangers).	WSFQ
		Sadomasochistic acts	• Desired frequency of 10 items (e.g. Whipping another person).	WSFQ

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Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub- Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
		Adults	• Frequency of sexual arousal to adults.	CISE
				CISE
			• Frequency of sexual contact with adults.	CISE
			• Frequency of sexual and emotional satisfaction during sexual acts with adults.	CISE
			• Frequency of orgasm during sexual activity with adults	
		Children	• Frequency of desire for sexual intimacy with children.	CISE
			• Frequency engineer time alone with children.	CISE
			• Frequency seek child environments.	CISE
			• Frequency of sexual arousal to children.	CISE
				CISE
			• Frequency of sexual contact with children.	CISE
			• Frequency of sexual and emotional satisfaction during sexual acts with children.	
	Impediments		• Frequency of sexual frustration.	CISE
			• Description of perceived barriers to sexual activity with adults.	CISE
			• Description of perceived barriers to sexual activity with children.	CISE
			• Frequency of difficulty in finding a child victim.	CISE
	Sexual Dysfunction		• Erectile dysfunction: Frequency of difficulty in achieving an erection, Frequency of difficulty in maintaining an erection.	CISE
			• Frequency of premature ejaculation.	CISE
Sexual interactions	Current partners and behaviours		• Currently in a romantic relationship.	CISE
				CIST
			• Recency of last sexual activity.	

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub- Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
	Previous partners and behaviours	Intimate acts	• Frequency of enacting 10 items • (e.g. Kissing).	WSFQ
		Exploratory acts	• Frequency of enacting 10 items • (e.g. Group sexual activity).	WSFQ
		Impersonal acts	• Frequency of enacting 10 items • (e.g. Sexual activity with strangers).	WSFQ
		Sadomasochistic acts	• Frequency of enacting 10 items • (e.g. Whipping another person).	WSFQ
		Consensual sexual behaviours with adult partners	• Demographics: Age, Gender, Biosocial relationship.	CISE
			• Partnerships: Mean durational range of sexual partnerships with an adult, Concurrent sexual partnerships with adults over a given period.	CISE
			• Experience: Age at 1st sexual intercourse, Number of lifetime sexual partners.	CISE

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
		Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	• Demographics: Participant's age; Victim's age, Gender, Biosocial relationship.	CISE
			• Experience: Number of victims, Number of occurrences with each victim, Description of experience.	CISE
		Sexual behaviours with children	• Demographics: Age, Gender, Biosocial relationship.	CISE
			• Perpetration: Mean durational range of sexual activities with a child, Concurrent child victims over a given period.	CISE
			• Experience: Age at 1st sexual contact; Age at 1st sexual intercourse; Frequency of clothed	CISE

Dimension	Sub-Dimension 1	Sub-Dimension 2	Indicator/s	Task
			sexual contact, Unclothed sexual contact, Sexual intercourse; Number of victims.	
	Future partners and behaviours	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	• Rated likelihood of forcing an adult into sexual activity (again).	CISE
		Sexual behaviours with children	• Rated likelihood of sexual activity with a child.	CISE
			• Rated likelihood of sexual intercourse with a child (again).	CISE
Masturbation			• Age at 1st masturbation.	CISE
			• Frequency of masturbation.	CISE
			• Frequency of orgasm with masturbation.	CISE

Coding Manual Extract

GEN   <u>Gender of other actors</u>   Select one

0.   Gender not given
Leave as '0' if the gender of the other actor(s) is not given.

1.   Cisgender man
Man/men; stated as male, has a penis, or the masculine pronoun is used ('he').
These indicators should all be consistent (i.e. male with masculine pronoun and a
penis) and no information to the contrary.

2.   Cisgender woman
Woman/women; stated as female, has a vagina, or the feminine pronoun is used
('she'). These indicators should all be consistent (i.e. female with feminine
pronoun and a vagina) and no information to the contrary.

3.   Cisgender man/woman
Both a man/men and a woman/women actors are included, or the respondent states
that the actors could be a man or woman.

55.   Not applicable
Select this code if there aren't any other actors in the sexual thought.

66.   Other
Including description of the other actor/s as intersex, transsexual or transgender, or
instances where the above indicators are not consistent (responses might include 'a
chick with a dick', 'shemale', etc.). Includes other actor(s) changing gender during
the sexual thought.

7777.   Unable to determine
For example, the sexual thought includes a group of other actors and the gender is
known for only some of these actors.

- All actors should be coded under the cisgendered options unless they meet the
requirements for inclusion in the Other coding option.
- Animals, robots and fictional characters should also be coded where possible and
applicable.
- Cross-dressing should not be coded here: see cross-dressing under 'KNK – Kink'.

AGE   <u>Age group of other actors</u>   Present / Absent

101. Baby
An actor under 1 year of age. Includes references to a 'baby'.

102. Child: 1 – 4 years
An actor aged 1 to 4 years. Includes references to an 'infant', 'toddler', 'nursery
school', pre-school or kindergarten children.

103. Child: 5 – 12 years
An actor aged 5 to 12 years. Includes references to 'infant school' and 'primary
school' children.

104. Pubescent child

Any actor aged 13 to 15 years. Includes references to 'early teens', 'mid-teens', 'older children', and 'secondary school children'. Descriptions of children with post-pubertal physical attributes or functions can also be coded here; for example, references to female children with breasts or needing to use contraception, male children with facial/body hair, etc.

105. Child: Age unclear

Any actor who is 15 years of age or younger, but there is insufficient information to code the response into the options above (e.g. 'a child', 'little girl/boy', 'younger children').

201. Young adult

An actor aged 16 or 17 years. Includes references to 'young adult', 'sixth form students' and 'barely legal'.

202. Younger adult

An actor who the respondent specifically indicates as 10 or more years younger than them, and who does not meet the criteria for any of the younger age groups (i.e. '1**' or '201').

203. Adult

An actor aged 18 years or older, who is not specifically indicated as 10 or more years younger or older than the respondent. All actors should be coded under this option unless they meet the requirements for inclusion in one of the other coding options.

204. Older adult

An actor who the respondent specifically indicates as 10 or more years older than them.

55.   Not applicable

Code this as 'present' if there aren't any other actors in the sexual thought.

7777. Unable to determine

For example, references to a 'girl' should be coded here if there is no additional age-identifying information.

- If the respondent specifies an age range that incorporates more than one coding option (e.g. '13 - 19'), code all relevant age groups. However, the range of possible ages must be specified; for example, '13 - 19' can be coded under 104, 201 and 203, but 'teenager' should be coded under '7777 – Unable to determine' as it is not clear that the actor could be any age between 13 and 19.
- If another actor is pretending to be a different age, code the actor under their actual age here and then code for 'Fetish: Age play' under 'KNK – Kink'.
- Animals, robots and fictional characters should also be coded where possible and applicable and if age is identified.

ID   <u>Identity of other actors</u>   Present / Absent
0.   Identity not given

The identity is not given for *any* of the other actors in the sexual thought. This includes descriptions of 'a woman' or 'someone' where their identity is not given. NB: this is quite frequent. (Where some but not all of the identities are known, code the known identities as appropriate and use the '7777 – Unable to determine' code for the unknown identities). RW035 101100, RW040 101100

101. Partner
   The respondent's partner(s). This includes references to someone being the respondent's current sexual or romantic partner, girl/boyfriend, wife/husband/civil partner.

201. Family member: Biological
   Any person who is biologically related to the respondent (e.g. parent, sibling, half-sibling, uncle/aunt, niece/nephew, cousin, grandparent, grandchild).

202. Family member: Non-biological
   Any person who is related to the respondent in one of the following ways: (i) adopted relatives (e.g. adopted parents, adopted siblings); (ii) foster relatives (e.g. foster parents, foster siblings); (iii) step-relatives (e.g. step-parents, step-siblings); (iv) parent's partner and children of parent's partner; (v) partner's children. Excludes relatives-in-law (e.g. sister-in-law).

203. Family member: Unclear
   Any person who is a family member but it is unclear whether they are a biological or non-biological relative. Excludes relatives-in-law (e.g. sister-in-law).

301. Known person
   Any person whom the respondent is currently, or was formerly, personally acquainted with. Includes friends, acquaintances, work colleagues, ex-partners, relatives-in-law.

401. Prominent / famous person
   Any person well known by their general reputation, but who is not known personally to the respondent (e.g. Angelina Jolie). Includes fictional figures (e.g. Cat Woman).

501. Occupational identification
   Any person whose occupation is designated, but who is not otherwise identified by the respondent as being more familiar (e.g. a teacher, student, policewoman, army officer, waitress, 'prostitute', 'gangster'). Occupation is interpreted broadly, including a person who is identified by their job, profession, hobby or other regular activity that they devote themselves to (e.g. 'a cheerleader', 'a housewife') but who is not identified by the respondent as being more familiar (e.g. 'my teacher' would be coded under '301 – Known person'). This excludes familiar people impersonating a particular occupation (e.g. partner dressed-up as a policewoman); see 'KNK – Kink' instead.

601. Ethnic, nationality, or regional identification
   Any person whose race, nationality or regional identification is designated, but who is not otherwise identified by the respondent as being more familiar (e.g. 'a black woman', 'a white man', 'an Indian girl', 'a northerner').

701. Stranger
   Any person that the respondent specifically indicates as unknown or unfamiliar, or their identity is hidden because they are faceless or wearing a mask. This also includes responses suggesting that it is very highly likely that this is the first time that the respondent has become acquainted with the actor(s).

55. Not applicable
   Code this as 'present' if there aren't any other actors in the sexual thought.

7777. Unable to determine   Ex. "Professional" Row001

- The coding options are arranged in a hierarchical order of decreasing familiarity. Code each actor under the coding option that indicates the greatest familiarity e.g. 'my family doctor' should be coded under '3 - Known person', rather than '5 - Occupational identification'.
- Animals, robots and fictional characters should also be coded where possible and applicable.

Appendix E

Ethical Approval

Mapping Framework

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Participant's age (If it happened many times, how old were you when it happened for the first time with this person?)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Participant's age (If it happened many times, how old were you when it happened for the first time with this person?)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Participant's age (If it happened many times, how old were you when it	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
		happened for the first time with this person?)			
2	Prior victimisation	Participant's age when it began	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Participant's age when it began	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Participant's age when it began	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Adult victim - touched against will - COC Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Adult victim - touched against will - COC Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Adult victim - touched against will - COC Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Child victim - touched in a sexual way - COC Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Child victim - touched in a sexual way - COC Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Child victim - touched in a sexual way - COC Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Perpetrator's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever forced / made you have intercourse against your will? Relationship of Perpetrator (Adult victim - forced/made to have intercourse against will)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will? Relationship of Perpetrator (Adult victim - made to touch someone in a sexual way against will)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will? Relationship of Perpetrator (Adult victim - touched against will)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way? Relationship of Perpetrator (Child victim – asked/forced to sexually touch perpetrator)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity? Relationship of Perpetrator (Child victim – asked/forced to watch others during sexual activity)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way? Relationship of Perpetrator (Child victim – touched in a sexual way)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Adult victim - touched against will - Type of sexual contact	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Adult victim - made to touch someone in a sexual way against will - Type of sexual contact	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Child victim – touched in a sexual way - Type of sexual contact	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Child victim – asked/forced to sexually touch perpetrator - Type of sexual contact	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	Child victim – asked/forced to watch others during sexual activity - Type of sexual contact	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact	Direct

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
2	Prior victimisation	Adult victim - forced/made to have intercourse against will: Type of vaginal/anal penetration	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact (vaginal/anal penetration codes only)	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?	Content	When you experience this sexual thought, do you mostly tend to watch other people or get involved in the sexual thought?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	Child victim - physically hurt	Content	Rape ST: Description - Degree of physical force/injury (codes 1-4)	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	How many times it happened	Experience	Before the sexual thought happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience?	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	How many times it happened	Experience	Before the sexual thought happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience?	Direct
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever forced / made you have intercourse against your will?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | How did this sexual thought form? (code '2' only)	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to force a person to have sex with you?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to force a person to have sex with you?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to force a person to have sex with you?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever forced / made you have intercourse against your will?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to force a person to have sex with you?	Indirect

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to force a person to have sex with you?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about pretending to force a person to have sex with you?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to watch others during sexual activity?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about forcing a person to have sex with you against their will?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone ask/force you to touch them in a sexual way?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about forcing a person to have sex with you against their will?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	When you were a child, did anyone touch you in a sexual way?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about forcing a person to have sex with you against their will?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever forced / made you have intercourse against your will?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about forcing a person to have sex with you against their will?	Indirect
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever made you touch them in a sexual way against your will?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about forcing a person to have sex with you against their will?	Indirect

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Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
2	Prior victimisation	As an adult, has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way against your will?	Experience	Out of 10 occasions when you have sexual thoughts, on how many occasions do you find yourself thinking about forcing a person to have sex with you against their will?	Indirect
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Victim's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Victim's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Victim's age	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Participant's age (If it happened many times, how old were you when it happened for the first time with this person?)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Participant's age (If it happened many times, how old were you when it happened for the first time with this person?)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Participant's age (If it happened many times, how old were you when it happened for the first time with this person?)	Content	Rape ST: Description - Age of person in ST	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Adult perpetrator - touched someone against will - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Adult perpetrator - made to touch someone in a sexual way against will - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Adult perpetrator - forced/made an adult have intercourse against will - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Victim's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Victim's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Victim's gender	Content	Rape ST: Description - Gender of other actors	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever forced / made an adult have intercourse against their will? Relationship of Perpetrator - Adult perpetrator - forced/made an adult have intercourse against will	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will? Relationship of Perpetrator - Adult perpetrator - made to touch someone in a sexual way against will	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever touched someone in a sexual way against their will? Relationship of - Adult perpetrator - touched someone against will	Content	Rape ST: Description - Identity of other actors	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Adult perpetrator - touched someone against will - Type of sexual contact	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Adult perpetrator - made to touch someone in a sexual way against will - Type of sexual contact	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact	Direct

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Adult perpetrator - forced/made an adult have intercourse against will - Type of vaginal/anal penetration	Content	Rape ST: Description - Type of sexual contact (vaginal/anal penetration codes only)	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	On a scale of 1 to 5, how likely is it that you would force an adult to have sex with you if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished?	Enactment	Why have you never acted out this sexual thought? (possible codes 401, 402, 501, 503, 601)	Indirect
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	On a scale of 1 to 5, if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished, how likely is it that you would force an adult to have sex with you again in the future?	Enactment	Why have you never acted out this sexual thought? (possible codes 401, 402, 501, 503, 601)	Indirect
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	How many times it happened	Experience	Before the sexual thought happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience?	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	How many times it happened	Experience	Before the sexual thought happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience?	Direct
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	How many times it happened	Experience	Before the sexual thought happened for the first time, how many times did you have this experience?	Direct

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever touched someone in a sexual way against their will?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever forced / made an adult have intercourse against their will?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever touched someone in a sexual way against their will?	Function	Rape ST: What the sexual thought 'makes' them do (codes 1 or 5)	Indirect
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever made someone touch you in a sexual way against their will?	Function	Rape ST: What the sexual thought 'makes' them do (codes 1 or 5)	Indirect
3	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	Have you ever forced / made an adult have intercourse against their will?	Function	Rape ST: What the sexual thought 'makes' them do (codes 1 or 5)	Indirect

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
Exploratory	Sexual behaviours with children	On a scale of 1 to 5, how likely is it that you would have sex with a child if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished?	Enactment	Why have you never acted out this sexual thought? (All other origins) (possible codes 401, 402, 501, 503, 601)	Indirect
Exploratory	Sexual behaviours with children	On a scale of 1 to 5, how likely is it that you would have sex with a child if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished?	Experience	On a scale of 1 to 5, how personally acceptable do you find this sexual thought?	Indirect
Exploratory	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	On a scale of 1 to 5, if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished, how likely is it that you would force an adult to have sex with you again in the future?	Experience	On a scale of 1 to 5, how personally acceptable do you find this sexual thought?	Indirect
Exploratory	Non-consensual sexual behaviours with adults	On a scale of 1 to 5, if you could be assured that you would not be caught or punished, how likely is it that you would force an adult to have sex with you in the future?	Experience	On a scale of 1 to 5, how personally acceptable do you find this sexual thought?	Indirect
Exploratory	Pornography	Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M (either being physically and/or mentally hurt by someone or physically and/or mentally hurting someone)?	Content	Rape ST: Description - Kink (codes 302 and 420)	Indirect
Exploratory	Pornography	Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M (either being physically and/or mentally hurt by someone or physically and/or mentally hurting someone)?	Content	Rape ST: Description - Means of gaining co-operation or compliance	Indirect

Research Question	CISE dimension	CISE variable	CIST dimension	CIST variable	Match
Exploratory	Pornography	Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M (either being physically and/or mentally hurt by someone or physically and/or mentally hurting someone)?	Content	Rape ST: Description - Degree of physical force/injury (codes 1-4)	Indirect
Exploratory	Pornography	Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M (either being physically and/or mentally hurt by someone or physically and/or mentally hurting someone)?	Experience	What is it about this sexual thought that excites you? (code 502)	Indirect
Exploratory	Pornography	Roughly how old were you when you saw pornography for the first time?	Experience	How old were you when you first experienced this sexual thought?	Indirect
Exploratory	Pornography	Roughly how old were you when you first used pornography for sexual stimulation?	Experience	How old were you when you first experienced this sexual thought?	Indirect
Exploratory	Pornography	Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M (either being physically and/or mentally hurt by someone or physically and/or mentally hurting someone)?	Experience	|the sexual thought was based on something I had already done | the sexual thought was based on something I read, saw or heard | unsure - the image just 'popped into my head' | I can't remember | other | How did this sexual thought form? (code '1' only)	Indirect
Exploratory	Pornography	Do you use pornography that involves sado-masochism or S&M (either being physically and/or mentally hurt by someone or physically and/or mentally hurting someone)?	Experience	Please describe the experience that lead to this sexual thought. Rape ST: Based on something read, saw or heard – description of experience (code 202)	Indirect

Appendix G

Krippendorf's alpha inter-coder agreement

Stage	Variable	α
	Adult perp intercourse	1
	Adult perp made to touch	0.99
	Adult perp touched against will	0.99
	Adult Victim Intercourse	1
	Adult Victim Made to touch	1
	Adult Victim Touched against will	0.98
	Child Victim Made to touch	0.93
Stage 1	Child Victim Made to watch	1
	Child Victim physically hurt	0.93
	Child Victim Touched in sexual way	0.92
	Exciting	0.89
	How ST formed	1
	Reasons why did not act out again	0.94
	What ST makes them do	0.99
	Total	0.97

Stage	Case	α
	1	0.93
	2	0.81
	3	0.86
	4	0.86
	5	0.81
	6	1
Stage 2	7	0.67
	8	0.80
	9	0.87
	10	0.92
	11	0.80
	12	1
	13	0.78
	14	1

15	0.93
16	0.91
17	0.82
18	0.88
19	0.90
20	0.81
21	0.68
22	1
23	0.42
24	0.87
25	0.82
26	0.78
Total	0.84

Note. Krippendorf's α was calculated by variable for the ICA sample of Stage 1 data. Krippendorf's α was calculated by case for the ICA sample of Stage 2 data.

Sociodemographic characteristics of participants for RQ 1, by group

	Group			
Characteristics	**Victimisation only** $n = 184$	**Perpetration only** $n = 57$	**Both victimisation and perpetration** $n = 68$	**Neither victimisation nor perpetration** $n = 470$
Mean age of participant	42 (*SD* = 13.75)	39 (*SD* = 13.77)	39 (*SD* = 14.54)	36 (*SD* = 12.02)
Nationality				
UK	111 (60.3%)	35 (61.4%)	37 (54.4%)	272 (57.9%)
Other European	37 (20.3%)	9 (15.9%)	13 (19.1%)	121 (24.7%)
North American	11 (5.9%)	7 (12.3%)	8 (11.8%)	31 (6.6%)
South Asia	1 (0.5%)	2 (3.5%)	3 (4.4%)	0
Other countries	4 (2%)	0	1 (1.5%)	1 (.2%)
Oceania	1 (0.5%)	1 (1.8%)	2 (2.9%)	1 (.2%)
Unknown	19 (10.3%)	3 (5.3%)	4 (5.9%)	43 (9.1%)
Relationship status				
Married	86 (46.7%)	27 (47.4%)	27 (39.7%)	197 (41.9%)
Single	40 (21.7%)	12 (21.1%)	13 (19.1%)	111 (23.6%)
Dating, not living with partner	20 (10.9%)	11 (19.3%)	11 (16.2%)	73 (15.5%)
Living with partner	20 (10.9%)	3 (5.3%)	11 (16.2%)	63 (13.4%)
Divorced	7 (3.8%)	1 (1.8%)	3 (4.4%)	14 (3%)
Separated	9 (4.9%)	3 (5.3%)	2 (2.9%)	10 (2.1%)
Widowed	2 (1.1%)	0	1 (1.5%)	2 (.4%)
Mean years of education	17 (*SD* = 3.19)	17 (*SD* = 2.73)	16 (*SD* = 3.11)	17 (*SD* = 2.95)
Religiosity				
1 (not religious at all)	66 (35.9%)	22 (38.6%)	26 (38.2%)	221 (47%)
2	53 (28.8%)	11 (19.3%)	14 (20.6%)	104 (22.1%)
3	34 (18.5%)	11 (19.3%)	16 (23.5%)	80 (17%)
4	23 (12.5%)	8 (14%)	10 (14.7%)	51 (10.9%)
5 (very religious)	8 (4.3%)	5 (8.8%)	2 (2.9%)	12 (2.6%)
Ethnicity				
White British	105 (57.1%)	34 (59.6%)	35 (51.5%)	263 (56%)
Other White Background	53 (28.8%)	10 (17.5%)	20 (29.4%)	125 (26.6%)
White Irish	10 (5.4%)	4 (7%)	4 (5.9%)	58 (12.3%)
Indian	2 (1.1%)	2 (3.5%)	4 (5.9%)	8 (1.7%)
Mixed Background	7 (3.8%)	1 (1.8%)	2 (3%)	5 (1%)
Chinese	5 (2.7%)	2 (3.5%)	0	2 (.4%)
Other Asian Background	1 (.5%)	2 (3.5%)	1 (1.5%)	3 (.6%)
Other Ethnic Background	1 (.5%)	0	1 (1.5%)	2 (.4%)
African	0	1 (1.8%)	1 (1.5%)	0
Other Black Background	0	1 (1.8%)	0	1 (.2%)
Pakistani	0	0	0	1 (.2%)
Sexual behaviour with adults				
Females	135 (73.4%)	47 (82.5%)	41 (60.3%)	388 (82.6%)
Males	17 (9.2%)	4 (7%)	9 (13.2%)	26 (5.5%)
Both Males and Female	21 (11.4%)	3 (5.3%)	8 (11.8%)	21 (4.5%)

Characteristics	Victimisation only $n = 184$	Perpetration only $n = 57$	Both victimisation and perpetration $n = 68$	Neither victimisation nor perpetration $n = 470$
Unknown	11 (6%)	3 (5.3%)	10 (14.7%)	35 (7.4%)
Convicted of an offence				
No	157 (85.3%)	48 (84.2%)	49 (72.1%)	404 (86%)
Yes	10 (5.4%)	4 (7%)	12 (17.6%)	19 (4%)
Unknown	17 (9.2%)	5 (8.8%)	7 (10.3%)	47 (10%)
Currently in treatment for mental health	158 (85.9%)	49 (86%)	57 (83.8%)	416 (88.5%)
No	9 (4.9%)	2 (3.5%)	4 (5.9%)	8 (1.7%)
Yes	17 (9.2%)	6 (10.6%)	7 (10.3%)	46 (9.8%)
Unknown				

Note. $n = 779$. RQ = research question; Unknown = participant did not provide a response, the question was not seen, or the response was unable to be determined; Adults = anyone 16+; Religiosity = how religious participants rated themselves on a scale from 1 (not religious at all) to 5 (very religious).

Sociodemographic characteristics of participants for RQ 2, 3, & Exploratory, by group

Characteristics	Victimisation only $n = 38$	Perpetration only $n = 27$	Both victimisation and perpetration $n = 28$	Neither victimisation nor perpetration $n = 76$
			Group	
Mean Age of participant	40 (SD = 9.75)	38 (SD = 13.25)	40 (SD = 13.95)	37 (SD = 12.15)
Nationality				
UK	23 (60.5%)	16 (59.3%)	19 (67.9%)	37 (48.7%)
Other European	6 (15.8%)	6 (22.2%)	5 (17.9%)	25 (32.8%)
North American	3 (7.9%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.6%)	8 (10.5%)
South Asia	0	1 (3.7%)	0	0
Unknown	6 (15.8%)	3 (11.1%)	3 (10.7%)	6 (7.9%)
Relationship status				
Married	20 (52.6%)	14 (51.9%)	13 (46.4%)	29 (38.2%)
Single	9 (23.7%)	4 (14.8%)	2 (7.1%)	20 (26.3%)
Dating, not living with partner	1 (2.6%)	7 (25.9%)	5 (17.9%)	12 (15.8%)
Living with partner	5 (13.2%)	1 (3.7%)	5 (17.9%)	11 (14.5%)
Divorced	2 (5.3%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.6%)	2 (2.6%)
Separated	1 (2.6%)	0	1 (3.6%)	2 (2.6%)
Widowed	0	0	1 (3.6%)	0
Mean years of Education	17 (SD = 3.4)	17 (SD = 2.77)	16 (SD = 3.28)	17 (SD = 2.81)
Religiosity				
1 (not religious at all)	19 (50%)	11 (40.7%)	11 (39.3%)	35 (46.1%)
2	7 (18.4%)	4 (14.8%)	9 (32.1%)	23 (30.3%)
3	8 (21.1%)	7 (25.9%)	6 (21.4%)	9 (11.8%)
4	4 (10.5%)	3 (11.1%)	2 (7.1%)	7 (9.2%)
5 (very religious)	0	2 (7.4%)	0	2 (2.6%)
Ethnicity				
White British	21 (55.3%)	16 (59.3%)	18 (64.3%)	35 (46.1%)
Other White Background	15 (39.5%)	5 (18.5%)	8 (28.6%)	26 (34.2%)
White Irish	0	2 (7.4%)	0	10 (13.2%)
Indian	0	1 (3.7%)	0	2 (2.6%)
Mixed Background	0	0	1 (3.6%)	0
Chinese	2 (5.3%)	2 (7.4%)	0	1 (1.3%)
Other Asian Background	0	0	0	1 (1.3%)
Other Ethnic Background	0	0	1 (3.6%)	1 (1.3%)
African	0	1 (3.7%)	0	0
Sexual behaviour with adults				
Females	27 (71.1%)	25 (92.6%)	22 (78.6%)	63 (82.9%)
Males	5 (13.2%)	1 (3.7%)	2 (7.1%)	5 (6.6%)
Both Males and Female	4 (10.5%)	1 (3.7%)	3 (10.7%)	2 (2.6%)
Unknown	2 (5.3%)	0	1 (3.6%)	6 (7.9%)
Convicted of an offence				
No	36 (94.7%)	24 (88.9%)	21 (75%)	73 (96.1%)
Yes	0	3 (11.1%)	7 (25%)	1 (1.3%)

Characteristics	Group			
	Victimisation only $n = 38$	**Perpetration only** $n = 27$	**Both victimisation and perpetration** $n = 28$	**Neither victimisation nor perpetration** $n = 76$
Unknown	2 (5.3%)	0	0	2 (2.6%)
Currently in treatment for mental health				
No	33 (86.8%)	25 (92.6%)	26 (92.9%)	69 (90.8%)
Yes	3 (7.9%)	1 (3.7%)	2 (7.1%)	5 (6.6%)
Unknown	2 (5.3%)	1 (3.7%)	0	2 (2.6%)

Note. $n = 169$. RQ = research question; Unknown = participant did not provide a response, the

question was not seen, or the response was unable to be determined; Adults = anyone 16+; Religiosity

= how religious participants rated themselves on a scale from 1 (not religious at all) to 5 (very

religious).